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Publications



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Ontario Legislative Assembly
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SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOL. XLVII.—PART X.

FIRST SESSION

OF THE

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OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

SESSION 1915

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- No. 53 Provincial Auditor's Statements for the year 1913-14. Presented to the Legislature, February 25th, 1915. *Printed.*
- No. 54 Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board, Ontario, for the year ending 31st December, 1914. Presented to the Legislature, February 22nd, 1915. *Printed for distribution.*
- No. 55 Copies of Orders-in-Council under subsection 6 of section 78, Cap. 62, R.S.O. 1914, relating to Surrogate Courts. Presented to the Legislature, February 23rd, 1915. *Not Printed.*
- No. 56 Copies of Orders-in-Council and Regulations made under the authority of the Department of Education or of the Acts relating to Public, Separate or High Schools. Presented to the Legislature, February 23rd, 1915. *Printed for distribution.*
- No. 57 Rules and Regulations made under chap. 24, R.S.O. 1914 as amended by Cap. 10, 4 Geo. V., relating to Succession Duties. Presented to the Legislature, February 25th, 1915. *Printed for distribution.*
- No. 58 Whitson's Report of Northern Development Branch under 2 Geo. V., Cap. 2, for the year 1914. Presented to the Legislature, March 18th, 1915. *Printed.*
- No. 59 Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1915, for a Return showing:—If any part of the 32,000 acres now being cleared, or about to be cleared, by the Government in the vicinity of Sudbury is to be set apart or used to give work to the unemployed. How many acres are to be so set aside, and what are the terms and conditions upon which the unemployed can secure work. Presented to the Legislature, March 8th, 1915. Mr. Carter. *Not Printed.*

- No. 60 Report of the Honourable Mr. Justice Riddell, as representative of the Province of Ontario at the Ceremonies in the City of New Orleans held in Commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans and of the one hundred years of peace which began with the end of that Battle. Presented to the Legislature, March 15th, 1915. *Printed.*
- No. 61 Report of the Commissioner appointed to enquire into the financial affairs of the Village of Weston. Presented to the Legislature, March 15th, 1915. *Not Printed.*
- No. 62 Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1915, for a Return showing:—1. All correspondence between the Government or any officer or official thereof and Paul Morand, License Inspector for North Essex, in reference to the resignation or dismissal in the month of April, 1914, of the said Paul Morand as License Inspector for North Essex. 2. All correspondence and communications between the Government or any officer or official thereof and the said Paul Morand and any resident or residents of North Essex with reference to the re-appointment of the said Paul Morand as License Inspector in North Essex in the month of June, 1914, a few days before the election. Presented to the Legislature, March 15th, 1915. Mr. *Ducharme.* *Not Printed.*
- No. 63 Agreement and Contract with Litho-Print, Limited, in connection with the Binding, etc., for the several Departments of Government. Presented to the Legislature, March 23rd, 1915. *Printed.*
- No. 64 Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1915, for a Return showing:—1. Copies of all petitions or requests received by the Government since the 1st day of January, 1914, from any Municipal Authority or Body in the Province in reference to the imposition of a tax upon automobiles, or as to the distribution of that tax or a portion thereof to the municipalities maintaining the roads. 2. Copies of all correspondence between the Government and any officer or official thereof and any Municipality of the Province, or any Automobile Association or Organization in reference to the said matter. Presented to the Legislature, March 17th, 1915. Mr. *Racine.* *Not Printed.*
- No. 65 Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the 11th March, 1915, for a Return of:—1. Copies of all Orders-in-Council and correspondence between the Government and any officer or official thereof and the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Company and any officer or official thereof in reference to the retirement of Frederick Dane as one of the Commissioners of the said Railway. 2. Copies of all Orders-in-Council and correspondence between the Government and

any officer or official thereof and the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Company with reference to the appointment of Mr. Lee as one of the Commissioners of the said Railway. Presented to the Legislature, March 19th, 1915. Mr. Mageau. *Not Printed.*

- No. 66 Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1915, for a Return showing:—1. What officers have been appointed by the Workmen's Compensation Board under section 59 of the Workmen's Compensation Act. 2. What are the names, dates of appointment, and salaries of each officer so appointed. Presented to the Legislature, March 18th, 1915. Mr. Carter. *Not Printed.*
- No. 67 Return to an Order of the House of 3rd March, 1915, for a Return showing:—1. All statements furnished by the Canada Copper Company, the International Nickel Company, the Mond Nickel Company and any other companies producing nickel, under section 3 of the Mining Tax Act respecting Taxation. 2. All reports from any Government mining assessor, made under the provisions of the Mining Taxation Act in respect of the mining operations of the Canada Copper Company, the International Nickel Company or the Mond Nickel Company, and particularly with reference to the royalties or taxes to be paid by the said Companies. 3. All correspondence 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, with reference to the amount of royalties or taxes paid by the said Companies, or any of them, to the Provincial Treasury 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 18th, 1915. Mr. Carter. *Not Printed.*
- No. 68 Proceedings of the Second Annual Convention of the Association of Cemetery Officials of Canada. Presented to the Legislature, March 26th, 1915. *Not Printed.*
- No. 69 Return to an Address of the 23rd day of March, 1915, praying for a Return shewing: 1. Copy of Order-in-Council dated 14th day of February, 1871, appropriating and transferring to the Government of the Province of Ontario the lands and property known as The Ontario Government House. 2. Copy of the Letters Patent dated the 15th day of January, 1908, declaring the said lands to have been transferred and appropriated for the use of the Provincial Legislature of the Province of Ontario within the meaning of the British North America Act, 1867. Presented to the Legislature 26th March, 1915. Mr. Bowman. *Not Printed.*

- No. 70 Return to an Order of the House of the 25th March, 1915, for a Return showing:—1. How many convictions for violation of the Liquor License Law have been made for the electoral district for North Essex since the re-appointment of Paul Morand as License Inspector at the end of May, 1914. 2. Have Provincial officers or detectives been sent into this district since the 1st of June, 1914, to assist in securing enforcement of the law. 3. How many prosecutions have been instituted by, or at the instance of Provincial officers or detectives, and the said Paul Morand, respectively. Presented to the Legislature, March 29th, 1915. Mr. Richardson. *Not Printed.*
- No. 71 Special Report on the Organization and Administration of the Hospitals for the Insane, Feeble-Minded and Epileptics and District Industrial Farms of the Province. Presented to the Legislature, March 29th, 1915. *Printed for distribution only.*
- No. 72 Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1915, for a Return showing:—1. What is the total number of the herd for dairy purposes now maintained by the Government at the Guelph Prison Farm. 2. How many of these were purchased and how many raised on the farm, respectively. 3. What was the total amount paid by the Government for the portion of the herd purchased by them. Presented to the Legislature, 31st March, 1915. Mr. Ham. *Not Printed.*
- No. 73 Financial Statement of the Treasurer of Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, April 2nd, 1915. *Printed for distribution only.*
- No. 74 Return to an Order of the House of 31st March, 1915, for a Return showing:—1. The number of English-French schools which have complied in the year 1914 with Regulation 17 of the Department of Education passed in the year 1913. 2. The number of English-French schools which have not complied with said Regulation 17 in the year 1914. 3. What English-French schools have received grants in the year 1914 under the Public Schools Act, and the amount thereof. 4. Copy of joint reports, if any, made by any inspectors pursuant to Regulation 17 and dated on or about May 23rd, 1913. 5. Copy of letters exchanged between ex-Inspector Henri Saint Jacques and the Department of Education or any officer or officers thereof with reference to the resignation of the said Henri Saint Jacques which are dated on or about the 18th October, 1913, and the 23rd October, 1913. Presented to the Legislature, April 2nd, 1915. Mr. Mageau. *Not Printed.*
- No. 75 Return to an Order of the House of the 17th March, 1915, for a Return showing:—1. How many timber berths or locations have been sold since the 1st day of January, 1914. 2. Were all such berths or locations advertised for sale; if not, which ones were sold without advertisement. 3. If any were sold without

being advertised for sale, who were the purchasers, and what are the prices realized and the dates of the sales, respectively. 4. In what papers were the different timber berths or locations respectively advertised for sale, and what were the dates of such advertisements respectively. 5. What is the period for which they were so advertised in the said papers, respectively. Presented to the Legislature, April 2nd, 1915. Mr. *Munro*. *Not Printed*.

No. 76 Telephone Systems, specifications, etc., as *per* Report of Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. Presented to the Legislature, April 2nd, 1915. *Printed*.

No. 77 Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1914, for a Return showing:—1. If the Government granted the right to cut Pine or any other timber to Messrs. Foley Bros., Contractors, or to the Northern Construction Company, Limited, or to any person, firm or company in connection with the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway Company in the vicinity of Duchesne Lake, situate about 90 miles from the Town of Sudbury. 2. If so, to what persons, firms or companies were such permits made, and the dates of each. 3. What consideration did the Government receive with respect to each of the said permits, if any. 4. What Pine or other timber has been cut to date by each of the persons, firms or companies with respect to such permits. 5. How long was the right to cut to last and over what extent of land; and what were the other terms or conditions upon which such permits were made, if any. 6. What was the date of the completion of the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway at this point. 7. What amount of timber has been cut by any person, firm or company to whom such permit, as mentioned, has been made. 8. Is any person, firm or company at the present time cutting timber pursuant to such permit. Presented to the Legislature, April 2nd, 1915. Mr. *Richardson*. *Not Printed*.

No. 78 Return to an Order of the House of the 27th March, 1914, for a Return of:—All correspondence with reference to the resignation of Mr. Harkness, Manager, Superintendent of the Jordan Experimental Station. 2. The reports of the Committee or Advisory Board of the said farm for the years 1911, 1912 and 1913. 3. Statements showing the total expenditure to date divided between cost of building, cost of land, improvements of land and cost of management. Presented to the Legislature, April 2nd, 1915. Mr. *Anderson (Bruce)*. *Not Printed*.

No. 79 Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1914, for a Return showing:—1. If the Lieutenant-Governor in Council made any arrangements under section 9 of the Succession Duties Act, with any part of the British Dominions, or with any

foreign country; and if so, with what Provinces or countries. 2. If no such arrangement has been made with the Province of Quebec, does the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer make an allowance with respect to Succession Duties in Ontario with respect to shares of stock of a bank or other financial institution whose head office is in the Province of Quebec. 3. If it is true that a Succession Duty is payable with respect to such shares, both in Quebec and Ontario, will legislation be introduced to protect estates from payment of double duty. Presented to the Legislature, April 2nd, 1915. Mr. *Marshall*. *Not Printed*.

- No. 80 | Return to an Order of the House of the 27th April, 1914, for a Return showing:—1. What consideration was paid by the licensee to the Government in respect of the issue of the original licenses respectively, of the territory included within the proposed agreement with the Pembroke Lumber Company. 2. How much was paid by the Pembroke Lumber Company for these licenses respectively at the date of the purchase thereof by them. 3. What amounts of pine, hemlock, cedar, spruce, hardwood and other timber respectively have been cut on the limits or areas covered by the proposed agreement and returned to the Department as so cut by the Pembroke Lumber Company in each of the years since the purchase thereof by them. Presented to the Legislature, April 2nd, 1915. Mr. *Bowman*. *Not Printed*.
- No. 81 | Statement on the distribution of the Revised and Sessional Statutes, up to 31st December, 1914. Presented to the Legislature, April 2nd, 1915. *Not Printed*.

REPORT
OF THE
Stallion Enrolment Board
OF
ONTARIO
1914

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
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1914

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TORONTO

To His Honour 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 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

TORONTO, 1914.

Ontario Stallion Enrolment Board

Chairman—PETER WHITE, K.C.,

Pembroke, Ont.

LT.-COL. ROBERT MGEWEN,
Byron, Ont.

F. C. GRENSIDE, V.S.,
Guelph, Ont.

JOHN GARDHOUSE,
Weston, Ont.

Secretary—R. W. WADE,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ont.

INTRODUCTION.

The total number of stallions enrolled for the year 1914 is 3,201, an increase of 441 over the previous year, when there were 2,760 enrolled. This total is made up of 888 new enrolments and 2,313 renewals of enrolments issued in 1913, leaving 447 of the 1913 enrolments that were not renewed in 1914.

In the return by counties, six forms of certificates are shown. Number one—pure-bred, inspected and approved; number two—pure-bred that has failed to pass inspection; number three—pure-bred, not inspected; number four—grade that has passed inspection; number five—grade that has failed to pass inspection; number six—grade, not inspected.

By the amendments to the Ontario Stallion Act which came into force on the 1st of August, 1914, inspection was made compulsory, which eliminates the non-inspected classes, thus leaving only four forms of certificates to be issued in 1915. Another feature of the amended Act is that grades failing to pass the official inspection will not be granted certificates after 1916, which eliminates all stallions carrying number four certificates, and after 1918 certificates will be granted to none but pure-bred stallions. The report gives 1,118 grade stallions enrolled, which is a very high percentage of the total number of horses enrolled. A few horses, however, that received grade certificates might have been enrolled as pure-breds, but they did not receive pure-bred certificates because the owners did not furnish proof of breeding and ownership. While some grade stallions may be fine individuals they cannot, on account of their mixed ancestry, produce offspring of superior quality and uniformity of type. It is a matter of history that in those districts and countries where pure-bred sires have been used for generations the average quality of horses is much higher than in those places where grade and nondescript sires have been used for breeding purposes.

Owing to the unfortunate destruction of breeding stock in France and Belgium, these two centres for the production of draft stallions will be unable for many years to furnish, as they have been doing, such numbers of the Percheron and Belgian breeds to importers on this continent. Ontario breeders should, therefore, attempt to strengthen the reputation of their horses, of all recognized breeds, by using only pure-bred sires of undoubted quality and by selecting such females for breeding purposes as from their size, conformation and soundness will ensure high-class progeny.

Everyone who keeps mares for breeding purposes should follow the policy of either breeding from pure-bred mares, or, if he is not in a position to secure foundation stock of pure-breds, he should, by the use of pure-bred stallions of the same breed, in successive generations grade up from common stock so as to event-

ually, at the end of the fourth or fifth generation, have females that are practically of pure blood. The following diagram will give the proportion of improved blood by the using of pure-bred sires of the same breed on common foundation stock:—

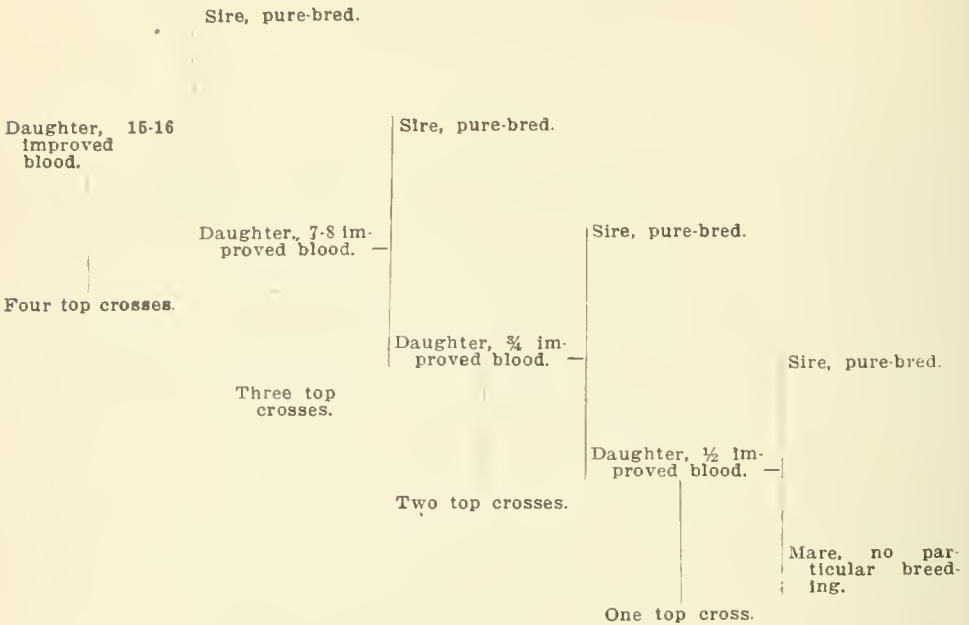


TABLE SHOWING THE POSSIBILITY OF REGISTRATION BY GRADING UP.

<i>Breed.</i>	<i>Registration Requirements for Canadian National Records.</i>
Clydesdale.....	Female with four top crosses by sires recorded in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada.
Shire.....	Female with four top crosses by sires recorded in the Shire Stud Book of Canada.
Hackney.....	Female with two top crosses by sires recorded in the Canadian Hackney Stud Book.
Standard bred....	Female with four top crosses by sires recorded in the Canadian Standard-bred Stud Book.
Percheron.....	} Do not admit of grading up.
French Coach....	
Belgian Draft....	
Thoroughbred....	
Suffolk.....	

Even when using stallions of a breed that does not permit of grading up for registration purposes, the right policy for the breeder to pursue is to use the best pure-bred sire of his chosen breed generation after generation, and, even if they cannot be recorded as pure-breeds, his animals will reach that perfection of form and quality which will ensure the highest market price and yield that satisfaction which comes to all those who do their share towards improving the live stock of the country.

THE ONTARIO STALLION ACT

(2 Geo. V., chap. 67.)

As amended by the Act of 1914.

1. This Act may be cited as THE ONTARIO STALLION ACT. Short title.

2. For the purpose of this Act. Board of registration.

(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." How composed.

(2) The Director of the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture shall be the Secretary and Executive Officer, of the Board. Director of Live Stock Branch to be Secretary.

3. The Minister of Agriculture may from time to time appoint competent persons to act as inspectors under the direction of the Board. Inspectors.

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. Remuneration of Board and Inspectors.

5.—(1) No person shall stand, travel or offer for use 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. Stallions not to be used until inspected and certified.

(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. Evidence for enrolment.

(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. Inspection of stallions. Evidence to be furnished to Board on inspection.

(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. Certificates.

Register of
enrolment
and inspec-
tion.

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.

Transfer of
ownership.

(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.

Duration of
enrolment
and inspec-
tion.

(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.

Only one
inspection
after stal-
lion is seven
years old.

(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.

Biennial
inspection.

(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.

Diseased or
deformed
grade
stallions.

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.

Grade
stallions
not to be
used, etc.,
after 1st
August,
1918.

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.

Appeal from
Inspectors.

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.

Enrolment,
mode of.

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. Certificate, publication of.

(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. Owner to exhibit certificate to owner of mare.

12.—(1) The fees to be paid to the Board before the issue of any certificate shall be: Fees.

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. Application of.

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. Regulations.

14. Every person who is guilty of a contravention of any of the provisions of this Act shall incur a penalty of not more than \$100, nor lower than \$25, recoverable under The Ontario Summary Convictions Act. Penalty.

15. Section 5 of this Act shall not come into operation until the first day of August, 1912. Commencement of Act.

Note.—The Act which as amended is to the effect above came into force on the 1st day of August, 1914.

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:

Enrolment No.

Form 1.

APPROVED.

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 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, 19....

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, 19....

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, 19....

Enrolment No.

Form 4.

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

THE ONTARIO STALLION ENROLMENT BOARD.

..... Chairman., Secretary.

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

Good until December 31st, 19....

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 Records, 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.....	Certificate No.....
Name of Stallion.....	Breed.....	
Registration No.....		
Inspected by.....	Date.....	
Report.....		
Inspected by.....	Date.....	
Report.....		
Inspected by.....	Date.....	
Report.....		
Form of Certificate Issued.....	Date.....	
Form of Certificate Issued.....	Date.....	
Form of Certificate Issued.....	Date.....	
Owner.....	Address.....	
Transfers:		
To.....	Address.....	
Date of Sale.....	Date Certificate Issued.....	
Certificate No.....	Authority.....	
To.....	Address.....	
Date of Sale.....	Date Certificate Issued.....	
Certificate No.....	Authority.....	
To.....	Address.....	
Date of Sale.....	Date Certificate Issued.....	
Certificate No.....	Authority.....	
To.....	Address.....	
Date of Sale.....	Date Certificate Issued.....	
Certificate No.....	Authority.....	
To.....	Address.....	
Date of Sale.....	Date Certificate Issued.....	
Certificate No.....	Authority.....	

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..... of
.....has applied for enrolment of the
Stallion.....and 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, Nunthorpe, 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 Pferdezuchter 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.

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, More, Thor, Bel. Dr., Fr. Ch., Fr.-Can., St. Br Ger. Ch.

BRANT COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Draffau's Fame	59	1910	1111	Clyde.	1	A. & M. Adams	Brantford	1912
Prince Arthur	240	1900	441		4	Thos. Robson	Brantford	1914
Johnny Goldring	1863	1907	2688		6	H. S. Howey	Brantford	
Prince Alexander	2638	1907	1046	Clyde.	1	Jos. & Mary Hall	Brantford	1912
Cholderton Prime Minister	2801	1911	3313	Suff.	3	W. J. Roddick	Brantford	
Light Wool	2812	1904	3224	Thor.	3	G. J. Smith (Agent)	Brantford	
Peter Clay	630	1907	593	St. Br.	1	W. H. Littlefield	Brantford	1912
Royal Ardethen	3429	1904	3383	Clyde.	3	Miller & Millan	Brantford	
Brilliant Boy	872	1904	1644	Clyde.	1	S. B. Miller	Burford	1914
Prince Gartley Donside	1856	1911	2643	Clyde.	1	A. & W. McIntyre	Burford	1914
Norwell Chieftain	383	1908	798	Shire	1	Geo. Allen	Burford	1912
Jubilee King	1789	1905	2550		6	E. Phipps	Burford	
Mettallis King	15	1903	1349	St. Br.	1	Jno. O. Whiting	Burford	1914
Absalom	2435	1901	864	Per.	1	J. S. Bawtinheimer & Sons	Cainsville	1912
Griffin	1383	1907	2373		6	F. R. Hanks	Cainsville	
Prince Erskine of Woodroffe	538	1904	1322	Clyde.	1	T. Mathews	Cainsville (R. R. No. 2)	1914
Castelar	2824	1905	3254	Per.	3	W. A. Day	Cainsville	
Briton	727	1905	1110	Clyde.	1	O. Hager	Caledonia (R. R. No. 2)	1912
Barney Stinson	2559	1896	1986		6	Millar Lawrason	Catchart	
James Murray	984	1909	1891	B. & R. Sweezey	6	B. & R. Sweezey	Catchart	
Lloyd Sweezey	3061	1911	3605		6	Richard Sweezey	Catchart	
Harley Baron	1806	1910	2183	Clyde.	1	Jno. Brown	Harley	1913
Harley's Pride	1809	1908	2182	Clyde.	1	Jno. Brown	Harley	1913
Grey Sam	1511	1909	2181		4	S. Clement	Harley	1913
Jeif R.	3057	1911	3606		6	J. C. Reaveley	Harley	
Riband Jr.	960	1908	1781		6	Peter Johnson	Hagersville	
Young Dr. John the Sport	3060	1911	3572		6	Isaac Bradley	Hagersville	
Duke of York	267	1903	885		4	W. H. Curley	Hartford	
Golden Kyle	3232	1908	3730		2	A. Franklin	Mohawk	1912
Daniel Roberts	3179	1905	3473	Clyde.	6	C. Jamieson	Ohswaken	
Sea Horse	2546	1906	1176		5	J. S. Miller	Onondaga	1912
Englbhen	395	1904	381	Per.	1	C. W. Gurney	Paris	1912
Enhan de St. Amand	1102	1909	1481	Bel. Dr.	1	C. W. Gurney	Paris	1913

BRUCE COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Islam	1358	1908	618	Per.	1	Haas Bros.	Paris	1912
Jnnlor	2847	1909	3399	Per.	1	Haas Bros.	Paris	1914
Belmont Conqueror	336	1908	246	Clyde.	1	G. Rogerson	Paris	1912
Baron Carrick	344	1904	283	Clyde.	1	G. Rogerson	Paris	1912
Baron Charming	3170	1908	3695	Clyde.	3	Jno. McClure	Paris (R. R. No. 4)	1912
Warwick Albert	2854	1904	3304	Hack.	3	G. G. McCormick	Paris	
Young Crusader	161	1910	1287		4	L. J. Grover	Princeton	1913
Lord Charming	583	1893	284	Clyde.	1	W. H. Kerr & Son	St. George	1912
Duke of Wellington	1529	1907	268	Per.	1	Rosébrugh & Osborne	St. George	1912
Hlgh Private	2933	1907	3453	St. Br.	3	Clemons Bros.	St. George	
Sensation II.	503	1904	1045		4	Roland Taylor	St. George	1912
Bold Marlin	1271	1904	2100	Clyde.	3	W. H. Atkinson	Aberdour	
Royal Dureka	895	1910	1519	Clyde.	3	I. McCullough	Allenford	
Bonnie Laird	2662	1907	167	Clyde.	3	John Hewitson	Allenford	
Scotland's Blend	335	1905	243	Clyde.	1	A. A. Avrey	Arnow	1912
Jack Wilkes	1226	1892	1983		6	Whi. Stewart	Arnow	
Young Crystal	2572	1908	2159		6	E. J. Avrey	Arnow	
Favori	2246	1901	1873		6	Pavori Syn. Co.	Belmore	1912
Young Saranac 2nd	2755	1908	111		4	Con Baker	Arnow	
Young Gartley Gold.	938	1910	1664		6	S. R. McLelland	Bervie	1912
Baron Royal	329	1900	215	Clyde.	1	S. McComb	Bervie	1912
Tony B.	2639	1899	2845		6	S. McComb	Bervie	1912
Matchless	454	1906	1355		1	J. D. Campbell	Cargill	1914
John Jones	2198	1909	2959		6	C. J. McPherson	Cargill	
Gallant Sturdy	2295	1898	2951		6	C. J. McPherson	Cargill	
England's Eno	1532	1903	1788		6	C. J. McPherson	Cargill	
Rachpault	1066	1902	597	Per.	1	Jno. Beehurger	Cargill	1912
The Peer	1123	1910	1243	Clyde.	1	T. E. Hang	Chesley	1912
Eel W.	1538	1907	2198		6	W. H. Lustig	Chesley	1912
Sylvi	319	1903	128	Per.	1	Geo. Beckberger	Chepstone	1912
Lord MacQueen	3222	1905	1460	Clyde.	3	Amabel & Keppel Clyd Ass'n.	Clavering	
Drumflower Marcellus	2158	1902	1128	Clyde.	1	Adam Eicholz	Chifford	1912
Coppermine	584	1901	1503	Clyde.	3	J. T. Dudgeon	Dobbinton	
Arbuteskan	1999	1894	1483	St. Br.	3	W. Monkman	Dobbinton	
Prince McCammon	2030	1903	2780		6	R. Boyle	Dyer's Bay	

BRUCE COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Coronation	2408	1910	3130	Clyde.	3	Duncan Stewart	Eden Grove.	
Jack Wilkes, Jr.	2490	1908	3144	Clyde.	6	Richard Bailey	Eden Grove.	
Boll Busk	795	1908	1794	Clyde.	3	J. J. Jandt	Elmwood	
Institut	688	1908	115	Per.	1	J. B. Cahoon	Elmwood (R.R. No. 1)	1912
Silver Joe	3314	1912	3791		6	W. J. Afton	Elmwood (R.R. No. 1)	
Lord Lowther	3328	1900	3800		6	Dan McNicol	Elmwood	
Winsome King	3327	1910	114	Clyde.	1	Dan McNicol	Elmwood	1912
Royal Pursue	91	1908	686	Clyde.	1	A. Chebett	Elsnore	1912
Invergowrie	320	1907	110	Clyde.	1	M. Graf	Formosa	1912
Montrose Guardsman	2224	1899	1730	Clyde.	3	J. Keip	Formosa	
Robert D. Marce	3433	1900	106	Clyde.	5	Herman Weiss	Formosa	1912
Earl Bickett	1916	1909	1931	Clyde.	3	N. McClure	Glammis	
Overtoon	1882	1907	2695	Clyde.	3	L. N. McLean	Glammis	1912
Prince of Kirkside	12	1899	244	Clyde.	1	A. Symon	Glammis	1912
Baron Hood	46	1900	112	Clyde.	1	Levi Good	Greenock	1912
Baron Hopetoun	45	1906	113	Clyde.	1	Levi Good	Greenock	1912
Jovial	519	1909	560	Per.	1	Levi Good	Greenock	1912
Makivera	3267	1908	3754	Clyde.	3	Levi Good	Greenock	
Gay Spark	3443	1912	3866	Clyde.	6	Levi Good	Greenock	
Gartly Baron	1319	1911	1879	Clyde.	3	Andrew Good	Greenock	
Davie	2827	1899	3151	Hact.	3	John Forsyth	Greenock	
Captain Hunter, Junior	2245	1904	2976		4	James Atkinson	Hepworth	1914
Billie W.	3227	1909	3410		6	James Walker	Hepworth	
Lord Lammie	905	1909	1418	Clyde.	3	J. P. Carruthers	Holyrood	
Royal Jimmie	1890	1903	1918	Clyde.	3	A. E. Thompson	Holyrood	
Buchlyvie Mhor	2253	1909	1710	Clyde.	3	Ryerson Robnson Co.	Kincardine	
Hal Spinx	3235	1902	3732		3	Wm. Reid	Kincardine	
Ganglon	3538	1906	3224	Per.	6	Jno. Elliott & Son	Kincardine	
Favorit II.	2569	1908	314	Clyde.	6	G. F. Lindsay	Kincardine	
Geo. O' the Scales.	2080	1906	2777	Clyde.	3	B. Moulton	Kincardine	
Derby	971	1908	1853		6	Chas. Baechler	Kinloss	
Prince Eric	2472	1883	3114	Clyde.	6	W. B. Mosher	Lion's Head	
Carlyle	2778	1902	1989		3	J. L. Loughheed	Lion's Head	
Nately Orion	3583	1903	2967		6	J. L. Loughheed	Lion's Head	
Young Tannahill	2128	1901	2878		6	W. B. Mosher	Lion's Head	
Young Klondyke	230	1904	211		4	Peter Robertson	Lochalsh	1912
Slander, Junior	1742	1900	1808		6	J. J. Stout	Lorne	

Tommy Bars	2422	1907	2908	3	T. F. Cain	Lucknow	1912
Bruno Brino	2519	1906	3219	6	A. E. Millson	Lucknow	1912
Our Choice	822	1910	1905	1	S. L. Robertson	Lucknow	1912
Bay King Traveller	3171	1906	3700	3	W. E. Henderson	Lucknow	1912
Knottingley Baronet	647	1905	687	1	M. Rody	Malcolm	1912
Pioneer	381	1906	1380	3	W. H. Huck	Mildmay	1912
Baron Ratho	678	1902	108	1	W. H. Huck	Mildmay	1912
Lansdowne	580	1906	247	1	Wm. Airth & Co.	North Bruce	1912
Elevator	987	1901	1544	6	Jas. Burns	North Bruce	1912
Kentucky Bill	990	1910	1556	6	J. H. Seiffert	North Bruce	1912
Prince Charlie	1202	1909	206	4	T. M. Jamieson	North Bruce	1912
Duke of Queensberry	1302	1907	3027	3	Chas. Creech	Pine River	1912
Harold G.	2292	1906	3027	6	Wm. Smith	Pine River	1912
Fascinator	1147	1910	2087	3	W. J. Wilson	Pinkerton	1912
Bute Baron	1050	1899	210	4	P. McArthur	Paisley	1912
Interview	883	1908	1689	3	Henry Irwin	Paisley	1912
Baron Burgie	2130	1911	2883	6	W. J. Craig	Port Elgin	1912
Jake of Fairfield	573	1909	207	1	A. J. McLean	Port Elgin	1912
Silver Mine	1623	1910	2438	3	J. W. Hopper	Port Elgin (R.R. No. 2)	1912
Panama	3188	1904	205	3	Philps & Sparks	Port Elgin	1912
Sir Oliver	2104	1906	2782	3	J. McEwing	Queen Hill	1912
Carnegie	330	1910	217	1	W. Cuthbertson	Ripley	1912
Scott's Hero	328	1905	213	1	D. Campbell & A. Johnston	Ripley	1912
Slabang	351	1910	333	1	M. Matheson	Ripley	1912
Baron Burlington	574	1911	212	1	M. Matheson	Ripley	1911
Lord Watson	48	1902	216	1	Pollock & Harrison	Ripley	1912
Young Gleaner	1233	1904	1959	6	David Patchell	Southampton	1912
Iron Mask	3404	1912	3367	3	N. C. Swinton	Southampton	1912
Strathcona	2063	1899	2555	3	R. T. Needham	Slade	1912
Kingswood	334	1905	242	1	Geo. A. Norman	Slade	1912
Sensation	418	1899	723	1	Jos. Hatt	Spry	1912
Scottish Signet	1799	1909	2252	3	Thos. Humphrey	Tara	1912
Maplecrest Mine	9	1910	209	1	A. Gammie	Tara	1912
Pride of Arran	11	1909	208	1	A. Gammie	Tara	1912
Leacastle Gay Boy	2721	1909	1496	3	Geo. Thomson	Tara	1912
Royal Knight	3252	1910	3530	3	Geo. Henderson	Tara	1912
Cumberland Recruit	1972	1909	2327	3	G. B. Armstrong	Teeswater	1912
Prince Mark	676	1909	103	1	J. Moffatt	Teeswater	1912
Baron Byron	677	1903	104	1	J. Moffatt	Teeswater	1912
Captain McKinney	3473	1895	105	1	Chas. Sewers	Teeswater	1912
Laird of Bruce	1411	1909	2323	3	Wm. Carruthers	Tiverton	1912
Jeffrey	1018	1910	1470	4	R. Kimmond	Tiverton	1912
Gallant Scott	3513	1909	3928	3	Thos. Y. Scott	Tiverton	1912

BRUCE COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Paddy S.	2298	1905	2755		6	D. McLean	Tiverton	
Roy Wilks	2674	1903	2832		6	J. E. Murphy & Co.	Tobermory	
Popinjay	575	1909	218	Clyde.	1	R. McTavish & Wylie.	Verdhn	1912
Pink	2227	1907	2169		6	H. Ernest	Walkerton	
Ernest Wilks	2328	1909	2906		6	H. Ernest	Walkerton	
Brilliant Light	1695	1904	1708	St. Br.	3	A. G. Fortune	Walkerton	
Heather Jock	1912	1901	2235	Thor.	3	H. McDonald	Walkerton	
Kentucky Star Wilks	3331	1900	3802		6	Henry Ernest	Walkerton	
De Galfret	297	1899	1385		6	John Mcvannel	Warton	
Morris	2409	1904	1523	Shlire.	3	James Gladstone	Wlarton	

CARLETON COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Young Rosebank	2769	1906	669		4	Ellard Massey	Ashton (R.R. No. 2)	1912
Billy	2632	1905	2411		4	Jas. Belford	Bell's Crs.	1913
Ben	2394	1906	3107		6	R. A. Moore	Bell's Crs.	
King of the West	1505	1909	1297		4	J. S. Todd	Bell's Crs.	1912
Young Baron de Cordroy	1207	1909	2160		4	T. E. Caldwell	Billings Bridge	1914
Magner	3207	1910	3728	Clyde.	3	Chas. Dunlop	Billings Bridge	
Fred Wakefield	2256	1901	3675		6	Herbert Hill	Billings Br. (R.R. No. 1)	
Walter	2023	1908	2735		6	H. M. Boucher	Britannia Bay (R.R. No. 1)	
Dick	3499	.....	3924		6	Jas. Gamble	Britannia Bay	
Rural King	2880	1911	3398	Clyde.	3	Jas. Todd, jr.	Burritt's Rapids	
Sir Torrance	500	1901	1417	Clyde.	3	T. McDaniel	Carp	1914
Royal Montrose	1657	1905	2562	Clyde.	1	W. J. Wilson	Carp	1914
Royal Erskine	2848	1911	3391	Clyde.	1	H. K. Hodgkins	Carp (R.R. No. 1)	
Young Mariner	3138	1909	3656	Clyde.	6	W. W. Davis	Carp	
Scottish Hero	2282	1904	624	Clyde.	1	Andrew Armstrong	Carp	1912
Lord Carrick	586	1905	375	Clyde.	1	P. A. Byrne	Carp	1912
Lavis	2871	1911	3298	Per.	1	J. H. Skuce	Carsonby	1914
Rocket the Second	2457	1906	3155		6	J. K. Falkner	City View (R.R. No. 1)	
Lucky Coin	1832	1909	2413	Clyde.	1	A. Scharf	Cummings Bridge	1913

Royal Winston	1833	1910	2414	Clyde.	1	A. Scharf.	Cummings Bridge	1913
Gallant Baron	2925	1911	3405	Clyde.	1	A. Scharf.	Cummings Bridge	1914
Duke of Forest View	1353	1908	1416	Clyde.	3	W. J. Major.	Dunrobin	1914
McMaster Junior	2910	1900	2367	Clyde.	3	W. J. Armistage.	Dunrobin	
Royal Laddie	2667	1905	3225	Clyde.	3	J. M. Wyman.	Edwards	
Jim MacBay	3373	1907	1150	Clyde.	3	Jno. Costello.	Fitzroy Harbor.	
Silloth Again	1991	1910	79	Clyde.	1	A. Miller & Sons.	Galetta	1912
Baron's Heir	1992	1910	78	Clyde.	1	A. Miller & Sons.	Galetta	1912
Baron Silloth	2272	1903	80	Clyde.	1	A. Miller & Sons.	Galetta	1912
Farmer	3139	1906	3657	Clyde.	6	Jno. Monahan.	Greely	
Baron Erlig	1931	1905	1552	Clyde.	1	T. A. Hand.	Hazeldean	
Strathgay	2977	1911	3496	Clyde.	3	T. A. Hand.	Hazeldean	
Rosebank	1914	1900	2053	Clyde.	3	R. Balliss.	Huntley	
Carmel Jim	2455	1911	3149	Clyde.	6	W. E. Marshall.	Huntley	
John A. Patchen.	2768	1901	3299	Clyde.	3	Patrick Quillan.	Jockvale	
Little Bobs	2407	1910	3126	Clyde.	6	J. S. McCormick.	Kenmore	
Veuilleur	2431	1904	3012	Per.	3	J. L. Greer.	Kars	
Black Prince Harnett	3159	1908	3669	Clyde.	6	John Harnett	Kemptville	
Duke of Springbrook	2350	1910	3069	Clyde.	3	G. Fulford.	Kimburn	
The Deemster	587	1904	378	Clyde.	3	J. Hanna & Son.	Kimburn	1912
Stambolar	3338	1899	3807	Per.	6	Jno. Findlay.	Kimburn	
Idas	3212	1908	2801	Per.	1	Andrew Spratt.	Loetrim	1914
Bayard de Corroy	3283	1897	1296	Bel.	1	Andrew Spratt.	Loetrim	1912
Nobleman	2520	1903	3220	Bel.	6	Andrew Findlay.	Manotick	
Prince of Brussels	2024	1907	2736	Bel.	6	John Larkin.	Manotick	
Klondyke	23	1910	1325	Bel.	6	J. M. Tomkins.	Manotick	
Blondin de Rouveroy	3221	1910	3615	Bel.	3	Thos. Costello.	Manotick	
Lord Dunure	1638	1906	377	Clyde.	1	Robt. Armstrong.	Marathon	1912
Prince Sturdy II.	3136	1907	3660	Shire	6	Jas. Quinn.	Metcalfe	
Dandy	2531	1903	3119	Shire	4	Robt. Bell.	North Gower	1914
Verona Leader	1267	1909	2032	Per.	3	Jas. Callander.	North Gower	
Darkie	1584	1904	2283	Per.	6	A. E. Geddes.	North Gower	
Hapathique	686	1907	869	Per.	1	G. E. Lewis.	North Gower	1912
Joubert	3379	1911	3848	Bel.	3	Jos. Lefebvre.	Orleans	
Hableur	1827	1907	1298	Per.	1	W. R. Wilson.	Osgoode Station	1912
Frank	2782	1911	3283	Clyde.	4	Jas. O'Rourke	Osgoode Sta. (R.R. No. 1)	1914
Benedictine	2858	1911	3390	Clyde.	1	R. F. Nixon.	Osgoode Station	1914
Koyama	732	1906	872	Clyde.	1	Wm. Allen.	Osgoode Station	1912
Tifty's Pride	3322	1909	1159	Clyde.	1	J. S. Pyper.	Osgoode Station	1912
Harold	2250	1911	3751	St. Br.	6	J. W. Cameron.	Osgoode Station	
Gay Larable	1512	1906	2314	Clyde.	3	F. A. O'Malley.	Ottawa (R.R. No. 1)	1914
Mazeppa	763	1911	1441	Hack.	1	B. Rothwell.	Ottawa (R.R. No. 1)	1913
Dainty Duke of Connaught	764	1903	1442	Hack.	1	B. Rothwell.	Ottawa (R.R. No. 1)	1912
Young Castle Baron	1035	1909	324		4	Daniel Ogden.	Ottawa	1912

CARLETON COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol-ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Prince Blue	2932	1912	3448	St. Br. ...	3	M. H. W. Cameron.....	Ottawa .....	.....
Dunnottar	2955	1911	3403	Clyde. ...	1	B. Rothwell.....	Ottawa (R.R. No. 1)	1914
Captain Larabie	3636	1904	3737	St. Br. ...	3	Jas. Peacock.....	Ottawa, 17 Morrils St.....	.....
Young Briton	1864	1909	2691	.....	6	F. Laporte.....	Piperville .....	.....
Rex	1990	1900	2536	.....	6	J. C. Cameron.....	Ramsayville .....	.....
Sir Grenville	882	1909	1684	Clyde. ...	3	John Arbuckle.....	Richmond .....	.....
White Hawk	3344	1898	3314	.....	6	John Brown.....	.....	.....
Craigie Swell	2928	1912	3406	Clyde. ...	1	David Scharf.....	South March .....	.....
Victor Chief	3332	1897	3505	.....	6	J. G. Morgan.....	South March	1914
Golden Thistle	19	1909	1341	Clyde. ...	3	Isaac Pratt.....	Stanley Corners .....	.....
Young Moussa	1853	1909	2829	.....	6	Chas. Faulkner.....	Stittsville .....	.....
Farmer	2341	1910	3065	.....	6	Albert Hicks.....	Woodlawn .....	.....
Prince of Huntley	836	1907	1719	Clyde. ...	3	S. T. Smith.....	Woodlawn .....	.....

DUFFERIN COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrol-ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Baron's Self	447	1909	915	Clyde. ...	1	A. Newson.....	Arthur (R.R. No. 2)	1912
Cowar Chief	783	1909	1141	Clyde. ...	1	G. E. Wilson.....	Belwood	1912
Fullarton	2933	1893	732	Clyde. ...	1	G. E. Wilson.....	Belwood	1912
Robert Joe	1502	1898	1957	.....	4	A. & E. Colley.....	Corbetton	1912
Guinea Gold	1998	1902	2451	Clyde. ...	3	G. Clayton.....	Grand Valley .....	.....
Tom McNab.....	1067	1904	442	Clyde. ...	1	Wm. Clayton.....	Grand Valley	1912
Black Knight.....	1762	1906	917	.....	4	Jas. Brown.....	Grand Valley	1912
Gladstone Mack.....	2181	1905	2261	Clyde. ...	3	J. Greenwood.....	Grand Valley .....	.....
Whitewall Charlie.....	1136	1904	911	Hack. ...	1	T. H. Hamilton.....	Grand Valley	1912
Black Chief	1588	1910	1793	Clyde. ...	1	S. T. & J. H. Platt.....	Grand Valley	1913
Mackie	1932	1901	2424	Clyde. ...	1	S. Platt.....	Grand Valley	1913
Royal Salute	3260	1910	3747	.....	6	Wm. Martin.....	Grand Valley .....	.....
Dalziel	3406	1903	2442	Clyde. ...	1	Batters & Mourahan.....	Grand Valley	1913
Sir Manuel	716	1908	1250	Clyde. ...	1	J. Lee and W. Irwin.....	Hockley	1912
Jobard	1087	1909	919	Per.	1	T. W. Dunseath.....	Honeywood	1912

Malton Maynard.....	2765	1911	3295	Clyde. ...	3	J. E. Broderick.....	Honeywood	
Ganymede III.....	1732	1902	2359	Clyde. ...	6	Geo. Allan.....	Horning's Mills	
Gay Garty.....	891	1901	1510	Clyde. ...	3	Richard Wood.....	Horning's Mills	
Apologize.....	2323	1906	527	Thor.	1	Richard Wood.....	Horning's Mills	1912
Prince Humphrey.....	628	1905	1679	Clyde. ...	3	Richard Wood.....	Horning's Mills	
Harfang.....	2065	1907	2639	Per.	3	James Bell.....	Laurel	
Lord Kinnoul.....	1616	1907	1388	Clyde. ...	3	Robert Fife.....	Laurel	
Albion.....	1478	1910	2365	Clyde. ...	3	Geo. Hepton.....	Laurel	
Cormorant.....	1737	1896	2366	Clyde. ...	3	Geo. Hepton.....	Laurel	
Young Champion.....	124	1909	544	Clyde. ...	4	W. E. Smith.....	Laurel	1912
Starite Jim.....	1732	1907	2459		6	W. T. Thompson.....	Mansfield	
Portrack Prince.....	1310	1900	1940	Clyde. ...	3	John Donkin.....	Melancthon	
King's Fancy.....	2050	1906	1939	Clyde. ...	3	John Donkin.....	Melancthon	
Holburn Audacity.....	2061	1910	2530	Hack.	3	John Donkin.....	Melancthon	
Royal Tour.....	2902	1911	3454	Clyde. ...	3	E. & N. Ferrier.....	Melancthon	
Invite.....	1945	1908	543	Per.	1	H. Hunter.....	Mulmer	1912
Borden's Pride.....	1754	1911	2511	Clyde. ...	3	J. B. Armstrong.....	Orangeville	
Border Sentinel.....	1690	1899	1982	Clyde. ...	3	J. S. Graham.....	Orangeville	
King Alfred.....	396	1910	1365	Clyde. ...	3	G. T. Nodwell.....	Orangeville	
Kirminnoch Mac.....	1933	1908	657	Clyde. ...	1	N. Thompson.....	Orangeville	1912
Dunure Postman.....	2881	1907	3451	Clyde. ...	3	J. E. Thompson.....	Orangeville	
Rich Hill Baron.....	3041	1912	3603	Clyde. ...	3	E. B. Barnhardt.....	Orangeville (R.R. No. 3)	
Black Peer.....	1822	1910	942	Clyde. ...	1	Wm. Harvey.....	Orangeville	1912
General Bobs.....	3460	1898	2681	Clyde. ...	3	John Suggitt.....	Orangeville	
The Bison.....	3577	1899	546	St. Br.	3	W. H. Riddell.....	Orangeville	
Spier Slimmons.....	3578	1910	3954	St. Br.	3	W. H. Riddell.....	Orangeville	
Golden Ball.....	1113	1908	1211	Clyde. ...	1	J. S. Graham.....	Orangeville	1912
Montrave Viceroy.....	1487	1910	533	Clyde. ...	1	J. R. Gibson.....	Orton	1912
Present Fashion.....	2269	1904	534	Clyde. ...	1	Ranson & Duncan.....	Orton	1912
The Roman.....	2120	1897	2748	Clyde. ...	6	R. Forgrave.....	Orton (R.R. No. 2)	
Prince of Cardow.....	379	1909	540	Clyde. ...	1	R. F. Ormsby.....	Perm	1912
Nateby Charming.....	3464	1910	3910		6	Wm. Chinchase.....	Perm	
Antillo, Jr.....	288	1907	1350	Clyde. ...	6	Samuel Libby.....	Primrose	
Charlie.....	3394	1897	3333		6	Samuel Ward.....	Randwick	
Montrave Rajah.....	553	1905	542	Clyde. ...	1	Geo. Fletcher.....	Rosemont	1912
Harpon.....	1488	1907	541	Fr. Ch.	1	J. J. Hunter.....	Rosemont	1912
Northern Light.....	803	1909	1825	Clyde. ...	3	W. Thompson.....	Rosemont	
Chief Melbourne.....	287	1909	1347	Clyde. ...	6	J. J. Hand.....	Rosemont	
Baron Columbus.....	749	1905	530	Clyde. ...	1	John Mowat.....	Shelburne	1912
Ruby Brilliant.....	865	1910	1632	Clyde. ...	3	John Mowat.....	Shelburne	
Fyvie Gallant.....	638	1909	531	Clyde. ...	1	John Mowat.....	Shelburne	1912
Lord Thomas.....	378	1908	539	Clyde. ...	1	A. Ferris & Sons.....	Stanton	1912
Pride of Amaranth.....	1170	1910	916	Clyde. ...	1	N. Teeter.....	Waldemar	1912

DUNDAS COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrol-ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Hantan	429	1907	796	Per.	1	Williamsburg Per. Hr. Assn.	Beckstead	1912
Young King of the West	1011	1906	1393		4	H. Hanson	Brinston	1913
Chestnut Chief	1228	1904	1977		6	Joseph Winter	Boucks Hill	
Cecil Custer	2587	1911	3196	St. Br. ...	3	A. S. Morrison	Chesterville	
Young Top Gallant	198	1902	835		4	Michael Devaney	Chesterville	1912
Farmer Boy	622	1904	836		4	G. S. Prunner	Froatburn	1912
Black Charley	1554	1907	2297		4	Patrick Mullen	Hanesville	1914
Cracker Jack	2240	1904	648		4	W. Crowder	Inkerman	1912
Prince Logan	2167	1905	2924	Clyde. ...	3	D. C. Mulloy	Inkerman	
Logan B.	1555	1910	2305		6	W. H. Briggs	Iroquois (R. R. No. 2) ...	
Chestnut Chief, Jr.	1243	1899	1787		6	G. W. Ellis	Iroquois	
Black Prince	959	1910	1780		6	Benj. Henry	Iroquois	
Burnside	985	1902	1907		6	Geo. Smyth	Iroquois	
Zenobia	3250	1903	1130		6	A. J. Melvor	Iroquois	
Harry Crown	258	1903	682		6	W. J. Hess	Kemptville	1914
Major	245	1900	1405		4	J. Wagner	Morewood	
Richorn Prince	2813	1908	3348	Clyde. ...	3	J. A. McLeod	Morewood	1912
Dalton King	486	1901	1129	Hack. ...	1	J. W. Allison	Morrisburg	1912
Black Diamond	1045	1902	1124		4	E. Casselman	Morrisburg	1912
Hydrophile	58	1907	1121	Per.	1	R. Link	Morrisburg	1912
Prince of St. Lawrence	724	1910	1123	Clyde. ...	1	Reddick Bros.	Morrisburg	1912
Baron Russell	2096	1905	2638		3	Alex. Thom	Morrisburg	1912
King of St. Lawrence	2274	1910	1127	Clyde. ...	1	Alex. Thom	Morrisburg	1912
Grison	1575	1906	647	Per.	2	Percheron Stallion Ass'n	Mountain (South)	1912
Lucky Mac	654	1905	797		4	Geo. Lammie	Mountain (South)	1912
Young Adam Bede	259	1909	800		4	E. E. Watts	Mountain	1912
Frisson 2nd	3312	1909	3792	Per.	3	E. E. Watts	Mountain	1912
Dick Fyfe	3311	1897	3456	St. Br. ...	3	W. H. Hunt	Mountain	1912
Duke of Ormoud	2155	1909	2877	Clyde. ...	3	T. D. McLean	Ormond	1912
Young General	962	1903	1783		6	David Hess	Pleasant Valley	1914
Royal of St. Lawrence	871	1909	1643	Clyde. ...	1	C. E. Merkle	Williamsburg (R.R. No. 3)	1912
Rodeur	1155	1902	1284	Bel.	3	I. J. Pitts	Williamsburg	1912
Silver Boy	128	1904	932		4	I. Pitts & B. H. Cochran	Williamsburg	1912
Honest Charlie	3278	1907	3773		6	W. H. Barkley	Williamsburg	1912
Young Burnside	2493	1902	649		3	H. C. Barkley	Winchester	1912
Gaiac	697	1906	931	Per.	1	I. Christie & Sons	Winchester	1912
Blacon's Baron	2166	1909	2905	Clyde. ...	3	P. McLaughlin	Winchester	1912
Conveny Marmion	430	1903	799	Hack. ...	1	Thos. Irving	Winchester	1912
Crystal Worthy	1521	1908	2140	St. Br. ...	3	Thos. Irving	Winchester	1912
Benard's Fashion	934	1906	1645		6	M. Summers	Winchester	1912
Larry Lurable	3122	1911	3611		6	Shumers Rogart	Winchester	1912

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Dolphington	2059	1907	2473	Clyde.	3	J. H. McKinnon	Bethany	1912
Charming Rod	3205	1912	3726	Clyde.	3	G. W. Dainard	Bethany	1912
Terrington Cetawayo	601	1905	437	Hack.	1	R. Beith	Bowmanville	1912
Baron's Best	603	1901	439	Clyde.	1	R. Beith	Bowmanville	1912
Mainspring	2821	1911	3352	Hack.	3	R. Beith	Bowmanville	1912
Montrave Imperialist	649	1908	720	Clyde.	3	Cale & Silver	Bowmanville	1912
Hugo's Model	650	1910	721	Clyde.	3	Cale & Silver	Bowmanville	1912
Aleyonium Boy, Jr.	2601	1908	3255	Clyde.	6	W. W. Down	Bowmanville	1912
Maidenhall	63	1906	1089	Clyde.	1	Chester Power	Bowmanville	1912
Colosse du Balcan	1640	1907	966	Bel.	1	G. W. Soper	Bowmanville	1912
Lanceler de Pett.	1641	1905	965	Bel.	1	G. W. Soper	Bowmanville	1912
Kinellar Stamp	2411	1900	1992	Clyde.	3	Jos. Adams	Burketon	1912
Lowand Chief	1839	1906	2101	Clyde.	3	Seth Dean	Burketon	1912
Antevolo Rysdyk	1525	1910	2103	St. Br.	1	S. A. Devitt	Burketon	1913
Acme 2nd	1526	1910	2105	Clyde.	1	S. A. Devitt	Burketon	1913
Lewie MacInnes	1959	1903	2107	Clyde.	1	T. Hyland	Burketon	1913
Muckle Wilkes	1956	1888	2751	Clyde.	6	T. Hyland	Burketon	1913
Baron Polwarth	365	1908	435	Clyde.	2	J. A. Rowan	Caesarea	1912
Lewie Gordon	171	1897	977	Clyde.	6	R. Hutchinson	Cavan	1912
Attractive Tom	705	1908	1064	Clyde.	1	W. H. Staples	Cavan (RR. No. 1)	1912
Dunure Beaulieu	845	1910	1741	Clyde.	3	J. W. Loves	Cavan	1912
Milton Freeman	846	1907	1742	Clyde.	3	J. W. Loves	Cavan	1912
Black Rod	847	1896	1743	Clyde.	3	J. W. Loves	Cavan	1912
Hubert Waxford	2727	1899	1389	Clyde.	6	D. J. White	Cavan	1912
Royal Ribbon	602	1910	438	Clyde.	1	Clydesdale Hr. Br. Ass'n.	Solna	1912
Fiscal Prince	3265	1911	3752	Clyde.	3	W. G. Ormiston	Enfield	1912
Royal Denmark	2752	1898	3254	Hack.	3	Jas. Judson	Enniskillen	1914
Pride of All	1291	1905	1976	Clyde.	6	A. E. Jennings	Hampton	1914
Muckle Chimes	2101	1903	2884	Clyde.	1	L. R. Graham	Haydon	1914
Golden Gleam	64	1900	1065	Clyde.	1	J. F. Staples	Ida	1912
Chaugeley Admiraton	1051	1905	1063	Hack.	1	J. F. Staples	Ida	1912
Baron Elator	210	1905	1199	Clyde.	1	J. F. Staples	Ida	1912
Anagram	2279	1911	1143	Clyde.	1	McIntyre Thornton	Ida	1912
Prince of Mertoun	364	1907	432	Clyde.	1	H. Henders	Janetville	1912
King Sable	1929	1902	433	Clyde.	1	H. McGill	Janetville	1912
Dan McHatten	187	1910	744	St. Br.	6	T. Glass	Janetville (R.R. No. 2)	1912
Hachis	1139	1907	960	Per.	1	G. W. Soper & Sons	Kendal	1912

DURHAM COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Isonzo	2797	1908	964	Per.	3	G. H. Luxon	Kendal	1912
Gordon Lad	1659	1907	2557	Clyde. ...	2	J. E. Davey	Leskard	1913
Royal Prince	1138	1909	2118	Clyde. ...	1	A. W. Wilson	Lifford	1913
Alois	1996	1907	2707	Ger.	3	J. D. Deyell & Nattross	Millbrook	
Sir David, Jr.	483	1909	760	Clyde. ...	3	J. Hutchinson, Jr.	Millbrook	
Yukon	2591	1899	2547		6	W. E. Leith	Millbrook	
Dunure Henry	1278	1907	2056	Clyde. ...	3	Patterson Bros.	Millbrook	
Dunure Baron	1262	1903	2055	Clyde. ...	3	Patterson Bros.	Millbrook	
Lord Derwent	1263	1904	2054	Clyde. ...	3	Patterson Bros.	Millbrook	
Morgan Rifleman	1894	1905	2628	Morg. ...	3	W. J. Moore	Newcastle	
Sir John, Jr.	2745	1899	2630		6	W. J. Moore	Newcastle	
Star Prince	2746	1902	2629		6	W. J. Moore	Newcastle	
Volta	3434	1907	3261		6	Wm. Farrow	Newcastle	
Pride of Clone	3007	1907	3337	Clyde. ...	1	Geo. Mitchell	Orono	1914
Demiati	3270	1908	3338	Clyde. ...	3	Geo. Mitchell	Orono	
Lorne Prince, Junior.	3581	1908	3356	Clyde. ...	3	W. N. Buckley	Orono	
Rising Star	2525	1905	3230		6	Thos. Scott	Pontypool	
Lewie McGregor	3512	1906	3252	Clyde. ...	1	W. J. Coulter	Pontypool	1906
Lord Chancellor	3165	1896	3428	Clyde. ...	1	Wm. Lingard	Port Hope	1914
Glenavon	3166	1907	3427	Clyde. ...	1	Wm. Lingard	Port Hope	1914
Proud Gambler	3471	1901	3388		6	M. F. Chalk	Port Hope	
Don Carlos	1047	1903	1281		4	H. McKenzie	Port Perry	1912
Craigie Consul	3430	1911	3385	Clyde. ...	3	Granby Bros.	Springville	
Kello Rover	3431	1909	3386	Clyde. ...	3	Granby Bros.	Springville	
Prince Palatine	3432	1910	3387	Clyde. ...	3	Granby Bros.	Springville	
Baron	3584	1897	1360		6	Geo. Smith	Starkville	

ELGIN COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When inspect'd.
Snowflake	201	1907	474		4	Jno. Bradley	Aylmer	1912
Nasbadon	1955	1907	477	Thor.	1	E. Elgin Thor. Ass'n.	Aylmer	1912
Hofart	862	1907	473	Ger. Ch.	1	Elgin Coach Hr. Ass'n.	Aylmer West	1912
Major 19th	3027	1903	3016	Shire	3	W. G. White	Aylmer	1912
Sidmont Sprague	3579	1901	476		4	Weisbrod, Brooks & Lightfoot.	Aylmer	1912
Napoleon	1872	1905	2196		4	J. E. Millard	Calton	1913
Infini	478	1908	728	Per.	3	Jno. Buchanan	Campbellton (R. R. No. 1)	1914
Chester Charming	2443	1906	2690	Clyde.	1	W. E. Clark	Dutton	1912
Dalrioch Prince	370	1910	485	Clyde.	1	A. G. Duncanson	Dutton	1912
Staris	986	1910	1529		4	Thos. Lacey	Dutton	1914
Tuttlebrook King	834	1909	1715	Shire	3	W. H. McAllister	Dutton	1912
Handsome Chief	1400	1904	480	Clyde.	1	A. D. McGreachy & J. D. Black.	Dutton	1912
Chateau's Choice	2495	1908	3206		6	J. H. McIntyre	Dutton	1912
Tupelo 2nd	2162	1910	2904		6	A. D. McKellar	Dutton	1912
Kuroki 2nd	3640	1902	3247		6	John McVannel	Dutton	1912
Prince Merriment	2404	1905	3121	Shire	6	Alva Jones	Belmont	1912
Strathern Style	667	1906	33		1	Samuel Carson	Bothwell	1912
Harvester	927	1900	34	Clyde.	1	H. Kellor	Fingal	1912
Tyrollen	2066	1900	2641	Per.	3	W. F. Glover	Fingal	1914
Lindenwold Warrior	3456	1908	3901	Shire	4	Jas. Brackenbury	Grovesend	1912
Jendl	3643	1909	3333		4	Rolla Soper	Guysboro	1912
Royal George	209	1903	338		4	R. Morris	Iona	1912
Albert the 3rd	2203	1896	2953		3	R. H. McNabb	Iona	1912
Morrison's Pride	917	1908	1586	Clyde.	3	J. C. Burke	Lawrence Sta.	1912
Pride of Huron	2960	1909	3134	Clyde.	3	A. A. Miller	Middlemarch	1912
Jasper of Walnut Grove	95	1908	698	Shire	3	Fred Dunsford	New Sarum	1912
Jovin	3133	1909	3661	Per.	3	G. A. Van Order	Port Burwell	1912
Dr. Ames	1140	1902	426	St. Br.	1	E. J. Fearney	Port Burwell	1912
Young Glengarry	2441	1908	3056		6	W. Hollywood	Port Burwell	1912
Stamper	1748	1900	1973		6	W. Woodworth	Port Burwell	1912
Billy Jubilee	1748	1909	2598		6	J. W. Bennett	Port Burwell	1914
Royal Councillor	856	1909	1602	Shire	1	R. H. Hewitt	Port Burwell	1914
Midas	1704	1903	2566	Thor.	3	C. E. Glasgow	Port Stanley	1914
Kozan	2870	1910	3385	Per.	1	Jas. Spencer & Son	Rodney	1914
Ganymede	80	1905	395	Clyde.	2	Alex. Anderson	St. Thomas	1912
Cardyke Prince	2738	1903	3011	Shire	3	John Barnes	St. Thomas	1912
Gendarme	1667	1904	2506	Per.	3			

ELGIN COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Martinez	1884	1904	2280	St. Br.	3	Alex. Darrach	St. Thomas	.....
King Melrose	2600	1900	2278	St. Br.	3	Alex. Darrach	St. Thomas	.....
Batley Major	1794	1908	2166	Suff.	1	Frank Leach	St. Thomas	1913
Mimulus	1279	1907	2167	Clyde.	3	A. F. McNiven	St. Thomas	.....
Wenona Jubilee	1162	1909	1539	Hack.	1	A. Watson	St. Thomas	1913
T. J. Lewis	1720	1905	2505	St. Br.	3	John Barnes	St. Thomas	.....
Espoir	3053	1911	3574	P'er.	3	Alex. F. McNiven	St. Thomas	.....
Pal o' Mine	3203	1911	3723	Clyde.	3	Colin McKeigan & A. Watson	St. Thomas	.....
Maplehurst Forest Lad	3569	1909	3343	Shire	3	M. H. Penhale	St. Thomas	.....
Ornason	769	1907	1454	Thor.	3	West Elgin Thor. Hr. Br. Ass'n	Shedden	.....
Kinglymoore	2319	1899	2902	.....	6	F. Comfort	Shedden	.....
Golden Victor	3306	1899	1671	.....	6	F. Comfort	Shedden	.....
Leamside	2281	1903	1960	Clyde.	3	C. E. Holborn	Shedden	.....
Old Darnley	844	1909	1738	Clyde.	3	B. B. Beharrell	Shedden	.....
Bout Fen	1593	1891	1451	.....	6	B. B. Beharrell	Shedden	.....
Blackband Sensation	2816	1908	481	Clyde.	1	Walter Parks	Shedden	1912
Teddy Mac	3612	1909	3959	.....	6	M. O. McCormick	Shedden	.....
Bright Boy	2102	1911	2886	.....	6	W. A. Koyl	Southwold Station	.....
King Cote	2207	1910	2940	.....	6	A. McFarlane	Southwold Sta. (R. R. No. 2)	.....
Silver King	2248	1910	2988	.....	6	L. J. Willis	Southwold Station	.....
Idlewild	2173	1906	2836	.....	6	G. A. Lawton	Sparta	.....
Mark Hanna	2611	1901	2292	.....	6	Mills & Butterwick	Sparta	.....
Onlooker	1159	1910	1640	Clyde.	1	S. Charlton	Springfield	1913
Zamar	3048	1911	3239	.....	6	Jno. McArthur	Springfield	.....
Young Wild Sam	188	1905	337	.....	4	Jas. Howe, Jr.	Staffordville	1912
Young Dexter	592	1902	424	.....	4	W. H. Nickerson	Vienna	1911
Prince William	109	1906	787	Clyde.	1	G. W. Teal	Vienna	1911
Wild Sam	208	1899	339	.....	4	J. H. Williams	Vienna	1912
Lord Stock	2930	1903	478	Hack.	1	L. Bartlett	Vienna	1912
Electric Hal	1221	1904	2002	.....	6	W. A. Sloan	Wallacetown	.....
Kartonnier	1981	1910	486	Per.	1	W. A. Sloan	Wallacetown	1912
Elect Winterts	1982	1907	482	St. Br.	1	W. A. Sloan	Wallacetown	1912
Gericault	3187	1912	3370	Per.	1	G. B. O'Malley	Wallacetown	1914
Highland Laddie	79	1908	387	Clyde.	1	J. A. Lamont	Wardsville (R. R. No. 1)	1912
Young Lord Russell	2021	1903	2731	.....	5	A. Matheson	West Lorne (R. R. No. 4)	1914
Irish Jack	2436	1908	36	Per.	1	G. H. O'Malley	West Lorne	1912
Brown Todd	3472	1909	3346	.....	6	H. C. McKillop	West Lorne	.....
Cope	949	1903	1069	.....	6	Babcock & Lang	Yarmouth Centre	.....

ESSEX COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Junier	1761	1904	291		4	J. N. Richard.....	Amherstburg	1912
Duke of Anderdon	2210	1910	2933		6	D. Drouillard.....	Auld	
Arner's Coquette.....	1746	1908	2608		6	Jno. Arner.....	Arner	
Frank	1749	1911	2599		6	Remi Dauphines	Belle River.....	1914
Dick	993	1908	1576		4	Wm. Dupois.....	Belle River.....	1913
Northlynd Crown	1156	1910	2090	Clyde. ...	1	L. Lavoie.....	Belle River.....	
Dan Wallace	1002	1902	1608		6	Zavier Barrette	Belle River.....	
Isaac P.....	349	1909	304	Per.	1	W. J. Fox.....	Blytheswood	1912
Frederic	815	1906	1880	Per.	3	R. Meston.....	Blytheswood	
Shamrock	867	1907	1634	Clyde. ...	3	Ryerson Ogle.....	Blytheswood	
Sir Wilfrid	3209	1906	3789	Clyde. ...	3	C. Stevenson.....	Blytheswood	
Willbur	2417	1908	1756	Bel.	3	Canard River Horse Breeders Association	Blytheswood	
Morry Prince	1510	1910	2177	Clyde. ...	1	R. W. Knister.....	Canard River.....	1913
Bold Boy 3rd.....	1264	1902	2037	Clyde. ...	3	S. Roadhouse.....	Comber	
Baron's Canadian	760	1910	1419	Clyde. ...	3	W. J. Roadhouse.....	Comber	
Baron's King	3461	1911	3905	Clyde. ...	3	W. J. Roadhouse.....	Comber	
Bismark	3000	1911	3544	St. Br. ...	3	Robert Knister.....	Comber	
Dashing King	1464	1904	2139	Clyde. ...	3	R. O. Ainslie.....	Comber	
Fred. Steele	3253	1910	3644	St. Br. ...	3	W. W. Hill.....	Comber	1913
Wild Bars.....	2488	1900	1929	St. Br. ...	1	W. E. Frankfurth.....	Comber	
Coquet	1022	1908	1494		6	R. T. Pettypiece.....	Cottam	1912
Prince Norman	2732	1900	68	Clyde. ...	1	Geo. Ash.....	Cottam	
Baron Freeland	1447	1909	2230	Clyde. ...	3	A. McDowell.....	Maldstone	
Papillon	2835	1905	724	Per.	1	Elmstead Per. Horse Breeders Association	Maldstone	1914
Royal Richardson	43	1907	59	Clyde. ...	1	J. A. Coulter.....	Elmstead	1912
Jerry	305	1908	1466		6	W. J. Lapain.....	Essex	
Bay Joeko	2037	1907	2803	St. Br. ...	3	D. Springer.....	Essex (R.R. No. 2)	
Harlequin	805	1907	1828	Per.	3	R. J. Goslin.....	Essex	
Touraine	1469	1910	2350	Per.	3	R. T. & C. E. Heater	Essex	
Alpha	1860	1899	2684		6	T. W. Heminger.....	Essex	1912
Monarch of Burnhead	2603	1903	62	Clyde. ...	1	Jas. Kendrick	Essex	
Royal Bob.....	854	1909	1755	Clyde. ...	3	D. Kennedy.....	Essex	1912
Keir Democrat.....	62	1901	1090	Clyde. ...	1	R. B. Pinkerton.....	Essex	
Brown Pepper	3037	1903	1754	St. Br. ...	3	A. C. Doan.....	Essex	
Royal Arch	3039	1910	3586	Clyde. ...	3	J. A. Coulter.....	Essex	

ESSEX COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cent.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Keir Jimmie	3086	1911	3617	Clyde. ...	3	Mrs. R. B. Pinkerton.	Essex	
Brin d'Or II.....	3200	1904	3582		6	R. J. Goslin.....	Essex	
L.X.L.	3293	1903	3353		6	Alfred Trudell.....	Ford City	
Biblus 2nd	1224	1909	61		4	R. Affleck.....	Harrow	1912
Journal	2692	1905	298	Per.	1	A. & C. Bondy.....	Harrow	1912
Auctioneer	1883	1904	2686	Clyde. ...	1	Harrow Hiawatha Horse Club.....	Clyde	
Mayor	3625	1910	3532	Per.	3	C. Forman.....	Harrow	1914
Rodrique, Jr.	3624	1908	3518	Per.	3	C. Forman.....	Harrow	
Earl of Fife	1235	1901	1958		6	A. Balkwill.....	Kingsville (R.R. No. 1) ..	
Luke Bennett	830	1901	1922	Per.	3	L. Bennett Horse Club	Kingsville	
Pedro	1317	1906	1898	Per.	3	E. Laramie & Son	Kingsville	
Korail	2996	1910	3528	Per.	3	Lambert P. Wigle	Kingsville	
Prosper	2997	1911	3529	Per.	3	Lambert P. Wigle	Kingsville	
Toney Boy	1266	1910	2035	Per.	3	Gordon O. Nelson	Kingsville	
Prince Albert	3275	1910	3750	Per.	3	C. Johnson.....	Kingsville	
Brilliant Lad	3274	1910	3761	Per.	3	C. Johnson.....	Kingsville	
Jean Le Blanc	3360	1909	3739	Per.	3	Wm. Staddon.....	Kingsville	
Fendlar	3397	1904	3156	Per.	3	Thos. Clark.....	Kingsville	
Valjean	2134	1906	2876	Thor.	3	Thos. Clark.....	Kingsville	
Major	2534	1901	1571		6	Leamington Remount Club.	Leamington	
Major Hillsburn	232	1909	296		4	Seth Bunn.....	Leamington	
Tornathon Prince	2681	1902	1473		6	Herman Upcott.....	Leamington	1912
Star Pointer, Jr.	1032	1905	2305		6	G. H. Malott.....	Leamington	
Witcham Adonis	3199	1903	302		1	L. Wigle.....	Leamington	1912
Sure Drop	1016	1900	1457	Hack.	1	L. Wigle.....	Leamington	1912
Celtic Prince	729	1904	1670	Clyde. ...	3	A. Jones.....	Maldstone	
King Robert	1386	1909	1669	Clyde. ...	3	J. Phillips.....	Maldstone	
Gabeleur	3514	1906	3930	Per.	3	J. Phillips.....	Maldstone	
Dark Darnley	2343	1907	2899	Clyde. ...	3	J. Phillips.....	Maldstone	
Echo Bars 2nd	2998	1909	3524		6	H. G. Gline.....	Maldstone (R.R. No. 2) ..	
Pleasant Park Jim	3106	1911	3568	Clyde. ...	3	Thos. Barnes & Son	Maldstone	
Joe Gans	1442	1907	2257	Shire	3	P. Coyle.....	McGregor (R.R. No. 1) ..	
Cropwell Cheerful	911	1901	1566	Shire	3	P. Coyle.....	McGregor (R.R. No. 1) ..	
Ajax	912	1904	1567	Shire	3	P. Coyle.....	McGregor (R.R. No. 1) ..	
Rover Dalesman	1498	1900	294		4	Samuel Paquette.....	McGregor	1912
Rockwood	2036	1910	2800		4	C. W. Beetham.....	North Malden	1914

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Clayton	3249	1912	2748	Per.	3	N. Atkin	North Malden	1912
Honest Sandy	3505	1908	3342	Clyde.	3	Chas. Ferguson	Pelee Island	1912
Robbie Burns	1880	1909	2702	Clyde.	3	Chas. Corbett	Puce	1912
Hazel Boy	2410	1897	2295	St. Br.	3	E. Hickmott	Ruthven	1912
F. Bourbon	190	1910	301	Per.	4	Jas. Johnston	Ruthven	1912
Jusant	517	1909	564	Per.	1	J. B. Mallatt	Ruthven	1912
Coquette	2337	1910	3074	Clyde.	6	F. Painsoneault	St. Joachim	1912
Van Birr	1683	1910	2243	Clyde.	3	Gordon Cowan	Staples	1912
Prohibition Wilkes	3261	1899	3746	Per.	6	Jos. Bonneau	Staples	1912
Border Archer	3594	1900	2769	Shire	6	Arthur Menier	Staples	1912
Plowmaster	2347	1907	1803	Bel.	1	J. A. Mellow	Strangefield	1912
Gauzenplukker	492	1908	1319	St. Br.	3	Geo. Cecil	Tecumseh	1912
The Farmers' Friend	3111	1909	3645	St. Br.	6	Frank Reno	Tilbury	1912
Major Flal	2257	1907	2853	Clyde.	3	Alex. Trudell	Tilbury	1912
Silver Sparkie	2606	1910	2980	Clyde.	3	L. Scratch	Wheatley (R.R. No. 3)	1912
Baron's Cralgle	2978	1910	3522	Clyde.	3	J. R. Musgrave	Staples	1912
Dan Sphinx	3215	1902	359	Per.	6	D. H. Gillan	Wheatley	1912
George	1216	1906	2039	Per.	4	Adelor Reno	Woodslee (South)	1912
Nateby Monarell, Jr.	663	1905	67	Per.	4	John Byrne	Woodslee	1912
Dominion Boy	3637	1902	1557	Per.	6	Chas. Manchester	Woodslee (South)	1912

FRONTENAC COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Lord Wilkes	2837	1905	3341	Per.	6	J. M. Williams	Arden	1912
Model Farmer	1033	1912	306	Per.	4	J. P. Ferris	Bath Road	1912
Black Harry	194	1907	239	Per.	4	W. W. Sleeth	Battersea	1914
Wild Wing	1084	1911	1506	St. Br.	3	Jno. Williams	Battersea	1914
Young Fox Hunter	2859	1901	3336	Per.	4	Isaac Bushell	Calaraqul	1914
Glasgow Prince	420	1903	750	Clyde.	1	W. Shillington	Cole Lake	1912
Norman Royal, Junior	1025	1905	1505	Per.	6	J. Truedell	Collins Bay	1912
Aberlady End	50	1910	235	Clyde.	1	J. Greeney	Joyceville	1912
Young Sandy	2014	1909	2361	Per.	4	T. Thompson	Harlow	1914
Allen Direct	207	1906	370	Per.	4	E. E. Day	Harrowsmith	1912
Joe the Banker, Jr.	206	1903	373	Per.	4	Geo. Smith	Harrowsmith	1912
Bob Alvarado	1237	1908	1423	Per.	4	Edward Whitty	Harrowsmith	1914
Benton Wilkes	1580	1906	1422	Per.	4	Edward Whitty	Harrowsmith	1914
Doek	163	1910	1283	Per.	6	F. S. Denton	Harrowsmith	1913
Silver Bill	2305	1911	2987	Clyde.	3	A. Franklin	Joyceville	1913

FRONTENAC COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Prince Harmony	578	1904	236	Clyde. . . .	1	J. Bullock	Kingston (R.R. No. 1)	1912
Cambushinnie Crest	92	1908	691	Clyde. . . .	3	J. A. Willmot & J. Henderson	Kingston (R.R. No. 1)	1912
Tregarthon	482	1902	751	Hack. . . .	3	T. A. Carson	Kingston	1912
Judge Murphy	2267	1908	315	St. Br. . . .	1	G. Darragh	Kingston	1912
Baron McPherson	2268	1910	312	St. Br. . . .	1	G. Darragh	Kingston	1912
Fitz-James	940	1908	1667	St. Br. . . .	6	Fred Gerdis	Kingston	1912
Alvarado	2649	1904	1760	St. Br. . . .	4	John McCue	Kingston	1912
Lord Direct	1034	1906	307	St. Br. . . .	4	T. K. Nicholson	Kingston	1912
Young Northern Prince	203	1899	420	St. Br. . . .	4	J. E. Johnston	Kingston (R.R. No. 3)	1912
Colonel	2763	1907	2099	St. Br. . . .	1	L. Martin	Kingston	1913
Wild Brno	2772	1885	313	St. Br. . . .	1	J. J. Tauger	Kingston	1912
Farmer's Pride	2777	1906	3102	Per.	1	John Alarie	Kingston (R.R. No. 1)	1914
Joe H. Patchen	2849	1909	3410	Per.	6	John Bannister	Kingston	1912
Exaltim	3300	1910	3787	St. Br. . . .	3	E. S. Steen	Kingston	1912
Justin	1085	1909	1568	Per.	3	W. W. Asselestine & Co.	Moscow	1912
Northern Prince	3351	1909	3819	Per.	6	R. W. Hamley	Northbrook	1912
Harry	1857	1907	2654	Per.	6	G. A. Smith	Parham	1913
Young Wattie	505	1906	1165	Per.	4	O. R. Clow	Parham	1914
Marquis Junior	3262	1910	2287	Per.	4	Charlie Smith	Rallion	1912
J. K. Wilkes	2728	1905	3188	Per.	6	Walter Wemp	Stella	1912
Kabot	521	1910	557	Per.	1	Storrington Stock Co.	Sunbury	1914
Golden Prince	1041	1904	973	Per.	4	T. L. Reynolds	Veruna	1912
King George	3501	1909	3926	Per.	6	Edward Johnston	Wensley	1912
Baron Audubon	659	1905	1371	St. Br. . . .	3	H. B. Card	Wolfe Island	1912
Isole	900	1908	1594	Per.	3	G. E. Keys, Jr.	Wolfe Island	1912
Coq	3099	1902	2259	Per.	6	H. B. Card	Wolfe Island	1912
Mowbray II.	3403	1901	3363	Per.	6	R. J. White	Wolfe Island	1912

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Del Mont Bond.....	1672	1905	2479	St. Br.	3	N. M. Bellamy.....	Alexandria	
Silver Joe	1716	1905	2519		6	I. B. Sauve.....	Alexandria	
Joe.....	1900	1900	2560		6	I. B. Sauve.....	Alexandria	
Right Stamp	3540	1911	3944		6	Jno. A. McDonnell.....	Alexandria	
Rigilo 2nd	199	1908	828		4	H. A. McDonnell.....	Apple H.I.	1912
Lord Howick	1303	1907	1949	Clyde.	3	J. D. Fraser.....	Athol	
Prince.....	2838	1906	3394		6	Ubald Pieur.....	Dalhousie Mills.....	
Nigger	2853	1910	3345		6	L. H. Beauchamp.....	Dalhousie Mills.....	
Landerneau	3095	1911	3650	Per.	3	Alex. McKay.....	Dalhousie Station.....	
Jack	2126	1908	2867		6	W. J. Denovan.....	Dalketh	
Invader	2209	1902	2934		6	G. N. Vogan.....	Dalketh	
Baron Collin.....	141	1903	730	Clyde.	1	D. McLeod.....	Dalketh	1912
Aberdeen's Pride	3005	1911	3553		3	Geo. L. Vogan.....	Dalketh	
Clan McLagan	857	1897	1603	Clyde.	3	N. McLeod.....	Dunvegan	
Royal Ensign	3380	1909	3849	Clyde.	3	A. J. McLeod.....	Dunvegan	
Glenbank	1721	1907	2502		6	J. E. Burns.....	Glen Walter.....	
Hibiscus	2655	1907	868	Per.	1	Greenfield Per. Ass'n.....	Greenfield	1912
Young Top Gallant.....	129	1902	1094		4	J. R. Kippen.....	Greenfield	1912
Gerry	3193	1911	3573		6	A. St. Denis.....	Greenfield	
Dan	2095	1905	2717		6	I. D. Bourbonnais.....	Green Valley.....	
Fluor	2514	1898	2718		6	I. D. Bourbonnais.....	Green Valley.....	
Cralgie Ian	3323	1911	3745	Clyde.	3	D. A. McGillivray.....	Kirk Hill	
Major Flush	835	1910	1716	Clyde.	3	N. McLeod.....	Laggan	
Bobbie Burns of Lancaster.....	3114	1910	3217	Clyde.	3	Donald Cumming.....	Lancaster	
Auchincloigh	3115	1909	3232	Clyde.	3	Donald Cumming.....	Lancaster	
Major	3137	1911	3652		6	Jos. Trotter.....	Lochiel	
Vivacity 2nd	436	1911	839	Clyde.	1	H. A. Robertson.....	Martintown	1912
King Royal	2220	1911	2932	St. Br.	3	C. W. Creswell.....	Martintown	
Tofty MacQueen	3213	1905	2995	Clyde.	3	Jos. Beckstead.....	Martintown	
Smylett Performer	145	1900	708	Hack.	3	J. J. Anderson & J. Stewart.....	Maxville	
Golden Ray	2814	1907	3073	Clyde.	3	J. R. Sproute.....	Maxville (R.R. No. 2).....	
Prince	2574	1909	3187		6	Robt. Mark.....	Maxville	
Vivacity	685	1902	1083	Clyde.	1	D. McNaughton.....	Maxville (R.R. No. 2).....	1912
Leon Guy	3273	1908	3361		6	E. Pileon.....	Maxville	
Forest Beauty	2395	1910	3108		6	J. A. McMillan.....	Maxville	
George	2888	1908	3455		6	Delphis Legault.....	Alexandria	
Fyvie Prince	826	1904	1910	Clyde.	3	Wm. McLeod.....	McOrimmon	

GLENGARRY COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Percheron	879	1902	1675	Per.	3	R. J. & J. D. McLeod.	McCrimmon	
Castle Baron	1315	1904	1911	Clyde.	3	W. D. McLeod.	McCrimmon	
Joligny	1619	1909	1676	Per.	3	J. D. & R. McLeod.	McCrimmon	
Jim	2568	1909	57		6	J. A. Kennedy.	McCrimmon.	
Prince Ambrose	2313	1902	1317		6	D. R. McDonald.	N. Lancaster.	
Idgolo	1625	1902	1461	Per.	1	Meltae, McDonald & O'Day.	St. Raphael W.	
Sir Thomas	3160	1907	3672		6	Joe Gauthier	St. Raphael W.	
Dundonald Geunler	3387	1911	3634		6	Raphael Quenneville	St. Raphael W.	
Gold Dust	831	1909	1700	Clyde.	1	W. C. Brethour.	Williamstown	1914
Springfield	22	1904	1326		4	G. N. Abrams.	Williamstown	1914
Bold Archer	1135	1903	1004	Clyde.	1	P. & D. McCrimmon.	Williamstown	1912

GRENVILLE COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Bellbolear	1701	1909	2539	St. Br.	3	R. McCoy	Bishop Mills.	
Lord Curzon	707	1902	1087	Clyde.	1	Jos. Anderson	Cardinal (R.R. No. 1)	1912
Grand March	3425	1912	3878		6	W. J. Stethem.	Cardinal	
Jim R. Forester	2239	1904	2850		6	A. H. Runtion.	Cardinal	
Lord Grafton	153	1904	1125		4	Wm. Warren	Cardinal	1912
Patchen Hal	739	1909	1180	St. Br.	3	B. Wright	Domville	1912
Kirkfield	3191	1904	3653	Thor.	3	G. B. Clute.	East Oxford (Ox. Station)	
Pone	2539	1908	1792		6	Louis Typher	Garretton (Ox. Station)	
Fill	969	1909	1847		6	Jas. Raymond	Heckston	
Laird of Gladstone.	1276	1909	2070	Clyde.	3	Raymond Bros.	Kemptville	1912
Bresil.	1131	1901	656	Fr. Coach	1	Benj. Henry	Kemptville	
Dave the Young Stamp.	2644	1904	3172		6	Geo. Kerr	Kemptville	
Sir Walter	2372	1910	3090	Per.	6	R. Brown	Kemptville (R.R. No. 4)	
Lombic.	2931	1911	3332		3	W. J. Adams.	Kemptville	
Harold Hal	3101	1906	654		4	B. Henry	Kemptville	1912
Karon, Jr.	1196	1910	581		4	F. J. Cusick, Jr.	Merrickville	1912
Gold Hal, Jr.	2556	1909	827		4	W. J. Willson.	Merrickville	1914

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Houlenx	1331	1907	1841	Per.	3	W. Montgomery	Midlview	1912
Ossington Admiral	609	1902	652	Shire.	1	W. H. Latourel	Mountain (R.R. No. 3) ...	1912
Percheron	2397	1904	3113		6	N. Davis	North Augusta	1912
Gardly Baron	2717	1909	650	Clyde.	1	L. Sunderland	North Augusta	1912
Sundown	1415	1908	2310	Shire.	3	J. Fletcher	Oxford Mills	1914
Victor	3184	1911	3714	Shire.	3	J. Fletcher	Oxford Mills	1912
Gaulois	315	1906	73	Per.	2	Bradley & Kingston	Prescott	1912
Gasteropade	451	1906	1182	Per.	1	Prescott Syndicate	Prescott	1912
Young Jonah Hough	176	1901	1164		6	S. Simons	Prescott	1914
Young Bell Boy	185	1900	756		6	S. Simons	Prescott	1914
Buenos Ayres	2647	1901	1181		4	Hugh Kelson	Prescott	1914
First Fashion	3050	1912	3600		6	W. B. Ellis	South Mountain	1912
Donald	1214	1908	2094		6	G. McLean	Spencerville	1914
Cecil R.	740	1899	1184	St. Br.	1	J. A. Hyndman	Spencerville (R.R. No. 3) ..	1914
Gitchie Manato	2970	1899	3404	St. Br.	1	P. A. McIntosh	Spencerville	1914

GREY COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Garnament	82	1906	472	Fr.	1	Frederick Hintze	Allan Park	1912
Era Chimes	2504	1903	3192		6	R. H. Fortune	Ayton	1912
Bath, Jr.	104	1908	980		4	J. H. Baker	Bayview	1912
Jouan	653	1909	780	Per.	3	A. M. Atcheson	Bogor	1912
Lord Norfolk	2835	1898	3038	St. Br.	3	A. McTavish	Cedarville	1912
King of Kelton	2722	1909	3106	Clyde.	3	W. J. Campbelle	Chatsworth	1912
Milmain	139	1905	717	Clyde.	3	Jas. Airth	Chatsworth	1912
Kaplan	637	1897	693	St. Br.	3	Jas. Airth	Chatsworth	1912
King Richardson	1281	1910	2154	Clyde.	3	Norman Merriam	Chatsworth	1912
Hebrew	1867	1897	369		4	John Moscrop	Clarksburg	1912
Captain Hunter II.	175	1904	974		6	John Miller	Conn	1912
French Lion	2263	1902	3039		6	Albert Young	Claverling	1912
Imperial Blend	119	1904	778	Clyde.	3	W. Magee	Desboro	1912
St. Ivel	3077	1911	3616	Clyde.	3	Alex. McDonald	Dromore	1912
Young Picador	3439	1895	2973	Clyde.	6	W. J. Falkingham	Durham	1912
Longburgh Squire	2412	1908	3080	Clyde.	6	W. G. Gott	Dundalk	1912
Ivory II.	1843	1908	2521		3	Jos. Jack	Dundalk (R.R. No. 2) ..	1912
Prince Allerton	1044	1904	1117		4	Chas. Palmer	Dundalk	1914
Hyacinthus	2076	1904	2750	Clyde.	1	S. W. & J. M. Mills	Dundalk	1914
Lord Pavonia	2897	1899	3263		4	Adam Praff	Elmwood	1914

GREY COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Euro- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
King Chattan	487	1903	1162	Clyde.	1	J. Arnott	.....Feversham	1912
King Buttress	2522	1910	3132	Clyde.	1	Feversham Horse Syndicate.	Feversham	1914
Kentucky Sam	736	1905	1163	St. Br.	1	G. H. Whiteoak	.....Feversham	1912
King's Abbot	1995	1907	1058	Clydc.	1	D. McLeod	.....Flesherton	1912
Royal Mason	2100	1905	2773	Clyde.	3	Thos. Betts	.....Flesherton	
Lord March	481	1908	738	Clyde.	3	G. I. Reid	.....Goring	
Red Top	3232	1898	3720	St. Br.	3	Pringle Loblaw	.....Griersville	
Branton Duke	754	1900	1331	Clyde.	3	A. McDonald	.....Holstein (R.R. No. 2)	
Lofty	2477	1904	468	Clyde.	1	Henry Fritz	.....Hampden	1912
Heron	417	1907	688	Per.	1	Hanover Percheron Horse Co.	Hanover	1912
Ronald of Tangy	2758	1907	689	Clyde.	1	Isaac Eby	.....Hanover	1912
Balmedie	2111	1899	2382	Clyde.	3	R. Fawcett	.....Heathcote	
King's Bounty	2234	1906	2190	Clyde.	1	J. W. Julian	.....Heathcote	1913
State Secretary	1631	1899	2197	Clyde.	1	J. W. Julian	.....Heathcote	1913
Buecleuch	2135	1901	2184	Thor.	1	J. A. Myles & Co.	.....Heathcote	1913
Kamlehi	2145	1910	2673	Per.	3	J. A. Myles & Co.	.....Heathcote	
Abbotshall	2157	1906	2189	Clyde.	1	J. A. Myles & Co.	.....Heathcote	1913
Brigham Lord	2195	1905	2185	Hack.	1	J. A. Myles & Co.	.....Heathcote	1913
High Lord	2196	1908	2186	Clyde.	1	J. A. Myles & Co.	.....Heathcote	1913
Prince of Canada	2194	1910	2187	Clyde.	1	J. A. Myles & Co.	.....Heathcote	1913
Stalwart	384	1902	901	Clyde.	1	Wm. Groat	.....Holstein	1912
Kincalrney	703	1904	1055	Clyde.	1	Alex. Calder	.....Holstein	1912
Irwin's Bingen Pilot	3500	1911	3925	Clyde.	6	R. Irwin	.....Holstein	
Royal Neil	3498	1909	3923	Clyde.	6	David Long	.....Holstein	
Romeo's Pride	2325	1906	2984	Clyde.	3	Wm. Weltz	.....Hopeville	
St. Boswell	1775	1901	2522	Clyde.	1	Wm. Weltz	.....Hopeville	1914
Fortune Teller	1682	1899	2528	Clyde.	3	R. R. Kinnell	.....Hopeville	
Predominant	1663	1909	2527	Clyde.	3	R. R. Kinnell	.....Hopeville	
Vital Spark	1713	1905	2526	Clyde.	3	R. R. Kinnell	.....Hopeville	
Diadem	1435	1904	2135	Clyde.	3	Wm. Dingwall	.....Hopeville	
Fairy King	1717	1904	2516	Clyde.	3	Jno. M. Clark	.....Kemble	
Jupin	2382	1909	2775	Per.	3	Jas. Ward	.....Lake Charles	
Captain Vasey	3386	1906	3702	Clyde.	3	Jno. Moore	.....Leith	
Pride of All	914	1905	1577	Clyde.	3	W. R. Burnett	.....Markdale	
Ronald's Squire	915	1906	1578	Clyde.	3	W. R. Burnett	.....Markdale	
King of the Nation	2911	1912	3469	Clyde.	3	W. R. Burnett	.....Markdale	
King's Edict	461	1908	952	Clyde.	1	J. A. Crowston	.....Markdale	1912

Ab Bringo	1520	1892	2264	6	J. A. Crowston	Markdale	1914
Cadzw Fashion	1466	1908	2261	1	J. A. Crowston	Markdale	1914
Royal Luck	2929	1911	3497	1	J. A. Crowston	Markdale	
Maori	2904	1911	3462	3	J. A. Crowston	Markdale	
Performer	943	1903	1696	6	N. Manarey	Markdale (R.R. No. 3)	
Cairnbrogie Stamp	1425	1898	1797	3	J. H. Lever	Markdale	
Baron Challock	2355	1904	2440	3	Thos. Mercer	Markdale	
Young Hallmark	2672	1909	3253	6	S. H. Wright	Markdale	1913
Bonus Prince	2906	1910	3470	3	Wm. Foster	Markdale	
Goliath	2965	1906	3005	3	Albert Stafford	Markdale	
Sir Hedderwick	3490	1896	3355	3	W. Geo. Cook	Marnion	
Silver Cloud	128	1905	718	3	E. Foster	Holland (C. No. 1)	
Prohibition King	975	1910	1859	6	Jno. Findley	Meaford	
Buttress	2669	1905	1621	3	Howard Mills	Meaford	
Baron Rosedale	1148	1907	2086	3	Howard Mills	Meaford	
Canada's Gift	2302	1909	3029	3	J. D. Fligg	Meaford	
McNeillage, Junior	2025	1900	2749	6	E. Martin	Meaford	
Diamond	3239	1903	2651	6	A. Smith	Meaford	
Black Boy	1578	1908	1657	3	Geo. Drewry	Mt. Forest (R.R. No. 1)	
Incognito	2767	1908	998	1	McKinley & Eurig Bros.	Mt. Forest (R.R. No. 3)	1914
Rlyth Prince	691	1910	1465	1	Wm. Alcorn	Mt. Forest	1914
Lord Darnley	2446	1911	3139	3	J. S. Woods	Mt. Forest	
Prince	3580	1910	3957	6	Balzer Knapp	Neustadt	
Baron Hamilton	1900	1901	2472	3	S. Marshall	N. Keppel	
Queen's Regent	2326	1909	2983	3	Ed. Hoy	Orchard	
Royal Tie	26	1908	1312	3	Ed. Hoy	Orchard	
Marnix	1519	1902	1059	1	Ed. Hoy	Orchard	
Puri	2165	1901	1613	1	Buzza McKeynolds & Paterson	Owen Sound	1912
Sir Crossley	816	1907	1884	3	R. J. Norton	Owen Sound	1913
Tomeden	3629	1909	1249	3	R. J. Norton	Owen Sound	
Baron Lovat	2602	1910	3237	4	J. P. Follis	Owen Sound	1914
Manor Prince	2846	1910	3351	1	G. A. Bothwell	Owen Sound	1914
Clifton Swell	1125	1909	1246	1	Jos. Croome	Owen Sound	1912
Lord Helsington	928	1905	1190	3	C. Brock	Owen Sound	
Auld Lang Syne	2716	1905	3693	3	Porterfield Bros.	Owen Sound	
President Roosevelt	2169	1902	82	1	M. E. Beebe	Owen Sound	1912
Pavonia, Jr.	2384	1903	3022	6	Harry Winch	Owen Sound	
Moonraker	3388	1902	3856	6	J. G. Wilkinson	Owen Sound	
Walter Wilkes	1962	1905	2666	6	S. Leach	Owen Sound	
Prince Gambit	3547	1909	3946	6	J. F. Reeve	Oxenden	
Lainshaw Castle	1083	1909	1778	3	Grey Clyde, Ass'n.	Presque Isle	
Weldonia McKinney	441	1910	857	1	J. A. McKenzie	Presque Isle	1912
Puke of York	1313	1904	1920	1	L. Froom	Priceville	1913

GREY COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol-ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Silver Strand	515	1904	1307	Clyde.	3	L. Froot	Priceville	
Grondslow Charming the 2nd	3485	1910	3913	Clyde.	6	Wm. Aldcorn	Priceville	
Bonnie Charlie	53	1909	1056	Clyde.	1	W. G. Acheson	Proton Sta.	1912
Seneca	1477	1910	2362	Clyde.	3	S. Bachelor	Proton Sta.	
Diamond City	2371	1910	3093	Clyde.	6	Jas. Bachelor	Proton Sta.	
Argus	106	1905	1348	Clyde.	3	W. J. Love	Proton Sta.	
Merry Mason	1927	1899	2668	Clyde.	3	Hugh Nelson	Riverview	
Chief Imperial Jim	2645	1907	2254	Clyde.	6	W. G. Ross	Shallow Lake	
Directman	1685	1897	2141	Clyde.	3	Willis Neff	Singhampton	
Royal Henry	3102	1899	862	Clyde.	2	M. R. Ramage	Strathavon	1912
Pride of Fashion	3504	1904	3060	Clyde.	3	Gilbert Morrison	Strathavon	
Annamdale	1055	1904	860	Clyde.	1	Geo. Henderson	Tara (R.R. No. 5)	1912
Flash Study	1056	1900	859	Clyde.	1	Geo. Henderson	Tara (R.R. No. 5)	
Wild Echo	1714	1909	2524	Clyde.	6	Robert Dezell	Tara (R.R. No. 4)	
Buffalo Bill 2nd	997	1905	1591	Clyde.	6	Jno. Scott	Varley	
Timekeeper	1590	1909	2394	Clyde.	3	W. J. Shepardon & Son	Walter's Falls.	
Chester Prince	1408	1905	2395	Clyde.	3	W. J. Shepardon & Son	Walter's Falls.	
Asing Nelson	1559	1896	553	St. Br.	1	W. J. Shepardon & Son	Walter's Falls.	1912
Bonnie Doon	1126	1905	1260	Clyde.	1	W. J. Shepardon & Son	Walter's Falls.	1912
Fortune Prince	457	1910	1138	Clyde.	1	R. Grummett	Wareham	1912
Dunure George	742	1904	1554	Clyde.	3	G. Schwandt	Williamsford	

HALDIMAND COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrol-ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd
Grandee's Last	913	1911	1573	Clyde.	3	Geo. Miller	Blackheath	
Cayuga Chief	504	1905	1107	Clyde.	4	J. T. Arrell	Caledonia	1912
Homer Star	837	1908	1721	St. Br.	1	I. J. Smelcer	Caledonia	1913
Canada's Ideal	485	1907	1108	St. Br.	1	I. J. Smelcer	Caledonia	1912
Major Alma	2895	1907	3463	St. Br.	3	I. J. Smelcer	Caledonia	
MacCuster	2896	1909	3463	St. Br.	3	I. J. Smelcer	Caledonia	
All Gold	488	1901	1169	Clyde.	1	Fanner Bros.	Caledonia	1912

Bold Boy's Helr	489	1900	1170	Clyde	1	Tanner Bros.	Caledonia	1912
Barskimming	2855	1909	3305	Clyde	1	O. E. Hager	Caledonia	1914
Caesar	3228	1910	3735	Per.	3	Russell Clark	Caledonia	
Eato	1379	1896	2447	Ger. Ch.	3	John Hill	Canboro	
Monksman Junior	123	1903	1175		4	H. K. Garner	Canfield	1912
Demo King Junior	2823	1907	1168		4	Jno. Musselman	Canfield	1912
Royal	3280	1910	1450	St. Br.	1	E. W. Evans	Canfield	1913
Sir Harry Wilkes	961	1889	1782		6	H. N. Atkinson	Chapside	
Sailor	107	1892	1293		4	J. A. Crunch	Dunville	1912
Friar Tuck	506	1904	1174		4	J. E. Follick	Dunville	1912
Pioneer Lad	516	1907	1356	Clyde	1	J. Forbes	Dunville	1914
Freehold	755	1902	1362	Hack.	1	Mains, Hall & Furry	Dunville	1913
Toronto Wilkes	932	1903	1766		6	H. T. Middaugh & Son	Dunville	
King Edward VII.	1334	1905	1372		6	D. Paton	Dunville	
Celeritas	1187	1903	1532	St. Br.	3	W. A. Thomas	Dunville	
Javal	2947	1909	3506	Per.	3	Dunville Per. Horse Ass'n.	Dunville	
Gay Prince	3467	1911	3911	Shire	3	Martin Michener	Dunville	
Young Victor Sensation	266	1906	883		4	Noble Bros.	Fisherville	1912
Young Argyle Chief	2817	1903	714		4	N. Baecher	Fisherville	1912
Doctor John	646	1896	681	St. Br.	1	W. Alward	Hagersville	1912
Sir Harold	415	1907	678	Clyde	1	J. Gilbertson	Hagersville	1912
Opulence	644	1902	677	Clyde	1	Geo. Gilbertson	Hagersville	1912
Gay Spark	645	1901	680	Clyde	1	Geo. Gilbertson	Hagersville	1912
Argyle Duke	277	1911	979	Clyde	3	J. H. Hammond	Hagersville	
Briton Jr.	283	1909	1294		4	W. E. Williamson	Jarvis	1912
Coronation	2589	1903	969		6	Alex. Hunter	Hagersville	
Johnnie Mac	1950	1906	1384	Clyde	3	W. E. Winger	Hagersville	
Commodore	1681	1907	2284	Clyde	3	Wm. Parkinson	Jarvis	
King of Gretna	710	1909	1223	Clyde	1	Montague, Nichol & Marth	Jarvis	1912
Balboa	414	1899	676	St. Br.	1	Well & Hewson	Jarvis	1912
Baron's McGregor	268	1910	884		4	A. Forbes	Kohler	1912
Orono Jr.	1712	1907	2531		6	Jno. McIvor, Jr.	Low Banks	
Janassa	2771	1909	617	Per.	1	Lake Shore Percheron Ass'n.	Low Banks	1912
Lacra	1427	1908	1842	Per.	3	Entire Horse Ass'n.	Nantleoke	
Baron Leven	416	1902	679	Clyde	1	M. A. Wood	Nantleoke	1912
Black Astor	3608	1906	1631		6	Jos. Widderlek	Nantleoke	
Young Springhill Pride	265	1906	882		4	I. Drinkwater	Rainham Centre	1913
Duke of Haldimand	264	1900	881		5	Nagel Bros.	Rainham Centre	1912
K. L. Todd	3570	1909	3908	St. Br.	3	H. A. Lamb	Selkirk	
Haimon Jr.	2899	1911	3431		6	G. H. Yocon	Selkirk	
Dr. John Jr.	964	1905	1799		6	A. L. McIntyre	York	
Bold Boy Jr.	1541	1911	2224		6	H. J. Hannah	York	
Young Garneyland Castle	2471	1907	2703		6	W. B. Hamilton	York (R.R. No. 1)	

HALTON COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Napoleon Bonaparte	640	1903	460	Shire	4	J. R. Anderson	Acton West	1912
Proportion	360	1907	404	Shire	1	Porter Bros.	Appley	1912
Holdenby Chief	1069	1906	405	Shire	1	J. Breckon	Appley	1912
Searchlight	589	1905	409	Clyde.	1	W. R. Cline	Appley	1914
Ohio Todd	3347	1906	3591	St. Br.	3	J. C. Simpson	Ash	
Gay Gordon	2946	1907	3466	Clyde.	3	G. A. Bell & Son	Freeman (R.R. No. 1)	
Menteith Again	3044	1911	3597	Clyde.	3	G. A. Bell & Son	Freeman (R.R. No. 1)	
Royal Torrance	1382	1905	2206	Clyde.	3	J. T. Watson	Freeman	
Joas	368	1909	454	Per.	3	A. Vance	Georgetown	
Royal Cook	1401	1907	453	Clyde.	1	J. Bingham	Georgetown	1912
King Sturdy	2553	1906	3238	Clyde.	3	Thos. Howden	Georgetown	
Sporty Boy	304	1911	1431		4	Wm. Gundy	Kilbride	1914
Star Wilkes	2212	1897	994		6	A. McDougall	Milton	
Hydrogene	1941	1907	626	Per.	1	W. McCready	Milton W.	1912
Lampiste	397	1903	1366	Per.	3	W. E. McCready	Milton W.	
Jason	2937	1909	3476	Per.	3	W. E. McCready	Milton W.	
Marathon	2131	1907	450	Clyde.	1	Jos. Telfer	Milton W.	1912
Special Royal Favorite	3488	1911	3918	Clyde.	3	Jos. Telfer	Milton W.	
Harold Todd	3151	1910	3680	Clyde.	3	J. D. McGibbon	Milton	
Tommie	3246	1910	3213	St. Br.	6	Wm. Bell	Milton	
Halton's Hero	369	1907	462	Clyde.	1	G. A. Bell & Son	Nelson	1912
Oradell	3497	1902	3282	St. Br.	3	Albert Foster	Norval	
Main Chance	361	1904	406	Thor.	1	J. E. Lucas	Palermo	1912
Baron Stewart	477	1903	711	Clyde.	3	W. Swackhammer	Palermo	
Prince Poteath	2850	1907	3319	Per.	4	Thos. Storey	Rockwood (R.R. No. 2)	1914
Jaures	1473	1909	2356	Per.	3	Jas. McKenzie	Scotch Block	
Sir Milton	3502	1910	3919	Per.	6	Jas. McKenzie	Scotch Block	
King Brunstune	1801	1910	1953	Clyde.	3	Nell Gillies	Speyside	
Baron Kitchener	3147	1900	3628	Shire	3	Frank Brown	Tansley	

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Prince	2675	1901	3272		6	J. C. Moore	Bancroft	
Ontario Chief	1182	1902	1551	St. Br. ...	3	R. W. Robinson	Bancroft	
Young Nateby Carbon	1004	1900	1615		6	S. Robinson	Bancroft	
Black George 2nd	273	1908	971		6	W. A. Moran	Bancroft	
Fred Wilkes	2013	1910	2047		6	Wm. Wood	Bancroft	
Wort	2383	1905	2475	Per.	3	W. J. Bradley & J. Ackerman	Belleville	
Noble Lad	284	1903	1328		6	Ernest Pope	Belleville	
Jalons	2235	1909	2398	Per.	1	N. Vermilyea & Sons	Belleville	1913
Producteur B.	2700	1907	2399	Per.	1	N. Vermilyea & Sons	Belleville	1913
Konsel	2949	1910	3495	Per.	3	N. Vermilyea & Sons	Belleville	
Klhnis	2948	1910	3494	Per.	3	N. Vermilyea & Sons	Belleville	
General Gordon	3635	1900	2393		3	Wm. Haslep	Belleville	
Young Pioneer	977	1910	1869		6	T. H. Prest	Bellview	
Joe Pointer, Jr.	3463	1912	3907		6	J. R. Weese	Bellview	
Edward Success	1954	1908	2233		4	T. A. Sammons	Bellview (R.R. No. 1) ..	1914
Bladnoch's Helr	751	1907	788	Clyde. ...	1	Farmers' Club Horse Ass'n.	Bronson	1914
Joe	17	1905	1345		6	W. B. King	Coe Hill	
Rover	682	1901	1097		6	G. D. Oram	Combermere	
Billy of the Boyne	1854	1906	2621		6	C. Carman	Eldorado	
Belle Boy 2nd	1381	1910	1561	Clyde. ...	1	F. A. Commerford	Eldorado	1913
Jack	2524	1906	3226		6	J. M. Cameron	Ft. Stewart	
McMartin	392	1909	572	St. Br. ...	1	Ashley Stock Farm.	Foxboro'	1912
George Rayner	3551	1912	3835	St. Br. ...	3	Ashley Stock Farm.	Foxboro'	
Oakley	2360	1911	3083		6	W. H. Nobes	Foxboro'	
Prince Victor	1513	1908	1525		4	Harvey Johnston	Frankford	1913
Up-to-Date Boyston Boy	2828	1898	3359		4	T. H. Sweetman	Frankford	1914
Negro 2nd	172	1900	976	St. Br. ...	6	N. W. Mabee	Frankford	1912
Ridlon	524	1902	51		1	Cyrus Garrison	Frankford	
Mathew Hume	3481	1902	3504		6	David Rogers	Frankford	
Tobe	2192	1910	2941	Clyde. ...	6	J. E. Wellman	Gunter	
Prince Cairndale	1388	1910	58		1	F. J. Robinson	Halston	1912
Garus	3626	1900	3371		6	P. A. Shannon	Halston	
Wallace	2643	1908	3248		4	Thos. Bruce	Hermon	1914
Duke	2494	1900	575		4	W. C. Ketcheson	Holloway	1912
Glengarry	1728	1902	2464		6	Adam Deen	Ivanhoe	1912
Royal Tinto	2392	1903	168	Clyde. ...	1	Ivanhoe Syndicate	Ivanhoe	1912
Pioneer Prince	1605	1908	169	Clyde. ...	1	Samuel Ray	Ivanhoe	1912

HASTINGS COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Kambdije	2979	1910	3525	Per.	3	Frank McAvoy	Ivanhoe	1912
Golden Prince, Jr.	238	1901	413		4	J. S. McAllister	Kingsford	1912
Baron Curzon	1078	1905	170	Clyde.	1	W. Cooney & J. Waring	Madoc	1912
Barney	1644	1910	2400		4	W. A. Miller	Madoc	1913
Bourbon Brook	2609	1899	177		4	J. Waring	Madoc	1912
Ronnulus	241	1910	457		4	Jas. Brown	Marbank	1912
Black Charley	639	1901	455		4	W. J. Burley	Marbank	1912
Prince Marbank	3109	1911	3592		6	Alfred Meeks	Marbank	1912
Winchester	2607	1901	49		2	Flynn & McCullough	Marbank	1912
Tom McNair	2250	1903	2962	Black.	6	J. Quinn, Jr.	Marmora	1912
Aucona Louis	2469	1901	50		4	G. F. Wellman	Marmora	1912
Prince Argente	2470	1899	48		4	G. F. Wellman	Marmora	1912
Prince	2020	1907	2727		6	Wm. Ferguson	Maynooth	1912
King	1747	1906	2607		6	Jas. Haryett	Maynooth	1912
Young Rustique	2317	1909	3055		6	Jno. Heing	Maynooth	1912
French Ross	1988	1902	1626		5	Jno. Green	Maynooth	1912
Prince George	1031	1905	202		4	Jno. Green	Maynooth	1914
Young Goldstone	3372	1911	3369		1	Walter Rouse	Maynooth	1914
Prince Edward	2852	1909	3047	Clyde.	4	Wm. Gunter	Millbridge	1914
Black Dale	958	1908	1779		6	A. W. Bartlett	Monteagle Valley	1914
Rustic	1989	1908	2734		6	R. Bartlett	Monteagle Valley	1914
Young Souvenir	233	1908	319		6	E. Brinklow	Ormsby	1912
French Prince	3544	1909	3945		6	Wm. Lucas	Parkhouse	1912
King George V.	248	1909	574		4	J. W. Dunning	Plainfield	1912
Victor McNail	3364	1912	3827		6	A. Vardy	Porterville	1912
Jack	1229	1905	1975		6	J. H. Alexander	Queenboro'	1912
King Edward	428	1905	786	Per.	1	Jas. Irwin, Jr.	Sarginson	1912
Tom Tariff	1245	1905	1691		4	E. Williams	Shannonville	1914
Acme's Echo	2430	1910	3135	Clyde.	1	P. Maloney	Marmora	1914
Defiance, Jr.	1850	1909	2820		6	Jas. Cassidy	Springbrook	1914
Electricity	1133	1905	53	Clyde.	1	W. J. Haggerty	Stirling	1912
Sir Wilfrid, Jr.	223	1908	55		4	W. F. Hanna	Stirling	1912
Lord Lionel	2909	1897	54	Clyde.	1	A. M. Sharp	Stirling	1912
Starlight Dan	3479	.....	3485		6	J. T. Haggerty	Stirling	1912
Sidney Pointer, Jr.	192	1902	173		4	John Carson	Stoco	1912
Star Pointer	116	1905	172		4	John Carson	Stoco	1912
Itouget Junior	1218	1908	2033		6	Frank Plue	Stoco	1912

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Riverside Coin	731	1907	870	Clyde.	1	D. Whelan	Stoco	1912
Commissioner	191	1903	174		4	D. Whelan	Stoco	1912
Jackson	3268	1909	3758	Per.	3	D. Whelan	Stoco	
MacLaddie	427	1907	773	Clyde.	1	Thos. Leveek	Stoco	1912
Joe Pointer, Jr.	2345	1910	2874		6	W. Nickolson	The Ridge	
Ben	2019	1902	2726		6	R. W. O'Brien	The Ridge	
Walter	2039	1905	2824		6	D. Moore	The Ridge	
Prince	2275	1903	2885		6	C. J. Carleton	Thomasburg	
Tim Alert	1985	1903	2417		4	H. A. Cook	Trenton	
Peter the Hermit	1615	1905	2214		6	C. V. N. Crosby	Trenton	1913
Angus Binger	898	1908	1533	St. Br.	3	J. E. Vassaw	Trenton	
Gay Baron	2090	1906	2819	Clyde.	3	S. W. Harrington	Trenton	
Senator	2333	1900	1394		3	J. & G. Kelly	Wood	

TIURON COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Fugit Bars	2364	1906	2588	St. Br.	3	A. Asquith	Auburn	
Sir Mathew	2137	1903	1726	Clyde.	3	J. Raithby	Auburn	
Maitland Boy	2625	1907	2609	Clyde.	3	H. Wagner	Auburn	
Prince Charlie	3178	1896	1367		6	E. C. Johnston	Auburn	
Royal Billy	2172	1895	2631		6	Geo. Hadle	Bayfield	
Lord Mansfield	1734	1904	2385	Clyde.	4	Jas. Evans	Beachwood	1914
Mayfield Prince	3062	1907	3623	Clyde.	3	Alex. Agar	Belfast	
King Gartsherrie	1680	1909	2311	Clyde.	3	H. F. Kirkby	Belgrade	
Jazeneuil	2107	1909	1471	Per.	1	Scott Bros.	Belgrade	1913
Glenlivet Chief	2278	1903	2756	Clyde.	3	A. C. & E. Fisher	Benmiller	
Damo King	3391	1895	3853		6	Fliet Bros.	Benmiller	
Mascot	1328	1902	1850	Clyde.	3	J. W. King	Bluevale	
Drumburle Chief	1329	1903	1849	Clyde.	3	J. W. King	Bluevale	
Dunne Gold Link	1330	1907	1848	Clyde.	3	J. W. King	Bluevale	
Galleu	3632	1906	2614		6	Percheron Hr. Ass'n.	Bluevale	
Arehie Hunter	1013	1907	1433		6	J. T. Stewart	Bluevale	
Jay Medium	2629	1904	2741	St. Br.	3	L. O. Charlesworth	Blyth	
Ike Medium	2936	1909	3474	St. Br.	3	L. O. Charlesworth	Blyth	
Signalman	903	1907	1569	Clyde.	3	J. E. Ellis	Blyth	
Tetinus	588	1908	396	Per.	1	Wm. Johnston	Blyth	1913
Kinnard Chief	3042	1909	1592	Clyde.	1	Samuel Keechne	Blyth	1914
Blyth Orphan Boy	3266	1910	3753	Clyde.	3	J. Bentley	Blyth	

HURON COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
John Wells	3600	1909	3966	Per.	6	Jno. Wells	Blyth	..
Index	363	1908	421	Clyde.	1	W. Berry	Brucefield	1913
Prince of Alkton	1365	1903	2328	Clyde.	3	W. & B. Berry	Brucefield	..
The Colonel	840	1901	1725	Clyde.	3	J. Johnston	Brucefield	..
Shethin Stamp	1280	1907	2155	Clyde.	3	Robert Murdoch	Brucefield	..
Lord Oswald	54	1907	327	Clyde.	1	Smille Bros.	Kippen	1912
Benilworth	3572	1911	3955	Clyde.	3	W. J. Ross	Brucefield	..
Cupbearer	793	1906	1777	St. Br.	3	Paker & Muldoon	Brussels	..
Mascot's King	1418	1908	2293	Clyde.	3	J. & J. Dixon	Brussels	..
Admiral Vasey	1422	1904	1659	Clyde.	3	A. F. Embry & Son	Brussels	..
Lothian Type	756	1906	1864	Clyde.	3	Jas. Power	Brussels	..
Lord Drumburle	3631	1911	3972	Clyde.	3	R. Scott	Brussels	..
Drumburle	2352	1910	3096	Clyde.	3	R. J. Scott	Brussels	..
Silk Vale	2563	1909	3235	Clyde.	6	Peter Scott	Brussels	..
Border Chief	906	1907	1426	Clyde.	3	A. Speir	Brussels	..
Cannyan	1446	1895	2239	Clyde.	3	Thuelli & Miller	Brussels	..
Blaisdon Colln	2766	1898	3294	Shire	3	Henry Bone	Brussels	..
Ruby's Choice	3610	1907	3201	Clyde.	6	Daniel Machan	Brussels	..
Hesope	3668	1907	614	Clyde.	6	Richard Colbert	Centralia	..
Spot	1686	1903	2122	Clyde.	3	N. B. Horton & J. G. Steep	Seaforth	..
Rio Grande	2180	1907	2863	Clyde.	3	J. A. Dale	Clinton (R.R. No. 4)	..
Border McGregor	2419	1900	2560	Clyde.	3	G. Dale & Son	Clinton (R.R. No. 4)	..
Red Franklin	2780	1903	3034	St. Br.	3	J. J. McCaughey	Clinton	..
Bar One V.	3458	1902	3902	Clyde.	6	D. Reynolds	Clinton	..
Balmerino	3459	1907	3903	Clyde.	6	Wm. Fear	Clinton	..
Royal Artist	177	1908	709	Shire	6	R. L. Taylor	Cranbrook	..
Southport	805	1899	1758	Clyde.	3	Jas. Cockwill	Crediton	..
King O'Gowrie	1645	1905	2467	Shire	3	Eli King	Crediton	..
Albion 3rd.	1800	1899	2285	Clyde.	3	Frank Simms	Crediton	..
Lord Trainer 2nd.	472	1908	1082	Clyde.	1	Frank Simms	Crediton	..
Baron Ireby	625	1905	1462	Clyde.	3	I. Tetreau & W. Devlne	Dashwood	..
The Miller 2nd	1660	1907	2544	Shire	3	Willis & Guenther	Dashwood	..
College Chum	1661	1894	2543	Shire	3	Willis & Guenther	Dashwood	..
Humide	376	1907	524	Per.	1	Regan Bros. & W. W. Witzel	Dashwood (R.R. No. 3)	1912
Cambushinnie Squire	377	1908	525	Clyde.	1	W. Witzel & Son	Dashwood	1912
Harry Bars	3299	1904	3781	Clyde.	6	Jonas Hartlieb	Dashwood	..
Rastus Axworthy	3410	1912	3756	Clyde.	6	Duncan Snider	Dashwood	..

Henry Arthur	3408	1904	3837	Clyde.	3	T. F. Turnbull	Dashwood	1912
The Star	3407	1908	3836	Clyde.	3	T. Turnbull	Dashwood	1912
French Giron	2348	1909	2838	Per.	3	Isaac Tetreau	Dashwood	1912
Coynachie	3190	1900	328	Clyde.	1	J. H. Medd	Dungannon	1912
Andy	2007	1909	2760		6	T. H. McLean	Dungannon	1912
Marquis	2008	1908	2759		6	T. H. McLean	Dungannon	1912
Red McKinney	1151	1905	1688	St. Br.	1	Jas. Berry	Egmondville	1914
Lord Sharp	2088	1900	2816	Clyde.	1	G. Coward	Emmett	1914
Orlando	2461	1901	3163		6	Ed. Collis, Jr.	Ethel	1912
Drumburle Chieftain	3560	1912	3950	Clyde.	3	Jos. Engler	Ethel	1912
Willie Groverland	3615	1904	4	St. Br.	3	Thos. Voddon	Ethel	1912
Klosque	3616	1910	3971	Per.	3	Thos. Voddon	Ethel	1912
Storm King 3rd.	2679	1902	523	Shire	3	Wm. Tapp	Exeter	1912
Ed. Fletcher	2018	1908	2672		6	Deyle Bros.	Exeter	1912
Lord of the Manor	3264	1892	2815	St. Br.	3	H. H. Brown	Exeter	1912
John Smollett	3263	1905	2814	St. Br.	3	H. H. Brown	Exeter	1912
Clan MacGregor	1335	1897	1717	Clyde.	3	S. Baskerville	Exeter	1912
Oliver St. Blaze	998	1910	1593		6	Jno. Holt	Fordwich	1912
Walter Eddy	1776	1908	1427		3	A. M. Polley	Goderich	1912
Billy Lochinvar Jr.	2197	1909	2960	St. Br.	3	Jno. Porter	Goderich	1912
Huron Chief	3548	not given	3947		6	Jno. A. Hall	Goderich	1912
Baron Lorn Jr.	1239	1907	1945		6	E. Crohn	Gorrie (R.R. No. 3)	1912
Macairies	2640	1900	2120	Clyde.	3	Gamble & Gathers	Gorrie	1912
Judge Parole	1705	1908	2567		6	B. Bossenbury	Grand Bend	1912
Brino Winters	1706	1910	2568		6	B. Bossenbury	Grand Bend	1912
Sparkler	3038	1910	3584	Clyde.	3	W. J. Cooper	Henfryn	1912
King Thomas	1366	1902	2330	Clyde.	3	T. J. Berry	Hensall	1912
Jabot	1369	1909	2332	Per.	3	T. J. Berry	Hensall	1912
Colonel Graham	1370	1902	2331	Clyde.	3	T. J. Berry	Hensall	1912
Cumberland's Glory	3614	1911	3970	Clyde.	3	T. J. Berry	Hensall	1912
Mack Wilkes	2114	1909	2771		6	J. Joynt	Hensall	1912
Roadmaster Jr.	2344	1904	3071		6	T. Murdoch	Hensall	1912
Aldin	3457	1901	3072		6	T. Murdoch	Hensall	1912
Seagull Danezalt	302	1906	1420		6	O. R. Forster	Holmsville	1912
College Dandy	2536	1906	1672		6	Wesley Hasdin	Huntingfield	1912
Incident	2671	1908	2875	Per.	3	Nelson Hayden	Jamestown	1912
Coniston	1339	1906	1614	Clyde.	3	Kenneth Farrish	Kintall	1912
Charming Princee	1601	1909	2577	Clyde.	3	W. H. Kay	Kirkton	1912
Pearl Gift	3296	1904	3157	Clyde.	3	John Hanna	Kirkton	1912
Moulton William	2046	1900	1647	Shire	3	R. Twamley	Leanes	1912
Bursar	1654	1897	2584	Clyde.	3	Thos. Archibald	Leadbury	1912
Loudon's Favorite	863	1904	1624	Clyde.	3	J. J. McGavin	Leadbury	1912
Honest John	2	1910	397	Clyde.	1	J. & W. Gray	Londesboro	1912

HURON COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
King's Lynn	2280	1904	2220	Clyde.	3	Manning & McConnell	Londesboro	.....
Bankfield's Baron	2639	1896	2219	Shire	3	Manning & McConnell	Londesboro	.....
Telemachus	3630	1909	3975	Clyde.	3	Jas. Lelper	Londesboro	.....
Craigie Heritor	3634	1910	3974	.....	6	Lelper & Moon	Londesboro	.....
Ashfield's Glory	2940	1909	3491	.....	6	Hugh Murchison	Lothian	.....
True Movement	1103	1907	2041	Clyde.	1	Ryan Bros.	Lucan	1913
Royal Ronald	1368	1907	2334	Clyde.	3	J. E. Brooks	Mitchell	.....
Wilkie Bars	3642	1907	3222	.....	6	J. W. Spence	Newbridge	.....
Eel 2nd	3484	1911	3876	.....	6	T. J. Hall	Mt. Carmel	.....
Scottish Hero Jr.	2315	1904	3050	.....	6	P. M. McGregor	Parkhill (R.R. No. 3)	.....
Baron Wallace	1771	1905	2370	Clyde.	3	G. W. Nott	Seaforth	.....
Huron's Pride	2306	1911	2847	Clyde.	3	G. Cameron	Seaforth (R.R. No. 3)	.....
Hal C.	2277	1906	3006	.....	6	J. Carter	Seaforth (R.R. No. 2)	.....
Master Black	2144	1907	2659	Clyde.	3	T. Dickson	Seaforth	.....
Huron Again	2148	1905	2834	Clyde.	3	T. Dickson	Seaforth	.....
Grey Everard	2149	1906	2835	Clyde.	3	T. Dickson	Seaforth	.....
Lord Ronald	1376	1909	1936	Clyde.	3	Thos. McMichael & Son	Seaforth	.....
Glenrae	1311	1907	1935	Clyde.	3	Thos. McMichael & Son	Seaforth	.....
Toddy Direct	480	1906	737	St. Br.	3	T. D. Pinkney	Seaforth	.....
Shawhill King	2986	1908	2811	Hack.	3	W. J. Dale	Seaforth	.....
Sealand Prince	3346	1904	3806	Clyde.	3	Jno. Nash	Seaforth	.....
Buckton Barberrry	1492	1900	1536	Shire	1	G. J. Ferguson	Saltford	1913
Blagdon Stonewall	2000	1904	1998	Shire ...	1	G. J. Ferguson	Saltford	1913
Young Rakesfield	3409	1892	3671	.....	6	A. Kirkpatrick	Saltford	.....
Atoll King	140	1907	713	Clyde.	1	A. Anderson	St. Augustine	1914
Sir Walter's Best	2368	1904	2947	Clyde.	3	A. E. Taylor	St. Helens	.....
Radquill Jr.	3363	1907	3796	Per.	3	N. A. Cantin	St. Joseph	.....
Silver McKinney	3597	1907	3965	.....	6	Oliver Cabana, Jr.	St. Joseph	.....
Ledoro	2702	1909	3064	.....	6	J. E. Sparrow	Varna	.....
Gallant Lad	3251	1909	3450	Clyde.	3	V. E. Dale	Varna	.....
Cumberpland Gem	1347	1910	2329	Clyde.	3	J. J. McGavin	Walton (R.R. No. 2)	.....
Young Monbars	2035	1906	2799	.....	6	H. Ross	Walton (R.R. No. 4)	.....
Prince Victor	893	1907	1516	Clyde.	3	J. F. Davidson	Wingham	1914
Baron Findlay	2367	1908	2945	Clyde.	1	Thos. Ingles	Whitechurch	.....
Mascoti's Pride	2521	1911	3141	Clyde.	3	Jas. Bell	Wroxeter	.....
Mr. Templeton	2139	1908	2131	St. Br.	3	G. E. Troyer	Zurich (R.R. No. 1)	.....
Full Tide	2993	1910	3479	St. Br.	3	G. E. Troyer	Zurich (R.R. No. 1)	.....
Brasdale Goldsmith	2856	1903	522	Hack.	1	W. C. Callias	Zurich	1912
Non Parole	624	1900	1463	St. Br.	3	V. Bossanbury	Zurich	.....
Rasull	3442	1908	3647	.....	6	Jno. Baker	Zurich	.....

KENT COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Forum of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Toupet	1179	1905	10	Per.	1	J. E. Doolittle	Bearline	1912
Ascot Prince	1095	1909	11	Clyde.	1	J. E. & J. A. Doolittle	Bearline	1912
Golden Key	1570	1906	390	Clyde.	1	L. H. Edmonds	Blenheim	1912
Brilliant	1643	1901	2493	Per.	3	L. H. Edmonds	Blenheim	1912
Grand Opera	1987	1905	391	Per.	4	L. H. Edmonds	Blenheim	1912
St. Patrick	567	1900	388	Per.	1	L. H. Edmonds	Blenheim	1912
Coquette	568	1896	389	Per.	2	L. H. Edmonds	Blenheim	1912
Burnellan	1997	1903	394	St. Br.	1	J. B. McCracken	Blenheim	1912
Black Prince	902	1910	1597	Shire	1	Brush Bros.	Blenheim	1914
Kabonlot	1285	1910	2001	Per.	3	J. G. Pinder	Blenheim	1912
Jimmie Bell	2123	1894	2856	Clyde.	6	Chas. Greggs	Blenheim	1912
Earl of Fife	1250	1908	2030	Clyde.	3	David McLeod	Blenheim	1912
Manaton	3055	1905	3549	Clyde.	3	J. Pinder & F. Thompson	Blenheim	1912
Sam	3402	1908	3862	Per.	6	Peter Letourneau	Big Point	1912
Lord Fisher	300	1897	1402	Per.	6	H. Brewer	Bothwell	1912
Gearing	1756	1900	29	Per.	1	H. Brewer	Bothwell	1912
Amiral	1757	1903	28	Shire	1	H. Brewer	Bothwell	1912
Sandycroft Major	1758	1894	1401	Shire	3	H. Brewer	Bothwell	1912
Ad Baron	1496	1903	44	Clyde.	4	Chas. Luke	Bothwell	1912
Hartland's Favorite	2023	1905	27	Clyde.	1	Mrs. E. Coleman	Bothwell	1912
Oakland's Pride	772	1909	1487	Shire	3	W. R. McGuigan	Cedar Springs	1912
Sandy Boy II	1942	1908	14	Shire	1	F. Drury & Son	Charing Cross	1912
Nateby Monarch II	1945	1899	1468	Shire	3	F. Drury & Son	Charing Cross	1912
Atri Bells	1495	1901	5	St. Br.	1	Geo. Wright	Charing Cross	1912
Black Porte	3103	.....	2156	.....	5	Wm. Miller	Charing Cross	1913
King's Top Knot	2543	1909	989	Clyde.	1	Brend & Towl	Chatham	1912
Grand Allerton	32	1905	6	St. Br.	1	John Hales	Chatham	1912
Highland King	1257	1910	2012	Clyde.	1	John Hales	Chatham	1912
Sidney Dillard	1814	1908	63	St. Br.	4	S. Lethbridge	Chatham	1912
Alto Dewey	2724	1907	3193	St. Br.	3	D. McLachlan	Chatham	1912
The Zenith	2822	1902	3310	St. Br.	3	D. McLachlan	Chatham	1912
College King	2832	1899	3311	Per.	1	R. Roseburgh	Chatham	1912
Inceste	1405	1908	12	Per.	1	W. J. Ross	Chatham	1912
Ilus	780	1908	13	Per.	1	W. J. Ross	Chatham	1912
Prosperity	2105	1906	2869	Clyde.	6	M. O'Neal	Chatham	1914
Royal Major	3305	1911	2452	Per.	1	W. W. Grooms	Chatham	1914
Ixode	1371	1908	2333	Per.	3	Jas. Downie	Chatham	1914

KENT COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Fringant	3416	1910	3873	Per.	3	McGarvin Bros.	Chatham (R.R. No. 3.) ..	1914
Mignon	3415	1904	3872	Per.	3	McGarvin Bros.	Chatham (R.R. No. 3.) ..	1912
The Royal Arch	3413	1898	3868	Clyde.	3	W. W. Everitt	Chatham (R.R. No. 3.) ..	1912
Jouy	3104	1909	3420	Per.	3	G. D. Ferguson	Clearville	1912
Dan O'Mally, Jr.	3301	1911	3780	Shire	6	A. A. Hillman	Coatsworth	1912
King Junior	2857	1908	2642	Per.	1	Johnston Bros.	Croton (R.R. No. 1) ..	1912
Huit	1583	1907	601	Per.	1	J. A. & J. H. Carr ..	Dresden	1912
Walpole Lad	405	1907	603	Clyde.	1	J. Elgite & Son	Dresden	1912
Albert Sir James	251	1909	599	St. Br. ...	4	W. C. Eglin	Dresden	1912
Bob Magwood	1178	1909	31	St. Br. ...	1	F. Moore	Dresden	1912
Nilmerk N.	410	1908	30	St. Br. ...	1	F. Moore	Dresden	1912
Logan O.	404	1902	598	St. Br. ...	1	N. C. Houston	Dresden	1912
Craigievar II	2136	1909	1686	Clyde.	3	R. G. Buchanan	Duart	1912
Wild Brino Custer	3172	1906	2747	Clyde.	6	Maurice O'Neill	Doyles	1912
King's Cupbearer	1608	1907	2111	Clyde.	3	W. H. Mancell	Fletcher	1912
Captain Wallace	1678	1910	2338	Clyde.	3	W. H. Mancell	Fletcher	1912
R. J. Mc.	1679	1909	2337	St. Br. ...	3	W. H. Mancell	Fletcher	1912
Gold Dust	1648	1910	2339	Clyde.	3	W. H. Mancell	Fletcher	1912
General Hood	1873	1909	2336	Clyde.	3	W. H. Mancell	Fletcher	1912
Lost Heir	2826	1911	3356	Clyde.	3	Alex. Osborne	Glenwood	1912
Kilkerran	42	1898	42	Clyde.	1	Leslie Johnston	Harwich	1912
Baron Hillbrae I	1153	1910	358	Clyde.	1	David Hall	Merlin	1912
Baron Erle	1389	1909	357	Clyde.	2	David Hall	Merlin	1912
Prince Hillbrae	1333	1910	1789	Clyde.	3	W. H. Howe	Merlin	1912
Sir Archie	1899	1910	2500	Clyde.	3	J. W. Smith	Merlin	1914
Glasdone	2663	1906	1800	Per.	1	J. W. Tackaberry	Merlin	1914
Young Quartermaster ..	513	1903	1440	St. Br. ...	6	J. Wellwood	Merlin	1912
Bob Hampton	183	1898	1299	St. Br. ...	3	S. Wellwood, Jr.	Merlin (R.R. No. 2) ..	1912
Texas Chief	236	1899	361	St. Br. ...	4	M. Simpson	Merlin	1912
Colonel Steel	666	1907	8	St. Br. ...	4	C. T. Marriott	Merlin	1912
Balcon Yet	2984	1906	2063	St. Br. ...	4	Alex. Houston	Merlin	1912
Peswick Freeman	2985	1904	2064	St. Br. ...	6	Alex. Houston	Merlin	1912
Southern Performer ..	2986	1904	2065	St. Br. ...	6	Alex. Houston	Merlin	1912
Jarreau	3197	1909	3535	Per.	3	F. H. Middleton	Merlin	1912
Brown Gem	1070	1905	355	St. Br. ...	1	C. B. Marshall	Merlin	1912
Gearing Boy	3316	1910	3514	St. Br. ...	3	Sparham Bros.	Morpeth	1912
Victor Napoleon	3173	1906	3694	St. Br. ...	6	F. Smith	Morpeth	1912

Regal Chattau	41	1909	Clyde	1	S. McEachran	Mull	1912
Duke of Orford	550	1908	Clyde	1	G. A. Attridge	Muirkirk	1912
Oakland's Favorite	3527	1912	Clyde	3	G. A. Attridge	Muirkirk	
Kluchener	2406	1906		6	C. Beehar	Northwood	
Ganganell	766	1906	Per.	3	J. J. Clark	Northwood (R.R. No. 3)	1914
Victor Hugo	855	1898	Per.	1	M. E. Miller	Northwood (R.R. No. 3)	
Pride of Highgate	2802	1911	Clyde	3	MacCampbell & Sons	Northwood	
Marchfield Baron	868	1904	Clyde	3	J. Thorpe	Oungah	
MacQueen's Model	459	1906	Clyde	3	J. Thorpe	Oungah	
Young Prince Inca	996	1909	Clyde	6	J. Montgomery	Oungah	
Joseph	1905	1910	Per.	3	N. Caron	Paincourt	
Young Joyeux	2558	1908		6	Ed. Caron	Paincourt	
Carnot de Gemel	909	1905	Bel.	3	G. & F. Peltier	Paincourt	
Baron's Comet	1622	1910	Clyde	3	J. R. Shanks	Port Alma	
Wild Brino, Jr.	2561	1898		6	Chas. Crowe	Prairie Siding	
Billy Brino	2963	1910		6	Chas. Crowe	Prairie Siding	
Grand Don	2548	1908	Clyde	2	Quinn Clydesdale Ass'n.	Quinn	1914
Brist	3157	1903		6	R. A. Hustes	Renwick	
King's Counsel	1769	1896	St. Br.	3	Gawne & Barclay	Ridgetown	
Pluton	1694	1905	Per.	3	Frank Morden	Ridgetown	
Macknair Jr.	1711	1903		6	C. W. Monk	Ridgetown	
Sunbeam Junior	2831	1911	Clyde	1	Alvin Murray	Ridgetown (R.R. No. 1)	1914
Simon	3218	1890	St. Br.	3	E. C. Scarlett	Ridgetown	
Pat L. McGregor	1904	1901	St. Br.	3	H. W. Lumley	Ridgetown	
Ben Carrick	3441	1899	Thor.	1	Solomon Wightman	Ridgetown	1914
Billy Wallace	1530	1905		6	E. Dawson	Romey	
Royal Scott	1132	1908	Clyde	1	A. McDougall	Rondeau (R.R. No. 4)	1912
Salomon	2487	1905	Per.	3	Tilbury Percheron Hr. Ass'n.	Tilbury	
Salvator	1457	1902	Per.	3	Alex. Trudell	Tilbury	
Strand Boy	2941	1899		6	T. A. Larsh	Tilbury	
Black Duke	143	1907	Clyde	3	W. G. Christner	Thamesville	1912
Lloyd George	626	1908	St. Br.	1	R. C. Coates	Thamesville	1912
Napance	38	1908		4	D. N. Fysh	Thamesville	1912
Goldring Junior	310	1898	Morg.	38	J. Mobrai	Thamesville	1912
County King	2170	1897	Hack.	1	Howard Hackney Co.	Thamesville	1913
Earl of Chester	2236	1902	St. Br.	1	C. M. McCall	Thamesville	1912
Hurler	1081	1907	Per.	3	Thamesville Per. Hr. Br. Ass'n.	Thamesville	1912
Pelham Chief	31	1904	Shire	1	G. H. Wilson	Thamesville	1912
Royalist of Drumlanrig	1167	1909	Clyde	1	Selton Clyde, Co.	Thamesville	1912
Samson	2877	1910	Clyde	1	Weeks & McMillan	Thamesville (R.R. No. 4)	1914
Kerjolla	3075	1911	St. Br.	3	Cryderman & Ferguson	Thamesville	
Keltic	616	1900	St. Br.	1	F. R. Burns	Tupperville	1912
Right Again	37	1908	Clyde	1	S. J. Harper	Tupperville	1912
Acares	2001	1902		4	E. Huff	Tupperville	1912

KENT COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Arabian Dick	2357	1901	2676	Per.	6	Fred Rose	Tupperville	
Archer	1318	1910	1894	Clyde	3	J. L. B. Gardiner	Valetta	
George of Kent	2599	1910	3260	Clyde	1	Robert Grant	Valetta	1914
Joyeux Jr.	250	1907	585		5	F. Bishop	Wallaceburg	1912
Curieux	85	1909	591	Bel.	1	J. N. Cramer & Son	Wallaceburg	1912
King Edward	88	1905	604	Clyde	1	Wm. Burgess	Wallaceburg	1912
Togo B.	566	1906	356	St. Br.	1	A. Dingman	Wallaceburg	1912
Charles Derby, Jr.	1096	1904	605	St. Br.	1	Louis Jackson	Wallaceburg	1912
Baron O'Brogie	549	1910	1599	Clyde	3	Harrett & Shaw	Wallaceburg	1912
Hachot	530	1907	592	Per.	1	M. J. Shaw	Wallaceburg	1912
Prince Arch	84	1909	594	Clyde	1	Whitmarsh Bros.	Wallaceburg	1912
Louis	160	1904	1292		6	Joseph Renwick	Wheatley (R.R. No. 1)	1912
Black Jo	355	1908	360	Per.	1	I. R. Hodgson	Wheatley	1912
Baron Fyvie	792	1910	1775	Clyde	3	A. McIntosh	Wheatley	
King Fyvie	810	1911	1774	Clyde	3	A. McIntosh	Wheatley	
Harlsson	1483	1907	2445	Per.	3	Herman Smith	Wheatley	
Baron Hillbrae	1484	1904	2446	Clyde	3	H. G. Simpson	Wheatley	
Brown Arthur	631	1904	587		5	W. S. Lane	Whitebread	1912

LAMBTON COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form Cert. of	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Carmine	851	1910	1747	Clyde	3	W. B. Annett	Alvinston	
Marksman	96	1900	701	Clyde	3	W. D. Benstead	Alvinston	
Revalenta Stamp	648	1908	702	Clyde	3	W. D. Benstead	Alvinston	
Lord of Fife	1479	1909	2375	Clyde	3	Campbell Bros.	Alvinston	
Pride of Garrarie	1482	1906	2378	Clyde	3	Campbell Bros.	Alvinston	
Gartsherrie Blend	916	1895	1581	Clyde	3	M. J. Campbell & Campbell Bros.	Alvinston	
Branton Surprise	438	1907	845	Clyde	1	A. F. McTavish & Son	Alvinston (R.R. No. 1)	1912
High Ross	1241	1903	1374	St. Br.	1	J. G. McCall	Arkona	1914
Joe Bars	2138	1906	1978	St. Br.	3	R. H. Wilson	Arkona	1914
Captain Mack	2990	1903	1011		5	Thos. Rockey	Aylmer W.	1912

Lord Raven	605	1906	497	6	N. Raymond	Becher	1912
Joney	2786	1909	611	1	Jno. Buckingham	Becher	1912
Bank of Montreal	2453	1904	3148	6	J. S. Turner	Bickford	1912
King's Frolie	1307	1910	1944	3	W. H. Brownlee	Bothwell (R. R. No. 5)	1912
King David	401	1903	589	1	Jos. Hayward	Wilkesport	1912
Silver King	1454	1904	2208	3	J. F. Burr	Brigden	1912
Glenlivet 2nd	1060	1908	846	3	J. F. Burr	Brigden	1912
Local Option	1037	1904	850	1	E. Lambkin	Brigden	1912
Lavender 2nd.	422	1904	735	4	J. P. Taylor	Brigden	1912
Harold Sphinx	2991	1909	843	1	W. S. Tucker	Brigden	1912
Bombie's Footprint	2882	1912	3457	1	C. C. Watson	Brigden	1912
Parkside Major	437	1909	842	3	Jno. Poland	Brigden	1912
Keir Prince	1410	1911	842	1	J. F. Burr	Brigden	1912
Fil d'Or	2660	1910	3218	3	F. J. Baynton	Calro	1914
Prince Ronald	2072	1903	2728	1	Chas. Osler	Cairo	1914
Golden Ray	466	1908	1026	3	Chas. Osler	Cairo	1914
Boydston McKinlay	1059	1910	852	1	McKinley & Rawlings	Camlachie	1912
Sir Aubrey	2505	1899	2057	1	J. Ferguson	Camlachie	1912
Royal Charlie	978	1905	1870	3	J. McLean	Camlachie	1912
Canadian Prince	2972	1908	1021	6	R. Rogers	Camlachie	1912
Young Barrongale	2473	1911	1021	1	Fred. Wilson	Camlachie (R. R. No. 1)	1914
Silver Cup	162	1907	1285	1	Fred. Wilson	Camlachie (R. R. No. 1)	1914
Copleston	3589	1902	1017	6	D. A. Carmichael	Camlachie	1914
Baron Lomond	1909	1905	2277	6	J. L. Sallsbury	Copleston	1914
Chester Prince	2984	1899	2805	6	Wood Bros.	Croton	1914
Prince Charles of Waresley	2179	1899	2925	3	A. A. McAlpine	Croton	1914
Success	2743	1899	1805	3	Johnston Bros.	Croton	1914
King George	3049	1912	3589	1	W. E. Hardick	Tupperville (No. 2)	1914
Frank Dillard	1780	1908	1757	6	J. H. Eves	Dawn Valley	1914
Gogo	403	1906	596	6	Jno. Thomson	Dresden	1914
Gallant Baron	1304	1906	1948	1	R. G. & G. J. Delve	Dresden	1914
Hermimus	1305	1908	1947	3	Jas. Brandon	Forest	1914
Elderslie	1306	1907	1946	3	Brandon Bros.	Forest	1914
Royal Argyle	700	1909	1008	3	Brandon Bros.	Forest	1914
Sir Audubon	2617	1911	2470	1	E. Kilmer	Forest	1914
Dr. B.	1005	1904	1619	6	J. V'ce Shaw	Forest	1914
Black Baronet	1168	1908	999	6	J. Bremner	Forest	1914
Gossett Bird	2805	1912	3331	1	Kinston & Skinner	Forest	1914
Vincent Forbes	2806	1912	3330	3	J. H. Pickering	Forest	1914
Tanton	2959	1911	3507	3	J. H. Pickering	Forest	1914
Calgary	3591	1909	3881	3	W. L. Fraser	Forest	1914
Garney	2452	1902	3143	3	Chas. Anderson	Forest	1914
Hal Actor	1449	1910	2222	6	Frank Geromette	Grand Bend	1914
Stirling	1407	1903	2221	3	G. S. Silk	Inwood	1914
				3	G. S. Silk	Inwood	1914

LAMBTON COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Rlenzi	1552	1905		Clyde.	3	G. Silk & Co.	Inwood	
British Lion	1445	1908	2240	Clyde.	3	Jas. Smallie	Inwood (R. R. No. 1)	
Calrton Thyme	1283	1907	2143	Clyde.	3	Smallie & Hansford	Inwood	
King's Crown	1543	1910	2231	Clyde.	3	John Spearman	Inwood	
Major Sensor	3036	1902	3542	St. Br.	3	J. W. Johnston	Inwood	
Tony Boy	3202	1911	3722	Clyde.	3	W. R. Bass	Inwood	
MacBeth	3588	1908	3963		6	Jno. Muter	Inwood	
Barrow Tom	3076	1911	3614	Shaire.	3	Chas. Burr	Lambton	
Dumbarton	3089	1899	1012	Clyde.	1	Nell Maitland	Mandaumln	1912
Baron Mull	3517	1897	349		4	A. J. McKeek	Mandaumln	1912
Plebscoife	1225	1899	1985		6	B. Cruickshank	Mooretown (R. R. No. 1)	
Pride of Warwick	829	1910	1921	Clyde.	3	B. Cruickshank	Mooretown	
Milhill Garty	1480	1904	2376	Clyde.	3	J. & A. Leitch	Napier (R. R. No. 1)	
Comblaine	3224	1902	3637		6	Jno. Dinning	Napier	
King's Mint	1165	1907	1482	Clyde	1	H. Mawlam	Oakdale	1913
Bonnie Basset	1227	1900	1980		6	Chas. Robinson	Oakdale	
Bute Darnley	1434	1908	2104	Clyde.	3	W. J. Trott & Bros.	Oil City	
Prince Pleasing	186	1909	753		6	Wm. Galloway	Oil Springs	
Jef de Bassilly	1665	1909	2517		3	C. R. Salts	Oil Springs	
Young Darnley	2510	1897	3215		6	Thos. Naylor	Oil Springs	
Baldy MacGregor	3012	1911	3550	Clyde.	3	J. & R. Robertson	Oil Springs	
Royal Hampton, Jr.	274	1907	1014		4	W. H. Harding	Petrolia	1912
Freddy W.	2321	1910	3037		6	T. Portsmouth	Petrolia	
Masterman	1297	1905	1963	Clyde.	3	Gilbert Knight	Petrolia	
Flying Jack	3194	1910	3692		6	Jno. Kerr	Petrolia	
Sagamore	3319	1910	3774	Clyde.	3	Maw & Marshall	Petrolia	
Live Bars	3352	1907	3831		6	Fred. Bruton	Petrolia	
Everlasting McGregor	3405	1911	3859	Clyde	3	J. N. Metcalfe	Petrolia	
Grandeur's Helr	3489	1900	2620	Clyde.	3	Amos Kerr	Petrolia	
Royal Wilkes	3587	1910	3962		6	Chas. McLean	Petrolia (R. R. No. 4)	
Grandeur's Pride	3168	1909	3961		6	W. J. Lennan	Petrolia	1912
Luron	3596	1905	1015		4	H. Sharkey	Petrolia	
Royal Wilks	3641	1910	3973		6	M. Collins	Petrolia	
Sydenham Boy	1587	1909	37	St. Br.	1	Alex. Thomson	Rutherford	1912
King's Guard	2841	1912	3362	Clyde.	1	Skinner Bros.	Rutherford	1914
McKinney Coast	2143	1904	2525	St. Br.	3	W. H. Chapman	Sarnia	
Dillard McGregor	7	1908	726	St. Br.	1	E. F. Goodison	Sarnia	1912

Peter G.	2804	1911	3329	St. Br.	3	E. F. Goodison	Sarnia	1912
Bingen Pilot	1309	1902	519	St. Br.	1	E. F. Goodison	Sarnia	1912
King Boy	65	1908	1022	Clyde.	1	Duncan McMillan	Sarnia	1912
Royal Hampton 2hd.	702	1907	1019	Clyde.	1	H. D. Kewley	Sarnia	1912
King Easy	728	1906	1024	Clyde.	1	D. W. James	Sarnia	1912
Chief Mascaret	303	1911	1429		6	H. C. Strangway	Sarnia	
Ordur	861	1901	1820	Ger. Ch.	3	Wm. Barnes	Sarnia	
Champion Again	1651	1902	2604	Clyde.	3	Wm. Barnes	Sarnia	
Granett King	2903	1906	3460	Clyde.	3	Wm. Barnes	Sarnia	
Kentucky Todd, Jr.	3279	1911	3775	St. Br.	3	Fletcher & Haney	Sarnia	
Rocter Prince, Jr.	3645	1902	3086		6	Moore Bros.	Sarnia	
General Bruce	402	1910	595		6	J. E. Dupuis	Sarnia	
Keota Grimshaw	3604	1903	2704	Clyde.	6	Percheron Horse Co.	Sombra	1912
Young Prince Dillard	3622	1911	3939		6	Ellen Carroll	Sombra	
Trusty Chief	869	1908	1638	Clyde.	3	W. Rumford	Theford	
Holestone Chief	733	1900	1316	Clyde.	3	W. J. Brander & H. Curtis	Theford (R. R. No. 7)	
King Eachan	1903	1910	2454	Clyde.	3	W. Oliver	Theford	
Theodore	2583	1908	3249	Clyde.	3	Crawford & McLachlan	Theford	
Wait On Me	3181	1903	2692	Clyde.	3	Roche & Goldsmith	Theford (R. R. No. 3)	
Herbier	278	1907	1025	Per.	2	D. Shannon & Co.	Wanstead	
Gay Clyde	701	1902	1009	Clyde.	1	Jas. Dodge	Wanstead	1912
Guelph Performer	1163	1899	1538	Clyde.	1	D. A. Graham	Wanstead	1912
Urbain	3542	1905	2534	Hack.	4	Jno. Alexander	Wanstead	1914
Killelian Chief	439	1907	848	Clyde.	1	S. Smith	Warwick	1912
Lord Young	850	1907	1746	Clyde.	1	W. B. Annett	Watford	1912
Mamaluke	1431	1908	2058	Clyde.	3	W. B. Annett	Watford	1914
Union Mac	464	1909	1018	Clyde.	1	Brander Bros.	Watford (R. R. No. 3)	
Baron's Jim	66	1906	1010	Clyde.	1	W. P. Reid	Watford	1912
Alta Electrite	1340	1902	1545	Clyde.	1	McGillcuddy & Roche	Watford	1912
Jardiniere	2012	1900	1964	St. Br.	4	P. Hartman & J. A. McManus	Watford	1914
Samaritan	2396	1892	3109		6	P. Nicholson	Watford	1914
Milleraig Duke	3026	1904	2498	Clyde.	3	Robert Campbell	Watford (Form 6)	
Viscount Tyndalc	434	1906	742	Clyde.	3	George Nicol	Watford	
King George	1689	1909	2050	Clyde.	1	J. W. Dawson	Waubuno	1912
MacKinnon	1043	1904	1685	Clyde.	4	Wm. Henty	Wilkesport	1914
Emulation	817	1909	1885	Clyde.	3	Ben. Bryson	Wyoming	1912
Lothian's Brand	1693	1903	1886	Clyde.	3	Ben. Bryson	Wyoming	
Gordon Sphinx	301	1909	1470		6	A. Rogers	Wyoming	
Diana's Chief	874	1906	1652	Clyde.	3	Chas. King	Wyoming	
Earl Dudley	623	1909	1013	Clyde.	3	H. McLean	Wyoming	
Five Points, Jr.	2787	1910	3303	Clyde.	6	G. A. Addison	Wyoming (R. R. No. 1)	1912
My Direct	3377	1905	3607	St. Br.	3	F. R. Page & A. Brent	Wyoming	
Sir Wilfrid	3619	.....	2893		6	Wm. Johnston	Wyoming	

LANARK COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Handsome Jim	33	1910	19	Clyde.	1	W. R. More	Almonte	1912
Cecil	34	1900	20	Clyde.	1	W. R. More	Almonte	1912
Killarney	39	1900	21	Clyde.	1	W. R. More	Almonte	1912
Sovereign	40	1907	22	Clyde.	1	G. & W. Pattison	Almonte	1912
Trustwell	308	1892	18	St. Br.	1	Peter Cochran	Almonte	1912
All Fours	2586	1900	17	Hack.	1	A. Stuart	Almonte	1912
King's Arms	493	1904	1320	Clyde.	1	T. H. Goodfellow	Almonte	1914
Baron Gibson	3247	1910	673	Clyde.	1	W. J. Graham	Almonte	1912
Villers	2793	1903	142	Clyde.	5	A. Lynn & N. Shillington	Althorpe	1912
Duke of Kenmore	413	1909	672	Clyde.	1	J. Stewart	Appleton	1912
Cock of the North	256	1899	674	Clyde.	3	A. McEwen	Ashton	1912
Young Sir Ned	257	1907	675	Clyde.	4	Robert Pressley	Carleton Place	1912
Baron Forward	1144	1906	670	Clyde.	1	W. A. Nichols	Carleton Place	1912
Cashel Lad	1934	1911	2412	Clyde.	1	W. A. Nichols	Carleton Place	1912
Baltimore	2182	1903	2644	Hack.	3	T. N. Bowes	Carleton Place	1913
Hypocras	10	1907	25	Per.	1	Wm. Khnl	Clayton	1912
Young Hero	221	1904	15	Clyde.	4	D. J. Thompson	Clayton (R. R. No. 2)	1912
Young Schiehallion	1224	1905	1987	Clyde.	6	J. A. Campbell	Elphin	1912
Farmer Sam	1568	1906	2429	Clyde.	6	Daniel Geddes	Elphin	1912
Acme's Prince	3399	1912	3861	Clyde.	3	A. H. Wilson	Elphin	1912
Yarm's Pride	2353	1911	3092	Clyde.	3	Wm. Kidd	Franktown	1912
Lundie Junior	947	1910	1714	Clyde.	6	Wm. Kidd	Franktown	1912
Joyeux	2999	1909	3499	Per.	3	Wm. Kidd	Franktown	1912
Honest Sandy	1862	1909	2351	Per.	6	Wm. Kidd	Franktown	1912
Young Blitz	1830	1902	2656	Clyde.	6	Thos. Kinsella	Franktown	1912
Black Danny	1540	1901	2217	Clyde.	6	T. H. Irvine	Franktown	1912
Young Hypocras	3059	1912	3541	Clyde.	6	Roy Taylor	Hopetown	1912
Symmetry's Hero	222	1907	24	St. Br.	4	Geo. Stead	Hopetown	1912
Osgood's Beauty	1633	1905	824	Clyde.	1	Jas. Legary	Lanark	1912
Belmont	823	1908	1906	Clyde.	3	Robt. White	Lanark	1912
Samson	255	1909	671	Clyde.	4	Pierce Murphy	Merrickville	1912
Highland Mac	2295	1910	2992	Clyde.	6	Wm. Poole	Carleton Place	1912
Pioneer	407	1906	643	Clyde.	1	W. A. Devlin	McPhail	1912
General MacQueen	620	1907	644	Clyde.	1	G. D. Taylor	Middleville	1912
Prince George	1289	1910	1994	Clyde.	3	H. Campbell	North Montague	1912
Prince Thomas	2175	1908	2848	Clyde.	6	C. Russell	Pakenham	1912

Baron Symmetry	2748	1911	3286	4	A. H. Steen	Pakenham	1914
Lanark Hero	2666	1906	1363	1	Geo. Matthews	Perth	1914
Border Laird	1274	1904	2073	3	M. McMullen	Perth (R. R. No. 1)	
Drummond Chief	1275	1899	2072	3	M. McMullen	Perth (R. R. No. 1)	
Monomaniac	347	1902	662	1	J. A. Kerr	Perth	1912
Perth's Hero	643	1909	666	1	J. J. Gillespie	Perth	1912
King of Highfield 2nd	1851	1903	2434	6	J. J. Gillespie	Perth	
Porther	409	1901	659	1	J. L. P. McLaren	Perth	1912
Conformation	411	1910	661	1	J. L. P. McLaren	Perth	1912
Patron	1130	1910	2161	1	J. L. P. McLaren	Perth	1913
Ingram R.	2891	1901	2619	6	J. L. P. McLaren	Perth	
Prince Charlie	394	1908	584	1	J. L. P. McLaren	Perth	1912
Brigadore	412	1903	665	1	Cameron Bros.	Perth	1912
Patron	1195	1908	703	4	J. O. Allen	Perth	1913
Carnation	820	1909	1892	3	A. Cavanagh	Perth (R. R. No. 6)	
Anthony Waterer	684	1902	1705	3	A. Cavanagh	Perth (R. R. No. 6)	
Johanne Canuck	1829	1902	16	1	J. & J. Ebbs	Perth	1912
Star Benton	1876	1901	663	4	A. E. Hanna	Perth	1912
Rudgate Squire	2108	1910	2779	3	J. Johnston	Perth	
Jack	2378	1909	2938	3	R. E. Wilson	Perth (R. R. No. 3)	
Judge Red	2756	1900	668	4	McMillan Bros.	Perth	1912
Lord Delta	2735	1905	3273	6	Joseph Moulton	Perth (R. R. No. 6)	
King of the Barons	2109	1906	645	1	T. H. & T. W. Ireton	Perth (R. R. No. 2)	1912
Hoqueton	543	1907	376	1	T. H. Ireton	Perth	1912
Young Drummond Chief	2761	1908	3296	6	Wm. Harvey	Perth (R. R. No. 3)	
Sir John Simpson	3070	1908	3251	3	Jno. Dowdall	Perth	
Young Scheley	2799	1910	3322	6	Henry Pratt	Pratt's Corners	
Fairy King	1891	1902	2646	3	T. A. Campbell	Smith's Falls	
Balcon Swager	1889	1905	2647	3	T. A. Campbell	Smith's Falls	
Blantyre	1892	1910	2645	3	T. A. Campbell	Smith's Falls	
Young Wellington	282	1900	1288	4	J. Marquett	Smith's Falls	1914
Young Romelousi	1546	1905	2237	6	J. F. Hughes	Smith's Falls	
Aeroplane	1137	1908	2000	1	H. S. Hunter	Smith's Falls	1913
King of the West	3516	1905	667	4	J. F. Corbett	Smith's Falls	1912
Lanark Pride	1230	1905	1974	6	Jno. Fournier	Smith's Falls	
Prairie Rocket	115	1908	23	4	Jno. Lee	Tallock	1912
Carnegie 2nd	3167	1908	3639	3	Jno. Parter	Waba	
Young Kiltarnay	2231	1910	2435	4	T. A. Conroy	Watson's Crs.	1914
Black Poplar	3069	1909	3335	6	Wm. F. Jackson	Watson's Crs.	
Bruce Hurworth	367	1906	447	1	J. W. Fair	Watson's Crs.	1912

LEEDS COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Matchless	2861	1911	3412		4	Levi Monroe	Addison	1914
Volta Junior	113	1899	77		4	Jas. Thompson	Algonquin	1912
Marquis	1594	1903	1444	Per.	1	W. H. Comstock	Brockville	1913
Mr. Baron	673	1900	76	St. Br.	1	W. H. Comstock	Brockville	1912
Kazak	3052	1910	3546	Per.	3	W. H. Comstock	Brockville	
Favourite Ruby	314	1907	75	Clyde.	1	A. C. Hardy	Brockville	1912
Kelr Jasper	387	1908	793	Clyde.	1	A. C. Hardy	Brockville	1912
Filgrave Royal John	672	1906	72	Hack.	1	A. C. Hardy	Brockville	1912
Moorland Prince	1206	1908	1901	Clyde.	1	A. C. Hardy	Brockville	1913
Glenavon Premier	2811	1910	3314	Hack.	3	A. C. Hardy	Brockville	
Tissington Vandyke	2810	1908	3315	Hack.	3	A. C. Hardy	Brockville	
Generallissimo	2844	1904	3320	St. Br. ...	3	Proctor Giffin	Brockville	
Acme's Fame	317	1910	135	Clyde.	1	T. Moulton	Chantry	1912
Normoor Royal	3515	1899	140		4	Thos. Moulton	Chantry	1912
King o' the Barons	2290	1910	3044		6	W. L. O'Connor	Cranworth	
Young Ingram	2706	1910	2708		6	Alex. Morrison	Crystal	
Shichallion Junior	228	1906	137		5	M. J. Freeman	Elgin	1912
Young County King Star	933	1908	1636		6	Enos Soper	Frankville	
Sir Allion Junior	1188	1907	1396		4	W. G. Richards	Frankville	1913
Palmer	579	1909	237		4	A. E. Goff	Gananoque	1912
Gautelet	1166	1906	1469	Per.	1	Front of Leeds & Lansdowne Per. Hr. Syndicate	Gananoque	1913
Shea Alcone	2363	1893	233		1	W. H. Acton	Gananoque	1912
Brad McKinney	2423	1903	3007	St. Br.	6	T. W. Suddaby	Gananoque	
Keno	2211	1909	2873		6	E. Widis	Gananoque	
Young Schallion	680	1905	134		4	Thos. Freeman	Jones Falls	1912
Victorius	57	1900	1191	Per.	1	Lansdowne Per. Hr. Ass'n.	Lansdowne	1912
Hercules	130	1906	985		6	W. J. Latimer	Lansdowne	1912
Russell Wilks	2256	1910	2699		4	A. McCready	Lansdowne	
Royal Sandy	2356	1905	1718	Clyde.	3	R. Shields	Lansdowne	
Fred	290	1902	1369		4	W. H. Cook	Lansdowne	
Blondel	122	1903	1192		4	J. R. Foley	Lansdowne	
Demi Soupir	527	1903	241	Fr. Ch. ...	1	D. C. Hunt	Lansdowne	
Black Deal	111	1904	138		4	Alex. Sheldon	Lyndhurst	1912
Merry Andrew	2825	1900	94		1	A. S. Malise	Lyndhurst	1912
Black Favorite	3401	1908	3828	Hack.	6	H. McFadden	Lyndhurst	
Island Hal	2534	1905	74		4	Robt. H. Tennant	Lyn	1912

Rideau King	1212	1907	2096	6	Edward Covell	Lombardy	1912
Young Trustwell Rysdyk	3532	1902	3943	6	Fred'k Petty	Lombardy	1912
Sidney	1172	1898	1193	1	J. F. Tackaberry	Mallorytown	1912
Gernet Jr.	1392	1910	1179	4	D. J. Hadigan	Mallorytown	1912
Alex. Jr.	3536	1906	3941	6	Thos. Davis	McIntosh Mill	1912
Ontario	1403	1903	93	1	Oak Leaf Hr. Br. Ass'n	Oak Leaf	1912
Prince Highfield	211	1903	238	4	John Ferguson	Sand Bay	1912
North Lynd Baron	316	1905	139	1	J. Gainford	Seely's Bay	1912
Gulnette	254	1896	663	5	W. J. Metcalfe	Seely's Bay	1912
Dandy M.	632	1909	583	4	M. D. Marshall	Toledo	1912
Leeds Percheron	924	1909	1535	6	J. A. Whitmore	Toledo	1912
Capt'n Porther	253	1906	664	4	Jno. Whitmarsh	Westport	1912
Holdenby Druid	664	1905	136	1	J. E. North	Westport	1912
King of the Porther	3617	1908	132	6	J. F. Mulville	Westport	1912
Schley III.	2618	1897	722	6	J. F. Mulville	Westport	1912
Tom Forrester	508	1909	1177	4	T. Hollingsworth	Yonge Mills	1912

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd
Oddfellow	205	1909	415	Clyde. ...	4	Norman O'Neill	Napanee	1912
Gay MacQueen	2349	1900	3066	Clyde. ...	3	A. W. Milligan	Centreville	1912
Young Golden Prince	3446	.....	3900	.....	6	Thos. Goodwill	Emerald .....	.....
Gay Boy	1865	1899	2693	.....	6	Jos. Dillon	Enterprise .....	.....
Sir Donald's Pride	1423	1910	1662	Clyde. ...	1	H. A. Jifkins & E. A. Murphy	Erinsville	1914
Duke	661	1906	458	.....	4	P. Hunt	Erinsville	1912
Rouget	127	1908	768	.....	4	E. L. Hagerman	Fellows	1912
Sidney Pointer Jr.	189	1905	317	Clyde. ...	4	L. A. Hagerman	Fellows	1912
Sandy of St. Lawrence	3045	1912	3594	.....	3	R. J. Campbell	Flinton .....	.....
Royal Major	184	1908	383	.....	3	Amos Storey	Moscow .....	.....
Calrn's Fancy	1086	1909	384	Clyde. ...	1	W. A. Potter & Sons	Moscow	1912
Ganey Wilks	1249	1902	385	.....	6	W. A. Potter & Sons	Moscow .....	.....
Rommay	1191	1900	1286	Per.	1	Van Luven Bros & H. Martin	Moscow	1912
Royal Action	94	1898	696	Clyde. ...	3	F. C. Bogart	Napanee .....	.....
Sultan	146	1903	706	Per.	3	G. S. Chambers & C. B. Brown	Napanee .....	.....
Rouget	69	1900	990	Per.	3	G. S. Chambers	Napanee .....	.....
Kleber	147	1898	705	Per.	3	G. S. Chambers	Napanee .....	.....
Earl	149	1908	770	Per.	3	G. S. Chambers	Napanee .....	.....
Grey Squirrel	150	1909	769	Per.	3	G. S. Chambers	Napanee .....	.....
Rio K.	501	1911	422	.....	4	J. E. Fenwick	Napanee	1912

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Lewie's Pride	591	1908	419	Clyde.	1	W. H. Hunter	Napanee	1912
George Mason	2935	1910	3375	Clyde.	1	W. H. Hunter	Napanee	1914
Bay Prince 9th	400	1903	975	Shire	3	F. A. Perry	Napanee	
Gyman	1338	1906	1639	St. Br. ..	3	O. Powell	Napanee	
Bliz, Jr.	590	1900	414	Hack	4	J. H. Vannalstine	Napanee	1912
Hamlet	2301	1901	416	Hack	1	A. Parks	Napanee	1912
Young Lewie	970	1904	1852		6	M. B. Hughes	Napanee	
Young Duke of Fame	1556	1909	2308		6	C. C. Thompson	Northbrook	
Young Duke	1201	1904	318		4	W. G. Clark	Odessa	1912
Sir Walter	2428	1907	3133		6	A. McCutcheon	Robln	
Tlm O'Thrive	3030	1911	3585		6	Edward Hart	Robln	
Cheri	1936	1902	2091	Per.	1	W. H. Preston & A. E. Howard.	Stella	1913
Karcan	3468	1910	3590	Per.	3	W. H. Preston & A. E. Howard.	Stella	
Abe Dillon	2555	1901	782		6	Joseph Bray	Stella	
Young Saint Nicholas	243	1906	511		4	A. E. Milligan	Tamworth	1912
Young Duke	607	1906	509		4	W. Schoolcraft	Tamworth	1912
Prince of Kinellar 2nd	120	1900	777	Clyde.	1	F. York & J. E. Harrison	Tamworth	1912
Prince	2249	1911	2977		6	Jno. Kirkpatrick	Tamworth	
Prince Lion	3495	1910	3921		6	D. W. Detlor	Tamworth	
Sandy	2829	1910	3076		4	H. E. Sharp	Violet	1914
Novar	174	1901	699	Clyde.	1	S. Simmons	Wilton	1912
Black Cloud	1743	1900	2144		4	M. Martin	Yarker	1914

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Caistor Boy	2715	1907	3018	St. Br.	3	I. Bartlett	Abingdon	
The Laird	137	1909	710	Clyde.	1	Stanley Young	Abingdon	1912
Coy	1536	1901	2133		6	John Pyett	Abingdon	
Young Siberier	2342	1906	3067	Per.	6	Freeman Serbor	Caistor Centre	
Jeanes	1922	1909	562		3	W. J. Annable & Son	Grimsby	
McKinley the 2nd	3370	1906	3355	Hack.	4	A. E. Stewart	Niagara-on-Lake	1914
Goldbury	2651	1904	816		1	Jno. D. Larkin	Queenston	1912
Pride of Glencairn	2652	1908	820	Clyde.	1	Jno. D. Larkin	Queenston	1912

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd
Fairlawn	2653	1905	815	Clyde.	1	J. D. Larkin.....	Queenston	1912
Kinleith Pride	2654	1907	813	Clyde.	1	J. D. Larkin.....	Queenston	1912
Glenlawn	2943	1910	3508	Clyde.	3	J. D. Larkin.....	Queenston	
Baron Lawn	2944	1911	3-09	Clyde.	3	J. D. Larkin.....	Queenston	
Blacon of Up To Time.....	2945	1911	3510	Clyde.	3	J. D. Larkin.....	Queenston	
Siberier's Heir	1729	1907	2482	Clyde.	3	E. E. Hannigan.....	Tintern	
Baron Kelton	470	1907	1052	Clyde.	1	C. H. Clause & Sons.....	St. Catharines.....	1912
Messenger.....	1763	1902	1053	Clyde.	4	Thos. Bray	St. Catharines.....	1912
Prince Keir	2668	1910	3265	Clyde.	3	Fred B. Cook.....	St. Catharines.....	
Fitz Bingen	1929	1901	2371	Clyde.	6	J. E. Swartz.....	St. Catharines.....	
Joe Gothard	3098	1899	3654	Clyde.	6	J. E. Swartz.....	St. Catharines.....	
Lincoln Jack	2329	1906	3799	Clyde.	6	O. Davies	St. Catharines.....	
Minotier	3437	1902	1054	Clyde.	4	D. W. Wiley.....	St. Catharines.....	
Hivernage	2492	1907	619	Per.	1	D. C. Warner & F. A. Stewart.....	St. Davids.....	1912
Lord Tobias	107	1903	978	St. Br. ...	4	Emery Gee	Silverdale	1912
Goble	1377	1902	2225	St. Br. ...	3	A. D. Middaugh.....	Smithville	1914
Tullan	3019	1889	2788	Clyde.	6	A. D. Middaugh.....	Smithville	
Bingen Royal	3020	1910	3569	Clyde.	6	A. D. Middaugh & E. B. Durham	Smithville	
Meteor	3535	1897	3688	Clyde.	6	A. D. Middaugh & H. Hftch-cock	Smithville	
Halmon	2616	1904	2450	Ger. Ch...	3	Fluhier & Hill	Vineland	
St. Charles II.....	687	1909	874	Per.	1	A. Mittlefehdt	Wellandsport	1912
Prince Glancine	689	1910	876	Per.	1	A. Mittlefehdt	Wellandsport	1912
Orsano	737	1902	1167	Per.	1	H. Caughell & Co.	Wellandsport	1912
Norfolk King	548	1908	1585	Clyde.	3	G. A. Anderson.....	Wellandsport	
Royal Arabian	1019	1907	1479	Clyde.	6	P. Naergarth	Winslow	

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd
King's Courtier	2070	1910	2694	Clyde.	3	H. McClurg	Alisa Craig	
Bright Stone	3073	1903	2137	Clyde.	3	H. McClurg	Alisa Craig	
Pentland Pride	812	1905	1876	Clyde.	3	Chas. Bean & Sons	Alisa Craig (R.R. No. 2)	
Ainsworth	813	1903	1877	Clyde.	3	Chas. Bean & Sons	Alisa Craig (R.R. No. 2)	
Hall Caine	2087	1909	2813	Clyde.	3	Chas. Bean & Sons	Alisa Craig (R.R. No. 2)	
Sir Simon	2551	1896	1874	Clyde.	3	Craven Bros.	Alisa Craig (R.R. No. 2)	
Halfing	1823	1892	2612	Thor.	3	J. McFarlane.....	Alisa Craig	
Bramhope Pilgrim	1293	1898	1968	Clyde.	3	Daniel C. McIntyre	Alisa Craig	

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Young Lacedemone	180	1904	692		4	G. W. Jeffrey	Appin	1914
Stately Mac	1919	1909	1765	Clyde. ...	1	D. L. McIntyre	Appin	1913
Dundonald	2083	1906	2797	Clyde. ...	3	J. T. Barram	Arkona	
Kothorpe	518	1910	559	Per.	1	Gnest & Wilkinson	Ballymote	1912
Prince of Roxborough 2nd.	1213	1909	2095	Clyde. ...	3	E. G. Legge	Belmont	
Seafield Chief	1970	1909	2821	Clyde. ...	3	Jas. Henderson	Belmont	
Scottish Dean	999	1905	1600		4	Jos. Whimp	Bryanston	1914
Patchen Wilks 2nd	819	1908	1889	Stan.	3	S. G. Hodgins	Clandeboye	
Correct	2951	1906	1890	Per.	3	S. G. Hodgins	Clandeboye	
Tommy MacNamara	1627	1903	2386	Stan.	3	Edgar Darling	Clandeboye (R.R. No.1) ..	
Electric B.	3342	1899	1785		6	Ed. Simpson	Clandeboye	
King's Friendship	1948	1906	1060	Clyde. ...	1	J. H. Longfield	Crampton	1912
Baron Scott	1834	1903	160	Clyde. ...	1	A. Rossiter	Crampton	1912
Scottish Coronet	1828	1909	156	Clyde. ...	1	A. Rossiter	Crampton	1912
Golden Jubilee	2445	1903	158		4	Geo. Gray	Mosley (R.R. No. 2)	1912
Buller	3339	1897	3808		6	J. A. Scott	Deleware	
Cawdor Laird	1830	1907	2024	Clyde. ...	3	A. F. O'Neill	Denfield (R.R. No. 2)	
Mariner	2259	1910	2989	Clyde. ...	3	H. Hedley	Denfield	
Eel Bars	3216	1911	3729		6	T. H. Hedley	Denfield	
Scottish Gem	1630	1909	2468	Clyde. ...	3	C. T. & T. A. Rosser	Denfield	
King George	3083	1908	3642	Clyde. ...	3	Martin H. Rosser	Denfield (R.R. No. 4)	
Sidon	1810	1905	2280	Ger. Ch. ...	3	H. T. Rigney	Denfield (R.R. No. 3)	
Bright Star	2060	1907	2486	Clyde. ...	3	Curry Bros.	Denfield (R.R. No. 1)	1912
Lord Grey	67	1910	1007	Clyde. ...	1	T. E. & H. C. Robson	Denfield	
Dunmore Scotch Mist	3001	1911	3545	Clyde. ...	3	H. C. Robson	Denfield	
Black Cloud	2807	1910	3321	Clyde. ...	3	J. S. & J. W. Hasket	Denfield (R.R. No. 1)	
Master Raymond	3013	1909	3552	Clyde. ...	3	W. A. Vale & Co.	Denfield	
Roving Lad	1451	1909	2212	Clyde. ...	1	Jas. Marr	Dorchester Sta. (R.R. No. 1)	1914
Black Points	1735	1909	2455		6	David McMillan	Dorchester Sta. (R.R. No. 1)	
Young Roslin	1767	1905	2268		4	R. A. Sutherland	Dorchester Sta.	1913
Star King	2775	1911	3300	Hack.	3	M. St. Clair	Dorchester (R.R. No. 1) ..	
Carot	1986	1902	499		4	J. D. Leslie	Dorchester Sta.	1912
Prince Romeo	2737	1888	2802	Clyde. ...	3	Henderson & Charlton	Duncriet	
Jr. Kena Democrat	2159	1909	2892		6	A. D. Jackson	Howlett	1914
Lord Lindsay	748	1906	1682	Clyde. ...	1	C. Elmore	Appin	

Cobourg	1436	1897	2138	Thor.	3	E. T. Broughton	.....	Evelyn	.....	1913
Bruce Onwardo	2570	1911	1932	Clyde.	6	Alex. Lackle	.....	Evelyn	.....	1913
Lauriston Pride	1393	1905	2301	Stan.	1	Wilkinson & Guest	.....	Panshawc	.....	1913
Prince Melrose	2390	1907	2491	Thor.	1	W. H. Shore	.....	Glanworth	.....	1913
Cricklade	2800	1902	2490	Clyde.	1	W. H. Shore	.....	Glanworth	.....	1913
Baron Blend	1596	1909	1764	.....	1	McIntyre & Webster	.....	Glencoe (R.R. No. 4)	.....	1913
Tom Wood	286	1896	1338	.....	6	W. W. Gordon	.....	Glencoe	.....	1913
Silverwood	289	1909	1351	.....	6	W. W. Gordon	.....	Glencoe	.....	1913
Imperial Royal	494	1905	1352	Per.	3	W. W. Gordon	.....	Glencoe	.....	1912
Drefus	498	1898	1409	Per.	3	C. C. Munroe.	.....	Glencoe (R.R. No. 2)	.....	1912
Gatignol	118	1906	781	Per.	3	C. C. Munroe	.....	Glencoe (R.R. No. 2)	.....	1912
Bonny Lambert	2338	1898	3051	Clyde.	3	C. N. Annett	.....	Glencoe	.....	1912
Golden Glow	1918	1909	1809	.....	3	Jas. Gilbert	.....	Glencoe	.....	1912
Broadholm Prince	2820	1908	2251	Clyde.	3	Webster Bros.	.....	Glencoe	.....	1912
Allerton Baron II.	3132	1901	3658	Stan.	3	M. J. McAlpine	.....	Glencoe	.....	1912
Candor	1065	1908	620	Per.	1	C. Merrick	.....	Glenwillow	.....	1912
Chambellan	1185	1902	1610	Per.	1	Oro Fitzpatrick	.....	Harrletsville	.....	1912
Low Lynn	695	1903	1119	Clyde.	1	G. Guest & Sons	.....	Hyde Park	.....	1912
Masterpiece	919	1899	1589	Clyde.	3	Jno. Crapp	.....	Iderton (R.R. No. 3)	.....	1912
Hatton Prince	3607	1911	1272	.....	3	G. E. Nixon (Agent)	.....	Iderton	.....	1912
Racon Beau	918	1904	1588	Clyde.	3	Jno. Crapp	.....	Iderton	.....	1914
King's Cupbearer 2nd	2458	1911	3159	Clyde.	1	Thos. Reeves	.....	Iderton	.....	1912
Goldsmith	2696	1909	3246	Clyde.	3	J. A. Little	.....	Iderton	.....	1914
Dunure Link	1091	1902	729	Clyde.	1	Graham, Long & Paisley	.....	Iderton	.....	1912
Wheel of Fortune	3180	1903	3442	Clyde.	1	Marlin Roberts	.....	Iderton	.....	1914
Black Knight	3186	1907	3708	.....	6	D. C. Wooley	.....	Iderton	.....	1912
Sir Marcus	3336	1903	3785	Clyde.	3	J. H. Patrick	.....	Iderton	.....	1912
Sir Alexander	801	1904	1819	Clyde.	3	Jas. Petch	.....	Kerrywood	.....	1912
Lord Harry	3389	1899	2497	Clyde.	3	E. De Gex	.....	Kerrywood	.....	1912
Cyknus	2168	1899	1136	Ger. Ch.	1	R. A. Small	.....	Komoka	.....	1912
Billy Boy	3105	1911	3562	Stan.	3	D. B. Sells	.....	Komoka	.....	1912
Ottobars	3317	1904	3587	Per.	3	Geo. Graham	.....	Komoka	.....	1912
Labour	2919	1911	3472	Stan.	3	J. D. McGregor	.....	Lambeth	.....	1912
Karnot	3482	1910	2358	Per.	6	Frederick Fonger	.....	Lambeth (R.R. No. 2)	.....	1912
Black Ore	1726	1905	2471	Stan.	3	R. Hieston	.....	London	.....	1912
Winona G.	1437	1909	2145	Stan.	3	P. J. McAvoy	.....	London	.....	1912
Red Badge	2593	1902	1137	Stan.	1	Harry Ralson	.....	London	.....	1912
Red Heir	2593	1906	1131	Stan.	1	Harry Ralson	.....	London	.....	1912
Matchless McKinney	2789	1905	1133	Stan.	1	Johnston Bros.	.....	London	.....	1912
Medio McKinney	2790	1906	1134	Stan.	1	Johnston Bros.	.....	London	.....	1912
Henry Winters	2791	1902	1112	Stan.	1	Johnston Bros.	.....	London	.....	1912
Pepper Pod	2920	1907	2996	Stan.	2	Geo. Banghart	.....	London	.....	1914
King Brownax	2942	1911	3498	Thor.	3	W. S. Downham	.....	London	.....	1914
Half Shot	3182	1910	3349	.....	3	Hon. Adam Peck	.....	London	.....	1914

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Gordon G.	3566	1908	3174	Stan.	3	J. A. Brownlee	London	
Hygrade	3595	1907	2993		6	W. A. Jenkins	London	
Truman's Cade?	3639	1901	783		4	H. Farncomb	London (R.R. No. 2)	1913
Bell Sift	1790	1907	2551		6	Jno. Moir	London	
Heather Jock	2729	1901	3281		6	J. J. Kellestine	Longwood	
Unko	2265	1905	2394	Stan.	1	Pierce & Bateman	Longwood (R.R. No. 2)	1914
Guedo	1692	1906	1897	Per.	3	Jno. McGrath	Lucan	
Lord Howatson	843	1899	1736	Clyde.	3	T. W. Hodgson	Lucan	
Baron Star	2500	1910	3054	Clyde.	3	Geo. Devlin	Ailsa Craig Melbourne	
Keno	1793	1910	2559		4	J. C. Martin	Melbourne	1914
Black Knaught	1935	1910	2192	Clyde.	1	D. A. McLean	Melbourne	1913
Bath	2690	1902	746		4	Jas. Showers	Melbourne	1913
Royal Eldersill	3276	1912	3766		4	Jas. Showers	Melbourne	
Paddy Boy	1362	1903	1844	Clyde.	6	Duncan McLean	Melbourne	
Eli	2785	1902	1085		3	Owen McAvoy	Melrose	
Bepo	1777	1905	2168		4	C. A. Carruthers	Mt. Brydges	1913
The Angelus	2642	1903	3142	Stan.	3	C. E. Bateman	Mt. Brydges	
Fred. Ragnier	3011	1904	3531	Stan.	3	C. E. Bateman	Mt. Brydges	
Billy Wilkes	3531	1909	3938		6	F. H. Waters	Mt. Brydges	
Barney	1020	1909	1484		6	W. J. Clark	Muncey	
Gartley's Pride	652	1910	761	Clyde.	1	W. M. Faulds	Muncey	1913
Petty Chieftain	1251	1911	2023	Clyde.	3	S. R. McVitty	Muncey	
Woodland's Performer	2156	1896	1061	Hack.	1	J. Clark	Nairn	1912
Turk	2658	1905	2548	Clyde.	3	Patrick Foley	Newbury	
Mack Mazzeppa	957	aged	1761		6	Peter Hord & Son	Parkhill	
Prince Oliver	465	1907	1023	Clyde.	1	Doan Bros.	Parkhill	1912
Wigtown	704	1893	1062	Clyde.	1	A. P. McKnight	Parkhill (R.R. No. 2)	1912
Prince Triumph	2216	1911	2955	Clyde.	1	P. McKinnon	Parkhill	1914
Iron Range	2258	1908	2795	Stan.	3	Geo. Tudor	Parkhill	
Cooper's Burgie	2954	1909	2129	Clyde.	3	J. J. McKichen	Parkhill	
Lord Renne	1453	1906	2210	Clyde.	3	Wilson Bros.	Parkhill	
West Side	2533	1890	1546		6	A. Y. Shortt	Parkhill	
Dunrobin Darnley	2907	1909	1703	Clyde.	1	A. S. Pedlar	Parkhill	1914
Chimes Axworthy	3091	1911	3629	Stan.	3	C. P. Barrett	Parkhill	
Proprietor Hurst	3092	1911	3630	Stan.	3	C. P. Barrett	Parkhill	
Kif-Kif	3236	1910	3710	Per.	3	D. McKenzie & J. W. & H. A. Ross	Parkhill	

Sir Otto	68	1910	1002	1	Jno. Cruckshank	Parkhill	1912
Jasion	721	1909	1280	1	David Mitchell	Parkhill	1912
Imperial Chief	715	1908	1253	1	Rodger Gilbert	Parkhill (R.R. No. 8)	1912
Dr. Smollett	3353	1900	3817	6	G. S. Smith	Parkhill	
Senator Gratton	3422	1912	3874	6	Jno. McLeod	Parkhill	
Missouri Chief 2nd	3519	1909	3649	6	Frank Reeder	Parkhill	
Kossuth	1160	1910	1630	1	David Jackson	Wilton Gr.	1913
Wigtown Lad	1841	1892	2671	6	E. N. Zavitz	Poplar Hill	
Monbars	2590	1899	2416	3	W. G. Buttery	Strathroy	
Cerusa	1650	1900	2605	3	Thos. Bogue & Sons	Strathroy (R.R. No. 7)	
I. C. I.	1682	1908	616	3	Russell Parker & Gus Camp- bell	Strathroy	
Basham Wilkes	1740	1892	2340	4	Wm. McKeen	Strathroy	1914
Lord Mareellus	2956	1910	3487	3	Colin McKeigan	Strathroy	
Sir Romeo	1240	1906	1916	6	C. McKeigan & L. Knight	Straturoy	
Hillhead King	2957	1911	3488	3	C. McKeigan	Strathroy	
Togo	1268	1903	2031	3	Colin McKeigan	Strathroy	
Knockinlaw Revolt	2958	1911	3489	3	Colin McKeigan	Strathroy	
Commodore A.	2466	1909	2711	3	Colin McKeigan	Strathroy	
Viscount's Model	1294	1909	1967	3	Chas. Hansford	Strathroy	
Lacon International	2474	1905	2697	3	J. B. Sutherland	Strathroy	
King of the Dale	2994	1911	3512	3	Jas. Hillman	Strathroy	
Black Band	25	1901	1313	3	D. K. McRae & J. Dalgety	Strathburn and Glencoe	
Vaingnelt	3633	1901	3236	6	N. Topping	Tambing's Crs.	
Lord Fearless	1626	1906	2293	3	Wm. Ardiel	Thornedale	
Ardlie Dix	1798	1909	2204	3	Wm. Ardiel	Thornedale	
Belsire	3506	1891	3608	3	W. S. Riddell	Thornedale	
Albert Belsire	1001	1909	1607	6	W. S. Riddell	Thornedale	
Eel Royal	3307	1911	3731	6	S. Mahon	Thornedale	
Niagara Power	3445	1907	3399	6	Fitzgerald Bros.	Thornedale	
Lord Nobility	2456	1909	3154	6	Alex. Blain	Walkers	
Kermel	3648	not given	3877	6	Thomas Jones	Wardsville	
Dunure Acknowledgmt	1385	1906	1113	1	Robt. Brown	Wilton Grove	1912
Walter Gearing	1395	1908	1292	1	Robt. Brown	Wilton Grove	1913
Young Victor	131	1910	1139	4	Jno. Griffith	Wilton Grove	1912
Heather Beau	3392	not given	3558	3	W. N. Campbell	Wilton Grove	

NORFOLK COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd
Stadcona Edward	870	1909	1642	Clyde.	1	F. L. Flanders	Bealton	1914
Pleador	182	1902	631	Per.	1	E. Mason	Waterford	1912
British Lion	660	1890	1514		4	F. Becker	Clear Creek.	1914
Samson	1205	1898	99	Hack.	4	John Finch	Clear Creek.	1912
Count of Rosebery	2992	1900	2226		3	J. W. Franklin	Clear Creek.	
Spy the Second.	28	1902	1310		6	I. E. Bartlett.	Courtland	
Excello	218	1908	1493	Clyde.	3	W. P. Ronson.	Courtland	1914
Sam	2851	1910	3344		4	Alex. Terry	Cultus	1912
Napoleon	1048	1908	1900		4	Richard Dalton	Delhi	1912
Gold Hal	36	1902	92	Stan.	1	J. MacPherson	Delhi	1912
Pride of Columbe	674	1909	98	Clyde.	1	M. Mansfield & F. Thompson	Fair View.	1912
Electrozone	2438	1899	123	Stan.	1	Clarence Downs	Fairground	1912
Baron Blacon	3090	1905	340	Clyde.	1	Wm. Payne & Geo. Williams.	Frogmore	1912
Doc Stanton	1211	1904	2102		6	Wm. Fredenbergs	Glen Meyer.	
Echao 2nd	307	1908	1485	Clyde.	4	W. J. McCord.	Hemlock	1914
Flinthill's Monarch	743	1907	1386	Clyde.	3	J. Mansfield	Houghton Centre.	
Carenot	2327	1908	2946	Clyde.	3	Wm. Agnew	Langton	1912
North Briton	108	1905	336	Clyde.	1	T. H. Collings	Langton	1912
Duke of Norfolk.	136	1908	712		4	Wm. Sindin	Langton (R.R. No. 1)	
Prince of La Salette.	1895	1910	2595	Clyde.	3	Jas. Purfill	La Salette.	
La Salette Pride.	1896	1910	2594	Clyde.	3	Jas. Purfill	La Salette.	
Farmer Boy	953	1902	1737		6	G. A. McEown	Lynedoch	
Alexander's General	1428	1909	1854	Clyde.	1	Wilson Porter	Port Dover.	1912
Cadet	2954	1905	607	Per.	1	E. Meredith & J. E. Blayney.	Nixon (R.R. No. 1)	1912
Baron Hugh	885	1909	1697	Clyde.	3	J. W. Dedrick	Port Rowan.	
Magendia Tramp	2447	1898	725	Per.	3	F. R. Foster.	Port Rowan.	
Barney O'Kyle	804	1906	1827	Clyde.	3	Sam Smith	Port Rowan.	
Sir Wallace	1272	1910	2079	Clyde.	3	B. Miller & H. W. Wrightman.	Port Rowan.	
Goy Rex, Jr.	2615	1910	2351		6	Richard Shearer	Rhineland	
Red Elk	3469	1894	3779		6	E. F. Olmstead	Scotland	
Stone Sheridan	2686	1899	3228		6	Wm. Taylor	St. William.	
Young Phenomenon	3450	1908	3895	Per.	6	Wm. Taylor	St. William.	
Cormier Junior	1088	1908	1912		3	A. M. Collier.	Simcoe	
Golden Crown	2562	1898	2215	Clyde.	6	Robert Davis	Simcoe	
Scottish Pride	547	1908	1584	Clyde.	3	H. Downing	Simcoe	
Hassard's Pride	1053	1905	988	Per.	3	John Hawthorne	Simcoe	
Janelgny	2064	1909	2632		3	Eald & Porter.	Simcoe	

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspected
Rhea Beau	907	1907	1486	Stan.	1	K. A. Shaw	Simcoe	1914
King's Chocolate	2177	1904	2919	Hack.	3	A. Yeager (Agent)	Simcoe	
Bold Elsenham	2176	1902	2918	Hack.	3	A. Yeager (Agent)	Simcoe	
Hillhurst Sensation	3590	1895	2917	Hack.	3	A. Yeager	Simcoe	
Fruehety	615	1904	627	Per.	1	Belckler Bros.	Simcoe (R.R. No. 2)	1912
Kalrouan	2953	1910	3505	Per.	3	W. H. Lea & G. C. Murdoch	Simcoe	1912
Hal H.	3046	1905	623		4	G. E. Everett	Simcoe	1912
The Baronet	3116	1909	3596	Stan.	3	G. E. Everett & F. S. Chadwick	Simcoe	1912
Baron Howes	3281	1905	520	Clyde.	1	W. C. Everett	Simcoe	1912
Halaska	398	1907	1373	Per.	3	John Law	Simcoe	1912
General Worth	2720	1902	479	Stan.	1	Dr. A. C. Burt & L. C. Craft	Simcoe	1912
Jarnac	3511	1909	2971	Per.	3	Milton Porter	Simcoe	1912
King's Banner	1143	1908	630	Clyde.	1	A. T. Stuart	Simcoe	1912
Pompdour	3491	1904	1404		6	Lyman Misener	Tain	
Napoleon	1699	1900	90		5	Phillip Knowles	Tiltsenbourg	1912
Sir Walter	298	1903	1390		6	B. W. Smith & Son	Townsend Centre	1912
Judas	1816	1909	1970	Per.	1	Albert Erwin	Villa Nova	1913
Montalgu	1182	1905	1969	Per.	1	Albert Erwin	Villa Nova	1913
Sir Donald, Jr.	2320	1906	3036		6	D. S. Misener	Walsingham Centre	
Sir Frances	2464	1904	3168		6	W. H. Turnbull	Walsingham Centre	
Steel Edge	2957	1905	2286	Stan.	3	G. L. Woodley	Waterford	
Cratere	2416	1905	2968	Per.	3	Louis Beemer	Waterford	
Baron Herron	614	1910	629	Clyde.	1	R. J. Herron	Windham Centre	1912

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspected
Laddle Eastfield	818	1909	1887	Clyde.	3	Jas. Beatty	Baltimore	
Flaming Arro	982	1910	1888		6	Jas. Beatty	Baltimore	
Inverurie Chief	1785	1909	2384	Clyde.	3	Jno. Dillon	Burnley	
Surprise	432	1909	810	Per.	1	Macomm, Locke & Co	Campbellford	1912
Cairnraan Jewell	71	1908	986	Clyde.	3	R. O. Bertrand & Son	Campbellford	
Prince Bingen	3272	1910	809		4	R. C. Cleugh	Campbellford	
Red Medium	1194	1908	806		4	R. N. Simpson	Castleton	1912
Willie D.	945	1906	1702		6	S. McBride	Centreton	
Royal McQueen	426	1900	766	Clyde.	1	D. H. Taylor	Centreton	1912
King's Courtier	2132	1909	959	Clyde.	1	A. Blodgett	Centreton	1912
Tomich's Heir	827	1905	1913	Clyde.	1	Alex. Isaac	Cobourg	1913
Kinellar Prince	1288	1910	1995	Clyde.	3	Geo. Isaac	Cobourg	
Stanhope 2nd.	2230	1899	1606	Thor.	3	Lily A. Livingston	Cobourg	

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Bowling Brook	858	1895	1605	Thor.	3	Lily A. Livingston	Cobourg	
Dunure Captain	1299	1910	1961	Clyde.	3	Adam Watson	Cobourg	
Dunure Shapely	3254	1907	3707	Clyde.	3	Michael Behan	Cobourg	
Faturot	1818	1904	2512	Per.	3	P. W. & J. Brown	Colborne	
Archie Abbott	272	1904	961		4	Sidney Earl	Colborne	1912
D. O. D.	2537	1899	1706	Clyde.	4	J. C. Mallory	Colborne	1914
Royal Prince	2610	1908	3292			R. S. Waite	Colborne, R.R. 2	
Jamour	3006	1909	3327	Per.	1	Herbert Parry	Frankford	1914
Montrave Rouser	692	1907	894	Clyde.	1	A. Carruthers	Harwood	1912
Capulet	2329	1909	2634	Clyde.	3	Richard Walsh	Hastings	
Jamillon	2330	1909	2635	Per.	3	Richard Walsh	Hastings	
Rex Edward	2486	1901	2637	Stan.	3	Richard Walsh	Hastings	
Klepper	725	1910	1274	Per.	1	Richard Walsh	Hastings	1912
Jim Shell	2631	1911	2636	Stan.	3	R. Walsh	Hastings	
Baron Granite	3134	1907	3490	Clyde.	3	Jas. McConnell	Hastings	
Slr Wilfrid	2226	1896	2048	Clyde.	3	J. C. Haig	Hoard's Sta.	
J. Leviathan	2961	1911	3493	Per.	3	W. L. Anderson	Hoard's Sta.	
Slr Archie	1024	1906	1504		6	R. Cowie	Lakeport	
Young Major	1026	1908	1521		4	J. N. Poole	Myersburg	1913
Craigie Squire	2750	1909	1235	Clyde.	1	W. J. Ross	Myersburg	1912
Ailes d'or	514	1900	1446	Thor.	3	J. C. Anderson	Morganston	
La Premiere	443	1907	888	Per.	1	J. C. Anderson	Morganston	1912
Juvenlite	2876	1909	3318	Per.	1	J. C. Anderson	Morganston	1914
Bismark	1	1901	963		5	Peter Ferguson	Norwood	1912
Craigie Banner	1599	1910	1228	Clyde.	1	Edward Budd	Cobourg	1912
Baron's Choice	617	1907	892	Clyde.	1	W. Carew	Roseneath	1912
Ringwood Boy	1429	1900	1917	Clyde.	3	Jno. I. Brickman	Roseneath	1912
Mambrino, Jr.	2685	1899	3271		6	Eldridge Thackeray	Roseneath	
Nuthurst W.	3613	1897	893		4	Eldridge Thackeray	Roseneath	1912
Haldimand's Pride	3056	1904	1790		6	Cecil Radley	Roseneath	
Rex Correnette	3028	1910	3560		6	Philip Moran	Trenton	
Lord Lionel 2nd	546	1904	811	Clyde.	1	C. W. Coon	Trent River	1912
Rio De The Second	1038	1908	895		4	O. A. Bull	Warkworth	1912
MacInnes 2nd	2659	1901	3031	Clyde.	1	G. A. Runciman	Warkworth	1914
Prince of Annandale	3174	1911	2250	Clyde.	3	Jno. Usher	Wicklow	
Sun Star	1684	1909	2451	Clyde.	3	Geo. Ferguson	Wooler	
Laddie The 2nd.	2509	1910	3216		6	Bert Herrington	Wooler	
Black Prince	1548	1905	2248		6	L. C. McColl	Wooler	

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Lyon MacQueen	1691	1901	1925	Clyde.	3	J. H. Millard.	Altona	1912
Revelanta's Chief	81	1909	434	Clyde.	1	J. Davldson	Ashburn	1912
Prince of Barglass	2081	1909	2783	Clyde.	3	McDonald Bros.	Ashburn	1913
Woodland's Charming	2894	1911	3411	Clyde.	3	J. M. Lynde & Son.	Ashburn	1914
Kesterdahir	3359	1911	3825	Clyde.	3	L. Richardson & Son.	Ashburn	1914
Gilbert Parker	2270	1903	2171	St. Br.	1	C. E. Hepburn	Beaverton	1914
Prince of Kelton	1352	1897	2044	Clyde.	1	Hodgkinson & Tisdale.	Beaverton	1914
Lbidneux	2872	1911	3383	Per.	1	Hodgkinson & Tisdale.	Beaverton	1914
Landais	2873	1911	3384	Per.	1	Hodgkinson & Tisdale.	Beaverton	1914
Koumls	2874	1910	3386	Per.	1	Hodgkinson & Tisdale.	Beaverton	1914
Ichnobate	2875	1908	3387	Per.	1	Hodgkinson & Tisdale.	Beaverton	1914
The Treasurer	3281	1900	3711	Clyde.	3	Hodgkinson & Tisdale.	Beaverton	1914
Pearl Dale	1372	1907	2173	Clyde.	1	Finlay McRae	Beaverton	1913
Celtic Champlon	1795	1909	2172	Clyde.	1	Donald McRae	Beaverton	1913
Mack Baron	3096	1911	3651	Clyde.	3	Donald McRae	Beaverton	1913
General Favourite	1351	1906	2045	Clyde.	1	John Shutt	Beaverton	1912
Pride of Newmills	1635	1904	561	Clyde.	1	Kelly & Gaughan.	Brechlin	1912
Royal Arthur	2017	1908	2669	Clyde.	6	J. Lamb	Brechlin	1912
Arbentusken, Jr.	1964	1908	2660	Clyde.	4	J. McLeod	Brechlin	1912
Flre Alarm	1501	1905	938	Clyde.	4	Lyons & Brabazon.	Blackwater Jct.	1912
Cornerstone	1715	1898	2523	Clyde.	1	J. J. Leask.	Blackwater Jct.	1914
Fiscal Member	468	1901	1037	Clyde.	1	Chas. Groat	Brooklin	1912
Silver Simon	1819	1904	371	Clyde.	1	Wm. Ormiston & Sons.	Brooklin	1912
Standfast	1261	1908	2004	Clyde.	3	Wm. Ormiston & Sons.	Brooklin	1912
Moneriette Albion	1676	1909	1219	Clyde.	1	John Vipond	Brooklin	1912
Prince Roderick	3599	1912	3959	Clyde.	3	John Vipond	Brooklin	1912
Pacific	565	1904	277	Clyde.	1	W. J. Cowan.	Cannington	1912
Peter Wilton	775	1905	1489	St. Br.	3	W. J. Cowan.	Cannington	1912
Belgrade	1021	1903	1491	Clyde.	3	W. J. Cowan.	Cannington	1912
Prince of the Park	3480	1907	3503	Clyde.	6	W. J. Cowan.	Cannington	1912
Baron Elect	2286	1901	1919	Clyde.	6	J. H. Pringle.	Cannington	1912
Plantiste	1821	1902	1155	Per.	1	Simon Penfound	Cedardale (R.R. No. 1)	1912
Terrington Bellman	745	1903	1256	Hack.	1	Wm. H. Pugh.	Claremont	1912
Baron Elect	746	1903	1257	Clyde.	1	W. H. Pugh.	Claremont	1912
Colorito	1114	1902	2112	Hack.	1	Graham Bros.	Claremont	1913
Percy	1115	1908	1239	Clyde.	1	Graham Bros.	Claremont	1912
Count Valiant	1116	1903	2114	Clyde.	3	Graham Bros.	Claremont	1912

ONTARIO COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol-ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Two-In-One	1118	1894	1221	Clyde. ...	1	Graham Bros.	Claremont	1912
Gallant Carruchan	1535	1902	1216	Clyde. ...	1	Graham Bros.	Claremont	1912
Lord Malcolm	3125	1912	3665	Clyde. ...	3	Graham Bros.	Claremont	
British Gold	3126	1910	1237	Clyde. ...	1	Graham Bros.	Claremont	1912
Glendale Count	3124	1911	3666	Clyde. ...	3	Graham Bros.	Claremont	
Sir Alexander	2448	1902	1339	Clyde. ...	3	James Evans	Claremont	
General Graham	3054	1908	3563	Clyde. ...	3	Nelson Wagg	Claremont	
Cawdor Model	2530	1910	2792	Clyde. ...	1	Nelson Wagg	Claremont	1914
Robert Erskine	3462	1911	3906	Clyde. ...	3	Nelson Wagg	Claremont	
Boun	2251	1907	2881	St. Br. ...	3	F. Richardson	Columbus	
Black Ivory	1600	1905	1148	Clyde. ...	1	Smith & Richardson	Columbus	1912
Whinbloom	1952	1903	1149	Clyde. ...	1	Smith & Richardson	Columbus	1912
Lascar	2718	1908	1140	Clyde. ...	1	Smith & Richardson	Columbus	1912
Corinthian	2719	1910	1147	Clyde. ...	1	Smith & Richardson	Columbus	1912
Scalpsie Hero	3321	1909	1158	Clyde. ...	1	Smith & Richardson	Columbus	1912
Sir Rowland	3646	1906	3101	Clyde. ...	6	Smith & Richardson	Columbus	1912
Karton	2312	1910	2840	Per.	3	Andrew Dowman	Craigvale	
Brogie Lad	744	1909	1218	Clyde. ...	1	K. R. Marshall	Dumbarton	1912
Aldorf	275	1910	1039	Clyde. ...	4	S. H. Pugh	Glen Major	1912
Royal Stamp	2481	1910	3173	Clyde. ...	3	Wm. Hopkins	Glen Major	
Sir Hubert	3603	1898	2601	Clyde. ...	6	Chas. Hopkins	Glen Major	
Edward Darnley	216	1904	1200	Clyde. ...	1	Robt. J. Defoe	Green River	1912
French Pete	1766	1896	2180	Clyde. ...	4	John Wagg	Goodwood	1913
Lord Roberts	733	1898	1258	Clyde. ...	4	L. Lidgett	Kinsale	1912
City Boy	1812	1900	2463	Clyde. ...	6	W. Barton	Leaskvale	
Fred	2983	1911	3372	Clyde. ...	4	T. A. Bird	Madoc	1914
Bright Smile	1124	1909	1245	Clyde. ...	1	A. Nedderly	Marble Sta.	1912
Prince Arundle	326	1903	196	St. Br. ...	1	T. Castor	N. Claremont	1912
Royal Favorite	2346	1907	1154	Clyde. ...	1	A. Cameron	Oshawa	1912
King Saul	2517	1907	3116	Clyde. ...	3	Chas. Groat	Oshawa (R.R. No. 3)	
Fairview Rufus	3144	1908	3117	Hack.	3	Chas. Groat	Oshawa (R.R. No. 3)	
Harry R.	3586	1911	3960	Clyde. ...	6	Wm. Fields	Oshawa	
Halls Ward	3606	1903	3968	Clyde. ...	6	Wilson Bros.	Oshawa	
Acme	784	1810	1810	Clyde. ...	3	R. M. Holthy	Port Perry (R.R. No. 4)	
Torrs Tyre	785	1910	1812	Clyde. ...	3	R. M. Holthy	Port Perry (R.R. No. 4)	
Polorum	2187	1908	1813	Hack.	3	R. M. Holthy	Port Perry (R.R. No. 4)	
Helsington Glory	469	1906	1042	Clyde. ...	1	W. J. Henders	Port Perry	1912

Dunuer Soutar	467	1907	1034	1	Clyde.	W. J. Henders	Port Perry	1912
Soutar's Best	2641	1911	2982	3	Clyde.	W. J. Henders	Port Perry	1912
Pilot Boy	536	1906	1032	4	St. Br.	Wm. Taylor	Port Perry	1914
Pomeroy	3032	1909	3409	1	Clyde.	McKee & Mosure	Port Perry	1912
King's Courtship	1677	1906	1217	1		John Munro	Pickering	1912
King Rose Patchen	2119	1910	2732	6		P. Hayes	Rathburn	
Vigorous MacQueen	1949	1903	2709	3	Clyde.	Roland Nesbitt	Seugos	
Royal Freeland	2068	1904	2663	3	Clyde.	W. Frise	Seagrave	
Royalist	3313	1911	3793	3	Clyde.	Geo. Mackie	Shirley	1912
Clan Favourlite	1169	1905	1030	1	Clyde.	J. N. McFarlane	Sonya	
Ardlaw Chief	1259	1909	2006	3	Clyde.	J. N. McFarlane	Sonya	
Pittendyne Royal	1280	1910	2005	3	Clyde.	J. N. McFarlane	Sonya	
Hillhead Comet	1284	1909	2003	3	Clyde.	J. N. McFarlane	Sonya	
Royal Roderick	1820	1907	1029	1	Clyde.	J. N. McFarlane	Sonya	1912
Craigln of Brookedale	694	1909	907	1	Clyde.	Alfred Yakley	Stouffville (R.R. No. 3)	1912
Royal Baron 3rd	1455	1910	2207	1	Clyde.	G. R. A. Miller	Sunderland (R.R. No. 1)	1914
Royal Eastfield Lad	2069	1904	2677	1	Clyde.	Nelson McDonald	Sunderland	1914
Inventeur	2233	1908	1653	3	Per.	W. R. Ashenhurst	Sunderland	1912
Speers	1364	1903	936	1	St. Br.	Hall & Shields	Sunderland	1912
Royal Archer	491	1903	1259	1	Clyde.	J. Warren	Udney	1912
Black Lion	3078	1901	3223	6		Thos. Waines	Udora	
MacQueen	1781	1904	2322	6	Clyde.	E. A. Christie	Utica	
Prince Walter	1960	1904	2807	3		Utica Clyde Co.	Utica	
Simon Grand	1563	1904	2363	6	Clyde.	H. H. Gregg	Uxbridge	
Chattan's Glory	890	1908	1507	3	Clyde.	A. McGregor	Uxbridge	1912
Lord Rodney	922	1903	1031	1	Clyde.	W. F. Waines	Uxbridge	1912
Prince of Orange	2184	1905	1212	1	Clyde.	Wm. Hadden	Virginia	
Bucephalus	2698	1899	2570	3	Clyde.	S. C. Bunker	Whitby	1912
On Guard	390	1906	790	1	Clyde.	Slr H. Pellatt	Whitby	1912
Gallant Solway	604	1910	440	1	Clyde.	Slr H. Pellatt	Whitby	1912
Glen Dhu Hero	3605	1905	3967	6	Clyde.	M. J. Holliday	Whitby	1913
Baron Mac	828	1909	1914	1	Clyde.	Geo. Burnham	Zephyr	1912
High Tide	1112	1908	1210	1	Clyde.	Henry Thompson	Zephyr	1912
Accho	3332	1893	3350	6		W. B. Foote	Zephyr	

OXFORD COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Mackmicking, Jr.	983	1904	1893		6	J. H. German	Beachville	
Sir Wilfrid of Rosebrae	1718	1909	2515	Clyde	3	B. M. Downing	Beachville	
Wilkes McEwen	3483	1908	3604	Clyde	3	R. Parsons	Beachville	
Prince Expectant	839	1905	1724	Clyde	3	J. J. Innes	Bright	1912
Sky Pilot	2513	1900	1105	St. Br.	2	R. J. Chamberlain	Bright	
Manrice	1420	1892	1515	Thor.	3	F. N. Case	Burgessville	
King of Cassel	1582	1908	1099	Clyde	1	Geo. Wettlaufer	Cassel	1912
The Tester	2134	1907	1102	Clyde	1	W. B. Parker	Cassel	1912
King of the Saxons	711	1910	1265	Clyde	1	W. B. Parker	Cassel	1912
Belgian King	225	1906	88		4	M. E. Adair	Cornell	1914
Roberts	1849	1907	1863		4	H. D. Bawthminer	Drumbo	
Black Diamond	2244	1901	2926		6	Geo. Beemer	Drumbo	
Gallant Boy	2736	1899	997	Clyde	3	Ino. Gibson	Drumbo	
Young Ontario	2174	1904	2837		6	T. Knaggs	Drumbo	
Norfolk Performer	1573	1901	89	Hack.	1	J. A. Cadman & W. E. Lambden	Delmer	1912
Faraway Blend	1098	1904	1650	Clyde	3	Innes & Schaefer	Embro	
Gallant Crown	1639	1910	2074	Clyde	1	D. McIntosh	Embro (R. R. No. 5)	1913
Golden Laddie	3152	1911	3681	Clyde	3	D. McIntosh	Embro (R. R. No. 5)	
Zorra Lad	2089	1910	2818	Clyde	3	W. J. Campbell	Embro (R. R. No. 5)	
What's Wanted	3576	1903	3935		6	Robt. Kent	Embro	
Pride of Ireland	3573	1905	3934	Clyde	3	Robt. Kent	Embro	
Gallant Godolphin	333	1909	231	Clyde	1	W. M. McCorquodale	Harrington W	1912
Tariff Reform 2nd	665	1907	157	Shire	1	J. W. Knox	Ingersoll (R. R. No. 3)	1912
Pride of Roxburgh	1190	1909	1359	Clyde	1	M. Halpin	Ingersoll	1913
Scotland's Pride	2153	1902	2862	Clyde	3	S. J. Prouse	Ingersoll	
Prince Erskine	2284	1905	3002	Clyde	3	H. Hanlon	Ingersoll	
Young Clan Bain	1219	1897	2014		6	J. A. Fellowfield	Ingersoll (R. R. No. 5)	
Favorite Blend	2468	1910	1114	Clyde	1	Jno Zinn	Innerkip	1912
Young Woodland Performer	226	1907	91		4	A. E. Dean	La Salette	1912
Sir Daniel	1296	1903	1965	Clyde	3	Wm. Butler	Mt. Elgin (R. R. No. 1)	
Sonny Heart	463	1905	981	St. Br.	1	C. E. Daniel & A. Belou	Mt. Elgin (R. R. No. 2)	1912
Dumre Marquis	2074	1911	2744	Clyde	3	C. Gill & E. Moulton	Mt. Elgin	
Sir Marquis of Ferndale	3043	1908	166	Clyde	1	Flerheller Bros.	Mt. Elgin	1912
Golden Gem	1000	1896	1604		6	D. Morley	Norwich	
King George	1204	1906	162		4	E. James	Norwich	1912
Oxford's Pride	1467	1909	2270	Clyde	3	Andrew Farrell	Norwich	

Steel Arch, Jr.	1741	1906	1802	6	E. Merriam	Norwich
Coronation King	2499	1911	3203	6	H. Park	Norwich
Gay Rex	229	1897	164	4	H. H. Palmer	Norwich
Nipissing	2389	1902	1289	1	H. Snell	Norwich (R. R. No. 1)
Eel Dillard	3040	1909	3043	1	Spence A. Walker	Norwich
Royal Milton	1937	1909	165	1	R. P. Anderson	Ostrander
Teddy	2293	1909	3030	6	W. M. Fletcher	Ostrander
Wide Awake	966	1901	1833	6	Jno. Tomblin	Otterville
Bryan Baron	3541	1899	3734	3	Geo. Chlids	Otterville
Bohrangus 2nd.	333	1909	163	1	Trefrey Bros.	Otterville (R. R. No. 1)
Warwick King	1921	1900	163	3	J. F. Elliot	Oxford Centre
Mograzia Junior	2527	1909	1104	4	Eli Cressman	Plattsville
Milcraig Knight	374	1906	515	4	Fried Bros.	New Dundee
General Cronje	1222	1900	1993	6	W. K. Newton	Salford
Bohrangus	1669	1905	2499	3	J. R. Johnston	Springford
Johnston Victor	3149	1909	3668	3	J. R. Johnston	Springford
Victor	2082	1907	2788	3	J. R. Johnston & G. Yokum.	Springford
Wick Brino	3585	1904	3017	3	J. R. Johnston	Springford
Royal Consort	1772	1910	2508	6	Edward Dingman	Stratford
Edward MacGregor	1773	1904	2509	3	Edward Dingman	Stratford
Coronado	537	1900	1100	1	W. & H. Lingelbach	Tavistock
King Sherman	2117	1905	2433	6	W. & H. Lingelbach	Tavistock (R. R. No. 1)
Bridge Bank Blend	540	1908	1540	3	T. Herold	Tavistock
Scotland's Hope	1277	1903	2060	3	T. Herold	Tavistock
Prince of Armadale	541	1907	1542	3	D. Vance	Tavistock
Henry C. Smith	3290	1899	3770	3	Jno. Vance	Tavistock
Mcohar	1350	1905	1541	3	A. E. Raiz	Tavistock
San Toy	2694	1906	2680	3	A. E. Raiz	Tavistock
Brilliant Baron	2133	1907	1101	3	Wm. Wagster	Tavistock
Wilksmore	2673	1904	2990	6	Adam Mansz	Tavistock
Duke of Connaught	3477	1911	3377	6	A. B. Abell	Tavistock (R. R. No. 2)
Dunure Friendship	1252	1911	2022	3	W. W. Hogg	Thamesford
Dunure David	1256	1910	2018	3	W. W. Hogg	Thamesford
Petty Stamp	662	1910	1570	3	W. Armstrong	Thamesford (R. R. No. 1)
Rupin	577	1905	230	2	Percheron Horse Ass'n	Thamesford
Connaught	2053	1909	2078	3	W. J. Henderson	Thamesford
Coleridge, Jr.	154	1898	741	6	W. Brady	Tilsonburg
Axtara	1149	1910	2027	3	C. H. Mabee	Tilsonburg
Arion	1915	1907	2026	3	C. H. Mabee	Tilsonburg
Abdell	2834	1901	1871	3	R. B. Moulton	Tilsonburg
Black Joe	3556	1910	3933	6	Thos. Early	Tilsonburg
Captain McFarlane	144	1905	747	1	S. W. Jackson	Woodstock
Edmund Tearle	2982	1910	1229	3	S. W. Jackson	Woodstock (R. R. No. 3)

OXFORD COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol-ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Charley Hunter	939	1903	1666		6	Jno. Tracey	Woodstock	
Horatio	1100	1905	1623	Clyde.	3	J. W. Innes	Woodstock	
Stamp of Brooksdale	3087	1911	3619	Clyde.	3	J. W. Innes	Woodstock	
Hussard	1653	1907	2592	Per.	3	Henry Raper	Woodstock (R. R. No. 7)	
Sidlar	3131	1900	1804	St. Bt.	3	J. B. McKay	Woodstock	
Springfield 2nd.	3310	1903	3297	Thor.	3	Alex. Murray	Woodstock	
Bourbon Purcell	3486	1904	3914		6	M. H. Bundche	Woodstock	

PEEL COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrol-ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Royal Brunstane	3598	1901	2979	Clyde.	3	W. & J. M. Dolson	Alloa	
Stately City Boy	1893	1910	2640	Clyde.	3	Jno. Cowan	Alton	
Lord Roberts	1647	1897	2432		3	Wm. Harkies	Alton	
Golden Solway Chief	1105	1904	2080		6	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	
King Edward	1106	1903	2081		6	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	
Chocolate Junior	1107	1891	2082	Hack.	3	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	
Surmise	1108	1898	2083	Thor.	3	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	
Sir Oliver	1471	1904	2553	Clyde.	3	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	
Kirkland	2017	1910	2889	Clyde.	3	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	
Whittington	2019	1911	3570	Clyde.	3	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	
Gateside Favorite	3153	1912	3682	Clyde.	3	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	
High Honor	3154	1908	3683	Clyde.	3	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	
Lampyre	3189	1911	3704	Per.	3	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	
Ardyne Blend	3237	1909	3756	Clyde.	3	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	
Royal Victory	3240	1908	3703	Clyde.	3	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	
Jeannin	3248	1909	3741	Per.	3	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	
Leicester	3448	1911	3816	Per.	3	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	
Baron Everard	3449	1911	3894	Clyde.	3	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	
Kergoat	2308	1910	2851	Per.	3	Elliott & Kennel	Bolton	
Baron Gregor	1611	1910	2481	Clyde.	3	Goodfellow Bros.	Bolton	
Baron's Hope	1613	1910	2482	Clyde.	3	Goodfellow Bros.	Bolton	
Kirkcudbright Baron	1597	1910	2480	Clyde.	3	Goodfellow Bros.	Bolton	
Dan MacNab	2926	1911	3497	Clyde.	3	H. J. Strong	Bolton	

Sandy MacNab	2980	1912	3526	Clyde.	3	Robt. H. Thomas	Bolton (R. R. No. 3)	1912
Dan MacNab	2995	1912	3527	Clyde.	3	Robt. Robinson	Bolton (R. R. No. 1)	1912
Isomar	1612	1910	2483	Clyde.	3	Alex. McIntyre	Bolton	1912
Golden Favorite	371	1908	494	Clyde.	3	G. Bell & W. Fendley	Brampton	1912
Prince Hohenlohe	860	1904	1656	Thor.	1	J. Bovaird	Brampton	1912
Roxwell Saxon Harold	636	1901	493	Shire	1	J. Bovaird	Brampton	1912
Sordello	1128	1909	488	Clyde.	1	R. H. Cheyne	Brampton	1912
Lacis	3016	1911	3561	Per.	3	R. H. Cheyne	Brampton	1912
Royal Line	1270	1908	2216	Clyde.	3	R. H. Cheyne	Brampton	1912
Spartan	1127	1905	1263	Hack.	1	Tift & Cheyne	Brampton	1912
Gachil	2863	1906	505	Per.	1	E. Chapman	Brampton	1912
Distingue	690	1905	879	Per.	1	E. Chapman	Brampton	1912
Milton's Last	214	1908	1198	Clyde.	1	G. Bell & W. Fendley	Brampton	1912
Derwent Wildfire	1618	1910	2273	Hack.	3	H. O. Burns	Brampton	1912
Lumley Boy	2425	1909	3089	Shire	3	Jas. Petch	Caldwell	1912
Lumley's Best	2421	1910	2898	Shire	3	H. A. Potter	Caldon	1912
Baron Again	2508	1911	3170	Clyde.	3	W. J. Trathen	Caldon	1912
Oro Leonard	1426	1909	1821	St. Br.	3	Jno. Carr	Caledon East	1912
Ace of Diamonds	1836	1898	2648	Clyde.	6	J. Whealy	Caledon East	1912
Lord Elphinstone	3084	1910	3583	Clyde.	3	Wm. Beamish	Caledon East	1912
Norfolk Gem	242	1909	489	Clyde.	4	W. C. Bailey	Campbell's Cross	1912
Percy Performer	3198	1901	490	Hack.	1	Robt. Brcadner	Campbell's Cross	1912
Gay Scott	1145	1908	2088	Clyde.	3	David Matson	Bolton	1912
Baron's Eclipse	3201	1911	3724	Clyde.	3	Chas. Doherty	Castlemore	1912
Argo Chief	878	1909	1665	Clyde.	3	Chas. Doherty	Castlemore	1912
Nimrod	2581	1905	2202	Clyde.	3	Wm. Kersey	Castlemore	1912
Baron Lambert	1558	1909	2316	Clyde.	6	Chas. Letty	Churchville	1912
Erindale Posey	2619	1908	2503	Clyde.	6	Jos. Wolfe	Churchville	1912
Mr. Gamey	1722	1903	2496	Clyde.	6	Waldie Steen	Brampton	1912
Lovely Baron	1606	1907	2494	Clyde.	3	Cheyne & Steen	Brampton	1912
Jet	1516	1909	2495	Per.	3	Cheyne & Steen	Brampton	1912
Everest Again	1173	1906	508	Clyde.	1	H. Robinson	Erindale	1912
Angler	2542	1902	606	Clyde.	1	E. B. Seymour	Erindale	1912
Thom's Pride	1326	1909	1861	Clyde.	3	Jas. Graham	Inglewood	1912
Prince of Greenhill	570	1908	506	Clyde.	1	A. Hewson	Malton	1912
Emulator	2047	1903	1881	Clyde.	3	Little Bros.	Mono Road	1912
Sir Gilbert 2nd	2048	1910	1882	Clyde.	3	Little Bros.	Mono Road	1912
Humber King	3600	1911	3762	Shire	3	O. C. B. Armstrong	Mono Road (R. R. No. 1)	1912
The Gay Lad	1874	1905	1478	Clyde.	3	N. Hewson	Mono Road	1912
Baron's Fancy	1542	1907	2123	Clyde.	1	Jas. Haffey	Mono Mills	1912
Royal Errant	1412	1902	2321	Clyde.	3	Duke Bros.	Mono Mills	1912
Imperial Jr.	3398	1905	3860	St. Br.	3	Fred. Garbutt	Grahamsville	1912
Freemason	1888	1908	2656	Clyde.	3	Robt. Boyce	Palgrave	1912

PEEL COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Baron Murray	1486	1907	491	Clyde.	1	R. J. Lansdell	Snelgrove	1912
Royal Fortune	2285	1896	3001	Clyde.	3	J. Baxter	Stanleys Mills	
Westfield Favourite	2442	1908	3003	Clyde.	3	Wm. Elliott	Stanleys Mills	
Golden Crown	2708	1903	87		4	H. W. Cook	Streetsville	1912
Baron Hamlet	372	1904	507	Clyde.	1	J. H. & A. Patterson	Summerville	1912
Marlo	3051	1901	2343	Clyde.	3	N. S. Goodison	Summerville	

PERTH COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Scottish Baron	2779	1901	2715	Clyde.	3	B. W. Seyler	Stratford (R.R. No. 1)	
Golden Luck	1441	1902	2258	Clyde.	3	John Gray	Atwood	
Tom Nabat	2482	1905	3176	Thor.	3	Wm. Galbraith	Atwood	
Mirliton	1398	1901	918	Per.	1	Wm. Fisher	Atwood (R.R. No. 1)	1912
Illinois	2691	1902	269		4	Wm. Holman	Atwood	1912
King Gartly	2664	1908	3161	Clyde.	3	Robt. Berry	Berryland	
Ivory Again	3466	1911	3846	Clyde.	3	John Stephan	Bornholm	
Baron Black	2242	1902	2737	Clyde.	3	Mrs. M. Wesenberg	Brodhagen	
Galopin	2962	1901	191		4	Christian Rassman	Brunner (R.R. No. 1)	1912
Tom Colquhoun	2232	1910	2871	Clyde.	3	W. Dalrymple	Cromarty	
Ascot's Heir	2380	1904	763	Clyde.	3	G. Martin	Cromarty	
Voltaire	1646	1902	521	Per.	2	John Chambers	Cromarty	1912
Cumberland's Scott	2892	1911	3183	Clyde.	1	Robert Burchill	Dublin (R.R. No. 2)	1914
Moss Trooper Champion	2991	1900	755	Clyde.	1	Robert Burchill	Dublin	1914
Captain Murray	2503	1908	3191	Clyde.	1	Duncan McFavish	Gadshill	1914
Missouri Chief	2656	1898	2930	St. Br.	3	T. & W. J. Moore	Gowanstown	
Brooksdale Chief	2792	1908	3259	Clyde.	3	John & D. Walters	Gowanstown	
Alert	1117	1911	1220	Clyde.	1	W. & John E. Walters	Gowanstown	1912
Integrity	2218	1909	2949	Clyde.	3	R. Bender	Gowanstown	
Dunure Lucky Star	3335	1911	3740	Clyde.	3	Bender & Walter	Gowanstown	
Mercedes Yet	1668	1907	2501	Clyde.	3	Geo. Duffield	Granton	
Gold Mote	3217	1904	2966	Thor.	1	S. Tuohy & S. Miller	Hessen	1914
Conquering Baron	2365	1904	2653	Clyde.	3	W. J. Malloy	Kinkoran	
King Kay	529	1909	400	Clyde.	1	J. Murray	Kinkoran	1912

Best Beau	2620	1906	2618	6	McIntyre & Gabel	Listowel	1912
Prince of Aden	718	1910	1225	1	McIntyre & Gabel	Listowel	1912
Mitre Bearer	2483	1904	3175	3	McIntyre & Gabel	Listowel	1912
Lochlane Laird	3229	1909	1252	3	McIntyre & Gabel	Listowel	1912
Bonnie Earl	3219	1909	3705	3	McIntyre & Gabel	Listowel	1912
Laird of Gretna	3395	1910	1226	3	Wm. McCartney	Listowel	1912
Black Eel	3315	.....	3795	6	John McKeever	Listowel	1912
Balcralg 2nd	3492	1911	3794	6	John McKeever	Listowel	1912
Knight of Glamis	1979	1902	1923	1	G. Gropp	Milverton	1912
De Wilton	3088	1906	3620	3	James Sempie	Milverton	1912
Main General	3341	1910	3810	6	W. H. Grosch	Milverton	1912
Widower Peter	3340	1910	3809	6	W. H. Grosch	Milverton	1912
Prince of Maryfield	3554 not given	.....	3889	6	Kerr Bros.	Milverton	1912
Milton Chief	3555 not given	.....	3890	6	Kerr Bros.	Milverton	1912
Colston Leader	1637	1900	403	1	John E. Stacey	Mitchell	1912
Scottish Malns	2077	1908	2757	1	Fred Elseler	Mitchell	1914
Breslhen	2190	1901	2825	4	Geo. Wolfe	Mitchell	1914
Jim Corbett, Jr.	2704	1886	3190	6	H. Metherell	Mitchell	1914
Nigel	55	1905	332	1	J. E. Brooks	Mitchell	1912
Redmichael	117	1900	785	3	H. Colquhoun	Mitchell	1912
Earl O'Clay	699	1905	953	1	Wm. Colquhoun	Mitchell	1912
Hopewell	1673	1899	2469	3	Wm. Colquhoun	Mitchell	1912
Diplomatist	3192	1908	3632	3	Wm. Colquhoun	Mitchell	1912
Muchus	352	1903	334	1	M. Forsyth	Mitchell	1912
The Autoerat	3435	1897	3593	3	M. Forsyth	Mitchell	1912
Boston Chief	1232	1901	1972	6	Thos. Skinner	Mitchell	1912
Berrywood Drayman	1292	1902	1971	3	Thos. Skinner	Mitchell	1912
Lord Roberts	3427	1898	3882	6	Samuel Collins	Mitchell	1912
Spindrift	2049	1910	1896	3	Z. E. Gill	Monkton	1912
Prince of Palmerston	2549	1910	3234	3	Asel Ackerman	Palmerston	1912
Sir Edmund	1524	1899	2066	3	D. F. Thomson	St. Mary's	1912
Argus	1817	1897	2067	3	D. F. Thomson	St. Mary's	1912
Ardmersays Heir	2938	1911	3478	3	D. F. Thomson	St. Mary's	1912
Baron Richardson 2nd	2110	1910	2810	3	J. Black	St. Mary's (R.R. No. 6)	1912
Linfield Oro	2580	1910	3166	6	T. S. Riddell	St. Mary's	1912
Broomdale	2401	1904	2552	3	John Fitzsimons	St. Mary's	1912
Duke of Avonbrae	1977	1910	2740	3	A. Thompson	St. Mary's (R.R. No. 5)	1912
Baron's Luck	2711	1904	3209	3	Wm. Ray, Jr.	St. Mary's	1912
Major Muir	2714	1909	1363	3	Wm. Ray, Jr.	St. Mary's (R.R. No. 7)	1912
King's Champion	343	1903	280	1	W. Mossip	St. Mary's	1912
Kingsmount	3081	1908	3640	3	Wm. L. Mossip	St. Mary's	1912
Brunstane Squire	3082	1910	3641	3	Wm. L. Mossip	St. Mary's	1912
Sir Randolph	473	1902	1084	1	Wm. L. Mossip	St. Mary's	1912

PERTH COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol-ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Teddy Bars	3507	1905	3744	St. Br.	3	Wm. L. Mossip.	St. Mary's	
Balcraig	563	1904	274	Clyde.	1	James Muir	St. Mary's	1912
King's Herald	564	1901	275	Clyde.	1	F. Bailey	St. Mary's	1912
Diamond Cup	1323	1910	1865	Clyde.	3	Arthur Ulyot	St. Mary's	
Steel Trust	2402	1902	2553	St. Br.	3	J. Fitzsimmons (Manager)	St. Mary's	
Union Boy	3271	1907	3755	St. Br.	6	Phillip McDonald	St. Paul's	
Involucru	354	1908	350	Per.	1	C. N. Keast.	Science Hill	1912
Caron	1089	1905	351	Per.	1	C. N. Keast.	Science Hill	1912
Starlight	683	1904	401	Clyde.	1	Fred Riehl	Sebringville	1912
Royal Brino	2630	1901	2857	Stan.	1	Robert Ackerviller	Sebringville (R.R. No. 1)	1914
Antlion	1598	1898	1677	Stan.	3	Archie Wiles	Science Hill (R.R. No. 1)	
Free Mason	841	1905	1727	Clyde.	3	H. Reidt	Shakespeare	
Duke of Wellington	2056	1905	2228	Clyde.	3	A. C. Paterson	Shakespeare	
Rising Hope	2924	1911	3430	Clyde.	1	T. Colquhoun	Staffa (R.R. No. 1)	1914
Tom Lee	2833	1909	1088	Clyde.	6	John D. Hyde.	Shakespeare	
Royal Dale	1470	1910	2352	Clyde.	3	J. J. Miller	Staffa	
Chlorodyne	1656	1910	2571	Clyde.	3	J. J. Miller	Staffa	1912
Blyth Ben	353	1906	335	Clyde.	1	J. Livinston	Staffa	
Young Brino	237	1910	1831	Clyde.	3	Thos. Colquhoun	Staffa	1912
Doncaster's Pride	1452	1909	399	Clyde.	4	John Steinacker	Stratford (R.R. No. 5)	1912
Lord Dewar	2067	1910	2211	Clyde.	3	Fred Oehn & Sons	Stratford	
Sir Charles Morris	2125	1910	2655	Clyde.	3	E. Parker	Stratford	
Aladdin	2426	1911	2865	Clyde.	6	Jos. Quinlan	Stratford	
Prince of St. Paul's	2427	1908	2683	Clyde.	3	Henry Metz	Stratford	
Baron Walker	2726	1910	2674	Clyde.	3	Henry Metz	Stratford	
Young Sovereign	3029	1905	2625	Clyde.	3	Norman Monteith	Stratford	
Locksley	3146	1911	3571	Clyde.	6	Moses Wilhelm	Stratford	
Mount Brino	3195	1898	3612	Clyde.	3	Edward Dingman	Stratford	
Ethel's Medto	3366	1902	3706	St. Br.	6	George McFadden	Stratford	
Mac Duff	3537	1911	3940	Clyde.	3	Thos. Smith	Stratford	
Bryson McKinney	3647 not given		3790	Clyde.	3	James McGillawee	Stratford	
Pride 3rd of Killhill	2541	1902	193	Clyde.	6	Chas. Finegan	Trowbridge	1912
Baron Galloway	1753	1904	2017	Clyde.	1	Andrew Thompson	West Monkton	
Pride of Bogie	2379	1901	3032	Clyde.	3	Henry Bros.	West Monkton	
					3	J. McKenzie	West Monkton	

PETERBORO COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Gordon Montrave II.	3162	1908	3677	Clyde.	6	W. E. Boulton	Burleigh Falls	1912
Craigie Ronald	332	1907	221	Clyde.	1	M. S. Crough	Ennismore	1914
Scotland's Chieftain	3509	1897	3115	Clyde.	1	L. B. E. Dillman	Goodeham	
Earl of Clayton, Jr.	2908	1904	3317		6	Thos. Eastwood	Hall's Bridge	
Joe Polnter	1028	1905	1528		6	G. M. Watson	Havelock	
Sir Wilfred's Fancy	1416	1907	2306	Clyde.	3	D. Vansickle	Havelock	
Royal Ross 2nd	2358	1905	3079		6	F. G. Varty	Havelock	
Sir Wilfred, Junlor	1569	1907	2444		6	Allen Hubble	Havelock (R.R. No. 3)	
Jerry Hamburg	670	1904	56		4	Chas. Armstrong	Havelock	1912
Black Joe	1029	1905	178		4	J. Dickson	Havelock	1912
Bourbon Brook	2609	1899	177		4	W. & H. Elmhurst	Indian River	1912
Drumbug Chieftain	324	1909	180	Clyde.	4	Jno. Lonergan	Indian River	1912
Calrnagan	27	1901	1311	Clyde.	3	Elmhurst & Renwick	Indian River	1912
Oro Tariff	1223	1906	1990		6	Fife Bros.	Lang	
Herklan	2015	1904	2514		6	Percy Hunt	Lang	
Craigie Duke	920	1907	1590	Clyde.	1	W. Whittington	Lakehurst	
Young Good Enough	196	1906	176		4	J. T. Wildman	Monaghan (R.R. No. 1)	1913
Baron MacQueen	1907	1905	2309	Clyde.	3	W. Burgess	Norwood	1912
McEwan's Pride	3349	1910	3818	Clyde.	3	J. M. Ferguson	Norwood	
Inaltere	151	1908	774	Per.	1	T. J. McConnell	Norwood	1914
Ben Rupert	1866	1912	223	Per.	4	John Young	Norwood	1912
Sir Owen	49	1908	220	Clyde.	1	G. Howson & T. Beatty	Peterboro (R.R. No. 1)	1912
Journalier	331	1909	219	Per.	1	F. H. Burke	Peterboro (R.R. No. 8)	1912
Keepsake	956	1896	1752		6	F. H. Burke	Peterboro	1912
Belle Boy	1290	1905	1988	Clyde.	3	Jas. Collins	Peterboro	
Zippo	1787	1903	1562		6	Jas. Collins	Peterboro	
Gartly Challenger	1424	1902	1749	Clyde.	3	J. J. Ackison	Peterboro (R.R. No. 2)	
Baron Murray	1489	1910	1146	Clyde.	1	W. J. Cox	Peterboro	1912
Kosu	1610	1910	2029	Per.	3	P. W. & J. Brown	Peterboro	
Marquis	2552	1910	3185	Per.	3	Jas. Killen	Peterboro	
Queen's Baron	2701	1895	3274		6	T. Johnston	Peterboro (R.R. No. 1)	
Earu Wilkes	2032	1906	2790	Clyde.	6	A. Hogg	Peterboro	
Baron's Fortune	2058	1910	2289	Per.	3	W. J. Grant	Peterboro (R.R. No. 1)	
Journaliste	86	1909	625	Clyde.	1	R. H. Nesbitt & G. Coburn	Peterboro	1912
Surname	1356	1909	941	Clyde.	1	R. H. Nesbitt	Peterboro	1912
Frank Ambrosial	3289	1899	3768		6	R. H. Nesbitt	Peterboro	
Village Swain	2883	1912	3446	Clyde.	3	J. Wason & C. Hanbridge	Peterboro (R.R. No. 6)	

PETERBORO COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Gold Dust	3094	1910	3646	Clyde. ...	3	Frances Kearns	Peterboro .....	.....
Paddy B.	1430	1901	2028	Per.	3	P. W. & J. Brown	Peterboro .....	.....
Young Picture Fashion	3439	1907	3559	.....	6	John Newell	South Dummer .....	.....
Prospect	173	1909	1066	Clyde. ...	1	Jas. Bappte	Springville	1912
Lord Erskine	946	1910	1707	.....	6	Bowles Bros.	Springville .....	.....
Baron of Wallace Point	2634	1908	1067	Clyde. ...	2	N. M. Brackeridge	Wallace Point	1912
Rob Roy	1564	1909	2364	.....	6	E. Carveth & P. H. Lloyd	Warsaw .....	.....
Black Diamond	3320	1902	3709	.....	6	P. H. Lloyd	Warsaw .....	.....
Prince of Wales of Manchester	1698	1902	179	.....	5	A. Nesblitt & Son	Westwood	1912

PRESCOTT COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Tuper	2366	1910	2725	.....	6	E. St. Jean	Alfred .....	.....
Prince	2808	1910	2910	.....	6	Frederick LePage	Alfred .....	.....
Meadowbank Billy	3156	1905	3441	Per.	4	David Seguin	Alfred	1914
Territorial	1994	1904	496	.....	1	Thos. Farrell	Alfred	1912
Bruce	1076	1908	323	Clyde. ...	1	J. A. McCaskill	Barb	1912
Royal Prince of Canada	1314	1910	1915	Clyde. ...	1	Samuel Burwash	Barb	1914
Hero	2815	1911	3339	.....	6	W. Cadienx	Caledonia Springs .....	.....
Pony	1571	1909	2298	.....	4	John Chatelain	Curran	1914
Jack Satan	1862	1902	2687	.....	4	J. A. Lalonde	Curran	1914
Tony	3161	1911	3674	.....	6	J. O. Miron	Curran .....	.....
Brigand	2516	1902	2402	French ..	1	L. S. Benson	Curran	1913
Norman D.	1503	1904	1081	.....	4	Edmond Malloy	Fournier	1912
The Sensation	706	1908	1080	Clyde. ...	1	Edmond Malloy	Fournier	1912
Rigilo	471	1909	1079	Per.	1	A. Wilks	Fournier	1912
Tim	3381	1911	3547	.....	6	Oliver Martin	Fournier .....	.....
Tom McGregor II.	261	1904	833	.....	4	J. A. McDougall	Glen Andrew	1912
Good Quality	3259	1901	1527	Clyde. ...	1	Napoleon Lemieux	Gratton Corners	1914
Brilton	1671	1910	2597	.....	6	Jas. Spratt	Hawkesbury .....	.....
Dan P.	2830	1912	3373	.....	6	Michael Parisian	Hawkesbury .....	.....
Lord Aberdeen	3128	1906	3598	Clyde. ...	3	T. B. McCauley	Hudson Heights, Que. ....	.....
Lord Mac.	3129	1901	3599	Clyde. ...	3	T. B. McCauley	Hudson Heights, Que. ....	.....

Black Prince	1910	1973	1910	2817	6	F. Vinette	Lefalvre	1912
French Poly	1909	2818	1909	3340	6	Jos. Durand	Lefalvre	
Prairy Dock	1910	981	1910	1883	6	J. C. Brownell	Lemieux	
Young Nick	1911	1528	1911	1933	6	E. Leblanc	L'Orignal	
Dan	1910	2106	1910	2882	6	N. Chevrier	L'Orignal (R.R. No. 1)	
Mack	1907	3158	1907	3555	6	Z. Poirier	L'Orignal	
Burrough's Bob	1908	3521	1908	3929	6	Solomon Burroughs	L'Orignal (R.R. No. 1)	
George	1904	942	1904	1692	6	John Baron	McAlpine	
Frank	1900	1234	1900	2062	6	J. A. Coupal	Plantagenet Springs	
Young Curzon	1908	507	1908	1183	4	Samuel Simons	Prescott	
Pap Larabie	1900	2418	1900	1077	3	G. A. Ryan	Riceville	
Vance Guard	1907	3176	1907	3689	3	G. A. Ryan (Agent)	Riceville	
John Hero	1908	951	1908	1733	6	R. Vivette	Ritchance	
Prince	1906	2819	1906	3345	6	T. Marleau	Rose Corners	
Dick	1906	2476	1906	3181	6	Ovlla Campeau	St. Amour	
Lord Minto	1902	3396	1902	3662	3	O. St. Amour & J. Lalonde	St. Amour	
Billy	1904	167	1904	1302	6	Pierre Vachon	St. Anne de Prescott	
Blacket Blend	1910	3093	1910	3631	3	Peter Vachon	St. Anne de Prescott	
Albert H.	1911	168	1911	762	6	Peter Hay	St. Anne de Prescott	
Charlie	1909	3549	1909	3948	6	George Lalonde	St. Anne de Prescott	
Jimmie O.	1900	234	1900	322	4	O. Portelance	St. Eugene	1912
Prairie Boy	1903	552	1903	321	4	Portelance & Villeneuve	St. Eugene	1912
Netherlea	1911	166	1911	1304	6	Wilfred La France	St. Eugene	
The Shuttle	1905	3529	1905	3892	6	B. Labrosse	St. Eugene	
Gambert	1906	2376	1906	1839	3	L. A. Cle des Chevaux Repro- ducteur	St. Isidore de Prescott	
Jack	1904	2898	1904	3443	4	Jos. Russell	St. Isidore de Prescott	1914
Wilwood, Jr.	1896	9.0	1896	1731	6	J. B. Laroque	St. Victor d'Alfred	
Dave	1906	2033	1906	2796	6	R. A. Morrow	Senecal	
Tam Baron	1909	1075	1909	326	1	W. E. N. Byers & Sons	Stepney	1912
Forest	1903	2578	1903	3244	6	Benjamin Lecavaller	Treadwell	
Baron	1910	1779	1910	2419	4	Kenneth McCaskill	Vankleek Hill	1913
Bonne Chief	1903	2146	1903	2793	3	D. J. Clark	Vankleek Hill	
Cesar	1904	2332	1904	1327	3	Mark & McDonald	Vankleek Hill	
Lord Allan	1904	2399	1904	3112	3	H. J. Lothian & Co.	Vankleek Hill	
Bay Boy	1910	1537	1910	2152	6	Dulphy Paquette	Vankleek Hill	
Frank	1908	2304	1908	3786	6	Daniel McCormick	Wendover	

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrol-ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Golden Prince	249	1906	578		4	Washington Pine	.....Allisonville	1912
Don Pedro	285	1912	1333		4	Silvester Pine	.....Allisonville	1912
Garbald 2nd	181	1904	758		6	W. S. Wannamaker	.....Ameliasburgh	
Bonnie Brook	621	1897	802		5	F. E. Jackson	.....Bloomfield	1912
Blacon Cross	876	1907	1655	Clyde. ...	3	D. Burlingham	.....Bloomfield	
Gallant Cross	3185	1911	3715	Clyde. ...	3	D. Burlingham	.....Bloomfield	
Samson	200	1910	801		4	M. S. French	.....Consecon (R.R. No. 2)	1912
Pride of Hillier	178	1897	697		6	F. S. Weeks	.....Consecon	
Tigger	2889	1908	3458		6	W. L. Barton	.....Consecon	
Montcalm	157	1896	732		6	G. W. Barnager	.....Demorestville	
Canada Pride, Jr.	247	1907	571		2	Walter Graves	.....Demorestville	1912
Lord Malcolm	98	1909	803	Clyde. ...	2	S. Y. Benson	.....Elmbrook	1912
Prince George	2042	1909	2820	Clyde. ...	3	Andrew Kehoe	.....Frankford	
Young McCormachie	634	1905	577	Clyde ...	5	J. R. French	.....Melville	1912
Young Montcalm	132	1905	570		4	J. McCaw	.....Milford	1912
Royal Street Vidocue	133	1907	568		4	Thos. Clapp	.....Milford	1912
Queen's Own II	3234	1895	567	Clyde. ...	2	E. M. Hubbs	.....Mountain View	1912
Domino	99	1905	812	Per.	2	G. E. Boulter	.....Pleton	1912
War Whoop	148	1901	804	Thor.	1	G. E. Boulter	.....Pleton	1912
Kroupier	431	1910	805	Per.	1	G. E. Boulter	.....Pleton	1912
Jean-Frollo	3233	1909	3733	Per.	3	Ed. McCaw	.....Pleton	1912
President DeLeon	635	1901	573	St. Br.	2	J. W. Brickman	.....Rednersville	1912
Acme Yet	554	1910	565	Clyde. ...	1	G. W. Anderson	.....Rossmore	1912
St. Patrlek	453	1908	1354	Clyde. ...	3	Dulmage & Dobblns.	.....South Bay	
Catalarl	2540	1902	1796		6	Delbert Jarvis	.....Wanpoose	
Gaulois	1104	1906	4537	Per.	3	J. H. Davidson & H. H. Post	.....Wellington	
Don De Rello	399	1907	704	St. Br.	1	John Mastin	.....Woodrows	1912

RENFREW COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrol-ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Sandy Boy	2303	1909	3035	Clyde. ...	3	R. A. Dalglish	.....Admaston Station	1913
Garcein	3362	1906	2245	Per.	1	Allan Cardiff	.....Admaston	
King	3337	1911	3311		6	H. Schwanz	.....Allce	

Sir Jain	1485	1904	343	1	J. Brennan	Arnprior	1912
Jack the Hermit 2nd	1499	1904	344	4	J. G. Nesbitt	Arnprior	1912
Niger	2424	1909	3008	6	Jas. Storie	Arnprior	
Royal Ballymena	1094	1903	345	1	D. Cameron	Arnprior	1913
Ashland J.	1074	1901	342	1	Alex. Ritchie	Arnprior	1912
Rillo	3034	1911	3534	3	Duncan Cameron	Arnprior	
Liberty Mograzia	3201	1910	2253	1	Andrew Russell	Arnprior	1913
Roy	3428	1910	3384	6	Timothy Carron	Arnprior	
Rutabaga, Junior	2362	1907	3085	6	M. Conway	Barry's Bay	
Prince Hall	3470	1910	3893	6	A. E. White	Barry's Bay	
Moulton	762	1901	341	1	Duncan Cameron	Beachburg	1912
Harold of Hawick	1993	1902	187	1	L. O. Cristman	Beachburg	1912
Arlon King	2324	1899	186	1	L. O. Cristman	Beachburg	1912
Sulphur Spring	510	1910	1435	1	A. W. Cameron	Beachburg	1914
Impulsif	1093	1908	188	1	A. W. Cameron	Beachburg	1912
Royal Dominion	2866	1910	3392	1	J. J. Dougherty	Beachburg	1914
Sandy Macaron	2952	1909	3502	6	Wm. Fletcher	Beachburg	
Golden Cresceus	2215	1906	2961	3	R. H. Scott	Beachburg	
Joe The Young Ontario Chief	3286	1902	3725	6	Alex. Summerville	Braeside	
Prince	2627	1910	3280	6	John Colton	Brudenell	
Young Racipault	1738	1910	2342	6	H. Rollins	Bulger	
Local Option	2291	1906	3045	4	Wm. Sampier	Calabogie	1914
Pilot Chimes	1549	1899	2260	3	A. A. Gemmell	Cobden	
Evergreen's Forest Fire	2989	1909	3537	3	Alex. McDurmid	Cobden	
Diamond	3070	1910	3543	6	G. Jeffery	Cobden	
Rowdy	2749	1911	3284	6	W. D. McHerness	Combermere	
Young Claremont Chief	2757	1908	3290	6	Napoleon Mayhew	Combermere	
Gordon	675	1910	102	4	P. M. Bennett	Cormac	1912
Tanic Barr	2879	1912	3447	3	Wm. Barr	Douglas	
Hudson	668	1907	46	1	P. Culligan	Douglas	1912
Longflight	3478	1892	3481	6	Owen Enright	Douglas	
Lord Dunmore	1404	1908	47	1	Chas. Virgin	Cobden	1912
Black Blingen	1963	1907	2787	6	W. Sinn	Eganville	
Jeffrey	2502	1897	3189	6	Robert McDonald	Eganville	
Young Prince Tom	2682	1910	3266	6	W. H. Popp	Eganville	
Jasper	3620	1909	3046	6	Jas. Marhn	Eganville	
Vinton Chief	1614	1899	2008	4	Wm. Virch	Eganville	1914
Sturdy Elmerest	1666	1911	2513	3	W. R. Kirk	Forester's Falls	
Jerry	2318	1908	3048	6	B. Schutt	Germanicus	
Champion	1878	1908	2441	4	Leo, Zohr	Golden Lake	1913
Imperial George	511	1911	1436	3	J. B. Crozier	Haley Station	
Lord Nelson	357	1908	372	3	Foster Bros.	Hyndford	
Bramhope Dalesman	484	1905	771	3	Foster Bros.	Hyndford	

RENFREW COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Earl Park	2987	1910	1227	Clyde. ...	3	Foster Bros.	Hyndford	
Stonewall	3295	1909	3778	Clyde. ...	3	Foster Bros.	Hyndford	
Talbot of Bellback	3348	1910	3637	Clyde. ...	3	Jos. Foster	Hyndford	1914
Racipault the 2nd	1751	1907	2040		4	John Picarski	Hopfield	1912
Hudson	1624	1907	101	Per.	1	Thos. Dinnegan	Killaloe	1912
Young Prince Tom	227	1909	100		4	Wm. Noack	Killaloe Station	
Marquis of Adamston	1702	1910	2558		6	Wm. Noack	Killaloe Station	
Arlon King Fleming	3100	1901	3633		6	J. D. Fleming	Killaloe Station	
Foran's Prince Tom	3214	1911	3638		6	P. J. Foran	Lake Clear	
Prince	2459	1910	3160		6	A. C. Brash	Locksley Station	
Mark of Renfrew	1406	1908	2242	Clyde. ...	3	John Patsway	Madawaska	
Roscoe	1609	1902	2603		6	Montipher Mick	Micksburg	1914
Young Prince Tom	2340	1908	3063		4	J. Duggan	Mt. St. Patrick	1914
Balzac	2201	1910	2956		4	R. McIntyre	Oseola	1912
Baron Bertram	2733	1903	189	Clyde. ...	1	Martin Sheedy	Oseola	1912
Prince	1604	1908	2578		4	Napoleon La France	Pembroke	1914
King	1710	1910	2589		6	Wm. Buckhostz	Pembroke	
Farmer's Pride	2171	1905	2896		6	M. J. Lavell	Pembroke	
Royal Elegance	542	1907	1550	Hack. ...	1	A. J. McGillis	Pembroke	1913
Prince Royal	1359	1908	1415	Clyde. ...	1	Daniel Frivalt	Pembroke	1913
Journal	520	1909	1750	Per.	1	Robert Strutt	Pembroke	1913
Lord Douglas	309	1910	45	Clyde. ...	1	Alex. Barr	Pembroke	1912
Intransigent	2605	1908	2903	Per.	3	Allumette Is'd. Per. Ass'n.	Pembroke	
Prince	3451	1912	3896		6	August Woermke	Pembroke	
Slmand	3444	1896	3897		6	Isaac Allard	Pembroke	
Radium Wine	3623	1911	2998		6	Jas. O'Kelly	Pembroke	
Cour de Leon 2nd.	3047	1908	3595		6	H. Brokhardt	Quadville	
Bruce	1551	1910	2288		6	J. A. McNabb	Renfrew (R. R. No. 3)	
Lambton Holyrood	2271	1897	2244	Clyde. ...	1	A. Aubrey	Renfrew	1913
Hasli	452	1907	1096	Per.	3	J. A. Mahew & Co.	Renfrew (R. R. No. 2)	
Baron Rowena	596	1903	287	Clyde. ...	1	Robert Graham	Renfrew	1912
Jonas	714	1909	1277	Per.	1	Robert Graham	Renfrew	1912
Pride of Helstington	796	1908	1832	Clyde. ...	3	Robert Graham	Renfrew	
Rainbow	741	1902	1625		6	J. E. Richards	Renfrew	
Cadet	786	1911	1814	Clyde. ...	3	Stafford & Allen	Renfrew	
Sir Mac	798	1910	1856	Clyde. ...	3	M. T. Stafford	Renfrew	
Napoleon Bonaparte	2988	1909	3477	Thor. ...	3	M. T. Stafford	Renfrew	

Right's Stamp	1255	1910	2019	3	M. T. Stafford	Renfrew	1912
Star of Fairfield	3522	1911	3931	3	M. T. Stafford	Renfrew	1912
Headford Charlie	1077	1909	285	1	David Barr, Jr.	Renfrew	1912
King	1158	1907	984	3	F. Mankie	Renfrew (R. R. No. 3)	1913
Rosemount	1835	1904	290	1	M. J. O'Brien (Agent)	Renfrew	1912
McKenzie	393	1909	580	1	J. L. Gilmour	Renfrew	1912
Reciprocity	2359	1905	3081	6	T. J. Whelan	Shamrock	1914
Bourgeois B.	773	1908	1488	1	W. H. A. Fraser	Westmeath	1914

RUSSELL COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Rosebank's Fashion	3142	1909	3564	Clyde.	3	W. E. Lowe	Bearbrook	1912
Johanny J.	948	1904	1072	Shire	4	W. O. DeRepentigny	Benoit	1912
Milo 3rd	74	1899	933		1	Oscar Gendron	Bourget	1912
Bill	3533	1910	3942		6	Joseph Portelance	Bourget	
Bob	2129	1909	2879		6	O. Bourgeois	Cambridge	
Milo 4th	2862	1910	3417		6	Z. Lachapelle	Cambridge	
John B.	1674	1904	1075		4	Amable Quesnel	Casselman	1912
Minto Black John	1675	1906	1070		5	Amable Quesnel	Casselman	1912
John	2237	1907	2849		6	L. Grenon	Casselman	
Pony	2915	1908	3482		6	Sam'l Godard	Casselman	
James Bay	2927	1908	3501		6	Wm. Doaust	Casselman	
Young Wilkes B.	1846	1902	2696		6	W. Deavy	Cumberland	
Baron Kirkcowan	1321	1908	1867	Clyde.	3	John Fitzpatrick	Cumberland	
Balraig Pride	2884	1908	3449	Clyde.	3	John Fitzpatrick	Cumberland	
Jack	3426	1904	3879		6	J. P. Gamble	Cumberland	
Campsie	2864	1911	3389		4	E. Lamodeleine	Embrum	1914
Tom McGregor Jr.	3345	1903	3815		6	Wm. McLean	Hammond	
Young Williamson	968	1909	1846		6	Geo. Watson	Hammond (R. R. No. 1)	
Jim	2964	1910	3517		6	Archibald McInnis	Lemieux	
Fred	3355	1911	3822		6	Jos. Leroux	Martel Corners	
H. C. Wilkes	976	1908	1860		6	Alex. McDougal	Marvelville	
Prince	1855	1907	2622		6	Jos. Vinette	Mayerville	
Joe Merlin	2434	1900	3138		6	Exavier Morin	Navan	
Fridoy Bill	103	1904	707		6	Antoine Henrie	Rockland	
Gollath	2794	1906	270		4	J. B. Robinson	Navan	
Potentate	434	1905	821	Clyde.	1	J. O'Neill	Navan	1912
Rosebank's Laddle	899	1908	1559	Clyde.	1	J. O'Neill	Navan	1912
Everad Hy.	1320	1904	1868	Clyde.	3	Ronald Hamilton	Navan	1913

RUSSELL COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Highland James	1617	1905	2374	Clyde.	1	T. E. Herrington	Pama	1913
Title Deeds	1462	1908	2125	Clyde.	3	Wm. Meharey	Russell	
Golden Crown	1463	1905	2127	Clyde.	3	Wm. Meharey	Russell	
Baron's Treasure	1461	1901	2124	Clyde.	3	Wm. Meharey	Russell	
Baron's Truth	3010	1908	3515	Clyde.	3	Wm. Meharey	Russell	1913
Prince Patrick	1491	1906	1430	Clyde.	1	Howard Wilson	Russell	1912
Casino	1062	1903	881	Per.	1	Donald Campbell	Russell	1914
Baron Morris	1295	1909	1966	Clyde.	1	W. A. Morrow	Russell	
Baron	3079	1909	3575		6	Eli Rombough	Russell	
Prince	3080	1910	3576		6	Eli Rombough	Russell	
B. B.	3334	1907	829		4	D. P. Gormley	Russell	
Borgie Lad	1965	1907	1073	Clyde.	1	J. D. Cayer & Co.	St. Albert	1914
Young Frank	2497	1909	3197		6	Raoul Demers	St. Albert	1912
Canadian Beauty	270	1905	934		4	A. H. Quesnel	St. Albert	1912
Young Alfred	3559	1911	3949		6	Alfred Levoite	St. Felix	1912
Black Rock	260	1902	823		4	X. Seguin	St. Onge	
Shiner	1508	1905	1806		4	Jos. Ouellette	Sarsfield	
Banner Boy Jr.	582	1903	267		4	C. Gascon	Sarsfield	
Mariner II	3382	1910	3847		4	C. Gascon	South Gloucester	
Justinless Fashion	435	1907	826	Clyde.	6	Patrick Cahill	Vars	1912
Despot	656	1909	819	Clyde.	1	J. D. Eadie	Vars	1912
Arnhall	2868	1905	3401	Clyde.	1	J. D. Eadie	Vars	1914
Russell Champion	2839	1909	3347	Clyde.	1	R. L. Eadie	Vars	1914
Acres Star Bender	3298	1909	3758		6	C. H. Acres	Vernon	

SIMCOE COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Imperial Allerton	1402	1899	448	St. Br.	1	J. Hume & A. Trent	Allandale	1912
Cornet Cleophas	972	1910	1855		5	A. E. Elliott	Allenwood	1914
Grand Times	193	1899	258		4	Jas. Rusk	Everett (R. R. No. 1)	1912
Ben Bingen	1759	1910	260		4	Albert Cousins	Alliston	1912
Lord Spencer	926	1908	261	Clyde.	1	W. J. Dwyer	Alliston (R. R. N. 1)	1912
The Reprobate	3285	1899	198		4	M. J. O'Connell	Alliston	1914

Ni-Colston	3475	1912	3812	Clyde. ...	3	John Donnelly	Alliston	1912
Sir Ronald Lachlan	77	1911	983	Clyde. ...	3	John McGill	Alliston	1912
Royal Emblem	3550	1908	3772		6	H. & W. Hussey	Alliston	1912
Brookedale	629	1901	410	Clyde. ...	1	H. S. Willson	Angus	1914
Sandy	877	1908	1661	Clyde. ...	1	John Dunn	Angus	1913
Baron Knot	1129	1908	1530	Clyde. ...	1	J. Kearnan	Angus	1913
Felicley	1696	1908	1658	Clyde. ...	1	J. J. Couchlin	Anten Mills	1912
Star of the West	2099	1910	2209	Clyde. ...	3	J. J. Couchlin	Anten Mills	1912
Gilray	448	1910	925	Clyde. ...	1	J. Fridham	Arlington	1912
Prince of Oxford	2545	1908	743	Clyde. ...	1	J. F. Murphy	Alliston (R. R. No. 1)	1914
Lyon Stewart Jr.	231	1907	259	Clyde. ...	4	J. F. Murphy	Alliston (R. R. No. 1)	1912
Black Regent	1824	1906	2575	Clyde. ...	3	W. E. Sloan	Athlone	1912
Connor Boy	3110	1910	3648		6	Clifford Chapman	Athlone	1912
Fain's Pride	3330	1908	3801		6	J. J. Hanavan	Athlone	1912
Whitewall Dane	3638	1903	265		6	Robert Watson	Athlone	1912
Royal Percy Agaln	3374	1912	3842	Clyde. ...	3	A. H. Honsberger	Banda	1912
Mellinside	325	1905	195	Clyde. ...	1	Wm. Graham	Barrie	1913
Member Spinx	1807	1900	1927	St. Br. ...	4	W. H. Smith	Barrie	1913
Spinx Jr.	1808	1910	1927		4	W. H. Smith	Barrie	1912
Windfall	572	1907	201	Clyde. ...	1	Barrie Clydesdale Ass'n	Barrie	1912
Marquiss of Ailsa	757	1908	1398	Clyde. ...	1	Wm. Graham	Barrie	1914
The Miracle	2966	1910	3539		6	A. D. Simon	Barrie (Box 339)	1912
Prince	3355	1904	3851	Clyde. ...	6	S. J. Stephens	Barrie	1912
Celtic Guard	3452	1904	3898	Clyde. ...	3	Lawrence Bailey	Barrie	1912
Elderslie Patriot	840	1907	264	Clyde. ...	1	Cooper Hodgson	Beeton	1912
Myrae's Pride	1557	1901	2315		6	Jos. Duggan	Beeton	1912
Hillhurst Jack	2124	1908	2864		6	D. B. Evans	Beeton	1912
Alyonium Boy	2214	1893	924	St. Br. ...	1	J. Sutherland	Bond Head	1912
Regal Direct	2981	1899	3486	St. Br. ...	3	John Sutherland	Bond Head	1912
Phonograph Jr.	1029	1905	920		4	A. Brooks	Bond Head	1912
Duke of Montrose	1374	1907	2302	Clyde. ...	3	Frank Saint	Bradford	1914
Celtic Baron	1375	1903	2303	Clyde. ...	3	Frank Saint	Bradford	1914
Touchstone	1384	1910	2304	Clyde. ...	3	Frank Saint	Bradford	1914
Duke of Bond Head	2178	1910	2789	Clyde. ...	1	George Mapes	Bradford	1914
St. Patrick	2734	1897	2887	Clyde. ...	3	T. J. Glover	Bradford	1914
Athenian	2002	1901	1641	Clyde. ...	1	M. Drummond	Brentwood	1914
Pitcaigie Standard	875	1909	1654	Clyde. ...	1	Robert Boyes	Lefroy	1914
Jimmie Patchen	989	1910	1555	Clyde. ...	4	J. C. Wilson	Coldwater	1913
Prince Marvel	1468	1908	2294	Clyde. ...	3	J. P. Rossiter	Colgan	1913
Galloway Type	1567	1904	2043	Clyde. ...	3	Faulis & Arbuthnot	Collingwood	1913
Captain Rooker	3493	1910	3912	St. Br. ...	6	Thomas Neville	Collingwood	1912
Ringling Chfms	3565	1895	3875	Clyde. ...	3	G. T. Foullis	Collingwood	1912
Hillhead's Premier	555	1904	555	Clyde. ...	1	J. H. Readman	Cookstown	1912
Selangor	747	1909	1268	Clyde. ...	1	J. H. Readman	Cookstown	1912

SIMCOE COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Jeannin	807	1909	1763	Per.	3	J. H. Readman	Cookstown .....	.....
King Stalwart	887	1909	1699	Clyde.	3	J. W. McLean	Cookstown .....	.....
Pearl Finder	1008	1902	716	Clyde.	3	Henry Leadlay	Cookstown .....	.....
Vrowsky C.	2784	1904	908	.....	4	W. H. Jebb	Cookstown	1912
Captain Scott	2577	1910	3242	.....	4	J. & E. Moran	Craighurst	1914
Forglen Chief	321	1904	149	Clyde.	1	Henry Wise	Craighurst	1912
Arcadius	1545	1908	2234	.....	4	W. Sheffield & J. Brown	Craighurst	1914
Lord Kelly	499	1910	1411	Clyde.	3	J. McLeod	Craigleith .....	.....
Abbey Blacon	3502	1907	2013	Clyde.	3	Chas. Kidd	Crossland .....	.....
Solway King	1901	1908	2465	Clyde.	3	Jos. Edwards	Dalston .....	.....
Intact	693	1908	896	Per.	1	Jas. McDavitt & W. Potter	Dunkerron	1912
Star of Roses	1101	1899	1673	Clyde.	3	J. W. Manarey	Duntroon .....	.....
Celtic Laird	1337	1903	1674	Clyde.	3	J. W. Manarey	Duntroon .....	.....
Tango	3365	1910	3829	.....	6	Wm. Leach	Duntroon .....	.....
Arcadius Jr.	110	1909	143	.....	4	H. Adamson	Edenvale	1912
Lockfergus	595	1908	784	Clyde.	1	Jas. Bruce	Egbert	1912
Rockvale	455	1909	863	St. Br.	3	Hazel Edwards	Elmvale .....	.....
Lord Archie	558	1908	144	Clyde.	1	Wm. Edwards	Elmvale	1912
Anchor's Pride	3206	1907	3727	Clyde.	3	Wm. Edwards	Elmvale .....	.....
Baron Gartley Jr.	1859	1908	2665	.....	6	E. F. Quick	Foxmead .....	.....
Royal Heir	3602	1904	922	.....	6	Thos. Blain	Gilford .....	.....
Bydand	571	1908	83	Clyde.	1	A. C. Graham	Hawkestone	1912
Viscount Kinnaird	3208	1909	1144	Clyde.	1	A. C. Graham	Hawkestone	1912
Marin	2229	1900	2265	Per.	3	F. Robinson	Hawkestone .....	.....
Discoverer Jr.	1336	1905	1695	Clyde.	3	Duncan Reid	Hillsdale .....	.....
Lyon Stewart 2nd	894	1909	1518	Clyde.	1	Geo. Devitt	Hobart	1914
Prince of Wales	525	1909	84	.....	4	C. D. Sullivan	Jarratt	1912
Barra Castle	1975	1910	2808	Clyde.	3	Wm. Reid & Son	Jarratt .....	.....
Sandy	2373	1910	3088	.....	6	A. Pauze	LaFontaine .....	.....
Baron de Thimmon	47	1905	181	Bel.	1	Edmund Maurice	LaFontaine	1912
Liebniz	3031	1911	3364	Per.	1	Edmund Maurice	LaFontaine	1914
Souvenir 2nd	2597	1904	3257	.....	6	Chas. Timothy	LaFontaine .....	.....
Joligny	93	1909	695	Per.	3	Walter Lawson	Lawson .....	.....
Royal Prince	2571	1910	1937	.....	6	Wm. Rogerson	Lefroy .....	.....
Fan Login	3302	1900	3783	.....	6	Barney McKenna	Loretto .....	.....
Fledele	1826	1887	2929	.....	6	J. J. Doyle	Lovering .....	.....
Prince Nuttingham	2052	1889	1955	St. Br.	3	J. J. Parker	Midland .....	.....

Stately Mac	1014	1909	1434	6	A. Bonney	Midhurst	1914
Upperton Prince	794	1906	1791	3	J. Chappell	Minesing	1912
Isly	1433	1908	2098	3	J. Chappell	Minesing	1914
Cecilian Clay	2098	1907	2586	6	Jos. Fralick	Minesing	1914
Jay	1876	1909	2618	3	A. Reid	Moonstone	1914
Briton's Heir	1974	1905	2809	3	A. Reid	Moonstone	1914
Dux	1875	1909	2611	3	A. Reid	Moonstone	1912
Mac Gordon	3361	1911	3378	1	Boyd Bros.	Moonstone	1912
King of Diamonds	217	1909	1201	1	Fitzgerald Bros.	Hillsdale	1914
Prince Thomas	1629	1907	2426	1	Chas. Northgraves	Lefroy (R. R. 1)	1914
Ganymede 3rd	896	1895	1520	1	Robt. Stevenson	New Lowell	1914
Prince of Wales	2588	1908	1635	1	R. F. Mumberson	New Lowell	1914
Simcoe Boy	1040	1910	926	4	T. Copeland	Newton Robinson	1912
Arcadius	2140	1903	2148	3	J. J. Swalm	Nottawa	1914
Jacque	2141	1909	2149	3	J. Swalm	Nottawa	1914
Baron Glasserton	1707	1896	2569	1	H. Perryman & Co.	Orillia	1913
Gilbert MacQueen	1727	1909	2319	3	J. H. Hessey	Orillia	1914
Montalvo	1984	1908	2194	1	T. Hodgson	Orillia	1914
Manor King	2974	1906	3380	1	T. Hodgson	Orillia	1914
Friskey Hal	2975	1910	2193	1	T. Hodgson	Orillia	1914
Roy Patchen	2976	1909	3397	4	T. Hodgson	Orillia	1912
Prince of Willowbrook	3196	1911	3538	3	Wm. Loughheed	Orillia	1912
Craigie Knight	1493	1909	1926	1	J. C. Quinn	Orillia	1913
Orillia Patchen	2751	1910	2827	3	J. R. Murchison	Orillia	1912
Royal George	3423	1910	3880	3	J. W. Crawford	Oro Station	1912
Royal Tom	1443	1902	2256	3	J. M. Barnhardt	Oro Station	1914
Pollignac	1161	1901	1620	1	H. I. Barnhardt	Penetanguishene	1912
Royal Wildfire	925	1903	183	1	Fred. Trombley	Penetanguishene	1914
Major Lewis	726	1910	1712	4	J. Crossen	Penetanguishene	1912
MacAirlie the Second	2183	1911	2068	3	J. B. Dewell	Penetanguishene	1912
Mac's Favorite	2375	1910	3087	6	J. C. Dault	Penetanguishene	1912
King	195	1903	182	4	J. L. Gignac	Perkinsfield	1912
Binbrooke 2nd	3288	1911	3767	6	David Parent	Perkinsfield	1912
Parent's Gordon's Pride	708	1910	1711	6	R. Blondin	Randolph	1912
Prince	1791	1910	148	1	W. L. Ritchie	Saurin	1913
Gay Gordon	280	1910	1428	1	J. Caldwell	Shanty Bay	1912
Royal Tom	3553	1909	3552	6	G. E. Crawford	Shanty Bay	1912
Royal Mac	35	1909	366	1	D. S. Millsap	Stayner	1912
Carruehan Chief	1531	1904	1687	6	Ernest Barker	Stayner	1912
French Prince	1585	1905	363	1	Neil Bell	Stayner	1912
Banquet	1586	1905	364	1	Neil Bell	Stayner	1912
Baron Orr	1831	1901	367	4	R. Fleming	Stayner	1912
Young John A.	2437	1910	365	1	R. J. Thomson	Stayner	1912
Tony Mc.							

SIMCOE COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Montrave Sylvander	2507	1911	3068	Clyde.	3	J. A. McArthur	Stayner	
Pride of Albion	3014	1911	3554	Clyde.	3	R. & D. Crawford	Stayner	
Viscount Humphrey	3255	1910	3721	Clyde.	3	Angus Buie	Stayner	
Brown James	1803	1909	2492	Clyde.	3	L. W. Taylor	Stayner	
Sir Lachlan	76	1896	982	Clyde.	3	Robt. Armstrong	Strongville	
Silver Birch	528	1905	262	Clyde.	1	Robt. Armstrong	Strongville	1912
Tony Morgan	2027	1907	2764			H. J. Hopkins	Sturgeon Bay	
McArley II.	3487	1904	3917		6	J. T. McQuay	Sunnidale Corners	
Sir Lawson	791	1899	1830		3	J. W. Henry	Thornton	
The Nobleman	866	1903	1633	Clyde.	3	J. W. Henry	Thornton	
Royal Bob	2361	1909	3084	Clyde.	3	A. Postle & Son	Thornton	
Empire	1938	1900	266	Clyde.	1	J. Breedon	Tottenham	
Virgil	1652	1900	2602	Clyde.	3	R. M. Ellison	Tottenham	1912
Young Harmony	2343	1911	3070	Clyde.	4	E. R. Abbott	Tottenham	
Prince Carling	2498	1908	3202		6	D. F. O'Leary	Tottenham	1914
Crystal Star	3130	1912	3659	Clyde.	3	Fred. Potter	Tottenham	
Slimcoe King	3414	1911	3834	Clyde.	3	W. J. Megloughlin & Sons	Tottenham	
Krell	2147	1899	2713		6	J. F. Burke	Tottenham	
Silver King	1057	1909	858	Clyde.	1	Ira Hastings	Tottenham	1912
Heart of Oak	2387	1911	3379		4	John Cowanlock	Tottenham	1914
King Keswick	2612	1904	2317		6	H. J. Steer	Uthoff	
Lyon Stewart	1246	1898	1598	Clyde.	3	A. L. Jones	Vasey	
McKinley 2nd	2241	1899	2670	Clyde.	3	J. T. Barnhardt	Washago	
Forest King	1579	1906	1596	Clyde.	4	Jno. McWatters	Waverley	1913
Ardnahoe	312	1904	86		1	Geo. F. Elliott	Waverley	1912
The Queen's Pride	3384	1908	3782	Clyde.	6	Isaac Moses	Waverley	

STORMONT COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Halcyon	2912	1904	3468		6	R. A. Armstrong	Avonmore	
King David 2nd	3018	1905	3533		6	J. W. Shaver	Avonmore	
Victor of St. Lawrence	440	1909	855	Clyde.	1	M. M. Cook	Aultsville	1912

Buscot Euston	1058	1908	856	Shire	1	The Aultsville Syndicate	Aultsville Insp.	1912
Lieutenant MacQueen	449	1906	929	Clyde.	1	W. Crowe	Cannamore	1912
Job	2518	1909	3040	Per.	3	Samuel Fitzpatrick	Cornwall	1913
Stanley Prince 2nd	832	1902	1704	Clyde.	3	W. G. and G. M. Brown	Cornwall	1912
Young Riley	1193	1906	837	Per.	4	Godfrey Laflamme	Cornwall	1913
Hareng	3033	1907	3279	Per.	3	Walter Wood	Cornwall	1913
Dalsraith	3333	1908	2174	Clyde.	3	Hugh Leitch	Cornwall	1912
Mesmerist	3474	1897	3915	Thor.	3	Hugh Leitch	Cornwall	1912
Gay Falconer	3567	1902	3916	Hack.	3	Hugh Leitch	Cornwall	1912
Gex	1595	1906	2178	Per.	1	Cloutier Bros.	Crysler	1912
Frank MacQueen	271	1911	954	Per.	4	Jas. Sirvage	Crysler	1912
Darnley of Kelso	460	1909	930	Clyde.	1	W. and A. Paul	Crysler	1912
Young Casino	14	1910	825	Per.	4	J. P. Ferguson	Farran's Point	1912
Rob Roy II.	170	1907	830	Per.	4	W. R. Meldrum	Finch (R.R. No. 2)	1912
Young Spragg	2335	1905	2965	Per.	6	G. Norman	Gravel Hill	1914
Young Mouton	156	1906	739	Per.	4	J. J. Harrison	Monklands Station	1912
Flander's Chief	87	1908	690	Clyde.	1	J. E. Rumlons	Mille Roches	1912
Prince Albert	2890	1902	3459	Per.	6	Wm. Cooper	Mille Roches	1912
Duke of Savoy	100	1903	866	Clyde.	1	Nelson McRae	Moose Creek	1912
Evandale	391	1909	789	Hack.	1	J. R. McKae	Moose Creek	1912
Frank the Hermit	551	1906	865	Per.	4	F. Brunet	Moose Creek	1912
Lord Gregor	1802	1908	2478	Clyde.	3	Jas. Stewart	Moose Creek	1914
Fairbank	2506	1909	3058	Per.	4	Josephus Palen	Newington (R.R. No. 2)	1912
Rob Roy, Jr.	2029	1910	2766	Per.	6	J. W. Watson	Newington	1912
Dan Daly	1036	1907	840	Per.	4	C. Joynt	Newington	1912
Farmer's Fancy	1049	1904	1683	Clyde.	4	J. H. Baker	Newington	1912
Jasper	929	1905	854	Per.	4	Wm. McColl	Northfield Station	1912
Sir Richard Cartwright	2886	1903	1617	Clyde.	4	A. A. McDonald	Northfield Station	1912
Farmer's Pride	262	1907	838	Per.	4	C. Bush	Northfield Station	1912
Gladden's Pride	842	1905	1732	Clyde.	3	F. S. Cryderman	Osnabruk Centre	1912
Mink H.	2535	1910	3278	Per.	6	Jos. Gillivray	St. Andrew's	1912
Duke Junior	2809	1910	1690	Per.	6	John Ferguson	St. Albert	1912

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Inspected.
Scott Again	51	1907	253	Clyde.	1	Peter Morrison	Argyle	1912
Gay Grandeur	1308	1906	1942	Clyde.	3	F. McEachern	Argyle	1912
Royal Harry	3284	1911	3765	Clyde.	3	Farquhar McEachern	Argyle	1912
Bright Gay Prince	3183	1913	3712	Clyde.	3	C. J. Moore	Argyle	1912
Calrngorm	787	1908	1815	Clyde.	3	V. Dewell	Cameron (R.R. No. 1)	1912

VICTORIA COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Borrow Moss	3539	1898	256	Hack.	1	Robt. Staples & Son.	Bexley	1912
Brutus	2776	1902	2015	Per.	3	Stanley Bailey	Bexley	
Gay Prince	2369	1907	3000	Clyde.	3	Dunn Bros.	Bobaygeon	
Lord Rufus	2670	1902	3042	Clyde.	3	Arthur Cosh	Bobaygeon	
Prince Roy	2523	1905	3179	Clyde.	4	Chas. Pogue	Bobaygeon	1914
Igne	3229	1908	229	Per.	1	J. Humphries	Bobaygeon	1914
Silver Clink	3318	1904	3395	Clyde.	3	Leonard Dunn	Bobaygeon	
Chateaugay Boy	3524	1905	3757	Fr. Can.	3	Gerald Murphy	Bobaygeon	
Gordon Erskine	1494	1903	2108	Clyde.	1	George English	Burnt River	1913
Deputy	1783	1907	2537	Clyde.	6	W. J. Goodhand	Cameron	
Baron Flush	599	1906	429	Clyde.	1	W. W. Beggs	Cameron	1912
Golden Gloss	3769	1911	3803	Clyde.	3	C. J. Hepburn	Cameron	
Loyal Hero	770	1907	1456	Clyde.	3	M. McFadden	Cresswell	
Dan Buteman	3609	1909	3053	Clyde.	6	Sam'l Tremere	Cresswell	
Jacob	2803	1909	3328	Per.	1	J. L. Davis	Dongola	1914
Sir Ben	2152	1901	2859	Clyde.	3	E. Costello	Downeyville	
Viceversa	3419	1905	3869	Clyde.	6	J. J. Sullivan	Downeyville	
Lawrence Archer	2754	1899	224	Clyde.	1	W. E. Austin	Fenelon Falls	1912
Black Pete	576	1902	225	Clyde.	4	J. Aldons	Fenelon Falls	1912
Prince Royal	1189	1906	1375	Clyde.	1	T. J. Black	Glenarm	1913
Bonnie Baron	618	1909	1448	Clyde.	3	J. C. McFadyen & Son	Hartley	
The Favorite Knight	4	1903	1314	Clyde.	3	A. J. Southern	Head Lake	
Norland	52	1907	257	Clyde.	1	Henry Anderson	Janetville	1912
Black Knight	931	1903	1379	Clyde.	3	W. M. Doherty	Kinmount	1914
Stately City	2860	1909	3396	Clyde.	4	David Bacon	Kinmount	
Dan Flinister	3357	1898	3823	Clyde.	6	John Simpson	Kinmount	
Dunure Heather	339	1909	255	Clyde.	1	J. M. McKenzie	Kirkfield	1912
Majestic Baron	1522	1905	1157	Clyde.	1	G. W. Curtis	Lindsay	1912
Oliver Prince	1553	1908	2291	Clyde.	6	G. J. Spencley	Lindsay	
Indiana Boy	1844	1907	2554	Clyde.	6	W. F. Broad	Lindsay	
Good Timber	2614	1900	1981	Clyde.	6	Erwin Sanderson	Lindsay	
MacInnes	2614	1900	2348	Clyde.	6	Sam'l Endicott	Lindsay	
Golden Bloom	3417	1906	2390	Clyde.	4	S. Endicott	Lindsay	1913
Prince Garty	581	1909	248	Clyde.	1	T. H. Walden	Lindsay	1912
Easy Fortune	884	1910	1633	Clyde.	3	T. H. Walden	Lindsay	
Stanley Champion	955	1905	1740	Clyde.	4	Jas. Hancock	Lindsay	1914
Chalt Silver	1176	1906	249	Clyde.	1	John Brock	Lindsay	1912

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Ardmersay Duke	3121	1905	2115	Clyde.	1	J. A. Brown	Lindsay	1913
Geulln	3177	1906	250		6	Albert Ashmore	Lindsay	
Joe Patchen	3411	1911	3855		6	J. A. Isaac	Lindsay	
Freier	3543	1906	3840		6	Jas. Connolly	Lindsay	
Iena	2550	1908	1895	Per.	3	Sydney Johnston	Lochlin	
Rockfeller	2573	1899	2664		6	John Ward	Lorneville	
London	3601	1905	3408		4	J. J. Mortimer	Minden	1914
Darnley Prince	1668	1908	450	Clyde.	1	J. Hicks & J. Carew	Mount Horeb and Lindsay	1912
Harduin	2444	1907	622	Per.	3	Wm. Gunn	Norland	
MacQueen's Helr	1387	1903	228	Clyde.	1	Wm. Gunn	Norland	1912
Nevay Baron	337	1906	251	Clyde.	1	Jas. Taylor	Oakwood	1912
Merryman	562	1906	252		4	F. P. Coad	Oakwood	1912
Muckle Wilkes	2160	1908	2890		6	Eli. Dancy	Omece	
Stringency	2381	1906	2944		3	T. H. McQuade (agent)	Omece	
Canada Southern	2429	1906	3137	Thor.	6	L. Wilson	Omece	1912
Royal Jester	544	1904	431	Clyde.	1	W. Kearns	Omece	1912
Ivy General	561	1900	222	Shire	1	J. Jacobs & T. G. Calvert	Omece	1912
Terrington Bellerophon Jr.	935	1910	1649		6	R. H. Stinson	Omece	
Sir Gregor	1345	1905	727	Clyde.	3	Sam'l Fee	Omece	
MacQueen's Crest	2051	1905	1941	Clyde.	3	N. Perrin	Powles Corners	
Mahratta	1450	1907	2218	Clyde.	3	J. W. Johnston	Powles Corners	
Superior Hal	1968	1904	2843		6	F. McNeil & J. J. Kelly	Feneion Falls (R.R. No. 3)	
Baron Thomas	2449	1908	3146	Clyde.	1	George English	Union Creek	1914
Baron McGregor 2nd	833	1910	1709	Clyde.	3	Jos. Nugent	Woodville	

WATERLOO COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
New Finish	2097	1900	1395	Hack.	3	W. & S. Oliver	Ayr	
Royal Marquis	880	1909	1678	Clyde.	3	J. Gldner	Berlin	
Invetere	1073	1908	348	Per.	1	J. Shantz & G. Bock	Berlin & New Dundee	1912
Happeur	350	1907	331	Per.	1	Samuel Frubacker	Berlin	1912
Royal Marquis	375	1908	516	Clyde.	1	B. D. Turnbull	Branchton	1912
Fife Baron	681	1906	154	Clyde.	1	Geo. Eby	Breslau	1912
Heart of Oak	1910	1908	2966	Shire	3	A. Hergot	Breslau (R.R. No. 2)	
Royal Sovereign	3557	1900	3701		6	Allen Becker	Breslau	
Charming Moncreif	3593	1910	349		4	Henry Dedels	Breslau	1912
Highland Chief	2646	1900	281		4	Milton Boettinger	Bridgeport	1912
Barron Rozelle	1602	1911	2579	Clyde.	3	Hastings Bros.	Crosshill	
Meteor	1080	1906	118	Clyde.	1	J. W. Miller	Elmira	1912

WATERLOO COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form (Cert.)	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Royal Dragoon	3141	1911	1264	Clyde.	1	J. W. Miller	Elmira	1912
Dunure City	1079	1910	121	Clyde.	1	P. R. Musser	Elmira	1912
Nello	2554	1907	119		4	Wm. Steuernagel	Elmira	1912
Knight of Glamis 2nd	5	1908	765	Clyde.	3	J. B. Snyder	Floradale	
Earl Elgin	3067	1912	3609	Clyde.	3	J. B. Snyder	Floradale	
Baron Acme	2103	1904	2907	Clyde.	3	G. B. Ford	Galt	
Moncreiffe Prince	2637	1910	2928	Clyde.	3	G. B. Ford	Galt	
Ormy	2526	1905	1093	Clyde.	6	W. D. Cowan	Galt	
Mosgrazia	2689	1903	518		4	Miss K. L. Wilks	Galt	1912
Jim Todd	3564	1907	3953		6	Miss K. L. Wilks	Galt	
Oro Wilks	3563	1890	3951		6	Miss K. L. Wilks	Galt	
Earl of Sanubar	61	1907	1091	Clyde.	3	D. S. Ferguson	Galt	
Day Dream	1273	1910	2075	Clyde.	3	Wm. Elliott	Galt	
Swinburne	3066	1909	3433	Clyde.	1	Geo. Forwell	Hawkesville	1914
King's Purser	497	1907	1391	Clyde.	1	Albert Heipel	Heidelberg	1914
Knight of Fairview	2473	1910	2742	Clyde.	1	J. & J. Eisenmenger	Linwood	1914
Lord Glamis	2661	1909	2016	Clyde.	3	Johm Schneider	Linwood	
Hindsward Crest	1064	1910	634	Clyde.	1	W. J. Beggs & Son	Linwood	1912
Baron Rozelle	3257	1910	3742	Clyde.	3	S. J. Miller	Linwood	
Ali	2388	1905	526		4	G. Bock & J. Shantz	New Dundee	1912
General Black	2648	1902	347	Clyde.	4	Jos. Gruelick	New Dundee	1912
King Maker	2354	1909	3091		3	J. Hoffman	New Hamburg	
Casino	1071	1906	354	Per.	1	Jacob Steinman	New Hamburg	1912
Joulr	1072	1909	353	Per.	1	Jacob Steinman	New Hamburg	1912
Phillop	3024	1910	3418	Per.	1	Jacob Steinman	New Hamburg	1914
Palatus	3025	1910	3419	Per.	4	Jacob Steinman	New Hamburg	1914
Peace Maker	3120	1912	3643	Per.	3	Jacob Steinman	New Hamburg	
Proof	2093	1899	2762		6	Robert Hyde	New Hamburg (R.R. 3)	
King Kenzie	3592	1902	3519		6	Louis Ruthig	New Hamburg	1912
Oro Sphinx	3591	1909	271		4	Michael Kreh	New Hamburg	
Royal Gregor	1589	1904	1729	Clyde.	3	Mrs. E. Schmidt	Phillinsburg	1912
Golden Bar	380	1906	552	Clyde.	1	J. S. Meyer	St. Clements	1912
Favourite's Heir	322	1901	162	Clyde.	1	J. S. Meyer	St. Clements	1912
Gray Hawk	1164	1900	1509	Per.	1	N. Martin	St. Jacobs	1913
French Victor	1186	1809	1508	Per.	4	N. Martin	St. Jacobs	1913
Strathcona	1217	1910	2084		6	A. M. Martin	St. Jacobs	
Coateswood	627	1905	749	St. Br.	3	Jos. Wideman	St. Jacobs	

Lord Myrton	852	1910	1748	Clyde.	3	Jas. O'Gram	Wallenstein	1914
Texas Pirate	2031	1896	2784	Clyde.	3	J. H. Angel	Waterloo	1914
MacQueen of Wellesley	1438	1906	2276	Clyde.	6	L. L. Martin	Waterloo	1914
King	3058	1909	3601		6	D. Boblender	Waterloo	1914
Sphinx Medium	3277	1893	3771		4	J. R. Kaufmann	Waterloo	1914
Pure Gold	3326	1901	3360		6	Herbert Oakes	Waterloo	1914
The MacQueen	1439	1910	2275	Clyde.	3	Adam Helpel	Wellesley	1914
Lord Walter	3574	1897	2255	Clyde.	4	J. G. Tinney	West Montrose	1914
Prince Victor	1620	1902	1771	Clyde.	3	John Sherriffs	Winterbourne	1912
Brown Ivy	112	1910	120		4	W. A. Sherriffs	Winterbourne	1912

WELLAND COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd
Bacchus, Jr.	1154	1910	1452	Bel.	1	W. C. Houck	Black Creek	1914
Vizir de Peteguem	2764	1909	3293	Bel.	1	Harvey Chambers	Chantler	1914
Proud Victor	3145	1910	3557	Clyde.	3	Harvey Chambers	Chantler	1914
Black Monarch	135	1909	759		4	Harvey Chambers	Chantler	1912
Dominion King	269	1909	909		4	Myer Bros.	Chippawa	1912
Can't Be Beaten	1012	1908	1425	Shire	4	B. D. Cosby	Dunnville	1912
Tuttlebrook, Esquire	569	1909	503	Per.	1	Charles Patton	Dunnville	1914
Gaither	2045	1906	1524	Clyde.	3	R. E. Kells	Fenwick	1912
Scotland's Chief	3143	1902	2774		3	R. E. Kells	Fenwick	1912
Voltaire 2nd	30	1901	1306		6	H. Stritzinger	Fenwick	1912
King Stanton	169	1901	1095		6	H. H. Fry	Fenwick	1912
Billy Direct	3108	1907	3567		6	Harry Brown	Fonthill	1912
Rothbart, Jr.	101	1899	1329		6	A. Sider	Forks Road	1912
Panache	3518	1902	889	St. Br.	4	I. W. Bearss	Humberstone	1912
Lord Direct	1344	1901	814	Clyde.	2	J. P. Coan	Niagara Falls	1912
Niagara Chief	3150	1910	3678		3	Hugh Mitchell	Niagara Falls	1914
Prince McDonald	3476	1903	3367	Shire	4	W. A. N. West & Son	North Pelham	1914
Duke of Connaught	1592	1909	2010	Shire	1	C. Cosby	Pelham Union	1914
Cardinal Holdenby	444	1909	890	Bel.	1	M. W. Sexsmith	Ridgeway	1912
Clairon de Queuemont	479	1908	731		3	F. M. Sherk	Ridgeway	1912
Stebr, Jr.	2798	1909	3195		6	Chester Johnston	Ridgeway	1912
Stebr	3068	1905	1343		6	Jacob Willick, Sr.	Snyder	1912
Ryshawk, Jr.	1343	1900	910	Per.	4	J. F. House & Son	Stevensville	1912
Javelot	2878	1909	3452		3	Stevensville Horse Syn.	Stevensville	1914
Chimes Echo, Jr.	3164	1910	3690		6	Busch Bros.	Stevensville	1914
Leland Sensation	152	1905	684		4	Frank Schler, J. & H. Ruch Co.	Stevensville	1912
Star Walks	3447	1910	3374		4	E. E. Fortner	Stevensville	1914
Flawhard, Junior	3223	1900	3636		6	Walter Stayzer	Welland	1914

WELLINGTON COUNTY.

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Blood Royal	797	1901	1824	Clyde.	3	R. McConnell	Alma	
Duke John	1474	1910	2357	Clyde.	3	Smith Bros.	Alma	
Clan Ronald	1475	1905	2358	Clyde.	3	Smith Bros.	Alma	
Royal Ascot	2188	1905	122	Clyde.	1	J. A. Aitchison	Ariss	1912
Master Favourite	1142	1903	127	Clyde.	1	J. A. Aitchison	Ariss	1912
Charming's Pride	318	1903	129	Clyde.	1	R. Dickieson & Son	Ariss	1912
Ariss MacMurehie	679	1910	125	Clyde.	1	John Ross	Ariss (R.R. No. 1)	1912
Walter Scott	2579	1909	123	Clyde.	1	John Ross	Ariss (R.R. No. 1)	1912
Adjutant	1456	1910	2201	Clyde.	3	Bailey Bros.	Ariss	1912
Rupin	3225	1903	3521	Per.	3	T. & W. J. Berry	Ariss	
Glenturk	859	1905	1618	Clyde.	3	G. W. Arnold	Arthur	
Cyllene	1286	1907	1997	Clyde.	3	G. W. Arnold	Arthur	
Montrave Ronald	1432	1898	2092	Clyde.	3	W. J. Church	Arthur	
Prince Orla	1886	1900	2093	Clyde.	3	W. J. Church	Arthur	
Wax Candle	2261	1900	1361	Thor.	3	H. H. Darroch	Arthur	
Prince Purcell Jr.	2741	1906	2572		6	Michael Heffernan	Arthur	
Sir John 2nd	2742	1910	2573		6	Michael Heffernan	Arthur	
Rutland Hero 3rd	2744	1901	2563	Shire	3	Michael Heffernan	Arthur	
Montrave Sensation	1911	1910	2238	Clyde.	3	N. C. McDermott	Arthur	
Baron Buchanan	3226	1904	3673	Clyde.	3	C. B. Gibson	Arthur	
Senator Mitnell Jr.	1003	1910	1609	Clyde.	6	S. H. Lindsay	Arthur	
Little Billy	1208	1908	2157		6	F. Near	Ballinafad	
Lynal	2273	1899	536		4	A. Esson	Ballinafad	
All in All	1515	1908	535	Clyde.	1	Henry Sargent	Belwood	1912
Lord Kimberley	2893	1904	3416	Clyde.	1	Richard McLelland	Belwood	1912
Flower Prince	2905	1911	3465	Clyde.	1	J. N. Thompson	Belwood	1914
Baron Onslow	2094	1907	2170	Clyde.	1	T. Connolly	Belwood	
Glenview Boy	2759	1907	469	Clyde.	1	Jacob Maurer	Belwood	1913
Hlavatha	1788	1907	470	Clyde.	1	Jas. McEwan	Clifford	1912
George's Favourite	3135	1912	3580	Clyde.	1	Louis Wolfe	Clifford	1912
Frank Harmony	3530	1906	3937	Clyde.	6	Thos. Gibson	Conn.	
Scottish Yeoman	1825	1908	1862	Clyde.	3	A. G. Darroch	Cotswold	
Scotland's Summit	1458	1907	2146	Clyde.	3	Jas. Rennie	Drayton	
Cicero	1797	1904	2147	Clyde.	3	Jas. Rennie	Drayton	
Lord Laurie	3308	1909	3749	Clyde.	3	J. H. Bolender	Drayton	
Junot	3358	1909	3824	Clyde.	6	Stricker, McIsaac & Ritch	Drayton	
Glassford Laird	767	1907	1449	Clyde.	3	J. F. Husband	Eden Mills	

Brookfield Laddle	1465	1906	2205	Hack	3	J. F. Husband	Eden Mills	1914
Elmoore	1978	1910	2564	Per.	3	H. S. Leslie & Brother	Eden Mills	
Dunure Gartly	97	1908	704	Clyde.	3	David Jones	Elora	
Prince of Wellington	2840	1909	3350	Clyde.	1	F. J. Robinson	Elora	
Sir Baron	3582	1909	3958	Clyde.	3	Alex. Crawford	Elora	
Guthrie	3400	1911	3861	Clyde.	3	G. A. Wallace	Elora (R.R. No. 2)	
Alnared	730	1908	1694	St. Br.	3	A. C. McMillen	Erin	
Young Blooming Heather	1731	1902	2460		6	R. E. Overland	Erin	
Moncrieff Romeo	2075	1911	2745	Clyde.	3	G. D. Fletcher	Erin	
Norman	2950	1905	3334		4	Wm. Pearson	Erin	1914
Royal Scot	3438	1899	3891	Clyde.	3	G. A. Smith	Erin	
Montrave Max	3168	1910	2489	Clyde.	3	John Weatherston	Everton	
Montrave Magnus	1724	1902	2488	Clyde.	3	J. A. Milne	Fergus	
Dandy Prince	811	1908	1858	Clyde.	3	R. C. Rogerson	Fergus	
Lord Hugo	1725	1908	2487		6	J. A. Milne	Fergus	
Willie Todd	3163	1911	3686		6	A. Macfadzean	Fergus	
Prince's Model	3155	1898	3687	Clyde.	3	Lewis Sargent	Fergus	
King's Justice	3140	1910	537	Clyde.	3	Peter Davidson & Sons	Elora (R.R. No. 2)	1912
Haussman	3230	1907	3684	Per.	3	T. B. Broadfoot	Fergus	
Orla's Boy	3378	1911	3685	Clyde.	3	R. C. Rogerson	Fergus	
Prince of Avon	2529	1902	1759	Clyde.	3	A. M. Martin	Floradale	
Holloway	2788	1899	1336	Clyde.	3	Daniel McKechnie	Georgetown (R.R. No. 1)	1914
Roy Wilkes	293	1905	1377		6	Wm. Dechert	Glenallen	
King's Scott	2740	1908	124	Clyde.	1	H. & J. Fleet	Glenallen	1912
Gamy Staunton	3242	1907	2422		4	Wm. Fleet	Glenallen	1914
Bobby Gold	3241	1909	2423		4	Wm. Fleet	Glenallen	1914
Royal Prince	1877	1900	2408		4	H. Devlin & Sons	Glenallen	1913
Strathview Prince	2678	1905	2389		1	H. Devlin & Sons	Guelph	1913
Ronnie Hal	1961	1907	2667	Clyde.	6	E. S. Baker	Guelph	1913
King's Seal	2762	1903	2405		1	R. Ballagh & Son	Guelph	1913
Warwick Model	2773	1902	2407	Hack.	1	R. Ballagh & Son	Guelph	1913
Elator	2774	1896	2406	Clyde.	1	R. Ballagh & Son	Guelph	1913
Baron's Charm	90	1903	683	Clyde.	1	R. Ballagh & Son	Guelph	1912
Prince Gold Link	2770	1908	130	Clyde.	1	G. & A. Selfried	Guelph (R.R. No. 7)	1912
Pride of Meadowbrook	2934	1912	3461	Clyde.	3	Richard Dickinson & Son	Guelph	1914
Bright Gem	825	1908	1909	Clyde.	1	A. M. McCannel	Guelph	
Warwick Hero	3127	1908	3676	Hack.	3	A. M. McCannel	Guelph	1914
Marplot	3496	1898	2698		6	A. F. Tyson	Guelph	
Grosbec	2739	1906	346	Per.	1	J. D. Gale	Guelph	1912
Lord Lamont	1837	1907	1984	Clyde.	3	Thos. Harrison & Sons	Harriston	
Hanoi	1840	1907	2272	Per.	3	Thos. Harrison & Sons	Harriston	
Inceste	3175	1908	2425	Per.	3	W. S. Redpath	Harriston	
Ornamental	642	1900	467	Clyde.	1	Jas. Richardson	Harriston	1912

WELLINGTON COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Baron Gartyl	83	1900	549	Clyde.	1	D. McKinnon & Sons	Hillsburg	1912
Dunure Chieftain	750	1909	550	Clyde.	1	R. Overland	Orton (R.R. No. 3)	1912
Irmak	2386	1908	2922	Per.	3	J. Carmichael & R. Davis	Hillsburg	
Image	3287	1908	2923	Per.	3	J. Carmichael & R. Davis	Hillsburg	
Bob Flemington	3220	1905	2179	Clyde.	3	Geo. Berry	Hillsburg	
Pearless	425	1898	745	Clyde.	1	M. J. McGillicuddy	Kenilworth	1912
Sir John, Jr.	1703	1902	2565		6	Thos. Flahiff	Kenilworth	
Blagdon Echo	3611	1905	2662		3	Wm. McLelland	Living Springs	
The Charmer	2142	1902	2466	Clyde.	3	The Moorefield Clyde Co.	Moorefield	
Colembert	2850	1902	956		4	Clark & Kennedy	Moorefield	
Lord Kinross	382	1904	501	Clyde.	1	Peter Beaver	Morrison	1912
Bessboro Freeman	446	1907	912	Clyde.	1	S. H. Moore	Mount Forest	1912
King Marcellus	2377	1909	914	Clyde.	1	S. H. Moore	Mount Forest	1912
Sign of Riches	790	1898	1817	Clyde.	3	J. G. Moore	Mount Forest	1912
Lord Mcraith	800	1908	1818	Clyde.	3	J. G. Moore	Mount Forest	
Trojan	658	1909	1464	Clyde.	3	F. Rusnell	Mount Forest	
Ildebert	2193	1908	2841	Per.	1	John H. Iles	Mount Forest	1914
Scotland's Peor	2213	1905	913	Clyde.	1	Colin Ray	Mount Forest	1912
Scott	2264	1909	3014		6	Jos. Williamson	Mount Forest	
Birdsall King	2491	1904	3184	Shire.	3	John Bilton	Mount Forest	
Charlie Gilbert	1171	1904	548	Thor.	1	A. E. Currie (Agent)	Osprings	1912
Boston Hambletonian	1007	1908	1629		6	Wm. Usherwood	Osprings	
Integrity	2218	1909	2949	Clyde.	3	R. Bender	Gowanstown	
Brant Boy Jr.	2592	1910	3004		3	D. H. Welsh	Palmerston	
George 2nd	3644	1902	752		4	Dan. Williams	Palmerston (R.R. No. 3)	1914
Bianca Pride	2360	1905	2974	Clyde.	3	Wm. Moore	Palmerston	
Admiral	606	1905	500	Shire.	1	J. D. Weatherston	Puslinch	1912
Prince Fragrant 2nd	2462	1911	3165		4	David Touriss	Riverbank	1914
Baron Knight	1664	1909	2520	Clyde.	1	John Sockett	Rockwood	1914
Ballie Boy	612	1910	683	Clyde.	1	James Paton	Rockwood (R.R. No. 2)	1912
Cranberrie Model	3107	1910	3581	Clyde.	3	J. J. Hill	Rockwood	1912
Michael Graton	3525	1907	498	St. Br.	1	M. P. Barry	Rockwood	1912
Young Lapidiste	641	1902	461		4	R. Talbot	Rockwood (R.R. No. 1)	1912
Intro	2334	1908	2994	Per.	1	W. H. Rathwell	Wagram	1914
Hector	761	1899	1424	Clyde.	3	Adam Bros.	Wallenstein	1912
Flying Sid	2297	1897	3010		6	Fred. Jackson	Wallenstein	1914
Baron Browning	2151	1910	2854	Clyde.	3	Robt. Stewart	Wallenstein	

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Gladiator	1815	1901	278		4	D. A. House	Alberton	1912
Tuskan Hal	937	1901	1663		6	R. Horning	Alberton	
Luky	2332	1909	512	St. Br.	1	Hanley & Lebarr	Ancaster	1912
Silver King	2917	1910	3312	Hack.	4	A. J. Francis	Ancaster (R.R. No. 2)	1914
Robert Burns	2040	1907	2826		4	W. Ward	Bartonville	1914
Sandy	1708	1902	2581		6	L. Taylor	Bartonville	
Karrare	1476	1910	2360	Per.	3	Jos. Hutty	Binbrook	
Alchemilst	889	1908	1502	Clyde.	3	Jos. Hutty	Binbrook	
Royal Cadet	1490	1909	1247	Clyde.	1	Emerson Johnson	Binbrook	1912
Wilkesbrook	2608	1901	1300		6	Benjamin Martin	Binbrook	
Scottish Archer 2nd	2747	1902	1485	Clyde.	1	Alex. Donaldson	Binbrook	1913
Peter's Best	179	1901	694		6	Peter Miller	Binbrook	
King Everhi	279	1905	1772	Clyde.	1	I. Marth	Binbrook	1914
The Squire	462	1902	967	Clyde.	1	E. Johnson	Binbrook	1912
Hal O.	296	1904	1383		4	W. J. Johnson	Binbrook	1913
Vidocq	944	1910	1701		6	Burdge Gunby	Campbellville (R.R. No. 2)	
Young Rival	155	1899	740		6	B. Hearn	Carlisle	
Adamston Nuggett	2575	1905	1801		6	Bennett Bros.	Carlisle	
Royal Donald	475	1905	1109	Clyde.	1	J. B. Calder	Carlisle	1913
Strathmore's Choice	2073	1904	2729		3	M. Mannen	Copetown	
Royal Prince	1688	1910	2051	Clyde.	3	Hiram Dymont	Dundas	
Dominion Bay	1920	1899	1728	St. Br.	3	Geo. Bleckell	Dundas	
Brahmin	2304	1910	2986	Clyde.	3	D. C. Stewart	Dundas	
Prince Ascot	342	1906	279	Clyde.	1	W. Woodley & Sons	Dundas	1912
Peerless Ascot	2867	1911	3257	Clyde.	1	Wm. Woodley	Dundas	1914
Scottish Boy	560	1906	1403	Clyde.	3	P. Lyon	Dundas (R.R. No. 2)	
Meance III	936	1908	1660		6	R. L. Purnall	Freeton	
Farmer	1700	1909	2533	Clyde.	3	John Young	Glanford Station	
Brilliant	995	1906	1583		4	J. Smith	Glanford Station	1913
Foxholes Swell	3021	1897	3566		6	E. & G. Gillan	Glanford Station	
Karlos	3225	1910	3618	Per.	3	T. W. Smith	Glanford Station	
Prince Calnbrogie	864	1902	1628	Clyde.	3	Allan Baker	Greensville	
Frank McGregor	295	1898	1382		6	W. G. Shepherd	Hamilton	1912
Mooredale Duke	362	1903	411	Hack.	1	W. H. Nichols	Hamilton	1912
Quebec Boy	611	1903	412	Fr. Can.	6	W. O. Sealy	Hamilton	
Jack White	1347	1901	2142		4	F. R. Field	Hamilton	
King Edward	1373	1904	1387		6	J. H. Lanfoot	Hamilton	1913
Bay Star McKinney	799	1909	1601		6	W. E. Baker & J. Sloat	Hamilton and Fenwick	

WENTWORTH COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
C. The Limit	2865	1904	3326	St. Br.	3	J. L. Young	Hamilton	
Matchless	2916	1900	3475		6	L. Geisel	Hamilton	
Ontario Chief	1068	1909	408	Shire	1	W. R. Pearson	Hamilton	1912
Harviestoun Fanatic	720	1909	1195	Hack	1	G. & R. S. Allan	Hamilton	1912
Royal Rex	3343	1908	3813		6	Field Bros.	Hamilton	
The Star Patchen	651	1903	736	St. Br.	3	W. Smith	Hannon (R.R. No. 2)	
Lord Ryckman	2843	1910	3414	St. Br.	3	W. Smith	Hannon (R.R. No. 2)	
Judge Hal	3554	1908	3820		6	W. W. Brigham	Hannon	
Knight of Barglass	75	1908	972	Clyde	1	G. W. Saunders	Jerseyville	1912
Inferral	1926	1905	1437	Per.	3	T. W. Smith	Nebo	
Oro Ree	2783	1901	1291	St. Br.	3	F. G. Green	Stoney Creek	
Black Prince	1852	1900	2453		6	Alex. Arnold	Troy	
Young Marksman	3523	1912	3932		6	Thos. Nicol	Troy (R.R. No. 1)	
Kinpurnie	495	1905	1171	Clyde	1	Fred. Moore	Tyneside	1912
Fred. Allerton	496	1910	1432	St. Br.	3	Fred. Moore	Tyneside	
Vance	2121	1906	2776		6	G. E. Barr	Vinemount	
Kanak	2918	1910	3422	Per.	1	A. J. Kenyon	Vinemount	1914
Napoleon	2288	1901	3020		6	J. A. Duncan	Waterdown	
Golden Acre, Jr	2564	1907	3237		6	Thos. Mannen	Welf	
Nemo	1733	1897	2458		6	W. F. Lawrence	Westover	
British Picador	281	1897	1043		4	M. C. Mann	Westover	1912
Kakatoes	3072	1910	3624	Per.	3	J. T. Gillies	Woodburn	

YORK COUNTY.

Name of Horse.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Lord Goshen	3009	1905	3511	St. Br.	3	Patterson Bros.	Agincourt	
Laird O'Ken	2260	1911	2985	Clyde	3	Patterson Bros.	Agincourt	
Dunure Hallmark	2914	1911	3484	Clyde	3	Robert Cox	Amber	
Gay Sprig	539	1904	1495	Clyde	3	Geo. Cutting	Aurora	
Golden Bow	374	1907	1857		6	Geo. Rank	Aurora	
Grandview Baron	2842	1910	3365	Clyde	1	Mair Bros.	Aurora	1914
Rose Victor	212	1909	1202	Clyde	1	Graham, Renfrew & Co.	Bedford Park	1912
The Royal MacQueen	3015	1904	3556	Clyde	3	John Sewell	Box Grove	

3494	1907	3920	6	Thos. McCreight	Box Grove	1912
1907	1963	1963	3	F. H. Quantz	Cashel	1912
1298	1901	944	4	H. C. Ressor	Cedar Grove	1914
1890	1901	2701	1	J. G. Mason	Coleraine	1914
1881	1911	3663	3	Allan Murray	Danforth	1912
3112	1911	3664	3	G. H. & D. Whitmore	Edgely	1912
3113	1911	1234	1	Patterson Bros.	East Toronto	1912
717	1901	2576	3	Bert. Glass	Elgin Mills	1912
2621	1905	2540	3	Jos. Hood	Elgin Mills	1912
1898	1906	2891	3	Cameron & Co.	Etoibicoke	1912
2676	1900	735	3	C. Cameron & Co.	Etoibicoke	1912
142	1906	1564	3	D. Huson	Etoibicoke	1912
910	1905	2937	6	W. J. Howard & Sons	Fairbank	1912
2219	1899	1197	1	W. J. Howard & Sons	Fairbank	1912
490	1906	955	1	W. J. Howard & Sons	Fairbank	1914
535	1910	3363	1	M. E. Draper	Gormley	1912
3008	1910	2730	6	W. T. Brander & Son	Hagerman's Corners	1912
2262	1900	945	1	John Gardhouse & Sons	Highfield	1912
220	1910	3667	3	John Gardhouse & Sons	Highfield	1912
3123	1912	878	1	Edgar Powell	Holt	1912
1634	1907	3635	3	Robert Livingston	Humber	1912
3148	1911	2931	6	Lewis Mount	Kettleby	1912
3440	1904	2069	6	John Love	King (R.R. No. 2)	1912
1231	1905	3129	6	W. G. Wells & Son	King (R.R. No. 3)	1912
2405	1908	1824	3	A. Devins	Kleinburg	1912
802	1908	443	4	The Kleinburg Stock Co.	Kleinburg	1912
1200	1900	445	4	W. H. O'Dell	Kleinburg	1912
1346	1901	1308	3	F. B. McClure	King	1912
1813	1901	3698	3	F. B. Colton	Lambton Mills	1912
3244	1911	3927	6	O'Brien & Ireland	Laskay	1912
3510	1909	159	1	Alfred Gordon	Laskay	1912
1947	1908	2461	6	Edward Elmer	Lloydtown	1912
1730	1900	3267	6	John Bell	Lloydtown	1912
2683	1905	900	1	W. Potter	Lloydtown	1912
346	1908	3854	1	John Laurie	Malvern	1912
1054	1894	2318	6	G. H. Schofts	Markham	1912
3390	1912	1224	1	T. H. Hassard	Markham	1912
1561	1895	1194	1	T. H. Hassard	Markham	1912
712	1908	1251	1	T. H. Hassard	Markham	1912
722	1904	1196	1	T. H. Hassard	Markham	1912
723	1909	897	3	T. H. Hassard	Markham	1912
3390	1912	3577	3	T. H. Hassard	Markham	1912
1739	1901	3002	3	T. H. Hassard	Markham	1912
1745	1909	3578	3	T. H. Hassard	Markham	1912
1745	1909	3577	3	T. H. Hassard	Markham	1912
3002	1911	3578	3	T. H. Hassard	Markham	1912
3003	1903	3578	3	T. H. Hassard	Markham	1912

YORK COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Liquide	3004	1911	3579	Per.	3	T. H. Hassard	Markham	
Lupin	3063	1911	3625	Per.	3	T. H. Hassard	Markham	
Irving	3064	1908	3626	Per.	3	T. H. Hassard	Markham	
Laird	3065	1911	3627	Per.	3	T. H. Hassard	Markham	
Craigie Buchlyvie	3294	1909	451	Clyde.	3	T. H. Hassard	Markham	
Cattonco	1768	1909	2387	Clyde.	1	Brownsberger Bros.	Markham	1914
Cairndale	1360	1903	943	Clyde.	1	Jas. Torrance	Markham	1912
Feudal Chief	2967	1910	940	Clyde.	1	Jas. Torrance	Markham	1912
Abdullah	2968	1910	3432	Clyde.	1	Jas. Torrance	Markham	1914
Fronzac	2969	1905	3434	Fr. Ch.	1	Jas. Torrance	Markham	1914
Sir Sylvester	3528	1908	3936	Clyde.	3	Jas. Torrance	Markham	
Earon Smith	698	1904	949	Clyde.	1	R. Canning	Milliken	1912
Earl McNair	2971	1911	946	Clyde.	1	Robt. Canning	Milliken	1912
Netherby Hero	3324	1912	3804	Clyde.	3	R. H. Spofford	Mongolia	
Dymond	2565	1909	2165	Clyde.	4	Robt. Davis	Mount Albert	1913
Bonnie Solway	2939	1911	3483	Clyde.	3	W. J. Oldham	Mount Albert	
Louse Bridge Champlon	593	1906	444	Shire	1	Amos Agar	Nashville	1912
Lord Minto	594	1897	1575	Shire	6	Amos Agar	Nashville	
Champion Junior	3393	1911	3838	Shire	3	J. H. Kellam	Nashville	
Macounce	2713	1906	2590	St. Br.	3	Gilford Mann	Newmarket	
Radium	534	1905	951	Clyde.	1	Brodie & Fisher	Newmarket	1912
Royal City	619	1908	1720	Clyde.	3	F. O. R. Simpson	Newmarket	
Bouncing Geordie	873	1909	1646	Clyde.	3	E. Randall	Newmarket	
Harley	2901	1902	898	Per.	1	Walter Randall	Queensville	1912
Baron Alton	3118	1911	3622	Clyde.	3	L. Pipher	Newmarket	
Captain Bryson	3119	1900	904	Clyde.	4	L. Pipher	Newmarket	1912
Benefactor	3367	1911	3830	Clyde.	3	Edgar Dennis	Newmarket	
Brandy	3621	1908	3832	Clyde.	6	Edgar Dennis	Newmarket	
Oro Boy	3465	1908	514	St. Br.	1	J. E. Walker	Newmarket	1912
Giensman	3508	1905	903	Clyde.	6	G. F. Soules	Newmarket	
Newby Prince	2923	1911	3438	Clyde.	1	G. B. Elliott	Newtonbrook	1914
Frenchy	3552	1908	3839	Clyde.	6	J. Casselman	Nobleton	
King William	3561	1900	3964	Clyde.	6	Alfred Westbrook	Nobleton	
Nesbunt MacQueen	782	1906	1498	Clyde.	3	W. J. Hudgins	Oakridges	
Duke of York	888	1902	1500	Clyde.	3	W. J. Hudgins	Oakridges	
Earlmont	1825	1905	2110	Clyde.	6	Jas. Hillis	Oakridges	
Baron Benedict	1258	1908	2009	Clyde.	3	W. J. Kay	Pefferlaw	
Star of Peel	3371	1904	3841	Clyde.	6	Jas. Sloan	Purpleville	

Prince	1448	1910	2227	Clyde.	3	Alfred Lehman	Pine Orchard	1912
Angelo	1842	1908	635	Clyde.	1	J. A. Boag & Son	Queensville	1914
Baron Ian	2921	1907	3436	Clyde.	1	J. A. Boag & Son	Queensville	1914
Clarion	2922	1910	3437	Clyde.	1	J. A. Boag & Son	Queensville	1914
Ecureuil	1150	1904	1957	Per.	1	W. G. Hill	Queensville	1912
Lyon	1152	1909	1956	Per.	3	W. G. Hill	Queensville	1912
Golden Eagle	1459	1909	899	Clyde.	4	A. J. Smith	Queensville	1912
Gallant Kyle	1632	1906	642	Clyde.	1	Henry Smith	Ravenshoe	1912
Prince Druid	1887	1903	2658	Clyde.	3	R. Michael	Richmond Hill	1912
Toward Chief	2795	1908	3307	Clyde.	3	Daniel Steel	Richmond Hill	1912
Lambton	2845	1911	3400	Clyde.	3	John Fisher	Ringwood	1912
Sir Leonard	532	1908	947	Clyde.	1	John Fisher	Ringwood	1912
Prince	1517	1909	2341	Per.	3	Fred. Vivian	Scarboro Junction	1912
Baron Currie	608	1902	715	Clyde.	1	Scarboro Jct. Clyde Horse Breeders' Association	Scarboro	1912
Sir Walter	967	1906	1836	Clyde.	6	Munshaw Bros.	Schomberg	1912
Drumallan	1397	1909	1238	Clyde.	1	Jas. Leonard	Schomberg	1912
Royal Highness	3562	1898	3259	Clyde.	6	M. L. Pegg	Sharon	1912
Young Celtic	3571	1912	3952	Clyde.	3	J. W. Pinder	Sharon	1912
Lord Tinto	1141	1898	2109	Clyde.	1	J. McConnachi	Stouffville	1913
Ballard Jr.	1210	1899	2128	Clyde.	4	Peter Wideman	Stouffville	1914
Government	406	1905	641	Shire	1	D. R. York	Sutton West	1912
Royal Rysdyk	1577	1903	641	Shire	4	Chas. Park	Sutton West	1912
Furioso	1560	1905	2345	Clyde.	6	Chas. Park	Sutton West	1912
Homestake King	3258	1911	3748	Clyde.	3	J. D. HamiMon	Sutton West	1912
Sir Leopold	1908	1901	2307	Clyde.	3	J. S. Johnston	Sutton West	1912
Provost Boy	821	1910	1904	Clyde.	3	T. H. Legge	Temperanceville	1912
Lord Morven	1349	1908	1903	Clyde.	3	T. H. Legge	Temperanceville	1912
Fyyle's Heir	853	1909	1753	Clyde.	3	R. Harman	Temperanceville	1912
Cornion Gay Lad	3022	1910	3588	Clyde.	3	T. H. Legge	Temperanceville	1912
Thorncliffe Benedict	3412	1908	2912	Clyde.	1	Robt. Davies	Tadmorden	1913
Proud Boy of Todmorden	3291	1910	2913	Clyde.	1	Robt. Davies	Tadmorden	1913
Nealon	3455	1903	3777	Thor.	3	Robt. Davies	Tadmorden	1913
Judge Parker	3453	1902	2916	St. Br.	1	Robt. Davies	Tadmorden	1913
Jim Parker	3454	1909	3776	St. Br.	3	Robt. Davies	Tadmorden	1913
Orme Shore	3545	1901	2914	Thor.	1	Robt. Davies	Tadmorden	1913
Burgle Favorite	809	1909	1769	Clyde.	3	I. Williamson	Tadmorden	1913
John Ward	3097	1903	3655	St. Br.	3	T. A. Crowe	Tadmorden	1913
Little Briton	3356	1909	3826	Hack.	2	R. J. Fleming	Tadmorden	1913
Selwik	598	1906	492	Thor.	1	Jas. McBurney	Tadmorden	1913
Jupiter	3436	1905	3788	Per.	3	Wm. Cockburn	Tadmorden	1913
Billeneer	3627	1904	3977	Thor.	3	J. W. Barbour	Tadmorden	1913
Kapanga Horse	3628	1891	3976	Thor.	3	J. W. Barbour	Tadmorden	1913
Foremost	1120	1910	1240	Clyde.	1	Graham & Smith	Unionville	1912

YORK COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Netherby	1332	1908	1822	Clyde. ...	1	C. B. Stoutenburg	Victoria Square	1914
Cruickston	2266	1903	2436	St. Br. ...	3	Geo. Arnold	Virginia	
Imprine	2635	1908	2752	Per.	3	J. B. Hogate	Weston	
Kosaque	1380	1910	2346	Per.	3	J. B. Hogate	Weston	
Jabes	3209	1909	3716	Per.	3	J. B. Hogate	Weston	
Kaprice	3210	1910	3717	Per.	3	J. B. Hogate	Weston	
Lodi	3211	1911	3718	Per.	3	J. B. Hogate	Weston	
Ryceroff Model	3376	1910	3845	Clyde. ...	3	J. M. Gardhouse	Weston	
Duxbury Dick	3375	1911	3844	Shaire ...	3	J. M. Gardhouse	Weston	
Green Mountain Rifleman	1287	1906	1501	Morg.	3	W. J. Pearson	West Toronto	
Ictere	776	1908	1512	Per.	3	N. Johnston	West Toronto	
Lord Stanley	886	1908	1698	Clyde. ...	3	G. W. Taylor	West Toronto	
Cormier	1628	1902	2269	Per.	3	Wm. Pears	West Toronto	
Jurat	1958	1909	2845	Per.	3	N. Johnston	West Toronto	
Kilston	3368	1894	3331	Thor.	3	F. M. Dale	Willowdale	

OUTSIDE POINTS

ALGOMA DISTRICT.

Name of Horse.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Form of Cert.	Name of Owner.	Address.	When Inspect'd.
Gnome	1969	1906	2600	Per.	3	Albert Long	Barrie Island	
Galloway King	3238	1909	3696	Per.	6	W. H. Tracy	Massey	
Scottish Marcus	3117	1909	3551	Clyde. ...	3	Hugh McCormack	Sowerby	
Joe Hamlin	3303	1902	3784	Per.	6	Walter Hare	Sowerby	
MUSKOKA DISTRICT.								
Royal Range	1591	1910	2368	Clyde. ...	3	Samuel Skinner	Etwell	1912
Bonnie Prince Cbarlie	1636	1909	464	Clyde. ...	1	W. H. Johns, Syndicate	Gravenhurst	
Royal Hugo	1092	1909	1547	Clyde. ...	3	J. M. Hill	Hillside	
Baron Midsat	713	1905	1255	Clyde. ...	1	G. Davidson	Uffington	1912

PARRY SOUND DISTRICT.

Prince Newbridge	1348	1905	226	Clyde. ...	1	J. P. Thorne	Barnesdale	1912
Flash Lightning	3035	1908	3536	Hack. ...	3	David Magee	Broadbent	
Prince Marshall	904	1908	1413	Clyde. ...	3	E. A. Haines	Parry Sound	
Billy Carlisle	3287	1905	3760		6	Wm. Mosure	Parry Sound	1912
Prince Charles	735	1910	1153	Clyde. ...	1	T. F. Carr & Sons	Trout Creek	
King Henry	3085	1901	1378		6	T. F. Carr & Sons	Trout Creek	

NIPISSING DISTRICT.

Jack	21	1908	1335	Clyde. ...	6	J. E. Butlane	Noelville	1912
Corona	458	1900	1161		1	W. G. Davie	Earlton	

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

Honest John	126	1903	775		4	C. Agget	Youngstown	1912
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MICHIGAN STATE.

Robert Gould	1215	1905	2059		6	V. Montgomery	Reed City	
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QUEBEC PROVINCE

Joe Swing	2016	1904	2661		6	C. Quinn	Aylmer East	
Prince C.	3245	1901	3691		6	C. Quinn	Aylmer East	
Johnston Chief	2731	1906	2970	Clyde. ...	3	Geo. Frasure	Beech Grove	
Montabor	3269	1910	3759	Bel. Dr. ...	3	A. M. Laurin	Buckingham	
Choice 3rd.	838	1908	1723	Clyde. ...	3	Jos. Byrne	Campbell's Bay	
Heslerton Performer	341	1904	276	Hack. ...	1	S. LaFortune	Gatineau Pt.	1912
Jobard	2043	1909	2324	Per.	1	S. LaFortune	Gatineau Pt.	1914
Kainos	8421	1910	3870	Per.	3	J. E. Arnold	Grenville	
Duc	3420	1911	3871	Bel. Dr. ...	3	J. E. Arnold	Grenville	
Solly M.	3418	1904	3798		6	Thos. Dwyer	Montreal	
Handsome Harry	2420	1903	2615	Clyde. ...	1	Wm. Hodgins	Portage du Fort	1914
Tout de St. Vincent	3520	1903	3699		6	J. E. Dolan	Portage du Fort	
Burbanker	2836	1905	1005		4	Jos. Major	River Beaudette	1912
Fredd	2796	1904	3309		6	Willfred Beriault	Ste. Justine	
Macleod	3243	1905	3516	Clyde. ...	3	J. R. Menard	Ste. Justine de Newton.	
Larable The Great	2005	1892	2724	St. Br. ...	3	G. A. Howard	Shawville	
Brilliant	1175	1905	320	Per.	1	Thos. McCool	Sheenborough	1912

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

County.	Clyde.	Per.	Shire.	Bel. Dr.	Stan. Br.	Hack.	Thor.	Fr. Can.	Fr. Ch.	Ger. Ch.	Any other Breed.	Grade.	Total.
Brant.....	14	6	1	1	3	1	1				1	16	44
Bruce.....	55	8	3		5	1	1					41	114
Carleton.....	33	5	1	3	3	1						30	76
Dufferin.....	37	3			2	2	2		1			11	58
Dundas.....	8	5		1	3	2						22	41
Durham.....	37	2		2	2	4				1	1	14	63
Elgin.....	15	9	8		5	2	3			1	1	31	75
Essex.....	26	20	4	2	7	1	1					30	91
Frontenac.....	5	5			6	1						25	42
Glengarry.....	17	5			2	1						23	48
Grenville.....	3	4	3		4		1		1			16	32
Grey.....	75	5		1	8	1	1		1			29	121
Haldimand.....	13	4	1		9	1				1		21	50
Halton.....	11	5	3		3		1					6	29
Hastings.....	14	8			5	1						59	87
Huron.....	66	9	10		14	2						41	142
Kent.....	43	26	6	2	22	1	1				1	34	136
Lambton.....	66	4	4	1	17	1				1		40	134
Lanark.....	29	5	2	1	4	4						31	76
Leeds.....	6	6	1		3	4			1			31	52
Lennox & Addington.....	9	8	1		1	1						22	42
Lincoln.....	10	5			2	1				1		14	33
Middlesex.....	66	14			27	2	4			2		43	158
Norfolk.....	18	12			6	4						20	60
Northumberland.....	22	8			2		3					16	51
Ontario.....	70	7			6	4						21	108
Oxford.....	39	4	1	1	8	3	3					27	86
Peel.....	43	8	4		2	4	3					8	72
Perth.....	65	4	1		7	2	2					21	102
Peterborough.....	18	6										22	46
Prescott.....	11	4			1		1	1				39	57
Prince Edward.....	7	4			2		1					13	27
Renfrew.....	22	12	2		7	3	2	1				42	91
Russell.....	18	1	1									32	52
Simcoe.....	77	12		1	12	3						52	157
Stormont.....	10	3	1			2	1					18	35
Victoria.....	34	5	1			1	1	1				23	66
Waterloo.....	27	7	1		1	1						22	59
Welland.....	3	2	3	3	1							16	28
Wellington.....	70	10	3		2	3	2					27	117
Wentworth.....	16	5	1		7	3		1				27	60
York.....	72	19	6		10	2	8		1		1	29	148
OUTSIDE POINTS.													
Algoma.....	1	1										2	4
Muskoka.....												1	4
Nipissing.....												1	2
Parry Sound.....							1					2	6
Alberta.....												1	1
Quebec.....	4	3		2	1	1						6	17
Michigan.....												1	1
Totals.....	1,313	308	73	21	232	72	43	4	5	7	5	1,118	3,201

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
FARMERS' INSTITUTES
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
1914

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO)

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1914

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TORONTO

KEY TO FARMERS' AND WOMEN'S INSTITUTE MEETINGS, 1914-15.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF MEETINGS:

	Farmers' Page.	Institutes. Division.	Women's Page.	Institutes. Division.
Addington	21	7	24	7
Brant, North	19	4	23	4
Brant, South	19	3	23	3
Bruce, Centre	18	1	22	1
Bruce, North	18	1	22	1
Bruce, South	18	1	22	1
Bruce, West	18	1	22	1
Carleton	21	8	..	..
Dufferin	20	5	23	5
Dundas	21	8	..	..
Durham, East	20	6	24	6
Durham, West	20	6	24	6
Elgin, East	19	3	23	3
Elgin, West	19	3	23	3
Essex, North	19	3	22	3
Essex, South	19	3	22	3
Frontenac	21	7	..	..
Frontenac, Centre	21	7	..	..
Glengarry	21	8	..	..
Grenville, South	21	8	..	..
Grey, Centre	20	5	23	5
Grey, North	20	5	(22-23)	1-5
Grey, South	18	1	22	1
Haldimand	19	3	23	3
Halton	20	5-6	23-24	5-6
Hastings, East	21	7	24	7
Hastings, North	21	7	24	7
Hastings, West	21	7	24	7
Huron, East	18	1	22	1
Huron, South	18	2	22	2
Huron, West	18	1	22	1
Kent, East	19	3	23	3
Kent, West	19	3	23	3
Lambton, East	18	2	22	2
Lambton, West	18	2	22	2
Lanark, North	21	8	..	..
Lanark, South	21	8	..	..
Leeds, South	21	8	..	..
Lincoln	19	4	23	4
Lennox	21	7	..	..
Middlesex, East	18-19	2-3	22-23	2-3
Middlesex, North	18	2	22	2
Middlesex, West	18	2	22	2
Monck	19	4	23	4
Norfolk, North	19	3	23	3
Norfolk, South	19	3	23	3
Northumberland, East	20	6	24	6
Northumberland, West	20	6	24	6
Ontario, North	20	6	24	6
Ontario, South	20	6	24	6
Oxford, North	18	2	22	2
Oxford, South	19	3	23	3

	Farmers' Institutes.		Women's Institutes.	
	Page.	Division.	Page.	Division.
Peel	20	6	24	6
Perth, North	18	2	22	2
Perth, South	18	2	22	2
Peterborough, East	21	7	24	7
Peterborough, West	21	7	..	..
Prescott	21	8	..	..
Prince Edward	21	7	24	7
Renfrew, North	21	8	..	..
Renfrew, South	21	8	..	..
Simcoe, Centre	21	9	21	9
Simcoe, East	20	5	23	5
Simcoe, South	20	5	23	5
Simcoe, West	20	5	23	5
Stormont	21	8	..	..
Victoria, East	21	7	..	..
Victoria, West	21	7	24	7
Waterloo, North	19	4	23	4
Waterloo, South	19	4	23	4
Welland	19	4	23	4
Wellington, Centre	20	5	23	5
Wellington, East	20	5	23	5
Wellington, South	19	4	23	4
Wellington, West	19	4	23	4
Union	18	1	22	1
Wentworth, North	19	4	23	4
Wentworth, South	19	4	23	4
York, East	20	6	24	6
York, North	20	6	24	6
York, West	20	6	24	6

FARMERS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO

1914-15.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

This volume contains announcement of the Farmers' and Women's Institute meetings to be held during the winter of 1914-15. It has been decided to hold a limited number of meetings for both the Farmers' and Women's Institutes this winter in addition to short courses and special meetings. In a few of the ridings the Institutes are planning to supplement the meetings announced herein by arranging to have additional meetings, addressed by local talent. It will be noticed that we have been able to plan so that the meetings of both Farmers' and Women's Institutes are held on the same dates at a number of places.

Arrangements have already been completed for a large number of Short Courses to be held in November and December, while others will be planned for later in the winter. With the Institute meetings, Short Courses in stock judging, Factory and Creamery meetings, Dairymen's Conventions and District Dairy meetings, as well as Courses in Agriculture under the direction of the District Representatives, and a number of special meetings, the Province will be fairly well served with agricultural instruction during the winter, probably all that the farming community desire in a time of national crisis.

In planning the work, we have avoided the holding of Institute meetings and Short Courses at the same points. A special appeal is made to the officers and directors to make the limited number of Institute meetings that are to be held more successful than usual. We have been able to secure first-class workers for the series and material will be placed in their hands which will enable them to give facts and figures bearing on present day agriculture and the possibilities therein which should be most attractive and beneficial to the farmers generally. The Short Courses are being held in co-operation with the District Representatives, and the advertising is being done under their supervision. We appeal to the Institute members generally to support the various activities of the Department of Agriculture this season.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.

The past year has seen considerable advancement in this very important branch of the work. The total number of branches is now 834, with a membership of nearly twenty-five thousand.

The rapid development in this work led us to the decision to hold three conventions—at Ottawa, London and Toronto—during the month of November; all were most successful. At these Conventions patriotism was the keynote—that patriotism which manifests itself in service. Practically everyone of the branches is

doing its part in looking after the needy of the locality, collecting funds for the Red Cross, making clothing and other supplies for the soldiers, or responding to some other worthy call in the interests of humanity. Deep earnestness and a spirit of loyalty to local as well as national interests is characteristic of the work of the season. The Institute will surely be all the stronger to take up their regular activities when the national crisis has passed.

For a complete summary of the work of the Women's Institutes you are referred to the Women's Institute Report for 1914.

In announcing the speakers and their subjects for the winter season, we are including only those who will likely be utilized in the work this winter. A number of capable workers who are available are not included in this list as the Department will not require their assistance. If either the Farmers' or Women's Institutes wish to plan some work on their own account, we shall be pleased to furnish them with names and addresses of available workers, together with lists of their subjects. Arrangements may be made direct with these workers, who will, in many cases, be prepared to attend a few special meetings for their expenses and a very small allowance for services. Institute Officers, of both the men's and women's organizations, as well as the speakers, have shown a readiness to carry on the work effectively during the season at a minimum outlay.

ATTENDANCE, MEMBERSHIP, ETC., FOR 1913-14.

Institutes holding largest number of meetings (each session is recorded as a meeting) during the year ending May 31st, 1914, are:—

Brant, North	24	Lambton, East	21
Simcoe, Centre	24	Ontario, North	21
Waterloo, South	23	Halton	19
Brant, South	22	Middlesex, North	18
Huron, East	22	Kent, East	18
Waterloo, North	22	Ontario, South	18
York, East	22	Simcoe, West	18
Essex, South	21	Oxford, South	17

Institutes having the largest attendance at their meetings:—

Middlesex, North	2,303	Brant, North	1,714
Perth, South	2,185	Wentworth, North	1,704
Waterloo, North	2,041	Victoria, East	1,648
Lambton, East	1,808	Lincoln	1,643
Huron, East	1,776	Oxford, South	1,540
Wellington, West	1,759	Simcoe, Centre	1,492

Institutes with the largest membership for the year ending 1913:—

Halton	631	Brant, South	338
Waterloo, North	500	Peel	335
Waterloo, South	490	Dundas	333
Hastings, North	447	Lambton, East	315
Glengarry	403	Middlesex, North	304
Carleton	389	Welland	303
Perth, South	372	Dufferin	302
Perth, North	347	Simcoe, Centre	296

JUDGING CLASSES.

Short Courses in Seed and Stock Judging were conducted between Nov. 24 and March 31, 1913-14, at the following places: Almonte, Ayton, Bancroft, Beachburg, Beeton, Belleville, Berwick, Bolton, Bowmanville, Box Grove, Brampton, Brockville, Burtch, Caledonia, Campbellford, Cambray, Carp, Chatham, Chesley,

Cobourg, Consecon, Desboro, Dobbinton, Downeyville, Dutton, Easton's Cors., Essex, Florence, Gananoque, Glenvale, Grand Valley, Hagersville, Hanover, Jarvis, Keene, Kingston Mills, Kirkhill, Kirkfield, Langford, Luean, Mandaumin, Martintown, Meaford, Metcalfe, Merlin, Middlemarch, Mildmay, Millbrook, Milton, Moose Creek, Mt. Albert, Mt. Brydges, McDonald's Cors., Napanee, Newmarket, Norwood, Odessa, Orangeville, Osnabruck, Pakenham, Paris, Pembroke, Peterboro, Picton, Renfrew, Rockford, Sandford, Scotland, Shelburne, Spencerville, Straffordville, Tamworth, Tavistock, Tecumseh, Thorndale, Tillsonburg, Underwood, Wallaceburg, Walsingham Centre, Warkworth, Waterloo, Welland, Wellesley, White School, Williamsburg, Woodbridge, Woodstock.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

During the past season speakers were sent to 26 annual meetings of the Farmers' Institutes.

DAIRY MEETINGS.

The staff of Dairy Instructors employed regularly from April to November each year are utilized also to attend special Dairy Meetings held under the auspices of the factories and creameries, usually at the time of the annual business meeting. Speakers were sent to 272 such meetings during the past year, and the total attendance was 12,446.

MEETINGS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.

The Farmers' and Women's Institutes in the Northern sections of the Province were furnished with lady and gentlemen speakers for a series of meetings held in late May, June, and early July. The total number of such meetings was 148.

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE.

At regular, supplementary, and special Institute meetings for the twelve months ending June 30, 1914:—

Regular and Supplementary Meetings:	
Farmers' Institutes	92,660
Women's Institutes	202,504
Special Institutes:	
Women's Institute Demonstration Lectures..	17,500
Farmers' and Women's Institute conventions..	13,575
Seed and Live Stock Judging Classes	24,552
Dairy	12,446
 Total	 363,237

GEO. A. PUTNAM, *Superintendent.*

Toronto, Nov., 1914.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF FARMERS'

INSTITUTE DISTRICT.	Membership, December, 1913.	Membership to June, 1914.	No. of meetings held.	Total attendance.	No. of papers read or addresses delivered.	Receipts.					
						Cash on hand per last report.		Members' fees.		Receipts from excursions.	
						\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
1 Addington	57	92	5	486	26	10 87	22	75	25 00	.....
2 Algoma, Centre.....	53	79	9	741	22	38 21	14	75	40 00	.....
3 Algoma, East.....	98	127	11	453	21	24 62	17	50	25 00	.....
4 Algoma, North Shore	58	52	12	379	24	16 88	9	00	25 00	8 85	
5 Brant, North	276	296	24	1,754	55	35 41	65	50	50 00	32 35	
6 Brant, South	338	333	22	1,309	21	59 32	83	25	50 00	81 50	
7 Bruce, Centre.....	136	99	7	1,124	13	86 31	34	00	50 00	36 70	
8 Bruce, North	204	159	11	550	19	28 81	24	00	75 00	15 85	
9 Bruce, South	186	148	15	1,639	23	12 43	40	50	50 00	27 75	
10 Bruce, West	277	238	7	482	11	151 22	59	75	50 00	51 23	
11 Carleton.....	389	183	8	931	20	179 29	93	25	75 00	.....
12 Dufferin	302	207	15	655	35	184 10	68	75	50 00	61 82	
13 Dundas.....	333	285	10	539	21	371 62	71	50	25 00	.....
14 Durham, East.....	269	305	17	999	45	84 47	77	00	50 00	.....
15 Durham, West	178	181	12	819	21	193 09	44	25	50 00	30 50	
16 Elgin, East.....	154	186	11	728	21	358 76	40	50	50 00	.....
17 Elgin, West.....	181	214	13	910	25	94 45	59	00	50 00	.....
18 Essex, North	119	115	7	418	13	49 80	28	50	75 00	.....
19 Essex, South	274	257	21	801	46	153 84	65	25	50 00	.....
20 Frontenac	144	92	8	286	16	82 77	22	75	50 00	.....
21 Frontenac, Centre.....	62	62	8	363	18	29 23	12	50	50 00	.....
22 Glengarry	403	218	11	1,076	28	64 31	60	00	50 00	.....
23 Grenville, South.....	150	55	11	673	22	27 81	16	25	50 00	.....
24 Grey, Centre	211	139	16	1,025	33	.....	36	20	50 00	.....
25 Grey, North	266	197	16	1,360	35	136 91	50	75	50 00	34 86	
26 Grey, South.....	169	128	16	1,340	42	24 96	33	25	50 00	131 60	
27 Haldimand	218	136	13	946	31	2 79	37	60	50 00	52 35	
28 Halton	631	326	20	1,554	51	237 21	68	40	50 00	89 30	
29 Hastings, East	120	130	16	1,029	36	.....	30	50	50 00	.....
30 Hastings, North.....	447	211	14	676	29	32 65	52	25	50 00	.....
31 Hastings, West	68	89	15	605	32	35 41	24	00	50 00	.....
32 Huron, East.....	258	293	23	1,821	55	23 78	69	00	50 00	41 70	
33 Huron, South	198	182	11	1,085	24	.....	45	25	50 00	.....
34 Huron, West	90	88	17	1,355	45	.....	21	75	50 00	61 50
35 Kent, East	256	196	19	1,006	41	100 37	53	75	50 00	.....
36* Kent, West	122	.....	4	189	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37 Lambton, East.....	315	316	22	1,848	46	4 62	82	75	25 00	.....
38 Lambton, West.....	288	225	21	1,582	45	59 93	59	25	125 00	239 12	
39 Lanark, North	106	50	5	175	8	29 42	12	50	50 00	.....
40 Lanark, South	59	21	4	174	9	12 87	5	25	50 00	6 60	
41 Leeds, South.....	132	57	4	408	14	.....	22	00	50 00	.....
42 Lennox	161	81	6	232	13	36 22	20	50	50 00	.....
43 Lincoln.....	180	222	14	1,655	38	37 54	65	50	55 00	18 93	
44 Manitoulin, East	87	47	17	814	35	58 64	19	00	25 00	.....
45 Manitoulin, West.....	194	184	19	854	39	43 22	28	50	25 00	.....
46 Middlesex, East.....	282	176	16	1,376	34	15 07	50	00	50 00	56 95	
47 Middlesex, North	304	365	19	2,321	50	35 56	92	25	50 00	5 25	
48 Middlesex, West	111	138	16	1,294	25	118 51	35	00	50 00	.....
49 Monk.....	148	133	13	776	31	10 41	28	00	55 00	.....
50 Muskoka, Centre	55	60	5	294	10	4 73	14	00	25 00	.....
51 Muskoka, North	196	153	10	489	26	5 50	26	50	25 00	.....
52 Muskoka, South.....	66	51	10	367	21	2 65	13	00	25 00	.....
53* Pt. Carling	29	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54* Nipissing, West	62	51	13	673	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55 Norfolk, North.....	245	187	17	1,028	33	62 67	46	50	50 00	50 95	

INSTITUTES FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Receipts				Expenditure.												
Miscellaneous.		Balance due Treasurer.	Total receipts.	Due Treasurer per last report.	Expense for meetings.	Officers' salaries and expenses.	Postage and stationery.	Printing and advertising.	Lecturers' expenses and wages.	Books and Periodicals.	Miscellaneous.	Total expenditure.	Balance.	No.		
%	c.	%	c.	%	c.	%	c.	%	c.	%	c.	%	c.	%	c.	
			58 62		22 4 75	20 00	4 50				2 00	35 50	23 12		1	
			92 96		3 00	10 00	1 00	6 05				39 55	53 41		2	
			67 12		4 00	25 00	1 75	3 00	18 00		9 50	60 25	6 87		3	
2 50			62 23		20 15	40 00	2 12	5 00	16 50			44 87	17 36		4	
6 00			189 26		37 20	39 00	4 15	25 20	2 07		25 60	115 97	73 29		5	
			274 07		30 50	60 00	9 20	33 95	9 00		43 15	208 45	65 62		6	
			207 01		37 20	46 25	5 00	20 85			3 00	112 30	94 71		7	
2 63			146 29	27 02	37 20	39 00	4 15	12 40		28 00	2 80	143 87	2 42		8	
1 00			131 68		37 20	40 00	2 05	25 67			2 00	106 92	24 76		9	
2 00			314 20		4 50	52 00	9 24	7 85	5 00	54 25	32 15	164 99	149 21		10	
			347 54		13 50	60 00	8 30	18 75			10 80	111 35	236 19		11	
6 60			371 27		65 50	41 00	7 39				12 90	148 04	223 23		12	
5 45			473 57		19 95	50 00	3 24	31 73	4 90		5 00	114 82	358 75		13	
			211 47			62 25	6 28	25 00	29 55	15 00	37 04	175 12	36 35		14	
12 45			330 29		10 75	58 30	1 67	20 75	27 85		10 15	129 47	200 82		15	
11 01			460 27			43 45	1 97	32 23	13 50		41 05	132 20	328 07		16	
			203 45		2 00	42 60	14 00	15 00	8 00		17 00	98 60	104 85		17	
			153 30		4 00	25 00	1 00	23 35	26 20			79 55	73 75		18	
			269 09		14 75	55 45	3 50	21 00	39 25			133 95	135 14		19	
			155 52		6 35	35 00	8 30	34 45			63 50	147 60	7 92		20	
			91 73			31 50	9 39	9 25	7 25		9 15	66 54	25 19		21	
			174 31		33 90	35 00	2 75	40 82	23 00		5 00	140 47	33 84		22	
			94 06		6 50	25 00	1 69	8 50	12 00		8 00	61 69	32 37		23	
			41 52	33 61	57 05	25 10	2 56	7 00			2 40	127 72			24	
3 70			276 22		66 10	52 70	9 17	19 60				147 57	128 65		25	
89 10			328 91		86 75	55 80	4 72	35 35	21 10	87 10	20 25	311 07	17 84		26	
			7 11		14 10	71 50	9 40	37 25	12 50		4 50	149 25			27	
20 71			465 62		53 45	87 45	7 65	45 14	7 60	45 20	11 50	257 99	207 63		28	
7 00			87 50	4 96	16 20	35 00		26 61	3 00		0 25	86 02	1 48		29	
			134 90		47 00	40 00	5 50	8 25			12 25	113 00	21 90		30	
			109 41		12 00	34 50	8 10	10 15	18 25			83 00	26 41		31	
39 19			223 67		62 60	49 50	4 60	19 00	37 00			172 70	50 97		32	
1 20	34 45	9 45	130 90		46 85	35 00	1 75	28 85			9 00	130 90			33	
	24 10	31 38	157 35		50 55	64 00	7 00	4 42				157 35			34	
			204 12		28 50	46 20	9 10	7 50	13 45			104 75	99 37		35	
																36
1 00	44 24		157 61		69 50	23 20	2 46	14 50	26 10		21 85	157 61			37	
			483 30		13 50	70 75	65 00	114 05	71 05		46 50	380 85	102 45		38	
			91 92		18 80	28 00	1 73	5 25			0 25	54 03	37 89		39	
			74 72		3 50	29 50	1 50	9 00	4 50		9 00	57 00	17 72		40	
			72 00	7 20	23 30	10 00	1 50	15 25				57 25	14 75		41	
			106 72		31 50	28 00	2 20	19 10				80 80	25 92		42	
			166 97		41 95	47 00	4 10	41 20	12 70		6 40	153 35	13 62		43	
			102 64		2 75	15 00	2 00	9 25	30 00			59 00	43 64		44	
			96 72		27 40	18 25	2 25	4 25			15 00	67 15	29 57		45	
			172 02		56 50	36 50	5 50	23 18	3 00	14 40	5 07	144 15	27 87		46	
			183 06		28 75	58 05	6 50	18 00	11 20			122 50	60 56		47	
			203 51		7 80	36 00	1 93	10 75	8 70			65 18	138 33		48	
	3 99		97 40		24 05	27 00	6 00	22 35	18 00			97 40			49	
			43 73		4 50	11 00	1 75	7 25			13 85	38 35	5 38		50	
			57 00		5 15	27 30	1 37	10 00			9 65	53 47	3 53		51	
0 45			41 10			15 00	1 44	8 25				24 69	16 41		52	
																53
																54
			210 12		32 90	50 00	7 00	30 70	16 50		17 77	154 87	55 25		55	

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF FARMERS' INSTITUTES

INSTITUTE DISTRICT.	Membership December, 1913.	Membership to June, 1914.	No. of meetings held.	Total attendance.	No. of papers read or addresses delivered.	Receipts.			
						Cash on hand per last report.	Members' fees.	Grants.	Receipts from excursions.
						\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
56 Norfolk, South.....	113	83	11	467	19	23 75	50 00	16 87	
57 Northumberland, East.....	61	50	11	672	23	19 00	50 00	.....
58 Northumberland, West.....	192	155	8	1,030	23	39 00	50 00	.....
59 Ontario, North.....	235	191	22	1,520	41	44 75	50 00	.....
60 Ontario, South.....	175	153	18	1,425	51	96 06	38 00	50 00	54 55
61 Oxford, North.....	277	248	21	2,028	43	62 75	50 00	48 50	
62 Oxford, South.....	286	76	18	1,565	38	59 00	25 00	38 50	
63*Parry Sound, East.....	181	147	29	1,744	58	.....	.....	.....
64*Parry Sound, West.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65*Peel.....	335	308	12	930	24	.....	.....	.....
66 Perth, North.....	347	221	16	2,230	31	8 01	51 25	100 00	.....
67 Perth, South.....	372	319	15	2,201	46	140 57	81 00	50 00	86 25
68 Peterboro', East.....	87	99	12	1,152	46	41 54	23 75	50 00	.....
69 Peterboro', West.....	151	142	9	670	38	55 89	31 00	50 00	.....
70 Prescott.....	128	135	9	330	18	151 99	34 00	25 00	.....
71 Prince Edward.....	81	75	9	522	20	79 61	21 75	50 00	.....
72 Rainy River.....	30	28	10	890	21	34 39	7 25	.....
73 Renfrew, North.....	76	64	9	484	17	60 14	16 00	50 00	.....
74 Renfrew, South.....	143	106	12	690	41	146 25	25 75	50 00	21 75
75*Russell.....	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76 Simcoe, Centre.....	296	311	24	1,692	58	124 52	64 60	50 00	88 90
77 Simcoe, East.....	105	105	15	658	37	121 94	25 75	50 00	.....
78 Simcoe, South.....	126	168	17	906	40	45 67	41 50	50 00	14 00
79 Simcoe, West.....	168	228	19	1,195	41	166 48	56 00	50 00	67 55
80 St. Joseph's Island.....	67	48	9	354	17	1 62	12 75	41 68	.....
81 Stormont.....	224	236	8	627	16	4 82	55 50	50 00	.....
82 Temiskaming.....	144	75	30	944	51	80 84	13 20	25 00	.....
83 Thunder Bay.....	92	16	20	772	39	335 97	10 00	125 00	.....
84 Victoria, East.....	165	196	13	1,698	32	36 00	41 25	50 00	.....
85 Victoria, West.....	141	147	12	843	34	.....	50 75	50 00	.....
86 Waterloo, North.....	500	463	23	2,066	42	.....	106 25	50 00	25 85
87 Waterloo, South.....	490	422	23	1,679	66	65 03	100 50	50 00	25 85
88 Welland.....	303	292	21	1,180	51	525 40	58 00	50 00	100 00
89 Wellington, Centre.....	70	75	9	448	17	21 58	16 75	50 00	.....
90 Wellington, East.....	171	87	17	1,203	36	13 86	35 75	50 00	20 00
91 Wellington, South.....	110	126	5	668	11	43 33	30 25	25 00	.....
92 Wellington, West.....	181	157	16	1,783	31	139 66	39 00	25 00	44 35
93 Union.....	139	141	12	741	16	107 37	35 75	37 50	25 20
94 Wentworth, North.....	184	191	16	1,735	24	10 84	45 00	50 00	16 35
95 Wentworth, South.....	134	290	8	678	14	15 15	74 75	50 00	31 95
96 York, East.....	217	187	23	972	46	53 12	44 75	50 00	.....
97*York, North.....	250	121	18	1,372	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
98 York, West.....	133	153	16	712	51	5 31	26 25	50 00	.....
Totals.....	18,690	15,462	1,403	93,880	2,940	\$ 6,205	\$ 3,725	\$ 4,329	\$ 1,862

* Reports from these Institutes not complete.

FOR THE YEAR 1914.—Continued.

Receipts.			Expenditure.										No.
Miscellaneous.	Balance due Treasurer.	Total receipts.	Due Treasurer per last report.	Expense for meetings.	Officers' salaries and expenses.	Postage and stationery.	Printing and advertising.	Lecturers' expenses and wages.	Books and Periodicals.	Miscellaneous.	Total expenditure	Balance.	
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
1 30	11 69	103 61	7 90	7 00	42 50	1 01	39 00	.....	.....	6 20	103 61	.....	56
.....	69 00	13 85	18 50	25 00	.....	6 25	.....	.....	.....	63 60	5 40	57
.....	92 75	.....	28 75	35 05	2 00	19 00	4 30	.....	.....	89 10	3 65	58
16 60	52 74	164 09	.....	21 75	88 65	1 69	23 95	15 15	.....	12 90	164 09	.....	59
.....	238 61	.....	29 75	44 05	5 50	35 87	31 00	.....	.....	146 17	92 44	60
.....	260 50	65 02	37 00	50 00	4 26	56 27	43 30	.....	4 65	260 50	.....	61
2 77	46 55	171 82	37 19	49 00	9 30	5 27	51 16	17 05	.....	2 85	171 82	.....	62
.....	63
.....	64
.....	65
.....	159 46	.....	41 50	57 15	3 69	15 50	12 70	.....	10 25	140 79	18 67	66
4 27	562 09	.....	133 10	76 70	12 61	80 95	.....	.....	34 90	338 26	23 83	67
.....	115 29	.....	15 70	31 35	3 75	21 00	4 00	.....	.....	75 80	39 49	68
.....	136 89	.....	21 00	44 00	10 00	34 00	3 00	.....	.....	112 00	24 89	69
.....	210 99	.....	19 65	20 00	3 00	10 50	.....	.....	5 00	58 15	152 84	70
2 21	153 57	.....	27 75	25 00	1 48	13 60	.....	.....	15 25	83 08	70 49	71
3 50	47 14	.....	4 00	15 00	1 40	8 00	.....	.....	.....	28 40	18 74	72
.....	126 14	.....	2 00	35 90	5 90	15 78	.....	.....	5 00	64 58	61 56	73
.....	243 75	.....	.....	35 25	4 60	36 00	9 25	.....	5 00	90 10	153 65	74
.....	75
.....	328 02	.....	103 95	108 65	10 50	20 75	.....	.....	.....	243 85	84 17	76
.....	197 69	.....	.....	61 20	2 50	9 75	.....	.....	37 60	111 05	86 64	77
.....	151 17	.....	60 75	20 00	3 37	13 75	80	.....	40	99 07	52 10	78
.....	340 03	.....	105 95	55 25	4 00	2 80	6 25	3 00	.....	177 25	162 78	79
5 00	61 05	.....	11 00	25 00	1 50	4 00	.....	.....	.....	41 50	19 55	80
.....	110 32	.....	16 00	35 45	2 25	14 00	6 25	.....	5 00	78 95	31 37	81
.....	119 04	.....	4 00	.....	3 50	23 02	.....	.....	.....	30 52	88 52	82
.....	470 97	.....	56 50	.....	5 80	26 70	.....	.....	.....	89 00	81 97	83
11 10	138 35	.....	37 00	20 00	7 50	23 25	20 55	.....	1 00	109 30	29 05	84
20 56	121 31	20 71	22 00	25 00	12 60	25 00	.....	16 00	.....	121 31	.....	85
23 00	51 00	256 10	105 91	6 25	110 30	4 00	15 75	.....	.....	13 89	256 10	.....	86
63 00	44 78	349 16	35 00	51 26	120 00	5 47	74 20	.....	.....	63 23	349 16	.....	87
250 00	983 40	.....	113 50	64 55	5 00	62 05	30 00	.....	129 25	404 35	579 05	88
2 60	90 93	.....	2 50	34 00	4 17	11 25	3 00	.....	1 74	56 66	34 27	89
.....	119 61	.....	15 40	41 15	4 40	25 30	29 55	.....	2 70	118 50	1 11	90
8 25	106 83	.....	1 06	28 50	5 29	18 00	.....	.....	39 00	91 85	14 98	91
17 16	265 17	.....	3 00	30 00	2 20	39 71	8 75	.....	80 85	164 51	100 66	92
3 45	209 27	.....	26 50	30 15	2 50	13 60	10 85	.....	10 00	93 60	115 67	93
.....	122 19	.....	35 25	60 00	2 12	14 50	.....	.....	.....	111 87	10 32	94
3 75	175 60	.....	51 95	.....	9 29	62 80	2 40	.....	75	127 19	48 41	95
.....	20 37	168 24	.....	35 08	62 76	13 74	40 55	16 11	.....	.....	168 24	.....	96
.....	81 56	.....	10 00	.....	8 25	38 00	17 85	.....	.....	74 10	7 46	97
.....	98
\$ 652	\$ 481	\$ 17,257	\$ 399	\$ 2,552	\$ 3,608	\$ 481	\$ 2,082	\$ 870	\$ 262	\$ 1,032	\$ 11,289	\$ 5,968	

ONTARIO FARMERS' INSTITUTES

OFFICERS FOR 1914-15.

Institute.	Name.	Address.
Addington	President	W. H. Vannest
	Vice-President	Robt. Nugent
	Secretary	W. S. Lockwood
Algoma, Centre	President	G. W. Hill
	Vice-President	Hugh Triplet
	Secretary	Henry Knight, Jr.
Algoma, East	President	Thos. Cordukes
	Vice-President	David Bird
	Secretary	A. H. Hagen
Algoma, North Shore	President	Albert Davidson
	Vice-President	Alex. McCluskie
	Secretary	James Nott
Brant, North	President	M. N. Simpson
	Vice-President	J. Rosebrugh
	Secretary	A. W. Pate
Brant, South	President	G. H. Morris
	Vice-President	G. M. Ballachey
	Secretary	F. E. Malcolm
Bruce, Centre	President	Jno. L. Bowers
	Vice-President	Jno. Watson
	Secretary	R. J. Nelson
Bruce, North	President	J. K. Livingston
	Vice-President	Wm. Laidlaw
	Secretary	Cecil Swale
Bruce, South	President	Jas. A. Lamb
	Vice-President	S. D. A. A. Stobo
	Secretary	W. A. Rowland
Bruce, West	President	W. A. Mitchell
	Vice-President	Neil McDougall
	Secretary	J. H. Wismer
Carleton	President	Geo. Hopper
	Vice-President	A. H. Acres
	Secretary	R. H. Grant
Dufferin	President	W. J. Hamilton
	1st Vice-President	R. Hill
	2nd Vice-President	R. H. Galbraith
Dundas	Secretary	Jas. H. McKee
	President	Thos. Houlehan
	Vice-President	Samuel D. Thorpe
Durham, East	Secretary	W. H. Casselman
	President	M. G. Welch
	Vice-President	W. R. Shields
Durham, West	Secretary	A. J. Falls
	President	J. Chas. Hancock
	Vice-President	Jno. Baker
Elgin, East	Secretary	W. E. Pollard
	Asslt. Secretary	A. W. Annis
	President	R. A. Penhale
Elgin, West	Vice-President	J. H. Sheppard
	Secretary	F. Leeson
	President	H. J. Hales
Essex, North	Vice-President	H. McPhail
	Secretary	J. E. Pearce
	President	E. J. O'Neill
	Vice-President	Alex. St. Louis
	Secretary	M. N. Mousseau

Institute.		Name.	Address.
Essex, South	President	Philip C. Fox	Kingsville.
	Vice-President	Nelson Peterson	Ruthven.
	Secretary	G. W. Coatsworth	Kingsville.
Frontenac	President	H. A. Buck	R. R. No. 1, Sydenham.
	Vice-President	E. Stover	Elginburg.
	Secretary	J. B. Quinn	R. R. No. 1, Kingston.
Frontenac, Centre	President	Alfred Charlton	Parham.
	Vice-President	W. W. Barr	Mountain Grove.
	Secretary	A. C. Abbott	Mountain Grove.
Glengarry	President	D. A. Ross	Martintown.
	Vice-President	D. A. Kennedy	R. R. No. 1, Maxville.
Grenville, South	Secretary	J. P. McNaughton	Maxville.
	President	Jas. Goodin	No. 2, Spencerville.
	Vice-President	T. R. Wallace	No. 4, Spencerville.
Grey, Centre	Secretary	G. W. Carson	No. 1, Domville.
	President	Ben. Carruthers	Kimberley.
	Vice-President	Robt. Best	Flesherton.
Grey, North	Secretary	J. I. Graham	R. R. No. 4, Markdale.
	President	Malcolm Rutherford	Leith.
	Vice-President	Jas. Sutherland	Bognor.
Grey, South	Secretary	A. S. Donald	R. R. No. 5, Tara.
	President	J. W. Blyth	Varney.
	Vice-President	R. T. Edwards	No. 1, Markdale.
Haldimand	Secretary	Geo. Binnie	No. 2, Priceville.
	President	Steven Culver	Rainham Centre.
	Vice-President	Alfred Lamb	Selkirk.
Halton	Secretary	W. S. Dunnet	Lythmore.
	President	Jas. Wilson	Milton.
	Vice-President	H. T. Foster	Burlington.
Hastings, East	Secretary	A. L. McNabb	Milton.
	President	Elisha Malnes	Thomasburg.
	Vice-President	Clarence Long	Blessington.
Hastings, North	Secretary	H. S. Tucker	Chapman.
	President	W. E. Tummon	Crookston.
	Vice-President	James Kincaid	Madoc.
Hastings, West	Secretary	F. A. Comerford	Eldorado.
	President	Clem. H. Ketcheson	R. R. No. 2, Belleville.
	Vice-President	W. E. Vandewater	R. R. No. 2, Belleville.
Huron, East	Secretary	T. H. Ketcheson	R. F. D., Frankford.
	President	W. H. Fraser	Bluevale.
	1st Vice-President	Amos Smith	Trowbridge.
Huron, South	2nd Vice-President	Richard Proctor	R. R. No. 5, Brussels.
	Secretary	P. A. McArthur	R. R. No. 1, Ethel.
	President	Alex. Buchanan	Hensall.
Huron, West	Vice-President	Geo. Penhale	Exeter.
	Secretary	Arthur Doupe	Exeter.
	President	Jos. A. Mallough	Dungannon.
Kent, East	Vice-President	J. T. Sakeld	Goderich.
	Secretary	Wm. Ballie	Dungannon.
	President	Wm. Dean	R. R. No. 1, Thamesville.
Kent, West	Vice-President	Daniel Buchanan	R. R. No. 2, Thamesville.
	Secretary	D. M. Winter	R. R. No. 3, Northwood.
	President	Jno. Forsyth	Eberts.
Lambton, East	Vice-President	Byron Robinson	Wheatley.
	Secretary	Lester Gregory	Darrell.
	President	Jacob Willsie	Theford.
Lambton, West	Vice-President	E. F. Augustine	Rothwell.
	Secretary	T. P. Morris	Warwick.

Institute.	Name.	Address.
Lambton, West	President	Jno. A. McBean Mooretown.
	Vice-President	W. A. Brock Petrolia.
	Secretary	Robt. J. White Mooretown.
Lanark, North	President	J. C. Currie Lammermoor.
	Vice-President	Wm. Dunlop McDonald's Cors.
	Secretary	James Park Poland.
Lanark, South	President	Jas. W. Leaver Perth.
	Vice-President	W. T. Hands R. M. 1, Perth.
	Secretary	Geo. Oliver R. M. 5, Perth.
Leeds, South	President	C. F. Rath Lansdowne.
	Vice-President	Ephraim Vanderhoof Westport.
	Secretary	Wm. J. Webster Lansdowne.
Lennox	President	Ira B. Hudgins Selby.
	Vice-President	A. M. Carrot Odessa.
	Secretary	Manly Jones Napanee.
Lincoln	President	Wm. B. Rittenhouse R. R. No. 1, Beamsville.
	Vice-President	L. H. Collard Homer.
	Secretary	H. W. Houser Campden.
Manitoulin, East	President	Wm. B. Snow Snowville.
	Vice-President	A. J. Wagg Mindemoya.
	Secretary	Jas. P. Dunlop Sheguiandah.
Manitoulin, West	President	J. Jennings Barrie Island.
	Vice-President	Fred. Smith Gore Bay.
	Secretary	W. O. Runnalls Barrie Island.
Middlesex, East	President	W. B. Harding Thorndale.
	Vice-President	D. Black Dorchester.
	Secretary	Jas. H. Wheaton Thorndale.
Middlesex, North	President	Peter Mitchell Ilderton.
	Vice-President	H. C. McDonald Strathroy.
	Secretary	M. Veitch Parkhill.
Middlesex, West	President	J. W. Watterworth R.R. No.1, Glencoe
	Vice-President	Martin Johnson R. R. No. 3, Appin.
	Secretary	Chas. M. Macfie Appin.
Monck	President	F. Mingle St. Ann's.
	Vice-President	Jno. Hill Canboro'.
	Secretary	J. E. Cohoe Wellandport.
Muskoka, Centre	President	Alfred Kay Pt. Sydney.
	Vice-President	W. J. Hamilton Raymond.
	Secretary	J. H. Osborne Utterson.
Muskoka, North	President	R. J. S. Hill Hillside.
	Vice-President	Samuel Robson Birkendale.
	Secretary	F. A. Emberson Hillside.
Muskoka, South	President	Herbert Beaumont Bracebridge.
	Vice-President	Thos. Lovett Ziska.
	Secretary	G. W. Miller Gravenhurst.
Port Carling	President	Joseph McCulley Port Carling.
	Vice-President	Charles Davidson Brackenrig.
	Secretary	Jno. Davidson Brackenrig.
Nipissing, West	President	Onesime Larocque North Bay.
	Vice-President	Albert Depencer North Bay.
	Secretary	W. J. Simmens Feronia.
Norfolk, North	President	Geo. Erwin Courtland.
	1st Vice-President	Albert Cowan Mabee.
	2nd Vice-President	David Duckworth R. R., St. Williams
Norfolk, South	Secretary	Albert Swinn R. R., Simcoe.
	President	Ed. Starling Walsh.
	Vice-President	Wm. Budd R. R. No. 3, Campbellford.
Northumberland, East	Secretary	N. S. Palmerton bellford.
	President	Geo. Anderson Norham.
	Vice-President	J. N. Stone R. R. No. 3, Campbellford.
Northumberland, West	Secretary	J. A. Stewart, Jr. R.R. No.4, Simcoe.
	President	R. L. Holdsworth Port Hope.
	Vice-President	W. J. Westington Plainville.
	Secretary	Thos. Hoskin R. R. No. 1, Grafton.

Institute.	Name.	Address.
Ontario, North	President	Henry Glendinning .. Manilla.
	1st Vice-President	James Arnold .. Zephyr.
	2nd Vice-President	Jno. McNabb .. Brechin.
	Secretary	J. W. Widdifield .. Uxbridge.
Ontario, South	President	Jas. McKenzie .. Beathton.
	Vice-President	Warren Willson .. Brougham.
	Secretary	Robt. H. Cronk .. Whitby.
Oxford, North	President	A. W. Harwood .. Innerkip.
	1st Vice-President	F. W. Goble .. Woodstock.
	2nd Vice-President	W. W. Day .. Thamesford.
	Secretary	J. A. Lattimer .. Woodstock.
Oxford, South	President	J. H. Cohoe .. Burgessville.
	Vice-President	Jas. Griffin .. Otterville.
	Secretary	B. G. Palmer .. Norwich.
Parry Sound, East	President	Jno. Paget .. Sundridge.
	1st Vice-President	G. E. Gibbon .. Sundridge.
	2nd Vice-President	Jas. Cole .. South River.
	Secretary	Thos. Bottomley .. South River.
Peel	President	Robt. McCulloch .. Snelgrove.
	1st Vice-President	Ralph Crawford .. Brampton.
	2nd Vice-President	F. J. Thompson .. Britannia.
Perth, North	Secretary	Geo. Downey .. Bolton.
	President	H. Hemsworth .. Gowanstown.
	Vice-President	R. Armstrong .. Wartburg.
	Secretary	Duncan Forbes .. 143 Elizabeth St., Stratford.
Perth, South	President	Dougald McDougal .. Mitchell.
	Vice-President	J. W. Woodley .. Mitchell.
	Secretary	Duncan MacVannel .. St. Mary's.
Peterboro', East	President	E. Hawthorne .. Warsaw.
	Vice-President	F. E. Birdsall .. Birdsall.
	Secretary	Chas. O'Reilly .. Norwood.
Peterboro', West	President	C. E. Moore .. R. R. No. 2, Peterboro'.
	Vice-President	A. McGregor .. R. R. No. 2, Peterboro'.
	Secretary	A. B. Mann .. R. R. No. 4, Peterboro'.
Prescott	President	G. A. Fitzpatrick .. Vankleek Hill.
	1st Vice-President	Mansel Gibson .. Vankleek Hill.
	2nd Vice-President	D. A. McPhee .. Vankleek Hill.
	Secretary	Jas. Allison .. R. R. No. 1, Vankleek Hill.
Prince Edward	President	Peter Collier .. South Bay.
	Vice-President	Col. Angus Lighthall .. Bloomfield.
	Secretary	Arnold M. Platt .. Picton.
Rainy River	President	A. D. Whiddon .. Devlin.
	Vice-President	J. L. Locking .. Emo.
	Secretary	T. A. Boucher .. Emo.
Renfrew, North	President	O. Wright .. Beachburg.
	Vice-President	Geo. Forbes, M.D. .. Beachburg.
	Secretary	Wm. Headrick .. Beachburg.
Renfrew, South	President	J. F. Blane .. R. R. No. 1, Renfrew.
	1st Vice-President	J. B. McLaren .. R. R. No. 1, Renfrew.
	2nd Vice-President	J. B. Ferguson .. Renfrew.
	Secretary	G. MacIntyre .. R. R. No. 1, Renfrew.
Simcoe, Centre	President	Thos. Rankin .. Wyebridge.
	Vice-President	Harry Priest .. Anten Mills.
	Secretary	Jas. Coutts .. Midhurst.
Simcoe, East	President	Alex. Cuppage .. Orillia.
	Vice-President	C. S. Harrie .. Orillia.
	Secretary	R. C. Hipwell .. Orillia.
Simcoe, South	President	I. N. Morton .. Lefroy.
	Vice-President	Jas. Stephens .. Newton Robinson.
	Secretary	Clark Duff .. Cookstown.

Institute.	Name.	Address.
Simcoe, West	Hon. President	Jno. McKee
	President	Robt. Macham
	1st Vice-President	Jno. Smith
	2nd Vice-President	Robt. Murray
	Secretary	J. A. McDermid
St. Joseph Island	President	F. B. Kent
	Vice-President	W. H. Gilroy
	Secretary	J. G. Reesor
Stormont	President	Felix McLaughlin
	Vice-President	A. T. Shaver
	Secretary	D. H. McDiarmid
Timiskaming	President	Jas. Henderson
	Vice-President	Geo. Fleming
	Secretary	T. J. Norris
Thunder Bay	President	Jno. Edmonds
	Vice-President	Robt. McKenzie
	Secretary	A. W. Trewin
Victoria, East	President	Isaac H. Fee
	Vice-President	Isaac Naylor
	Secretary	Wm. Thurston
Victoria, West	President	Geo. H. Mark
	Vice-President	Jno. Cultis
	Secretary	Jas. Keith
	Secretary	Jas. Keith
Waterloo, North	President	Jos. H. Woods
	1st Vice-President	J. A. Steiss
	2nd Vice-President	J. C. McKay
	Secretary	Allen Shantz
Waterloo, South	President	Wm. Elliott
	1st Vice-President	Samuel Cassel
	2nd Vice-President	A. C. Becker
	Secretary	Wm. J. Douglas
Welland	President	Geo. W. Green
	Vice-President	Jas. C. Baker
	Secretary	W. H. Gainer
Wellington, Centre	President	Thos. W. Smith
	Vice-President	J. A. Goodall
	Secretary	Clarence T. Gerrie
Wellington, East	President	Donald McQueen
	Vice-President	Arch. McEachern
	Secretary	Talbert Ferguson
Wellington, South	President	Samuel Young
	1st Vice-President	T. J. Mahon
	2nd Vice-President	A. F. Auld
	Secretary	J. A. Cockburn
Wellington, West	President	Marshall Smith
	Vice-President	Thos. Hammond
	Secretary	E. G. Henry
Union	President	Jno. Pritchard
	Vice-President	David Campbell
	Secretary	Jno. R. Scott
Wentworth, North	President	Jno. Bennett
	1st Vice-President	Edwin McKnight
	2nd Vice-President	Roland Cummins
	Secretary	Alfred Purnell
Wentworth, South	President	H. L. Beckett
	Vice-President	Samuel Grant
	Secretary	W. S. Patterson
York, East	President	Wm. Doherty
	Vice-President	H. K. Clark
	Secretary	Jas. T. Stewart
York, North	President	Jno. A. Rose
	Vice-President	T. H. Legge
	Secretary	H. E. Ross
York, West	President	Ed. Stonehouse
	Vice-President	Jno. Jackson
	Secretary	R. L. Crawford

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

As will be seen from the following list, District Representatives of the Provincial Department of Agriculture have been placed in a majority of the Counties. In nearly all of these Counties plans have been made for conducting Short Courses in agriculture, extending from four to six weeks. It would be impossible, in the majority of cases, for the Representative or his Assistant to attend many of the Institute meetings. They will do so, however, when possible. The Representatives have been asked to notify the secretaries of the Institutes as to the meetings which they will attend, and an opportunity should be given the Representative to place his work to those in attendance at the meeting, if he so desires, and in many cases the Representative will be able to give instruction upon some definite line of agriculture of interest to the community. Where arrangements can be made with the Representatives to attend a meeting before the bills are gotten out, announcements of his subjects should be made.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Algoma	A. S. Smith	Sault Ste. Marie.
Brant	R. Schuyler	Paris.
Bruce	N. C. MacKay	Walkerton.
Carleton	W. D. Jackson	Carp.
Dufferin	H. A. Dorrance	Orangeville.
Dundas	E. P. Bradt	Morrisburg.
Durham	R. S. Duncan	Port Hope.
Elgin	C. W. Buchanan	Dutton.
Essex	J. W. Noble	Essex.
Frontenac	C. Main	Sydenham.
Glengarry	D. E. MacRae	Alexandria.
Grey	H. C. Duff	Markdale.
Haldimand	G. L. Woltz	Cayuga.
Halton	H. R. Hare	Burlington.
Hastings	A. D. McIntosh	Stirling.
Kenora	P. Stewart	Kenora.
Kent (J. T. Johnston acting)	W. T. Hunter	Chatham.
Lambton	G. G. Bramhill	Petrolia.
Lanark	P. S. D. Harding	Perth.
Leeds & Grenville	W. H. Smith	Athens.
Lennox & Addington	G. B. Curran	Napanee.
Manitoulin	J. F. Metcalf	Gore Bay.
Middlesex	I. B. Whale	London, Box 663.
Norfolk	Geo. Wilson	Simcoe.
Northumberland	R. S. Beckett	Brighton.
Ontario	R. M. Tipper	Whitby.
Oxford	G. R. Green	Woodstock.
Peel	J. A. Carroll	Brampton.
Peterborough	F. C. McRae	Norwood.
Prince Edward	A. P. McVannel	Picton.
Rainy River	H. M. McElroy	Emo.
Renfrew	M. H. Winter	Renfrew.
Simcoe	J. Laughland	Collingwood.
Temiskaming	W. G. Nixon	New Liskeard.
Thunder Bay—		
Port William Section	G. W. Collins	Fort William.
Port Arthur Section	L. M. Davis	Port Arthur.
Victoria	A. A. Knight	Lindsay.
Waterloo	J. S. Knapp	Galt.
Welland	R. Austin	Welland.
Wentworth	R. L. Vlning	Hamilton, 7 Market St.
York	J. C. Steckley	Newmarket.

INSTITUTE MEETINGS AND DELEGATES THEREFOR, 1914-15.

It is usual to have afternoon and evening sessions at each place, the former at 1.30 or 2.00, and the latter at 7.30 or 8.00 o'clock. The exact hour of meeting is decided by the officers of the Institute concerned, and announcements made accordingly. "Aft." indicates an afternoon meeting only; "Evg." an evening meeting only. Arrangements will be made for the lady delegate to address a meeting of the Women's Institute in the afternoon and a joint meeting of the Farmers' and Women's Institutes in the evening at those places indicated thus *.

DIVISION 1.

J. M. McCallum, Shakespeare, Jan. 13th to Feb. 5th.

C. Schuyler, Brantford, Jan. 13th to Feb. 5th.

Miss S. Campbell, Brampton, will attend at place indicated by an *.

*1	Warton, Town Hall	North Bruce	Jan. 13
2	Parkhead, Orange Hall	North Bruce	" 14
*3	Tara, Miller's Hall	West Bruce	" 15
*4	Ayton, Doersan's Hall	South Grey	" 16
5	Dromore, Russell Hall	South Grey	" 18
6	Lavery's, Lavery's School	Union	" 19
7	Teviotdale, Foresters' Hall	Union	" 20
*8	Clifford, Town Hall	Union	" 21
*9	Paisley, Town Hall	Centre Bruce	" 22
*10	Port Elgin, Town Hall	West Bruce	" 23
11	Walkerton, Town Hall	South Bruce	" 25
12	Teeswater, Town Hall	South Bruce	" 26
*13	Wroxeter, Town Hall	East Huron	" 27
*14	Ethel, Township Hall	East Huron	" 28
*15	Walton, School House	East Huron	" 29
*16	Belgrave, Foresters' Hall	East Huron	" 30
*17	Holmesville, Holmes' Hall	West Huron	Feb. 1
18	Londesboro', Foresters' Hall	West Huron	" 2
*19	Dungannon, Orange Hall	West Huron	" 3
*20	Kintail, McDonald's Hall	West Huron	" 4
*21	Ripley, Township Hall	Centre Bruce	" 5

DIVISION 2.

J. W. Clark, Cainsville, Jan. 12th to Feb. 6th.

C. B. Smith, Smithdale, Jan. 22nd to Feb. 4th.

J. N. Paget, Canboro, Jan. 15th to 20th.

Mrs. M. L. Woelard, Toronto, will attend at places indicated by an *.

1	Atwood	North Perth (aft.)	Jan. 12
2	Listowel	North Perth (evg.)	" 12
*3	Millbank	North Perth (aft.)	" 13
4	Milverton	North Perth (evg.)	" 13
5	Stratford	North Perth (aft.)	" 14
*6	Shakespeare	North Perth (evg.)	" 14
7	Mitchell, Town Hall	South Perth (aft.)	" 15
8	Fullerton, Township Hall	South Perth (evg.)	" 15
*9	Staffa, Township Hall	South Perth	" 16
*10	Tavistock, Opera Hall	South Perth	" 18
11	Bright	North Oxford	" 19
*12	Kintore	North Oxford	" 20
*13	Thorndale, Harding's Hall	East Middlesex	" 21
*14	Hensall, Town Hall	South Huron	" 22
*15	Brucefield, Walker's Hall	South Huron	" 23
*16	Dashwood, Zimmer's Hall	South Huron	" 25
*17	Grand Bend, Brenner's Hall	South Huron	" 26
*18	Parkhill, Town Hall	North Middlesex	" 27
19	Beechwood, Foresters' Hall	North Middlesex	" 28
20	Theford, King Edward Hall	East Lambton	" 29
21	Camlachie, Maccabees' Hall	East Lambton	" 30
22	Lucasville, School House	West Lambton	Feb. 1
23	Brigden, MacKenzie Hall	West Lambton	" 2
24	Rutherford	West Lambton	" 3
25	Inwood	East Lambton	" 4
26	Walkers, School House	West Middlesex	" 5
27	Middlemiss, Village Hall	West Middlesex	" 6

DIVISION 3.

W. C. Shearer, Bright, Jan. 12th to Feb. 9th.

W. J. Kerr, Woodroffe, Jan. 12th to Jan. 29th.

J. O. Duke, Ruthven, Jan. 30th to Feb. 9th.

Mrs. F. W. Watts, Toronto, will attend at places indicated by an *.

*1 Kingsville	South Essex	Jan.	12
2 Harrow	South Essex	"	13
3 Tecumseh	North Essex	"	14
4 Oldcastle	North Essex	"	15
*5 Valetta	West Kent	"	16
6 Eberts	West Kent	"	18
7 Morpeth, Township Hall	East Kent	"	19
8 Highgate, Township Hall	East Kent	"	20
*9 West Lorne	West Elgin	"	21
10 Shedden	West Elgin	"	22
*11 Harrietsville, Oddfellows' Hall	East Middlesex	"	25
*12 Aylmer, Town Hall	East Elgin	"	26
13 Straffordville, Town Hall	East Elgin	"	27
14 Langton, Town Hall	South Norfolk	"	28
15 Vittoria, Lecture Room	South Norfolk	"	29
16 Rainham Centre, Town Hall	Haldimand	"	30
17 Springvale, C. F. Hall	Haldimand	Feb.	1
18 Birtch, School House	South Brant	"	2
*19 Burford, Carnish Hall	South Brant	"	3
20 Waterford	North Norfolk	"	4
21 Kelvin	North Norfolk	"	5
*22 Norwich, Town Hall	South Oxford	"	8
23 Mt. Elgin, Foresters' Hall	South Oxford	"	9

DIVISION 4.

A. R. G. Smith, New Hamburg, Jan. 12th to Feb. 9th.

L. E. Bowes, Strathnairn, Jan. 12th to 14th; Jan. 20th to 26th.

W. J. Kerr, Woodroffe, Feb. 1st to Feb. 9th.

Miss M. V. Powell, Whitby, will attend at places indicated by an *.

1 Drayton, Town Hall	West Wellington	Jan.	12
2 Rothesay, Temperance Hall	West Wellington	"	13
3 Moorefield, Township Hall	West Wellington	"	14
4 Linwood	North Waterloo	"	15
*5 Winterbourne	North Waterloo	"	16
*6 Aberfoyle, Township Hall	South Wellington (aft.)	"	18
7 Arkell, School House	South Wellington (evg.)	"	18
*8 S.S. No. 2, Guelph	South Wellington (aft.)	"	19
*9 Rockwood	South Wellington (evg.)	"	19
*10 Preston, Maple Grove School	South Waterloo	"	20
*11 Haysville	South Waterloo	"	21
*12 St. George, Library Hall	North Brant	"	22
*13 Onondaga, Township Hall	North Brant	"	25
*14 Glanford	South Wentworth	"	26
*15 Stoney Creek	South Wentworth	"	27
16 Freulton, Moore's Hall	North Wentworth	"	28
*17 Waterdown, Township Hall	North Wentworth	"	29
*18 Campden, Hedden's Hall	Lincoln	Feb.	1
*19 Grantham, Orange Hall	Lincoln	"	2
*20 St. David's, Village Hall	Lincoln	"	3
21 Willoughby, Township Hall	Welland	"	4
22 Stevensville, School House	Welland	"	5
*23 Silverdale, School House	Monck	"	8
24 Caistorville, Church Basement	Monck	"	9

DIVISION 5.

R. L. Moorhouse, Cairo, Jan. 12th to Feb. 5th.

A. E. Wesbrook, Oakland, Jan. 16th to Feb. 5th.

Mrs. Horace W. Parsons "The Northlands," Cochrane, will attend at places indicated by an *.

1 Sunnidle Corners, Mills Hall	West Simcoe	Jan. 12
2 Alliston, Town Hall	West Simcoe	13
*3 Thornton, Orange Hall	South Simcoe	14
4 Newton Robinson, Temperance Hall	South Simcoe	15
*5 Orillia, Council Chamber	East Simcoe	16
6 Oro Station, Temperance Hall	East Simcoe	19
*7 Meaford, Town Hall	North Grey	20
*8 Owen Sound, Council Chamber	North Grey	22
9 Kimberley, Union Hall	Centre Grey	25
*10 Flesherton	Centre Grey	26
*11 Whittington, Church Hall	Dufferin	27
*12 Corbetton, Orange Hall	Dufferin	28
*13 Grand Valley	East Wellington (aft.)	29
*14 Mount Forest, Carnegie Hall	East Wellington	30
*15 Arthur, Town Hall	East Wellington	Feb. 1
*16 Elora, Carnegie Hall	Centre Wellington	2
*17 Belwood, Town Hall	Centre Wellington	3
*18 Hillsburg, Town Hall	Centre Wellington	4
*19 Ballinafad, Village Hall	Halton	5

DIVISION 6.

Henry Grose, Lefroy, Jan. 12th to Feb. 4th.

Jas. A. Kidd, Cookstown, Jan. 22nd to 26th.

E. F. Augustine, R.R. 2, Bothwell, Ont., Jan. 27th to Feb. 4th.

Mrs. E. B. McTurk, Lucan, will attend at places indicated by an *, Jan. 12th to 23rd.

Mrs. W. Dawson, Parkhill, will attend at places indicated by an *, Jan. 25th to Feb. 4th.

C. B. Smith, Smithdale, Jan. 13th and 14th.

1 Hornby	Halton	Jan. 12
2 Meadowvale	Peel	13
*3 Sandhill	Peel	14
*4 Thornhill	West York	15
*5 Weston, Town Hall	West York	16
6 King	North York	18
7 Queensville	North York	19
*8 Agincourt	East York	20
*9 Stouffville	East York	21
*10 Sandford, Oddfellows' Hall	North Ontario	22
*11 Gamebridge, S.O.S. Hall	North Ontario	23
*12 Greenbank, Temperance Hall	South Ontario	25
*13 Claremont, Masonic Hall	South Ontario	26
*14 Solina, Hall	West Durham	27
*15 Nestleton, Foresters' Hall	West Durham	28
16 Mt. Pleasant, C.O.F. Hall	East Durham (aft.)	29
17 Cavanville, Old Church	East Durham (evg.)	29
18 Elizabethville, Orange Hall	East Durham (aft.)	30
19 Campbelloft, Inst. Hall	East Durham (evg.)	30
*20 Coldsprings, Township Hall	West Northumberland	Feb. 1
*21 Grafton, Township Hall	West Northumberland	2
22 Codrington, Orange Hall	East Northumberland	3
23 Menie, Lamb's Hall	East Northumberland	4

DIVISION 7.

Clark Hamilton, Iroquois, Jan. 11th to Feb. 8th.

A. D. Harkness, Beamsville, Jan. 29th to Feb. 8.

Mrs. W. Dawson, Parkhill, will attend meeting at Thomasburg on Jan. 23rd.

Mrs. E. B. McTurk, Lucan, will attend places indicated by an * between Jan. 25th and Feb. 1st.

1	Woodville, Foresters' Hall	West	Victoria	Jan. 11
2	Little Britain, Temperance Hall	West	Victoria	" 12
3	Bobcaygeon, Town Hall	East	Victoria	" 13
4	Omeme, Dickson's Hall	East	Victoria	" 14
5	Ennismore, Township Hall	West	Peterboro'	" 15
6	Lakefield, Village Hall	West	Peterboro'	" 18
7	Keene, Town Hall	East	Peterboro'	" 19
8	Norwood, Town Hall	East	Peterboro'	" 20
9	Springbrook	North	Hastings	" 21
10	Ivanhoe	North	Hastings	" 22
*11	Thomasburg, I.O.O.F. Hall	East	Hastings	" 23
*12	Foxboro, Public Hall	East	Hastings	" 25
*13	Melrose	East	Hastings	" 26
*14	Wallbridge, Town Hall	West	Hastings	" 27
15	Hogel's School House	West	Hastings	" 28
16	Waupoos	Prince Edward		" 29
17	Cherry Valley	Prince Edward		" 30
*18	Enterprise, Keech's Hall	Addington		Feb. 1
19	Parham, I.O.O.F. Hall	Centre	Frontenac	" 2
20	Mountain Grove, Town Hall	Centre	Frontenac	" 3
21	Westbrook, Hall		Frontenac	" 4
22	Dufferin, Orange Hall		Frontenac	" 5
23	Adolphustown		Lennox	" 6
24	Silleville		Lennox	" 8

DIVISION 8.

F. R. Mallory, Frankford, Jan. 12th to Feb. 5th.

W. F. Clark, V.S., Goderich, Ont., Jan. 12th to Feb 5th

1	Queen's Line, School House	North	Renfrew	Jan. 12
2	Westmeath, Public Hall	North	Renfrew	" 13
3	Northcote, Temperance Hall	South	Renfrew	" 14
4	Glasgow Sta., School House	South	Renfrew	" 15
5	North Gower, Town Hall		Carleton	" 16
6	Manotick, Harmony Hall		Carleton	" 18
7	Vankleek Hill		Prescott	" 19
8	St. Eugene		Prescott	" 20
9	Glen Robinson		Glengarry	" 21
10	Martintown, St. Andrew's Hall		Glengarry	" 22
11	Cornwall Centre, Township Hall		Stormont	" 23
12	Berwick, Township Hall		Stormont	" 25
13	Mountain Station		Dundas	" 26
14	Williamsburg		Dundas	" 27
15	Brouseville, School House	South	Grenville	" 28
16	Maynard, Basement, Meth. Church	South	Grenville	" 29
17	Lansdowne, Town Hall		Leeds	" 30
18	Crosby		Leeds	Feb. 1
19	Bathurst, Township Hall	South	Lanark	" 2
20	Maberly, Town Hall	South	Lanark	" 3
21	McDonald's Cors., Public Hall	North	Lanark	" 4
22	Middleville, Public Hall	North	Lanark	" 5

DIVISION 9.

J. W. Clark, Cainsville, Dec. 10th, 11th.

J. Laughland, Collingwood, Ont., Dec. 12th to 22nd.

Mrs. H. W. Parsons, "The Northlands," Cochrane, Dec. 10th to 22nd

1	Midhurst	Centre	Simcoe	Dec. 10
2	Minesing	Centre	Simcoe	" 11
3	Edenvale	Centre	Simcoe	" 12
4	New Flos	Centre	Simcoe	" 14
5	Crossland	Centre	Simcoe	" 15
6	Phepston	Centre	Simcoe	" 16
7	No. 2 School House	Centre	Simcoe	" 17
8	Wyevale	Centre	Simcoe	" 18
9	Wyebridge	Centre	Simcoe	" 19
10	Abenezer	Centre	Simcoe	" 21
11	Lafontaine	Centre	Simcoe	" 22

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE MEETINGS.

1914-1915.

DIVISION 1.

Miss S. Campbell, Toronto, Jan. 13th to Feb. 5th.

Farmers' Institute meetings will be held at places marked thus *. Separate sessions for men and for women will be held in the afternoon and joint meetings in the evening.

*1	Warton	North Bruce	Jan. 13
*2	Parkhead	North Bruce	" 14
*3	Tara	West Bruce	" 15
*4	Ayton	South Grey	" 16
5	Shallow Lake	North Grey (aft.)	" 19
6	Durham	South Grey	" 20
*7	Clifford	Union	" 21
*8	Paisley	Centre Bruce	" 22
*9	Port Elgin	West Bruce	" 23
10	Lucknow	South Bruce (aft.)	" 26
*11	Wroxeter	East Huron	" 27
*12	Ethel	East Huron	" 28
*13	Walton	East Huron	" 29
*14	Belgrave	East Huron	" 30
*15	Holmesville	West Huron	Feb. 1
16	Auburn	West Huron	" 2
*17	Dungannon	West Huron	" 3
*18	Kintail	West Huron	" 4
*19	Ripley	Centre Bruce	" 5

DIVISION 2.

Mrs. M. L. Woelard, Toronto, Jan. 13th to Feb. 6th.

*1	Millbank	North Perth	Jan. 13
*2	Shakespeare	North Perth	" 14
3	Mitchell	North Perth (aft.)	" 15
*4	Staffa	South Perth	" 16
*5	Tavistock	South Perth	" 18
6	Hickson	Oxford North (aft.)	" 19
*7	Kintore	Oxford North (aft.)	" 20
*8	Thorndale	East Middlesex	" 21
*9	Hensall	South Huron	" 22
*10	Brucefield	South Huron	" 23
*11	Dashwood	South Huron	" 25
*12	Grand Bend	South Huron	" 26
*13	Parkhill	North Middlesex	" 27
14	Lobo	North Middlesex (aft.)	" 28
15	Watford	East Lambton (aft.)	" 29
16	Lucasville	West Lambton (aft.)	Feb. 1
17	Duthill	West Lambton (aft.)	" 2
18	Rutherford	West Lambton (aft.)	" 3
19	Shetland	East Lambton (aft.)	" 4
20	Appin	West Middlesex (aft.)	" 5
21	Mt. Brydges	West Middlesex (aft.)	" 6

DIVISION 3.

Mrs. F. W. Watts, Toronto, Jan. 12th to Feb. 9th.

*1	Kingsville	South Essex	Jan. 12
2	Amherstburg	South Essex (aft.)	" 13
3	Essex	North Essex (aft.)	" 14
4	Comber	North Essex	" 15

*5 Valetta	West Kent	Jan. 16
6 Chatham	West Kent	" 18
7 Thamesville	East Kent (aft.)	" 19
8 Ridgetown	East Kent (aft.)	" 20
*9 West Lorne	West Elgin	" 21
*10 Harrietsville	East Middlesex	" 25
*11 Aylmer	East Elgin	" 26
12 Lyons	East Elgin (aft.)	" 27
13 Cayuga	Haldimand (aft.)	" 28
14 Mt. Pleasant	South Brant (aft.)	Feb. 2
*15 Burford	South Brant	" 3
16 Wyndham Centre	North Norfolk (aft.)	" 4
17 Courtland	North Norfolk (aft.)	" 5
18 Lynedock	South Norfolk	" 6
*19 Norwich	South Oxford	" 8
20 Tillsonburg	South Oxford (aft.)	" 9

DIVISION 4.

Miss M. V. Powell, Whitby, Jan. 12th to Feb. 9th.

*1 Drayton	West Wellington	Jan. 12
2 Palmerston	West Wellington	" 13
3 Moorefield	West Wellington	" 14
4 Wellesley	North Waterloo (aft.)	" 15
*5 Winterbourne	North Waterloo	" 16
*6 Aberfoyle	South Wellington (aft.)	" 18
*7 Arkell	South Wellington (evg.)	" 18
*8 S. S. No. 2, Guelph	South Wellington (aft.)	" 19
*9 Rockwood	South Wellington (evg.)	" 19
*10 Preston	South Waterloo	" 20
*11 Haysville	South Waterloo	" 21
*12 St. George	North Brant	" 22
*13 Onondaga	North Brant	" 25
*14 Glanford	South Wentworth	" 26
*15 Stoney Creek	South Wentworth (aft.)	" 27
16 Rockton	North Wentworth (aft.)	" 28
*17 Waterdown	North Wentworth	" 29
*18 Campden	Lincoln	Feb. 1
*19 Grantham	Lincoln	" 2
*20 St. David	Lincoln	" 3
21 Humberstone	Welland (aft.)	" 4
22 Bowen Road	Welland (aft.)	" 5
*23 Silverdale	Monck	" 8
24 Canboro	Monck (aft.)	" 9

DIVISION 5.

Mrs. Horace W. Parsons, "The Northlands," Cochrane, Jan. 12th to Feb. 5th.

1 Stayner	West Simcoe	Jan. 12
2 Bradford	South Simcoe (aft.)	" 13
*3 Thornton	South Simcoe	" 14
4 Guthrie	East Simcoe (aft.)	" 15
*5 Orillia	East Simcoe	" 16
6 Evereit	West Simcoe	" 18
7 Creemore	West Simcoe (aft.)	" 19
*8 Meaford	North Grey	" 20
*9 Owen Sound	North Grey	" 22
10 Heathcote	Centre Grey	" 25
*11 Flesherton	Centre Grey	" 26
*12 Whittington	Dufferin	" 27
*13 Corbetton	Dufferin	" 28
*14 Grand Valley	East Wellington	" 29
*15 Mt. Forest	East Wellington	" 30
*16 Arthur	East Wellington	Feb. 1
*17 Elora	Centre Wellington	" 2
*18 Belwood	Centre Wellington	" 3
*19 Hillsburg	Centre Wellington	" 4
*20 Ballinafad	Halton	" 5

DIVISION 6.

Mrs. E. B. McTurk, Lucan, Jan. 12th to 23rd.

Mrs. W. Dawson, Parkhill, Jan. 25th to Feb. 4th.

1	Palermo	Halton (aft.)	Jan. 12
2	Port Credit	Peel (aft.)	" 13
*3	Sandhill	Peel	" 14
*4	Thornhill	West York	" 15
*5	Weston	West York	" 16
6	Laskay	North York (aft.)	" 18
7	Aurora	North York (aft.)	" 19
*8	Agincourt	East York	" 20
*9	Stouffville	East York	" 21
*10	Sandford	North Ontario (aft.)	" 22
*11	Gamebridge	North Ontario (aft.)	" 23
*12	Greenbank	South Ontario	" 25
*13	Claremont	South Ontario	" 26
*14	Sollna	West Durham	" 27
*15	Nestleton	West Durham	" 28
16	Millbrook	East Durham (aft.)	" 29
17	Port Hope	East Durham (aft.)	" 30
*18	Coldsprings	West Northumberland	Feb. 1
*19	Grafton	West Northumberland	" 2
20	Hilton	East Northumberland (aft.)	" 3
21	Warkworth	East Northumberland (aft.)	" 4

DIVISION 7.

Mrs. W. Dawson, Parkhill, Jan. 18th to 23rd.

Mrs. E. B. McTurk, Lucan, Jan. 25th to Feb. 2nd.

*1	Little Britain	West Victoria	Jan. 18
2	Lindsay	West Victoria (aft.)	" 19
3	Warsaw	East Peterboro (aft.)	" 20
4	Madoc	North Hastings (aft.)	" 21
5	Queensboro	North Hastings	" 22
*6	Thomasburg	East Hastings	" 23
*7	Foxboro	East Hastings	" 25
*8	Melrose	East Hastings	" 26
*9	Wallbridge	West Hastings (aft.)	" 27
10	Stirling	West Hastings (aft.)	" 28
11	Wellington	Prince Edward	" 29
12	Picton	Prince Edward (aft.)	" 30
*13	Enterprise	Addington	Feb. 1
14	Belleville	East Hastings	" 2

SPEAKERS AND SUBJECTS.

On account of holding only a limited number of meetings this season we are listing only those speakers who are announced to attend meetings.

AUGUSTINE, E. F., R. R. 2, Bothwell, Ont.—Mr. Augustine has grown small fruits and vegetables successfully for many years and more recently has given special attention to orcharding. At the first County Fruit and Vegetable Show held in Sarnia this season, Mr. Augustine secured a number of first prizes. He is well prepared to give valuable instruction along the lines indicated in the subjects which appear below:

- "Conserving Soil Moisture."
- "The Farmer's Vegetable Garden."
- "Box Packing of Apples."
- "Profits of Leased Orchards."
- "Small Fruit Growing and Spraying."

CLARK, J. W., Cainsville.—Mr. Clark is one of the largest poultry breeders in Ontario, and has won many prizes for dressed poultry at the Winter Fair, Guelph, including the sweepstakes. He is a strong advocate of utility breeds for the farmer. For two years Mr. Clark was poultry instructor in an American State Agricultural College. He has had several years' experience in growing alfalfa, and has also a large apiary. Mr. Clark has given considerable attention to the production of good seed and methods of identification and eradication of weeds. After eight years' work on an apple orchard of five acres, he increased the yield from 100 barrels of inferior fruit to 378 barrels of a choice product. In 1913 his apiary netted a three-and-a-half ton yield. Mr. Clark will explain his methods to the Institutes, and will illustrate his evening addresses by the use of a lantern.

Subjects:—

- "Growing Alfalfa."
- "Commercial Apple Growing—How to Make it Pay."
- "Growing Small Fruits—Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants, etc."
- "Importance of Seed Selection."
- "Commercial Fertilizers—Do They Pay?"

Evening:

- "Poultry: From A to Z."
- "Care of an Apiary."

CLARK, A. F., V.S., Goderich.—Dr. Clark is a veterinarian who has taken an interest and active part in Institute work for a number of years. He has been engaged as one of the inspectors in connection with Stallion Enrolment in Ontario. He will be prepared to give addresses on the ailments of farm animals, their feeding and general care.

DUKE, J. O., Ruthven.—Mr. Duke is a successful farmer in Essex County, and has given special attention to corn breeding and seed selection. His addresses, being founded on practical experience, are of much value to those who hear them.

Subjects:—

- "Maintaining the Fertility of the Soil."
- "Corn Growing."
- "Improvement of Seed."
- "The Peach Industry."
- "Apple Culture in Western Ontario."
- "Tile Drainage."

Evening:

- "Education for Farmers' Boys and Girls."
- "Home Life on the Farm."
- "Business End of Farming."

GROSE, HENRY, Lefroy.—Mr. Grose is the owner of a first-class farm in Simcoe County, and has been eminently successful in general farming. He has the happy faculty of presenting hard facts in a pleasing manner, and his address to boys on the farm is very instructive and uplifting. Mr. Grose has attended Institute meetings for a number of years with acceptance, and his services will be of special value in those sections where mixed farming is followed.

Subjects:—

- "How to Increase and Maintain the Fertility of the Soil."
- "Selection of Seed."
- "Home Dairy Work."
- "The Growing of Clover."

Evening:

- "Benefits of Institute Work."
- "The Canadian Boy and Girl."

HAMILTON, CLARK, Iroquois.—Mr. Hamilton, since attending the Ontario Agricultural College nine years ago, has been actively engaged in managing a two-hundred acre farm upon which pure-bred Holstein-Friesian cattle and Yorkshire swine have been special features. Mr. Hamilton has taken the initial step in many cases in scientific agriculture in his locality. He has contributed largely to the agricultural press and is experienced in Institute work.

Subjects:—

- "The Dairy Herd—Breeding, Feeding and Management."
- "The Corn Crop—Cultivation, Variety, Harvesting and Feeding Value."
- "Alfalfa."
- "Swine Problems—Selection, Feeding and Housing."
- "Weeds."

HARKNESS, A. D., Beamsville.—Mr. Harkness was for many years a prominent dairyman and fruit grower in the eastern section of Ontario.

Subjects:—

- "Preparation for Planting and Care of the New Orchard."
- "Cover Crops."
- "Insects and Fungi Injurious to Fruit and Means of Controlling Them."
- "Growing Small Fruits and Early Tomatoes."
- "Potato Production."
- "The Farmer's Garden."
- "The Dairy Cow."
- "Growing of Crops for the Dairy Herd."

KIDD, JAS. A., Cookstown, Ont.—Mr. Kidd has been active in the work of the local associations which have to do with the advancement of agriculture. Mr. Kidd was twelve for some years in the work of the Farmers' Institute for South Simcoe and has already had experience as an Institute lecturer.

Subjects:—

- "Rotation of Crops."
- "Conserving Soil Moisture."
- "Cultivating Roots and Corn for Silo."
- "Beef Cattle."
- "Sheep on the Farm."

KERR, W. J., Woodroffe, Ont.—Mr. Kerr is a successful small fruit farmer, with considerable experience in the growing of ornamental and decorative trees. He is prominent in the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association, and for the past seven years Secretary-Treasurer of the Ottawa Vegetable Growers' Association. Mr. Kerr is able to give much valuable information as to varieties and methods in fruit and vegetable growing.

Subjects:—

- "How to Make the Farm Orchard Pay."
- "Commercial Fruit Growing."
- "Truck Gardening for City Market."
- "The Kitchen Garden, Varieties and Methods."
- "Our Insect Friends and Foes."

Evening:

- "Beautifying the Home Grounds."
- "Interesting the Young Folk in the Farm and Home."

MALLORY, FRED. R., B.S.A., Frankford.—Since graduating from the O.A.C., Guelph, Mr. Mallory has devoted his attention to practical work on the farm. He keeps a number of pure-bred Holstein cattle, and produces milk in large quantities. The success attending the application of scientific principles to the practical work of the farm has been demonstrated by Mr. Mallory, and he has much of interest and value for the tiller of the soil. Mr. Mallory can attend only a limited number of meetings this year.

Subjects:—

- "Dairy Farming."
- "Silos and Silage."
- "Clover."
- "The Question of Plowing Deep or Shallow."
- "The Farmer's Garden."
- "Farm Surroundings."

Evening:

- "Can Farm Labor be Systematized?"
- "Are We Our Neighbors' Keeper?"
- "Agriculture in Wartime."

MOOREHOUSE, R. L., Cairo, Ont.—Mr. Moorehouse is a successful farmer, who has had the advantages of college training. He has already done acceptable work in the Institutes and has assisted at special Judging Classes. He will be found a thorough master of the topics for which he is announced. Mr. Moorehouse will be prepared to give instruction in the judging of beef cattle and sheep.

Subjects:—

- "The Breeding and Feeding of Beef Cattle."
- "Alfalfa, the Scientific and Practical."
- "The Control of Soil Moisture."
- "Tile Drainage."
- "Sheep Farming."

Evening:

- "The Why of This and That."
- "The Business End of Farming."

MURPHY, ROBT., Alliston.—Mr. Murphy is one of the most successful and best known among the farmers and stockmen of Simcoe County. He has also taken a leading part in the public affairs of his county, working up to the Wardenship, and has had considerable experience in Institute work.

Subjects:—

- "Soil Problems."
- "Soil Cultivation and Drainage."
- "Alfalfa Growing."
- "Seed Selection."
- "Selection and Feeding of Beef Cattle."
- "Dual Purpose Cattle."

Evening:

- "The Choice of Occupation."
- "Some of the Needs of Ontario Agriculture."

MCCALLUM, J. M., B.S.A., Shakespeare.—Mr. McCallum is a graduate of the O.A.C., and has since his graduation been putting into practice, with good effect, the lessons learned during his course. Mr. McCallum has been a most acceptable judge at the Fall Fairs, and has had experience in Institute work. He is a forceful and convincing speaker.

Subjects:—

- "The Heavy Horse."
- "Milking Shorthorns."
- "Breeding and Feeding Beef Cattle."
- "Alfalfa and Corn."
- "The Importance of Type in Live Stock."
- "Is Farming Worth While?"

PAGET, J. N., Canboro, Ont.—Mr. Paget is well known in dairy circles through his connection with the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario. He has been either director or president for a number of years, and is now a member of the directorate. Mr. Paget is particularly well known in his own district for the aggressive and up-to-date methods he has adopted in conducting his dairy business. He is not only a thoroughly practical man, but is capable of presenting the results of his experience in a clear and forceful manner.

Subjects:—

- "Care and Production of Milk."
- "Profit and Loss in Dairying."
- "Handling the Finished Product until it Reaches the Consumer."
- "The Growth of Alfalfa and Its Importance to Dairymen."

Evening:

- "The Relation which should exist between Producer, Proprietor and Maker."

SCHUYLER, C., Brantford.—A thorough practical knowledge of general farming, combined with an Associate course at the Ontario Agricultural College, has made Mr. Schuyler a valuable acquisition to the Institute staff. He has handled successfully during the past year, a large number of commercial apple orchards.

Subjects:—

- "Alfalfa."
- "Dairy Cattle."
- "The Cultivation of Corn and the Silo."
- "Horse Breeding."
- "Fruit Growing and Management of Orchards."

SHEARER, W. C., Bright.—Dairying is the particular department of farming in which Mr. Shearer has been eminently successful. He has kept records of the feed consumed by the hogs produced, and will be able to give information of much value regarding the feeding of sweet pasteurized whey in conjunction with other foodstuffs. He is thoroughly practical, a good speaker, an Institute man of experience for some years past, and a most acceptable delegate. As will be seen from his subjects, Mr. Shearer is also prepared to discuss the bacon, seed and corn questions.

Subjects:—

- "General Farm Management."
- "Breeding and Feeding Dairy Cattle."
- "Underdraining: Its Benefits."
- "Breeding and Feeding Hogs Profitably."
- "Rotation: Soil preparation and Seed."

Evening:

- "How to Interest the Farm Boy."

SMITH, A. R. G., New Hamburg.—Mr. Smith is one of the leading farmers in one of the best agricultural sections of the Province. He has taken part in club work, improvement of schools, and other activities intended for the betterment of the farmer's condition. Mr. Smith is a member of the County Board of Agriculture for Waterloo County, and has been of material assistance to the District Representatives in furthering the work of that Branch.

Subjects:—

- "Crop Rotation."
- "Milking Shorthorns."
- "The Dairy Herd."
- "Seed Control Act."
- "The Work of Farmers' Clubs."
- "The Benefits of a Board of Agriculture."
- "Our School System; Can We Improve It?"

Evening:

- "The Problems of the Young Agriculturist."

SMITH, C. B., Smithdale, Ont.—Mr. Smith lives on a farm where mixed farming is practised and a herd of registered Shorthorn cattle kept. He has had experience in reclaiming an old orchard. He has always taken a keen interest in the Farmers' Institutes and other agricultural organizations, and is a strong advocate of Farmers' Clubs.

Subjects:—

- "The Breeding and Feeding of Beef Cattle."
- "Crop Rotation and Control of Soil Moisture."
- "Alfalfa and Other Clovers."
- "The Care of the Apple Orchard, Spraying, Cultivation, etc."

Evening:

- "The Farmers' Club as a Means of Education."
- "The Bright Side of Farm Life."

WESBROOK, A. E., Oakland, Ont.—Mr. Wesbrook is one of the leading farmers of Brant County, who has for many years taken a keen interest in the agricultural activities of the district, having been President of the South Brant Farmers Institute for some years. In 1912 he secured first prize on his orchard in a competition embracing nine counties. The farm upon which he lives has been in the Wesbrook family since coming from the Crown and is a striking example of the effect of system, thoroughness, hard work and an eye to the beautiful. Mr. Wesbrook's address on the "Country Home" should prove of great interest and value to those who are desirous of making country life more attractive.

Subjects:—

- "Apple Growing."
- "Potato Growing."
- "Poultry Keeping for the Average Farmer."
- "Corn and Hogs."

Evening:

- "The Country Home."
-

Women's Institute Lecturers and their Subjects.

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, needle work, and fine art at many of our fall fairs. Her success in extending the Women's Institutes throughout Peel County has been most marked, and she has done much to stimulate branches in many parts of the Province to better work.

Subjects:—

- "The Ideal Home."
- "Individual Life of a Young Woman."
- "Influence of Women and Men."
- "The Judicious Housekeeper and Homemaker."
- "Home and School."
- "Health, Longevity and Happiness."
- "Our National Assets."
- "Eugenics."
- "Agriculture for Women."
- "Present Mode of Dress, Its Influence."

DAWSON, MRS. W., Parkhill.—Mrs. Dawson is an enthusiastic supporter of the Women's Institutes. She has done much to place the Parkhill Institute in the front rank of progressive societies. She was president of the local organization for years, and has given the work prominence through the local press and through some of the leading agricultural publications. She formerly taught in the Toronto Public Schools, and has been for some years in close touch with rural women. With her liberal education, wide reading and close study of present day conditions in the home and in the State, she is in a position to make the subjects announced of great interest and practical value.

Subjects:—

- "The Farmer's Wife's Problems."
- "The Things That Are Out of Sight."
- "Women and the War."
- "Our Chautauqua Reading Club."
- "The Women in Our Institutes."
- "The Foreign Woman in Canada."

McTURK, MRS. E. B., Lucan.—Mrs. McTurk has had special training in Optics, and 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, and her work is much appreciated. Her subjects speak for themselves.

Subjects:—

- "The Care of the Eyesight."
- "What the Other Institute is Doing."
- "Keep on the Sunny Side."
- "For Home and Country."
- "Held in Trust."
- "The Child in the Home."

PARSONS, MRS. L. M., "The Northlands," Cochrane, Ont.—Mrs. Parsons has had wide experience in Women's Institute work, as well as being identified with the National Council of Women and church activities for many years. She is a gifted speaker, and very thorough in the work which she undertakes. Mrs. Parsons will be prepared to address the children in the school in the mornings where opportunity affords. The subjects announced for morning will be a basis for talks to children.

Subjects:—

Morning (for the Schools):

- "A Loaf of Bread."
- "The Call of the Wild."
- "Boys' and Girls' Clubs."
- "Silks and Silkworms."
- "The Furred and the Feathered Things."

Afternoon:

- "Our Canadian Women."
- "Women in Industry and Literature."
- "Women and Sickness."
- "Women Workers of Our Time."
- "Women and Money."
- "Women and Dress."
- "Marriage."
- "The Magnetism of Personality."
- "Canadian Laws Concerning Women and Children."
- "The Child and the Story."
- "The Chautauqua Reading Course."

Evening:

- "Made in Canada."
- "Women and War."
- "Reforms That Need Our Aid."
- "Canadian Writers."
- "Our Inheritance."
- "The Northland."

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, and this work appeals very strongly to her. 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:—

- "Canada's Opportunity."
- "Our Schools."
- "Present Day Need."
- "Good Citizenship."
- "How We Can Help Our Boys and Girls."
- "Refinement in the Home."
- "Our Debts: How Much Owest Thou?"
- "Schools."

WATTS, MRS. F. W., 51 Chicora Avenue, Toronto.—Mrs. Watts has had marked success both as an Institute officer and lecturer. She is a forceful, pleasing speaker, whose addresses have been much appreciated. Being a graduate of the American College of Mechano-Therapy, she will be able to give many valuable and helpful health hints.

Subjects:—

Afternoon:

- "Would You Be Beautiful?"—Demonstrated.
- "Home Treatment in Mechano-Therapy."—Demonstrated.
- "A Talk with Mothers and Girls."
- "What Are You Doing to Help Your Institute?"

Evening:

- "Why Is It?"
- "Your Influence in the Home."

WOELARD, MRS. M. L., 420 Bloor Street W., Toronto.—Mrs. Woelard is intensely interested in all matters which pertain to the home, and her addresses have been much appreciated. We can assure Institute officers and members that Mrs. Woelard will have messages of interest and benefit for her audiences.

Subjects:—

- "Poultry Keeping for Profit and Pleasure."
 - "Home Influence."
 - "Meat Substitutes—Excellent Salads for Hot Days."
 - "Fruit Canning, Jelly Making and Marmalades."
 - "Health Culture."
 - "Plain Sewing and Art Needlework."—Demonstrated.
 - "Woolen Garments for Women and Children."—Illustrated.
-

REPORT
OF THE
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

OF THE
Province of Ontario

1914

PART I.

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



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1915

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TORONTO

To His Honour 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 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

Toronto, 1914.

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About half the members of one of our good Institutes, Grand Valley, East, Wellington.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO

DISTRICT OFFICERS FOR 1914-15

Districts.		Names.	P.O. Address.
Addington	President	Mrs. W. S. Lockwood	Enterprise.
	Secretary	Mrs. Chas. Graham	Enterprise.
Amherst Island	President	Mrs. R. D. McDonald	Emerald.
	Secretary	Mrs. S. K. Tugwell	Stella.
Brant, North	President	Mrs. S. G. Kitchen	St. George.
	Secretary	Miss Isabel Callaghan	St. George.
Brant, South	President	Mrs. Jas. Eadie	R.R. 2, Brantford.
	Secretary	Miss Birdie Røelofson	R.R. 2, Brantford.
Brockville	President	Mrs. C. F. Yates	Athens.
	Secretary	Mrs. Ettie Eaton	Athens.
Bruce, Centre	President	Mrs. Sam. Farrell	Kincardine.
	Secretary	Mrs. R. J. Graham	Ripley.
Bruce, North	President	Mrs. F. G. Farrow	R.R. 1, Shallow Lake.
	Secretary	Mrs. A. A. Watt	Warton.
Bruce, South	President	Mrs. R. T. Phillips	Lucknow.
	Secretary	Mrs. B. Morgan	Walkerton.
Bruce, West	President	Mrs. A. Aiken	Allenford.
	Secretary	Mrs. Jas. S. Cameron	Port Elgin.
Carleton	President	Mrs. Geo. Clarke	"The Locks," Manotick.
	Secretary	Mrs. Geo. R. Bradley	R.R. 2, Kars.
Dufferin	President	Mrs. E. Richardson	Laurel.
	Secretary	Miss E. H. Besley	Shelburne.
Dundas	President	Mrs. T. Houlehan	Chesterville.
	Secretary	Miss E. McGee	Chesterville.
Durham, East	President	Mrs. T. A. Skitch	Baillieboro.
	Secretary	Mrs. J. R. Eakins	Millbrook.
Durham, West	President	Mrs. E. R. Bounsall	Bowmanville.
	Secretary	Mrs. A. L. Nicholls	Bowmanville.
Elgin, East	President	Mrs. J. C. Hagan	Luton.
	Secretary	Mrs. G. Winder	Lyons.
Elgin, West	President	Mrs. Simms	West Lorne.
	Secretary	Miss M. C. Gow	Wallacetown.
Essex, North	President	Mrs. A. E. Wismer	Essex.
	Secretary	Miss Ada B. Wilson	Wilson Rd., Maidstone.
Essex, South	President	Mrs. S. A. Otton	Leamington.
	Secretary	Mrs. Angus P. Clark	Arner.
Frontenac	President	Mrs. J. L. F. Sproule	Westbrook.
	Secretary	Mrs. W. C. McEwen	Westbrook.
Glengarry	President	Mrs. Peter Munroe	Maxville.
	Secretary	Mrs. A. H. Robertson	Maxville.
Grenville, South	Secretary	Mrs. John Halfpenny	R.R. 2, Prescott.
Grey, Centre	President	Mrs. Wm. Buchanan	Ravenna.
	Secretary	Mrs. B. A. Carruthers	Kimberly.
Grey, North	President	Mrs. J. E. Griffith	2394 4th Ave. W., Owen Sound.
	Secretary	Mrs. B. J. Long	Meaford.
Grey, South	President	Mrs. (Dr.) Easton	Ayton.
	Secretary	Mrs. Thos. McGirr	Durham
Haldimand	President	Mrs. L. C. Burus	Caledonia.
	Secretary	Mrs. W. M. Thompson	Canfield.
Halton	President	Mrs. Geo. T. Coe	Timehouse.
	Secretary	Mrs. Geo. Havill	Acton.
Hastings, East	President	Mrs. F. Bennett	Shannonville.
	Secretary	Miss A. Long	Blessington.
Hastings, North	President	Miss E. Parker	Stirling.
	Secretary	Mrs. E. Harrison	Madoc.

Districts.		Names.	P.O. Address.
Hastings, West	President	Mrs. S. E. Lane	R.F.D. 2, Sydney, Belleville.
	Secretary	Mrs. Jno. Phillips	R.F.D. 2, Sydney, Belleville.
Huron, East	President	Mrs. S. S. Cole	Ethel.
	Secretary	Mrs. Jas. Armstrong	Gorrie.
Huron, South	President	Mrs. (Dr.) Amos	Exeter.
	Secretary	Mrs. A. Hastings	Exeter.
Huron, West	President	Mrs. J. W. Kilbride	Clinton.
	Secretary	Mrs. Wm. Bone	Wingham.
Kent, East	President	Mrs. Wm. Deau	R.R. 1, Thamesville.
	Secretary	Mrs. M. West	Kent Bridge.
Kent, West	President	Mrs. Ed. Clark	Tilbury.
	Secretary	Mrs. J. H. Williams	Box 35, Fletcher.
Lambton, East	President	Mrs. J. G. Dawes	Theford.
	Secretary	Miss Sarah Pettypiece	Forest.
Lambton, West	President	Mrs. W. Leonhardt	R.R. 2, Sombra.
	Secretary	Mrs. Neil Grant	R.R. 2, Sombra.
Lanark, North	President	Mrs. John Kelly	Almonte.
	Secretary	Mrs. Jno. Steele	Almonte.
Lanark, South	President	Mrs. Hayes Boyd	R.M.D. 1, Carleton Place.
	Secretary	Mrs. R. V. Fowler	Perth.
Leeds, South	President	Mrs. T. J. Frye	Soperton.
	Secretary	Mrs. Ernest Teskey	Westport.
Leeds, North, and Grenville	President	Miss M. E. Pearson	Merrickville.
	Secretary	Mrs. E. L. Telford	Merrickville.
Lennox	President	Mrs. Bruce Robertson	R.M.D. 2, Napanee.
	Secretary	Mrs. C. F. Allison	Adolphustown.
Lincoln	President	Mrs. C. A. D. Fairfield	Beamsville.
	Secretary	Mrs. E. W. Fry	Vineland.
Middlesex, East	President	Mrs. John Dawes	Belmont.
	Secretary	Miss Becca S. Hobbs	Birr.
Middlesex, North	President	Mrs. Geo. F. Edwards	R.R. 3, Komoka.
	Secretary	Miss K. D. McIntosh	R.R. 2, Box 10, Parkhill.
Middlesex, West	President	Mrs. Oliver Monger	Mt. Brydges.
	Secretary	Mrs. J. M. Brunt	Kerwood.
Monck	President	Mrs. A. Porteous	Dunville.
	Secretary	Mrs. R. B. Fitzgerald	Fenwick.
Muskoka, Centre	President	Mrs. A. MacInnis	Port Sydney.
	Secretary	Miss M. Johnson	Allansville.
Muskoka, North	President	Mrs. Jos. Clarke	Aspdin.
	Secretary	Mrs. Wm. H. DeMaine	Etwell.
Muskoka, South	President	Mrs. H. L. Golts	Bardsville
	Secretary	Mrs. Wm. Holliday	Box 331, Bracebridge.
Norfolk, North	President	Mrs. L. Sharpe	Simcoe.
	Secretary	Mrs. R. E. Griffin	Simcoe.
Norfolk, South	Secretary	Miss Luella Hall	R.R. 2, Simcoe.
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	Secretary	Mrs. H. J. Scripture	Brighton.
Northumberland, W.	President	Miss E. Burgess	Baltimore.
	Secretary	Mrs. R. C. Allan	Cobourg.
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	Secretary	Miss Kate McKay	R.R. 1, Brechin.
Ontario, South	President	Mrs. L. S. Brown	Whitby.
	Secretary	Mrs. Wm. Balmer	Whitby.
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	Secretary	Mrs. A. A. McKinnon	Embro.
Oxford, South	President	Mrs. Albert Stover	R.R. 2, Norwich.
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Peel	President	Mrs. Dorrington	Alton.
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	Secretary	Miss E. Crookshanks	Box 75, Millbank.

Districts.		Name.	P. O. Address.
Perth, South	President	Mrs. Arthur Mutton	Mitchell.
	Secretary	Miss Maggie Driver	Science Hill.
Prescott	President	Mrs. Thos. Dick	Vankleek Hill.
	Secretary	Mrs. J. S. Brown	Vankleek Hill.
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	Secretary	Mrs. W. R. Munro	R.R. 3, Demorest-ville.
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	Secretary	Mrs. Fred Weedmark	Beachburg.
Renfrew, South	President	Mrs. J. F. Blane	R.R. Renfrew.
	Secretary	Miss Agnes C. McLachlan	R.R. 1, White Lake.
Russell	President	Mrs. Joseph Madden	Vernon.
	Secretary	Mrs. W. G. Porteous	R.M.D., Vernon.
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	Secretary	Miss Jean Graham	R.M.D., Elmvale.
Simcoe, East	President	Mrs. Wm. Bacon	Orillia.
	Secretary	Miss Lillian Harvie	Orillia.
Simcoe, South	President	Mrs. R. A. Sutherland	Stroud.
	Secretary	Mrs. Robert Boyes	R.M.D., Lefroy.
Simcoe, West	President	Mrs. Geo. Conn	Batteau.
	Secretary	Miss Edith Thompson	Sunnidale Cors.
Stormont	President	Mrs. J. McQuaig	Finch.
	Secretary	Mrs. E. H. Marceffus	Finch.
Union	President	Mrs. Geo. Crow	R.R. 3, Clifford.
	Secretary	Mrs. Jno. R. Scott	Clifford.
Victoria, East	President	Mrs. M. Gould	Fenelon Falls.
	Secretary	Mrs. Sidney H. Cluxton	Bobcaygeon.
Victoria, West	President	Mrs. J. P. McElroy	Linden Valley.
	Secretary	Miss R. Cullis	Oakwood.
Waterloo, North	President	Mrs. Geo. Glennie	Winterbourne.
	Secretary	Mrs. J. G. Hurst	Conestogo.
Waterloo, South	President	Mrs. W. Elliott	R.R. 7, Galt.
	Secretary	Mrs. T. W. Rutherford	Galt.
Welland	President	Mrs. M. J. Dalton	Fonthill.
	Secretary	Mrs. Jno. Gaiser	Welland.
Wellington, Centre	President	Mrs. W. W. Edwards	Belwood.
	Secretary	Miss Maria G. Hall	168 London Rd., Guelph.
Wellington, East	President	Mrs. N. Bicknell	Arthur.
	Secretary	Mrs. F. Wilson	Mt. Forest.
Wellington, South	President	Mrs. M. P. Barry	Rockwood.
	Secretary	Miss E. Friendship	R.R. 1, Guelph.
Wellington, West	President	Mrs. Jas. Salter	Palmerston.
	Secretary	Miss Gussie Noecker	Drayton.
Wentworth, North	President	Mrs. T. Main	Sheffield.
	Secretary	Mrs. J. E. McDonough	R.R. 2, Branchton.
Wentworth, South	President	Mrs. (Dr.) Boyes	Mount Hope.
	Secretary	Mrs. C. E. Horning	98 Wentworth St., N., Hamilton.
York, East	President	Mrs. Warren	Markham.
	Secretary	Miss Margaret Scott	Agincourt.
York, North	President	Mrs. Chas. F. Doane	Newmarket.
	Secretary	Mrs. H. J. Clubine	New market.
York, West	President	Mrs. W. O. Duncan	R.M.D., Weston
	Secretary	Mrs. J. A. Lambie	Islington.

'Districts without*special district officers—Haliburton, East Peterboro', North Peterboro'.

Northern Districts		Names.	P. O. Address.
Algoma, Centre.	President	Mrs. T. C. Dinsmore	Box 366, Sault Ste. Marie.
	Secretary	Mrs. A. H. Huckson	Box 182, Sault Ste. Marie.
Algoma, North Shore	President	Mrs. Thos. Tomlinson	Laird.
	Secretary	Miss Laura B. Shier	Box 112, MacLennan.
Kenora	President	Mrs. S. Hall	Oxdrift.
	Secretary	Mrs. D. Hutchison	Dryden.
Manitoulin, East	President	Mrs. Peter Caddel	Providence Bay.
	Secretary	Mrs. Geo. Hutchison	Sandfield.
Manitoulin, West	President	Mrs. Chas. Burt	Gore Bay.
	Secretary	Mrs. George J. Priddle	Silver Water.
Parry Sound, North.	President	Miss J. C. Smith	Powassan.
	Secretary	Mrs. O. Byam	Trout Creek.
Parry Sound, South.	President	Mrs. (Dr.) Freeborn	Magnetawan.
	Secretary	Mrs. Jos. Spears	Burk's Falls.
Rainy River	President	Mrs. J. Carey Smith	Burriss.
	Secretary	Mrs. Ella Darlington	Barnhart.
St. Joseph Island	President	Mrs. F. B. Kent	Kentvale.
	Secretary	Mrs. H. E. Brown	Kentvale.
Temiskaming	President	Mrs. H. W. Parsons	Cochrane.
	Secretary	Mrs. Walter Kirstine	Matheson.
Thunder Bay	President	Mrs. D. J. Piper	Slate River.
	Secretary	Mrs. J. McMahon	Fort William.

Districts without separate district officers—Algoma East, Nipissing.

N.B.—The above list contains names of District Officers only. Each branch organization, of which there are 843, has a set of officers and board of directors who are in control of the local work. Co-operation among the branches, organization of new societies, the holding of series of meetings, etc., are made possible through the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture and the District and Branch organizations.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO

1914

To the Honourable Minister of Agriculture:

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the 14th annual report of the Women's Institutes of Ontario, Part I, consisting of the proceedings of the Annual Conventions of 1913 and 1914, together with selected papers, the statistical statement for the year ending with May, 1914, and list of district officers for 1914-15.

The Women's Institutes have continued to develop both in numbers and effectiveness of work. We now have 843 branches with a membership of nearly 25,000. The Institute reaches considerably more than the number represented by the membership, as in many cases several from the one household attend the meetings while only one becomes a member. Not less than 30,000 women and girls are associated with the work in Ontario, which has a direct beneficial influence upon practically every individual in the nearly 24,000 homes represented. We have, at the present time, more applications than usual for the organization of new branches and confidently look forward to a considerable extension of the work during the coming months.

It is needless for me to refer, except in a very brief way, to the activities of the Women's Institutes, as their work is well set forth in the proceedings of the Conventions. We wish to call your attention specially to the appreciation on the part of the Institutes of the Demonstration-Lectures in "Food Values and Cooking" and "Sewing." The prospects for an extension of this work during the winter of 1914-15 were very promising, but the outbreak of war turned the attention of the women to Red Cross, Belgian Relief and other patriotic work, so that it was impossible to organize classes in many sections, although we have had three to five instructors regularly at work in giving systematic instruction along the lines mentioned to the women of the rural sections. Our plan previous to the fall of 1914 was to have the instructor give lessons at several points concurrently, spending one or two days a week at each place until the course (consisting usually of ten lessons) was completed. Recently, we have adopted the method at a few points of giving continuous instruction at the one point until the work is completed, the classes being held four or five days each week. The report of one of these courses appears below.

The Institute was required to thoroughly advertise the course, provide a suitable hall in which to hold the same, and to provide the necessary supplies. The lessons were free to any woman or girl in the district, whether an Institute member or not. The results have gone beyond our highest expectations, and have convinced us that the people are ready and waiting for the extension of this work.

This course included twenty-six lessons in Domestic Science: sixteen morning lessons, planned especially for girls, and ten afternoon lessons for the same girls, as well as experienced housekeepers. The last six afternoons were devoted to lectures from special instructors in dairying, poultry-raising and gardening. The subjects were arranged after the plan of the Macdonald Institute Short Course in Domestic Science, the programme for the afternoon lessons including:

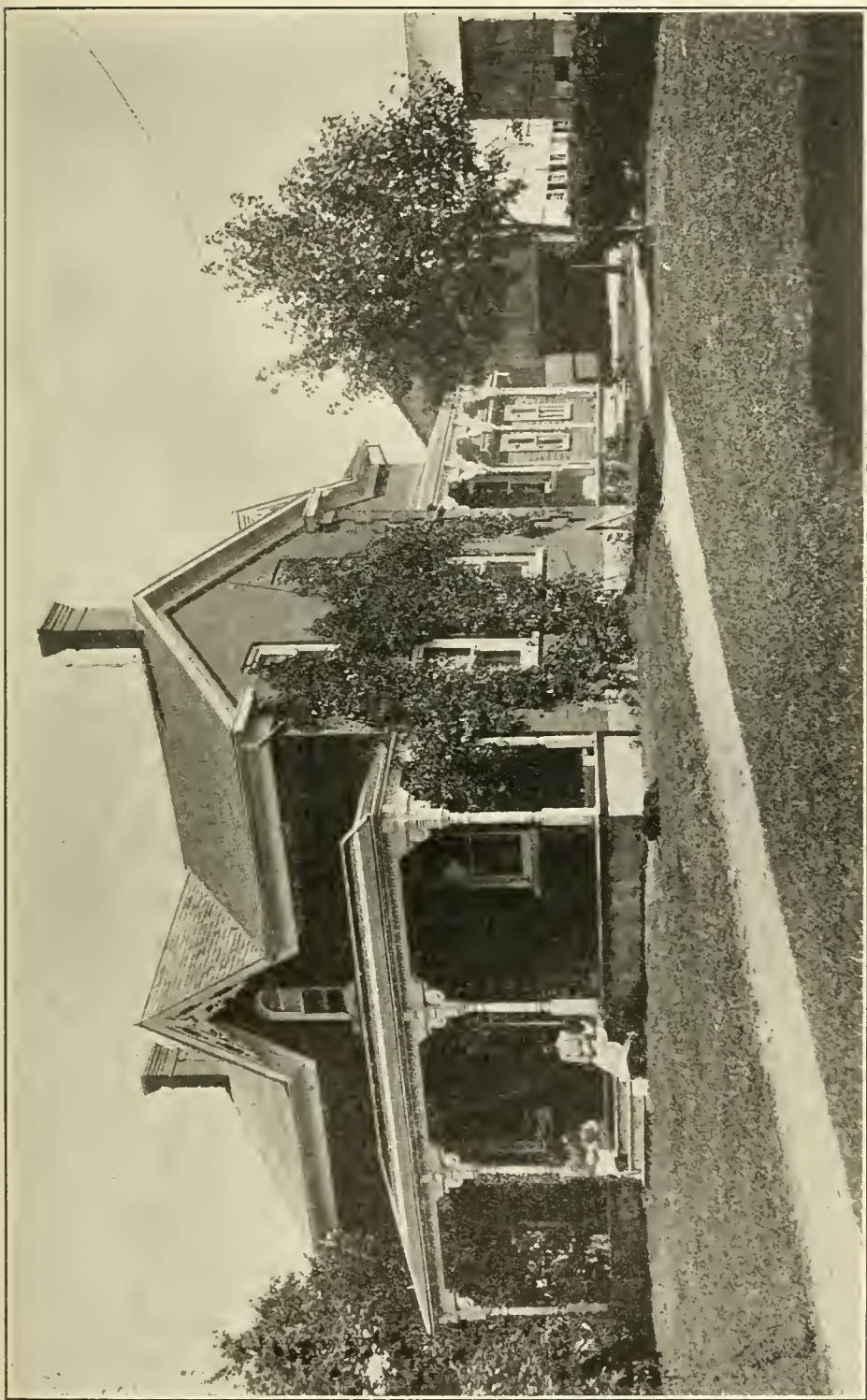
1. Fruit—Typical methods of cooking; combinations; different way of serving fresh fruit.
2. Vegetables—Fresh, starchy and dried.
3. Milk—Soups, puddings and combinations, with especial relation to infant, children and invalid diet.
4. Cereals and Cheese—Various methods of cooking; their high food value compared with other more expensive foods.
5. Eggs—Correct methods of cooking; variations in methods; storage.
6. Meat—Roasting and broiling, braised dishes, stews and soups, uses of the different cuts, and food value compared with other foods.
7. Baking-powder Bread, Yeast Bread and Fancy Breads.
8. Cake and little cakes.
9. Puddings and Desserts.
10. Salads.

The morning lessons were arranged in correlation with these, going a little more fully into elementary principles and including such additional subjects as, Invalid Cookery, Meat Substitutes, Made-Over Dishes, Hot Supper Dishes, Pastry, Croquettes, Table Setting and Serving, etc.

The attendance at the first morning class was 34, with 78 in the afternoon. In a few days this had increased to 86 in the morning, and in the afternoon 200, and some more who couldn't get in. On the last evening a hot supper was given at which the Institute realized enough to pay all the expenses of the course, with a considerable surplus for practical work. It might also be added that during the course ninety-six new members joined the Institute.

A new feature in short course work was introduced in the form of a written examination for those who had taken the complete series of lessons. This also was an experiment, and the question of writing purely voluntary on the part of the students. The paper set will give some idea of the work covered. The questions were:

1. Explain the uses of proteids, carbohydrates, fats, mineral matter and water in the human system, and name some of our common foodstuffs in which each of these principles is found largely.
2. Give the recipe, and explain definitely your method of making any two of the following:—
 - (a) Tea biscuits.
 - (b) Plain pastry and puff pastry.
 - (c) Cheese croquettes.
3. Make out suitable menus for the three meals a day for one week in July (1) for a farm family where there is access to a good kitchen garden, a dairy, eggs, and a beef ring or other fresh meat supply, or (2) for a family of five in town where \$400 a year can be spent for the food supply.
4. Explain, with *reasons* for your method in each case:—
 - (a) How you would pan-broil a steak.
 - (b) How you would make a beef stew.
5. Of what special nutritive or medicinal value is each of the following?:
 - (1) A salad of green vegetables.
 - (2) The same salad with nuts added.
 - (3) Beef tea.
 - (4) Coarse vegetables, like spinach or cabbage, and Graham bread.
 - (5) A macaroni and cheese dish.
6. (a) Give definite directions for making:—
 - (1) Any two light desserts.
 - (2) Any two hot supper dishes.
 (b) Give five salad combinations.
7. What are the characteristics of a good waitress? Give five general rules to remember in table serving.



A Representative Ontario Farm Home.

The results of this examination were gratifying indeed. The only means of preparation the girls had was through the lessons, with the use of demonstrations and charts, and the reviewing of the notes they took each day, but the following answers taken from four different papers show something of the thoroughness with which they grasped the ideas.

Proteid in food is that which builds, and repairs wornout tissue. It is found largely in lean meats, eggs, cereals, milk, dried beans, cheese, etc.

Carbohydrate is that in food which supplies heat and energy. It is composed of starch and sugar. It is found largely in potatoes, parsnips, beets, grains, etc.

Fat is that in food which supplies heat and energy to the body. It is found in fat meat, bacon, cream, cheese, etc.

Mineral matter or mineral salts is of use in the system to build body tissue, blood and muscle and nerves. The lime in food also builds up the bone. The mineral salts also act as regulators. They are found in lettuce, cress, spinach, celery, apples and other fruits. Lime is found in cereals and milk.

Water.—Its use is to act as a regulator, to flush out the system and to carry off impurities. It is found largely in vegetables such as onions, lettuce, cabbage, etc., also in raw fruits, such as oranges, lemons, apples, peaches, etc.

Recipe for Puff-Paste:

2 cups flour.

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup lard.

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup butter.

$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful salt.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ cup ice water and 1 teaspoonful lemon juice.

Sift the flour and salt several times to get air into it and make it light. Add the lard, cutting it in with a knife as well as you can, then finish rubbing it in with the tips of the fingers. Then add the water very gradually, using a knife to mix it through, until the dough is of the right consistency to handle. Put on the bake board and roll very lightly. When rolled 1-3 inch thick, dot part of the butter over half of it. (The butter should be creamed with a spoon until it is waxy and will work into the dough easily.) Fold the paste over, fold again in three layers the other way, and roll again till the butter shines through a little, but not till it begins to come through. Fold it over and put it away to chill. When chilled, roll again, dot butter over half the dough, fold, and roll as before. Do this four or five times, or until you have the butter all worked in. When you roll the paste keep it as nearly square as possible so it is easy to fold. Roll very lightly. Always roll the one way. Never turn the dough over. Keep it cold. Never use puff paste for the bottom crust of a pie.

To Pan-broil a Steak.—Have your pan very hot so that when you place your steak in it it will be quickly seared over, then turn and sear the other side. Be sure to never pick it with a fork so that none of the juices will be lost. After it is seared over, cook it rather slowly. When it is done sprinkle with salt and a little pepper and you may rub it over with a little butter and lemon juice.

Reasons.—Sear it quickly so that the little tubes will be sealed over and all the juices will be retained in the meat. Do not sprinkle salt on at first, for it will draw out the juices. Do not turn with a fork, else you allow some of the juices to escape. Finish cooking slowly so as not to toughen the proteids.

One of the answers to the question about the special medicinal or nutritive value of certain foods was:

“A Salad of Green Vegetables.—The green vegetables, such as lettuce or other above ground vegetables, have a great amount of mineral salts in them.

Therefore, when one eats green vegetables the mineral salts purify the blood and also help to clear out the system.

"The same salad with nuts in it.—Nuts, and especially walnuts, are great in food value, having so much proteid and fat. So, therefore, if we had nuts in a green vegetable salad, we would get the fat and proteid besides the mineral matter and it would be a nourishing dish, as well as a medicinal dish.

"Beef tea.—When making beef tea our main idea is to get all the food we can out of the meat into the water; therefore, beef tea would be very nourishing if we left the flakes of proteid in it. It is also very good for a sick patient, as it is easily digested. If the proteid is strained out, the beef tea is only a stimulant and has no nourishment in it.

"Coarse vegetables, such as spinach or cabbage, and Graham bread.—These are all valuable for the cellulose that is in them; that is, the fibrous material. For example, if you scrape a turnip and then squeeze the pulp through a cloth, the cellulose would be the particles left in the cloth. It is indigestible, but forms a bulk in the intestine which stimulates the muscles and helps carry away the waste and therefore helps to overcome constipation. We should take a lot of these foods mentioned."

"Macaroni and Cheese.—Cheese is about one-third proteid and one-third fat. Macaroni is made up of nearly all starch. Therefore, this would be a well balanced dish and very nourishing."

"But, while we may be most enthusiastic over the possibilities of this work among the young women living out of reach of any other form of technical education, not so much for the specific information given, as that it starts an intelligent interest in things of the home, and inspires a desire to make a profession of housekeeping, we appreciate just as much the immediate value to the women who have charge of homes now. The interest which the clever, capable, experienced women of the community have taken in this course promises that it may become one of the most practical and far-reaching lines of College extension work yet undertaken in Canada."

I would strongly recommend that provision be made for an extension of this feature. Demonstrations by local women, not only to Institute members, but to classes of young girls, is being encouraged by the Institutes. The day is not far distant when there will be systematic instruction for mothers in rural districts, in the care and feeding of children. Nothing is of more importance than this. The Institutes are a factor in a few centres in bringing technical education to the rural districts, not only for the boys and girls, but for the men and women as well.

The requirement on the part of the Department, that a local organization shall be formed and do a certain amount of work on its own account before the locality concerned can depend upon regular assistance from the Department, is a strong factor towards effectiveness in the work. We have continuously kept before us the fact that the most valuable service is to direct people how they may help themselves. Suggestions and help in the form of literature have been furnished direct from the Institutes Branch, while the Macdonald Institute, Guelph, has rendered assistance by furnishing material from its Loan Collection to be used in the preparation of papers and addresses. During 1914 there were sent out 2,400 pamphlets and clippings, 64 books and 90 special letters. The material for distribution may be classified roughly into,

Home and Family Interests.
 House and Its Management.
 Food Values and Cookery.
 Dietetics.
 Health.
 Household Science.
 Education.
 Clubs and Social Service, etc.
 Gardening and Agriculture.
 Miscellaneous.

Any member who desires to borrow material, or seeks information for her own benefit, may send her request to Macdonald Institute, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. In borrowing material, give a fortnight's notice, if possible, as it sometimes takes time to find satisfactory material.

In addition to the assistance given by Macdonald Institute, as indicated above, a considerable amount of information has been sent from the office of the Superintendent to Institute members to assist in the preparation of papers dealing with different phases of Institute work, and various subjects.

The Department of Education through its system of Travelling Libraries has rendered valuable assistance to the Institutes. Institutes wishing to secure Travelling Libraries should address Mr. W. R. Nursey, Inspector of Libraries, Department of Education, Toronto.

Deep interest has been shown in the regular meetings addressed by the members of the local organization and, to a limited extent, by professional and business men of the localities concerned. A keen appreciation has been shown of the services of the staff of lecturers sent out to the winter meetings held for the most part in co-operation with the Farmers' Institutes, and also to the summer series of meetings, when practically every branch in the Province is visited. A great variety of work is included in these lectures, among the most important being the following:

- "Meats—Composition, Cuts and Cooking."
- "Diet in Relation to Health."
- "Home Products as Food."
- "Labor-saving Devices in the Home."
- "Labor-saving Garments for Women and Children."
- "Household Sanitation."
- "Building, Making-over, Decorating and Furnishing the Farm Home."
- "Will the Dairy Cow Remove the Mortgage?"
- "Poultry Raising."
- "Business Points for the Family."
- "The Ideal Home."
- "Helping Our Boys and Girls to Find Their Niche in Life."
- "Education of Girls."
- "Planning for Social Good Times in the Country."
- "The Physical Development of the Child."
- "Medical Inspection of Schools."
- "Simple Entertaining in the Country."
- "Diseases Common to Infants and Young Children."
- "Consumption and Its Prevention."
- "Dental Hygiene and Its Relation to Health."
- "Teaching Life Truths."
- "Discipline as a Character Builder."
- "Books: Our Friends or Enemies?"
- "Caring for Our Sick Ones at Home."
- "Laundry Work."

During the winter of 1913-14, we furnished lady speakers for 499 meetings, and in the summer of 1914, 805 meetings.

During the past year the Institutes have come into prominent and favorable notice through what they have done in response to the various patriotic appeals made necessary on account of the war.

In response to the first appeal the Institutes sent in \$4,700.29 in cash and were ready to send more, but the fund was closed and moneys on hand were, for the most part, sent to the Red Cross. Contributions to the Red Cross Society up to the end of March, 1915, amounted to \$30,384.06 and 1,142 bundles. A "bundle" is, of course, very indefinite. The following gives a list of supplies in a representative bundle:

17 pairs bed socks.	50 flannel bandages.
121 pairs socks.	Gauze, soap, euthymol, anti-serum tablets.
1 Balaclava cap.	Old linen.
28 handkerchiefs.	48 gauze pads.
4 mufflers.	4 packages absorbent dressing.
21 pairs wristlets.	3 packages bandages.
3 shirts.	12 bandages.
18 pneumonia jackets.	24 absorbent bandages.
20 abdominal bandages.	

Belgian relief contributions have been most liberal. It is impossible to give details at this time. The Department is securing statistics from the Institutes covering their patriotic work and a summary will be made and appear in one of our later publications.

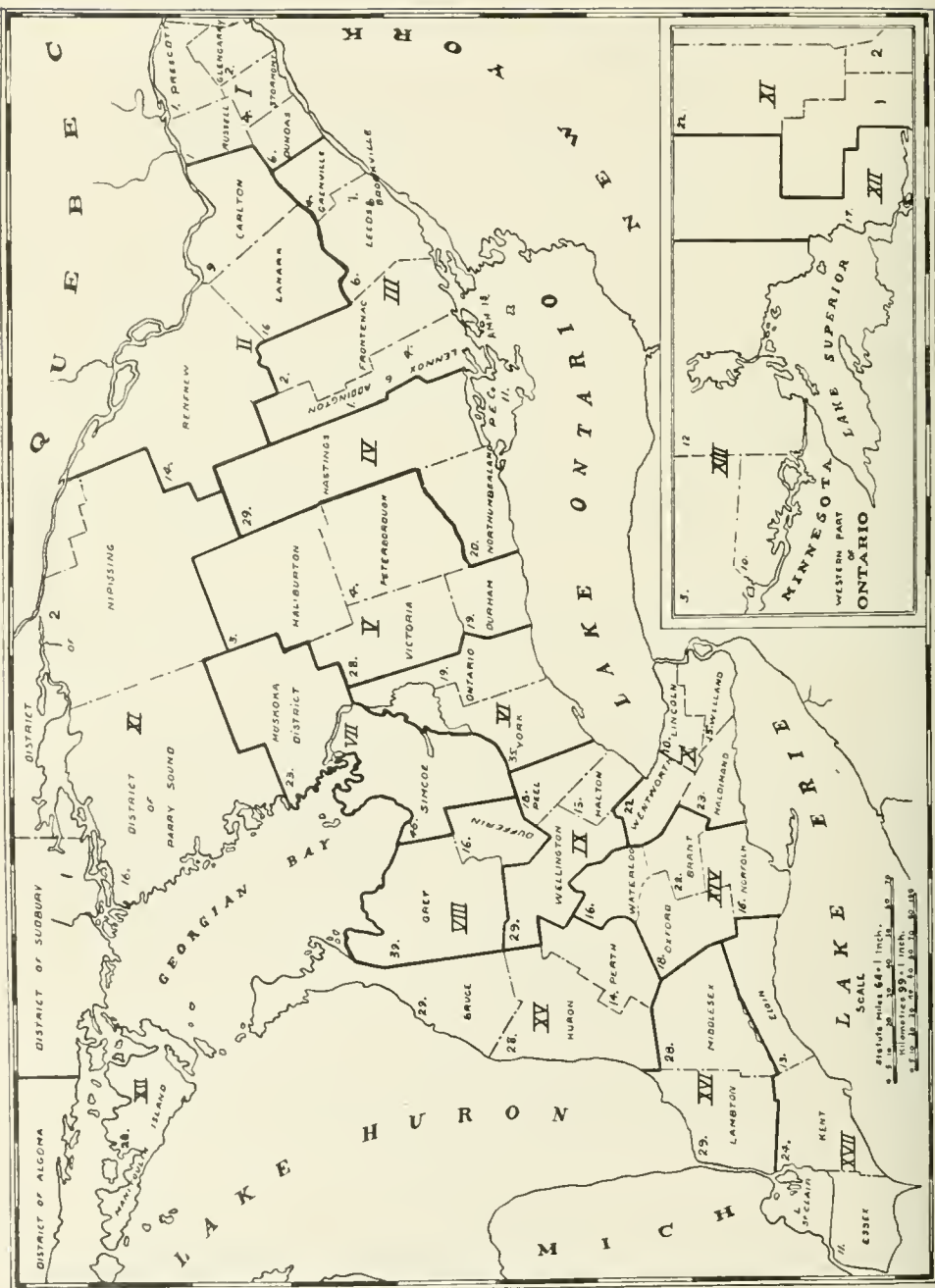
A new spirit has not been created; the old one has just been developed. Where we have women with this willingness to sacrifice, this readiness to answer the call wherever service is needed, we cannot help having a thriving Women's Institute.

We find that other Departments of the service and various societies are most ready to co-operate in sending the Institute members such literature as they wish to place in the hands of the best women in the rural districts. Recently three pamphlets have been mailed to the officers of Institutes, two from the Department of Education, Toronto, "Medical School Inspection" and "Auxiliary classes," and one from the Provincial Board of Health, Toronto, "The Best Foods to Buy During War." The Canadian Society for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis, Ottawa, has for several years furnished copies of their publications to the members of the Institutes. Members wishing to secure copies of these may do so by applying to the Departments named.

We found it advisable, on account of the rapid development of the work, to hold three Conventions in the fall of 1914, at Ottawa, London, and Toronto. Only one Annual Convention has been held heretofore. This new feature was much appreciated by the Institutes generally and each Convention was a decided success, as will be seen from the report of proceedings presented herewith.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

It has been the policy of the Department to consult with leading officers and lecturers, from time to time, in sizing up the situation and deciding upon the policy to be carried out. It was thought well at the Convention held in the fall of 1914 to ask the delegates to appoint representatives to act upon an Advisory Committee. The accompanying map indicates the divisions decided upon, and the persons named below were elected for the districts indicated.



Map indicating Women's Institute Districts.
(See page opposite for details.)

EASTERN DISTRICT.

No. of District.	Counties in District.	No. of Branches.	Representative.
1.	Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, Stormont	14	Mrs. D. C. McDougall, Maxville.
2.	Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew	39	Mrs. R. V. Fowler, Perth.
3.	Addington, Amherst Island, Brockville, Frontenac, Grenville, Leeds, Leeds, N., & Grenville, Lennox	24	Mrs. Wm. Johnston, Athens.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

4.	Hastings, Northumberland, Prince Edward	60	Mrs. H. M. Moxon, Picton.
5.	Durham, Haliburton, Peterboro, Victoria	49	Mrs. J. R. Eakins, Millbrook.
6.	Ontario, York	54	Miss Kate McKay, R.R. 1, Brechin.
7.	Dufferin, Grey	55	Mrs. A. Buchanan, Ravenna.
8.	Halton, Peel, Wellington	58	Mrs. P. W. Hodgetts, Clarkson.
9.	Haldimand, Lincoln, Monck, Welland, Wentworth	70	Mrs. A. P. Thomas, Beamsville.
10.	Brant, Norfolk, Oxford, Waterloo	72	Mrs. J. E. Brethour, Burford.
11.	Muskoka, Simcoe	71	Mrs. Wm. Bacon, Orillia.
12.	Parry Sound, Temiskaming	38	Mrs. J. Edgar, Sundridge.
13.	Algoma, Manitoulin, Nipissing, St. Joseph Island	42	Mrs. T. C. Dinsmore, Box 366, Sault Ste. Marie.
14.	Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay	25	Mrs. E. Darlington, Barnhart.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

15.	Bruce, Huron, Perth, Union	68	Mrs. R. J. Graham, Ripley.
16.	Lambton, Middlesex	56	Mrs. (Dr.) Wilson, Parkhill.
17.	Elgin, Essex, Kent	48*	Mrs. K. B. Coutts, Thamesville.

Total number of Branches 843

The Department will look to the Committee, as well as members of the lecturing staff, for advice and suggestions from time to time.

The Women's Institutes have been appealed to for assistance in the introduction and carrying on of the work of the school fair, school gardens, fall fairs, etc. Their activity in connection with these organizations has made it possible to undertake such work in many centres which would not otherwise have reaped the benefits of these splendid organizations.

Co-operation between the Farmers' Institutes and Farmers' Clubs and the Women's Institutes is strongly recommended. Certain lines of work, including debates, entertainments, social gatherings, can be made most effective when these organizations co-operate. We would strongly urge the branch officers to confer with the officers of the organizations named in the work indicated.

The Women's Institutes have been so markedly successful that we have thought it well to recommend that the Farmers' Institute work be re-organized upon a somewhat similar basis. If this is effective, and the probability is that it will be, then we shall look for a more general and effective co-operation.

The great majority of the Institutes issue programmes covering the year's meetings. The printed programme has many advantages and we trust that the suggestions contained in the samples given herewith will be helpful.

PROGRAMME

1914-1915

Preston
Women's Institute

MEETINGS SECOND WEDNESDAY
OF EACH MONTH AT 3 P.M.

FOR HOME AND COUNTRY
LOYALTY, SOCIABILITY
AND PROGRESS

OFFICERS:

MR. M. HALLER..... President
MRS. A. GLICK..... Vice-President
MRS. R. B. OSGOOD..... Sec'y-Treas.

MEMBERSHIP TICKET

1914-15

South Waterloo Women's Institute

PRESTON BRANCH

Name

Address

..... President.

..... Sec'y-Treas.

NOVEMBER

The Right and Wrong Punishment of Children.—Mrs. Glick.
Inexpensive Christmas Gifts: An open discussion. Music and Social half-hour.

DECEMBER

Thoughts Suggested by the Passing of the Year.—Mrs. Little, Blair.
Report of Delegate to Convention. Music and Social half-hour.

JANUARY

Legal Rights of Married Women.—Mr. Norman Hancock.
New Year Resolutions for the Women's Institute.—Mrs. Freeman.
Music and Social hour.

FEBRUARY

Mother's Place in the Home.—Mrs. (Dr.) J. Scott Hogg.
Patriotism and Definition of Our Flag.—Mrs. Ziemann.
Music and Social half-hour.

MARCH

Old-fashioned Hospitality vs. New.—Mrs. J. J. Aspenletter.
Poultry Raising: Open discussion. Music and Social half-hour.

APRIL

Power of Influence.—Mrs. Wm. Wiegand.
Common-sense as Applied to Housecleaning.—Mesdames Osgood and Wood.

MAY

Election of Officers.

ORDINARY RULES

If the President or Vice-President is absent, someone should be appointed by those in attendance to take charge of meeting. Same rule governs Secretary; if absent, someone should be appointed to take notes of meeting.

Order of motion—(a) Moved; (b) seconded; (c) discussed; (d) voted upon. No item of business will be discussed before there is a motion.

Before a motion there may be an amendment to the motion, and an amendment to the amendment. Last amendment is always voted on first.

The speaker should always address the chair: Thus, Madame Chairman.

A vote may be taken by show of hand or by ballot. The Secretary may make a motion or vote. This is not usual.

The Chairman may vote, but only to make or break a tie.

Nominations require no seconder.

As a matter of courtesy there should be no talking while anyone is addressing the chair.

It is the duty of the Chairman to keep order in the meeting.

The Executive Committee will carry into effect the business of the institute.

A quorum of the Branch Executive or Directors shall be one-half of the members of the Board or Executive.

May

(At Mrs. Mason's.)

Election of Officers.

Topic: "List of Menus for One Week in May. —
Miss M. Clark.

Reading.—Mrs. Hammersley.

June

(At Mrs. R. J. McFarlane's.)

Topics: "An Ideal of Womanhood."—Miss M.
Laing.

"The Right and Wrong Punishment of
Children."—Mrs. Geo. Lewis.

Music.—Miss Gilchrist.

Officers

President.....Mrs. C. G. Little.
First Vice-President.....Mrs. Alex. Flemming.
Second Vice-President.....Mrs. Jas. Mason.
Secretary-Treasurer.....Miss G. McLean.
Organist.....Miss Della Mason.
Librarian.....Miss G. McLean.

—
Meetings held on the First Thursday of the month
at Two o'clock.

PUSLINCH BRANCH

SOUTH WELLINGTON WOMEN'S INSTITUTE



PROGRAMME
:: 1913-1914 ::

MOTTO:

"If you Know a Good Thing, Pass it on."

1913

July

(At Mrs. Richardson's.)

Topics: "Music: Its Value in the Home."—
Mrs. Revell.
"Dividing the Day."—Mrs. Moore.
Music.—Miss D. Mason.

August

(At Mrs. Hohenadel's.)

Topics: "Making the Most of Life."—Miss J.
Jeffrey.
"Canning Vegetables" (Exchange of
Recipes). Music.—Miss Campbell.

September

(At Mrs. Jas. Black's.)

Topics: "Education."—Mrs. McWilliams.
"Bulbs for Window Blooming."—Mrs.
Tavernor.
Reading.—Mrs. J. Blair.

October

(At Mrs. Winer's.)

Topics: "Problems of the Farmer Housewife."—
Mrs. Jno. McPherson.
"New Ideas in Fancy Work."—Miss B.
Moffatt.
Music.—Mrs. Lewis.

November

(At Mrs. C. G. Little's.)

Topics: "Furnishing a Living Room for Com-
fort."—Mrs. A. Flemming.
"Sunday Dinners."—Mrs. Hohenadel.
Music.—Miss C. McKenzie.

December

(At Mrs. Moore's, in evening.)

Committee: Mrs. A. McPherson, Mrs. Jas. Black.

1914

January

(At I.O.F. Hall.)

Topics: "Thoughts on the Opening Year."—Mrs.
R. J. McFarlane.
"Candy Making."—Miss J. Glechrist.
Music.—Mrs. C. Blair.

February

(At I.O.F. Hall.)

Topics: "Hot Supper Dishes for Cold Weather."—
Mrs. E. Winer.
"Success from Different Standpoints."—
Miss C. McKenzie.
Music.—Mrs. Mason.

March

(At G. McLean's.)

Topic: "Care of the Backyards and Sheds."—
Mrs. Little.
Address.—Miss P. Smith.
Reading.—Miss J. Jeffrey.

April

(At Mrs. Tavernor's.)

Topics: "Bee Culture."—G. McLean.
"Value of Pleasing Manners."—Mrs.
Cockburn.
Music.—Mrs. Winer.

Officers

1914-15

Hon. President..... Mrs. (Dr.) Kitchen
President..... Mrs. W. A. Clemons
First Vice-President..... Mrs. Edward Ellis
Second Vice-President..... Mrs. Farquharson
Secretary-Treasurer..... Mrs. H. Freeman

AUDITORS

Miss E. E. Clemons Mrs. Chalcraft

MUSICAL COMMITTEE

Miss Moodle Mrs. Hollingsworth

PIANISTS

Mrs. Alva McIntyre Mrs. Mewhinney

DIRECTORS

Mrs. D. Reid Mrs. H. Rosebrugh
Mrs. A. W. Green Mrs. D. McIntyre
Miss Stella Burt

MEMBERSHIP FEE, 25c.

North Brant Women's Institute

ST. GEORGE



Meetings held on the Second Wednesday
of each month from 3 to 4 p.m.

Programme

1914

SEPTEMBER

At Library Hall

Pickling.—Mrs. A. W. Green.
Canning Vegetables.—Mrs. (Rev.) Keffer.
Current Events.—Miss Jessie German.
Roll Call.

OCTOBER

At Library Hall

Co-operation between School and Home.—Mrs. J. J. Toran.
Roll Call. Hot Supper Dishes.

NOVEMBER

At Mrs. John Malcolm's Home

Care and Selection of House Plants and Bulbs.—Mrs. Robert Hickox.
Address.—Mrs. Inch, President of Mt. Hamilton Institute.
Current Events.—Miss Callahan.

DECEMBER

At Mrs. A. E. Green's Home

Report of Convention in Toronto.
Roll Call. Suggestions for Christmas Gifts.

Musical numbers at all meetings

Programme

1915

JANUARY

At Howell's Hall

Government Delegate's Address (date to be announced).
Questions.

FEBRUARY

At Mrs. Wallace S. Wait's Home

Musical.—Arranged by Mrs. Daird McIntyre.
Roll Call. Amusing Anecdotes.
Current Events.—Mrs. W. H. Scott.

MARCH

At Mrs. W. A. Clemon's Home

Programme by Glenmorris Branch.
Social Half-bour.

APRIL

At Library Hall

The Girls of Fault Finding.—Mrs. Hiram Rosebrugh.
Simple Home Remedies.—A member.
Roll Call. Egg Recipes.

MAY

At Library Hall

Annual Meeting.
An Afternoon with Dr. Drummond. — Mrs. Farquharson.

Meetings for one hour only

P R O G R A M M E
.....

M A T H E S O N
W O M E N ' S I N S T I T U T E
.....

1914-15

Opening Ode.

A goodly thing it is to meet
In friendship's circle bright,
Where nothing stains the pleasure sweet
Or dims the radiant light.
No unkind word our lips shall pass,
No envy sour the mind,
But each shall seek the common weal,
The good of all mankind.

- Pres.....Mrs. W. Kirstine
- 1st Vice-Pres.....Mrs. W. Monahan
- 2nd ' 'Mrs. F. Ginn
- Sec.-Treas.....Mrs. W. Corner
- Dist. Director.....Mrs. W. Kirstine

Month	Subject	Name
May	The Bedroom.....	Reta Monahan
	Simple Remedies for Children.....	Dr. Quitzeau
	Reading.....	Mrs. D. Johnson
June	How to Help Children Prepare for the Examination	Mrs. J. Cole
	Keeping Moths out of Clothing.....	Mrs. D. Johnson
	Reading.....	Mrs. W. Corner
July	What to do with the Children during Vacation	Mrs. W. Monahan
	Preparation of Cool Foods	Mrs. Duggan
	Reading.....	Mrs. W. Kirstine
Aug	How to Send the Children Back to School in Good Condition....	Mrs. F. Ginn
	Canning Summer Fruits.....	Mrs. F. Bruce
	Reading.....	Mrs. G. Burton
Sept	Allowances for Children	Mrs. J. McCullum
	Pickling	Mrs. C. James
	Reading.....	Mrs. J. Hough
Oct	Systematic Housecleaning.....	Mrs. C. McMillan
	Indoor and Outdoor Games for the Family	Mrs. J. Cole
	Reading.....	Jessie James
Nov	Production and Method of Keep- ing Winter Vegetables.....	Mrs. C. James
	Wholesome Reading for our Boys and Girls	Mrs. J. Hough
	Reading.....	Mrs. D. Johnson
Dec	What can we do for the Child- ren at Christmas.....	Mrs. W. Corner
	Christmas Cooking.....	Mrs. W. Monahan
	Reading.....	Mrs. F. Ginn
Jan	How to Spend the Winter Even- ings	Mrs. Kirstine
	Soups	Mrs. F. McMullen
	Reading.....	Mrs. J. Cole
Feb	What Should a Child be Taught Before Going to School.....	Mrs. F. Ginn
	Selection of Meats and how to Prepare each cut.....	Jessie James
	Reading.....	Mrs. W. Kirstine
Mar	Preparation of School Child- ren's Lunches	Reta Monahan
	Foods that help us in Spring.....	Mrs. J. Graves
	Reading.....	Mrs. B. Graves
Apr	Annual Meeting	

Our official organ, "The Canadian Home Journal," our agricultural weeklies and magazines, together with the press generally, have shown a readiness to give publicity to the activities of the Institute. This service is much appreciated and of great help in the extension and effective carrying on of the work.

We are indeed indebted to the officers of the various branches, as well as district officials, for their willing, efficient support during the year. The work is made possible only through the co-operation and efficiency of the members generally.

The Department is to be congratulated upon being able to secure such a large number of well qualified, efficient lecturers and instructors. The successful worker must be equipped with up-to-date information and be able to present the same in a clear, convincing manner. The appreciation on the part of the Institutes generally would indicate that the lecturers are rendering valuable service.

The Institute work has seen rapid development, not only in Ontario, but also in the other Provinces of the Dominion. The Governments of the various Provinces are giving most liberal financial assistance and every encouragement to this splendid organization. British Columbia, Alberta, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia have retained the name of Women's Institutes, while the Saskatchewan and Quebec organizations are known as Homemakers' Clubs, and in Manitoba, Household Economics Associations.

The Conventions were honored this year by the attendance of representatives of the Women's Institutes from several of the other Provinces. Miss Hazel E. Winter, Superintendent of the Women's Institutes of New Brunswick, and Miss Jennie Fraser, who has charge of the work in Nova Scotia, gave interesting reports of the work in the Maritime Provinces, where the organization is still in its pioneer stage, but most enthusiastic and progressing rapidly. Miss Armstrong, who has been engaged in work in Saskatchewan, gave an interesting account of what the Homemakers' Clubs are doing to make life brighter for the women of the prairie. While we had no representative from British Columbia, the Superintendent, Mr. Scott, sent an excellent report of what the various branches are doing, a special feature being the movement to improve conditions in the rural schools.

There is probably no other organization which has exercised such a far reaching effect and has in it such possibilities for serving the rural districts of the Dominion in an economic, social and educational way, as the Women's Institutes.

One of our most efficient district officers writes:—

"While in this district some branches have undertaken local improvements and other special work, and while, since the outbreak of the war, all have responded with enthusiasm to the call of patriotism, the greatest work, I think, the Institute has accomplished has been in raising the level of self-confidence amongst our members (and here something really remarkable has been done), and the stimulation of interest in public affairs and in the cultural and philanthropic activities of the world. It has been the greatest factor I know of—far greater than church work—in developing in our women fuller, nobler, more beneficent mental powers. It is upon this point particularly that I tend to grow enthusiastic in speaking of Institute work.

"It is gratifying to see women still interested in the Institute who were active workers in the early days of the organization. But then, in the Institute, a woman never grows old."

The women of both town and country, and even in a few cities where the work has been undertaken, have shown an eagerness for instruction and service

which warrants a continuation and extension of assistance. The members fully appreciate the support rendered by your Government, both in grants, literature distributed, and instructors sent out, as well as advice and direction from the Department with a view to stimulating local effort and co-operation among the branches. A full knowledge of the work of the Institutes cannot but convince one that in them we have a society worthy of liberal and judicious assistance and encouragement.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. A. PUTNAM,

Superintendent.

EXTRACTS FROM ADDRESSES BY THE SUPERINTENDENT.

G. A. PUTNAM, TORONTO.

(Instead of printing the addresses of the Superintendent at the several conventions, we have thought it well to give below a brief summary of such features as we believe will be of general interest.)

In the work of the Farmers' Institute we have to do with agricultural production, but in the Women's Institute we have to do with *people*: not only with their material prosperity, but with the physical, moral and mental welfare of the boys and girls, men and women of the nation. If this is to be looked to properly in our rural districts, no fear of agricultural depression.

The members of the Institute are representative of Ontario's best women, doing a great variety of things in many different ways, but with the incentive back of it all—"For Home and Country." Surely that was a most happily chosen motto for the Women's Institutes of Ontario, which stand for all that is noble and good in so far as women's place in homemaking, community improvement, and nation building is concerned. Your activities are so numerous and your objects are attained in so many different ways, as shown in the reports presented, that an attempt upon an occasion such as this to give, with any degree of completeness, an outline of the work of the Women's Institutes would fall short of doing credit to the best of Ontario's mothers and daughters.

May we ask ourselves if the Women's Institutes have not outgrown the meaning of the term as it was at first understood and applied? A reference to Women's Institutes in the earlier days conveyed to the mind of most people cooking and house work, the *physical* welfare of the child, sanitation, and all those activities associated with good housekeeping—the housing, feeding, and clothing of the family. To many people it meant *foods* and *cooking*, and nothing more. May it always mean these things, along with the numerous other good works which you are doing, assisting and encouraging, for the Women's Institute is an organization which not only does things on its own account, but it assists in and encourages many commendable lines of work. We have not outgrown, and may we never outgrow, the commonplace things for which the Institute stands and has stood from the beginning. The ever expanding activities of the organization have made the term mean more as time has passed. Just as the term "Canada"

means more to Canadians and the world than it did a decade ago, so the term "Women's Institutes" implies a greater field of activity than it did eleven years ago, when I took charge with some misgivings. It has been a far call from exchanging recipes to a discussion of food values; from suggesting games in the home to providing public amusements for the young people of the community and establishing rest rooms; from household sanitation to cleaning up the village and making it beautiful with public parks; from having a few books in the home to establishing libraries. The Institute means more in individual efficiency and ambition—the women in the country are more efficient and more ambitious than they were before the Institute was organized—more to family life, more to community pride and attainment, more to our Province and to our Dominion. So long as you continue along lines which have marked your efforts up to the present, and show a willingness to assist the individual, the family, the community, along lines which appeal to all who have the welfare of the nation at heart, you may expect most liberal support in your work.

The residents of every rural community in Canada, and I wish to include in that all but the large cities, may well ask themselves if they can afford to do longer without a Women's Institute, or some organization working along similar lines. Do you, who represent the Women's Institutes of Ontario, fully appreciate the possibilities for good in an organization founded upon such sure ground. You will go far and not find the earnestness, enthusiasm, unity, ability, broadmindedness and charitableness of the Women's Institutes duplicated; and the dreams of the most optimistic as to the future of the Institute may be more than realized if each does her part.

The women in some localities state, and are sincere in their beliefs, that they have nothing to learn of cooking, food values, methods of work, etc., know well how to look after the physical welfare of their children, are good seamstresses, and know sufficient of home nursing. Granted, but could not these same people use the Institute as a basis for civic improvement, study of community interests; or, they may ask themselves, have they any need of a better social life in the community? Are there not some needy mothers, lonely widows, companionless girls in the neighbourhood who would gladly accept suggestions or help on the part of the best women of the community banded together to be mutually helpful and to assist others? There is no rural district which would not be benefited from an efficiency standpoint, in sociability, philanthropy or educationally, by the establishment of a branch of the Women's Institute. I said "Rural districts." Might I venture to remark, in the premier city of the Province, that much of the time now devoted to social functions might well be employed in those activities which characterize the Women's Institute. Literary societies, travel clubs or dramatic clubs will attract and interest only certain classes or sets in the community, but the Women's Institute is of a character which appeals to all women, young or old. All who have the mother heart will find room in the Institute to gratify their desire to help others. Community pride is created and fostered by the Institute, and the Institute is, more than any other society, a community expression of a common interest and spirit.

Some have said that it is time that the Women's Institutes were doing *something large*, something worthy of the large numbers to which we have attained. Who is to determine what are the large things in the work of the Women's Institutes? The securing of land and beautifying it for parks, the establishment of halls for meetings and to provide for the social life of the Institute, devoting

funds to the care of the helpless, true neighbourliness extended to the needy and bereaved, medical inspection of schools, the establishment of a closer bond of fellowship between neighbours, the consideration of the everyday activities and responsibilities of the household—which of these is of most importance? It is easy to get support in doing the so-called *big things*, but it is on the commonplace, everyday responsibility and activity that we wish to place the emphasis. Do not forget that a community composed of individuals who are careless or lacking in efficiency, in so far as the little things of life are concerned, is not able to deal effectively with the so-called larger things. The exchange of recipes, informal talks as to how to care for the baby, methods of doing work and the hundred and one things which occupy to a large measure the thought and energy of the woman in the home are of prime importance to the true woman.

It is well for every Institute to engage in work of a *community* nature, something which requires the united, loyal effort of every woman in the community. Do some one thing which will be of benefit to the community as a whole and which will attract the favorable attention of the public, both men and women. By having some definite lines of work for the Institute, the officers are enabled more effectively to get the sympathy and attention of the people, especially the young people, and to enlist their support. We must do something to counteract the unwholesome social features which exist in the cities and which are finding their way into the smaller places. I would give very little for a community of young people who did not see to it that some form of recreation or study were provided, and I am not sure but that some of the so-called unwholesome social features are to be preferred rather than inactivity. See that the perfectly natural desires of the young people for amusement and sociability are directed along proper channels. It has been said, and said truly, that the home should be the safeguard of the individual. It is just as true that the Institute should be the safeguard of the community. I believe that the Women's Institute has a place in guarding the morality of the community which no other organization can fill. We believe not in dwelling unduly upon the dangers that may beset our young people, but in off-setting these dangers by supplying wholesome amusements and employments which are helpful mentally and physically.

Have a vision. It is said that very little is accomplished in a public way without a "vision." Have some definite plan for the betterment of your own locality, set your heart towards its accomplishment, and enlist the support and services of all who are directly and indirectly concerned, and you will meet with success in your undertaking.

To make it possible for the rural population to be supplied with information and instruction along lines bearing directly upon the *practical* things of life, should be one of our chief aims. The Women's Institutes deal largely with grown-ups, and in many cases it is the last chance for these people to get systematic instruction; and we are glad to come to the assistance of such people and give them opportunity for securing that instruction which they should have had in their younger days. We believe that thorough instruction will result in an effective agitation for similar work for the young people before they leave school. It is not that we need further investigation, experiment or research, but rather that the last and best word by recognized authorities may be made the common property of the common people. In agriculture we have recognized methods which, if generally followed, would greatly increase production even in our best communities. So, in those matters which are the daily concern of the women in the

home, there is a great fund of valuable information which may be made of untold value to the home woman—information as to the comparative value of foods, rules of health, motherhood, the care and training of children, methods of work, comparative values of wearing apparel, etc. Knowledge along these lines means less labour, increased efficiency, personal comfort and happiness. We are not seeking to find out new truths but to spread the knowledge which is available in sufficient quantity, definiteness and thoroughness to make towards better health, better living and *better* and fuller lives. We aim, not only to impart *information*, but to encourage people in the study and consideration of those things which may be applied to the practical everyday activities and interests of the people of responsibility. I believe that most of the women identified with the Institute are women of responsibility and that they value the Institute all the more because of their responsibility. I believe that there are better things in store for the Women's Institute: certainly, better, with your co-operation and support. A central bureau for the collection and dissemination of this knowledge, supplemented by instructors to go among the people to teach, advise and direct, is the chief need in our Institute work.

It is the women who take an active interest in the Institute who derive the greatest benefit therefrom. Those who fail to take part in the work lose much of the possible pleasure and benefit. We have a few critical persons, and I believe those are the ones who do not take much active interest in the Institute. If you go as a listener only, you are apt to become *critical* and *uncharitable* toward those who are shouldering responsibility in the Institute. If you have a wide-awake Institute, with that vigour which marks the living organization, that life manifests itself in your meetings and in any special efforts which you are putting forth in the interest of the community.

An outstanding characteristic of the Institute is that, sooner or later, in nearly all lines of work undertaken, the consideration of the child in relation thereto becomes an important factor. And rightly so, for the child is, after all, our greatest asset. Many lines of work directly connected with schools have received the attention of the Institute. The sanitation and beautification of the school and its surroundings, hot lunches for the children, medical and dental school inspection, are receiving consideration by many branches, and the establishment of school gardens and school fall fairs will, as time goes on, receive more and more attention, and will surely be factors towards making the school house what it should be—the social centre of the community. In our cities and larger towns, wise direction of the play of the child, not only during the school term, but also during holiday time, is receiving much attention, and, if we are to make country life attractive and of the greatest benefit, we must adopt methods whereby the boys and girls of the rural district will be given an opportunity for sociability, healthful amusement and play which will compare favourably with like advantages in the city. The most desirable conditions for the introduction of play and employment of educational value exist in the country. We would urge the Women's Institutes to extend the co-operation between their organization and the school and have some of their meetings in connection with and at the school. Why not form a junior Women's Institute, in co-operation with the teacher, among the girls of the school? Through some of the Institutes, we have seen individual drinking cups, clean-up day, distribution of seeds and other good work introduced. Why should we not see representatives of the Women's Institutes upon the local school boards, more largely than is the case at present?

Who is so interested in school conditions and the welfare of the child as the mother? A healthful sign is the deep interest the school inspectors are taking in the work of the Institutes, and we would urge the officers to get in touch with the inspectors.

It is gratifying to note the interest which some of the Institutes, especially those established in the larger towns and villages, are taking in the education and assimilation of the foreign element which is coming to our Province in such large numbers. It is a privilege and a duty which our men and women should not let pass.

Evidence of business ability on the part of the Institutes is more marked as the years pass. The rules and regulations governing the Institutes seem now to be quite well understood by the officers and members. While it is well to follow the directions in the Hand Book as closely as possible, it is preferable to err slightly and do *something* rather than remain inactive because of uncertainty as to the proper order of procedure. We read of a church dignitary who "spent so much time in *saving doctrines* that he had no time to *save men*." We do not wish the Institutes to spend so much time in the discussion of ways and means that they will find no time *to do things*. We must congratulate the good women who have accepted responsibility in this noble work and have commanded public attention and respect because they have done in the best way they know how those things which appealed to them as of value to the people.

The Institute may and should be the interpreter of the possibilities of the community in which it is established. You leaders—I say "leaders" advisedly, for have you not been chosen by the women of your respective localities to represent them at this Convention and report back to them—you leaders should be able to interpret to the women of your community their duty to the Institute. Each owes something to the life of the community in which she lives. No person but has some influence upon the lives of others. See to it that your example and efforts are along the right lines. If you are to attain to greater things, to that goal which it would appear you are to reach, you must put away *entirely* that petty jealousy, narrowness and severity of judgment which has practically disappeared from the ranks of the Women's Institutes. The charitableness and broadmindedness of those who have the direction of the work in the different districts is a pleasing characteristic of the work.

ONTARIO WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

EASTERN ONTARIO CONVENTION

The Eastern Ontario Convention was held in the Council Chambers, City Hall, Ottawa, on October 27th and 28th, 1914

This Convention was the first held in Eastern Ontario, and embraced the territory east of Hastings County, in which there are seventy-seven branches. The chief object in holding a separate convention for this district was to give all branches the privilege of attending a convention near at hand, and to encourage the extension of the work in that portion of the Province. There was a representative gathering from all districts, the average attendance being about 250 at the four sessions held. The delegates expressed a deep appreciation of the special advantages of a Convention of Eastern Ontario delegates, at which the reports and suggestions had a special significance to the people of the east.

The addresses and reports presented were of a high order, and cannot but result in an extension of the work in the district especially concerned. The splendid results attending this first effort practically ensure an annual convention for the eastern section. The summarized report follows.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

By MRS. ADAM SHORTT, President Local Council of Women, Ottawa.

I feel much honored at being accorded the privilege of giving you a welcome to Ottawa for this your first Convention of Eastern Institutes. I also have a keen personal pleasure in welcoming a body of women for whom I have the highest esteem, women who may be said to be the power behind the throne, for, as our King has said, "The strength of the Empire is in the homes of her people." You women of the country give your sons to be the sinews of the virility of the city and the nation. It is in you, the women of the country, that we see the largest number of women whose husbands' business is theirs, and vice versa. For I believe the farmer's wife knows what is to be sown in the west field, which field is to be turned to pasture, when stock is bought or sold, when grain or other produce is sold, and what was the selling price. This oneness of interest, this intensive family life tends to create the most complete of home units. In passing through a country section at night, seeing here and there the lighted houses and the grouped outbuildings of these independent home units, I have felt a pang lest they did not realize this fine independence, their unity of life, their opportunities of real living and doing, nor understand the high value placed upon their work by those who think of and realize what are the best assets of a country.

I speak of your independence, of your going and coming at your own will, of your reaping and sowing in the hours and the days of your own choosing, and the entire regulation of your own kingdom, without other man's let or hindrance. But apart from this independence, there is with you, as with other city people, an inter-

dependence on conditions, of morals, of commerce, of protection, etc., as regards other parts of the province, the country and the world. For instance, the widest expression of this has been fearfully brought home to us in this present inconceivably stupendous war. A few months ago, Mr. B. in Muskoka, failed to see any connection between his life and the minds of half a dozen or more men in Europe, or the matter of the manufacture of explosives in German factories; but when his son is given on the altar of his country because of these and other things he realizes keenly the consequences of his relations with other parts of the world.

Your motto "Home and Country" covers a wide field. Some one has wisely said that "Whatever concerns mankind concerns you and concerns me," and so it is. The time has come when many women realize that there is no hard and fast line of division between the home and the environment of home. No one can have so great an interest in the food, the drinking water, the disposal of waste, as the one who is responsible for these things in the home. Since the children are at school most of the day for five days in the week, the mother's interest must include the details of school life. Since the laws and by-laws which regulate the morals and welfare of the community affect her children in their goings out and comings in, they must needs be of interest to her, as well as the calibre of the man who is to be elected to carry out the laws and by-laws under which they live. And I observe, through the years of the organized existence of the Women's Institutes, not only a proud increase in the number of members, but an extension of subject, working out from the home to the conditions affecting the home and the national well-being.

I would like to say a few words in connection with two of the welfare subjects in which you are interested, i.e., *Medical Inspection of schools and the care of the defective and feeble-minded*. I know that members of Women's Institutes are working for Medical Inspection of Rural Schools, and I believe it is only necessary to prove the need in order to secure this inspection.

When Raikes so many years ago showed the necessity of having religious teaching given to the children in classes, was it not because this was not well done by the parents in the home, and who would be willing now to do without Sunday schools? When at last the people realized that education for the masses was a necessity, good schools were established and attendance became compulsory. So much for the community care of the spiritual and the mental development of our children. But what of the physical? It is true there has been a great output of literature, setting forth the gospel of fresh air, ventilation, exercise, etc., but it seems obvious that, having brought children together in masses in schools, they should be physically protected and improved, so far as medical science can do it. The Blue Book issued in England a few years after medical inspection of schools was instituted, showed that out of six million children there was an average of 30 to 40 per cent. with decayed teeth, 40 per cent. with pediculosis (unclean heads), 8 per cent. with adenoids, etc.; that they reduced diphtheria by two-thirds and scarlet fever by about five-sixths. In Toronto, a few weeks after medical inspection was begun, the Children's Hospital had to refuse admittance till a number of cases could be dealt with and make room for more. In Montreal, it is said, another children's hospital was the outcome, since so many were found needing some treatment, mostly for troubles above mentioned. If conditions like this existed in the city, no doubt they are relatively so in the country. I think there are few mothers whose families have gone to public schools that have not had to suffer through their children for preventable physical ills.

As to the care of the feeble-minded, it is hard to explain the apathy of the

public or the powers that be that will allow of human beings being so wantonly degraded as is the fate of the irresponsible grown-up child-woman. It is not too much to say that the uncontrol of the feeble-minded increases and complicates almost all our social problems and our taxation. These women, allowed to drift at a very early age into loose maternity, become the mothers of other defective children who form an increasing and broadening procession through our homes for friendless women, our rescue homes, our gaols, asylums, and penitentiaries. The amount of money from taxation that is necessary to keep up all these institutions might be cut in half, if we would care for, and keep isolated, all defective children, men and women, for when they had lived out their lives in peace and comfort they would not leave progeny behind them. If we had some law to protect them and an officer to get them into wardship and control, we would arrive at a better social condition. Our laws on this subject are somewhat anomalous. It states that any man carnally knowing a woman whom he knows to be feeble-minded is liable to five years in the penitentiary. But the law also states that the evidence of the feeble-minded is not legal evidence. The House of Refuge Act makes it possible for inmates of such industrial refuges to be retained in such institutions, if in the opinion of the visiting physicians and superintendent, they are feeble-minded. But the law makes no provision for getting them there, except through the gateway of crime, theft, maternity, vagrancy, etc. As one realizes all these things, and much worse, one's heart cries out, "How long, O Lord, how long," shall responsible human beings allow this constant procession from childhood to maternity, to institutions, to the street, to homes for friendless, back to the gullies, and so on, down through repeated degradation, to a dreadful death?

It has been said many times, in the last thousand years, that we are the heirs of all the ages, but there has never been an inheritance such as ours, the last hundred years. Never was a period of time so crammed with progress. The desire for reading matter, the creation and evolution of newspapers and magazines and cheap literature and their tremendous output, education for the masses, the great use of steam, the invention of a multiplicity of machinery, the increase of industrialism, of wealth and those who possess wealth and the means of leisure; all these things and many others have brought about the possibility and the opportunities of the women of to-day. And, while this was developing, there was also an increasing need of woman's insight into help and labor. The needs of the world, the social and moral needs are crying out to women, the old Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us." For when one sees and thinks of the multiplying forces tending to decay, the falling of religious adherence, the cult of self-indulgence, the prevalence of graft and corruption, the white slave traffic and its feeding crimes of looseness of conduct, the lack of standards of honor and community interest so frequently met, all these and their roots and branches require all the united strength of good men and women everywhere.

Every woman having a knowledge of things as they are and a vision of things that might be can make good her responsibility to others, to home and country up to the measure of her ability to realize her own highest self.

In conclusion may I again extend the welcome of the city from the Local Council of Women and other organizations, and wish you every satisfaction in your reports and in your conference which is about to be.

REPLY TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

MRS. JOHN KELLY, ALMONTE.

I regard it as an honor to have the privilege of responding to the address of welcome at this our first Eastern Ontario Convention, which we hope will prove a stimulus to the work in Eastern Ontario, as Institute work is only in its infancy here, in comparison to Western Ontario. There is room for a great many branches, and, perhaps, this Convention may be the means of having more organized when the work is brought before the women close at hand, as the Convention is sure to do. We have gone a long way from simple principles of cooking, etc. Now our Institutes are interested in all the public questions and works of the day, such as Child Welfare, Civic Improvement, School Inspection, and the coming generation will owe a great deal to the Institute for the high ideals fostered. Nothing seems to fill the place of the Institute in our lives, once we fully understand the work and its aims; no matter how many organizations you belong to, nothing just takes its place. This is due, no doubt, to the fact that the opportunities are unlimited, and the members are nearly always earnest, practical and energetic women from all walks of life without distinction, the rich and the poor mingling together and working in harmony. I am proud to belong to the Women's Institutes, and it is with a thrill of pride that I read what splendid work we as Institutes are doing in the present crisis of our country. There is no question but that we as a body are living up to our motto, "For Home and Country." Could we not as a body stand firm to use Canadian goods and accept as our slogan, "Keep the Wheels of Commerce Turning," and thus give added strength to our motto, "For Home and Country."

HOW TO EXTEND INSTITUTE WORK AND MAINTAIN INTEREST.

MRS. G. R. BRADLEY, KARS.

I might state, first of all, that the district president and the district secretary should be persons who have considerable time at their disposal to devote to the work. They should have time to work up enthusiasm in unorganized parts, and when the work is begun, to keep it going. In extending the work to unorganized parts of a district it is always well to first get in touch with a few of the most influential ladies in the community. Get them interested in Institute work and also secure their co-operation, for without that the effort is sure to be a failure. Providing you have secured the assistance of those persons, you will then be in a position to find out the needs, as well as the peculiarities, of the community. This being done, the next step is to secure through the Department a lady delegate to address a meeting, clearly setting forth the objects and aims of Institute work. In the meantime, do a lot of advertising and talking up the meeting. One of the most effective means of advertising is to send personal post cards to all ladies in the neighborhood just a short time before the day the meeting is to be held.

Choosing the officers is an important factor in the success of a branch. Choose a person, not because she is Mrs. So-and-So, but because she has the ability and energy to fill the office. I think too much importance cannot be attached to this. The President should be a leader and able to control a meeting, and one who has the tact to manage things without appearing to do so.

The officers are to a large extent supposed to be responsible for the success of the Institute, or the failure of it, and in this very often lies the failure of a branch. Too much is expected from the president or secretary, for, as a rule, they are busy women, having home duties to attend to, which every true woman must consider first. If every member could realize the importance of the work and feel that she is to a certain extent responsible for the success of her branch, what a great work could be accomplished. Such a thing as a failure or a branch disbanding would be unknown.

Maintaining interest and extending the work seem so closely allied that it is almost impossible to have one without the other. In maintaining interest the first and most important part is to have an interesting programme. In our particular branch we find it much better to have our yearly programme prepared at a meeting specially for that purpose. These are distributed among new members and likely members and as a means of overcoming the occasional "Oh, I forgot the day." Our president never forgets to remind us to pin our programme on our calendar.

There are three things essential to every organization, if it is to be successful. Become a member, pay your dues, and last, but not least, attend the meetings. Make it a point to attend, if possible, every meeting, and you will become interested in spite of yourself. Don't say, "I can't find time to go." If that is your obstacle, just go to the next meeting, and see if you cannot get some ideas on saving time. Ask for them anyway. The chances are that you will find the social hour, if nothing else, will have done you good.

We find social gatherings a great stimulus to our work. After such gatherings our membership list usually becomes larger. Our branch invites the nearby branches. The invited branches furnish the programme, the local branch the refreshments. I think it is not so much an interesting programme that counts as the social functions enjoyed. Another means of maintaining interest is working for or assisting something outside the branch. Get the members doing something. Our particular branch, Manotick, has in the last year given about \$20 in assisting the public library; we have also aided an invalid child, and made a donation to the Fresh Air Fund inaugurated by an Ottawa newspaper. Since this terrible crisis has come to our country, it is wonderful the way the women responded to the call for "Our Country." Immediately upon receipt of Mr. Putnam's letter regarding Red Cross work our president called a special meeting of the Institute, with the result that new members were added, and meetings were held weekly, until a large bale was ready for shipment, and we are now preparing another. As to increasing our funds, we have never made any special effort till at our last meeting, where we received private donations to be used in connection with the Red Cross work.

The influence of the Institute in our community is being felt morally and socially, and I think it is only getting nicely started.

HOW TO EXTEND THE INSTITUTE WORK AND MAINTAIN INTEREST.

MISS M. E. PEARSON, MERRICKVILLE.

The subject assigned, "How to Extend the Work and Maintain Interest," is one which, to my mind, calls for practical experience. For four years only have I known anything of Institute work. Until last July there were two branches in our district, so we have not yet formed a District Institute. I am incompetent to deal with this subject; however, I will give you the one page in my experience.

Last spring our Superintendent wrote asking if an effort could be made to organize branches in the practically unorganized district of North Grenville. It was thought wise to try for organization in four villages. A list was made of names of those known to be the most progressive, those whom it was thought might be interested, and those whom it was hoped to interest—a pretty general list, which was sent to the Department, with the request that literature be mailed. Arrangements were made for the summer delegate to visit these villages, and as that time approached the meetings were well advertised in the local papers, and by dodgers. Our district was most fortunate, having Mrs. Parsons for our summer delegate. Personality counts every time.

The Institute work is so versatile that an organizer can appeal to any need in any community. The travelling library was the feature that appealed to the women in Bishop's Mills. Yet, since organization, they have influenced the men and the building of sidewalks has been undertaken, and through their instrumentality \$100 was contributed to the Hospital Ship Fund. At Easton's Corners, before the third meeting there was a large number of honorary members. The lighting of the streets was undertaken, and a few weeks ago there was forwarded a generous contribution to the Red Cross work (\$90). In the third branch, Oxford Mills, they report having met regularly and having had some papers, but their time has been mostly taken up with Red Cross work; \$205.75 was collected, and three bales of clothing for Belgian relief are going out this week. These ladies knew nothing of Institute work; I attribute their organization to the good work of the summer delegate, and I think they do her great credit.

Talk up your Institute and its work. We women can talk; the trouble is to keep us to the point. This trouble is found in preparing papers too.

Use post cards liberally and generously for advertising the meetings. Do not send invitations to some and make exceptions of others. Reach and include every woman possible. Know no distinction of class or creed. To me, personally, one of the strongest appeals in our work is made by its undenominational character. Our branch has members from every church in our village.

In maintaining interest this general rule prevails: Give your members work and the workers will become interested. The amounts credited to our branches for Hospital Ship Fund, Patriotic Fund and Red Cross work, as well as pillows, clothing, etc., show conclusively that good work has been done this autumn. An old thought expressed in this way has occurred to me frequently of late, "Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?" This year we have lived up to our motto, "For Home and Country." The tabulated results of this year's work will make interesting reading.

For maintaining interest a good programme is helpful. As one who has served on the programme committee since our branch was organized, I speak feelingly when I say that arranging a programme is not easy work. A memorandum made at the time a suggestion occurs for a subject, or answer to a roll-call, is the method I find best. Also very helpful is the exchange of programmes with officers of other branches. Sometimes I have wondered if a suggested programme could not be prepared by our superintendent. Yet I can see where difficulty might arise; the older the Institute, the more we get away from the culinary and purely domestic problems, yet that is where we all begin.

I believe, however, the programme is really secondary to work in maintaining interest. No line of work can be laid down for different branches; every locality has its own requirements.

In our village, a year ago, there was an outbreak of diphtheria and scarlet fever; and in the second outbreak, a goodly number of cases for our population, it was apparent that the authorities of the place were playing with the Health Act. We waited until further waiting seemed out of the question. Then we formulated a petition to the Council asking for house to house visitation by physicians, and the thorough enforcement of quarantine. We got what we wanted when we went after it, and anything you should want is worth going after. There was an item of about \$900 in the expenses of our village, and some people considered us very busy. In fact, one of our members, canvassing for the Red Cross Fund, was told, "Oh, yes; I have heard of the Women's Institute: they are a bunch of busy-bodies."

Whether it be east or west, the women are busy, busy. We are not satisfied to let well enough alone. That is not in us. We want constant improvement in our surroundings, and it is by seeing the chance for improvement, and working when we see the requirement, that we maintain interest in our branch.

MY COUNTRY, MY DISTRICT, MY HOME.

MRS. LAURA ROSE STEPHEN, HUNTINGDON, QUE.

It is indeed a pleasure for me to be here at this the first Women's Institute Convention of Eastern Ontario. My mind travels back to the first Institute organized in Ontario and to the first little convention held in Guelph. To have been so closely associated with the movement from the very beginning has been a privilege. It is wonderful how the work has expanded, and that it was deemed necessary to hold three conventions instead of one marks another epoch in the history of the Institute.

A lady in commenting on the topic of my talk for this afternoon said, she thought I should begin with the "home" and then go to the "district" and from it to the "country." I said, my only reason for my arrangement was that I would rather be travelling toward home than going from it.

My Country:

Study the map of the Dominion and you will find that it comprises 1-15 of the world's area and forms nearly 1-3 of the area of the British Empire, so great in extent is the land which we call our country.

Take train at Sydney, Nova Scotia, and go across the continent to Vancouver, and, as you speed along, note the coal mines, the lumber limits, the fisheries, the orchards, the grazing herds, the waving corn fields, the immeasurable carpet of golden grain, the mountains rich in mineral wealth. Five long days of constant change of scene, a wonderful trip through a wonderful country and only by such a journey can one arrive at a correct idea of the greatness of the Dominion of Canada. Its rich and abundant and varied resources are excelled by no country nor is its scenic beauty less renowned. Mountain and lake and river and vale all add their charm and, when we combine with these the invigorating health-giving climate, produced by the heat of summer and the cold of winter, we can indeed say with thankful sincere hearts.—

"O beautiful and grand,
My own, my native land,
Of thee I boast—
Great Empire of the West,
The dearest and the best,
Made up of all the rest—
I love thee most."

Nations write their biographies in three manuscripts—a book of deeds, a book of words, a book of art. Canada is but a young country and is only in the making of history of any kind, but her records so far are good, and it is our duty to see that, in our time, no blots will appear on the pages.

In the present awful war crisis, Canada has proved herself to be the Daughter Bountiful of the Empire with loyalty and love, giving unflinchingly, and withholding not her sons, nor money, food, or comforts. As we think of the allied forces and their tremendous struggle to have right, not might, prevail, we murmur on bended knees,—

Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee, are all with thee.

And yet not all, for are we not told to pray for our enemies, and my deep sympathy goes out to the bereaved German women and children who are passing through the deep waters of sorrows untold.

When peace comes, what then? There cannot but be a great inflow of people from the devastated countries. We will be far more than ever a country made up of something good and bad of every land. The Women's Institute will have a greater work, a more serious problem to face than ever before. To do our duty we must help these strangers who have or will come to dwell with us. We must safeguard our country to keep it Canadian and British. Let our Canadian born children be the worthy example for others to follow. It will need a lot of patience and tact on the part of our Institutes to prove of real value to the women who are most in need of help.

My District:

To make us love our country and feel proud of it, our country ought to be lovely. No matter how grand the natural surroundings are, if the roadsides are allowed to be made use of as a dumping ground for tree prunings, old cans and other refuse, the scenic effect is lost in the wayside rubbish.

We should all feel such a civic pride in our towns, villages, and rural parts that we wouldn't even throw an empty paper bag from the buggy as we drive along. It is quite within the scope of Institute work to agitate for good roads. Nothing gives a district a better name than well made, well kept-up roads. They are a pleasure to both man and beast.

Each woman should do her best in her own locality, seeing that the men clean up the road in front of the farm, cut the weeds and plant trees. Each home should have a bit of lawn bordered with flowers. A neatly kept place is commented on by each passer-by and thus the pleasure and beauty is shared by all who pass that way.

No country can make the most of its resources or cultivate the highest aims, unless education stands foremost in its activities. The West is a little more progressive in this respect than the East. It is more lavish in its expenditure, has better buildings and equipment and pays the teachers higher salaries.

I sincerely wish I could get the Institute of every district to see the necessity and value of having the girls taught plain cooking and sewing, and the boys manual training, while attending public school.

In the 19th century stress was laid on education. We have seen how quickly civilization and culture may revert to barbarism. During the 20th century, let the emphasis be placed on character and so develop a race of men and women noted for high ideals.

The district has its personal rights, which should be respected. For instance, you have hens, I have a garden; now it should not be possible for these two to get together. It isn't as easy to lock up my garden, as it is for my neighbor to shut up his hens. The Golden Rule is a goodly measure to go by and should be exercised in community life, as well as in more personal affairs.

The Institute should and usually does take an interest in the district hall, the school buildings and grounds, the cemetery, and such like civic institutions, but sometimes what is everybody's business is nobody's business and things of really great and serious moment are neglected.

At present we are hearing a lot about Canadian made goods, and to be patriotic and buy in our own country. It seems to me we could bring this same theory a little closer, and in doing so tread on a good many toes, when we say, *patronize home stores*. Build up your district by trading at the stores in your locality. This sending away for stuff has become a fad and a habit with too many of our country people. Keep the money in your own district, if you wish it to prosper. Don't talk disparagingly of your locality, believe that it is a good one and talk in such a manner that you will win others to the same opinion; always present the hopeful, sunny side; be a smiler, not a frowner.

Home:

The spot of earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest.

God never had a more kindly thought than when he created homes. How men and women hurry from every quarter of the globe just to get *home*, and what a sense of peace and security they feel as they cross the threshold of their home.

Of the house proper, it is wise economy to make it as modern and convenient as the purse will allow. The extraordinary value of machinery is apparent in every department of life and has changed the mode of operations on the farm, in the shop and in the factory. So, in our home operations, conditions have or ought to have changed, the old dash churn is gone and the wash-board followed. The home is worthy of the latest and best labor-saving devices—necessities first, luxuries after; a water system in the kitchen before the piano in the parlor.

The most casual observer ought to know there is something wrong with our dietary. There is not the robust look and vigor in our youth there should be. Mothers are not feeding their children properly. The children do not get enough sleep and have too much excitement. A mother's prayer, as she looks at her young child, should be, "Baby, I want to help you to grow as God meant you to be when he thought of you first."

It is the parents' duty to keep their children from joining the helpless class. Each child should be taught some useful occupation.

The children of the present age are not notable for their politeness, and mothers make the excuse that they have no time to teach their children manners. Some one has said, "Leave time to apes and dogs, man has forever." We leave undone the things that really count and fritter away the hours over non-essentials.

The greatest sin of the present age is selfishness—a self-saving. It shows itself in the home, on the street, in the car, everywhere people are seen looking out that they secure the best and secure it first, no matter what inconvenience or discomfort it may bring to others. We must, if we would be happy and fill the largest niche in the world's progress, become our brother's—allow me to substitute—sister's keeper, helping in every possible way the other woman, forgetting self and self interests in our concern in the welfare of those about us.

We must strive to be a good citizen, a good neighbor, a good mother, then will we be doing our duty to our country, our district and our home.

DISTRICT AND LOCAL INSTITUTE REPORTS.

DISTRICT OF SOUTH LANARK.—MRS. R. V. FOWLER, PERTH.

The District of South Lanark has held only three annual meetings, having been in existence only two years as a district properly organized. Starting with three branches it has grown to eight, with a membership of about 260.

I think our District Annual Meetings have been a great help to all our branches, and each meeting is better than the preceding one. At our meeting in June this year we had over sixty delegates present. I wrote to all the branches urging as many as possible to attend for the interchange of ideas among the branches; and the members, both in the business part and in the social hour following found much that is helpful in these district meetings. We had good reports from six of our branches, two not sending any delegates and no report. Lanark Branch had spent quite a sum of money on their park. Watson's Corners, a branch of only about twenty-four members, had put in a splendid street lamp at a cost of \$50. Innisville had raised a lot of money to fit up an open-air rink for their young people. Drummond had had sewing contests for their girls. Perth had arranged for a swimming pool and dressing room for the girls of the town, which is to be improved next year, and all had other schemes on hand for the good of the members.

Perth and Drummond, and I think Lanark, have given prizes for the different rural school fairs, as we all are anxious to encourage children in this work, and Perth gave a very good prize for baking at the South Lanark Fair, only girls under twenty years being eligible.

At our last district meeting the president and I spoke strongly on the subject of Medical Inspection of Schools, and since that time on my visits to the branches I have given them any information I could. If no war had arisen, I think I may safely say that the Medical Inspection of Schools would have been carried out for the first time in some, if not all, of our districts, as some of the rural branches, particularly Poland and Watson's Corners, are very interested.

I have found it a good plan to have papers from the branches sent to me. These I can have ready to give to any branch if it requires help for a meeting. This gives a feeling of co-operation among us, and many good ideas are received.

Since the war we find that the latter part of our motto is not an empty one. All our women have done well, and are still busy sewing and raising money for Red Cross work, the Patriotic League, and Belgian relief work.

MOREWOOD INSTITUTE.—MRS. ARTHUR SWERDFEGER.

This branch was organized in February, 1910. At the first meetings the attendance was small. There was no definite date and no programme. The work was new to all of the women, but they were a staunch little party, and by hard work they soon began to see some light on their work. They were very much interested themselves, and their enthusiasm overflowed and their numbers began to increase. Papers were read and lunch served at every meeting. This had a tendency towards developing the social side. The work gradually extended until printed programmes were prepared and each lady knew what was expected of her, and there has as a rule been a ready response. Advantage has been taken of every speaker from the Department who was offered. These were a great help, as the women were all invited whether members or not. Also our "At Homes" were public and made as interesting as possible.

Last year we had high school pupils write essays for which we presented prizes. These essays were read at the "At Home." The interest aroused was such that standing room was at a premium.

We followed this up with prizes for public school pupils on field day.

We talk Institute among our friends, and if a new woman settles among us we try to interest her by inviting her to our meetings. The result is generally a new member added. We try to make our papers and essays vary, so that there will be something of interest to every member, and have discussions to encourage our women to express their opinions in public. We try not to overlap when appointing committees, so each member at some time acts, and especially do we interest new members in this way. We have very little trouble in getting our women to work. Perhaps the most far-reaching result of our Institute has been seen in the social development of the community. Our women get to know each other, and as a result they are mutually helped by the work of the meetings, and life for many is made pleasanter. New ideas are imparted and the tendency to fall into a rut is avoided.

PAKENHAM INSTITUTE.—MRS. W. H. EDWARDS.

Pakenham Branch of the Women's Institute is one of the younger branches in Ontario, having been organized in June, 1913, and has now about thirty members enrolled. Meetings are held regularly each month and are well attended. To the Agricultural Society we are indebted for the free use of their hall for all our meetings. Our town being a small one, this is the only hall available for concerts or entertainments of any kind. Our first undertaking was the complete renovating of the interior of this building. Woodwork was freshly painted, improvements made to gallery and stairs, new screens added to the stage, and many other smaller matters attended to, which added greatly to the appearance of the hall. A curtain for the stage has yet to be purchased, and towards the cost of this the Agricultural Society has donated \$50. Mr. G. F. Francis, President of the Agricultural Society, who has always taken a deep interest in Institute work, this year presented to our branch a very handsome plot of ground adjoining the river. This we have had fenced off and cleaned up, making a most pleasant little park for the use of the public and which has been a source of much enjoyment to many. Further improvements we expect to make next year by placing seats, tables, etc., there for the use of

picnic parties. Flowers will also be planted to add to what nature has already done to make this one of the most beautiful little spots in our town. Many of our members have also interested themselves in nursing and providing clothing for others less fortunate. Since the outbreak of the war sewing has been carried on one afternoon each week, all members contributing an extra twenty-five cents to assist in providing materials for a start. In this work we have received much assistance and many generous donations from those outside our branch who have become interested in the good work. A large consignment has already been sent for the Hospital Ship, also mending kits, etc., to our boys before they left Valcartier. A carload of clothing, potatoes, cheese and many other things has also been shipped to aid the brave Belgians in their distress. Now to accomplish all this work during the past sixteen months it was necessary to find some means of raising funds. The first method employed was an afternoon tea held at the home of the President. This netted us \$12. Next we tried a sale of "Tags" on the day of our Exhibition. This brought in over \$40, and was repeated again this year, adding \$40 more. A sale of "novelties" was held after business was concluded on one of our regular meeting days, \$10 more being realized in this manner. In August of this year a patriotic concert was held under the auspices of the Institute, the entire programme being given by local talent. Our net receipts from this were \$115, and this amount was at once forwarded to the Patriotic Fund. Scott Bros., general merchants, very kindly offered their store to the women of the Institute for one Saturday in September. This offer was gratefully accepted and the sale most successfully carried out, a cheque for \$100 being handed by them to our President as the result of our day's labor. This amount has also been used for Red Cross work. In order to interest those outside of our branch whom we would like to see become members, we have found it an excellent plan to send out post cards announcing anything special which we intended having. About 150 were sent out each time, and in this manner we have added to our numbers and created an interest in our work which we felt might not have been accomplished otherwise.

In conclusion, allow me to suggest that, to keep members interested in the work, it is advisable to give each one something in particular to do, something for which she alone is responsible, and you will at once create and maintain an interest which will be both pleasant and profitable.

BEACHBURG INSTITUTE.—MRS. R. CONDIE.

The Beachburg Branch of the Women's Institute has been very happy in its meetings since the last convention.

There have been quite a few members joined of late, and there seems quite an interest awakened amongst the women who are not as yet members of the Institute, so that, in all probability, we may look for a still increased membership in the future.

By following the programme outlined below, our meetings are a decided success:—

1. Official—Opening exercises, roll call, minutes, business from minutes, etc.
2. Domestic—Anything whatever in the line of housekeeping.
3. Literary—Papers, readings, recitations and debates on suitable subjects.

We find that answering the roll call by a quotation from some of the standard authors keeps us brushed up along that line, and we enjoy this part of the programme very much.

During the year we sent the proceeds of a box social, \$60, to the Children's Refuge, Renfrew, and, up to the present time, the amount raised in aid of the Red Cross Society is \$136.65. We hope to do more on behalf of this fund, and also expect to make a contribution to the Belgian Relief Fund.

The keynote of our last two meetings has been patriotism, and feeling in that direction runs very high among the members. The Institute had the honor of starting the first fund in Beachburg and vicinity to help our Mother Country and our own Canadian boys who are gone to fight our battles.

NORTH LANARK.—MRS. JNO. STEELE.

The district of North Lanark includes six branches, Almonte, Carleton Place, Clayton, Pakenham, Cedar Hill and Middleville. Although the last two have been organized little over a year they have done some wonderful work. For example, in Cedar Hill a family which had been "burned out" were helped by the Institute. This Institute also donated quilts to the Children's Hospital in Toronto, and by means of socials and selling home-made candy, bought an invalid chair for a crippled boy.

The Clayton people have bought and undertaken to maintain street lamps for their village. Almonte branch distributed flower seeds to the school children this spring, and as a result there was an unusually large number of entries at the fall fair. A Horticultural Society is being organized this year. Four years ago a room in the hospital was equipped by this branch, and is still maintained. One month in the year is set apart for hospital work and donations of money and food are given freely.

Carleton Place, as well as Almonte, has had a number of demonstrations, especially in home nursing and first aid. They have also held flower competitions.

Middleville branch was just organized this month. All are doing patriotic work.

FEATURES GATHERED FROM OTHER REPORTS.

A special feature of the work of the MARTINTOWN BRANCH has been the establishment of a Public Library, towards which they have already subscribed \$250. They have sent \$25 to the Red Cross Society, are busy sewing and knitting for the soldiers, and are preparing for a bazaar, the proceeds to go to the Patriotic Fund. They enlist the interest and co-operation of the young girls by giving them charge of the musical part of the programmes, and occasionally the girls provide the entire programme. This branch has had the Demonstration-Lecture Course in Domestic Science.—Reported by Mrs. W. D. McDermid.

The MAXVILLE INSTITUTE have bought a hall for \$450 for their Institute room, taking \$100 from the treasury, raising \$300 at one bazaar, the balance being donated by Ralph Connor. The object in getting an Institute Hall was not only to have a settled place of meeting; it has been used for men's banquets and undenominational functions of the character approved by the Institute. They are now paying for a piano. Since the appeal for Red Cross work came they have sent \$25 from the treasury and \$106 raised on tag day, as well as pillows, socks, and hospital supplies. They sent an appeal through the churches to the people of

the community to donate supplies for the Belgians and a carload of food and clothing was shipped.—Reported by Mrs. A. H. Robertson.

FORESTER'S FALLS INSTITUTE has raised money for the Gravenhurst Sanitarium by giving the school children a supper in the Town Hall, having them provide a programme in the evening, and taking up a collection afterwards for the Sanitarium fund. They have sent \$40, as well as shirts, pillows, etc., to the Red Cross Society. Maintaining street lamps in the village is one of their local works.—Reported by Mrs. Pounder.

The STITTSVILLE members have each subscribed one dollar toward helping the Township Council buy gasoline street lights for the village.—Reported by Mrs. Thos. W. Boyes.

The DRUMMOND BRANCH have given prizes to children at the rural school fair, and served lunch at the fair to raise money for the Red Cross Fund. They have had the travelling library for six months.—Reported by Miss F. Macdonald.

The BEACHBURG BRANCH have sent \$60, the proceeds of a Box Social, to the "Children's Refuge" at Renfrew, and have raised \$136.65 for the Red Cross Society. They find debates a very interesting feature of their programme.—Reported by Mrs. R. Condie.

VANKLEEK HILL INSTITUTE has a membership of fifty-two, coming from four townships. They have tried to make their society mainly of educational and social benefit to the members, as there was no special civic work of common interest which had not already been taken up by other organizations. When the call came for aid for the Red Cross Society they were in a position to go right into the work, and by serving dinner at the fair, giving patriotic concerts, by subscription from members and by sewing and knitting they have raised a little over \$1,000. Their first bala was ready to go with the first Canadian contingent.—Reported by Mrs. J. C. Brown.

The LAKESIDE VIEW INSTITUTE has furnished a cot in the Sick Children's Hospital at Toronto, has put a drinking fountain in the public school, and has been sending supplies of eggs, fruit and clothing to the Children's Shelter at Renfrew. At the monthly meetings from October until Christmas the members each pay ten cents, the money to go to the Children's Shelter. Two cases of pillows, flannel shirts, nightshirts and socks have been sent to the Red Cross Society.—Reported by Mrs. James Price.

The MERRICKVILLE BRANCH holds a yearly competition for the school children in essay-writing, map-drawing, seed collecting, darning, and sewing. The President has donated the prize money for these competitions. During the year it was noticed that some children in the neighborhood were not being sent to school and the proper steps were taken to have this remedied. Steps were also taken, through the proper authorities, to prevent the spread of contagious diseases by insisting on the observation of the quarantine and more thorough disinfection. Money has been raised to build dressing-rooms at the bathing place of the town, and the members are trying to reach some of the girls of the town who need some influence toward higher ideals. Since the war broke out they have confined their efforts to Red Cross work; through a canvass and donations, \$289 has been forwarded. The members are busy making hospital supplies. Reported by Mrs. E. L. Telford.

The ALMONTE BRANCH, in addition to work mentioned in the North Lanark district report, have been having a number of demonstrations at the meetings. These demonstrations have been given by specialists in certain lines: Horticulture, home nursing, table-setting, and serving and cookery.

BURRITTS' RAPIDS, besides holding entertainments and socials to raise funds for local civic improvement, has by a flag sale raised \$38.25 for the Red Cross Fund, and is packing a bale of clothing for the Belgians.—Reported by Miss Alberta Kidd.

KARS has spent \$45, raised at a Hallowe'en dinner last year, in buying street lamps and putting a cement crossing over the street to the post office. They have bought chairs for the Workman's Hall, where their meetings are held, have donated \$10 to the Hospital Ship Fund, and have two bales of clothing ready to send to the Belgians.—Reported by Mrs. W. A. Magee.

The BURNSTOWN BRANCH has been instrumental in building an open air skating rink for the young people, and has given donations to the Children's Shelter and Victoria Hospital at Renfrew, to a poor family in the village, and to the Red Cross Society.—Reported by Miss Isabel McLaughlin.

The ELGIN BRANCH, among other features of their programmes, have had addresses from the local member of Parliament and from the District Representative of the Department of Agriculture. They have also had a "Grandmother's Meeting," where the grandmothers took full charge. They have established a library, each member contributing one or more books, and have organized a Girl's Sewing Club. An amateur play brought in \$96 to go toward paying for a piano and scenery and curtains for the Hall. The Institute, working with the Woman's Patriotic League, had a booth at the school fair and raised \$45 for the Red Cross Fund. \$39.65 was collected for the Hospital Ship.—Reported by Miss H. M. McGriggan.

The ATHENS INSTITUTE last winter secured the services of professors from Queen's University to give a series of lectures, and have had a few concerts given by high-class talent. Among other schemes for raising funds they have served lunch and hot coffee at a plowing match. The council have given them a room in the Town Hall and they have redecorated this and bought a piano. They have sent \$100 and a box valued at \$60 to the Red Cross Society.—Reported by Mrs. C. F. Yates.

The DELTA BRANCH has been raising money to pay for a piano for the village hall. They send a yearly donation of money, canned fruit, eggs and linen to the General Hospital at Brockville, and at Christmas each member contributes cookies and homemade candy for the Brockville Children's Shelter. They have sent donations of money and a large supply of pillows, shirts, socks, etc., to the Red Cross Society.—Reported by Mrs. Wm. Morris.

The NEWBORO INSTITUTE has bought a piano, planted flowers about the school buildings, rented a building to use for a public library, and given special prizes at the fall fair. They have had a wide variety in their programmes by getting men and women in the neighborhood, specialists in certain lines, to give addresses and demonstrations. They have sent a bale of goods and \$40 to the Red Cross Society, and two cases to the Belgian relief. They have also had two concerts since the war began, the proceeds going to the patriotic fund.

VERNON BRANCH has contributed to the building of cement walks in the village, has improved the sanitary conditions of the school, distributed bulbs and plants among the school children, and contributed to the patriotic fund.

South Horton Institute, just organized in March, has had a good well dug at the school where there was no safe water supply, and since the war began they have collected \$56.65 for the Red Cross Society.—Reported by Mabel Flood.

THE PLACE OF THE INSTITUTE IN THE COMMUNITY.

MISS E. MCGEE, CHESTERVILLE.

There were never before so many women as there are to-day playing important parts in the world's affairs, never before was there so varied an opportunity for a woman to have influence and power, and you will find too that the desire for influence is very widespread among women. We long for influence, long to have our lives felt and to have a recognized place among our fellow beings, and surely this is natural. It is about fifty years ago since the people of this continent were startled to hear that in New York City a Woman's Club had been organized, a club composed of women to discuss and enlighten themselves on the public questions of the day. But to-day we do not consider women's organizations a novelty. Back in 1897, just seventeen years ago, a few women met in a little village and under the direction of that grand woman, the late Mrs. Hoodles, the Women's Institute was organized—a little band of women to meet together from month to month to discuss affairs of the household, exchange recipes and help one another as best they might along domestic lines. How we have grown in those seventeen years—then one society with a handful of members, now 850 branches and 30,000 members. How we have broadened. Then thoughts and efforts confined to household affairs, now 30,000 women banded together, concerned about affairs of home, of the school, child welfare, and the best good of the different communities in which they live and the country at large.

What a wonderful opportunity for good is ours. Surely an Institute in any community is invaluable. We have accomplished much in the past seventeen years, and we are proud of our work, proud of its success, but let us not be satisfied, nor rest on our laurels, but let us press on, knowing that we still have before us one of the greatest tasks in this country, the upbuilding and development of the homes of the country. Home is woman's battlefield, for here she bears the responsibility of moulding the characters and lives of the children and the matter of discipline rests largely in her hands. While we are willing to give credit to the men for all they can do, and there are a great many things men can do that women cannot, one thing is sure, they cannot make a home by themselves.

The Women's Institute has developed in the women of the community a deeper sense of their importance in the community and has established higher ideals in life. Ruskin says: "Women has a personal work or duty relating to her own home, and a public work and duty relating to the state." If a woman is to do her best work in the community she must have support, for in unity is strength. Hence a band of women can accomplish much more than one woman, so the necessity for an organization in which all women in the community may meet upon a common ground to discuss questions of common interest and those things which are of vital interest to the welfare of the whole people. This is the need the Women's Institute meets.

Now, as to just a few of the many ways in which the Institute has benefitted the homes of our communities and through the homes the country: Through the Women's Institute an incentive for more and better reading in the homes has been given. Some one has said that books are to the brain what blood is to the body. How very important then that we read nothing but the very best and purest. Time was when our busy women said that they had no time for reading, that when they were through with their work, they were too tired, but in the Women's Institute we have learned how to conserve our strength and so improve our health,

and in place of spending all our time rubbing and scrubbing at lifeless things, we have time to read and polish our minds. On our programme in Chesterville last year we had a meeting that we called a "Just Talk" meeting. The subject on which we were all to talk was "Books," and I assure you after the members got started they did "talk," and all present voted it one of our best meetings. This year we have papers on Canadian History. We all feel that we do not know this splendid country of ours. Next year we hope to give a systematic study of this history. Our meeting next month is to be a Book Meeting. I have had the opportunity of studying the programmes of a number of branches this year, and they nearly every one devote some time during the year to the subject of books. If you will permit me to again refer to my own particular branch, we have this year inaugurated a roll call. A great many branches I know have had this for some time, but this is the first year we have tried it.

We have, as I presume every branch has, members who are afraid to speak. Some of our executive thought we had better not ask for responses for fear these members would stay away, but others were of the opinion that we might better try it. At our last meeting each one was asked to respond to her name with a quotation from a Canadian poet. Nearly every one present responded, and we had quotations from Bliss Carman, Archibald Lampman, and so on. This little poem by Miss Ethelyn Wetherall was one I thought especially good and very appropriate:

Unto my friends I leave my thoughts,
 Unto my God my soul,
 Unto my foe I give my love,
 That is of life the whole.
 Nay, there is one thing, a trifle, left;
 Who shall receive this dower?
 See, Mother Earth, a handful of dust,
 Turn it unto a flower.

We cannot be too careful about the books we allow our boys and girls to read. The Women's Institute has done much toward the betterment of our Public Libraries. Morrisburg and Iroquois branches in Dundas District has done splendid work in this line. The Minister of Education has extended to our Institutes an opportunity to obtain access to books of instruction, entertainment, fiction, biography and history, by way of the Travelling Library. A great many of our branches in rural communities have taken advantage of this to secure good reading.

The Institute means very much to the social life of the community. In most places, apart from church work, there is nothing of a social nature to bring the busy women together. The Institute fills this great want, women of all denominations, from town and country, meeting together. The Institute unites all creeds and all kinds of people. At one time these people met in Ladies Aid meetings and all kinds of church work, but they were in little groups, apart by themselves, and it was the function of the Women's Institute to bring them together in a united whole. In my own branch we have on our programmes neighborhood teas. Once in three months six or eight women living in the neighborhood in which the meeting is to be held prepare and serve afternoon tea. This is one of our very sociable afternoons. Then we have an annual At Home. If you were to ask the Chesterville people what they consider the social event of the season in our village, I am sure they would answer at once "The Women's Institute At Home." Each member has the privilege of inviting a gentleman and the husbands and friends of our members never fail to accept. We always try to have a good programme so that our evening proves educational as well as sociable. For a number of years we have taken up the life of some noble woman, and we

have listened with a great deal of pleasure and profit to addresses on the life of Queen Victoria, Florence Nightingale, Mrs. Hubbard, and others. We make the hall just as pretty and homelike as possible and serve dainty refreshments, and we know that this has helped the social life a great deal by bringing men and women of all denominations and creeds from town and country together, who would never meet in a social way was it not for the Institute.

Our Institute means a great deal to the community because of the interest it takes in the life and welfare of the boys and girls. This has been shown plainly in the effort and work of the different branches by improving the sanitary conditions of our schools, by giving prizes for essays on different subjects. I asked the Principal of a Public School if she thought our Institute had helped her school in any way. I brought her reply with me and will give it to you in her own words.

"DEAR MISS MCGEE:—Some one has said, 'Cast a pebble in the ocean and it sends a ripple round the world of waters.' This is the thought that comes to me as I try to tell you what educational influence your Institute has had over our school.

When you offered our boys prizes for best essays written on the 'Birds of Ontario,' you little dreamed of the channels of development you were opening for our pupils. For six weeks there was a vigorous searching after knowledge of the feathered tribes. Books and magazines, field and forest, were ransacked for information. A love for Nature Study began with the study of the birds, and has kept increasing until we find it difficult to spare time to gratify their desires in this direction. As an illustration of what I mean, we have just completed a three-weeks' study of the grasshopper, and are forced to leave it before we are satisfied that there is nothing more to know.

In the fall of 1913, we were enabled to hold a school fair in connection with our work here, only because the *Women's Institute furnished prizes*. Perhaps you will remember at the time we all felt quite gratified over the immediate results of that fair. The vegetable exhibits were good; the cooking, canning, and needle work, *fair*; the sale which followed, managed wholly by the children, was a success—but that was merely a beginning.

On the 26th of September, 1914, our *Second Annual School Fair* was held. The extent and variety of the needle work alone far exceeded our most sanguine expectations and surprised the whole village. Parents became more interested in our work, thus co-operation between home and school was strengthened; manual training is now the best taught and most appreciated subject in our curriculum; a new interest is awakened in home and school gardening, and we have brighter, healthier, and happier children.

It was the proceeds of these sales that made us think of purchasing a piano for our assembly room; and who can divine the influence of music upon the life of a little child, especially those little ones who come to us from homes so dark and cheerless that I seriously doubt that strains of music are ever heard outside of the school?

These are a few of the results of your efforts on behalf of our school, that come to me to-night, as I write you these hasty lines at the close of a toilsome day. But these are, indeed, only a *beginning*; the *end* we may not know."

So you see our work is recognized and our efforts appreciated. It was my pleasure, in company with the District President, to attend an exhibition of girls' work held by the Morewood Branch. Prizes were given to successful competitors in drawing, photography, sewing, embroidery, baking, ironing, darning, arrangements of flowers, etc., all to be the work of girls under eighteen years. I wish I could take you to those grounds and that you could see the work that was there exhibited. You would come away I am sure more deeply impressed with the good work being done and the very high place our Women's Institute should and does hold in the community.

The community is debtor to the Institute for a great deal of the civic improvements. Our own village is a much cleaner and more desirable place because of the Women's Institute. You have probably all heard of our first Clean-Up-Day. This has become an annual affair, but it is not now necessary for the women and girls to go out and help clean the streets, as the first time. Members of our

Institute wait upon every householder and ask them to co-operate with them in cleaning up and beautifying the town. The council assists us by providing wagons and teams to take away all rubbish. The result is wonderful. Other branches have established rest rooms, built halls, lighted the streets, beautified the grounds around public buildings by planting flowers and shrubs and in numerous other ways have done much in civic improvement.

Our Great British Empire of which we so proudly form a part is to-day saddened because of a frightful war, a war in which we know she had to engage for honor's sake, for the sake of right and justice. A terrible battle for right is being waged, and we know Britain will be victorious, for she is based upon ideals of justice, equality, freedom and progress, and if our Empire is to endure, it must be true to these ideals. Someone has said, and truly said, that it was the fear of God made Britain great, and no nation was ever made great by any other fear. Women have always borne part of the weight of the war, and to-day from out of many of our Institute homes have gone some of the finest boys in the land to stand by old England, to their death if need be, that honor and right may win. When the call came for Patriotic work our Women's Institute was among the first to respond, and immediately the Hospital Ship Fund was started, Institute women were busy. Then came the call for the soldiers and the response was just as prompt and as hearty. You will hear more about this work to-morrow, but how proud we feel when we realize how loyal and how ready are the Institute members to work for Home and Country.

What can be the place of the Women's Institute in the community—I leave you to think and to answer for yourselves. Let us women of Ontario keep before us always the high ideals of the Women's Institutes, always remembering our motto "For Home and Country."

THE FLAG OF ENGLAND.

BY ALFRED AUSTIN, POET LAUREATE.

Unfurl the Flag of England,
And fling it to the breeze,
Beloved by British hearts at home,
And those beyond the Seas;
The symbol, as in ages gone,
Of reverence for the Right,
That leads men ever on and on
Through Liberty to Light.

Its folds to all of Friendship speak,
Of enmity to none.
Protection for the wronged and weak,
Wherever shines the sun.
And when the "Union Jack" is seen
Rippling o'er wave and wind,
Men hail it, for its tidings mean
Peace unto all Mankind.

God guard the Flag of England,
The Empire, and the Throne,
And sister Nations far away
In every sea and zone!
And when at freshening dawn it flies
Anew beneath the sky,
Vow we once more, should need arise,
To strike for it, and die.

WESTERN ONTARIO CONVENTION

The Western Ontario Convention was Held in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, London,
November 4th and 5th, 1914

This was the first convention held in Western Ontario with delegates from a limited territory, the counties of Essex, Kent, Elgin, Middlesex, Perth, Lambton, and Huron being fully represented, with a few delegates from Bruce, Grey, and Oxford. The local convention has the advantage of making it possible for nearly every branch in the district concerned to be represented, and the large attendance (average of about 400) was evidence of keen appreciation. The report which follows speaks for itself. The success of the first Western Ontario Convention should result in establishing it as an annual affair.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

MRS. H. A. BOOMER, PRESIDENT LONDON LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

We are proud and happy to have you with us to-day and, when I say "We," please understand that little word to stand, not only for our London Branch of the National Council of Women of Canada, but for the women citizens of London in general.

We welcome you to-day not as strangers, but as our own kith and kin. Your aims and objects and our aims and objects are almost identical. Your motto, "For Home and Country" might well be ours; our motto, "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you," might well be yours; for, blended together as the inspiration of our lives and work, who could refuse to help us? Like yourselves, our National Council stands for no one propaganda, though it welcomes "any voice on behalf of the best."

When I understood that it was to be my privilege to welcome you to London. I naturally looked carefully through the reports so courteously intrusted to me. I found many gems amongst them, notably on pages 9, 10, and 11 of the Hand Book which give personal testimony of what the formation of a Woman's Institute means to a community. I quote just one: "The Institute has brought the town and country women together, and each has found in the other good qualities never dreamed of, and the consequence is a mutual feeling of sisterhood between town and country women." Now, that is where we both come in. There are ways in which we can surely be of service to you, as you can be of use to us, when you add your 25,000 voices to ours of the National Council, when we have to ask help of our Provincial Governments for the passing of a law of national import, the granting of a concession or the rectifying of a wrong.

In closing her address Mrs. Boomer said: "Let our slogan be, in this strenuous time of war, 'Buy only goods made or grown in Canada,' or let us cheerfully get along without them until our craftsmen can produce them for us. There is no lack of Canadian ingenuity or power of invention, and assuredly there is nothing that the good soil of Canada will refuse to yield us in return for honest labor."

 REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

BY MRS. E. B. McTURK, LUCAN.

In replying to the address of welcome, Mrs. McTurk, after thanking the members of the local council, and the W.C.T.U. for their warm reception of the Institute delegates, expressed on behalf of the women of the western counties their appreciation of Mr. Putnam's arrangement to have three conventions this year, making it possible for so many more women to attend. She outlined the real meaning of the motto "For Home and Country," emphasizing that the Institute was not to take the place of church societies at all, but that, being non-denominational, it could take up community work which no one denomination could successfully carry out. The speaker referred to some of the things accomplished in the western district, especially in medical school inspection and patriotic work, as instances of what united organized effort could do.

 ADDRESS.

MAYOR GRAHAM, LONDON.

Mr. Graham thanked the Superintendent and the executive for bringing the Convention to London. "If there ever was a time," he said, "when women had work on their hands, it is now, when the Empire is up against the biggest problem it ever was up against. We who are at home and have all the comforts of living must be very sane and very sober. We must learn to realize what the Empire stands for, to know that men and women are not responsible for what they came from but for what they are. The Empire stands for the rights of every man and woman who tries to be what he or she ought to be. Women must put themselves shoulder to shoulder with their men now. They must also try to influence the frenzied minds of some of the men, and they must give careful thought that no man is hindered by a woman's opposition from doing the right thing. They must take into consideration what it would mean if the war lords were to cross the ocean and lay a tax on Canadians that would pauperize our children and our children's children."

The speaker referred to the loyalty of the over-seas dominions and the readiness with which England, Ireland, and Scotland threw their homes open to take in a million Belgian refugees. "One good thing that this war will bring about," said the speaker, "is the realization that there is something to live for besides ourselves, and an understanding of man's eternal brotherhood to man, the fellowship of Christ for evermore."

 A MOTHER AND HER CHILD.

BY DR. ANNIE BACKUS, AYLMEY, ONT.

It is difficult in the present state of National affairs to concentrate our thoughts upon any question but war; the very air seems surcharged with thrilling events, and our anxiety is so great as to the final results of these events, that sub-consciously we are waiting and listening for some definite news. This only

do we know, the world is filled with bereavement, and for years mothers will still be mourning for their slain and maimed children — many Rachels weeping for their children because they are not.

And here is shown the weakness in the management of human affairs. The male element, which is the aggressive, the ambitious, has entire control in public and national questions, and perhaps in no country in the world have women so little consideration as in Germany (the great aggressor of the world), and, therefore, malicious murder, lust, and plunder are rampant in the armies of that nation. It is awful to think of the earth strewn with the dead bodies of men, but it is more terrible to consider the maimed children, and the homeless, helpless ones, victims of some coward soldier's lust and hate. This unnatural hatred of the German soldier, this indifference to all the laws of humanity, doubtless has its foundation in the low esteem in which motherhood is held. The philosophy of Schopenhauer and the utter contempt in which he holds women is characteristic of the teaching of German professors, and, although Schopenhauer is one of the best examples in the world of the mother's mental and spiritual outlook on the child, his philosophy holds that will (the male will) is the only thing to be considered.

Any individual or any nation which ignores the sacred relationship of the mother to her child takes a step back towards barbarism. That we ourselves scarcely realize that motherhood should be a consecrated function, is self-evident in the heedless way in which children are brought forth, too many unwelcome and paying in their little bodies and souls the price of the selfish lack of control of their parents. The only way whereby this world can be made gentle and peaceful is through the knowledge of women, and the use of that knowledge in the bearing and rearing of their children. "Ignorance is the curse of God; knowledge is the wing wherewith to fly to heaven." writes a great poet; and, if there is any case to which this applies, it surely is to mothers. Now, perhaps more than ever before, is this information necessary. Our young men and our strong men are going to the war, many will never return, and those who do will probably be broken in health; so many of the future fathers will be weaklings, and the children of the future will have to depend upon their mothers for their physical well being. Here mark how nature looks after the human race with her great law of compensation: The absence of men will make it necessary in many cases for women to do the work which will strengthen their bodies, and enable them to give to their children that vitality, which, under normal social conditions, would come from their fathers: for this is one of the definite laws of inheritance, physical strength from the father. Yet through the power in motherhood for the child, even this loss can be made up by the mother, to a certain extent.

Motherhood is the most awful and sacred function in the universe—awful, because it is the bringing forth of souls, as well as bodies; sacred because God-given. All facts relating to mother and child should be known to prospective mothers. Make no mistake regarding the business of motherhood. Every woman is not fitted for this business, any more than every man is fitted to be a judge or a bishop, although to hear some bishops talk you would think they were. It is this foolish idea carried out by simpletons that fills our streets and baby carriages with wrinkled little specimens of humanity who live for a short period, and then in early childhood die, or, if spared to live, develop into incapable, helpless creatures, repeating themselves in a still more enfeebled generation.

TO GIVE THE WORLD A BRAVE AND GODLY RACE, OR A LIGHT-MINDED PEOPLE!—The prolificness of the feeble-minded is so well authenticated that we need scarcely mention it, and the next most prolific branch of the human family is that section only a degree removed in capacity and forethought. The man who has not the ability to provide for his family, points with pride to his unfed and half-clothed offspring as if he had done something for the world, scarcely giving a thought to the worn, toothless, weary mother because, don't you know, she is the weaker vessel. The weaker vessel, and yet, through the body of woman must come the entire human race! The weaker vessel and the women have the power through motherhood to give to the world a brave and godly race; a cruel and treacherous race, or a light-minded people! Then, how necessary that women should study the laws governing the reproduction of the race; much that we now call chance would be found to depend upon law. Few things in life are the result of accident; certainly not character and health, the most desirable gifts to women and to men.

THE LITTLE BLIND GOD MORE POPULAR THAN EUGENICS.—We find in all ages men have made a study of the laws controlling the reproduction of the domestic animals. Even Virgil dwells at length upon the best method of securing the finest horses, cows, and sheep; but, so far, we have made little headway in the study of how to breed the finest human beings. We do hear afar off a murmur of eugenics, but unfortunately eugenics is a study of small interest to the young . . . a little God called Cupid rushes in, kicking over all consideration of laws, and, without a thought of future responsibility, marriage is entered into. Parentage follows, a child is born, and the mother of that child has never been taught that from the first hour of its conception it was in her power to influence it for good or evil all the days of its life.

To enter any profession it is necessary to give time, study and attention (and even then there are failures), but in this most important of all professions—motherhood—little heed is given. Young girls marry, and, while worried over many new household duties and social responsibilities, and very often while protesting against any additional anxieties, the young wife discovers that she is pregnant. Unprepared physically, and without that education which should enable women to bear happy, healthful babies, she spends her hours in restlessness and useless fear. It is not fair to women that they are not taught to understand at least some of the mysteries and responsibilities of parentage.

A mother's first duty is to her child, therefore she should care for her physical condition in order that her body may be strong to accomplish the work nature has assigned to it. In selecting husbands, if women were to consider that they were not only the men they marry, but were to be the fathers of their children, they would select the strong, the healthful, because the child inherits physical strength from the father; its spiritual, mental, and moral attributes are the mother's gifts to bestow. And it is not difficult to understand why this is so; remember that for nine months, from the merest microscopical bit of plasma to the fully developed child, it is nourished by the mother's blood. Every mental emotion that retards or hastens the mother's heart-beat influences the foetal circulation, and after the child's birth for one year and six months, sometimes two years, the child receives its nourishment from the mother's breast, drinking with the mother's milk her emotions and her temperament. Many authentic cases are reported where, from some profound mental shock, the nature of the mother's milk has been so affected that her child has been thrown into convulsions from nursing it: what a marvelously intimate relationship this surely indicates.

The mother and her child—wonderful power for good or for evil! If the mother's thoughts are exalted, and her life protected, the child will inherit that state of mind to its everlasting good; if her thoughts are low, and her life full of petty worries, such will be the mental inheritance of her child.

We have no need of any better examples of this law than in the biblical history of Hannah and her son Samuel, Elizabeth and her son John, Mary and her son Jesus. We quote these cases because their history enables us to learn that which is so often difficult, the state of the mind of the mother during the pre-natal life of the child. Follow the pre-natal history of these three sons whose lives have done so much for the world's betterment. Hannah, even before conception, vows "I will give him unto the Lord all the days of his life," and later we read: "Samuel ministered before the Lord, being a child"; even in his childhood godly, no chance work in that. We read that Elizabeth conceived and hid herself five months, saying, "Thus has the Lord dealt with me in the days wherein he looked on me, to take away my reproach among men." Then later we hear, "A voice crying in the wilderness." Mary, the mother of Jesus, sings, "My soul doth magnify the Lord and my spirit have rejoiced in God my Saviour." Now, whether you believe in the Immaculate Conception or not, this is the highest instance of the result of the exalted state of the mother's mind upon her unborn child. Here are three cases with which you are all familiar, and if you are not you ought to be.

Another instance, and nearer our own time, is that of the poet Gray, the writer of that wonderful poem beginning:

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me."

A poem that General Wolfe said he would rather have written than to have taken Quebec. It is noted that Gray's mother spent hours every day near the very scene of the "Country Churchyard," and during the poet's pre-natal life she gave much of her time in admiring the works of nature and worshipping nature's god; doubtless, in her mute breast were the thoughts and music which enabled her son to sing the sweetest of poems.

HOW THE FATHER BEQUEATHS MENTAL OR SPIRITUAL FOOD.—But there is the reverse side of pre-natal influence. In the criminal records, we learn how invariably the woman criminal breeds her kind, and through generations the taint of crime is carried. You may have noticed with what alacrity men accept this theory, that mothers have the power to send through their offspring all sorts and conditions of naughtiness, but, when it comes to the good qualities in the children, why, of course, they "take after the father's side of the house." But, bear this in mind, no man has any power to bequeath to his offspring any mental or spiritual good or bad, unless he does it through his influence with the mother: a man through his bad habits may, and often does, hand down to his children diseased bodies, but the mother stands between the spiritual sinning of the father and her child, and, if she sees fit to exert the power she has been given, can dower that child with the best characteristics of humanity.

One of the greatest wrongs perpetrated by parents upon their unborn children is through the lack of respect shown to the person of the mother during pregnancy. A woman should be venerated at that time, and, if necessary, like Eliza-

beth, hide herself for five months. If human beings would take a lesson from the lower animals in this respect, it would be better for their children, and fewer perverts would be born.

Before husband, housekeeping, or social duties, is the duty of the mother to her child. To be the child of a good mother—what an inheritance! To be the child of an intelligent mother—to think aright! To be the child of a brave mother, to be able to do the thing that is right and honorable at any price!

Oh, mothers of England, mothers of Belgium, by their children's deeds you shall know them. It rests in the hands of the mothers what the future generations shall be. Would that our educationists would see the necessity for the teaching of the young women and young men along the lines of the duties and responsibilities of parentage.

ADDRESS.

Mrs. J. H. McKAY, AILSA CRAIG.

Our meeting in convention in this city to-day points to the fact that another mile-stone has been passed in Institute work. Most are aware of the beginnings of the movement, when some of the rural women of our Province, feeling the need of some organization that would bring them in closer touch with each other to develop the social side of life, a side which is still of much importance in Institute work to-day, organized the Women's Institute; how we talked over problems of the home, of the farm, exchanged patterns, receipes, etc., sampled each others wares, and went to our annual convention at the O.A.C., Guelph, coming back enthused with what we had seen and heard to make our homes better and brighter; however, small beginnings were fostered by the Ontario Government by issuing bulletins on various subjects, sending out qualified speakers from the Department, giving suggestions, and inviting discussion; how the work broadened, when regular classes in domestic science and sewing were formed throughout the country. After attending more or less thoroughly to the bodily or material needs of the home, we turned our attention to the physical need of the child, and are having medical inspection established in our rural schools, reports of which will be given during these sessions. To form an idea of the interest taken in Institute work, we have but to note how we outgrew Guelph, transferred our convention for a few years to Toronto, and now find it necessary to arrange for three conventions so as to better serve the Institutes. One of these has just been successfully held in Ottawa. We of West Ontario are here to-day, and shortly the central convention will be held in Toronto. Women's Institute organizations are now established in most of the other Provinces. While all this is encouraging, there is much that we may yet do for the uplift of home and country. A visitor in our country this year made the remark that his observation led him to believe that Canada, as a country, had no ideals. That seems a wide statement, but might there not be more than a grain of truth in it. We are so young and there is so much of us, and material things count for so much in the making of a young nation. We have ideals, but we must be careful that they are not swamped with materialism. "The world is too much with us"; we are apt to forget the higher aims in the pursuit of the lower. One of the foremost things and one which, I think, we will have

discussion on, is the problem of the young people on the farm, how to keep them interested and satisfied with their surroundings. Personally, I do not think we commence early enough in creating an interest and retaining it. How often we see disappointed parents who have toiled with the object in view of leaving their children with a better start than they themselves had, only to find the young folks, dissatisfied with the drudgery, leaving for the city to work at dipping chocolates or making tinware or clerking and enjoy life. This should not be, and I think that in the coming years a change will take place in this respect and that both parent and child will have a better understanding of values.

The boy does not need the extra fifty or one hundred acre farm in the future nearly as much as he does the comradeship and partnership of ideas with his father, and it seems to me that it will be the *women* who will work out and solve this problem rather than the *men*.

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

DR. JOHN A. AMYOT, TORONTO.

Dr. Amyot explained that transmissible diseases are all due to micro-organisms. Many of these are bacteria, while others belong to the same class of vegetables as moulds and yeasts; some, the protozoans, are of animal origin. They are all infinitesimal in size, some being so small as to be detected only by an ultra-microscope, but the evidences of their growth are plain. A fluid inoculated with them soon becomes turbid. Micro-organisms are necessary for the continuance of life on the earth. When material dies, bacteria disintegrate or change it into harmless matter—a use which is employed constantly in the disposal of sewage. Specific kinds of bacteria are also used in ripening cheese and making vinegar. Others look after the precipitation of iron and sulphur. Of the moulds we have mushrooms, used as food. Certain organisms growing in the tubercles on the roots of clover plants enrich the soil by fixing the nitrogen from the air. They have a wide function.

A few of these organisms can cause disease by producing certain poisons. In cases of lock-jaw the poison produced is much like strychnine; typhoid resembles morphine poisoning. Each type of organism produces a special kind of poison which disables certain organs of the body and causes disease. And these diseases are no new innovation. Mummies buried 6,000 years ago show evidences of tuberculosis; typhoid has been one of the diseases of armies and communities since records were kept; but it is only since we knew about organisms, especially since Pasteur's investigations, that we understood the cause of these diseases.

Diphtheria is a disease in which we have lesion and disintegration of the throat. The organism may grow in any other part of the body where there is broken down tissue. In olden times it was commonly found in wounds and stumps after amputation. Usually, however, they multiply in the secretions of the mouth, being busy getting a foothold for three or four days before the symptoms show. A false membrane grows and poison is given out, going through the system and acting especially on the heart, muscles, and nerve centres. For two or three weeks, and sometimes for three or four months after the disease has disappeared, the germs are still in the mouth and may be spread by coughing or sneezing which

sends them floating in the air. Sunlight will kill them if exposed for three or four hours. The germs are also spread by a handshake, if the hand has been allowed to touch the mouth, or the nurse may transfer them on food, if disinfectants are not used on the hands, or if the dishes are not sterilized on leaving the sick room. If a child is allowed to go back to school too soon after an attack of diphtheria, and to trade gum, or use the common drinking cup, or bite out of the same apple with the other children, we can expect the disease to travel. The number of diphtheria cases always shows a sharp increase after the school season opens.

Scarlet fever, measles, colds and tonsilitis are all spread in the same way. Scarlet fever is not transmitted by "scabs."

Typhoid germs may be present in the mouth, but they exist in millions in intestinal secretions. If these are not carefully destroyed, they may find their way into wells, or they may be carried by flies and left on food. Anyone nursing a typhoid patient must not do any work, such as milking cows or cooking, and should be very careful about disinfecting the hands and sterilizing dishes used by the patient. A typhoid patient may carry the organisms for months, even years, and, as they will live in water from three days to two weeks, they may travel long distances in running streams.

Among the diseases which our soldiers have to face, typhoid fever is fatal to 10 per cent., dysentery to 40 per cent. and Asiatic cholera to about 80 per cent. Bubonic plague, which attacks animals as well as man, is spread by fleas and body lice, which often derive the germs from rats. Typhus fever is carried in the same way. Malaria, carried by a certain type of mosquito, may trouble our soldiers in Egypt and Africa.

Fortunately, disease organisms do not live indefinitely, nor arise from anything but the specific germ. Inoculation is also a great protection. It is well known that after an attack of typhoid the patient is practically immune for life. The germs in the body have been driven out or killed, and the tissues have learned the trick, so that, for some time after, they can kill or drive out the germ in a short time. Inoculation for typhoid with dead germs will give 90 per cent. protection for three years. In India the soldiers are vaccinated for Asiatic cholera.

These phases of the sufferings of the men in the army through disease and unsanitary conditions came as a revelation to many of the audience, and added a new incentive for Red Cross work.

THE INSTITUTE AS A LEADER IN COMMUNITY EFFORT.

BY MRS. W. DAWSON. PARKHILL.

Mrs. Dawson first sketched the development of leadership in the Women's Institute. Leadership was not the first thought of the organization. The members met in the beginning for different reasons, to talk, for a cup of tea, to exchange recipes and discuss housekeeping, hygiene, or food questions; perhaps sometimes they came through curiosity. What has this accomplished? The development came by steps and the women did not realize that they were becoming leaders because they were going through a process. When they began to study housekeep-

ing, the natural question came. "Why?" "To make a better home," and "Why?" The only answer was "For the child." Then the next step was easy. They began to study the child in the home.

And we have accomplished some things. We have bought rinks and playgrounds; we have laid miles of cement sidewalks; we have put pianos in halls for public amusement; we have had lecture courses, sometimes on subjects of health, sometimes on university extension work; we have educated the people of Ontario to think medical inspection of schools is necessary; and now we have begun to lay our hands on Provincial laws and Federal laws. The Ottawa Government has now ready for distribution a book, not on the subject of how to raise cows or horses, but how to raise children. It is just an echo from our work, the life of our women beginning to be felt—the life of women who have been trained in business methods, women who have a vision, who dream dreams and have the courage to work them out. They are ready for leadership. But we are not all ready for leadership. We all like the warmth and companionship of the big crowd, and leadership is lonesome. It means self-sacrifice, patriotism, and devotion to others.

Besides all this, it needed something more to make women really come up to their opportunity for leadership. It required danger and the call of armed men to bring the full response. Without our organization rural communities could not have been reached for Red Cross work.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY AND LOCAL RELIEF WORK.

BY SIR ADAM BECK, LONDON.

The substance of Sir Adam Beck's address was as follows:—

I am very pleased to again have the pleasure of meeting the women of this organization in the Province of Ontario. I feel proud indeed that the women of the rural districts or the women who are most interested in the home life of the rural districts of the Province have succeeded in raising a membership of about twenty-five thousand, and in spreading the work to such an extent as is demonstrated by the women here to-night. I am not prepared to say that the women will have votes at once, but personally I cannot see why they should not have a vote. We surely would not be any the worse for their having a voice in the selection of the men who are to govern the affairs of our country. You are affiliated in your work with other organizations, especially, I believe, the one on which I am asked to address you—the Red Cross Society and local relief work.

A war unprecedented in the history of the world, such as we are in the midst of, has more than its horrors. It is a question of whether or not the standard that means justice and freedom is to be replaced by militarism. We must lament the fact that everyone of us is not in a position to go into active service, but every man or woman can take his or her place of duty on the part of the people who have become destitute. To heal the wounded, to save the lives of the men who are serving on the battlefield, is a work almost entirely in the hands of the Red Cross Society. I feel that I cannot do better than to read the rules and regulations governing this society.

Like every other great philanthropic work the Red Cross Society had its beginning in a small way. It was organized in the year 1896 by Colonel Ryerson, and was incorporated as the Red Cross Society in the Dominion of Canada in 1909. This society has branches all over Canada. The city of London has a branch, and in this branch we have a circle composed of towns and villages in the surrounding country and including rural districts as well. The villages have sent in large supplies of knitted goods, and necessaries of all kinds for men who are in hospitals, and the credit is largely due to the women who have, with their own hands in their spare moments, done so much to supply the many necessaries that are called for by the Red Cross Society of Toronto. We cannot follow these goods to their destination. Major Hodgetts has been sent to England to ship and designate goods as he thinks best. I am in possession of a memo. handed me by Mrs. Plumtre, stating that the total cash receipts up to the present have amounted to \$194,536, of which \$36,000 goes for motor ambulances and \$50,000 to other Red Cross work. They are also supplying five hospitals. The Red Cross Society does not distribute comforts to soldiers in camp, and it does not send nurses. These are sent and paid by the Dominion Government. The outstanding work accomplished by your Association is enabling the head Society to send the money for such purposes as I have designated.

The other part of this subject is local relief work. To cover such a subject would require an hour or more. You are all familiar with it. London especially may well be proud of her charitable organizations. The Sanatorium Aid Society, a noble band of thirty women, is taking care of over ninety families with one hundred and twenty-seven cases of tuberculosis, a terrible hardship because of the necessity of isolation. The local relief organization, which is allied with the Red Cross Society, has already supplied clothing for over fifty families. The Salvation Army is doing a good and godly work. The Council of Women covers a multitude of charities. With all these, the Patriotic Society is a clearing house to see that there is no overlapping, and to follow up cases after registration to see that relief is not spasmodic. There is absolutely no reason why any family should be in distress during the coming winter.

It would be a great blessing if we could get in touch with the farmers throughout the country who have been asking for helpers. There is nothing so good for a man as the fresh air and good food always to be found on the farm. Surely in this way your organization could be of great service to our employment bureaus here in securing employment for the men who are willing to work.

ELECTRICITY AS IT RELATES TO THE WOMAN ON THE FARM.

Since the last time I had the opportunity of addressing the women of the Institutes, there have been great strides in connection with the work with which I have been closely identified, namely, electricity for the farm, and especially that part which affects the life of the woman on the farm. The previous speaker referred to the remark of Sir John A. MacDonald that it is not hard to meet the demands in the country because the farmer never asks for anything. Sir John would find things different if he were here now to hear the constant appeal and necessary appeal for electricity on the farm. We must have this if we are going to have our country, especially its agriculture, develop and progress as it should. You can go through school section after school section in Ontario and you will find about twelve pupils attending in a district. This condition is serious. It

means lack of cultivation, and lack of cultivation means lack of food. I am asked why the people are leaving the farms. We have had some reasons given to-night. It is too lonely on the farm. Why should not the farmer's wife take her place in society, in the affairs of the country and educational matters. I am not prepared to say that women will have votes at once, but I cannot see why they should not have votes.

Unquestionably, in farm life the burden on the woman is a severe one. To lift that burden we require help from various sources. To make farm life more homelike, more sociable, there must be ways and means of communication. We have been fortunate, however, to have the farms brought into closer contact through the telephone, and better roads. In the near future we may have a system of radial railways running through the rural districts. Electric light, not only for the farms but for the highways, will encourage more visiting and driving in the evenings. Fortunately the municipalities have undertaken to secure a supply of electricity in a public manner promoted by the Government of the Province. Motive power is a great factor in lightening farm work. We have many farms in Oxford County, which is largely a dairy district, where electricity is used to do the milking and churning, fill the silo, and supply power for the machinery at the barn as well as the washing machine, the vacuum cleaner and the electric iron. We are sending out demonstrating outfits to run threshing machines, saws, and corn cutters, and I believe you will soon see a revelation in farm life in Ontario because of electricity. My pleasure and satisfaction in this work which has been allotted to me have been to see it grow in the rural districts. If at any time I can be of service in going to your meetings where central stations exist, I can assure you that I will be only too happy to spend an evening in any of these small centres to explain the working of the schemes to assist in making work easier on the farm, especially for the farmer's wife.

UP-TO-DATE POULTRY RAISING.

PROF. R. W. GRAHAM, O.A.C., GUELPH.

Prof. Graham treated the subject of up-to-date poultry raising under three heads, (1) Breeding of pedigree, (2) Environment and care, (3) the Attendant.

Breeding was to be considered the foundation of poultry raising. As a rule, every breeder works out his own system, two common customs being to introduce new blood into the flock every year for constitutional vigor, and to mate closely related individuals when it is desired to develop certain characteristics. For ordinary purposes, we want a chicken that will lay eggs of good size, that will lay in the winter time, whose eggs will all hatch, and all the chickens live. Supposing we have a line fairly well established, we can breed then for meat, or for eggs. From those which we bred for eggs, there were produced three dozen eggs more in a year than from those not bred for eggs. To illustrate some results of cross breeding: In a violent cross, such as between barred Plymouth Rocks and Black Hamburgs, the first generation will be a fairly uniform blend type, high in constitution and vigor. If these cross breeds are bred together there will be produced, in the next generation, types of every known ancestor, and we would have chickens of all colours, weights and vigors.

The first consideration in the *care* and *environment*, is the season of hatching. If we want a lot of eggs, the chickens should be hatched before the twenty-fourth of May. There is a common idea that, if a hen lays in the winter, she would lay in the summer. We have a mass of statistics, but nothing to show that.

With regard to *housing*, most people used to think it necessary to have the house warm. Warm air, if it is pure, may be a help, but the heating does not often pay. At the Ontario Agricultural College we used to have heated houses, but now we use only single board houses with the south side open. A hen needs, first of all, an abundance of fresh air, and, second, a house that is light and dry. Just the three things, fresh air, no draught, and sunlight. In the building there should be four square feet of floor space allowed for each hen.

In *feeding* we can only use common sense. There is no *best* food, unless it be sour milk or buttermilk. Sweet milk is no good, as a chicken's digestive tract is acid, and it cannot digest milk sugar. If you cannot get sour milk, especially if you have turkeys with black head, use hydrochloric acid in the water, one teaspoonful to a gallon of water. It is most important to keep the drinking tins clean. About one-third of the chickens' food should be vegetable, preferably cooked roots mixed with chop. If they are to grow, fill them full of cooked roots once a day. If they are fed only grain, they will just stand and look at you and not grow at all. Raw vegetables, especially cabbage, should be given freely. Wheat and crushed oats are the best grains to feed. A chicken requires animal food as well as grain and vegetables. If it is impossible to get milk, feed a little cooked meat or beef scrap. Do not feed raw meat unless you know where it comes from. Little chickens should not be fed for seventy-two hours.

A great deal of the success of poultry-raising of course, depends on the *attendant*. There must be a bond of sympathy between the birds and the person. The number of eggs will go down immediately if there is irregularity in their care, or if the hens are even frightened.

Those who wish to secure full information on poultry raising should apply to the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Ontario, for Bulletin 217.

HOW TO MAINTAIN INTEREST IN THE INSTITUTE.

Mrs. S. COURTICE, WALLACEBURG.

The first point I am going to emphasize is the selection of a president. If we wish to maintain interest in our Institute, we should choose, as president, a woman who has a love for the work, who knows the history, methods and organization. We all know our own neighborhood and much, very much depends on the choice of president. Let her be, as one woman said of another, "A woman who possesses the power to discover the best that is in everyone with whom she comes in contact and who, somehow or other, awakens the talents of each, whatsoever those talents may be."

No Institute can do good work unless the members work together harmoniously and give their unanimous aid to the officers. Members should all be enthusiastic and act their parts, not sit with the inscrutable look of a sphinx on their faces. They should not let their enthusiasm wane as a certain Scotchman did. He was about to be married, and his best man, noticing he was uneasy, whispered, "What is the matter, Sandy? Have you lost the ring?" "Nay, nay, mon, but I hae lost my enthusiasm." We should never lose enthusiasm; go slowly, but surely.

Be prompt in coming to meetings, also in leaving. Your hostess may not find it convenient to entertain beyond a certain time, and courtesy demands consideration of her. People who might join may not if the meetings are lengthy.

The child is one great interest in every neighborhood. Just as the rays of light are reflected long distances, or as the tiny brook, starting in the glacier, expands and expands till it becomes the mighty river, flowing into the ocean, so the career of one child may and does often influence hundreds; therefore, we should take an interest in everything that tends to benefit the child. Our future nation is being reared in the homes of to-day.

Books are essential, and should be made as much use of as possible. If you have a good book, do not be afraid to lend it. How often a person's thoughts are changed or a right decision arrived at by the reading of a good book. If you have a library nearby, use it. If not, work for the establishment of a good library. The best classics, fairy stories and myths should be within the reach of the children. For the older members follow the advice of a wise man who said: "Read the oldest in fiction, and latest in science."

Every country section has still living in its neighborhood those whose grandparents were the pioneers of that section. Why not have a committee appointed, members if possible of those families, and make a short sketch of the early history of each family. In the years to come, the children of those families would be glad to have the recorded facts of their predecessors' lives. Such a history of the early settlement of the community might be printed by your local printers and sold. Even if the financial return is not great, the work would be interesting.

The Women's Institute should take an interest in the school. Some teachers seem as unwilling to invite parents as parents are to visit. We certainly have to maintain those schools and often, through our own lack of interest, the benefit received is in inverse ratio to the amount of the salaries paid. Take an interest in establishing medical inspection.

If possible arrange for several meetings to be held in the school house at the close of the school hour, with a programme which will be of interest to the children, such as a brief talk on natural history or a short travel sketch.

We are giving bulbs to the school children, with a prize for the best show at Christmas. We also intend to have a school fair, as the present teacher is a member of the Institute and interested in school garden work. Remember, if we do not reach the child, little will be done. Any section with mentally-defective children should make use of the Montessori system. The books in connection with this system are not expensive.

Getting members to the meetings in order to interest them is as difficult as diverting the course of a river, or getting a Presbyterian to forego the shorter catechism. But do not give up. If we do not get them this year, we may next. Get up an old-fashioned social or quilting bee. Invite all your neighbours.

In sections where there is no public hall, the Institute might very well take the building of one in hand, and, in connection with this, make provision for a room or rooms in which the young people may meet for wholesome amusement.

Mrs. Coutts, our first speaker, said they did not always serve lunch in their Institute at Thamesville. However, taking our own conditions into consideration, we believe it best to serve lunch. It promotes sociability, neighbours have few chances of visiting. One woman in our neighbourhood remarked that, if she had not gone to the Institute meetings, she would have had a dull summer. Now, if there are in your neighborhood any whose social advantages are not equal to yours, is it not right to obey the highest commandment and help to bring a little of the

pleasure of your life into theirs. Our lives are so inextricably mingled that, try as we may, we cannot exist without the social life.

The preparation of papers is of great value to the person who does the work, a valuable educator. Only beware of too lengthy a paper. Every member capable of preparing a paper should be hypnotized into doing it or persuaded in some way. Talks are good, provided the members taking up the subject carefully prepare it. Rambling talks are not effective or educative. There are so many people in this world who think more of scrubbing the last inch of dust off the floor than of driving the cobwebs out of their brains and letting in sunlight, and many more answer Ruskin's description: "Among the thinking few, how many never think who think they do."

Remember this, the solution of the problem, "Maintaining interest," is largely with ourselves. Do we go to the Institute to take an interest, are we willing to exert ourselves and do our part? Think and new ideas will come. It is only a matter of evolution, if we work and think. Books, talks, lectures all help, but the problem will never be fully solved till we ourselves think through the problem.

HOW TO MAINTAIN INTEREST IN THE INSTITUTE.

MRS. AMOS, EXETER.

A *live* member must always do something, even by her presence, to increase interest in the Institute. As has been reported of our branch, as soon as the call for Red Cross work was given, our members met, and feeling how very inadequate our numbers were for such work and knowing there was not time to spend in then endeavoring to increase our membership, we immediately called a public meeting of all the women of the town and from that meeting our Patriotic League was formed with a membership of over two hundred, and it is doing splendid work.

We are constantly bringing our Institute work to the notice of these workers, feeling confident that, when the urgent work for the Red Cross Society and the needy has somewhat abated, we may gather in many new members who are already interested in our plans for beautifying our public grounds, which is much needed. We feel that inactivity cripples any organization, so we have tried sewing, and improving the public school, urging the need of medical school inspection, etc.

Our little park will be a lasting reminder of some of our most faithful workers who have passed to the world beyond, and whose fellow workers will ever take pleasure in maintaining an interest in it. One of the most successful efforts we ever put forth was the holding of a flower show, combined with an exhibition of curios collected from the townspeople. We hope to hold others from time to time, as almost everyone has improved their gardens since the women have shown more interest in them.

Another successful season was when we met from house to house, and the hostess for the day served cake, cookies, sandwiches or a hot dish, giving the recipe. Naturally this proved very entertaining. We have proposed compiling a members' cook book, but, as two of the churches had done this in different years, we thought it would not be wise. But it certainly is a paying scheme. Another good plan is the fruit jar labels. These have been made very profitable. Along educational lines, no more profitable or interesting work can be taken up than the lives and works of our own Canadian poets, authors, and statesmen, or, for this winter, the

study of the people and countries involved in this terrible war. For surely we are living in a history-making period. For us who live in security, watched over by vigilant powers, and as yet feeling but faintly the strokes of evil fate, plain duty remains. We must avoid panic, study quietness through trouble. Live by day and trust that out of all the darkness and confusion, good will come. One thing stands out clearly amid the strain and stress of public sorrow, suffering and need. If every man must do his part in defence of our honor and the honor of our country, every woman should give the very best of her time and strength for the help, encouragement, and sympathy of other women. We are all conscripts in the war against misery now. And our one desire should be to do any service in the ranks of helpers, who must needs go unrewarded, save by the consciousness that they have done what they could.

I do not feel that I have followed the subject very closely. There must be many other suggestions that occur to those present, for instance, interesting our girls in the home duties, making our own housework lighter, courses of reading, and many other ways of keeping up the interest in our Institutes. But these have been covered by our lecturers, and time would not permit me to go into them again. Only let each member feel that it is her privilege to attend every meeting possible and go prepared to help others, not to absorb all the help others may strive to give. The meeting is yours, and to you others look for inspiration.

DISTRICT AND LOCAL INSTITUTE REPORTS.

EAST MIDDLESEX—MISS BECCA S. HOBBS, BIRR.

Judging from the reports, the branches are working pretty much along established lines, no new initiative being taken in any particular direction. Good work has been done by several of the branches in the way of a library. At Harrietsville they have undertaken and carried to a successful issue the establishment of a public library, whose board of management is composed of women entirely.

At Wilton Grove the Institute established a library two years ago, and since last year \$75.00 has been expended on it, and this year an increase in the supply of books is hoped for.

In August of this year, one was started at Thorndale, and the steps taken were so businesslike, its success is assured. They have already purchased some 200 books, including some donated by the London Library and private individuals. The board contemplated the purchase of \$75 worth of additional books in the near future.

A room has been rented, lighted by Hydro, and table and chairs provided, to serve as a reading room. Several of the members have contributed magazines. It is to become a public library in May, I believe.

One or two have done considerable along local improvement, and this might be extended. To cite an instance, I spent some time this last summer in a village where there is a flourishing Institute, and to a stranger there were two things which were very obvious that they might undertake, the oiling of the main streets and the lighting of the same. At the same time they were considering a bigger undertaking, but so often it stops just at some one thing, whereas many smaller ones might be carried on to the comfort and advantage of everyone, and no great expense involved. Hyde Park has helped in extending the walks of the village; and one of our branches on organizing started out with the aim of erecting a town hall.

Two school fairs have been held in this Riding this autumn, at Wilton Grove, taking in four schools, Tilbury, White Oak, Pond Mills, and Frank's School; and at Thorndale. It would be well for the Institutes to give all possible assistance to such fairs. Thorndale last year gave a prize of five dollars in manual training and sewing.

Wilton Grove I believe is the only branch that has done anything towards school gardens and general improvements. Two years ago a School Garden and General Improvement Committee was appointed to visit the different schools in the district and award prizes for the best gardens and general improvements, and another to look after the beautifying of the school and church grounds.

The same was followed this year, but no prizes were given.

As with us at Birr, there are a few of the branches whose limitations are such, they are able to do but little outside a social way, but this means something, as in our community, where any social life of the people was confined chiefly to churches to which they belonged more than once the remark has been heard, "I would not have known" or "I would never have met this person or that if it had not been for the Institute." As a stimulus in this way some of the branches have entertained the male members of their families to a supper; or, as at Thorndale this summer, a joint picnic was held with the Farmers' Institute, which was very much of a success.

One or more of the branches have taken up demonstrations quite extensively. This has been the case at Thorndale. Demonstrations should be of benefit, from the standpoint even of the fact that there are many people who feel they can talk better if they but have something to do with their hands. The giving of a demonstration is an encouragement to such members to take part, who might not otherwise be persuaded to do so. The demonstrations have been mainly in cooking, as such are of common interest, most women having a fondness for recipes and ways of preparing foods; but there are other lines of household regime that might be included. The demonstrations should be chosen with a view to their general interest, else those around the outer edge of the room fall to talking of other things. The whole process being demonstrated should, if possible, be carried out at the meeting, and not the finished product brought with just an explanation given thereof. The latter method is the easier, but not so beneficial. Questions may arise from the actual seeing of a thing done, that might not be prompted on hearing it explained alone.

I have noticed in the reports, the subjects of the addresses are getting away from the simpler, more domestic ones, and dealing with the problems of the day, and that other side of things which makes for a broader, fuller, wiser, happier living of life.

Our District Funds are low, although we have a somewhat better balance than last year. Even with the branches paying \$2 each, and with the grants, a shortage is felt, several proposed projects having to be dropped owing to this lack of funds. A discussion on ways and means for the district to raise money might be appreciated.

Just here it might not be amiss to impress the officers of both the district and branches with the importance of their giving attention to their part of the work. Those who have anything to do with the inner workings of the Institute are often up against this, and perhaps some of the lecturers may bear me out. Retiring officers should be particular to acquaint their successors with the work. A little more explicitness and all would be well. The Branch officers perhaps are not aware they are as particular as they are at the Department, little carelessness in balances

and reports not being overlooked as readily as might be imagined. In the one thing of sending in the names of the members, the failure often to arrange them alphabetically in itself causes considerable extra work.

Our annual meeting is growing in interest and aliveness. We have been pleased to note both last year and this representatives from other organizations present, asking that they might address us or just to observe. At our annual meeting this year a resolution was introduced to petition the Board of Education, and other organizations in the city whose influence might have effect, to consider the advisability of adopting a uniform dress for the girls in attendance at the Collegiate Institutes.

EAST KENT—MRS. WM. DEAN, THAMESVILLE.

There are twelve branches in the district of East Kent, and our District Presidents have made it a rule to visit each of the branches once a year if possible, or if not, to occasionally correspond with the officers of distant branches. We think it in the interest of the district to elect a new District President every couple of years at least, as in this way new ideas, fresh enthusiasm and a change of personality is brought into the work. Our annual district meeting is held each year at a different place, which is decided upon by each branch in turn extending an invitation to the district. At our last meeting there were one hundred and twenty present, and nine of the twelve branches sent their full number of delegates.

The work in the various branches is progressing nicely. One branch undertook to help pay for a township hall, and their trials have brought out what seems to me to be one of the best features of Institute work. There was considerable worry and trouble over the hall, but instead of giving up or lamenting, the Institute faced their difficulties and overcame them. The payments are now completed, and they have one of the finest halls in the district, and also one of the most enthusiastic branches. Another branch is buying a handsome clock for their town hall. Two of the branches are buying pianos for the use of halls where their meetings are held. Another branch has purchased a sleeping tent for the free use of any person in the locality whose medical attendant recommends the outdoor sleeping. It has already been the greatest comfort to one poor sufferer.

We have a friendly practice in our district of one branch visiting another and providing the programme. Some very enjoyable meetings have been held in this way, and it has helped greatly to bring the branches nearer together.

The outstanding feature of this year's work in the district is the prompt and willing action of the branches in collecting funds for the most womanly work of aiding the Red Cross, The Hospital Ship and the Patriotic Fund, and also in collecting clothing for the poor. Although the Institute has been instrumental in collecting considerable funds, the donations have usually been made in the name of the locality canvassed, or under the title of "Patriotic Women." etc. Besides this amount, considerable sewing has been done, and the good work is still going on throughout the district.

THAMES RIVER—MRS. JNO. FLEMING, CHATHAM.

The Thames River Women's Institute, just west of Chatham, was organized on May 22, 1913. Although our Institute is only in its infancy, we feel that we already have the foundation laid for the development of a very worthy work.

We began with a membership of seventeen, which has increased to some forty members, new ones being added at nearly every meeting. We try to make our meetings as sociable as possible and to do so it is necessary that we meet on a common level, our neighbors as ourselves, with one object in view, the uplift of the community. We meet in the homes of the different members and any one and every one who may choose to come is made welcome. We have yearly printed programmes, which are a great help. The name of the hostess of each meeting is printed thereon, the subject in hand for this meeting with a suitable motto attached, and the name of the member preparing this subject. We have roll call at every meeting and this is also printed on our programmes, where it is stated on what subject each member is expected to respond, as with a memory gem, a recipe, or a kitchen hint. This year as well as having a subject prepared by a member, we are studying Dickens' works, one work being assigned the different members for meetings throughout the year.

We serve light refreshments at our meetings, and by what we find a very easy method. Four members volunteer to supply sandwiches and cake or such dainty as they choose, and the hostess supplies tea or coffee. We feel our membership has increased by our meetings being made as helpful as possible to each and all. Our programmes are so varied that every member must at some time be interested in her own line.

We have attempted some work in the community—the building of a ferry over the river, but this has had to be dropped at the present for our funds were required for a more important work, namely, the Red Cross. We have been pleased to donate \$100 to the Red Cross Society, and hope to do much better in the near future. Our funds have been procured by giving socials and selling meals at the Chatham Fair and at a Gun Club Tournament. We have also done a little charity work by making garments for the little inmates of Queen Mary Hospital at Weston, Toronto, and in looking after the poor and sick children in our neighborhood. We have also assisted our Public General Hospital, and Children's Shelter by donations, but as I have already said, our Institute is only in its infancy as yet. We hope that we may in future do a great deal more. Our every effort now is being put forth to raise funds to assist in procuring comforts for the brave sons of Canada who have so unselfishly gone to the front.

FEATURES GATHERED FROM OTHER WESTERN ONTARIO REPORTS.

THE CROTON BRANCH of East Kent is small but very earnest. The members find that work of a community nature has the greatest tendency to secure interest. They have replaced the open water pails in the two schools of the neighborhood with sanitary drinking fountains, the funds for this purpose being obtained by giving a garden party. The grade to the river bridge in the centre of the locality is at times impassable, to pedestrians, and the Women's Institute conceived the idea of building a cement walk the entire length of the grade. Until the grade was raised, however, it would be useless to go on with the work, as great cavities were washed in the roadbed with every spring and fall freshet. The women sent a deputation to the Reeve to offer to furnish the walk if the council would have the grade raised above high-water mark. The offer was accepted, and as soon as the grade is raised the women are ready to go ahead with the work. Last Christmas the society took money from the treasury to buy gifts for a poor family in the neighborhood. A subscription in aid of the Red Cross Work brought in \$38.35 and more money is being raised for the cause.—Reported by E. Vivian Snarey.

SOUTH ESSEX DISTRICT includes six branches: Cottam, Essex, Harrow, Kingsville, Leamington, and Amherstburg, with a membership of three hundred and eighty. These branches have contributed the sum of \$78.25 to furnish a room in the sanitarium at Union. Just now the Red Cross and patriotic work is receiving most attention. The president of Amherstburg assisted in collecting \$400 for the Hospital Ship and reports that every woman is knitting, sewing or working in some way for the Red Cross Society. The Kingsville members collected \$206 for the Hospital Ship and \$25 for the Patriotic Fund. Cottam gave a concert and raised \$70. Leamington has given \$100 to the Red Cross and has appointed a committee of three ladies to work with the Daughters of the Empire in patriotic work, and all the women are knitting, sewing and doing all they can for the cause. In cutting out the larger garments, pieces are used to make clothes for the Belgian children. The other branches are also contributing to the Red Cross work. The Harrow branch has taken up cemetery work, taking care of the non-denominational cemetery in the neighborhood. They have had several flower contests. The Essex branch have appointed a committee to encourage the growing of flowers and to give prizes for the best beds of certain varieties. As a result, a Horticultural Society is being formed in the town. They are also working for Medical School Inspection here. Kingsville, having already provided dishes with the Women's Institute monogram, and placed them in the Town Hall for use at banquets, etc., held there, have this year added silver knives, forks and spoons, bearing the Women's Institute monogram. At present they are putting a toilet room in the Town Hall. All the branches of South Essex are active in charity work in their home towns.—Reported by Mrs. Frank Birch.

THE RODNEY BRANCH, of West Elgin, makes a practice of preparing an annual concert entirely from local talent, aiming to enlist the assistance of every member, if possible. This kindles an enthusiastic interest. Their first consideration now is the Red Cross and patriotic work. A patriotic concert was recently given. It was prepared in two weeks and resulted in a contribution of \$125 to the Red Cross Society; \$36.50 was collected for the Hospital Ship Fund and a bale of pillows, shirts and socks has been forwarded. It has been the custom of the Institute to have a cash prize exhibit at the Fall Fair and this year the prize money was voted to the Red Cross Fund. In local work the society has contributed \$5 to the erection of a grandstand in the Fair Grounds and \$23 for having it painted. The public library was rather neglected and the Institute have secured control, have bought a number of new books and have funds on hand for further purchases. The women have availed themselves of the generosity of the farmers in the locality to go into the orchards and pick up the fallen apples, and in one evening at an old-fashioned paring bee they peeled fifteen bushels. The manager of the Evaporator offered to dry them and offered the use of his power machines and one kiln. In six evenings over six hundred bushels were pared and dried to be sent to the Belgians.—Reported by Mrs. G. H. McLevy.

SOUTH OXFORD includes eight branches, all of which are engaged in patriotic work, especially in aiding the Red Cross by money donations and the contribution of clothing and hospital supplies. In addition to this, the women of Tillsonburg Institute are teaching sewing to the girls in the public school. Burgessville Institute is known for its work in establishing and maintaining a public library in the village. Norwich has furnished a rest room for women, which has proved to be well worth the expense and work to keep it up. Beaconsfield, a new branch, helped to inaugurate a most successful school fair. The members of the district consider

the most valuable feature of the Institute work to be the bringing together of the people in a social way for working out schemes for the betterment of conditions in the community and in the nation.—Reported by Mrs. Albert Stover.

THE CEDAR SPRINGS AND SOUTH HARWICH BRANCH has furnished a room in the Francis Moore Shelter for the neglected children in Chatham. A Kirmis was held in the Armouries in Chatham to procure funds for the maintenance of the Shelter, and this Institute wrote the other branches of the district for donations which amounted to \$66 and with the donations of this branch and proceeds made at the Kermis, made up the sum of \$286 for the Shelter Fund. A patriotic concert given in the Blenheim Opera House realized \$177, one hundred of which was forwarded to the Red Cross Society and the balance kept for local relief work. At a patriotic fair this branch united with Guilds Institute and sold homemade cooking to the amount of \$25 to be given to the Red Cross work. The members are now busy preparing clothing and Hospital supplies. In addition to patriotic contributions the Institute is donating prize money for contests in sewing, bread-making and butter making.—Reported by Miss Florence J. Thompson.

THE COLDSTREAM BRANCH is putting forth a special effort to get the girls interested in the Institute. Occasionally they have a girls' meeting with a demonstration of fancy work, and darning and buttonhole contests. Once a year there is a "Grandmothers' meeting," the grandmothers furnishing the programme. A subject that developed lively discussion was "Food of Fifty years ago compared with that of the present day." This branch is interested in Medical School Inspection, and the committee in charge sent a doctor and a nurse to examine the two schools in the locality this fall. \$140 has been collected for the Red Cross Fund.—Reported by Miss Lizzie Fletcher.

The members of the AYLMEYER branch of East Elgin have been very busy making sheets, shirts, socks, belts, pillows, and comforters, and in putting up cases of jams and jellies for the Red Cross Society. They have found the sewing to have a reflex value in interesting and teaching members who have never made a shirt or quilted a quilt before. They have also been having a series of demonstrations in economical cooking. To increase the membership, each member is asked to bring in a new member. The Institute is encouraging horticulture by buying seeds and bulbs to distribute among the members, and in having advice from good authority in this line at the early spring meeting. Flowers for the sick are sent not only to members but to others who are ill in the community, a practice which has helped in several cases to bring in new members.—Reported by Mrs. George McConnell.

THE SHETLAND BRANCH is especially interested in the school. The members contributed money and also helped with entertainments to get seeds and plants for the school garden. They went to the school on Arbor Day to help the children get their plot ready and to clean up the school grounds. The Institute has also provided basket ball and other games for the pupils. Contributions have been sent to the Tubercular Hospital at Weston and to the Red Cross Fund. A committee has been appointed to make arrangements for having the cemetery improved.—Reported by Miss A. Ethel Moorehouse.

AILSA CRAIG has given the Medical inspection of schools first place in community work, and arrangements were being made to have a school clinic this fall, when the war called the attention of the members to the Red Cross work. They have sent \$67 to the Hospital Ship Fund, and to the Red Cross Society \$100 collected on flag day and \$125 from the proceeds of a patriotic concert; two bales of clothing and they are preparing a third. The Institute also gave a donation to a

museum, started in the public school by the principal. Money is now being raised for the Belgian Relief Fund.—Reported by Mrs. M. E. Wyllie.

THE APPIN INSTITUTE finished paying for a piano this year, and gave \$83 to help buy land for a recreation park. Since the war broke out they have collected \$182.70 for the Red Cross work, and their main object at present is to devise ways and means of contributing to the Belgian Relief Fund.—Reported by Mrs. Peter MacArthur.

The ARKONA BRANCH has been devoting time and money to cleaning and beautifying the local cemetery. A general canvass of the plot owners has been made asking for one dollar yearly to have their plots kept clean. In this way about \$250 is raised every year. The Institute has erected a memorial gate costing \$500 and has donated \$75 to the council for building a new fence in the front of the grounds. They are also paying a share toward maintaining a cot in the Tubercular Hospital at Weston, and contributions of money and goods have been forwarded to the Red Cross Society.

WILKESPORT BRANCH sent a petition to the three merchants of the town asking them to stop selling cigarettes. The petition was granted. This branch has also contributed to the Red Cross Fund.—Reported by Miss Myrtle Carrothers.

The KIRKTON BRANCH of South Perth have co-operated with the library board in holding a garden party, the proceeds (\$60) were devoted to: half towards buying books for the library, and half to the Red Cross Society. A concert was given by home talent, and the returns used in "going half" with the Agricultural Society in buying a rest tent for mothers with small children at the Fair.—Reported by Miss Sara Kemp.

CENTRAL ONTARIO WOMEN'S INSTITUTE CONVENTION.

The Central Ontario Women's Institute Convention was held in the Foresters' Hall, College Street, Toronto, on November 10th, 11th and 12th, 1914.

It was thought that after holding successful Conventions for both Eastern and Western Ontario, the attendance at the Toronto Convention would be smaller than in previous years when only one convention had been held. But the opening session found the hall well filled, and the average attendance at the day sessions was about 625; and at the evening meeting held in the University Convocation Hall and to which delegates to the Fruit Growers', Bee-Keepers', and Horticultural Association were invited, the attendance was about 1,200. The delegates came largely from Central Ontario, but both the East and the West furnished a few delegates, even though they had Conventions of their own, an evidence of a deep interest in the work and a keen appreciation of the value of Conventions.

A somewhat condensed report of the Central Convention follows.

Mrs. R. C. ALLAN, Cobourg, presided at the opening session, and the Rev. C. A. SYKES opened the convention with prayer.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mrs. A. M. HUESTIS, PRESIDENT, TORONTO LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

I want to bid you welcome to our city. We are proud of you; we in this city are all proud of this wonderful movement of the Institute women. I feel personally interested, because for some years I had the honor of being President of the Household Economic Association, an association whose work is somewhat similar to that of the Institute.

Your motto, "Home and Country" was never more apropos than to-day. Things are very different in Canada from the path we have been wont to tread, and we cannot conduct things just as we did prior to a few months ago. We women must rise to our responsibilities and meet, as best we may, this tide of sorrow and worry that has been thrust upon us. We have been called upon to give our sons as sacrifices and the women of Canada have risen to it in a noble and marvelous manner.

I would plead that we have firmness of judgment and honesty of purpose. We must not think that we may reduce the wages of our employees because it is war time. We must look before the Judgment Seat of God and ask if it is necessary that we should do so. We must not take advantage of this unwarranted experience to chop off the revenues of other people when it is not necessary. Some people think it is patriotic to do away with certain things and dismiss some of their employees. I think it is diabolical: it is not patriotism. It is our duty to give these people, as far as possible, what we were giving them before the war broke out.

The present time is a very good one in which to help other people. There never was a time since I have known this city, and I have lived here all my life, when you could get such wonderful co-operation as you can at the present time. If you make a plea for any worthy object, you can get assistance. The other day there was a collection made in a public school in Toronto, and one of the teachers told me that the collection had been double in these hard times what it had been in other times. Why? Because the spirit of giving is in the air and the spirit of wishing to help somebody else is in the air, and that is why the collection was double.

The response and the generosity of the women for the Red Cross work has run into thousands of dollars. I do not believe in weighing things by dollars but I do love to weigh these Red Cross garments by the love that every woman stitches into them. The quantity supplied has been marvelous and none have contributed more than the Institute women.

In concluding her address, Mrs. Huestis expressed her pride in the assistance which the Institutes have given and are still giving to the Red Cross Society and the Belgian Relief, and urged that they still further demonstrate their patriotism by encouraging in every way the use of goods grown and manufactured in Canada. Mrs. Huestis was of the opinion that, as women have the spending of a very large per cent. of the money, they could do very much toward this end by insisting on having Canadian products and insisting that they be of the best quality.

REPLY TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

MRS GEORGE HERRON, WEST HILL.

I am sure, after the kind words of welcome that we have just heard, we will all feel perfectly at home here. I feel that the influence of this large gathering will be far reaching and that we will bear home with us, to the different Institutes we represent, zeal and enthusiasm which will do very much to help our home branches. In gazing down at the faces before me, and seeing the number who are using book and pencil, I am thoroughly convinced that you are not here merely for a good time, but to gain knowledge and information which will be of benefit to you and the Institutes you represent in the future."

The speaker then told something of the West Hill Women's Institute, a branch which is doing excellent work for the welfare of the children and young people and for the safeguarding of the community generally.

The Rev. Mr. Sykes followed with a short address on the effect of the Institute as he had observed it in visiting different parts of the Province. In the course of his address he said, "I was last summer at our little summer place where I was brought up, and I noticed, with a great deal of satisfaction, the benefit of the Women's Institute in that community. In my time there were little groups here and there, and no doubt they had a very good time together, but they were not doing very much for the community as a whole. Now, I find the whole community moving together in sympathy, in hope and sentiment and useful endeavor, and I find it is largely due to the fact that the women get together, talk over their good ideas and repeat them to one another and try to put them into practice. It is a much more pleasant community to live in than it used to be.

There is immense enthusiasm throughout the country for this work which Mr. Putnam, under our Government, is helping to carry out. May God's blessing rest upon you."

THE WORK OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

MR. NOEL MARSHALL, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Red Cross Society, sketched the history of the Canadian Red Cross Society from its inauguration at the time of the Boer war through a period of little activity until war was declared again in August of this year. At first there were only three branches in the Dominion, now there are one hundred and fifty. It was the desire of the society to interest Canada as a whole, and the speaker thanked Mr. Putnam heartily for making him acquainted with the women of the Institutes. It seemed as though the only thought of the people was how to help most. It was overwhelming to go to the office in the morning to find it piled full of parcels from points anywhere from Prince Albert to Sydney. Already the Society had forwarded to headquarters at London, England, 525,000 garments and \$250,000 in cash. The goods, besides pillows, blankets, bandages, etc., included a shirt and a quarter for each Canadian soldier. 409 packages containing about 500,000 articles had already been received from the Women's Institutes of Ontario. "I don't know where the money's coming from," the speaker said, "a few days ago we received \$40 from a little hamlet in the north, that must have meant a sacrifice for some people. Every day some gift comes in that has meant most rigid economy or work, or depriving the giver of perhaps even the necessaries of life.

and I want to say that these gifts are just as much appreciated as the thousands from some millionaire. We have done a lot but we're just beginning. We are bound to win, but we will win at an awful cost, and I feel that the women of the Institutes will stand by us when the next appeal comes."

MR. K. J. DUNSTAN, President of the Toronto Red Cross Society, followed with a tribute to the work of women in war time ever since Florence Nightingale organized the first corps of army nurses. He pictured the horrors of the trenches and the great demand on medical aid which if given promptly saves from 75 to 80 per cent. of the wounded. "I pity the man or the woman," he said, "who when this war is over, can look back and say they had no part in helping to relieve conditions."

DR. MARGARET PATTERSON, who presided at this session gave a practical demonstration of the articles to be made for the Red Cross Society, distributing patterns among the delegates. She advised the women not to knit bed socks, as these could be made of eiderdown with much less work, but to put all the knitting they could into the socks for marching. Those with the detachable heel were not practical. Dr. Patterson thanked the Institute members particularly for the pillows they had supplied, and for the flannel shirts. The question had been asked why the Red Cross Society should have to supply a soldier with an everyday shirt, and Dr. Patterson explained that when a wounded soldier was picked up on the field, a good deal of his clothing usually had to be cut off, and a new shirt was needed to equip him for the field again.

THE QUESTION DRAWER.

The following were among the questions submitted at the three Conventions.

Q.—When money has been collected for Red Cross work, can it be used for the relief of a family whose bread-winner has gone to the front?

A.—It is unwise to collect money for one cause and use it for another. However, in an extreme case the Institute might write to the headquarters of the Red Cross Society and get permission to use the funds for relief at home.

Q.—Can Institutes own property?

A.—Not being an incorporated body it has, up to the present, been impossible for an Institute to own property. Now that so much is being done in the way of building halls, etc., some provision should be made by which the Institutes can become legal property holders.

Q.—How can the Institute members get in communication with the Housewives' League when they have produce for sale?

A.—By writing to the secretary.

Q.—What can the Women's Institute do to stop the sale of cigarettes to boys?

A.—We have a number of cases reported where a petition from the Institute members to the local dealer has stopped the sale of cigarettes in the town or village.

Q.—Would it be practicable to give a few simple lessons on business through the medium of the Women's Institute?

A.—This is a decidedly practical line of work. Some of the branches have had several addresses on banking and simple business methods from the local bank manager, lawyer, or other qualified person. Arrangements could be made for instruction in business methods.

Q.—Can we go to a school board and demand that necessary improvements be made for the welfare of the children?

A.—You can demand nothing of a school board, but you can ask for things and you will generally get them. There are a few boards who might regard our requests as intrusions, and absolutely ignore them, in which case the only thing to do is to inform the Inspector, or elect a board that will respond to your requests.

THE STRANGER WITHIN OUR GATES.

MRS. J. M. GODFREY, PORT CREDIT.

The speaker emphasized the economic value of the foreigner to Canada, in doing the lowest forms of manual labor, and the importance of making them equally valuable as citizens. In order to do this, we must get them into our social life. She had taught foreign children, and had found them to be intelligent and appreciative, and referred to the work Mr. Atkinson had accomplished through the Boys' Dominion. He went into the worst slum districts of the city and gathered the boys together, and now has boys of twenty-seven nationalities organized into a community life. This is also the most effective way of reaching the mothers. "When you lay your hand on the head of a child you reach the whole world." Mrs. Godfrey appreciated the efforts of the women of the Galt Institute in going into the foreign homes of the town to teach the women to sew, etc., and suggested that in such cases it might be possible to get the co-operation of the school board in organizing classes as the Y.M.C.A. have organized night classes.

Before it is possible to get the foreign women to attend the meetings of the Institute they must be made to understand that the work is entirely secular or at least non-denominational. Many of them are Catholics, and can best be reached by getting the parish priest to explain this. Another handicap to reaching the foreigner is the disrespect in which they are held by many of our people. To be called "Dago" and "Pollock" must seem very strange to these men coming from civilization, people who can appreciate classical music and operas that we are only learning to understand. Then as the children go to school and learn Canadian customs, there is danger that they may become ashamed of their old parents. They should be taught that many of their customs in dress, etc., are as fitting as our own.

Especially should the Institute try to teach and bring out the women. The husband usually comes to the country first, and before the wife arrives he has become fairly familiar with our language and customs. It is all strange to her, and if she is allowed to stay in her shell, they grow apart and we find many cases of wife desertion among the foreigners. We must take the foreigner into our hearts and our homes. Who knows what they may be here for? Perhaps even now, in this time of unrest, some of the European people in the United States who might give us trouble are restrained by the fact that they have countrymen and relatives in Canada.

DOMESTIC HELP AND SOCIAL SERVICE WORK.

MRS. L. A. HAMILTON, TORONTO.

Mrs. L. A. Hamilton brought before the delegates the problem of co-operating with the Local Council of Women to find positions and homes in the country for the girls in the city thrown out of employment by the present business conditions. Seventy girls have already been placed in homes and of these there have been only six comparative failures. Before a girl is sent out, careful inquiries are made as to her character, what she can do, and what the woman for whom she is to work expects of her. Every effort is made to fit the girl to the job, but if there are disappointments, the speaker appealed to the women to be patient and try to train her; it is patriotic work.

The special committee had found it impossible to fill all the applications for girls, because in many cases either the girl or her parents, not understanding conditions in the country, had been afraid of the venture. As soon as they had it explained what kind of homes and people they were going to there was no more trouble, but it took a great deal of time to see and talk to each family. For those applications where women offered homes but not wages, it was rather difficult to find girls, because so many of the girls in town were helping to support a family. Mrs. Hamilton made a special appeal to the women of the Institute to take an interest in the girls sent out to their neighborhood, that they might feel that there was a foster-mothership ready to make them feel safe and at home wherever they went.

THE MACDONALD INSTITUTE.

MISS M. U. WATSON, MACDONALD INSTITUTE, GUELPH.

The substance of Miss Watson's message to the Institute delegates was: Macdonald Institute is now an old story. I don't think there are many here who do not know what Macdonald Institute is, and what it is trying to do. Our Courses are just the same as when I last addressed you. We are full, and we are still begging the Government for more room. In the Agricultural College we give preference to country girls and to the non-professional classes. This is going to be continued, and I hope always will be continued.

The question has been asked "How long does it take to get a Housekeeper Course?" This is the course which people say I like best. It affords an opportunity for girls who have stayed at home during the years when they would otherwise have been learning some trade or profession to earn their living. This is a two-year course, and I might say that my trouble is not so much to find students for the course as to find graduates for the positions to be filled.

There has also been handed to me the following statement from the West York Women's Institute. "Moved and seconded at the West York Women's Institute that we place on record our hearty approval of the resolution passed by the Mimico Women's Institute regarding the proposed Home for training immigrant girls along housekeeping lines, to make them more efficient servants for employment in Canadian homes." I am glad to have an opportunity to tell you what I think of this. There is nothing in the world to prevent the Government having just

as good a school specially adapted for instructing immigrant girls as we have in Domestic Science, at Guelph, or as you have here in Toronto. It has been one of my dreams to run a school a little different from the one I am running. It has been our experience that while class instruction is cheaper, there arises a stage where individual work is necessary, and we have proved that individual work is possible, if arranged systematically. I believe that we could have a school where the girls could do all the work. We have not carried this method far yet, but we do a good deal of our work thus in the Institution. We never set a girl to clean a room that is already clean, and a great deal of cooking done by the students is used in the Institution; but we could have an institution to train the girls through the work of the Institution. If the time ever comes when we have money for such a school, I am sure, and I feel that the staff at Lillian Massey and other training schools will agree with me, that there will be no trouble in getting teachers.

THE INSTITUTE AND THE CHURCH.

The subject of the Institute and the Church was taken up by Miss Susie Campbell, of Brampton, and Mrs. J. L. McLelland, of Beaverton. Miss Campbell showed that the Institute could be made a powerful factor in vitalizing church life. So many people were leaving rural communities now, that those remaining needed extra intellectual and moral stimulus. The Women's Institute brings life into the community and this means life for the Church. It is easier to get people interested in secular work than in spiritual things, but the course of Institute work is toward the good of the people and the elevating of the community, so it carries the interest from the temporal to the spiritual. The lack of money in the church is not usually due to the people having no money to give, but to the fact that they have not been educated to generous giving; the Institute not only teaches this but also teaches ways and means of raising funds. The Institute takes in all sects and gives a unity to the community that the church could never bring about. It cannot take the place of the church at all, but the two should go hand in hand for the good of the community. Miss Campbell impressed her views very forcibly by stories from her experience in Institute work in the northern districts.

Mrs. McLelland followed this with the statement that never had any of the leaders or organizers of the Women's Institute any wish that it should interfere in any way with the work of the women's organizations in connection with the churches, but rather that by drawing together the women of the different communions a spirit of goodwill might be fostered, and a more intimate friendship and bond of sympathy result. In one small community there may be four or five or perhaps six churches each with its own women's society. The members of each of these societies may meet regularly, but they never meet the women of the other societies, and it often happens that in rural communities the women scarcely know one another.

"It is sometimes said that the Institute keeps the women so busy that they do not have time for church work, but a clergyman once told me that when he wanted any special work done in his parish he never asked a person of leisure, but always the busiest woman in the parish, and he invariably got the work done. I believe the rule works everywhere."

"In conclusion," said the speaker, "Let me urge you to be faithful to the church, and not to neglect the women's society of the church to which you belong, so that there may be no impression given that membership in the Women's Institute interferes with church work."

READING COURSES FOR INSTITUTES.

AS OUTLINED BY MISS A. M. HOTSON, PARKHILL.

Throughout Ontario's rural districts (made up of small towns, villages, or farming communities) are to be met many intelligent, ambitious and well educated young people. Quite a number, especially among the young women, have, on leaving their home school, continued their education in the city, possibly at McDonald Institute, at centres of music or art or business, or at the University. Others, remaining at home, have undertaken a share of its routine work and responsibilities or have entered business, and from thus carrying responsibility, have gained such knowledge and wisdom as may be won through practical experience in the workaday world. Possessed of this good foundation the rural residents will find further like means of stimulation to efficiency and higher ideals of living difficult to secure. This inspiration which comes from the first class orchestra, the famous singer, the orator, the violinist or the entertainer, can be obtained often only by those who frequent the city. There is, however, one avenue through which the resident of even the most remote rural district may obtain direct entrance to the best of the world's output, that is the avenue of the printed page. Through books and magazines it is possible to live again in thought in the home life and national life of the past and present and know the leaders who have stirred or are stirring the people to deeds of courage, of daring or of self-forgetting devotion.

Recently there have been organized in North Middlesex several circles of young people for the purpose of doing some systematic reading. Since the Chautauqua Home Reading Series, a carefully planned course of systematic reading to suit busy people, is this year an English year and especially interesting to Anglo-Saxons, it is being used by the circles. An old-established reading course of some thirty years standing, it has among its contributors names well known in America, Great Britain, and the Continent. Its readers have numbered over 68,000.

In the country, the first group to secure the reading series was one previously organized but looking for something fresh to do. The books were donated by one of the members. In town the first circle was composed of members of the Women's Institute who were interested in and closely connected with the young people. In order that the expense connected with the Chautauqua Course might be reduced so as to allow all who wished to participate, circles of five or six people were organized with one set of books to be passed among the members of each circle. Through the generosity of different citizens four sets of books were donated, one to each of the young people's societies in the three different churches, so that at least one circle of five or six members might be organized in connection with each society. The extra circle of those buying their own books makes in all an organization of some 35 people to meet together at regular intervals for programmes, discussion, or a social hour.

The reading series being used is made up of four books: "Through England with Tennyson," by Huckel; "A Tale of Two Cities," by Dickens; "Democratic England," by Alden; "Your Child To-day and To-morrow," by Greenberg.

"The Round Table," coming once a month, is a small bulletin giving an outline of the required reading, suggested programmes for weekly meetings, and review questions on the prescribed reading. A weekly paper, "The Independent," contains the Story of the Week, also part of the required reading for the regular course.

The whole set of books and papers, including one membership fee, costs six dollars. Those who wish to obtain credit for the reading of the year may do so by paying the fee of one dollar to Chautauqua Institution and applying for the certificate in the regular way explained in the C.L.S.C. circulars. Four years of such reading entitles one to the Diploma given by the Institution.

While reading English books and studying their country and institutions, the young people already organized propose to follow the English custom of enjoying both outdoor and indoor living, and for this the farmlands, the hills, the ravines and wooded lands of rural Ontario offer endless opportunity. For intelligent, alert young people a little regular reading and meeting together during the year is necessary to prevent stagnation and deterioration to develop efficiency in work, to give purpose to life, and make it more attractive and worth living.

MEDICAL SCHOOL INSPECTION.

Mrs. (Dr.) Wilson and Miss Maud Hotson, of Parkhill, took up the question of the Medical and Dental Inspection of rural schools, outlining the progress of the work in Ontario and reporting observations in educational centres of Europe. Mrs. Wilson and Miss Hotson have prepared a bulletin on this subject, a copy of which the Department of Education has sent to the officers of the Women's Institutes. Individual members may secure a copy by writing to the Department of Education, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

The following resolution was adopted at both the London and Toronto conventions:—

“Resolved: That we, the representatives of the Central and Western division of Ontario Women's Institutes, now assembled in Convention, place on record our appreciation of the steps taken by the Department of Education and the Provincial Secretary, during the present year toward the establishment of a Provincial system of Medical Dental School Inspection,

“But, Whereas the organization and financing of Medical and Dental School Inspection in rural districts, in villages and in the smaller towns presents almost insurmountable difficulties, and whereas, it is a custom for the Government to offer grants to help in establishing and carrying on different branches of work for the education and general welfare of the people, and whereas the health of school children attained by means of Medical School Inspection is as vital to both the present and future success in life of Ontario Citizens as either academic, technical or other branches of Educational work, be it further resolved that we take this opportunity to urge upon the Minister of Education and the Provincial Secretary the immediate need for generous grants toward the Medical Inspection of rural school children during the coming year.”

MEDICAL DENTAL INSPECTION IN RURAL SCHOOLS.

The campaign for medical inspection of Ontario rural schools of North Middlesex began in the spring of 1913, when at the district executive meeting of the Women's Institutes the Chief Medical Inspector of Public Schools, Toronto, was invited to give an illustrated address on Medical Inspection in Canada and elsewhere.

The meeting was splendidly representative of the district, for it had been advertised by means of dodgers distributed by the school teachers to parents within a radius of ten miles. Special notifications were also sent to all rural and town

trustees and councillors. The latter were gathered with the representatives of the Women's Institutes in an after meeting, when a town committee, composed of the Mayor, one member of the Town Council, one of the Board of Education and the local physicians and dentist and five members of the Women's Institute, was appointed to organize the work. Having secured permission from the Board of Education to make an inspection and the offer of the free services of the local physicians, the committee, through the kindness of the Chief Medical Inspector of Toronto, secured an experienced school nurse for one week at a cost of \$20, plus expenses. To make the interest widespread, explain the nurses's work, and allow everyone to contribute a little to the fund for expenses, a house to house visitation was made by Institute women. One country Institute and one village Institute asked that they might have their schools examined with the town, the village securing their own health officer to do the physician's work with the nurse, each Institute to be responsible for the increased expense. Thus it came about that the first medical inspection included one country school, one village school, one town public school, one high school, and one R. C. separate school.

Facts talk. The reports of the two inspections made speak for themselves. The first report was as follows:—

Country School:

Pupils examined	20
Pupils defective	18
Visits to homes	15

Village School:

Pupils examined	75
Pupils defective	53
Visits to homes	34

Town Public School:

Pupils examined	138
Pupils defective	58

Town Separate School:

Pupils examined	41
Pupils defective	25

Town High School:

Pupils examined	77
Pupils defective	38
Visits to town homes	85

This inspection, including the visits of the nurse to homes, was completed in one week and cost \$27.00, together with the entertainment of the nurse. The district annual convention received the full report and appointed a District Educational Committee to extend the work through the whole district in every way they found possible.

A fund of one hundred dollars, guaranteed by the Branch Institutes with the understanding that each Institute might have the schools in connection with their branch inspected, made possible the return of the nurse for one month in the autumn and provided for inspection in eighteen country schools, some 25 miles apart, besides village and town schools. From the first experience it was found, however, that for various reasons the work could not be satisfactorily continued with the aid of local physicians alone. Therefore, the Department of Education and the Provincial Board of Health were asked to grant the services of the Dis-

trict Health Officer for ten days to make the second inspection. The request was granted. This second inspection in October and November resulted in the following report:—

1. Visits of the nurse showed that 60% of school children found defective during the first inspection had received required attention from their own family physician and dentist.

2. Talks given by the Health Officer to School boys and visiting trustees and parents on health laws Drainage and Sanitation, resulted in immediate action in drainage of grounds, protection of drinking water, and sanitary improvement of buildings. Conferences of the school nurse with girls, teachers and mothers in school and at home were a constant help. Appreciation of this phase of Medical Inspection was widespread.

3. *Country Schools:*

Pupils examined	355
Pupils defective	196

Town and Village:

Pupils examined	466
Pupils defective	237

Visits to homes by nurses	191
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Total number of pupils examined	821
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Total number of pupils defective	433
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“Defectives” includes only adenoids, defective vision, carious teeth, and enlarged tonsils. Other defectives, such as anæmic children, of which there were 74, or other minor troubles, were not embodied in the report.

4. A school clinic was held in town at which nine extreme cases from country and town were operated upon for adenoids. Here the services of the nurse were invaluable in caring for the children before and after the clinic. All children made a rapid recovery.

The Board of Education gave a cheque for fifteen dollars to cover the cost of supplies for the clinic. Local physicians gave free services. The fees of parents able to pay, supplemented by the generosity of public-spirited citizens, placed a special surgeon at the services of those who could not otherwise have been attended to. The expenses for the second inspection, exclusive of the clinic, amounted to one hundred dollars for nurse's salary and fifteen dollars for travelling and other expenses. Miss Brick, the nurse, was entertained by Institute women. There is no doubt that her thorough and systematic work, her keen sympathy, and the confidence she inspired, were largely responsible for the excellent result in the district.

Practically this inspection has shown that the Department of Education, in conjunction with the Provincial Board of Health, might, with the present efficient organization of health officers and the addition of school nurses, easily extend the work to include Provincial Medical School Supervision. The regulations of the Department of Education have opened the way. The Provincial Board of Health have a splendid organization and trained staff of men whose work is to teach communities how to secure pure, healthy, sanitary conditions, and to clean up unhealthy places, suppress epidemics and to do away with impurities. The school, moreover, is the social centre through which rural people, young and old, can be most easily reached. The work of the District Health Officer in North Middlesex proves that his supervision of school children brings his own department into vital contact with the people, as it can come in no other way, and supplies the Department of Education with an organization of trained men which, with the addition of school nurses, would provide an efficient equipment such as it would take years to build up in any other way.

When the report from North Middlesex was given at the Ontario Women's Institutes' Convention held at Toronto November last, the following resolution was read and carried unanimously by a standing vote:—

"Resolved, that, whereas the accompanying report of Medical Inspection of Rural School Children shows that a surprisingly large percentage of these children are either from ignorance or carelessness of their parents or guardians suffering in health from lack of proper medical attention and clearly proves the need of other supervision. The representatives of the Women's Institutes of Ontario assembled in Convention this 20th day of November, 1913, earnestly request:—

"1. That the Provincial Department of Education take steps to provide for the early establishment of a Provincial System of Medical and Dental Inspection of School Children.

"2. That a special grant of money be set aside toward the employment of a competent school nurse in each school district to follow up the work of the school Health Officer and for whatever else may be deemed necessary to the success of the work."

A committee was appointed to present the resolution to the Minister of Education. The committee was made up of representatives from counties already agitating for medical inspection of schools—York, Simcoe, Peel, Elgin, Essex, Kent, Lincoln, Hastings, Wentworth, Lanark, Parry Sound, Temiscamingue and Middlesex.

A deputation of about fifty gathered at the Parliament Buildings, Saturday morning, November 22nd, 1914, and was presented to the Minister of Education by the Superintendent of Women's Institutes. Having listened to the reports of the rural representatives, the Minister expressed his interest in the movement and promised to place the matter before his colleagues.

Conservatively speaking, every healthy child is said to be worth \$1.700 to the State. Defects lessen the child's power to make good and result in a loss to the state revenue. The more seriously defective, the more complete the burden and the heavier the state expenses, as the hundreds of thousands of dollars spent for institutions and staffs for the blind, deaf and dumb, for asylums, jails, reform schools, etc., conclusively prove. It is but the common duty of the government then to use every means in their power to turn out school children sound in body. Legislation is the result of public opinion and Women's Institutes are a very powerful force in the education of public opinion, influencing individual voters, boards of education, councils and members of Parliament.

Do rural school children need medical supervision? The facts here reported undeniably prove they do. It remains only for rural men and women to ask that there shall be established at once a Provincial system of Medical and Dental School Supervision, the two-fold purpose of which shall be to find and help the defective and to teach the people "How to keep well."

MEDICAL AND DENTAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

DR. STRUTHERS, TORONTO.

The subject that I have to discuss is wide and so important that my greatest difficulty is to know what to say and what to leave unsaid. We are confined to the subject as applied to rural districts, and that will, of course, shorten the discussion. I wish to say a few words before showing you the lantern views. One might ask the question: "What is the need of medical and dental inspection of

school children of rural districts?" There are those—and those who ought to know better—who claim it is a lot of nonsense, and an interference with personal rights and liberties. I have no time to enter on that part of the subject here, but if any person wishes to argue the question I will be glad to meet her privately afterwards. When we ask "What is the need of medical inspection of school children?" I think we may couple with that, "What is the object of a school? Why have we schools?" It is not more than fifty years ago since we had to teach parents that it was a very desirable thing to educate their children; we are now making another step in advance, and we have to teach them the desirability of obtaining the very best health for their children. That seems so desirable on the face of it, that you would think it unnecessary to say anything further, but I assure you, ladies, it is not all that is necessary in order to give a child its chance in life—its birthright of health.

We often have a great deal of opposition from the parents. The object of a school is to prepare a child for life, for its position in the world, and in times past we were satisfied with teaching the children the three "R's"—Reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic. We advanced a little from that and we have taken up other subjects, realizing that, in the changed conditions of the world, a child needs something more to be able to take its position in life. We have even gone beyond what many people call school work, or a cultural education; we have had to change our ideas of a school; and now, as you know, we have business or commercial education, vocational or technical education, domestic science, in order that our education of a child shall be utilitarian, and that it shall get some knowledge of the probable vocation it is going to enter in life. We have, therefore, undertaken three other parts of the education of a child, and you may call them the three "H's": the hand, the heart and the health. We are particularly interested in the last one to-day, which, after all, is the foundation of all others. For years we have been spending money attempting to educate children who were absolutely unfit physically to take that education and make the best advantage of it. That seems somewhat ridiculous, but it is true, and of all the things we are attempting to do in the schools, the last—health education—the fundamental basis of all is, as a matter of fact, not being done in many schools.

When you attempt to educate a child, you give it school work to do and that is hard work; it is hard work on the body as well as on the mind. When that child's body is not fit to work, you will say "My child is not very strong," and you will not give it very hard tasks to do, but you think it ought to go to school, do its work there and keep up with the other children in the school. Do you call that being reasonable with the child? Surely not. Let us add three more parts to our school programme, and, if you like, we will call them the three "S's." The first essential thing to the child is strength. You have to give it physical strength to prepare it for its mental work. I want to say that the demands of mental work on the body are frequently much greater than physical work. If we have all these well balanced in the child, that is, strength first, then education, the result is science. Now, if your efforts for the child result in strength and science, surely that means success for it, and, after all, that is the primary object—that they are successful in life.

There are many people who are not ready to accept this idea of a school. We are all, I think, naturally bound to the customs of the past; we are perhaps all too ready to admit that the things that our forefathers did were all right, and we want to continue to do them. Although the world is changing every year and the

conditions of life are changing, still we cling to the past. We must get away from that, and if you are not ready to step out from these traditions you are not able to assist in this part of the school work.

The school should be the national training ground. It is now, to some extent, with the cultural education you give the child. That training ground for the child should involve everything necessary for that child in its after life. We do know that in schools it is a common thing to find what we call backward children. We have many of them in the city schools, and we have quite a number even in the smaller places and in the rural districts due to health conditions, due to the lack of any health supervision of children in our schools.

I will take it for granted that all parents are very anxious to have their children in the best of health; that is not exactly true in one sense; sometimes they are not. They are barred from doing what they should for the child by an unsound sympathy; they do not like to have things done in the way of operations. They will tell you "I am not going to have a knife used on my child." Obtaining operations is not the great effort of this work; the great effort of medical and dental inspection of schools is to prevent such conditions arising in children that require operations. Our highest aim is to teach parents how to bring up their children and teach them how to live in order that they may avoid these complications. I find children doing things that are absolutely sure to produce such conditions in the future, as surely as the sun rises daily; so an effort is being made to teach the children to avoid these things which produce such conditions—teaching them the laws of health.

I wonder how many even in this audience could tell me the "laws of health," the laws that govern your own body. I wonder how many could tell me these natural laws, the laws of God, if you wish to call them that, for that is what they are. How many know anything about the first principles of the laws of health? I am afraid not many. That is what we want to teach children; that they should know the proper care of and how to guard their bodies from defect and disease, and when you have healthy children, your big effort will be to keep them healthy. When I speak to children in schools, the first thing they think the doctors should do for them is to give them medicine. It is not medicine they need, it is not medicine you need, but it is the knowledge of how to live, and that knowledge, I fear, is very rarely sought for. People will break the laws of health persistently day after day, and yet they expect to enjoy the results of keeping the laws of health. I know people to-day whom fifteen years ago I warned that they were breaking the laws of health, and they shrugged their shoulders and smiled at me, thinking I was a kind of a crank—and a lot of people say that about me anyway—and these same men and women will now never know a day in this world that they do not suffer pains and aches because of the breaking of these laws.

If children are given a chance to secure health and strength, you are giving them an opportunity of growth and physical development. Teachers realize the tremendous importance of the bearing of health on school work. If you have the children in healthy condition, and living under healthy conditions, you will find their applications to their studies and work a pleasure instead of a trial. I am sorry to say they are not always living under healthy conditions, not even where we have this work of medical inspection in operation. They are not obtaining the education they should from the money and energy that is being spent upon them, and here again very frequently the parents are at fault. We have parents in Toronto, and elsewhere, who insist on certain things in regard to their children when in school. I have found many a child in school with far too much clothing—

a broken law of health—and, as a result, its health is impaired, the child is sleepy and unable to apply itself to its school work; the child will tell me that its mother told it to keep that extra clothing on in school. I have no doubt the mother had the greatest anxiety to care for the child, but in her anxiety she is absolutely bringing about what she wanted to avoid. If a child is kept in school in an overheated state, and then turned outside it catches cold and disease very easily, because its health is undermined and its resistance to disease is lessened. Why should the State interfere in this matter? Why should any Government, of which the Board of Education is the representative body, interfere in this matter? After all, upon whom does the final responsibility rest as to the condition of the child? Parents are going to die—that we know—and the child is left behind. If it is unhealthy, if it is deformed, if it has physical defects, it starts in life with that handicap, and that has a tremendous bearing on its life. If such a child becomes a derelict, as many of them do, if a child is unfit to labor and earn a living, of course it is going to steal, giving work to our police courts, and feed our prisons and penitentiaries and hospitals. Then, I say, the State has a claim on every child, and the State has a claim on every parent that they should make efforts to avoid such things, to keep their children in health and strength that they may not become a burden to the State. Our philosophy in this matter should be the gospel of physical vigor, and it should include the sanctity of personal purity and of the home, but, if the home neglects its duty, I claim the State ought to step in to give the child a chance, because that is the only way it will ever get it. The child does not know what it needs, and in after years it will thank the State that it did step in to give it an opportunity to make good in life.

We have to change our idea of schools a little further as we progress in life. A school should be something more than just the training ground, mentally, physically and morally; it should be something more than that. It should also be the social institution of the child. It will get its ideas of social life, of municipal and national life from its association in the school, and, in order to obtain that end, there are many things yet to do in the school building and its surroundings. We will see some of these things when we see the lantern slides. Therefore, a child besides getting its training at the school should have its life habits formed, and these life habits, if they are right and good and true, are just as easily lived up to as are evil habits. Because of the lack of that training, because of the lack of that teaching in our schools, many children grow up to be Mr. Hydes that might have been Dr. Jekylls. Give the child an opportunity to be a Dr. Jekyll and it will never have any desire to be a Mr. Hyde. The difficulty to-day is that we leave our children to form their life habits and their ideas of municipal and national life from the factory, or shop, or perhaps more often from the street. If we make our school the social centre of a child's life, it will receive its ideas there and will be kept off the street, and of course avoid the street training which brings so many children into criminal life.

How are you going to carry out medical inspection in a rural district? I just want a word or two on that subject. The fundamental unit of the work in the rural district, it seems to me, will have to be the trained nurse. You can say, of course, that that is not medical inspection; it is not dental inspection. That is true as far as the bald statement goes, but the trained nurse must be the link between the school and the home; the trained nurse can see if a child's teeth need dental treatment, can see if a child's head is unclean, or if the child is in an unhealthy condition. Of course there is a great deal in the personality of the nurse as well as

in her ability; she gets in touch with the mother who is always anxious to do something for the child that is not in good health; then she gets the children paying visits to the family doctor, and he is the one who is the final referee. Many of these conditions are present in children of which the family doctor knows nothing, because you call him in only when someone is seriously ill. It is just as important to remove these physical defects in children as it is to save them from an acute disease, and many attacks of these acute diseases are due to these physical defects. To my mind the school nurse is the one to bring the parents in touch with the family physician so that the child will be examined, the physical defects discovered, and the remedy obtained. After all, the removal of these defects is but a small part of the medical and dental inspection of schools. The high ideal should be to teach parents and children personal hygiene and how to live. It was only a couple of months ago that I was at a meeting of the Canadian Public Health Association in the far west where one speaker said he thought it was a regrettable thing that there was no agency, society, or organization that interested itself in personal hygiene. I felt like jumping to my feet and telling him he did not know what he was talking about, because that is the foremost and highest aim of medical inspection of schools and school children—the teaching of personal hygiene and the laws of health. Have that well fixed in your mind, that we are not working only for the removal of certain physical defects present now in children, but also teaching the laws of health and right habits of living, so that in future these defects will not be present in children, because their habits of life and the conditions in which they live will not produce them.

(Dr. Struthers then showed a number of lantern slides illustrating the practical side of medical and dental school inspection.)

AUXILIARY CLASSWORK—EDUCATION FOR THE BACKWARD.

DR. HELEN MACMURCHY, TORONTO.

Dr. MacMurchy referred to some of the things that had been accomplished for the public good through the efforts of the Women's Institutes, making special reference to the medical inspection of school children. Without the help of the Women's Institutes it would probably have been impossible to have the Auxiliary Classes Act passed in April, 1914, relating to the education and bringing up of defective children.

The Act is as follows:

This Act, which provides for the establishment of Auxiliary Classes and Schools in Ontario, and includes the chief provisions of the Special Classes Act (repealed under Section 14 of the present Act), was passed in 1914, and came into force at once.

Sec. 2. By it the Minister of Education is empowered to make such regulations as may be found necessary in accordance with this Act and the Department of Education Act, and it is provided that the Board under whom the Classes are to be established may be a Board of Education, a Board of Public School Trustees, or a Board of Separate School Trustees in a city.

Sec. 3. The pupils in Auxiliary Classes are to be those who from any physical or mental cause are unable to take proper advantage of the ordinary Public or Separate Schools Courses. Children who are of a low grade of mental defectiveness, and cannot be taught in such classes, are not eligible for admission.

Children who cannot see or hear well enough to learn in the ordinary classes, especially the deaf or semi-deaf, and the blind or semi-blind, as well as those whose general health is so poor that they need open-air schools, or open-air classes, and those

who have difficulties in learning of a less evident, definite, or well-ascertained character, are all entitled, under the Act, to the advantage of instruction which will give them the education that other children get in the ordinary classes.

There are many physical disabilities that can be removed under medical advice and direction, and those schools which have the advantage of the services of School Medical Inspectors and School Nurses have been able to secure in many cases that children suffering from adenoids and other affections which seriously impair their health and power of learning have had such disability removed by the family physician or by treatment at a hospital.

On the other hand, there are many children suffering from poor sight and hearing who do not know it themselves, and the teachers and parents have not noticed it or thought of it. It cannot be too often repeated that it is necessary to search out such cases. Only a careful examination of sight and hearing by a competent examiner will determine what children really need instruction in Auxiliary Classes, or, at the very least, special consideration as to seating, repetition of work, etc. It has been found that, even when such examinations have been made, they have sometimes been conducted so inefficiently that the children learned by heart the test type letters and told them to the other children, the result being that out of one or two hundred children, every one has been reported as possessing normal sight. Such an examination is worse than useless. When a child is not "getting on" at school the cause of his backwardness must be found and, if possible, removed. The Auxiliary Class now gives us a better opportunity to do this. It is better for a child to be educated in the ordinary class, if that is possible; but if it is not, it is infinitely better for both the child and the community that he should be educated in an Auxiliary Class than not educated at all.

It is, therefore, of the first importance that we should find out (1) why the child is backward, and (2) what can be done to remove the backwardness. In other words, great care must be taken to give children who need it instruction in Auxiliary Classes.

Sometimes the disability of the child, such as severe lameness, makes it necessary that means of reaching school should be provided, as well as care and comfort at school. This is provided for in the Act.

POWERS OF THE BOARD.

Sec. 4. The Board has wide powers with reference to the establishment, curriculum, and staffing of Auxiliary Schools and Classes. Subject to the approval of the Minister of Education, it is empowered to acquire sites and erect buildings, establish any course of instruction and training that may be desired in order to train and educate the children, and appoint teachers and instructors, not only in the ordinary school subjects but also in any trade, occupation, or other work that the Board may think proper, and may, subject to the approval of the Inspector of Auxiliary Classes, conduct such school and classes as a residential school and training home, and do everything necessary for this purpose. The site and buildings referred to may, with the approval of the Minister of Education, be in an adjoining municipality.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

Sec. 5. In the event of a residential school being established it shall be the duty of the Board to make due provision for the religious instruction of the pupils by the clergymen or ministers of their respective denominations.

WARDS OF THE BOARD

Sec. 6. In a residential school the pupils shall be wards of the Board, and shall so remain during school age and up to the age of twenty-one years, if the Board and the Inspector of Auxiliary Classes decide that this is advisable.

ADMISSION

Sec. 7. Admission to Auxiliary Classes and Schools shall be obtained on the report of the Board of Admission, consisting of the Principal of such Auxiliary School as Chairman, and two other members, one of whom shall be the School Medical Inspector, and the other the Inspector, or the Chief or Senior School Inspector, as the case may be. All admissions must be approved by the Inspector of Auxiliary Classes.

Subject to the regulations, pupils may be admitted to the Auxiliary Classes from other municipalities.

Fees for instruction and for board and lodging, payable by parents and guardians, shall be fixed by the Board, with the approval of the Minister of Education.

MEDICAL CARE

Secs. 8, 9, Medical care and treatment of the pupils, if necessary, shall be provided by the Board, and in order to secure the best results the Board may direct the School Medical Inspector or other officer to visit the home of the child and consult and advise with the parents about such matters.

FINANCE

Sec. 10. The transportation to and from the Classes may be provided for by the Board out of its funds.

Sec. 11. All moneys required by the Board for carrying out the objects of the Auxiliary Classes Act shall be raised in the same manner as any other moneys required for Public or Separate Schools under the control of the Board.

REGULATIONS: APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTOR.

Sec. 12. The Minister of Education may from time to time, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, make all regulations necessary for the administration and enforcement of the Act and for the establishment and carrying on of such schools in every necessary particular, and also for the appointment of the Inspector of Auxiliary Classes.

GRANTS

Sec. 13. The Minister of Education shall annually, in accordance with the regulations, apportion among all Auxiliary Classes all sums of money appropriated as a grant therefor.

At present, Dr. MacMurphy said, little was being done for those unfortunate children who need more attention and more consideration than normal children. The present neglect resulted in the recruiting of the ranks of the unemployed, paupers and criminals and menaced the general welfare.

“Among twenty men in the hospital ward of a jail,” she said, “there were nine men physically defective. There were four pairs of crutches, and as I looked at the poor fellows, apparently not very bad fellows, and every one a man, I wondered how much trouble anyone ever took with their education. Special pains should be taken with the physically defective.”

One mentally defective person may make a great deal of trouble in the community. If not for the sake of the individual, we should look after the few for the sake of the many.

Deaf children should have special training in speech. Because a child was deaf was no reason why it should be dumb. A deaf baby would commence to babble just as a normal baby does, but as soon as the parents found that it could not hear they stopped talking to it. They should go on talking to it, and these children should have special training, being taught lip reading, and they should have this training early.

At the eye clinic in the Sick Children's Hospital the doctor has on his list thirty children with very defective sight. Some of them only required glasses, but others have more serious eye troubles. These children should not be allowed to use their eyes at all or they may go quite blind. They should have special classes and be taught orally.

Now that the School Boards are allowed to form classes for defective children, the people in the rural districts should have them where necessary. The bill also gives us an opportunity to train the mentally defective, and we should have residential schools and farm colonies to take care of those who will always be children.

REPORTS OF DISTRICT AND LOCAL INSTITUTES.

CENTRE GREY—MRS. W. BUCHANAN, RAVENNA.

In the local work of the Institutes there is a unity of plan, but a difference in work according to environment. All the branches are active in Red Cross work.

WILLIAMSFORD is raising money to build a Town Hall, trying to put up street lamps in dangerous places, helping sick members, hired a man to help the school children on Arbor Day, has given showers for girl members getting married, raised funds by a garden party in the summer, and a concert in the winter.

BADJEROS bought a lamp costing five dollars and placed it in the schoolroom, where they hold Institute meetings; has made quilts for children's hospital, and contributed canned fruit; raised money by a concert.

HOPEVILLE gave \$5 to the Children's Aid Society at Owen Sound; is trying to build an Institute Hall; holds social meetings in the schools and gave a treat to the children; put sanitary drinking cups in two schools; always sends two delegates to the annual convention in Toronto; raises funds by concerts, selling quilts, etc.; made a pickle exhibit at regular meeting; reads historical articles from the *Home Journal* at meetings; has clippings ready when a person who has a paper for the day is absent; roll call answered by giving a copper; refreshments limited at meetings, hostess giving only tea and sandwiches, while some of the other members bring cake; has printed programmes and membership cards.

ROCKLYN sent \$20 to the Hospital for Sick Children; gave prizes to children for raising flowers, seeds supplied by Women's Institute; has raised \$16.50 for Cottage Hospital at Meaford; will raise money for relief this winter.

CLARKSBURG and THORNBURY branch has 54 members: had an exhibit of baking at Fair and won first prize; is going to hold a tea to raise money for Red Cross Society; sent \$3 to Children's Aid Society; Institute is laying plans to clean up lake shore frontage to make picnic grounds.

WALTERS' FALLS has a membership of 25; has not done large things, so the President says, but listen, the Institute has been instrumental in promoting more sociability in neighborhood; held pie social and made \$12; sent delegates to Toronto; sent \$73 to Patriotic Fund; sent donations to Sick Children's Hospital; gives autograph quilts to brides; always gives prizes at Fair; gave hot meals at their Fair and made \$40; girls made badges and sold them, making \$33; trying to have a skating rink; ordered 50 Clean Mouth League pledge cards for public school; held an ice cream social, made \$13; has exchange of patterns and house plant slips.

PRICEVILLE has 30 members; members have visited the sick, helped the needy and looked after the sanitary conditions of school; gave prizes for flowers and vegetables; had a flag day, made \$50; had a concert, made \$30.

MARKDALE (30 members); held flag day, realizing \$60; has arranged for dental inspection in school; is going to have a cake sale, also a personal canvas (to get funds).

HEATHCOTE held a patriotic meeting; gave \$15 to Town Hall for lighting purposes; improved interior of Town Hall; bought vacuum cleaner and dishes to rent out; exhibited baking at Fair and won a prize.

MILL CREEK has good meetings, but small membership; the aim of the President is to have everyone give her paper on the day appointed and have everyone take a part in some way.

EUGENIA sent gifts to Valcartier; gave their funds to improve picnic grounds arounds the Falls.

VANDELEUR held a patriotic concert, made \$28; took up subscription to provide household help for a neighbor who had had a long seige of illness in her home; children made scrap books for Sick Children's Hospital at Christmas; has social every winter to buy literature for the members; had a travelling library this year; meetings serve to bring together people who would never meet, and they enjoy their social cup of tea.

FLESHERTON had a patriotic concert, made about \$177, and has added to this sum by personal canvass; has a large membership; entertained the branch representatives at the district annual meetings; holds a social evening and tea for the members and their husbands.

MAXWELL has a petition in circulation to present to council to prohibit the sale of cigarettes.

KIMBERLEY has a membership of about 46; the most outstanding feature in this branch is the good feeling existing among its members; has compiled a cook book; has raised over two hundred dollars in the year; has helped to build cement sidewalks; has put pictures in the public school; has purchased two vacuum cleaners for use of the members; has sent two bales of goods to the Red Cross Society, but have local needs for their money; has had the travelling library.

DUNDALK has large membership, very enthusiastic; branch had patriotic meeting; sent contribution to Gravenhurst Free Hospital for Consumptives; interviewed the Town Council and School Board and got their signatures in favor of medical inspection of schools.

RAVENNA has 30 members; the quality and tone of papers prepared by members are improving, and some of these are being printed in local papers. Children are encouraged to come to our meetings and help on the programme either by reciting, music or singing.

EAST YORK.

In EAST YORK three branches have been organized during the past year. The district, including more than one township, makes it difficult to undertake definite lines of work of a common interest, but the branches in one township sometimes unite to carry out work relating to that township. The branches in SCARBORO have been called together to make plans for medical school inspection in the township. All the branches are engaged in work for the Red Cross and Patriotic Societies. Demonstrations by members have been found very helpful here. In giving this report the Secretary said: "The members lose a great deal, in my opinion, by not having more general discussions on the subjects taken up in the programmes. If some plan could be devised to get the members into a hearty discussion after a good paper had been read many more of the reader's ideas would be impressed on the minds of the hearers."—Reported by Miss Margaret Scott.

SCARBORO JUNCTION. One feature of our branch's work, which is helpful and has grown in interest during the year, is our visiting the sick in our neighborhood, whether they are in the Institute or not. We appoint two ladies each month for this work, and we take up a five-cent collection at each meeting for the purpose of furnishing a small treat in the shape of fruit or flowers, or, in the case of a child, a picture book or a toy. Another scheme we have adopted in order to

increase the interest in our Society and its work is to appoint two ladies each month, whom we call our "scouts," and whose duty it is to see that the coming programme of the month is ready and to supply in case anyone drops out who was to have taken part, and in a special way to have the interest of the Institute at heart. (Mrs. H. Graves.)

MARKHAM. We find we must be doing some specified work in order to keep up the interest. We have put the library on a good basis and decided to start some new work. We need a new Town Hall, and have raised by subscription over \$2,000; also, we pledged ourselves to make \$300. Half of this is already made by one concert, "The Temple of Fame." This year our work, so far, is patriotic. We have collected \$135, and sent a consignment of jellies and jams for the Red Cross Society, and hope to do more. We help poor families and the sick.

RIPLEY INSTITUTE—MRS. W. J. CRAWFORD, RIPLEY.

During the past year, apart from the regular monthly meetings, a series of entertainments were given by the Institute, enabling them to raise funds for village improvements, also hospital and Red Cross relief work. In January a number of young people assisted in giving a play entitled "The District School at Blueberry Corners," from which the sum of \$140 was realized, and deposited in the bank for the "Water Wagon Fund."

February—Invitations were issued for an "At Home" to the friends of the Women's Institute members, also the ratepayers and their wives. Music, vocal and instrumental, helped to enliven the evening's proceedings, but the chief interest centred in the discussion by the business men on the best system of fire protection for the village. After the discussion the guests, numbering 200, sat down to a bountiful repast provided by the Women's Institute.

March—The proceeds of another entertainment enabled us to purchase a drop curtain for the platform of the Township Hall, which had recently been enlarged and decorated by the Institute at a cost of \$150. We felt that we must go one step farther and meet a long felt want in this community by purchasing a cook stove, tea kettle and boiler, also tables for the basement of the hall, and are hoping in the near future to add to our stock of kitchen utensils.

June—A garden social was held in the Agricultural Grounds, with baseball match, band, and supper, proceeds amounting to \$105.58, which enabled the Institute to defray all expenses of township improvements.

September—Hearing the call of the Red Cross Society for help in their noble work, the women decided to canvass the village and country and to hold a Red Cross Tag Day, which altogether resulted in raising the sum of \$361.75.

Each year we devote our November meeting to sewing for the Kincardine Hospital.

We try to interest the school children in garden work by offering prizes for vegetables, flowers, and school collections each year at the Township Fair.

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE—BY MRS. E. G. FOURNIER, GRAVENHURST.

Are you all, no doubt, asking "What is a People's Institute?" Well, it is such a big thing and so full of possibilities that it is just a little difficult to define. However, you may get some idea when I say—all that the home means to the family, the People's Institute means to the community. Without a home, what becomes of the family? They soon scatter and lose interest in their own family

affairs and in each other. Thus, they soon live to themselves alone or form new family ties. Now, first and foremost, the People's Institute is expected to keep the members of our small communities together and in some measure at least to establish community ties, just as the home does for the family. But this is not all, for the People's Institute is to provide for the rural districts, towns, and villages what our free libraries, club rooms, Y.M.C.A.'s, Y.W.C.A.'s, amusement places, parks, and public benefactors do for our cities.

Individuals living in small places need all these things just as much as persons living in larger places, but the small towns cannot afford to build and maintain so many institutions. But they can afford to maintain one institution under whose roof all these things may be combined. The community ties thus formed may cause home growth in our smaller places. And I am not sure but it might be wise for the Government to give grants towards the upkeep of these community homes, seeing that they are becoming anxious about the depopulation of our rural districts. This might be one very successful way to make rural life more attractive.

Let me enumerate again, a little more minutely, what some of our community needs are, that can be met by this one institution, the People's Institute.

1st. A good hall, large enough in which to gather our community family together occasionally.

2nd. One or two small rooms, where all sorts of local committees may meet to do business.

3rd. A waiting-room, furnished with its reading table, its toilet accommodations, a telephone, writing desk, etc.

4th. A large general utility room, to be used for endless purposes, such as sewing classes, demonstration work, social evenings, suppers, sales, etc.

5th. A game room, with its billiard table, its gymnasium outfit, its checkerboards.

6th. A corner for museum purposes, for each locality, no matter how small, has some things of interest that should and would find its way into this place if once the proper place were provided. Not alone would our school children be helped by this little museum, but the public would be entertained and instructed.

7th. Each place needs a bureau of information.

8th. A Labor Bureau. For the benefit of some of our city friends present, let me just describe some of the trials we women meet for want of a Labor Bureau. It is Thursday a.m., our maid has, for some reason, turned up missing—the small two-page town paper arrived last night, and will not make its appearance again until next Wednesday evening. A whole week before we can even advertise for another girl! But what of the week ahead of us. Yes, we do need the Labor Bureau, as do also the unemployed of our small towns, who might find work in our home town through it instead of going to the city to look for employment and thus being lost to our community life. The employer might secure workers at his very door instead of phoning to Toronto for a cook, a dining-room girl, a painter, a carpenter or a plumber to come up on the next train. This is just one proof of the present lack of a Community Home in our midst. Our community, as a family, is quite out of touch with one another.

9th. The People's Institute should furnish every visitor a place of interest and convenience. Let us make our callers welcome. They might stay with us if we do, and thus increase our community interests.

10th. The grounds of the People's Institute should be the village park or picnic grounds, with its public drinking fountain for man and beast.

11th. The People's Institute should supply our community needs when they occur, even if such need comes but seldom. Not the emergency hospital of the city with its ambulance, but its one emergency bed, its stretchers or wheel chair, and, in this one corner of the Institute, our one visiting nurse, if we have one, if not our town doctor, might have many other useful utensils available for our needs, for when accidents happen in small places it often happens that life itself is lost for want of such facilities.

The speaker suggested that an appeal be made to Mr. Carnegie for funds to provide a People's Institute, but this proposal was not met with general approval.

"For Home and Country" is our motto, and the Women's Institute, collectively and separately, will manage Community Homes or People's Institutes as they should be managed, and will study to keep up and improve the Community Home just as to-day they are doing so much to keep up and improve the family home, not by adding burdens, but by lightening them.

At this point it may be interesting to know what one local branch has done toward providing one small town of two thousand with a roof to gather under. Gravenhurst has no more needs than other places, indeed, in some ways, we are rather fortunately looked after as a community. But our branch of the Women's Institute saw a way to improve some things, and this is how they went at it. The Salvation Army Barracks, which had stood unused for several years, seemed like a possible building, so after presenting our plans to the citizens through the weekly town paper, Saturday, November 22nd, 1913, was decided upon as a donation day, and each member of the Institute took her previously selected ten or twelve names and solicited one year's subscription to the cause. Pledges to the amount of \$300 were secured that afternoon. The hall and its four small rooms at the back were rented for a year, and a woman from among our members was elected to act as Matron, she to live on the premises. Then each member sent what she could to make the place homelike and comfortable; just loaned them for the year. Tables, rugs, pictures, a piano, sewing machine, writing desk, chairs, couches, etc., and when curtains and pictures were hung, rugs laid and things nicely arranged the place certainly presented a home place for our community family. This place has been kept open from 9 a.m. until 10.30 p.m., Sunday and week day, always warm, well-lighted and comfortable, and the Matron on hand to give all sorts of assistance to the boy, the girl, the man, the woman, the stranger, the hungry, and indeed the virtually naked, for we have left clothing with her, and she has been appealed to for these and many other helps. Reading materials are constantly provided by our members. The daily papers were sent for evening use, writing material provided, a telephone installed, and all made welcome. The place and all it contained was placed at the service of all. It would be impossible to enumerate all the uses the place has been put to, but a few of them may give you some idea that such a Community Home is needed. The regular monthly meeting of the forty members of our Woman's Institute found it a splendid meeting place, especially as few of our homes could accommodate us easily.

The Benevolent Society was very glad to find a person to handle and a place for collecting and distributing of necessities, Christmas cheer, etc.

The Victorian Order of Nurses held meetings here and made use of the Institute in several ways.

Those who had no sewing machine of their own found the Institute machine

very convenient, and of course the telephone, being the only public 'phone in town, was kept busy by all.

It has been the meeting place for all sorts of committees, Agricultural Societies, Town and Township Council meetings, Church Societies of all kinds, especially the social organizations of the different churches. Business meetings and social gatherings have been constantly to the fore.

The hockey team and Boy Scouts, our town band and many other town organizations have found it very convenient to have a place ready and warm at all times at their disposal.

It has been the meeting place for surprise parties, sleighing and picnic parties, snowshoeing and skiing clubs. Indeed, it has become a common expression: "Meet me—or meet us—at the People's Institute."

The Gravenhurst Patriotic Society could scarcely have done all they have done had not such a place existed. For what the headquarters on Sherbourne Street is doing for the city of Toronto, our People's Institute is doing for our little town of Gravenhurst.

The Women's Institute have tables and chairs, dishes and cutlery at the Institute, and they rent or loan them to any in town who need them, thus making it easy to arrange social functions, such as lawn socials, picnics, suppers or teas.

We might run on at considerable length and then not tell you all about our Institute, but I think enough has been given to convince all present that Gravenhurst needed a People's Institute, and still wants one. And now I hope you are all saying "We must have a People's Institute in our town, in our village and in our township." If you are I am sure we will find a way to get them, either through appealing to Andrew Carnegie or through some other source.

FEATURES GATHERED FROM OTHER REPORTS.

The district of SOUTH WENTWORTH has raised \$749.50 for the Hospital Ship Fund. The contributions to the Red Cross, Patriotic Fund and Relief Fund added to this bring the amount up to about \$1,000. The branches are all enthusiastic. Being in a fruit district, most of the people are very busy during the summer, and the meetings are held in the evening rather than give them up for the busy season. STONEY CREEK branch gave a garden party to raise money for the Mountain Sanitarium. GLANFORD branch is raising funds for a public library, a good deal being realized through the sale of a recipe book compiled by the members. MOUNT HAMILTON has also been raising money for the Sanitarium. The meetings are particularly well attended here. They aim to have some special speakers, as well as the members' papers at each meeting. Sewing classes have been conducted at various branches. The first Women's Institute in the Province was organized in this district, at Stoney Creek.—Reported by Mrs. D. Horning.

The common object that the thirteen branches of WEST VICTORIA had been working for with most interest when the war began was a Rest Room at LINDSAY. Now they are very busy canvassing and contributing to the Red Cross Fund. The CAMBRAY branch collected \$30 for the Red Cross by having a tag day at the school fair. The members have been instrumental in organizing an Egg Circle, and have done good work in improving the local cemetery. The ISLAY branch has been having sewing contests, and has interested the girls by getting them to give demonstrations in candy-making. LITTLE BRITAIN had a sewing class last winter, and has been making a feature of cooking demonstrations in their programmes. This Institute has collected \$83 for the Red Cross Society. LORNEVILLE has had the

travelling library, has had demonstrations in needlework and is making shirts for the soldiers. LINDEN VALLEY last year renovated the hall where their meetings are held. At these meetings in the hall two of the members act as hostesses to keep up the social atmosphere. The Institute has sent \$40 and a number of pillow-slips to the Red Cross Society. LINDSAY, the largest branch in the district, has held several sales of home-made cooking during the year, the proceeds to go towards the new Isolation Hospital. This Institute co-operated with West Ops in having a sewing class last winter. A number of addresses by professional men and women was a feature of the year's programme. The contribution of the Lindsay branch to the Red Cross Society went in with the town fund, and in addition also sent a case of jellies and jams. MANILLA is an active branch, always planning for new features in their programmes. OAKWOOD has been endeavoring to have the streets properly lighted. This branch, as well as Reaboro, Sonya and Valentia, has been collecting for the Red Cross Fund. REABORO has secured the assistance of the local physician and district representative in its programmes. VALENTIA is looking after a neglected cemetery. WEST OPS, a country branch and the second largest in the district, raised over \$70 for the War Fund. Demonstrations on table setting, and one on aluminum ware by a local dealer were given at the meetings. WOODVILLE has done excellent work this year. Funds have been donated towards a better heating system in the school and towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund, as well as sending \$125 to the Red Cross Society.—Reported by Miss Reenie Cullis.

The WEST WELLINGTON district includes five branches. The GLEN ALLAN branch, organized last June, has very enthusiastic workers. The programmes show a variety of practical subjects. With a membership of eighteen, the Institute sent \$250 to the Red Cross Fund. The DRAYTON branch has a membership of sixty-one. The members have raised money for the Children's Shelter at Guelph and for the library board by having a bazaar of advertised goods. The goods were all donated by the firms advertising them. The proceeds of a patriotic concert amounted to \$223 and the members are now busy knitting for the Red Cross Society. The MOOREFIELD branch at a bazaar last Christmas realized enough to renovate their hall and buy a piano. They have taken up the question of medical school inspection, and have recently given a concert for the Red Cross Fund. The PALMERSTON branch has been helping some of the poor in their district, raising the money through charity concerts and sales of homemade baking. The members have been sewing for the soldiers. The ROTHSAY members find the social phase of the Institute to be worth a great deal. The meetings are held in the homes of the members and the papers prepared have been very good. An exhibition of flowers and vegetables has been held, and since the war began patriotic concerts have been given, realizing \$88 for the Red Cross Fund.—Reported by the District Secretary.

The work of the Dufferin district has been along the lines of rural improvement, cleaning up cemeteries, putting down cement sidewalks, planting trees and assisting with rural fairs, the establishing of libraries and endeavoring to assist in any project of benefit to the community. All the branches have responded liberally and promptly to the appeal from the Red Cross Society.—Reported by Mrs. E. Richardson.

In Halton County the branches have done some excellent work in the way of furnishing and decorating halls, improving cemeteries in rural districts, and furnishing hospital cots. In this district they have found the plan of exchanging papers among the branches to work very well. After a particularly good paper

has been given at one branch it is sent on to the next Institute in alphabetical order. The branches are all doing patriotic work. A contribution of \$489 has been sent to the Hospital Ship.—Reported by District Secretary.

The BRUSSELS Institute takes a penny collection for the flowers for sick members. This branch has contributed \$205 to the Hospital Ship Fund, and has sent two bales of supplies and \$45 to the Red Cross Society. The members are having a house-to-house canvass to get money for the Belgian refugees and for local relief work. It has been found here that the membership has increased and interest maintained by keeping the work before the public through the local press.—Reported by Mrs. Moore.

The GRIMSBY branch is giving the work due publicity, and twenty new members have been secured the last five months. Besides giving \$206.40 to Red Cross work, the Institute is working with the council to take care of needy in their own locality.—Reported by Mrs. Chas. Farrell.

In BRACEBRIDGE the greatest interest was taken in the Children's Fair, organized and carried out under the management of the Institute. Since the war began the members have contributed \$135, as well as garments and knitted goods, and have done a great deal of the collecting for the town.—Reported by Mrs. Riley.

The GALT Institute gives an annual Christmas Cheer supper to the poor children of the town, and the members have been going personally into the homes of the foreigners in the town and teaching the women English and how to sew. They have been doing good work for the Red Cross Society here.

The new work in connection with the PORT HOPE Institute is the organization of a girl's sewing class. The Institute applied to the council for a room in the Town Hall, and was given a room heated and lighted free of charge. Then invitations were sent through the teachers to the school girls. The sewing teachers are just volunteers from the Institute.—Reported by Mrs. Fred. Sculthorpe.

At CALVIN, a branch in East Nipissing, most of the members are busy mothers living in homes from two to six miles apart, yet the attendance is regular. They exchange visits two or three times a year with the neighboring branches. This branch has sent \$25 to the Red Cross Society, and is adding twenty-five new books to the Institute library this year.—Reported by Mrs. Wm. Leach.

The CLIFFORD branch secured the permission of the council to fit up a playground for children in the park. The first payment for the equipment was raised by a picnic, and the Horticultural Society gave the Institute the privilege of giving a concert on the evening of the Fair. The programme was furnished by local talent, and the same concert is now being given in neighboring towns to raise money for Belgian relief. The Institute has put a piano in the gymnasium of the Continuation School, and is allowed to hold its meetings there on Saturday. Every year a bale of clothing is sent to the Nursing At-Home mission in Toronto, and this year clothing and canned fruit have been sent to the Children's Shelter at Guelph.

The members of HILLIER branch, organized in June, are meeting at convenient homes to make apple jelly for the Hospital Ship supplies, and are collecting a shipment of vegetables for the Belgians, as well as sewing for the Red Cross Society.—Mrs. Levi Palmer.

The WASHAGO branch raised funds at a box social to buy water tanks and individual drinking cups for the two village schools. This branch has also had a medical examination of the school children, and has contributed to the Patriotic Fund.—Reported by Miss Adelaide Le Quyer.

The PICTON Institute has been making the study of Canadian history a feature of the monthly programme, and has brought some excellent concerts to the town. The local work has been largely in connection with the Orphanage and the Old People's Home, especially in sending gifts to these institutions at Christmas time. The members have contributed to the Red Cross Fund, have invested the money in material and are busy sewing and knitting for the soldiers.—Reported by Mrs. H. M. Moxon.

At the annual meeting of the WEST BELLEVILLE Institute arrangements are made by the Playgrounds Committee and the President for canvassing for subscriptions for the playground and asking for new members (as is generally known, this supervised playground was established and is kept up by the Institute). The council granted a number of free band concerts on the ground, at which the Institute refreshment booth brought in considerable money to carry on the work.—Reported by Mrs. Post.

KINMOUNT raised \$32 for the Queen Mary Hospital for Consumptive Children by making an autograph quilt, and has also given the village trustees \$140 to install street lights. The village promised to maintain the lights.

DUNEDIN Institute has given window shades, curtains, pictures, etc., to the school, and at a tag day raised \$35 for the Red Cross work.—Reported by Miss Fern Metheral.

COLDSPRINGS branch has organized a Flower Club, giving each member the privilege of visiting the greenhouse at Cobourg and getting the value of her membership fee in plants and bulbs. This plan has increased the membership, as well as the horticultural interests of the women. The Society has paid out \$63 for charity work this fall.—Reported by Miss Laura May.

The SHIRLEY Institute has been giving a good deal of attention to horticulture. Prizes have been given to girls under twelve years of age for piecing blocks for a quilt which was later quilted and sold by the Institute. The Institute has sent \$38 to the Hospital Ship Fund, and has been making supplies for the Red Cross Society. The members are now having their demonstration lecture course in Domestic Science.—Reported by Mrs. Frank Franklin.

STAMFORD branch has been helping the newly-organized Y.W.C.A. by donating \$25 and assistance in taking charge of a booth at a fair. This branch has also sent \$10 to the Humane and Children's Aid Society, a donation of fruit to the Niagara Falls Hospital, and has voted a sum to be spent in prizes for the school children. About \$290 has been raised for the Hospital Ship, the Red Cross and the Patriotic Funds. They also maintain a circulating library.—Reported by Mrs. E. Trench.

SNELGROVE branch tries to have the young ladies take full charge of every second meeting. Programmes are exchanged with neighboring branches, and it is found very helpful to become acquainted with other workers outside the branch. Donations have been made to the Hospital Ship and Red Cross Fund.

The SHANTY BAY Institute has fitted up a park, and contributed to the Red Cross Fund and local needs. All the money has been raised through entertainments, one of which was an old-fashioned spinning bee.—Reported by Mrs. A. Campbell.

The WELLINGTON branch of Prince Edward County has planted trees in the town park. The members have raised \$272, and have done a good deal of knitting for the Red Cross Society.

PAISLEY BLOCK has sent quilts and donations of money to the Children's Shelter at Guelph.

AURORA has been contributing to the maintenance of a cot in the Queen Mary Hospital, and paying for the electric fixtures in the Mechanics' Hall. Since the war began a Patriotic League was formed in connection with the Institute, as it was thought possible to interest more women outside the Institute in that way.—Reported by Mrs. H. J. Charles.

The eleven branches of SOUTH MUSKOKA district have been doing good patriotic work in contributing money and sewing for the Red Cross Society. The value of the Institute to the social life of the community is an outstanding feature in the district and in arranging picnics and socials. They co-operate with the Farmers' Institute wherever possible.

CAISTORVILLE, JARRATT, SOUTH BAYMOUTH and other branches have been doing excellent work for the Red Cross Society.

EVENING SESSION.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

MISS E. J. GUEST, Belleville, who presided at the evening session held in University Convocation Hall, Toronto, said:

It is one of our annual pleasures to meet together in Toronto and to hear what other Institutes are doing all over the Province. We are busy women; we are not what are called "Society Butterflies," we are the women who are doing the serious, earnest work of moving this country along and building up its homes, but we take a day or two out of our busy lives to come here for the pleasure of meeting each other. People who are doing things are always interesting, and find inspiration in each other.

We are meeting this year under different auspices from those under which we ever met before—much more serious, and with a much bigger outlook. For one thing we have lost our esteemed Premier, the late Sir James P. Whitney. We have lost a strong and sympathetic friend in Sir James, but although he has gone from us, we feel we have not really lost him, because he has left with us a memory and an ideal of an honest, fearless man, who was readier to perform than he was to promise.

To-night, also, while we mourn his loss, many of us have boys at the front. I saw to-night many in the audience knitting away while waiting for the meeting to begin. We are doing what women can do to make things easier for the boys of the country who are fighting the battle of ideals for the British Empire. They are the ideals for which the Women's Institute stands—"Home and Country"—and as never before in our history, to-night it is "Country," and it is not only country, it is our Empire, and we are staking our imperial existence in this struggle for the right, for freedom, for honor.

I have very much pleasure to-night in introducing our new Premier. We have heard splendid things about him, and we welcome his most heartily. We have had Premiers from Western Ontario and Eastern Ontario, and now we have one from Northern Ontario. We have heard he is a good man, and we want good men, and when we get the vote we are going to stand behind a good man. We have heard that he is a fearless man, and we want a fearless man; we have heard that he is a progressive man, and we want that.

It is with great pleasure therefore that we welcome our new premier to-night, and now I am going to ask him to address you.

ADDRESS.

HON. W. H. HEARST, PREMIER OF ONTARIO, TORONTO.

There are many things that your presiding officer has said that are of very great interest indeed: some of them, if time permitted, we might talk over and perhaps contest if we were in any other kind of an audience than this. Some of them we certainly freely subscribe to, one is that women are always a little ahead of the men, and there is another statement we are quite willing to subscribe to and that is that there is nothing a man can properly accomplish alone. (Applause.)

I am pleased for many reasons to have the opportunity of being here to-night; pleased and delighted with the splendid and patriotic address that you have just listened to. Excellent suggestions have been made and a large programme has been mapped out for myself and my Government, and certainly one thing in which the women are not behind, judging from your presiding officer, is the ability to ask and give advice along these lines; and all that we can say, being only poor, weak, feeble men, is that we will have to struggle along the best way we can and take advice and counsel from you whenever we get an opportunity to do so.

I am delighted for another reason to be here to-night, to have an opportunity of extending a welcome to the delegates of this Convention of Women's Institutes from the different parts of the Province. I assure you on behalf of the Government that we extend you a hearty welcome and sympathy and support in the splendid work that you have on hand.

My task to-night is particularly a pleasant one, for it is understood that my attendance here is in the formal capacity of Prime Minister to extend to you the greetings of the Government and our good wishes for your success and prosperity in your work. You will have splendid addresses from Dr. Falconer and Dr. James on interesting subjects, and it will not be necessary for me to speak at length, but I want to say a word or two with reference to what I have seen of the work of your Institutes, and I say sincerely that although we have many organizations and many institutions and many societies having for their object the development of the resources of this great Province and the betterment of its people, I do not know any society that is doing any better work or exercising any greater factor in the social, moral and intellectual welfare of the people of the Province than what your Institutes are doing at the present time. There are many problems confronting us as a Province; one of the great problems is the question of "Back to the Land" that we are talking so much about, and I do not know of any institution that is doing more to help along that work and that campaign, than your Institutes. We well recognize and appreciate that whatever walk of life we may find ourselves in, whatever sphere our activities may take, we will always find the ennobling and uplifting hand of woman. Show me the man to-day, I do not care who he may be, who has made a success of life or who has achieved anything that is really worth while in connection with this world, and I venture to say you will show me a man who had a godly mother, a saintly sister, or a good helpmate in life; and in speaking to you to-night, I know that I am speaking to people who will exercise a greater force possibly than if I were speaking to men, because woman's work is by no means measured by her personal activity, but the influence for good that radiates wherever she goes. In politics we say that if we can secure the help and co-operation of one married woman, even though she has not a vote, that that is at least equal to two or three votes, and if we can secure the assistance of one unmarried woman, that is at least equal to a dozen votes. And we know what we can do in almost every walk in life if we can get the influence of the women with us.

Two problems confront us as a Province if we look at it from an agriculture standpoint. One is the greater production of food stuffs, and second the elimination of unnecessary profit on these food stuffs from the time they leave the hands of the producer until they reach the hands of the consumer. In both of these questions, the Women's Institutes exercise a very good influence. The problem of greater production naturally includes the employment of more men in agricultural pursuits, and the employment of more efficient methods in the production of agricultural products.

We have been passing through a time of exceptional prosperity in the Dominion of Canada, and particularly in the Province of Ontario, and men in all stages of life with little mechanical experience or scientific knowledge have been able to come into towns and cities and receive remunerative wages and enjoy what seemed to them more comforts with less hardships than they enjoyed when they were engaged upon the farm. To young men particularly, the attractions of the city have been very great, and one of the great problems that will have to be solved and that to some extent is being solved is the making of country life more attractive, more especially for the young men and women of the land. We feel that it would be better for them morally, physically and financially to stick to the country home rather than gravitate to the towns and cities as they have been doing, and I do not know of any factor that is doing more to help the intellectual life of the rural communities than your Institutes.

In my own section in Northern Ontario, I have had splendid examples of what your Institutes have done in the last few years. At first the work proceeded slowly because it was difficult for the women to create much interest, but now they have meetings fortnightly or monthly, as the case may be, where papers are read of paramount importance to the ladies in that community. They have their annual picnics where they get better acquainted one with the other, and no one can properly estimate the influence for good in that particular section of the Province to which I refer. And that is only a sample of what is being done throughout the different sections of the Province, perhaps to a greater extent in the older sections of the Province where your organization may be more complete than in that section to which I refer. These are some of the helps that you are giving to agriculture and to rural communities in which your organization exists.

Reference has been made to the necessity for greater training along lines that pertain particularly to the home, and the subjects suggested are certainly of importance to the community, and these questions you can help to solve, especially in regard to making more attractive the home life, so as to keep the boys and girls on the farm and attract back to the farm the men and women who now, unfortunately, when the present crisis has come, find themselves out of work, and hardship and poverty staring them in the face in our crowded centres.

Then there is the question of more efficient work on the farm. Ladies have more time to study improved and scientific farming than the men, and their influence is always for the good, and they can help their husbands along scientific lines of farming. There are at present many facilities for obtaining advanced knowledge along agricultural lines. We have our Agricultural Colleges and District Representatives, Short Courses and Demonstration Lecture Courses, and I am glad to note the increased interest that is being taken in all these methods of agricultural education.

Referring again to my own section of the Province, I remember well some years ago when a very energetic President of the Farmers' Institute called upon me and said they wanted to have a meeting, and they wanted me to get five or six

speakers from Toronto, and asked that I should communicate with the Agricultural Department at once and see that they were sent up. I pointed out to the gentleman that it was something of a large order he was asking me to fulfil, and that the speakers would have to travel a thousand miles there and back to keep the appointment, and that one afternoon would hardly be sufficient for the large number of speakers. However, he urged that I would get the number he asked, and I did my best. I think two or three speakers were sent up. I was asked to be present and say a few words, and what was my consternation when I went to the meeting to find that there were almost as many on the platform as in the audience. The ladies had not taken hold of the work at that time. They did the next year, and two or three years after I was present at a meeting in the same place and there were some hundreds at the gathering, so that your Institutes exercise an influence along all lines of advanced education in agricultural matters.

A great change has gone over the country in that regard since I was a boy. When I was going to school it was the custom for parents when talking with reference to the prospect of their boys to say that if they give promise of exceptional ability, and they could afford it, they would be educated for the profession; if a boy was especially bright he would be educated for a lawyer, and if he was not so bright, but still had some inclination for book work, he might do for the ministry or something of that kind, but if he did not have any particular qualification at all he had to stay on the farm; anybody would do for a farmer; no particular degree of intelligence was required. Now that is all changed, and there is no calling in life that gives as good returns to intelligence and education as agriculture. (Applause.) And to-day the brightest of the land are taken for agricultural pursuits and what is left may go to the professions.

The second question that I desire to refer to is whether we can do anything to eliminate any unnecessary difference that there is between the price obtained by the producer and the price paid by the consumer. You hear in this city and in almost every urban centre, complaints of the increased cost of living. If the farmer has got all for his produce that it is possible for him to get, and if the consumer has not paid any more than is necessary in order to have the produce transported to his home, then I do not think the question requires any solution whatever, because if I am not satisfied with the profit the farmer is getting for the butter and eggs and potatoes he is producing, then there is an easy solution for me. There are millions of acres of as good agricultural land as there is to be found in the world that the Government will give away to any person who wants to work on it, and my remedy is to go and raise the butter and eggs and potatoes and give up the profession which I chose when a young man. I do not think there is very much complaint if the farmer is getting all that it is possible for him to get under present conditions, but the problem to be solved is, are we distributing the produce of the farm in such a way as to bring the most to the farmer and at the least cost to the consumer? These are questions to which the ladies are giving their attention.

We are trying to solve that question to some extent by good roads, and by radial lines, so as to get the producer in as close touch as possible with the consumer. We have an expert in the Agricultural Department who is studying the question of co-operation and giving advice and assistance in every possible way. I think we can develop to great advantage better municipal markets so as to take care of the farmers' produce. We do not pretend as mere men that we can do everything alone, and we want your assistance in all these matters.

To-night, as your President has said, the Empire and the world are passing

through a critical period, the most critical we have ever known. Not only is the life of the British Empire in the balance, but the liberty of the world is in the balance to-day, because if Prussian militarism prevails, the light of liberty will go out all over the world. The battle to-day is not man's battle alone, but it is the battle of the home; the battle of the mother; it is a battle for the civilization of the world. Time would not permit a sketch of the events that led up to the present war, and it would be unnecessary in an audience like this to defend the action of Great Britain. You are convinced as I am that no nation ever engaged in a more righteous war, in a more righteous cause than that in which Great Britain is engaged at the present time. The King summed up the question in a few words when he said, "Had I stood aside in this case, I would have sacrificed my honor, and I would have thrown to destruction not only the liberties of my Empire but the liberties of mankind." and I am sure Premier Asquith expressed not only the sentiments of Great Britain but of the civilized world when he said, "Rather than have seen Great Britain stand aside when brave, heroic little Belgium appealed to her for aid in fulfilment of her pledge—rather than have seen her false to every principle of the British Empire in the past, I would have seen the name of Great Britain blotted from the pages of history." Had we been false to our pledge, had we failed to draw the sword at this particular time under the conditions that existed, Great Britain would have sacrificed her honor, and the nation that sacrifices her honor is doomed to failure and destruction.

This war is the most terrible that the world has ever seen, not only in the number of men engaged but in the instruments of destruction that are employed, but to me there would be a more terrible thing still than the carnage that we shudder to read about, and that would be if the British Flag and the British Empire ceased to stand for liberty, for justice, for the protection of the down trodden, weak and the oppressed. (Applause.) We are in a trying time, a time that will test not only the Empire, but try our national life. Remember it is not Great Britain's fight alone, it is the Empire's fight; it is your fight and mine just as much as it is the people of the Mother Land. We are called to do our part just as assuredly as they are in the Old Land. What would be the result to Canada should the German army succeed in the field? What would be the future of this land of ours? The greatest prize Germany could get would be this fertile land of Canada with all its natural resources, with all its opportunity for development and all its opportunity for colonization. I ask you for one moment to think what it would be to have Prussian military rule in this fair Land of the Maple, the air of which breathes freedom. That is something that never can be, never will be so long as we have a man to fight in Canada, so long as we have a dollar to give to help the cause. (Applause.)

You women have to take a part in this, some of you already, with a smile on your faces but with breaking hearts, have bidden good-bye to your sons and your loved ones who have gone to the front to fight the Empire's battles. Many more of you will yet have to do the same task before this terrible war is closed, but I know the stock from which you have come, and I know the character of the women of Canada, and they will measure up to the highest ideals of the race, the highest ideals, I believe, that have ever been measured up to by any women that the world has produced.

I read an article the other day in connection with a widow in England. She had been left a widow with four sons and one daughter, with a competence in life. Three of the boys found work in the Old Land, and the fourth emigrated to Canada and met with varying fortunes in this new land. When the war broke out, he

was living in a western city and his first impulse was to enlist; but his friends said, "You have just secured a good position; you had better wait until further calls are made." But about that time he received a letter from his mother in the Old Land, and this is what she said: "I hope you have enlisted: if not, come home and do so at once. Your three brothers are at the front, one of them, I am proud to say has a commission. Your only sister is at the front as a red-cross nurse. As you know I took a course of training as a nurse in years gone by, and I have given up the home for a hospital and I am in charge of that hospital for the Government. Your country needs you more than your mother does. The Empire's call for her sons is louder than the mother's call for her sons." (Applause.) The nation that produces mothers like that can never fail and the light of freedom will never go out so long as such mothers live in the land.

We have trials to overcome and difficulties to surmount before the fight is over and before right triumphs and justice prevails. That right will triumph and justice prevail and victory come to the allied armies I have no more doubt than I have in the justice of our cause. Whether that time may be long or short, I am not prepared to say, but I know that eventually we will be victorious, and we must be sure that when peace comes that it is a permanent and enduring peace, no matter what the cost may be. In order to bring that about we are going to have trying and dark days. We cannot all go to the front, but we can all play our part at home, and the farmers of this country have a great part to play at this particular time. They have a sacred and patriotic duty. Great Britain must be fed, the armies in the field must be fed, the Belgians whose land has been laid desolate must be fed. Who is going to do it? The farmer who increases the product of his farm is doing just as much a patriotic duty at this time as the man who has gone to the front to fight for the Empire. I am glad to see the splendid response that has been made in the Province of Ontario to the appeal for greater acreage of wheat. I hope as far as possible that the production of all kinds of food stuffs will be increased in the same ratio.

We are passing through a crucial time in the history of the Empire, but out of these trying times will evolve a nobler Empire, greater than we have seen in days gone by. This is the greatest Empire the world has ever seen, and I believe it has a more glorious future. It is our duty as sons of this banner Province of the Dominion of Canada to play our part in the most momentous struggle in which the world has been engaged, and I know that the women of the Ontario Institutes will do their duty nobly and well. I thank you. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: We were not so very wrong about him, were we? After this, we will feel that we have a man at the head of the Province worthy of it, a man with whom we can thoroughly co-operate feeling that he will lead us on through all kinds of trouble and make the Province worthy of being the banner Province of the Dominion.

The members of the Women's Institutes took occasion at this point in the proceedings to show their appreciation of the services of Mr. Geo. A. Putnam as superintendent for the past ten years by presenting him with a purse of gold and an address. Miss Susie Campbell, one of the regular Institute lecturers, and Mrs. E. G. Graham, Brampton, made the presentation.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Institutes have spoken in a most telling way of our appreciation of our splendid superintendent. We feel his help all over the Province; we feel his hand everywhere and it is not only felt in this Province but in all the Provinces and in the United States and even in the City of Old London. Dr. Kerr came over here a year ago and went to the Department of Education and

asked what was the most interesting phase of educational development of recent times in Ontario and they said, "Oh, the Women's Institutes." And he said, "I would like to see it. Will you send me out?" And they said, "You will have to go over to the Department of Agriculture." "The Department of Agriculture for the most interesting *educational* development of recent years?" "What do you mean?" he asked. They said, "That is where it is." And so the Deputy Minister sent him over, and the result is that the head of the Department of Education of Old London went home and established something as nearly approximating our Women's Institutes as he could.

We now come to the next interesting feature of our programme which is an address from our trusted and honored and loved President of Toronto University, whom we already know. From the time he took charge of the University he has kept before him the ideal of making that state university of ours serve the state to the remotest ends of Ontario, and this year he is opening up a Department in which we of the Women's Institutes are particularly interested, a Department of Social Service. Now for the first time in the history of our University, scientific study is being brought to bear on the problems of the home, and we hope in the future for a great University extension movement through the Women's Institutes when we may connect as we never have before with our University, making it a real people's university. To-night we are delighted to hear from the President, Dr. R. A. Falconer.

ADDRESS.

DR. R. A. FALCONER, PRESIDENT TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

There are one or two things that I may mention before taking up the theme that has been assigned to me to-night. The Premier has spoken of what would be the prize were it possible for Germany to conquer; he said the Dominion of Canada would be her richest and most valuable possession if she could obtain it, and there I think he is quite right. I doubt whether we realize what a position we are in to-day in Canada and in particular in the Province of Ontario. Those who belong to the country districts and small towns are probably to-day in the happiest situation. Our life is such a mystery that it is impossible for us to begin to estimate why we are where we are, why Belgium has had to suffer, why part of France is suffering and why the rest of France and Britain are suffering to a somewhat less degree but still very greatly, and why we in Canada are hardly suffering at all, except in the agony and anguish which come to us because of the social distress and our sympathy with our own Empire. But here we are in the Province of Ontario with almost every advantage remaining intact, and, as you go through it at such a time as this, you find nothing that appeals to you and stimulates your sense of gratitude more than the home in which you and I live.

Not long ago I was out at one of the towns of the Province after the autumn set in. Coming back on a very beautiful morning, when the leaves had turned, in fact were almost half fallen, through the tract of country, I could not help being moved very profoundly by the sight of what was spread before us that morning—the beauty of the autumn morning, the undisturbed color of the landscape, the richness of the farms, the abundance of comfort, peace and happiness on every side. If any people in any land have a right to be thankful to-night, it is we who live in

Canada and especially we who live in Ontario. From many of the anxieties that hang heavily upon the cities of Ontario to-night, you are free who come from the smaller towns and country parts. It ought to be a time of profound gratitude, a gratitude, however, that will not lead us to selfish enjoyment, but a gratitude that will stimulate us to extend more of the privileges that we enjoy to others and prove ourselves worthy of our inheritance, worthy of a great country. I do not mean in the ordinary sense great, as we so often hear it but I mean a country so richly endowed, having so few disadvantages that we may well take it almost with trembling, wondering why we have been entrusted with so much. That is the feeling that comes over me again and again particularly at a time like this.

The presiding officer said that if the influence of woman were exerted more powerfully throughout the world, it might ameliorate many of our conditions and that, possibly, we might not be where we are to-night in this terrible condition of war. There is a great deal in that. I do not think that is an utterance that should be taken as a demand for the vote; that is a question that I do not want to speak on to-night. I am not in politics; the Premier has to attend to matters of that kind. Yet I am persuaded that, if the women of Germany had had, years ago, the same influence in Germany that women have to-night in Canada, there would not have been this European war. (Applause.) I am sure of that, and that without the vote. I am not concerned with what you will do with the vote, but the position and influence you hold in this country is so powerful that you can mould public opinion in a way that the women in many other lands, particularly of Europe, certainly cannot.

In the memoirs of Prince Bismarck, who was the founder of modern Germany, the man who built Germany, as he said, with blood and iron, you will find that among many of his enemies—and he had very many within and without—perhaps those who caused him most irritation were what he called “The politicians in petticoats.” Who were these “politicians in petticoats?” They were, chiefly, the Empress Augusta, wife of the late Emperor William I., and various other ladies of the Court, who had apparently a great deal of the same feminine attractive power and, therefore, persuasiveness that ladies of ability exercise all the world over. Again and again he refers to the difficulty he had in persuading the old Emperor to take up some policy, because of this feminine influence at Court. This feminine mind was so often influenced by England and what England thought, and no doubt a great deal of the influence around about him that had been supported and directed by these ladies was for much milder measures, and would have restrained him greatly in the terrible policy that he seemed to put into force without a qualm.

Just one instance to prove my point. In 1870 the Siege of Paris was proceeding rather slowly, and Bismarck was afraid lest, if it were unduly protracted the nations of the world that were neutral might grow impatient and step in to rob Germany of the fruit of her earlier victories. Consequently, Bismarck said to the Emperor and the military authorities, “Stop this seige and bombard Paris.” but he could not get them at once to yield to that. Why not? Again and again there comes the reason: “The secret of it all is that the Empress, with ideas that she has got from England, cant ideas as to ‘humanity’ and ‘civilization,’ prevents us from carrying through our military measures as we ought to.” You will get that in his memoirs.

The women stood up for civilization and humanity in 1870 to ameliorate the conditions of war and to prevent what we see has happened and is happening in this war in Belgium. Have I not then proved that, if the women of Germany and of Prussia had had the influence thirty or forty years ago that you women now have

in Canada, the present war would not have been? That is something that can be proved from history.

Therefore, you have a very large and powerful influence if you will only use it aright, and that influence I think ought to be intelligently directed, as I have no doubt it is, and should be illumined by high ideals of human destiny.

What can be done by the University to help you? That is the question that I am asked to-night to speak about for a short time. Take the University of Toronto—there are others of course in the Province, but I will speak of the University of Toronto. What can be done? In the first place we must bear in mind that the great majority of the students of the University of Toronto come from small towns and country places. We had, I suppose, about 1,300 from the city of Toronto last year, but we must have had 2,400 or 2,500 from parts outside of Toronto; that is to say, almost twice as many from outside as inside. Many of these from inside Toronto are the sons and daughters of people who have come from the country to live here in order to get an education for their children. It will remain as it has been in the past, that we must look to the healthy youth of the country for the recruiting of the universities. It has always been so in this country and it will continue to be so. A very large element of our best life you must send to us; therefore, we are in a real measure your institution.

What is the chief function of the University? It is, and must always be, to train men and women for certain active professions and duties of life. You say, "Does that affect us?" Of course it does, and I want you to think a little of how it does affect you. It affects you enormously, because these people who are trained are sent back from the University to you in various professions. We are thankful that we have in this University one of the greatest medical schools of the world, at any rate of this Continent, a very great medical school with a magnificent hospital. In that medical school, what is being done? We are sending out every year 100 men and women trained as experts, trained to know the nature and the functions of the human body, its conditions of health and its manifestations of disease and the method of prevention and cure. We are sending out men and women, not to experiment, but with a certain knowledge. Of course, there are some, as there always will be, who will not rise to their privilege. There are scoundrels who will work their way in almost anywhere, and occasionally you will meet a scoundrel in the profession; but, taking the great average, your life is more secure because your boys and girls come here and get a first-class medical education and go back to you. You can entrust yourselves to them. We have to live in this world by faith, and you take it on faith that we are sending you people on whom you can rely. This is of great value to you.

Then again, we are sending you back not so many lawyers, because they congregate more in the cities, but it is of immense importance that in these cities and towns your sons should be settled, and that there they have an education that gives them an understanding of the public problems, so that they can not only conduct local affairs in a reasonable and orderly way, but can be preparing themselves for the functions of legislative life in the Province or the Dominion.

We know what modern democracy is, and to-day the demand for a purer and nobler democracy is more insistent than ever. To-day there is a struggle between dynastic rule and parliamentary or democratic rule. If we are to have democratic rule, as we are sure we shall continue to have, then we must have people who will not lead us, as the leaders of Germany and Austria have led their people, into a morass: we must have people trained and educated who will lead us aright.

Think again what it means to have engineers and leaders of industry on whom you can depend, who will erect public works with expert knowledge and reliable judgement.

Think what it means to have an educated ministry. Most of you listen every Sunday to some man who stands before you to lead you in the way of morals and religion. He is one of the most important and able leaders of opinion in your midst. If he is a narrow-minded man, he will get you into all sorts of trouble, but a broad-minded man will be able to give you a greater community life.

And then, of course, we are sending to you teachers, and it is important that they should be high-minded men and women who understand the needs of rural education, with a sympathetic understanding, in order that they may bring out what is best in the child.

I have outlined our great functions of teaching. But there is also the making of additions to knowledge which will come more and more through investigation and through research. The people of the Province probably do not realize why the University has to be supported and what its main functions are.

Then there are other functions, the function of carrying some of the knowledge of the University to the larger student bodies outside its walls, the people who have never matriculated, the people who have never been within a college and who are thirsting for knowledge. That movement has developed in later years a great deal. It has developed somewhat in the Old Country, but particularly in the United States, where large sums of money are spent in the Universities for that purpose. Take the University of Wisconsin which is one of the best known in its extension work, the last returns show that they got from the Legislature, a grant of \$150,000 a year just for extension work. They have a whole staff of professors and typewriters engaged in this work of educating the people outside. We cannot do these things just yet in Ontario; possibly we shall never do them. I think our school system is so good and so widespread that many of the things done by the State University of Wisconsin might not be required to be done in Ontario, and yet there is undoubtedly room for doing something. Even now, although we have a small staff relatively to the numbers attending in the winter, we are giving courses of lectures and many of our professors are willing to go out and give courses of lectures—and a course of lectures week after week is much better than an individual lecture. I am sure that up to the ability of our staff, our people would be glad to go to the Women's Institutes and help where they can. The secretary, Dr. Abbott, would be glad to co-operate in any way possible. That is a matter that might develop, and I would like to see it develop, if we have the means to do it.

This afternoon, if I am not mistaken, you were at the Museum. It was impossible for me to be there. That Museum may become a great means of education for the Province. It is a large Museum, in which the Government and the University have like shares, and, as time goes on, it ought to become a great means of diffusing education throughout the Province. I have not any doubt that certain specimens, certain examples of periods of history or industry or natural products of the Province could be sent to Institutes, if there were groups that were wanting to study any one particular thing. We are getting a foundation laid which ought to be broad enough to build a larger structure upon it, a structure that will loom out greater than any we have yet had. As time goes on, I think we should look more to the extension work so that the people of the Province may have greater opportunities to receive from the University influences which it may give them in the way of general education and support.

I may mention just one new department that we started this year which we hope to be self-sustaining, that is a laboratory for the manufacture of antitoxine products for those drugs and remedies that are used for the cure of diphtheria, rabies, meningitis and various other deadly diseases. In our Hygiene Department we are producing these drugs and we send them through the Province at very reduced cost. We hope that in that laboratory there will be discoveries made in regard to public health and in regard to how diseases may be prevented, that will in future be a great advantage to the people of the Province.

It is remarkable what science has done in the last few years, and you should have an intelligent knowledge of these things. We know what technical knowledge has done for the German Empire. We have the proof in our midst to-day that knowledge and democracy can go hand in hand, and that, while we have liberty and freedom, we may at the same time rise to as high a degree of intellectual efficiency as any of the countries of the old world. (Applause.)

THE AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF THE DAY.

DR. C. C. JAMES, DOMINION COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.

My message to-night is for the ladies, the members of the Women's Institutes of Ontario. I bring to you, unofficially, the greetings of the Women's Institutes in the eight Provinces of Canada. There was a time when there were Women's Institutes only in the Province of Ontario, but to-day we have them in every Province. Since I had the pleasure of meeting with you in this hall on a previous occasion I have had the opportunity of meeting with the workers, organizers, and directors of the Women's Institutes in the various provinces, and invariably the question is put, "What are they doing in Ontario?" Some of the workers come from Ontario: they were trained by you; and all over Canada, east and west, you can still see the footprints of the workers from the Ontario Women's Institutes. I bring you their greetings. They are just like you; they are just as full of enthusiasm; they have just as high hopes, and if you 25,000 women of Ontario are going to turn this Province upside down, what is going to happen to the whole of the Dominion of Canada? (Applause.)

I would like to offer you my hearty and sincere congratulations on the magnificent work you have done in taking up the Red Cross movement in the efficient way in which the stay-at-homes can do it. The response has been general and generous and it has been wonderfully appreciated by those in the head office, and I think the men and women in the towns and cities where the Red Cross headquarters are located, particularly here in Toronto, have had their eyes opened more than they had before to the work you are doing and the possibilities that lie along the lines of your operations. What were these gifts for? Clothing and food—especially the clothing, which you have sent in so bountifully. A great deal of it will go to that little country across the sea which has been in the minds and on the lips of every person in Canada, yes, and of every person in the United States—Belgium. There are a couple of links between this Province of Ontario and Belgium.

Reference has been made by the Hon. Mr. Hearst to the work done by the district representative—this extension work which is taking expert agriculture, domestic science, and manual training out to the farmers and the farmer's family,

a work which has been spreading so rapidly in this Province and doing so much good. That work was suggested by work that has been carried on for a great many years in France and Belgium, and what we owe to Belgium along that line will at once suggest itself as something of importance. Thirty years ago Belgium was a poor country, a country of poor people with poor soil. Since the organization of its educational system it has become the most thickly populated country of Europe, with the highest average agricultural production. That has all been brought about through the co-operation of the men and women and children.

I well remember the day, some seven or eight years ago, when a broad-shouldered man walked into my office in the Parliament Buildings here and introduced himself as the Director of Agriculture for Belgium. He had crossed the Atlantic and had come to Ontario to find out about this wonderful work that had been inaugurated here, and had been carried on so successfully through the Women's Institutes. Ever since that day his reports have come across the sea, and we have seen whole pages copied from your reports, from Mr. Putnam's reports, translated into French and embodied into the Belgian records. Since then the Director of Agriculture has been bending his energies to give the women of Belgium what has been given to the women here in Ontario. They have taken back from us the Women's Institute idea, and I received a letter from Mr. Putnam in May in which he said, "I have a letter from Paul de Vuyst, Director of Agriculture in Belgium. He will be in Toronto about the 26th of September, and he has asked me to tell you that he wants to see you." Paul de Vuyst did not come. What has happened to him? Where he is or what he is doing has yet to be learned. Thus you see there is a double link between our agricultural work, on the men's side and also on the women's side, between us and that wonderful little country across the sea, to the amelioration of whose suffering you have contributed so bountifully of late.

I mentioned the Women's Institutes of the other Provinces. Go to Quebec, and work is carried on by a lady on the staff of Macdonald College. Go to Fredericton and you meet the lady superintendent, go to Prince Edward Island and you meet the lady superintendent; go to Nova Scotia and you meet the lady superintendent; go to Manitoba, Alberta or Saskatchewan or British Columbia, and it is the same thing. You ask, where is the man? You have to come back to Ontario to find the man. This is the only Province where the Women's Institute work is being wholly directed by a man. But Mr. Putnam has called to his help and assistance and direction you women, and he was wise enough to know he could not do it of his own accord.

We are meeting to-day under a call of patriotism, a call to service, a call to Empire work. "They also serve who only stand and wait." That suggests the importance of reserves, but it does not cover it all, and, if you will permit me, I will alter that a little, "They also serve who stay at home and work." That involves the question of supplies. Let me put it in another way. The Premier of the Province referred to the fact that those of us who stay at home will serve only as we back up and help those at the front.

In addition to that we have another duty laid upon us at present. Do you know that Canada, in November, 1912, through her various governments, Provincial and Dominion, through her municipalities and her great mercantile operations, owed in the City of London a sum of money not less than \$2,000,000,000? On the day when war was declared, the 4th of August, 1914, that \$2,000,000,000 had been increased to \$2,500,000,000. We have had pretty good credit in the Old Country

and for certain purposes we have fairly good credit to-day, but in the main our line of credit was cut off short on the 4th of August, and to-day we, as a country collectively and individually, have a responsibility there which amounts to \$2,500,000,000. Now, we cannot pay that debt as we have been doing for the last twenty years by drawing a new note and saying, "Thank Heaven, that old debt is paid." We cannot do that any longer, and Canada is confronting a situation which we never knew before. We are now thrust foremost and fully upon our own resources, and the question is: What are we going to do about it? We have got to meet it, just as the United States is now being forced to meet its responsibility to the Old Land. We, as a country, have got to meet that fully, fairly, and squarely, and we turn around and look at one another and say, "How are we going to do it?" What are we going to do about it? We can borrow no more money for development. We have to feed our own people, and, in addition, to provide liberally for the people at the front, and for those who need food on the continent, and who are unable to produce it for themselves. Here is our problem. We must produce. We must dig it out of our mines, cut it out of our forests, fish it out of our lakes and seas, and grow it out of our soil. .

If ever we were being put to the test as an agricultural country, that is being done to us to-day in Canada. For many years past we have been bragging of this country as the bread-basket of the British Empire. We have been advertising ourselves all over Europe as a great food-producing country, and now it is up to us to prove that. Not only to prove what we say, but we have got to put down the dollars to meet our obligations. I do not think the people of this country can be made too soon and too seriously to realize the position in which they are placed, and every resource ought to be sought and every avenue opened for and every force put into effect that will enable us to produce out of our mines, our forests, our fisheries and our farms in order to meet our world obligations. Are we going to do it?

There happened last week, in the city of Winnipeg, something which to my mind will become historical in this country. I had the opportunity, as an on-looker, to sit at the table around which were gathered the officers of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the officers of those powerful western farmers' organizations. They were not shaking their fists at one another, but, for the first time in the history of this country, they were standing up, man after man, saying: "What can I contribute at this time in this critical period of Canadian history as my share?" or, "What can we contribute as our share towards the development of this country and to increase the production which we now realize, perhaps for the first time, is so important to our national life?" When thirty or forty men who have been pulling at cross purposes sit down and say, "Cannot we come together on common ground and help the Empire?" I say not only is it a great source of satisfaction to our country, but it is also full of hope; and that, to my mind, is likely to be the beginning of a new movement in this country, the outcome of which no one can estimate. Yet, so full of war news are we, and so clamorous for exciting reading, that up to the present time, so far as I have been able to see, only two newspapers in the city of Toronto have recognized the fact that such a meeting took place. We have not time, apparently, to read even all the war news. Our eyes are so far away across the sea that we cannot see many things that are right here at home. That movement which was inaugurated last week has behind it a force that will propel it forward, and it is a matter of supreme importance in connection with this production question which has been referred to here so frequently to-night.

Will you allow me to read just one extract from that meeting? In my opinion no document of greater importance has been laid before the people of Canada in recent years. Here is one paragraph dealing with the question of a permanent policy:

"We are unanimously of the opinion that something must be done to make life upon the farm more attractive in all its aspects,"

There was not one word about increasing the output of the factories of this country. Why? The manufacturers got up and said, "What is the use, if the farms of this country will produce, the manufacturers must produce, and if the farms do not produce, the factories must close." This memorial, drawn up at this joint meeting of manufacturers and wheat growers, recognizes the fact that farming in this country must be made profitable, and that it must be made attractive. I think we may fairly leave to the Farmers' Institutes and the district representatives, the Agricultural College and the extension work, that point of making farm work profitable. The other point that is emphasized so fully in that memorial is the necessity of making farm life attractive, and there is where the Women's Institute has got its grip upon the situation, and it largely depends upon what the Women's Institutes of this country shall do as to how that shall be worked out, and how well it shall be worked out, and when it shall be worked out.

There are three particulars in our rural life which may be used in the development—the rural home, the rural church, and the rural school. I spoke to your gathering some three or four years ago on the question of the rural home, and I will not touch on that now.

We have not time to enlarge upon the rural church, but I would like to recommend to you three books, and every Women's Institute in this country ought to make these three books available for their members. First, "Rural Life in Canada," by the Rev. John McDougal. It is a Canadian production on a Canadian subject, and it is good from start to finish. Second, "The Country Church," by Gill & Pinchot. You know Pinchot, who became so enthusiastic in the problem of rural life that he set aside a certain sum of money and made a special investigation into the condition of the rural church in the Eastern States. The result has been embodied in this book, published by the McMillan Company. And the third is "The Day of the Country Church," by Ashenurst, published by Funk & Wagnall.

Now, I come to the rural school. There was published this year by the Department of Education in Ontario a report entitled "Relative to the Training of Teachers and other Matters." It is the "Other Matters" that will be of interest to you. You women claim that you are going to do something, and you are certainly doing a lot. But you will never solve some of these questions until you get right down to a thorough study of them day by day. Take up the questions and study them until you master them. This report was gotten out by the Ontario Department of Education early in the year. It was prepared by Mr. Tilley, a man who was long in the inspection work, and teaching. He says that the only solution of rural school work, whereby there may be embodied agriculture, manual training, and domestic science, is the consolidation of schools. If you will write to the Department of Education they will send you a copy. The conclusion that I have come to in my travels through all the various Provinces of Canada is that the surest and most ready solution of this question of giving the boys and girls in the country an all-around education lies through the consolidation of schools.

Here are five or six little schools in the country; there is a girl teacher in charge of each one. Probably she has been brought up in the town or city and has very little acquaintance with rural life, and knows but very little about the problems of rural sociology. There may be half a dozen or twenty-five or even forty pupils, and their ages may reach from nine to fourteen. Her hands are full keeping them all satisfied. Can you tell me how, under conditions of that kind, these boys and girls can get an all-around education such as the boys in the towns and cities are getting, who are taught by teachers especially trained? You can, of course, send around teachers on agriculture and instruct them to a certain point, and you can send out teachers of domestic science, but the boys and girls of the country school could not get instruction every day in any of these things. I do not think we have ever yet measured up to what the boys and girls in the country are entitled to in the way of education. In the city the people simply insist on the boys and girls getting instructions which shall fit them for citizenship. The farmers' boys and girls are just as much entitled to an all-round education as the boys and girls in the town and city. (Applause.)

Up in the Province of Manitoba, there is a section not a long distance from Winnipeg, where ten years ago there was not a single settler. Then they began to come in, and as the population increased they built little schoolhouses here and there, until finally they had seven schools in that large district. A few years ago these people began to think of this question of better schools for their boys and girls, and they just picked up these six outlying schools and they brought them in and consolidated them with the central seventh school, so that, instead of having seven schools, they now have one; and instead of having seven teachers they now have six all in one school. There are 115 sections of 640 acres served by this school; there are 260 pupils in that school and 185 of them are brought in every day in vans, and it takes fourteen vans to bring them. There are only 75 from the little settlement around the school, and the van that comes in the longest distance travels nine miles. There are no cold feet and no frozen ears, for the vans are comfortable and it is a delight to the children to come. The result is that they have an average attendance of 77 per cent. instead of the Provincial average attendance of 55 per cent. They would rather come nine miles in the van than trudge through the snow a mile and a half or two miles, and when they get to school they have a school that is equipped equal to any public school in Winnipeg. The Principal has five assistants who are specially trained teachers. They have trained teachers in Domestic Science and a Domestic Science laboratory, so that the girls can get a course. The boys have a teacher of manual training, and a teacher of agriculture. More than that, there are now in attendance thirty young men of the ages from 16 to 21, and do you suppose anyone of them would have gone to any of these single-teacher schools? Just see how many problems in connection with rural education are solved if you can bring about a condition such as that. That is possible in any number of districts in Ontario.

Let me give you a few statistics from the latest annual report dealing with this question in Manitoba. They have wiped out no less than eighty of these single teacher schools and formed consolidated schools. The average attendance over the whole province, taking all schools into consideration is 55 per cent., that is, all the children in the Province of school age, and that includes these consolidated schools; whereas, in the consolidated schools where the boys and girls are brought long distances in vans, the attendance is 77 per cent. The average salary paid to the principals of these larger schools is \$1,150. That means you can get

efficiency; you cannot get efficiency unless you pay for it, and you cannot afford to pay for it unless you consolidate your work. Why have I mentioned that? Simply for this reason: We have a large amount of driving power in this country along educational lines, but apparently the men of the country won't be driven. What is going to bring about public opinion? You cannot develop new lines of education or instruction until you can get public opinion behind it. It is up to the Women's Institutes of this country to create public opinion.

Now, is this work worth your while? Here is a problem which concerns not simply next year, but it concerns the whole future development of our rural parts. We will never get permanent progress and development in this country until it begins right down at the roots of things, in the home and in the public school. The question is whether it is worth our while to take it up and make a study of it and make ourselves thoroughly familiar with it, to write about it and to talk about it until we get public opinion so strong that this great problem of a proper education for the boys and girls in the country will receive the attention it deserves. When we get that, the rural constituencies of this country will be so vastly improved that we will not have to look to Belgium or France or Denmark for our high type of rural development, we will have it right here at home. (Applause.)

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE CONVENTION

Held at Toronto, Nov. 20 and 21, 1913

In view of the fact that the proceedings of the convention of November, 1913, were given a good deal of publicity at the time, it was thought unnecessary to publish a separate report of the same. A report of some leading features will be found below.

MORNING SESSION.

At the opening Session, 10 a.m., Nov. 20, 1913, the Rev. JAMES W. PEDLEY, Toronto, led in the devotional exercises.

Mrs. WM. BACON, of Orillia, who presided, gave the following quotation:

"The one great truth to which we all need to come is that a successful life lies, not in doing this or going there or possessing something else, it lies in the quality of the daily life. It is just as surely success to be just and courteous to servants or companions or to the chance comer as it is to make a noted speech before an audience or to write a book or to make a million dollars. It is achievement on the spiritual side of things, it is the extension of our life here into the spiritual world that is alone of value. This extension is achieved and the growth towards higher things is attained by our habitual attitude of mind: it develops by truth and love and goodness; it is stunted by every envious thought, every unjust or unkind act."

A number of excellent reports were presented, but these, as well as a number of other reports, are summarized elsewhere in this volume.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mrs. ADAM INCH, of Mt. Hamilton, who presided at this session, said in part: South Wentworth is the mother and grandmother of all the Institutes, for was it not South Wentworth where the Institutes were formed? And Stoney Creek is not more famed for her battle than she is among the women of Ontario as the place where the first Institute was held. This morning when Dr. Struthers was speaking of the schools he spoke of vocational training. Should we not have demonstration courses given to the girls during the last year of their public school life. Who pays the taxes? Not the ones only who send their children on to the High Schools and the Commercial Schools. Each householder pays taxes, but only about 10 per cent. of those who take the public school course have a chance to take the higher courses, and if they could get one year of training along some vocational lines they would be able to go out into the world and earn a very much better living than they can under the present circumstances. About 35,000 women in Toronto go down to the different shops and offices in the morning, and how many of these have any special training? How many have any skilled occupation?—a very small percentage. Consequently, what is their wages? No man can pay what they do not earn, he has to have skilled labor to look after them; but you know, those of you who have taken these demonstration lessons, in how very few lessons you can be taught to draft a shirt waist and skirt. If these girls, the last year of public school, could be taught by these demonstrations to make

a shirt waist well, or a skirt well, what a very different wage they would command; of how much more value would they be to their employer! "The Work-a-day Girl," in speaking of conditions in Chicago, says that vocational training there is urgently demanded; and, if demanded in Chicago, why not demanded in Toronto? in Hamilton? in any centre? Another quotation from the same work speaks of efficiency: "Efficiency is the great moral safeguard; and specific efficiency is like an armour-plate in the defence of women from crime and immorality." If the women of Ontario have already accomplished so much, if we could go on and do this thing in our public schools, these young women would rise up and call us blessed, and justly so.

OUR CANADIAN WOMEN.

BY MISS JEAN CAMERON SMITH, POWASSAN.

If the twentieth century belonged to Canada it belonged, par excellence, to the women of Canada, for only now is the Canadian woman becoming awake to her privileges and responsibilities.

If the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church, we can truly say that the prayers and good works of the devoted, self-sacrificing ladies of France, who were the first white women to visit our shores, were the seed from which has sprung a high ideal of Canadian womanhood. When one recalls the material sacrifices made by Madame Peltrie, Marie de l'Incarnation, and Jean Mance, delicately nurtured, from homes of influence, when one realizes that they joyfully gave up all for God and country and came out to Canada to train the young, the future home-makers of the colony, one feels indeed that the women of to-day can look back with reverence to the dawn of Canada's history. Nor have the women of our own Province been behind in displaying rare qualities of courage and endurance when put to the test. Who has not heard of Laura Secord and the far-reaching effects of the victory due to her forethought and intrepidity? Of Sarah Defield, whose timely and fearless act saved the life of one of Canada's bravest officers at a critical moment in the war of 1812? Of the frugal pioneer wives of Waterloo, who endured cheerfully the hardships of a new country and were the mothers of some of Canada's foremost sons and daughters? And our young country has already given devoted women, who, braving the dangers of climate, plague, and famine, have carried the gospel message to the uttermost parts of the earth. It has been said that only in so far as a nation reverences and respects womanhood, can it reach permanent greatness. The higher the ideal type of womanhood in a country, the purer are its morals, the nobler its standard of conduct. Canada may be justly proud of her wonderful resources—her waving wheat fields, her virgin forests, and her world-famed mines, but her best asset in Empire building is her good mothers and daughters. She owes much to the men who have fought her battles and borne the burden of state, but she owes as much, yea more, to the noble women who instilled the principles of loyalty and devotion in the breasts of their sons, and were never found wanting, when the call came to them to sacrifice their loved ones, and, what was esteemed less by them, their own lives for the country they loved so well.

Even a superficial survey of social service in the past ten years indicates that there is increasing co-operation of women with men in public life. This is true for all parts of the Empire as well as our own. This co-operation is expected to justify itself by raising the standard of public life. Women are on trial, so to speak, and in Canada they accept the challenge, recognizing the fact that God has given them matchless opportunities to work for his glory and the betterment of the race. It is for public life, I believe, that the Canadian woman has peculiar and special gifts. A new country, with its appeal to the imagination, its absence of class distinctions and its social limitations, develops originality, independence of character and freedom of action to a degree rarely found in the motherland. The Canadian woman is not afraid to take the initiative. Her traditions of pioneer days have bred resourcefulness and good practical judgment, so that she is essentially a creature of common sense. It is rare to find an organization of Canadian women taking an extreme or hysterical view on any great question of the day. Like Deborah of old, her call to public service does not place her in antagonism to domestic relationships and existing, time-honored social conditions. "I, Deborah, arose a mother in Israel." Although a judge of God's chosen people, and a prophetess, in her beautiful poem of Israel's triumph, she acknowledges her motherhood, and, please remember, ladies, that she sang her song with Barak, emphasizing the fact that it is wiser to conciliate men than to antagonize them. Of the good work done by Canadian women in organization, I need say but little in a gathering such as this. The men of Canada gladly pay tribute to the noble efforts of the W.C.T.U. and the Y.W.C.A., and last, but not least, this organization, whose motto is "For Home and Country." Our Superintendent says that there is no more forceful influence afloat in the Dominion to-day that can weld together the different elements at work in the building of this new country. At a convention on the North Shore of Ontario this autumn it was an inspiration to meet natives of the foreign countries in Europe working side by side with women from the British Isles and the Canadian born. They were true home-makers and loyal British subjects, and one felt that here was the heart of the Canadian problem and its happy solution was to be worked out by the Women's Institutes. In conclusion, I would say, let us take care of our homes, and the country will take care of itself. Build the home on a foundation of righteousness, pillared by the knowledge of God and brightened by love, and the future sons and daughters of our great dominion will have a noble heritage indeed.

EVENING SESSION.

MRS. M. N. NORMAN, Toronto, presiding officer, said: I have a message that I desire to give you women in whom I am so interested, and many of whom I feel I can call my friends, and I want you to carry away one little message. I do not want to know or think that there shall be a programme printed this year or any other year in the history of the Women's Institutes that has not upon it some certain subject for the express purpose of helping the boys and girls.

As I go about Ontario I hear such things as this: "The girls in our town are spending their evenings at the station. They go to the railway station and wait until all hours and all sorts of undesirable things are going on, and the boys are hanging around the street corners because there is nothing else for them to do." It is not a question of what we like to do; it is a question of what we must do. We

should learn once for all that weakness is not an excuse for scorning, it is not an excuse for trampling down someone less fortunate, it is simply a cry from the weak one asking the strong one to help him. And I say we must not let the boys and girls do a thing that is wrong, and we must save them from hurting their bodies, their minds, and their souls by providing for them the right sort of direction for these wonderful energies of theirs which must find expression in some way. Therefore, I ask you to carry this from me, that in all your programmes and in all your hearts and minds, you have this one big central thought that you shall care for the children, and not let them find the unhappiness and shame that so many adults are finding to-day just because they were not cared for and their energies rightly directed."

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

DR. HELEN MACMURCHY, TORONTO.

I am very grateful for having the honor of saying to the members of the Women's Institutes, "You are welcome here." It would hardly be possible that anyone would need to welcome you, for this is your own city, the capital of your own Province, and the place where I think everyone present has as many friends as she has at her own home. No one could be more welcome, speaking from the standpoint of the city, than those who gather here to-night from the homes that they represent in the 700 farmhouses in the Province of Ontario. Someone else's hand has lighted the lamp or the candle or the gas jet or the electric light to-night, but, no matter whose fingers have performed that service, you have lighted a light in the homes of this Province, and that light is the only earthly light that is never quenched. It would I think be impossible for anyone in this audience to realize that this is the largest representation of Ontario women ever gathered together.

This is a favorable spot for this meeting. To the left hand of this building is the original site of the dwelling of the Earl of Elgin, and just across the street Sir James Buchanan Macaulay's, and when he was Chief Justice he used to walk across the fields to Osgoode Hall. On the ground of the Grange, now happily preserved to the city forever by the will of the late Professor Goldwin Smith, is the oldest house in Toronto. It was erected by Mr. Justice Boulton, and he was fond of saying that he had seen his two horses, Bonaparte and Jefferson, fight with a bear on the lawn in front of his house. That was in the life of Mr. Justice Boulton. There are a great many interesting things to be said about Toronto. For instance, two great Indian trails meet here, one from the west and one from the north, and that is the reason there were so many battles fought in the district. This town was first laid out in 1791; it was a little tiny square at Berkeley and Duke Streets, one-eighth of a mile. To-day we measure eight miles from east to west and eight miles or more from north to south. In 1881 the population was about 81,000, and in 1891, ten years later, 181,000, and to-day we are nearly half a million. I am sorry to say that although seven years ago there were only three apartment houses in Toronto, this year there are 300.

I must congratulate the Women's Institutes on the very excellent reports that we have just listened to. What an excellent exemplification they are of the motto

“For Home and Country.” Everyone of them has done something for the home and for the municipality where they live. And in doing that they have done it for the whole country.

Once more I would like to say you are welcome here. Once more I feel for myself the inspiration of your presence. Once more I feel, in the words of William Blake:

“For we are all working together to make this a holy land:
I will not cease from manly fight,
Nor shall my sword sheath in my hand,
Till we have built Jerusalem
In this bright and blessed land.”

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

MISS E. MCGEE, CHESTERVILLE.

On behalf of the Ontario Women's Institute, I wish to say we are very grateful for the hearty and most cordial welcome extended to us by Dr. MacMurchy. We feel that this welcome comes from her heart and reaching our hearts awakens a responsive enthusiasm for the work of uplifting humanity, bettering the homes of our lands, and so serving our country in the most efficient manner.

There is a feature of our work which should not be neglected, that is the development of the spirit of true patriotism as suggested by our motto “For Home and Country.” And let us remember that true patriotism does not consist in the waving of flags and in reciting stirring poems of gory battlefields and deeds of daring or heroism, the loyalty and zeal which prompt such actions might with a little care be directed into more profitable channels. The Roman poet who said “It is a sweet and glorious thing to die for one's country,” expressed a very laudable sentiment, but to-day it is more important that the youth of Canada be taught what a splendid thing it is to live for one's country. The courage that is in demand to-day perhaps as never before, is the courage which enables men to face not death, but success, not the grave but the highest offices in the land and still remain men of unflinching principle. A poet of more recent years has expressed this idea very beautifully:

“He serves his country best
Who lives pure life and doeth righteous deed,
And walks straight paths, however others stray;
And leaves his sons an uttermost bequest,
A stainless record, which all men may read:
This is the better way.

“No drop but serves the slowly lifting tide,
No dew but has an errand to some flower;
No smallest star but sheds some helpful ray,
And man to man, each giving to all the rest
Makes the firm bulwark of the country's power,
There is no better way.”

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS.

VEN. ARCHDEACON CODY, D.D., TORONTO.

Like everything else in the Dominion of Canada, the Women's Institutes of the Province are growing with startling and yet delightful rapidity. This is our growing time, both in our production and in our thoughts of ourselves. We are beginning to think more highly of ourselves than we did in time past, and that higher thought will certainly lead to higher achievement. The most influential organizations in the Province are not always those that attract most public attention. There are few more influential and useful organizations in the Province than the Women's Institutes, which quietly but steadily pursue their course of serving home and country, of beautifying their localities, and of making life in the country as attractive as it possibly can be. You will do your part well in staying the drift from the country to the city. Yet do not forget that, as you stay in the country and towns of the Province, you are rendering a very great service to the State. Most of us in this room who now live in the city of Toronto have come from some of the country towns or from the country itself. I am sure we owe much of our sound physique and the simplicity of our view upon life to our early days in the broad expanse of the country.

The subject upon which I wish to speak to you to-night is the subject of "Children's Rights." Without any consultation with the Chair, I thought that would be a subject upon which I would like to say a few words. I had suggested at home that I might say something about the significance of the woman's movement, but my wife promptly said "Don't attempt anything of the kind; they know a great deal more about it than you do." (Laughter.) It is a good thing for us men not to leap so rashly into criticism or discussion of the woman's movement. I am sure you know a great deal more about it than we can possibly hope to know.

In this century, we are passing from the domain of the scientific to the domain of the useful, from isolated individualism into a conception of solidarity—a true socialism. We were dealing with facts before; we are dealing with causes now. We are seeking to prevent rather than to cure. We are dealing with the children before seeking to deal with the adults. As it has been well said: "Would that all the money spent on repairing the morally damaged and broken lives, were spent wisely on preventive efforts among the young!" (Applause.) Therefore, possibly, of all problems that lie before us in this Dominion not the least important is the problem of child welfare. Every single social problem is linked with every other social problem. You touch one and you raise all. You touch the child problem, you raise the problem of housing, of poverty, of industry, of education, of feeding. You raise also the ever present problem of character. The problems of character and condition go together. We need both social reform and personal regeneration. We want a better social order, and we also want better men and women, and we shall attain neither unless we aim at both simultaneously. The problem of the child, therefore, is a problem that raises a great many allied problems. It lies at the basis of social salvation and progress. If we could only secure for the State, both in city and in town and country, children living a pure and healthy life, dwelling in happy homes amid wholesome environment, receiving sound education, having sufficient means of recreation and a reasonable opportunity to form good habits, then the future welfare of the State would be assured. The neglect of the children is not merely a crime, it is

suicidal to the interest of the State itself. Therefore, more and more I am sure all those who love their country will seek methods of prevention even more than methods of reform. Is there any waste in our Province more awful than the waste of human life, especially the waste of young life?

An old South African Chief, King Khama, once visited London. A comment he made as he walked about the streets was this: "You English people take care of your goods, but you throw away your children." Away back in the year 1560 in the Mother Land, there was a certain educational scheme presented, and in the preamble of this scheme occurred the words: "Of necessity it is that Your Honors be most careful for the virtuous education and godly upbringing of the youth of this realm." Most necessary it is, surely, to secure if we can, a virtuous and godly upbringing of the children of this realm.

We have heard a great deal in the past about the rights of men; and we are hearing, quite properly, a great deal to-day about the rights of women; but it is well that we should always remember that rights are co-ordinated with duties. If men have ever had rights in the past it is only that they might discharge certain duties; and if women obtain more rights in the future than they have in the present, it will be only that they may render a wider service and more efficiently discharge more important duties. There is another class of rights that I should like to emphasize to you ladies to-night and these are the rights of the children.

1. The first right of the child is *the right to be born*. One of the most serious of all problems, in most lands where civilization is advancing is the problem of the diminishing birth rate. God grant that no advance in civilization or in the extension of the field of woman's activity shall ever trench upon that peculiar field that God has given of being wives and mothers. One of the serious features in connection with apartment houses to which Dr. MacMurchy has referred, is that in many places the apartment house has come to mean childless homes. It is not in the ranks of those who work, but in the ranks of those who are giving themselves with too much insistency to luxury and pleasure that this charge may well be laid. The first right of the child is the right to be born.

2. The second right of the child is *the right to be well born*. I do not mean this in the sense of being born of high lineage with blue blood in the veins, but the right to be born sound physically, sound mentally and sound morally; the right not to come into the world a weakling, consumptive, feeble-minded or morally tainted. Good housing, good air, good food, good water and a certain amount of pleasure must be the lot of every mother. Thus only can her child be well born. It is the duty of the State to prohibit and prevent the propagation of the feeble-minded. A single generation of State care in this respect will amply repay the State for all the money that may be expended.

3. Thirdly, the children have *the right to live*. One of the greatest disgraces to our advanced civilization is the high mortality that obtains among infants in our own Province of Ontario. The statistics show that one child in every ten dies before it reaches the age of 5. In the civilized world, one baby dies every ten seconds, 360 every hour; 8,640 every day, 3,053,000 every year; and probably half of these deaths are preventable. Decent housing, healthy surroundings, nourishing food, a good mother, is the inalienable right of the child. Children have the inalienable right to a mother's care. No one can take the place of the mother and no food can take the place of the mother's food. It is one of the tragedies of life that there have to be so many mothers

trying to earn bread and to secure a decent home for their children. We do not in the country, thank God, see the results of this overcrowding that we observe in our growing cities. Lord Rosebery once said, in speaking of Old London, "How can you rear an imperial race in the slums?" Macaulay long before said: "It is in the slums that are bred the Huns and Vandals who may wreck our civilization." There must be secured, in the interest of the child, a right to live, a right to decent housing, a right to fair surroundings. I would like to emphasize what Dr. MacMurchy said, that every possible care should be taken to guard against the dangers that may come in the train of the apartment house and the tenement house. How many apartment houses in our cities take up every square foot of the land on which they are built and take their light from their neighbors and from the streets? They afford no opportunity for play and possibly may not even give enough cubic feet of air for healthy life, within their walls. Our city fathers, no doubt, will take this matter in hand, and if conditions of life in the city require apartment houses, these must be built in a way to secure light and air. (Applause.)

4. The children have the right not only to be born and to be well born and to live, but a *right to protection*. The child must be protected from drunken parents. The child should be allowed to live free from the dread of the parental blow. The child should spend its short and vital years among healthy, happy surroundings suited to its time of life. The nation that would see that every child was properly brought up, would in a few generations stand out from among the rest of the world as something almost superhuman. People say it will cost too much. Anything of the kind could not cost too much.

5. Fifthly, the child has *the right to play*, which is just another way of saying that children have the right to their childhood. They need the open spaces. You have the open spaces in the broad fields of this lovely Province. Children need to be taught, particularly in our cities, how to play. There is something pathetic in the child that does not know how to play. They do not know what a game really means. Much of social evil is due to want of proper opportunity for play. It is said that the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton College. Many of the national battles for soundness of health, for good morals and true citizenship, will be won in the playing fields of home in the country and in the city. We shall win our battles against physical and moral degeneration, against sensuality and drunkenness, when we have taught our children how to play.

6. Children have the right, last of all, *to be well educated*. We are learning a larger conception of education as years go by. We know that education means something more than mental training; it relates to the physical and to the moral state of the child's nature. A well educated child is one who is strong in body, cultivated in mind, devout in spirit and socially effective. From the days of Plato down to the days of Herbert Spencer, every educationist has emphasized the importance of the right training of the young. We all agree that the true aim of education is development of character, and education fails when it fails to equip children for the discharge of life's duties; earning an honest livelihood, building up a home and fulfilling the manifold duties of citizenship. There must be good physical education. An old lecturer in medicine long ago used to address his class: "Physiology first, gentlemen, physiology first." and there is an important sense in which physiology does stand in the first rank. This means the children should be well nourished. In our growing cities with increas-

ing poverty, there may be a danger that children come to school insufficiently nourished. Whoever pays for it, the children must be fed. The children must be medically inspected, and be taught the elements of personal hygiene. They should be taught to play that they may learn discipline and resourcefulness and that they may know how to take victory with modesty and to accept defeat with due composure.

The Cadet Movement of our Minister of Militia, is a movement that makes for good. It teaches our young some of the elements of discipline and control. If there is one thing we need to teach our children more than another, it is good manners. I have been reading lately addresses delivered by prominent men at schools in the old world. Lord Rosebery, addressing the boys at old Guilford Grammar School, referred to the injunction of the founders requiring the teaching of good manners, he lamented the decay of good manners and he referred to the men of the Elizabethan age as some of the finest gentlemen who ever lived in the Mother Land. Sir William Robertson Nicol, addressing another group of boys in a different school, said that in his judgment one of the greatest sources of success in life was to be summed up in the word "winsomeness;" he urged the boys to cultivate a cheerful and good mannered demeanor. He said if they would do their work well and be trustworthy and cheerful in the discharge of their duties, they must pay some attention to good manners. I believe these injunctions are in place even in the Province of Ontario. Manners and morals are very important elements in the education of the young. We shall not pay as much attention in the future, I think, to the rough diamond as we have paid to him in the past; he may be an old bear after all. If the diamond is there, it may well stand polishing. (Applause.) We want development of the brain power and physical capacity of our children. What is the test of a good mental education? When a boy or girl leaves school with a reasonably disciplined mind, with a ready command of intellectual resources, with the power of application and concentration, with a real love of knowledge, and with a taste for reading, I should say a boy or girl had been reasonably well educated on the mental side.

I was reading an essay not long ago on "Three Popular Delusions." The first popular delusion everybody has is that he has strength of character. If a man goes to the phrenologist he feels the bumps, and he says to the most chicken-hearted poltroon that he has great strength of character; he pays his money and he goes away happy. Another popular delusion is that we all have a sense of humor. That also is a deep and widespread but utter delusion. The third delusion is that we all have a taste for reading. People who loathe books will tell you that if they only had time they would like nothing better than to sit "in a little nook with a little book" as the old English poet has put it. Really, ladies, if our children come away from school with a love for literature, with a taste for reading so that they may be good companions for themselves, they are well educated. We want to teach truthfulness and genuineness and temperance. Why should we not go a step further and seek to have taught, not only in church and in Sunday School and home, but also in school, something about religion. The child says, when you tell him he ought to tell the truth: "Why should I tell the truth?" "Because it is right," you say. But if he is an inquisitive child he says, "Why is it right?" What answer are you going to make when you get down to the last analysis of things? I do not believe that you can ever get a sound basis for morality apart from the deep basis of religion. (Applause.)

Then there is a training in civic duty. The ethics of social duty are much needed in our day and generation.

I have referred in this summary fashion, as briefly as I could, to the rights of children: the right to be born, the right to be well born, the right to live, the right to play, the right to protection, the right to a sound education. This brings us always back to fundamentals. In your hands, as wives and mothers of this Province, lies the making and the guiding of those who shall come after and be the heirs of the larger life that is to be in this Dominion. Do not, for one single moment, be afraid to lay that strong foundation of religion. There are some people who say we ought to have "Art for art's sake." Mr. F. R. Benson, a great artist on the stage, remarked in Toronto not long ago: "Not art for art's sake, but art for life's sake"—a true and apt distinction. We shall need to lay our foundations deep and strong on the eternal principles of righteousness; and we must substitute for our favorite ideals of bigness, ideals of greatness, remembering always that the true measure of greatness is growth and power of soul.

ADDRESS.

HON. MARTIN BURRELL, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE DOMINION
OF CANADA.

I esteem it a very great pleasure to be here to-night and speak a few words to the Women's Institutes of Ontario represented by this splendid gathering. One cannot fail to be struck with the tremendous force of the movement which is represented by an audience of this kind, and I know that a great labor of love must have been devoted to this work by ladies like you and by Mr. Putnam who has been officially connected with the work.

I am very glad to have heard Dr. Cody, though he has left very little for me to say. It is gratifying for one, who for the last fifteen years has been living in the far western part of the country, to have followed the career of a gentleman like Dr. Cody, who was doing excellent work when I knew him twenty-five years ago, and who has since discharged a higher and bigger duty for his country, securing for himself, not only the love of the people of Toronto, but also the abiding affection of all those who know him throughout the Dominion.

I have to be very careful in anything I say here to-night, because it is perfectly true that women know a great deal more about their own work than the men could possibly know. It is, however, a truism that the status of woman in any community is the best criterion of the civilization of that country and the life of that community. My friend, Dr. Cody, has preached what I think is a remarkably fine sermon.

One asks first in a country like Canada, what woman's particular influence is in her special sphere. Some of these things have been touched upon, and I have no doubt will be fully spoken of by others this evening. There are, of course, a lot of practical problems that all of us who have lived in the country know belong to the woman's life and the woman's work. I believe there is a very great and useful sphere for women in the direction of what we should eat and how we should eat. We who are farmers know that if you feed your farm a poor diet or an improper diet nature revolts and you get a very poor return.

We know that if we give our animals improper nourishment, we will not get a good return from them; and I am perfectly certain with the higher brute, man, if he is not properly and wisely fed that there are going to be strong and startling reactions and exhibitions on his part. I believe there is a great deal in the old saying that if a woman wants to make a man happy she should "feed the brute." She should know something of the science of cooking. There are very large problems of sanitation that are not by any manner of means confined to the cities, but affect our rural life. I shall not touch upon them except to say that in my experience of the farms of Canada, there is infinite room for better knowledge and better methods with regard to sanitation, and by finding the better way we will be rendering a service to the country which cannot be fully estimated. Political economy does not consist in the mere production of things or the buying or selling of things, and certain it is that the man who leaves his children illuminated minds and healthy bodies is doing vastly better service to the State than if he left them a lot of money without these things.

This is a new and undeveloped country to a large extent, and the material development is almost a premier consideration. With the vast experience of 27 years of married life I say that men are largely what women make them, and that ought to sink into every woman's mind. I believe it is true that the influence of a good woman—and I am speaking more especially of the younger women—the influence of a good woman on a young man is absolutely incalculable on that man's character. A great many men are mere bluffers and unfortunately the women do not call their bluff. Some men are very selfish, without being conscious of it. Unfortunately women have not always been wise in their diagnosis or in their treatment of these unhappy cases, and have never assisted the patient to a realization of his malady. Many of the tragedies of life, especially in rural life, simply come from selfishness on the man's part. In the bodily system sometimes there comes a slight paralysis of a nerve tissue or a brain cell. For a time that cell takes no part in the organized life of the body. Then comes a sudden and violent shock, lo, a miracle! What was dead comes into healthy operation. The abnormal becomes normal. I am not advocating "shocks" as a general practice, but sometimes, if there were a healthy and noble revolt on the part of some women, if they came out strongly at the right and critical time—and there are critical times in all our lives—it might be the redemption of their particular men from that inherent and long sustained selfishness which works as a blight on their own and other lives. I think I am very generous to say that as a man. (Laughter and applause.) These are all parts of woman's work.

There are many tragedies in the rural life of Canada that perhaps come to the ears of but a few of us, and women have to address themselves to the solution of the problems that lead to these tragedies. There is the great tragedy of debt, the bitter bondage of debt, under the bond of which a man forfeits his honor and integrity and loses his manhood. Who may over estimate the beneficent results of a wise and tactful woman's powers, if directed to this great problem?

When we have almost done with life, we usually look back and say, "What have I achieved? How much money have I got? How much am I going to leave my children?" There are other things besides these. Life is neither made up entirely of tragedies, nor of merely material things, nor of hard and grim and grinding work. Much of the misfortune of rural life in this country, and the exodus from rural life to our great centres, comes from the dismalness, the

lack of joyousness, and the lack of that brightness and fun that every human being has a right to. The great things of life are not always what seem to be the great things. Life is made up of the sum total of little things. The whole atmosphere and the whole environment of our rural life is changed by little things, and by the performance in the right spirit of very trifling actions in the home. I remember one sentence of Ralph Waldo Emerson that "The end of all culture is a cheerful and intelligent face." There is a great deal in it because, if we are cheerful and intelligent, we are going to have cheerful and intelligent people all around us, and we are going to have our country on a cheerful and intelligent basis. After all, the finest things of life are its simple pleasures, easily attainable, and which will do more to transform our urban and rural atmospheres than any of the other things we have touched on.

I am a Minister, viz., servant of the Crown, and also a servant of the people, as indeed every man and woman here is also, in a very true sense, a servant of the Crown and of the people. I am glad to be here to say a few words and to express my deep felt sympathy with the excellent work that is being done by the Women's Institutes of Ontario, and to congratulate you on the tremendous influence that your work is having, and as far as any words of mine will do it to stir you up to go on with the good work and to say that I believe the Government of the country should, in every way, encourage a movement that must do so much to make our whole life in Canada sweeter and purer and more useful to our day and generation. I regret very much that I have to hurry away because I still have another appointment and some more work to do, and in apologizing I can only quote the words of Charles Lamb who once said, when he was rebuked for coming late: "It is true I came very late, but see how early I go away." I have to regret very much that I must leave at once. I again wish you God speed in all your efforts. (Applause.)

RURAL INDUSTRIES FOR WOMEN—FRUIT GROWING.

Mrs. L. A. HAMILTON, LORNE PARK.

There are quite a number of women in this country who are farming on their own account, either through the death or incapacity of the men on the farm; they have taken hold and in most cases have made good.

Mrs. Hamilton read letters from various provinces to show that women had made a success of the lighter branches of agriculture, chiefly fruit growing, poultry raising, bee-keeping and gardening. One correspondent stated:

"Last year, I spent eight months on a fruit ranch where I worked as a pupil. I had had absolutely no training or experience in such work and was totally ignorant of horticulture. I arrived about the middle of March and found that most of the pruning had been done; the next job was spraying, after that came grafting. Then there were three greenhouses where a great quantity of flowers and tomatoes were grown, and on wet days I was able to work in them. We sold a great many young plants, and I spent days pricking out tiny cabbage and celery plants. Once the fruit season began, I gave all my time to picking and packing. As far as I could judge, I see no reason why a strong, capable girl could not manage a small fruit farm. She might require a man to help her occasionally with the heaviest work, such as ploughing, but the fruit culture itself can be very well managed by an energetic, strong woman."

Mrs. Hamilton expressed the hope that something would be done to enable the English women who were anxious to come to this country to give expression to their most decided talent for the successful prosecution of the lighter forms of agriculture. They do not think they know everything at the outset, but are willing to wait a few years and learn a little before they plunge into securing a place of their own. The type of farm suitable for women is small fruits and the raising of poultry and bees and vegetables in the vicinity of our small towns and cities. Very often right in the heart of our fruit growing district, especially near summer resorts, it is difficult to buy fruit retail, particularly if there is a canning factory in the vicinity. People have complained to me that they could not buy a box of raspberries during the season because they were all sent to the canning factory. I think it is just the place for a young woman with a small farm, say five acres. They could make a very fair living, and I hope we shall see many such farms in the near future.

I am often told when I speak about farming for women, that it is much too hard work. These people who hold up their hands in holy horror and say that farming is too hard for women, do not consider that women often stand at the washtub all day, and that that is much more difficult work than hoeing. We are looking for great things from the fact that agriculture is being taught in the rural schools and I think it is going to help the girls to learn farming and give them a liking for it. Is there any reason why implements should not be made suitable for the people who have to use them? Instead of handling a big horse, a woman could handle a pony or a donkey, and instead of handling a very big implement, a large hoe or cultivator, these things should be made to suit a woman's strength.

Women often tire themselves too much. I would like to see our farms a little smaller and farmed more intensely, and the farmer and his wife have a little more leisure and a little more time for other things that they so much long for—a little holiday now and then. I think that would tend to keep people from going to the cities. I see no reason why farmer's children should not unite together on Saturday afternoons in games and amusements and recreations.

RURAL INDUSTRIES FOR WOMEN—POULTRY RAISING.

MISS MARION S. HILL, GUELPH.

No doubt my subject will be of interest to the majority of you here to-night, for what farmer's wife is there who is not more or less interested in poultry of some description? At the outset I would like to say that I am just a practical poultry woman, so will ask you to overlook my shortcomings as a speaker.

During the past five years or more there has been a great deal of interest manifested in poultry raising by many women in our towns and rural districts, but more particularly by those in the country: this I feel quite safe in saying has been stimulated largely by the prevailing high prices paid for poultry products, which have led many to believe there were great opportunities to make a living from this industry.

I thought it might interest you if I would give a brief synopsis of my poultry experiences.

My first experience with chickens was in our own back yard in Guelph seven years ago, when, owing to the high price of eggs, I thought it would be nice to keep some chickens so as to have plenty of fresh eggs, so forthwith bought half a dozen pullets. Being very ignorant on the subject of feeding and management at that time, I was under the impression that each hen should lay an egg every day, so you may imagine my disappointment when we did not get a single egg from those pullets all winter, Easter Sunday bringing the first. This I afterwards discovered was partly due to the birds themselves, but more particularly to my poor handling. Having the advantage of the Poultry Department of the College so close at hand, I sought advice from Prof. Graham, and by degrees got better results. The next winter I had half a dozen pullets which I hatched and reared myself; they began laying early in December and continued to do so all winter. During that winter I took a short course in poultry at the Ontario Agricultural College, so keen was I becoming on the subject. Just here I might say that I never spent a more profitable four weeks in my life, as the amount of practical experience and information I picked up was amazing, and I cannot give better advice to farmers' wives and daughters than to take this course which is given every January. From this I got my inspiration to keep right on, and as I had solved many of the difficulties by this time, I *did* keep right on.

During the next three years I tried several different breeds, and as a general rule kept about twenty-five hens over each winter, from which we always got far more eggs than we could use, consequently had quite a number to sell at a good price. By this time I was convinced there was money in poultry when properly handled, and was most anxious to expand and enlarge my experience, but this was impossible on a small town lot, so how was I going to do it? I never have been strongly in favor of the three or five acre poultry farms where intensive methods have to be resorted to, but believe that the farm is the proper place for poultry, where it can be carried on in conjunction with other branches of farming. Not having the advantage of being a farmer's daughter, nor being in a position to own a place of my own I had to content myself in town a little longer. In the spring of 1912, the opportunity came at last, when I went on a farm about thirty miles north of Toronto. I commenced my new duties with a flock of forty hens and pullets of one of the utility breeds, also a few ducks. From these hens I set over 600 eggs, and hatched 335 chicks, and managed to rear over 250 to a marketable size. The equipment I had for these consisted of a 100 egg incubator, two brooders, two colony houses (6 ft. by 8 ft.), and a few chicken coops. The following figures may interest you, as they give the result of my work for the summer of 1912.

STATEMENT FOR PERIOD FROM APRIL 1ST TO OCTOBER 31ST, 1912.

Cash Receipts:

100 dressed chickens	\$70 15	
13 cockerels (live)	13 50	
66 pullets (live)	59 00	
265 dozen eggs	71 90	
23 hens (live)	14 00	
3 old male birds	2 25	
		\$230 80

On hand to carry over:

45 pullets at \$1.50 each	\$67 50
25 pullets at \$1.00 each	25 00
4 cockerels at \$1.75 each	7 00
17 hens at 75c. each	12 75
1 cock	1 00
	\$113 25

Stock on hand April 1st, 1912:

(40 hens and pullets, 3 cockerels)	\$45 00	
		68 25
		\$299 05

Expenditure:

Feed, kerosene, express charges, death losses, pails, etc.	\$100 00
Profit, not making allowance for labor or depreciation in equipment	\$199 05

The seventy pullets I selected for our winter layers for last winter began laying the third week in October, and for the month of December the egg record was eighty-six dozen, and they kept on laying well all winter. The earliest of these pullets were hatched on the 28th April, 1912. Last spring I began hatching operations a week earlier, which meant a great help later on, as some of the pullets this autumn began laying the last week in September. This season I set 1,200 eggs from which I hatched 565 chicks, and over 400 reached a marketable size. The mortality was low, the greatest losses being wrought by crows and rats. In order to handle this number of eggs for hatching and the extra number of chicks the equipment had to be enlarged, so another incubator, two more brooders, and two more colony houses were added, and I think a fair valuation to put on the total poultry equipment would be as follows:

1 hen house (14ft. x 30ft.)	\$65 00
4 colony houses (3, size 6ft. x 8ft.; 1, size 8ft. x 10ft.)	100 00
2 incubators	50 00
4 brooders	25 00
7 chicken coops, 3 feed hoppers, and water dishes	10 00
	\$250 00

The actual cost of the four colony houses, the seven chicken coops and the three feed hoppers would not amount to \$10, as they were all made out of old boards found on the farm, and all that was bought were nails, prepared roofing and wire netting. In that case then you see the actual cost of the equipment was much reduced.

The amount of land on which I reared the chickens, and on which the laying hens and a small flock of ducks were kept was about ten acres. It was an ideal location being watered by a spring creek and consisted of a small apple orchard with adjacent potato and pasture fields, as well as a corn and root field. This brings up the very important and interesting point of growing two crops on the same piece of land at the same time, both being beneficial to each other. Among other observations which I made was the difference in the way the chicks on high and low land grew. Those reared in the orchard where they had not access to the creek and land surrounding it did not make such rapid growth as those which were grown on the low land. This I know was due to the fact that the latter chicks were able to get more grubs and succulent green food all

through the dry season, and then again there was the advantage of having the running water to supply them at all times which was a great labor saver. After they were seven weeks old they were practically fed on nothing but wheat and water in addition to what they picked up. All the chickens were hopper fed and given free range from the time they were about four or five weeks old, and at the age of nine weeks I began selling the surplus cockerels as broilers when the price was good; the later ones were kept and sold as crate fed roasters in September and October.

Besides the hen house mentioned above in which I kept sixty laying hens, I used a 12 ft. by 12 ft. box stall in the barn for twenty-five pullets. For use this winter two of the colony houses have been called into requisition, and on November 1st were drawn up quite near the house in a nice sheltered spot. In the 8 ft. by 10 ft. house, which is an open front model, I put twenty pullets, and in one of the 6 ft. by 8 ft. ones I put the six breeding cockerels which we are carrying over for next season.

The following figures give the result of my work for the summer of 1913, from April 1st to November 1st. It is not the entire net profit that is shown, as all the expenditure is not given, such as labour, depreciation and interest, but such items as all the feed, kerosene, cost of marketing and one or two others are given as you will see.

STATEMENT FOR PERIOD FROM APRIL 1ST TO NOVEMBER 1ST, 1913.

Cash Receipts:

145 dressed chickens	\$104 75	
4 cockerels (live)	6 00	
83 pullets (live)	87 25	
70 hens (live)	36 11	
4 cocks (dressed)	3 40	
442 dozen eggs	123 00	
7½ settings	3 50	
		\$364 01

On hand to be sold:

22 pullets	\$22 00	
20 cockerels	18 00	
		\$40 00

On hand to carry over:

45 pullets at \$2.00 each	\$90 00	
25 pullets at \$1.25 to \$1.50 each.....	35 00	
25 pullets at \$1.00 each	25 00	
6 cockerels	17 00	
18 hens at \$1.00 each	18 00	
1 cock	1 50	
		\$186 50

Stock on hand, April 1st, 1913, 85 hens and pullets, 5 male birds ..	\$110 00	
		76 50
		\$480 51

Expenditure:

Feed, kerosene, express charges, death losses, wick, etc.	\$140 50	
Profit, not making allowance for labor and depreciation in equipment	\$340 01	

RURAL INDUSTRIES FOR WOMEN—BEE-KEEPING.

MISS ETHEL ROBSON, ILBERTON.

At present there is so little opportunity for a girl to make money in the country—and it is this everlasting question of money that is at the bottom of the whole question to-day. The girl who stays at home on the farm has to ask father for money, and it hurts. I know personally it would be quite impossible for me, a fairly intelligent, ambitious girl, past my first youth, to stay at home and have to ask my father for money. I could not do it, and there are hundreds of girls in the country who could not do it, and so it behooves us farm women to begin to take an interest in the possibilities there are for the girl on the farm making a living.

I would like to have had you ladies at my home a week ago. We got behind this year with our bees, and I would like to show you my sister and myself. You remember we had a blizzard and the snow was covering the ground a foot deep, and half of our bees were covered in the snow, and those bees had to be put away. Our skirts were completely discarded and we had heavy high-top boots on, and I wonder if you would think bee-keeping for women a very desirable occupation. I know at home when people see the work we have to do, if it was not for the fact that we are making some money, and that circumstances have been so for me that I have been given a rather important place in the community, in a sense, than comes to the other girls at home, I know they would think it was sort of a queer work that Ethel Robson is indulging in. As to whether this work is spoiling the fine fibre of our feminism or not, I am not prepared to say. I leave that for you, but this I can tell you, that when I am tramping around in overalls, working hard, that my language is more forcible at times than when I am standing before the Women's Institutes in a skirt something less than two yards wide. Your work somehow does influence you. You cannot get away from that.

What are the possibilities of bee-keeping for women? The class of women to whom bee-keeping will appeal is first the home staying girl on the farm who wants a little money coming in to help her along and who looks forward to matrimony as her goal. Then there is the girl who has passed her first youth, who begins to realize that matrimonial chances are growing slimmer and slimmer every day, and it behooves her to establish something for her old age. Then we have the class to which Mrs. Hamilton referred last night; young women coming into this country from the Old Lands, and we have a great many of those young women. The speaker last night had come in touch with women interested in horticulture; I have come in touch with some interested in bee-keeping, young women who have a small amount of ready capital, who do not want to work in town and who have been trained in the old lands along these lines. Then we have scattered through our towns a large number of young women who are heart sick for sunshine and fresh air and yet are compelled to spend their time in an office. Bee-keeping has an attraction for all these classes.

I would first draw your attention to a young girl we have at home. She and her mother live together in the country, and they keep on an average about 12 colonies of bees. They have made a great success of it. They have practically no losses and secure a good amount of honey every year. The girl is not very strong and they have to do things in a small way. Circumstances seem to make it impossible for her to do otherwise; anyway it brings her in probably \$100 a year clear. There we have one of the first class.

Now I am going to paint you a very brilliant picture. We have up in Eastern Ontario two sisters. Among the bee-keepers we speak of them as the Scott Sisters from Meyersburg, and if you are thinking of bee-keeping, I do not think there is any more ideal condition than when you can get two sisters working together—two girls working together in bee-keeping can do anything. These two girls have an ideal location in the country; they have dandelions and fruit blossoms in the spring, and alsike clover in the early summer, also an abundance of basswood; this last is not a reliable crop. Then later they have buckwheat. This year those girls started in with 40 colonies of bees. Of course they had had experience in the past, and those bees averaged over 180 pounds per colony of extracted honey. If ever you are thinking of bee-keeping, do not start out with the expectation that you are going to get 180 pounds per colony, because the chances are you will not. Take the country over, this is an exceptional yield. I was talking to the girls yesterday, and they told me that their profits for this year clear would be about \$600. Those girls do nearly all the work themselves, but they are more fortunate than the girl I spoke of first; they have big brothers who are ready to turn in and give them a lift over the heavy places.

I must tell you of two girls who have been in this country for the last two years, and this spring they both started in for themselves in bee-keeping. One of them is Miss Newland and the other Miss Livesay. Last spring these girls, after having some experience in bee-keeping, decided to start for themselves. They each bought up a considerable number of colonies of bees. Miss Newland very kindly wrote me and gave a statement of what her work cost her and Miss Livesay did also. Miss Newland's bees, fixtures, and all expenses cost her in the neighborhood of \$1,600. This year she had a little over seven tons of honey and for this she realized a little over \$1,400, so that she has pretty nearly cleared her expenditure this year. Of course this does not take into consideration anything for her labor or house furnishings. Miss Livesay started on a smaller scale with 68 colonies; she had five tons of honey. Just what her clear profit is I cannot say as her letter went astray. Anyway, they both have done exceedingly well. I am glad they have, because when a woman starts out in a venture like this, she needs encouragement. They may not strike another year so good.

For myself I have been keeping bees for a number of years: my sister works with me a great deal, but we have to look after the work in the house, and consequently I do not get nearly so much help from her as I would like. We come from Middlesex, and they had a wonderful crop of honey in Middlesex this year, but we did not seem to be situated in the favored parts of it. We only had three tons of honey; this would give us approximately \$600. We made an increase of 100 colonies this year and as we had no fall flow of honey, this largely had to be done on sugar syrup. I fed out during last summer and fall three tons of the best granulated sugar—just as much sugar as I took honey from the bees. We will lump that at \$300. Of course it did not cost quite that. Then we spent approximately \$200 in supplies. We have, therefore, an expenditure of \$500. Then we must carry over the number of bees we have now and we shall have to put somewhere between \$200 and \$300 in supplies again next year, so you see in ready cash we have not very much for our summer's work, but we have this increase in our bees of 100 colonies and they are worth, on a low estimate, \$500, and these in good shape next spring will be worth \$10 a colony. Perhaps we cannot get that for them, but they will be worth that to us. Of course there will be some winter losses.

In this matter of profits, next year if we have a decent year, we are going to make some money. This is one of the attractive things about bee-keeping. If you are in a profession you know just how much money you are going to make. Perhaps you are looking forward to a raise next year; but if you are in the bee-keeping business you never know what you are going to get next year, and next year is the great El Dorado for which you are living. You are always looking forward to next year. There is always that wonderful next year that we are living for! Stevenson has said: "Aspiration is a joy forever and possession as sure as a landed estate from which we derive, year by year, a revenue of pleasurable activity." We cannot measure what we get in dollars and cents unless we take count of next year.

I feel there are hundreds of things I have not told you about bee-keeping for a woman, but bee-keeping for a woman is possible: there is absolutely nothing about the work that a woman cannot do, especially if two women can work together, but I would be very loth to advise any woman to go into it absolutely alone unless she is wonderfully ambitious. There is a tremendous amount of hard work about it, and unless you have a good physical bank account, there is no use thinking of going into bee-keeping on a large scale. The labor question is a difficult one; it is not easy to get hired help; so, in closing, I would be inclined to leave you this advice as to bee-keeping, unless you are in a position to beg, borrow or hire the help of a man occasionally, you had better marry one. (Applause.)

Greetings from MR. W. E. SCOTT, Deputy Minister, Superintendent of Institutes for British Columbia, and MRS. LAURA ROSE STEPHEN, of Huntingdon, Que., were presented to the convention.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21ST.

MORNING SESSION.

Mrs. Goltz, of Bardsville, presiding, advised the delegates not to keep a member too long in one office.

In referring to the address of the previous evening on "Rural Industries for Women," Mrs. Goltz said: "I wish to state that I have had experience on the farm all my life. I was a school teacher for nearly six years, but resided on a farm when a young girl and since marriage, and I do say and feel that no farmer will succeed unless he has the help of a good, capable wife."

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE AND BUSINESS METHODS FOR THE INSTITUTE.

MRS. H. W. PARSONS, COCHIRANE.

I intended this morning to have given you an outline of a business meeting conducted in a business way, touching on the various points of legal or parliamentary procedure as I went along, but on coming here and on receiving such a number of questions on various points, it seems to me that it will be more valuable to take up the question drawer first. I had a lesson at Manvers Station. At that

delightful branch, they asked me for a certain subject, which of course I gave them to the best of my small ability, and afterwards, though the time was limited, they said "Will you answer the question drawer?" I did, and I felt so sorry to think I had given any address that day. It was so full of pregnant questions that meant so much to our womankind. So I am going to benefit from that lesson this morning and take the questions first.

A good meeting should mean the maximum of business conducted in the minimum of time. You will find all your rules for a meeting on pages 46 and 47 of the Handbook, and if you would read and read and saturate yourselves in the things in your Handbook, I would not be here to say one word. It is small matters of detail after all. Take your Handbooks to your meetings, and always have them open at the pages for procedure so that you will take up one thing after another in order.

A word on voting. Votes may be by a show of hands or standing. It may be by ballot or by division. Division is very seldom asked for in our meetings, because we do not have such business brought up as will necessitate a very particular count of votes. Division is sometimes called a pool. This calls for each particular head to be particularly numbered. A show of hands and standing, you thoroughly know. There is no difference between a show of hands and standing, but there is a slight distinction. We ask for a standing vote as a mark of deepest respect, after a resolution of condolence or a resolution for a vote of thanks.

VOTE BY BALLOT: The ballot should be used without exception at the Annual Meetings for the election of officers, both at the district meetings and branch meetings. When you are going to have your election two tellers should be appointed. Have the ballot slips passed by the tellers. It is the duty of these tellers to distribute and collect the ballot papers. It is their duty to count the ballots and to report in writing the result of the election to the presiding officer, so that she may declare it. Refusal to vote is valid. You are not compelled to cast your vote. But, ladies, do endeavor to have some sort of opinion on everything that comes up before you. You are within your rights to refuse, but do not do it.

MR. PUTNAM: Is it within the right of the presiding officer or president to refuse to cast the deciding ballot?

MRS. PARSONS: It is within her right. The president is entitled to cast a deciding vote when there is a tie, but she may refuse to give that casting vote and she is within her right.

A MEMBER: Supposing the same result occurs again?

MRS. PARSONS: If the same result occurs again, she has need to take fresh nominations. She can be forced to give her casting vote, but that would call for a motion of the house.

A MEMBER: I do not understand the vote by division?

MRS. PARSONS: You may have a question of great moment under discussion, and the president may say: "Are you ready for the question?" and you answer yes. "Those in favor say 'Aye'" and the ayes come from here and there and it is difficult to decide who has the majority. Then one may say: "I ask for a division," and that division can never be refused. There is no amendment to the question for division. That division would then mean that those who said "Aye" would stand, and have their numbers counted and then those who said "Nay." Sometimes it is a division by one side going to one side of the house and the other to the other side of the house. I never saw an Institute meeting where that was necessary. It is a dividing of the ayes from the nays, to find out the opinion of every individual and to see that that is registered.

I want to speak just for a moment or two on a motion or resolution. A motion or resolution is a proposal that is brought forward by a member for the consideration of the meeting. Motions may be divided into four parts—four kinds. There is first of all the main motion; then there are subsidiary motions, then there are incidental motions and lastly privileged motions. The main motion contains the one thought, the one proposal, the one idea that is brought forward by that one member first. A subsidiary motion is an amendment or amendment to an amendment. An amendment adds to, substitutes for, but an amendment may not alter the main thought and body of a resolution. Another subsidiary motion is an indefinite postponement. It puts that question off practically forever. It says, we will postpone this indefinitely, and there is no time that that can be taken up until someone chooses to bring it forward for discussion, but that cannot be at that meeting. There is also a definite postponement — another subsidiary motion—which states the time at which that motion may be reconsidered. Then there is the last subsidiary motion, which is to lay on the table. “To lay on the table” means the motion is postponed for the meantime, and it can be taken up by vote again at that meeting, or as new business at the next meeting. If it is not taken up at either of these periods, then it is never referred to again.

A MEMBER: It may be taken up at that meeting?

MRS. PARSONS: Yes, but it requires a motion to bring it up. You can say “I move that the resolution that is laid on the table be taken up.” That can be done at that meeting if no other motion is under discussion.

Then there is an “incidental motion,” that is practically to divide a motion. You may have a motion brought before you that contains more than one single idea or point. If you feel you cannot deal with them at one and the same time, ask for a division of motion. That breaks that question into its two component parts and you can deal with each part by itself.

The last motion is the privileged one. For instance a motion to adjourn is a privileged motion and that can have no amendment; it has to be taken when given.

I am going to answer these questions as rapidly as I can: “What would you do with a member who insists on asking the secretary questions at a meeting?” That is simple: No member has a right to ask the secretary any question. Stop her. Ladies, you must address the Chair and the Chair alone. If you may want to ask a question of the secretary, address the Chair and ask for that permission: “Madam President, will the secretary tell us such and such?” “Madam President, may we ask the secretary such and such?” The Chair must give you that permission before you can address any question to the secretary. Address your Chair invariably on every occasion, or you cannot and should not have a hearing.

MR. PUTNAM: Supposing the President refused to give permission what would be the procedure if the member wanted some information?

MRS. PARSONS: She would then have to bring it in the form of a motion that this information be given to the meeting. That is her only way out of that, and then the president would have to put that motion to the meeting and the voice of the meeting would carry it.

“*Ex officio*” means “by reason of, by virtue of.” We will say a committee is appointed and that the secretary and president are members *ex officio*; that is members by reason of the offices they hold.

Q.—Can a member ever vote for herself for office?

MRS. PARSONS: Of course you can, if you want to; but the more dignified way would be to refuse your vote.

Q.—Can she vote more than once?

MRS. PARSONS: No.

Q.—Who distributes and collects the ballot papers?

MRS. PARSONS: The tellers; it is not the secretary's business. Appoint your tellers as soon as you decide you are going to vote. They distribute the ballot papers and collect them and not the secretary.

Q.—If a motion is once carried and placed on the books can it afterwards be changed?

MRS. PARSONS: Not at that meeting. That motion can be rescinded at a subsequent meeting but it requires a two-thirds vote.

Q.—Does it require any previous notice that it will be considered?

MRS. PARSONS: It does not require it legally, but it would be advisable.

A MEMBER: Is the two-third's vote to be of all the members or only the members present?

A.—The members present.

Q.—Who appoints the tellers?

A.—The president.

Q.—Is the teller allowed to vote?

A.—No, I would not have the tellers vote. As a rule, if you can, get two younger friends. They make excellent tellers and it gets them interested in Institute work.

Q.—Can a motion be changed after it is once passed if the secretary has not taken it down? Can it be changed immediately afterwards at that meeting?

A.—No. It can be changed after it has been seconded, but only with the permission of the seconder. But after it has been voted for, it is done for.

Q.—What is the difference between a motion and resolution?

A.—There is neither difference nor distinction. The word "motion" is used largely on the American Continent, and the word "resolution" in British books or procedure.

Q.—Should the president answer any business letters?

A.—No; the president may answer any personal letters that come to her asking about any particular thing, but the secretary must conduct the business correspondence.

MR. PUTNAM: The District President, vice-president and secretary form the *Executive*, and these officers are expected to carry on the regular work of the Institute throughout the year, such as arranging for series of meetings or any other regular business which they may well carry through without consulting the directors. If there is any uncertainty on the part of the district officers as to whether or not they are carrying out the wishes of the directors, then the secretary should take the matter up by correspondence with the directors, or what is better, if practicable, call the directors together. The district officers should be quite sure that they will have the support of the directors and the membership in general in the work which they are undertaking. For the very reason of the difficulty of getting a meeting of the directors of the district, it is well for the members and directors when they meet at their annual district meeting to discuss all matters of business and give their executive officers as specific directions as possible regarding the work for the year.

A MEMBER: At the District Annual Meeting have the president and secretary a vote as well as the delegates?

MRS. PARSONS: Only delegates duly appointed by Branch Institutes have a vote at the District Annual meeting.

MR. PUTNAM: We advise that you elect either your president or your secretary, or both of them, as representatives to your District Annual Meeting, but it is not *necessary* that you should elect them as representatives. They are not representatives by virtue of their office.

Q.—Unless the past officers resign at the annual meeting, they are not given a vote. Is this correct?

A.—At the District annual each officer is out of office as soon as nominations for the office held are made. The person concerned does not need to resign. She is out of office by virtue of the procedure. You are then free at the end of every year to re-elect or elect some other member, and the secretary and other officers have a vote, if they are representatives from a branch Institute.

Q.—Is it not customary at the branch annual meeting for the president to appoint some one else to take the chair while the nominations are going on?

A.—If the president's name is on the nomination list, she asks the body of the people to nominate a chairman for the time being, if the vice-president is absent.

Q.—In our Branch, we have always made it a point of putting someone else in the chair before there are any new nominations made at all?

A.—That is not necessary.

Q.—Is it parliamentary to vote without a nomination?

A.—No, it is not parliamentary to take a ballot before the nomination.

Q.—Who makes the nomination list?

A.—It is made by a motion of the hall; any member can nominate any one else she pleases, unless you have appointed a Nominating Committee who bring forward the names to vote on, and then you have the privilege of adding to that list if you wish.

Q.—At our Annual Meeting, can we send the number of delegates that our branch allows us in addition to the president and secretary if they are not allowed to vote?

A.—You may send them but your branch will have only the number of votes that your membership entitles you to.

Q.—Should a committee appoint a secretary and should that secretary report the proceedings to her branch?

A.—It is perhaps advisable, and in a large body it is customary, to appoint a secretary for a committee. That secretary takes down the proceedings of the committee but she does not report. The one who reports back to the branch is the convener. The first name that is mentioned is the convener of the committee unless the convener is specially named.

Q.—If the convener is named can she appoint a certain lady to her committee?

A.—That is allowable, but it must be incorporated in the motion appointing the committee. You can appoint a convener to a committee with power to add to the number if she pleases.

Q.—How should the presiding officer be addressed?

A.—As far as I know, we have no parliamentary ruling to be found in any book on this point. The ruling for parliamentary procedure, of course, up to the present time has all been made for men. We did not think until these last few years that there was enough gray matter in our heads to entitle us to such a position. I think "Madam President" or "Madam Chairman" are the only forms that we should use.

Q.—What if she is a young lady?

A.—She is Madam just the same, because you have placed her in an important position; you have raised her status.

Q.—No business should be transacted unless a quorum is present?

A.—No, no business should be transacted unless a quorum is present. You will find on page forty-seven of the Handbook what constitutes a quorum for an Institute. It varies in different bodies. "A quorum of a regular monthly, annual or specially called meeting shall consist of one-third of the membership. A quorum for a District Annual Meeting shall be one-half of the representatives appointed by the branches when these representatives number sixteen or less, or a minimum of eight when the number of representatives is sixteen or more."

One further word on that. You may have your quorum at your meeting, your bare quorum, and it may be that the question you are going to consider concerns the whole locality—a question of very serious import. I would advise that instead of passing that important measure with a mere quorum, that you give notice of motion and call another meeting to get a larger representation out.

Q.—Should due notice be given of any special matter to be brought before the Institute?

A.—Yes; give notice of motion.

Q.—Can the president, secretary and directors dispose of branch funds without bringing the matter before the meeting?

A.—No. All matters of finance and disposal of money that belongs to that branch as a whole must be done by the meeting as a whole, unless otherwise stated.

Q.—If the president, vice-president and secretary of a district levy a tax on the branches of that district to help out the district funds, does a branch have to pay that, if notice is brought before the district annual meeting?

MR. PUTNAM: Even though such a resolution should be passed at the district annual meeting no branch is *compelled* to give funds to the district work. No group of branches can say that each branch in the district has to give funds towards the district; each branch has absolute control of its own finances.

Q.—What will the district do when it is out of funds and has necessary business expenses to meet?

MR. PUTNAM: I think you will find that if the matter is submitted to the district annual meeting that most of the branches will help the district officers, if they have been wise in the expenditure of money.

Q.—Has a delegate power to award an amount of money from her branch, at the District Annual Meeting, without referring it to the branch?

A.—The delegate is in a pretty difficult position when she pledges the funds of her branch without knowing their wishes. The branches as a rule stand by their delegates.

Q.—In a business meeting, should the president do more than direct?

A.—Certainly not; she is there to conduct things; she should talk but very little.

Q.—When should the retiring secretary hand over her book to the new secretary?

A.—As soon as she can get it into shape, within twenty-four hours if she can. The retiring secretary has no business to hold the Minute Book one moment longer than she possibly needs to.

Q.—Can an amendment be contrary to the resolution?

A.—No, it must either add to or take from or in some way better. It cannot be contrary; you cannot have a negative resolution.

Q.—If a member has voted on an amendment can she vote again when the resolution is put?

A.—Yes. She may have made the motion herself and she may have seen that the amendment made her own motion better. A woman has always the privilege of changing her mind, and a woman always wants to do the better thing if she sees how. (Applause.) She may vote on that amendment and it may be lost, and she may go back and vote on the motion.

Q.—Has a District Secretary power to pay accounts that have not come before a meeting?

A.—No, unless the annual meeting makes provision for her to pay regular bills; then she may pay them as they are presented; but unusual expenses should be passed by the Board of Directors.

Mrs. PARSONS: What is an agenda?

A.—Items of business, resolutions, etc., to be brought before the meeting. "Agenda" is Latin for "things to be done."

Q.—When should the secretary-treasurer's book be audited?

A.—Before the annual meeting and it cannot be passed until it is audited.

Q.—Suppose the regular auditors are not there?

Mrs. PARSONS: The auditors must have audited that book, and certified in writing that they have audited the book. have seen the receipts and found it all complete.

MR. PUTNAM: It is the place of the secretary, both branch and district, to see that the regularly appointed auditors audit the books. If the auditors have moved away, the president, vice-president and secretary should see to it that some persons whom they think will be acceptable to the audience in general, audit the books. Do not go to your meeting without properly prepared annual statements duly audited.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mrs. A. L. STACKHOUSE (Kinburn) occupied the chair.

The persons below were appointed a committee on Medical School Inspection to meet with the Minister of Education:—

Mrs. S. A. Hogg, Timiskaming district.

Mrs. Ellen Hess, York district.

Mrs. W. Bacon, Simcoe district.

Mrs. E. G. Graham, Peel district.

Miss M. C. Gow, Elgin district.

Miss E. J. Guest, Hastings district.

Mrs. I. Middleton, Essex district.

Mrs. W. M. Thompson, Welland district.

Mrs. H. W. Parsons, lecturer.

Miss S. Campbell, lecturer.

Mrs. Edwards, Miss McIntosh, Mrs. (Dr.) Wilson, Miss M. Hotson, and Mrs. W. Dawson, as representing the Middlesex county, where Medical Inspection has been carried on.

Note.—The committee appointed for the purpose met with the Minister of Education and received a most sympathetic hearing. We are pleased to state that, as a result of the conference, a special investigation was undertaken by appointees of the Department of Education, and a bulletin on Medical Inspection of Schools has since been issued by that Department, mention of which is made elsewhere.

ADDRESS.

HON. JAMES S. DUFF, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.

The Hon. Mr. Duff expressed his pleasure at meeting with the delegates, and referred to their work as "far reaching and of great importance."

He further said: The fact that the Institutes have increased so rapidly in the last few years, not only in numbers but in membership as well, places the question beyond argument as to whether or not you are doing good work. If you are not doing good work you would not be here, because I quite understand that there are many of you attending the convention at great sacrifice and inconvenience to yourselves and to your home duties. It is well you should come here to discuss the various problems in connection with your work, and no doubt there will be many different phases of the work in the different sections of the Province, because this is a great Province and of a varied character in all its aspects. In fact it would be hard, I think, to find on the face of the globe a place like Ontario for variety of occupation, variety of resources, and variety of agriculture and in the nature of the land as well. We have the warm climate of the southwestern portion of this Province, almost tropical in its nature, and the cold climate of Northern Ontario, on a par with southern Manitoba and Northern Dakota, and that very fact makes it possible to have variety in all respects.

Apart from the splendid address which you heard a few moments ago with regard to Public Health, and apart from all the different problems which you will discuss at this convention, this meeting together here for a few days will not have done its full duty unless the women who are in attendance at this convention go home, and, apart altogether from your work as members of the Institute, and apart altogether from the ideas you have imbued with reference to the work which you may be particularly versed in, you will have failed to have gotten the benefit of this Convention unless you go home with the feeling that the holiday has done you good and that you have had an opportunity of rubbing shoulders with women from various parts of this great Province, of hearing what they have been doing and what they are likely to do, and go home with lighter hearts, forgetful of the past and forgetful of the troubles which you have had, forgetful of all these, and go home with a new outlook upon life and feel that this is not a bad old world to live in after all, and have a lighter heart for the duties which will be yours in your home, amongst your children and your neighbors, and in your church, and the various other duties which are yours. This nation of ours will be very largely what the mothers make it. (Applause.) "The hand that rocks the cradle, rules the world," and I hope the outcome of this splendid gathering will be a determination on your part to go home and do your duty on this splendid Canadian soil as Canadian citizens, of which we are all proud.

The speaker paid a tribute to the Superintendent, "who has done so much to

carry on the work," and added, "While he has been doing well, you have been doing your share. I do not care what the organization is, or how big the man may be who is at the head of it, unless those who are in the ranks do their part it will not be a success. Just think of it, the greatest commander of the finest army that ever faced an enemy in battle would be simply powerless unless he had the hearty co-operation of his generals and officers, right down to the private in the ranks; and it is your co-operation that will mean success to the work that you are carrying on."

THE GREATEST MOVEMENT OF THE TIMES.

MISS E. J. GUEST, M.A., BELLEVILLE.

"I feel as if we were on the verge of something new—something great. I don't know what it is, but the atmosphere seems charged with volcanic forces ready to burst forth and lead us to something grander and fuller than the world has ever known," said a keen and successful business man last week. And many are feeling the same way. We feel Canada pulsing with power, with progress, and with prosperity. From sky-line to sky-line, our country is throbbing with opportunity. We are putting our imagination, our unlimited pioneer energy, not into literature, not into art, but into nation-building.

"We will do things," we say. "Let others paint and carve and write about what we are doing." And we, the 25,000 women of Ontario's Women's Institutes, are a fundamental part of this great life. At this, our 12th Annual Convention, it behooves us to look carefully at ourselves. Is our work fundamental? We are working for home and country. Viewed in the larger light of this provincial gathering, what does the whole result look like? One significant feature stands out. The most flourishing and progressive Institutes are making as their centre the *Child*, and from this significant standpoint of home and country they work out along all strong and sound and lasting lines. Have we struck the heart of the greatest movement of the times? "Produce great persons," we say, "the rest follows."

In August of this summer, at Buffalo, the Committee of Management of the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene, representing 25 of the world's leading countries, handed the delegates this medal. They were very proud of it. And why? What is it? Look! Bending forward, with one arm protectingly around the little girl, the other reaching lovingly back to the big boy who leans over her shoulder, is a woman, below her a cross, in front of her an open book—with the words inscribed beneath "These are my jewels." Around all swings the inscription. "Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene." Was it a congress of mothers? No. A congress of *men*, the world's leaders from the leading countries of the world, in medicine, in education, in finance, in architecture, in engineering, in political economy, university presidents, boards of health, of education, of city management, focussing on the *Child* and its needs. But these men did not work alone. They called into conference with them the best women who were giving their best thoughts to the children, state superintendents of education, health inspectors, club women, domestic scientists, teachers, mothers; among others, Mrs. Pennybacker of the Federated Clubs of America and our own Mrs.

Struthers and Dr. Helen MacMurehy, finding that the complete and rounded view of life must have, the perfect co-operation of perfectly-developed manhood, with its noble equal, perfectly developed and trained womanhood. "And a little child shall lead them." That is the most significant sign of the times, the greatest movement of the opening century—the intelligent, scientific way in which the best brains, the wealthiest citizens, the active workers, are centering on the child.

And we women of the Women's Institutes, the most powerful Canadian women's organization, whose work is definitely and specifically the improvement of the homes, the schools, the communities in which we and our children live, we are looking with grave, thoughtful eyes at this situation. It is nobler work to build up the men and women of a splendid young waiting country than it is to build its armaments of war, even for defensive purposes, necessary though that may be. A nation's real defence, her real power, comes ever from within. Her decay comes just as inevitably from there also. Women have been proving with abundant success in recent years in our universities, our professions, our commercial and industrial world that they can do all those lines of work at least as well as men can. But our success there has brought us back to a consideration of the fact that there is our own woman's work which only we can do, which men can never do. Like the Stranger in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," we say, "For what is the whole round world but the woman's child, craving her tenderness?" So it is not for nothing that here to-day we come with our trained brains, our hands used to hard and patient work, our womanly hearts, our Canadian practical common sense. We want something *done*.

Now, I am going to read you this resolution, which is from the Belleville Women's Institute. I will ask the wife of the Principal of our High School, who is also a member of the Women's Institute, to move this resolution, and Mrs. Graham, of Brampton, will second it. If this meets with your approval we will see if we cannot put this through. Our Minister of Agriculture expressed himself very opportunely to-day, and we have a job for him all right. Here is the resolution:—

"Resolved that, whereas in the opinion of the representatives of the Women's Institutes of Ontario, in Convention assembled this 21st day of November, 1913, the most desirable citizens for Canada are her own native born and educated children, and whereas they view with serious concern, in face of the great material prosperity and increased marriage rate, the decreasing birth-rate and high percentage of infant mortality in Ontario, the attention of the Prime Minister and the Government of this Province be most humbly and earnestly drawn to the desirability of establishing in connection with the Provincial Government or Institutes Branch of the Department of Agriculture, a Bureau of Child Welfare for the collection and dissemination of information regarding children, the education and training for parenthood, vocational direction and right community conditions for the development of a healthy and virile people." (Applause).

MRS. ARMSTRONG, of Belleville: One of the principal features of our Institute meetings is the Child's Study Class, under the management of a mother and kindergarten teacher. To this we devote twenty minutes of every meeting. The kindergarten teacher attended Chautauqua Convention last summer, and is giving us a synopsis of what she got there, and it has proved very interesting and instructive to the Institute mothers. Last year the subject of "Domestic Science" was discussed in the High School. We communicated with the School Board, with the result that this year we have a first-class teacher and an up-to-date, thoroughly equipped Domestic Science Room. Pupils from the public schools have classes there on certain days each week. We hope in time to have sewing classes added.

For three years now the High School has had supervised playgrounds during the summer months, with an average attendance of five hundred. We feel it has been a great benefit to the children of the community in keeping them off the street and away from evil influences. We have named ours "The High School Institute," and endeavor to have the teachers and the School Board understand that we are co-operating with them in the work of the school. That is bringing the Home and School together, not the separating of the two.

Throughout the year we have had addresses from several local physicians, one on the care of the eye, one on sanitation. They also have been very beneficial.

I will now move that this resolution be adopted.

MRS. E. R. G. GRAHAM: I take very great pleasure in seconding the resolution offered you. We want to do things with a capital "D." We want to go home and tell them what we have done. When the Minister of Agriculture first addressed us, he said: "Anything you want, come and ask me." He got out too quickly today. I had not time to remind him of the promise, but we will send him a request with 25,000 names back of it.

The motion was carried unanimously.

BENDING THE TWIG TOWARDS HEALTH.

BY WOODS HUTCHINSON, A.M., M.D.

(Printed by Courtesy of *Good Housekeeping*, New York.)

You can cure almost anything in a child. He has an almost irresistible tendency to grow up straight and strong. It is not necessary to bend him or mold him. All you have to do is to give him air and sunlight and elbow room, and of his own accord he will grow straight physically, mentally, morally. It is not necessary to "begin with the grandparents," as Oliver Wendell Holmes said, or to worry about the sins of the fathers, more than about once in twenty cases. Nine children out of every ten—yes, ninety-five out of every hundred—are perfectly good raw material for man-building, or woman-making, if they are handled right. Studies on both sides of the Atlantic, covering thousands of cases, have shown that even in our city slums and in the tenement-house districts of manufacturing towns eighty-five per cent. of all the children are born normal; capable of development into vigorous manhood and noble womanhood, if only they are given a white man's chance. This does not mean that they will all be geniuses, or Apollos, or Venuses, although the percentage of these among them will rise to within one or two per thousand as high as in the most favored and so-called superior classes. You will get about one genius from every million children, no matter where born, and you never can tell which will be he, until he is fifteen or twenty years of age, and sometimes not then. Take care of the average child, and the exceptional child will take care of himself. I say *himself*, because women are always exceptional, and fortunately don't run much to geniuses.

There was a considerable amount of foundation for the old, hopeful, labor-saving, and brainless belief that children will outgrow things. They will and do, in the most astonishing fashion; that is, those of them who don't die, or get handi-

capped for life in the process. It is really astounding—the defects and diseases and deformities that children will outgrow, after a fashion, if they are decently fed and cared for, and are given even a half or a third of their liberty. But the struggle to grow up with a load on their tender shoulders or a clog chained to one ankle is no sort of advantage to them in any way, not even in the direction of developing meekness and patience. Chronic ill-health—as any family doctor will tell you—works just the other way in children, and in adults also. The old “purified by suffering” theory was very pretty, but it lacked the support of facts. The more energy children waste struggling against unnecessary burdens, the less they have left for growing strong and tall and handsome and good-tempered. Nine times out of ten when a child is cross and peevish it is sick; and to be kept perpetually soaking in that kind of a poison bath is just as bad for it mentally and morally as it is physically. Incidentally, when a mother is disciplining a child “for its own best good,” or a father is “doing his duty” by his offspring, the parent is usually sick, or selfish, or both. When children get plenty of good things to eat, plenty of sleep, plenty of play, and a fair chance at happiness they are usually as sunny and good-natured and well-behaved as the day is long. Five times out of six it is our fault when our children are not doing right.

While the vital momentum of a growing child has an extraordinary power of triumphing over difficulties and overcoming obstacles in the long run, it is, on the other hand, curiously sensitive, and can be deflected for a time by the most trivial thing. Just one little constant loading, as the mathematicians say, of discomfort, a little dazzling in the eyes, a little aching in a tooth, a little twist, or laming in an ankle or even in a toe, will make all the difference between comfort and health and beauty and a perpetual friction and fretting. And while the child will usually get the better of his difficulty or reach his goal in spite of the obstacle in his path, the struggle and wear will very often leave a permanent unbalance, or twist, or scar of some sort. Many distressing little habits of both mind and body, many tendencies to irritation or depression, or discouragement from trivial causes, not a few even of permanent fears and dreads of harmless, normal things and influences, are the result of some unnecessary friction or twist or maladjustment in childhood.

To begin at the very beginning, the first possible handicap against which a child should be guarded is that of infection of his tiny eyelids during the process of birth. As soon as his eyes open to the light, a few drops of a harmless, antiseptic silver solution should be dropped into them, for this simple charm is an absolutely safe magic against one-fifth of his possible chances of becoming an inmate of a blind asylum. An infection, which ought not to occur anywhere—but, which, alas! does exist in every class and circle of society—by getting into the tender eyes of newborn babies supplies our schools for blind with a fifth of their inmates. It is humiliating that such a procedure should be necessary, but there is no blinking the fact that it is, and two drops of salty water in the eyes are a very tiny price to pay for security.

The next point about the baby to be watched is his pink, little pug of a nose. See that he breathes easily and noiselessly through his tiny air-funnels. There is no difficulty in inspecting them, for they point straight forward, and you can almost look right through them to the back of his head, figuratively speaking. The minute he begins to snuffle, or sneeze, or snuffle, call the doctor's attention to him at once. It won't occur very often, but when it does, it is of great importance, for a curious reason, and that is that the moment a baby's nose is obstructed not only is his air-supply interfered with, but his food-supply as well. He lives like the snipe, by suction, and he can't possibly eat and breathe through his mouth at the same

time. So that if he has any blocking or obstruction or snuffling in his nose he begins to choke the moment he glues his lips to the nipple; and after he has tried this three or four times the experience is so unpleasant that he won't try to nurse any more. So that an ordinary cold in the head, while fortunately rare in young babies, is a very serious matter when it does occur, and should be attended to at once. Besides which, about once in five times snuffles in a very young baby, within the first week, mean something else which calls for immediate attention, if you want him to grow up with any satisfaction to himself or any respect for his father. Most mercifully, a short course of the appropriate blood-purifier at this early stage is an almost certain cure for the Plague of the First-born.

The next thing to be watched out for as the little human floweret grows toward the sun is pain of any sort, as shown by crying, or by peculiar movements. Children never cry simply for the pleasure of hearing their own voices, still less to develop their lungs, as the silly old nursery belief used to run. When they cry they are uncomfortable. Either they are hungry, or fatigued, or in pain. The scream is nature's signal, "Tention!" and you should never rest until you have discovered the cause and removed it. If you can't do this get expert advice. If a child cries a good deal without obvious cause and tries to bury one side of its head in the pillow or, if old enough, puts up its hands towards its head it is very likely to mean earache and inflammation of the drum, which ought, of course, to be attended to at once. If a child screams when it is taken up or jolted or moved suddenly—eliminating, of course, the pestilent pin—it may mean the beginnings of spinal trouble, or scurvy, or rheumatism, or rickets. "Growing-pains" usually mean that something else is growing beside the child, such as neuritis, or rheumatism, or infantile paralysis, or flat-foot, or spinal curvature. The term is simply a cover for our ignorance: healthy growth *never* hurts.

If a child flinches from the light, or wears his forehead in a perpetual frown, or peers at things between narrowed lids, don't scold him for making ugly faces, but send him to an oculist. In a young child sensitiveness to light that is not excessively glaring and bright is usually a sign of astigmatism; peering between half-closed lids denotes shortsightedness or myopia; a frowning forehead, and a fretful, unhappy appearance may mean either eye-strain or dyspepsia. A healthy child ought to look comfortable and act happy. The best general guide is to keep him, as it were, constantly running upon an even keel, with a good color, a good appetite, a cheerful expression, loud voice, and a ready laugh. All this nonsense about children keeping quiet is born purely of parental selfishness. No child who is healthy can be happy without making a whole lot of the most abominable noise, and you might just as well make up your mind to it in advance, if you want to raise that kind of youngster.

Another handicap which a child ought to be delivered from—and nine-tenths of all children can be—is skinniness. "A man," says the old Spanish proverb, "should be fierce, and a child should be fat," or something like that. To be hard and gaunt and "fit" is an ideal only for adults—and is easily overdone by them; but it is utterly inapplicable to a growing child. The one thing he or she *must* have is margin, surplus. To keep a child lean and spare from his fifth to his twelfth year is to cheat him out of an inch or more in height and ten or fifteen pounds in weight. Thinness and leanness in a healthy child mean just one thing; that it isn't getting enough to eat of the right kinds of food. A thin child is an abnormal child; and the best single remedy and cure-all for two thirds of the evils which affect growing humanity is half an inch more padding over their bones. You

can feed and sleep and play your child—and the greatest of these is feeding—out of almost anything undesirable and into almost anything in reason. The most serious handicap under which any child can labor—and the commonest, alas! even in prosperous society—is *too little rich food*.

The next danger which should be watched for is that of using the mouth to breathe through. Like nearly all bad habits of children, this one of mouth-breathing is resorted to, not out of perversity, but from necessity. The habit of breathing through the mouth in children means just one thing, and nothing else under heaven, and that is the blocking of the nose. Yet one ingenious individual, Catlin, the famous Indian explorer, actually published a whole book to prove that three-fourths of the evils and diseases of civilization, which, according to him, Indians were entirely free from—than which a more ludicrous misstatement is hardly possible—was due to the abominable habit of breathing through the mouth; said habit, in his opinion, being acquired in infancy because mothers were not perpetually on the job, closing their babies' mouths during sleep, and seeing that they remained shut. This, he declared, was made one of the highest duties of Indian motherhood, and if civilized mothers would only follow their example all the defects, deformities, and diseases of civilization would disappear. Even to this day it is no uncommon thing to see, in published talks to mothers, grave advice to the effect that the mother should make the rounds of her sleeping children every night and carefully push shut any little open mouths. If this is not effective the mouth is to be tied shut with a bandage, or even stuck shut with adhesive plaster; and a variety of appliances are on the market, advertised to be worn for this purpose. Anything more utterly senseless, not to say cruel, could hardly be imagined. The poor youngster only breathes through his mouth because he would choke if he didn't!

The obstruction which causes mouth-breathing is usually due to one of two causes. The first is simple, chronic, nasal catarrh, due to a succession of hang-overs from imperfectly cured colds or from influenzal attacks. In spite of the extraordinary superstition which has grown up about the incurableness of catarrh nothing is easier than to cure these chronic, half-inflammatory, half-soggy, nasal conditions in children. Taken at this stage of the game, no operative interference is necessary, and not even strong or caustic applications. But if the trouble is let drag on then comes the second great cause of nasal obstruction, the now famous adenoids or post-nasal growths. These are simply enlargements of a mass of spongy, half-glandular tissue directly in the centre of the roof of the mouth, at the back of the nasal passages. Unfortunately this nasal growth or adenoid, can not be seen except by the use of a throat mirror in the hands of an expert; but if you look into your child's throat and find that the tonsils are enlarged and swollen, you are pretty safe in concluding that the nasal tonsil is in the same condition. Many, if not most, of the Pandora's brood of evils which were supposed to come from enlarged tonsils were really due to the adenoid swellings which accompanied them. If your child has a chronic relaxed and spongy condition of the throat, with a good deal of snuffling and coughing, and some running at the nose, don't wait for him to become a mouth-breather before you have his throat examined. Take him to a throat specialist at once, and if there is any adenoid trouble have it either nipped in the bud or removed before it gets big enough to cut off the air-passage through the nostrils.

But, supposing that this day of local treatment salvation has been allowed to drift past, and the child is beginning to breathe through his mouth at night, and to go about in the daytime with his mouth half-open as if he were trying to catch ideas as a swallow does flies—what is to be done? The only known way of curing

adenoids by local treatment and applications is three to six months before mouth-breathing begins. The only possible way to get rid of adenoids after they have dropped the child's jaw and propped his mouth open is to remove them bodily. Delays are not only dangerous but utterly useless. It is true that after your child has snuffled and choked and snored for seven or eight years, and lost half his hearing, and ruined the set of his teeth, and become pigeon-breasted, he may "outgrow" adenoids. That is to say, these growths often shrink down and partially disappear after the fourteenth or fifteenth year; although even this is very uncertain. But unless you are prepared to put your child through a lifelong course of torture, there is no justification for delaying or postponing the operation. *If your child seems to be weak and anemic, with a poor appetite, and sleeps badly, it is the adenoids which are causing all of these things, and to attempt to build him up so that he can stand the operation without removing the cause of his weakness is simply absurd. Operate! No considerations of the parent's convenience or the time of year or the child's studies in school should be allowed to interfere for a moment.* The only thing which should cause delay in operating for adenoids within a few days of the time that they are discovered is the existence of a recent cold, or other form of infection in the nose and throat. Conditions of this sort ought to be cleaned up by local antiseptic treatment before even so mild a procedure as the removal of adenoids, for fear of their possibly infecting the raw surfaces left. It is not too much to say that there is no power, or condition, or function of the child which will not be improved by the removal of adenoids. The troubles caused by adenoids are fortunately now a household word, so that it is hardly necessary to do more than mention them here; but the list of their possible mischiefs is so extensive that even yet it seems almost incredible.

First, of course, there is the immediate and obvious effect from blocking the nose and depriving the air that goes into the lungs of the benefit of all the elaborate appliances for moistening and warming it which nature has provided in the nose and nasal passages, so that the throat, the larynx, and even the upper air-tubes of the lungs themselves are kept constantly in a more or less dry, dusty, and irritated condition. Adenoids are among the commonest causes of bronchitis in children.

The next commonest mischief that they set up is blocking the Eustachian tubes which run from the mouth to the drum cavity of the ear, and thus causing earache, runnings from the ear, and chronic deafness. It is not too much to say, "No adenoids, no earache!" Also, no adenoids, no deafness in childhood, and less than a fifth of the risk of it in later life. This is where adenoids get in their work on a child's school-standing as well as on his temper and moral disposition. Nothing will turn a child into a sullen little rebel against all constituted authority like being perpetually blamed for not obeying instructions or absorbing information which he can't hear.

Next, in their destruction of the child's happiness, not merely immediate but all through his future life, comes the profound and distressing effect of adenoids upon the teeth. Incredible as it may at first sight appear, our teeth and jaws, enamel-coated and rock-ribbed as they appear, are actually held in alignment and kept in shape by the gentle but firm and constant pressure of the lips and cheeks on the outer surface, and of the tongue on their inner. The moment that the lower jaw drops the whole balance of this pressure is broken up, the lower lip falls forward, the upper lip draws upward, and the front teeth fall out of line; the tongue sinks backward, and this allows the back teeth to fall inward. Nine-tenths of the horrible mouthfuls of teeth which appall the orthodontist are either due to or aggravated by adenoids.

But this is not the last of the adenoid atrocities. Partly from their effects upon the teeth and partly from the amounts of mucus and offensive discharges which are perpetually being gulped down into the stomach, the mouth-breathing child usually has a poor appetite and a bad digestion. As a consequence of this, in combination with his other disturbances, he is under-sized, narrow chested, sleeps badly, and is likely to be backward in his studies as well as in his growth. It is no unusual thing at all to see children gain two inches in height and two grades in school within a year after the removal of their adenoids.

Surely, to stem such an avalanche of calamities the promptest interference is called for. There is no more excuse for delaying operation than there is for failing to return your partner's lead of trumps in whist, which card experts will remember can be justified only by two things: one, having no trumps, and the other, sudden death!

One of the most important and serious groups of handicaps which we should be on the lookout to guard our children against are the various accidents, in the sense of unexpected damages and calamities, which follow the acute infections or fevers. In one sense adenoids are one of these, because they result from half-cured colds, which are, of course, infections. The more carefully we study the various fevers and infections both in childhood and in adult life, the more we are coming to the belief that almost every one of them has some particular hang-over or permanent damage which it may leave behind if it is not watched. One can hardly be too careful and intelligently watchful of the condition and behavior of children during the week to three weeks of recovery from and convalescence after all of the acute infections. Most fortunately one simple precaution and line of treatment will ward off nine-tenths of these complications, and that is absolute and complete rest, at first in bed, and later sitting or lying out upon a sunny porch until the whole period of danger is past and recovery is complete.

In general it should be borne in mind that when children begin to behave in an unusual way, no matter how comparatively slight or trivial, it is not a mere perversity or trick on their part, but the sign of some form of disease or defect. Particularly is this true in the two to five weeks following recovery from an infection or fever or other acute illness. Any of the infections may be followed by paralysis of a muscle or group of muscles, so that if your child begins to limp a little, or to drag one foot, or to pull himself up with his arms when he gets up, or even in a negative way seems unable to roll over easily or turn himself, or reaches out for a thing with his left hand instead of his right (or *vice versa* if he happens to be left-handed), it is a warning to be heeded, and it calls for an immediate investigation by the family physician. The symptoms may mean nothing at all, but it may also mean the beginning of some paralysis or crippling which, if neglected, may become permanent, but which usually can be cured promptly by immediate attention. Indeed, the conviction is growing that if we watched out for, and took prompt action upon, the first signs of pain, or "growing-pains," or limping, or flinching, or had carriage, or sitting in an unusual position, on the part of our children we should short-circuit nine-tenths of all the possibilities of paralysis and permanent crippling or deformity. It is not too much to say that in our large cities, through the watchfulness and attention of the hospital and the visiting nurse, we have already almost abolished cripples. Hip-joint disease, for instance, is simply tuberculosis of that joint. Spinal disease, spinal curvature, humpback—all mean, usually, the same infection attacking the back-bone. It is hardly necessary to mention such obvious and unmistakable causes of lameness and crippling and deformity as clubfoot and

cleft-palate, further than to say that both of these, if detected early and treated promptly, can often be almost completely cured, so that your children will grow up strong and straight and happy. A cripple from any cause, except serious accident, means somebody's ignorance or neglect in childhood; and a large share of all forms of permanent deafness, blindness, and dumbness could have been prevented if the condition had been detected and treated at the very beginning—and that means usually just following some acute illness.

One of the commonest causes of "growing-pains," and weak backs, and of bad carriage and a slouching gait, as well as of peevishness and "weeps," is flat-foot. This is a breaking down and flattening of the delicate elastic natural arch of the instep, robbing the foot of half its strength and endurance, and the step of its springiness. If your child complains of pain in the legs, or, especially, in the feet, after going to bed, or of weak ankles, or pain in the back, and is easily tired when he plays—have the arches of his feet looked into at once, by an orthopedist. In an early stage proper gymnastic exercises for the feet and ankles, with well-fitting shoes and plenty of meat and play, will correct the trouble. In bad cases a steel insole or arch in the instep of the shoe may be needed.

"PLUS-HEALTH."

How to Get the Most Out of Every Twenty-Four Hours.

By MRS. BURTON CHANCE.

Author of "The Care of the Child" and "Mother and Daughter."

(Printed by courtesy of "Mother's Magazine," Elgin, Ill.)

When Emerson coined the word "plus-health," he used it to describe a condition of body and mind, in which, over and above the health necessary for one to be able to do one's daily work, there is yet another supply, a "plus-health," as he called it, to be drawn upon in emergencies; a bank, as it were, into which the provident woman drops a coin of rest and mental relaxation every day, for the possible drain on her vitality that a future day may hold.

To live in such a condition, is to live so buoyed up by hope and courage that any moral or physical trial, however unexpected, is met with strength and balance, and only by living so, can a woman do her best work.

Hope and courage, both direct results of health, are the first angels to desert the House-of-Life, once it has been deprived of its fuel. I would call the fuel of life, its fire and true illumination—health.

Woman cannot afford to disregard the importance of keeping her House-of-Life well stocked with fuel, nor can she for one moment afford to overlook this matter of garnering for herself, while still filled with the initiative of youth, a precious store of plus-health. Woman must not live for the present only, for we depend upon her for all the future. Through her hands, as mother of the human race, the thread of its destiny runs, dyed by her fingers even as it passes, in a deep and immortal spiritual dye. The color, the strength, the lightness, the durability—all are hers to give. Though man may be allowed to spend his energies

on the present, and even be praised for doing so, in the mind and body of woman sleeps the future of the human race, and it is she who, while training the child for future manhood, fulfills a task of unspeakable spiritual dignity and social importance.

To fit herself for this task she must have health. Be the cause never so good, to allow it to use up every available bit of nervous energy, to sap drop by drop the vitality of her being, or to live, so pressed down by care that only a weary sediment of self is left at the end of the day, and she is found incapable of giving out refreshment to those who depend upon her for it, is wrong.

And yet, in order to conserve her strength and energy, it does not follow that she must be idle. Work is essential to happiness. To have work to do and to do it well is one of the surest paths to health. We all feel a moral necessity for usefulness; we must contribute in some way to the happiness of others. Nothing can be worse for a woman than to live aimlessly; nothing better, than for her to be working for definite ends, and to feel that her hand and her mind have a daily task which she and no one else in the whole wide world can fully accomplish.

Every woman who is a mother knows what this feeling is, and it is one of the great joys of her life. The sense of honest pleasure in her work, the knowledge that it is an immortal work gilds her every task.

I think we all feel that work of some sort is necessary to development. Every woman, whether she is a wife or not, must have something to do. A work in which she can throw her interest, prevents her horizon from becoming narrowed, keeps alive the precious elasticity of her mind, and contributes to her whole being a subtle quality of enthusiasm and adaptability, which soon find themselves converted into plus-health.

With work which induces interests outside the home, and with the supply of unexhausted nervous energy that such work and interests are sure to bring, we find ourselves able to fight against one of the greatest of health-consumers—worry. I do not suppose there is a person alive to-day who does not imagine that he has a thousand reasons to worry; the thoughts of our own precarious future and the ills threatening those we love are always present, even if there are no closer fears. Yet we must fight against it! We can only reach the brain, and worry, through the body, for experiment shows us that in the peculiar depression which surrounds ill-health there lies a fertile breeding ground for anxious thoughts; and also, that with the resilience that accompanies health—or better still, plus-health—comes a subtle spirit of courage; the soul, braced by bodily fortitude, faces all difficulty with trust. Such a condition is hardly compatible with a fagged mind and exhausted body.

In our efforts to maintain a surplus amount of nervous and physical energy we must not forget the part that pleasure plays in life. Recreation and pleasure are necessary to health, yet how few of us plan our lives with this in mind. A gardener knows that to sow the same seeds in the same place every year exhausts the soil, and that eventually only poor, stunted flowers will appear. Why do we not apply this principle to our own lives? Why do we fail to see, even though year after year of patient toiling Nature endeavors to teach us the lesson by example?

There is a mental starvation just as surely as there is a physical one, and many a wife and mother and hard-pressed business woman has tasted of it. The

body and the mind need recreation; the need is not a selfish one, but the expression of a psychological principle. With pleasure and relaxation comes an added ability to give of one's best self. Deny the soul the stimulant that it gains from outside sources, and immediately there is a change, a narrowing, less to give out, and little by little a sure using-up of the natural plus-health of youth and enthusiasm.

What is relaxation for the tired mother, or the weary overstrained business girl? Not sewing or fancywork which requires the closest kind of attention and often a cramped position of the body, but a brisk walk with a congenial friend, a concert or an amusing play, reading a bright novel; anything, in fact, which lifts the mind entirely out of the rut in which it has run every day; anything which widens the horizon and gives new food for thought; anything—smile as one may—that causes wholesome, hearty laughter. Relaxation is necessary to development, in order that the refreshed brain may bring back new energy to its old tasks. Every hour invested in natural, happy pleasure and amusement will add to the plus-health of mind and body.

It has often been said that the majority of persons found in asylums are those unfortunate men and women who have been denied stimulating and vital occupations in life. It is the woman who has nothing to look at, nothing to think of, nothing to do, who goes insane. Why? Because there is no life-giving channel from her soul to the world beyond; she has nothing with which to fill her life but thoughts of self. Egotism, in such a case, soon leads to melancholia, and melancholia to insanity. We cannot afford to think too much of ourselves. Self-pity must be avoided as if it were the plague; it is the curse of many women, and active work for others is its only antidote. The mind is sure to become unbalanced if it is focused inward. When instead the energies are directed outward, when we work lovingly and happily for other people, body and mind are put into the defensive against disease, and we begin to really live.

We used to give little thought to overwork and fatigue, but now we must look at them both in a new light. Experiments have been made which show that fatigue is a much more serious thing than mere bodily discomfort. These new experiments show that in extreme fatigue a dangerous poison is generated in the system, a poison which is even capable of causing death. At all events, it is a poison which so lowers the tone of the body that there is a general depression which seems almost to invite disease.

There are two other dangers to be considered in connection with fatigue and overwork—immediate threatening of the supply of plus-health, for upon it the exhausted body must draw at once, and soon the precious bank of safety is empty. There is also the craving for stimulant which is always the result of brain and body fat. The craving is satisfied by a sedative of one kind or another, harmless perhaps if taken once or twice, but fatal indeed if the practice becomes habitual. When work looms up which must be done at any cost, there is the cry for more, something, anything, to prick on the exhausted faculties. Plus-health is the greatest safeguard a woman can have against the temptation which is sure to assail the weary, the inevitable temptation to take drugs, tonics or habitual sedatives.

Some of Nature's danger signals of overwork, are irritability, sleeplessness, sense of exhaustion and lack of initiative. After a while these symptoms are fol-

lowed by loss of color, lack of appetite and inability to concentrate the mind. Worry, often the first result of bodily exhaustion, is also a sign of mental fatigue, and with it comes a strange inability to bear even the usual simple cares of the day. It pays to recognize these signs of overwork at once, for by reconstructing one's life while there is yet time, the catastrophe of a total wreck of health may be averted.

Less sleep, more work and no relaxation result in a fatal product: the insensate drudge no woman is called upon to be in this enlightened age. More pleasure, more sleep and no work produce a woman incapable, through selfishness and idleness, of contributing anything vital to the generation that is to follow her and for whose progress she is responsible. It seems, for our best development, that we need the three, divided equally—sleep, work, and relaxation—and that so divided they produce the atmosphere of balance, of well-adjusted power and energy that woman needs in which to do her best work.

“SLIGHTING” AS A FINE ART.

HOW A HEALTHY SENSE OF PROPORTION SHOWS MANY THINGS WHICH EVEN THE MOST CONSCIENTIOUS HOUSEWIFE MAY LEAVE UNDONE.

By MARION HARLAND.

I do not like the word “slighting.” The lexicon says it means—“To perform superficially, or without thoroughness.” I would imply the justifiable omission of a duty which may be performed as well at a more convenient season. And I lack the exact descriptive term.

The present generation of girls misses much that helped and entertained us in our youth, in that they do not read Mrs. Whitney's inimitable books for young people. Her love for girls was of a tender, maternal strain that led her to devote her best powers to the holy task of ministering to their varied and complex needs. She was the good genius of the home and elevated the commonplace into the realm of poetry and heroism. From one of her most charming stories—“Leslie Goldthwaite's Summer,” I forty-odd years ago, extracted a wee nugget of wisdom in the form of an epigram: “Something Must be Crowded Out.”

For two score years the sentence has been hung over my desk. One of the busiest men in New York City espied it there, awhile ago, and, stood looking at it for a long minute, at first, with a smile that passed into gravity and then into sadness.

“If I had known the full meaning of that a half-century ago and acted upon it,” he sighed, “I should to-day be a stronger and a better man. The appreciation and the practice of the homely truism would be the best possible cure for ‘Americanitis.’”

It is the wise, although not perhaps inevitable, “crowding out,” that I would bring to the mind of my fellow-housemother in this practical talk.

The selection of the thing or things that may be slighted or crowded out of the daily living and doing of each of us, differentiates the slovenly and the judicious

manager of the home. Sensible women, who are as punctilious in the performance of minor as of major household duties, are prone to confound *fussiness* with *thoroughness*.

Yet houses must be kept clean and meals cooked and children clothed and tended. The washing and ironing, the pickling and preserving, patching and darning, marketing, and economizing after the marketing comes home, must be done, and, if worth doing at all, are worth doing well.

One housewife I know holds to all sanitary precautions against malaria, typhoid, and the thousand other ills engendered by dust. She "could not reconcile it to her conscience," she avers, if each week she did not have every picture taken down from her walls, the backs and cords dusted, and the glass washed with antiseptic solutions. Since she cannot employ a large staff of servants and the two, who engage to do her housework, would not stay one week in a "place" where such labors are exacted, our advanced hygienist upon the appointed day mounts the step-ladder herself, dusts the cornices, the windows, and door-frames; takes down, cleans, and re-hangs the pictures with her own hands. Her wardrobes and pantries are looked after as zealously. There is a tradition that she was once discovered, upon her knees, dusting the paved walk of the back yard by moonlight. I do not vouch for the authenticity of the legend. I do affirm that all else I have enumerated is literally true. I also challenge anyone to deny the sanitary wisdom of her precautions. In the concrete, a woman, who is wife, mother, Christian, and neighbor, is sacrificing health, "liberty and the pursuit of happiness" in the performance of what might as well be crowded out of the routine of weekly duties. I grant that dust and disease go hand-in-hand through our lower world: that germs burrow and breed in fluff collected upon picture-wires and cornices. But I maintain, in the teeth of scientific analyses and statistics, that the accumulation of a week is likely to work evils not worthy to be compared with the actual wear and tear of nerve and tissue, the waste of time and the discomfort, accruing to home and friends, that are the actual outcome of our "model housekeeper's" practice of hygienic principles.

I may be citing an extreme case. Come down, then, to your own domestic methods and let us reason together concerning them: Beginning with the Maidless Household, do you ever take account of your stock of strength and time and, setting them over against the "Must-be-dones" of duties, calculate coolly what may as well go undone for the day, or week, or month? Do you sift and separate tasks according to their relative importance, or do you lose all sense of proportion in the survey and, concluding that everything must be cleared from the docket before this day is numbered with the dead days of eternity past, strain every energy to get the load out of sight and thought?

A woman wrote several long letters to me last year to prove that ironing sheets and underclothing is unsanitary. She contended that, by crushing and crowding the threads and fibres closely together, the iron makes it almost airtight, hindering the absorption of the insensible perspiration and forcing the body to retain it. While I may not be prepared to coincide with the theory in its entirety, I maintain that "calendered" sheets and glazed silk and flannel vests and stockings are less sanitary than those which have not been subjected to the polishing flatiron. It need not, then, weigh upon your conscience if you iron but one side of a sheet and that lightly—just enough to take off the rough-dry look, and your flannels and foot-gear not at all. Never wring out undervests. Squeeze them as dry as the hand can make them; then stretch into shape several times while they are on the line. Stockings and socks are best when dried upon "trees" that come for that purpose and

last longer than if they had been subjected to the fierce heat and pressure of the smoothing-iron. Crowd out this branch of laundry drudgery! Furthermore do not be dismayed and utterly cast-down if the clothes are not all ironed and out of the way by sunset of Tuesday or whatever day of the week is the second edition of what a man who has a "fussy" wife declared to be the anniversary of the day Job cursed—wash-day.

Cultivate the sense of proportion I spoke of just now as one in which we, as a sex, are woefully deficient. You have set your heart upon having the parlor-windows washed this week. They are not really dirty, for the weather has been fine, but it is your "rule" to have it done at stated intervals. It is, then, a grievous annoyance when the man who comes regularly to do it, does not appear on time, sending word a couple of hours later that he is ill in bed. You plan forthwith to take your maid's place in the kitchen while she performs the unwelcome task. She sulks and you telephone an apology (avoiding the truth, you may be sure!) to a friend with whom you promised to walk this afternoon. You overheat yourself and bring a headache and a flushed, uncomely visage to the dinner table with a spirit so far from calm that you resent a jest upon the said fire-burned complexion from the foot of the table and turn sharply upon John, Jr., who giggles at the retort. It "went against the grain" for you to anticipate, as a certainty, the calamity of the unwashed windows. You have rubbed the nap upon the family temper by getting the job out of the way.

Your husband surprises you by bringing home tickets to a matinee and announcing that he is going to do himself the unusual pleasure of taking an afternoon off and escorting you. As soon as he saw the name of play and actors, he determined that you must and should go, and with him. He knew how you would enjoy it, and be refreshed by it. He feels like a child out of school, and he wants you to, also.

How was he to know that this is the day devoted to your family-mending? The basket, piled with garments, big and little, is staring you sternly in the face as you retreat to your room to concert what form of speech you can, upon short notice, that will make the blessed man comprehend the inexorable laws of mending-day. The boys' socks are full of holes. You suspect miserably that their toes are out of those they have on this minute, also that there may not be a supply of clean and whole socks in their drawers, ready for the morrow. Am I outraging housewifely precedent and maternal sensibilities when I declare that you will be more than justified in thrusting the accusing basket and contents into the spare-room where you will not see them for twelve hours, and thanking your husband for his loving thought of you? Then, don your most becoming attire and put everything out of your mind except that the man you love and honor means to make you happy and that you will not balk his desire.

Said one of the best housekeepers I have the privilege of knowing: "I had to do all my housework yesterday, and I could not nurse the sick servant and do everything else that she and I together accomplish by wise management. So I dusted the polished furniture and put off the upholstered with 'a lick and a promise,' as my old grandmother used to say. The dust wouldn't show there. I will atone for the slight by going over it all faithfully, when Mary gets well."

She said it with never a touch of shame. Her sense of proportion was healthfully developed.

Write it down as an incontrovertible truth that no lapse in the orderly routine of home-work is a sufficient cause for you to imperil the health of body and the

peace of mind you must maintain to give tone to the household! It is your bounden duty to keep your home well and to be thorough in the discharge of each task. It is a higher obligation to sweep the cobwebs of carking care from your husband's brain: to keep in his mind the ideal of womanhood you set up there in the dear, olden days: to win your children to reverence and devotion to the mother in whose hands is the happiness of every boy and girl committed to her training. The lad may forget that, once in a great many whiles, he went to school with a torn shirt you had not the time to mend. He will carry down to old age the memory of the love that set rules and regulations at defiance to play a game with him, when he was not well enough to study or go out of doors; that you listened to all his stories of trouble and of joy, and were never too busy to lend a hand to pull him out of a serape, or with the lesson he found hard. These are the things that count in building character and paving the road for future enterprise on the part of the growing youngsters. Be merciful to yourself for their sake!—(Copied from "Twentieth Century Housekeeping.")

AMUSEMENTS FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE ON THE FARM.

Some of the Women's Institutes have been doing splendid work in creating a better social atmosphere for the young people of the community. The importance of this can scarcely be over-estimated. Perhaps in the larger centres, or even in some of the small towns, the church societies, Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. W. C. A.'s and other secular organizations take care of this work fairly well, but in the rural districts, at least, the young people are thrown entirely upon their own initiative. It must not be overlooked, either, that there are a number of country neighbourhoods in Ontario now, where the social life has a higher "cultural" standard, a finer atmosphere, and more real entertainment than is often found in larger centres. It should not be impossible to make this standard general throughout the province.

The most common conditions that need improvement are either that there is no entertainment of any kind in the neighbourhood, or that the whole season is filled with a continuous round of "parties" and nothing else. The problem is not so much the "dearth of social life" as the quality of what we have. Neither will much be gained by condemning what we don't like until we have provided something better to do.

A number of Institutes have gone to considerable trouble to encourage out-door sports. They have bought skating rinks, or rented them for the season, and have fitted up tennis courts for the use of the young people of the whole neighborhood. We are too likely to underrate the importance of this "out-door exercise" for the farm boy and girl in the belief that they get enough of it at their work every day, but there is a difference in the effects of pushing a broom and manipulating a tennis racquet or following the plow and chasing a football. The one may develop muscles well enough, but it takes the other to put a spring and elasticity into them and to keep the body from growing as its work bends it.

For this reason, as well as for the mental stimulus it affords, the play element should be developed in country life. Some of the common, old-fashioned games of the "Blind Man's Buff" type, supply this need to a certain extent, but they have not enough beauty or meaning to hold the interest for long, or to really have any influence beyond affording amusement for the time. If we could have a revival

of the old folk-dances, with singing and music, we would not only have a lasting and exhilarating amusement, but we would be introducing the classic into our games.

Along with the revival of the folk dances we need a revival of the old music. The majority of farm homes have pianos and most of the girls can play. Singing is a part of the programme at almost every home-gathering they have. A popular song is no sooner on the music stands in town than it has found its way to the farthest village in the province, but some of our popular songs, not all of them—are no credit to the popular musical taste. Just take a look through what you have on your own piano, if you have not been discriminating in your choice before, and see what you think of the sentiment in most of them. If we could have, for one season, a choral club, or an old-fashioned singing-school, with a good leader, who might do nothing more than stimulate a love for more music, and cultivate a taste for the right kind, the neighborhood would feel the benefit for years to come. Some of the Institutes have already had these singing classes with excellent results.

While we are trying to provide entertainment for the community it might as well be made educational. A lot of the young people growing up on farms, it is to be regretted, have to leave school too early. Still they are generally better read, and have a broader outlook than the same class of young people in town. What they lack most is an opportunity to express what is in them. Nothing will give this better than a good literary society. The study necessary in preparing debates and speeches, and the practice in delivery, has been invaluable to men in public life afterwards, and the country needs now, as it has never done before, practical, thinking farmers who have confidence to express themselves in public. The girls also find in the literary society a motive for improvement in music and elocution. Altogether it helps the young people to find themselves, and to feel that they have a place, and some responsibility in the community. It would be safe to say that a season in a well-conducted literary society could be made worth as much to the boy or girl on the farm as one year in High School.

The production of amateur plays might almost be classed with the literary society from an educational standpoint, if a play requiring some study be taken up. While not of so much practical value, the rehearsals make most fascinating entertainment for the young people, and where they undertake a play like "The Taming of a Shrew," which is a classic, as well as a comedy that is sure to please an ordinary audience, they have some real literature study. The popularity of these plays to raise money for patriotic purposes has been a benefit to the Institutes socially as well as financially.

We cannot overlook what the Institutes have done to improve the social tone in many communities by bringing in high class concerts and lectures. This line is very important. The young people need not only something to do, but something to think about. When we feel that because our country life is so wholesome it is perfectly safe, we forget the danger of dropping into sordid, common, second-class living, the routine of the house and farm, and the gossip of the blacksmith shop. It is possible now to secure from our universities lectures on current topics, history, science, and literature, and especially subjects bearing on the war. These lectures will, of course, be of as much interest to the older people, and, after all, a great deal can be done for the young people through "educating father." We might mention the night classes in sewing, domestic science, English, music and choral singing, which a few of the Institutes have formed for the girls, as one of the

movements for the welfare of the young people. These classes, while not exactly bearing on the social life of the young people, do have an indirect influence in raising the general tone.

Another movement which promises good things for the young people in the country is the extension of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. to the small towns and villages. These are, of course, non-denominational organizations, and the co-operation of the Institute has often been helpful in having a branch organized in the locality. Once established, such an organization keeps the young people in touch with the best things going on in the world, and enables them to do a lot for themselves.

For planning the entertainment for a home party or social evening, we have some excellent suggestions from Marion Dallas, Greenville Junction, Maine:—

Young people must have pleasure. There can be no better place in which to cultivate it than right in the home, whether in the family circles or when entertaining friends. By encouraging young people to be alert and take an interest in intellectual games we are teaching them to form a very valuable habit, namely, to think. All our educationists are lamenting the inability of our young people to think for themselves. There is a mental development, yes, physical development too, in games and home amusements.

GAME OF COUNTIES—The game of Counties is a good one, for it affords not only active amusement but instruction as well. Procure a large map of Ontario or Quebec. Cut out the counties separately and, with these as a pattern, cut from white cardboard two patterns of the counties. Divide the company into two sides. Choose a captain for each side and provide them with a set of counties and floor space on which to make the map. The side putting the map together first wins the game. A map of the Dominion may be cut into provinces and the same game carried out.

SHAKESPEARE ROMANCE—The plays of Shakespeare become more firmly impressed on the mind by these little games. Every answer is the name of one of his plays:—

1. Who were the lovers? Romeo and Juliet.
2. Where did they meet? In a Hamlet.
3. What answer did she make to his proposal? As you like it.
4. What was their courtship like? A midsummer night's dream.
5. From whom did they get the ring? The merchant of Venice.
6. Who were the best man and bridesmaid? Antony and Cleopatra.
7. Who were the ushers? Two gentlemen of Verona.
8. Who entertained them? The merry wives of Windsor.
9. Who was the chef? Othello.
10. What was their first quarrel about? Much ado about nothing.
11. What was her disposition like? The Tempest.
12. What was his chief occupation? Taming of the Shrew.
13. What Roman general made peace? Julius Cæsar.
14. What did all the world say? All's well that ends well.

HEART SHOOTING—A "heart-shooting" contest is a merry game. Place a large wastepaper basket in the middle of the floor. The company is divided into two sides and hearts of two colors provided, gold and red. Each side is given an equal number of hearts, and the idea is for each side to try and throw as many hearts as possible into the basket. When all the hearts are thrown, the side with the most in the basket wins the game.

HERE AND THERE IN IRELAND—The answers to these questions are all places in Ireland.

1. A sovereign and a city? Queenstown.
2. A stopper? Cork.
3. The capital of Ireland? Dublin.
4. A popular girl and to be speedy? Belfast.
5. A winter garment? Ulster.
6. Path way for a tall person? Giant's Causeway.
7. To be cunning and to depart? Sligo.
8. To slay and to dare? Kildare.

SOMETHING GREEN—In the answers to the following questions, the word "green" appears.

1. Name of a celebrated poet? John Greenleaf Whittier.
2. A cold country? Greenland.
3. An emigrant? Greenhorn.
4. Domestic fruit? Green gage.
5. A variety of apples? Greening.
6. A place for growing plants? Green house.
7. A part of the theatre? Green room.
8. Another name for jealousy? Green-eyed monster.
9. A flourishing tree in the Bible? Green bay.
10. Title of an Irish song? Wearing of the green.

Another pleasant diversion is a contest of famous sons and daughters of Erin. Write on a Shamrock card for ever player the name of some celebrity, and jumble up the letters. For instance, take Goldsmith, o h i t l g s m d, a space is left opposite each name for the correct arrangement.

SHAMROCK HUNT—Cut innumerable shamrocks from green blotting paper. Scatter them about the rooms, under the sofa cushions, the edges of the rugs, and so forth. Allow ten minutes for the search. The object of the game is to secure the largest number of shamrocks in the given time.

THE BIRD SELLERS—A jolly game for children is called "The Bird Sellers." Arrange the children in a row, leaving two outside. These two are to represent the bird buyers. Give to each child the name of some bird. One will be a crow, another a canary, or a crane, and so on. One bird dealer says to the other, "I wish to buy a bird." "What kind?" he asks. "A bird that can sing." "Very well, then, take a canary." As soon as he says this the child "canary" must jump out of the row and try to run away. If the dealer catches the bird, the captured one stays until the other "birds" have all been selected.

BIRD CONTEST—

1. A jolly out-door time? Meadow lark.
2. What hunters sometimes do? Killdeer.
3. A quaint old-fashioned name? Phoebe.
4. Used in decorations? Bunting.
5. A color quakers like? Dove.
6. Material for summer suits? Duck.
7. The enemy of the mother hen? Hawk.
8. A group of islands? Canary.
9. He wrote "Gulliver's Travels"? Swift.
10. A ruler and an angler? King fisher.
11. A girl and what she ate? Magpie.
12. An untruthful bird? Lyre.
13. Coarse and a part of a bird? Grosbeak.
14. Boy's name, an exclamation, part of a chain? Bob-o-link.

DISLodge THE Cork—An empty bottle is placed on a table, the cork being loosely set in the top of it, in such a way that the least touch will dislodge it. The members of the party line up some distance away, and, with right arms extended horizontally, walk rapidly past the table on tip toe. They endeavor as they pass to dislodge the cork by a snap of the fingers. No one must stop or slow up as they reach the table, nor may the bottle be touched or turned over. This trick never fails to excite merriment.

CANADIAN SCENES—Have a contest of places in Canada. Use picture post-cards or "snap shots." Have these arranged all over the walls and have them numbered. Let each one guess where that picture is taken.

PATRIOTIC MUSIC—A musical contest is conducted in this way. Play two lines of the various Canadian airs, and let those present correctly name them all, if they can. The following tunes are suggested: "O Canada," "Upon the Heights of Queenston," "The Land of the Maple," "The Maple Leaf For Ever," "Rule Britannia," "Red, White and Blue," "Canadian Boat Song," "Home Sweet Home," etc.

HISTORY MATCH—Divide the company into sides and see which side can remember the greatest number of Governors-general. There have been 116 Governors who have ruled Canada. It would be interesting to see how familiar the names are. It would be of interest to recall the 33 Fathers of Confederation. There is material here for many games.

GUESSING FLAGS—This is a world-wide game. Have a number of small flags of the different nations and give one to each guest as they enter the room. Distribute paper and pencils and ask each person to write out the form of government and the name of the rulers represented by this flag. Small flags will be found in any unabridged dictionary. They may be cut out and pasted on to white paper.

MUSICAL STORY—An interesting way of teaching the musical terms may be found in the following story. Each person is given a copy of the story with the blanks unfilled, each blank means a musical term. The — son of my dear friend — Cole and I were climbing the mountain at Hamilton. I found my — a great help. The scenery was beautiful and every — I took a —. We exclaimed on the — beauty of the surroundings. It was our sole —. The — of the hill was steep and I soon felt the — of such hard work. At one place I took an involuntary —, the ascent was so steep and so —. It gave me great pleasure to — that my companion kept pace with me. At one point the trees hung — that we had to — the branches with our hands. Soon after this we passed through a — in the rock and came upon a — surface, where we rested listening to the merry — of a nearby robin. Then we came home by the street car.

Key to the Story: Minor, major, staff, time, rest, natural, theme, pitch, strain, slide, sharp, note, solo, beat, cleft, flat, tune.

MUSICAL GUESSING CONTEST—

1. Used on a bundle? Chord (cord).
2. A place of residence? Flat.
3. A reflection on character? Slur.
4. Bottom of a statue? Bass.

5. An unaffected person? Natural.
6. Used in driving horses? Lines.
7. What makes a check valid? Signature.
8. What we breathe every day? Air.
9. What betrays nationality? Accent.
10. An association of lawyers? Bars.
11. Belonging to a fish? Scales.
12. Used in wheeling? Pedals.
13. A girl's name? Grace.
14. Often passed in school? Notes.
15. An instrument not blunt? Sharp.

GAME OF BROKEN QUOTATIONS—The following is an excellent game. The hostess having prepared half as many quotations as there are guests, she writes them on strips of paper, and cuts them into two or more pieces: then pins the slips on the curtains and cushions, etc., before the company arrives. When everyone has come, the game is explained. Each player is to find the beginning of a quotation and, having secured that, is required to find the next place, and so on until he has the whole. Then he starts with another. The game goes on until all the quotations have been completed.

FAMILIAR CHARACTERS IN BOOKS—In what books do the following characters appear?

1. John Ridd? Lorna Doone.
2. Uriah Heep? David Copperfield.
3. David Claridge? The Weavers.
4. Affrey Flintwinch? Little Dorrit.
5. Ruth Thorne? Lavender and Old Lace.
6. Glory Quayle? The Christian.
7. Dorothea Brooks? Middlemarch.

N.B.—It would perhaps be better for the hostess to use characters from books with which she believes her guests are familiar.

Let the guessing in this contest be general. Then distribute pencils and paper to every player, requesting each couple to write a story using the characters as the heroes or heroines. Have the stories read out loud.

ART EXHIBIT—Place these objects around the room, and have all numbered. Give each player a catalogue of the paintings, and they must guess from the objects to what name they correspond in the catalogue and place the number opposite the name.

- Departed Days—Last year's calendar.
- Scene in Bermuda—Onions.
- The reigning Favorite—Umbrella.
- Bound to rise—Yeast Cake.
- Things that end in smoke—Two Cigars.
- A place for reflection—Hand Mirror.
- Charge of the Light Brigade—Gas Blll.
- Common Sense—Some Pennies.
- A Study in Oils—A Tin of Sardines.
- A Morning Caller—A Bell.
- Heavenly Body—Dipper.
- An Absorbing Subject—Blotting Pad.
- Cole's Memorials of the Grate—Cinders.
- Home of Burns—Flatiron.
- The Mute Choir—A Quire of Paper.
- Made to Shine—Shoe Polish.
- Scene at a Baseball Game—Pitcher.

HALLOWE'EN FROLICS—Fortune salad makes a pretty decoration for the Hallowe'en party. The way to prepare the salad is to cut long narrow strips of green tissue paper, round off the corners, fold them lengthwise over a knitting needle, draw them off, allowing them to pucker as you do so; the effect will be that of a crinkly lettuce leaf. In the heart of each leaf paste a fortune. Then place the leaves in a glass bowl as you would a salad. When the salad is passed each one takes a fortune.

NUT CONUNDRUM—

1. What nut grows nearest the sea? Beachnut
2. What nut grows the lowest? Groundnut.
3. What nut is the color of a girl's eyes? Hazelnut.
4. What nut is good for naughty boys? Hickorynut.
5. What nut grows on the Amazon? Brazil nut.
6. What nut is like an oft-told tale? Chestnut.
7. What nut is like a Chinaman's eyes? Almond nut.
8. What nut is the favorite of a mason? Walnut.
9. What nut is like a good Jersey cow? Butternut.
10. What nut does the farmer take to market? Wagon nut.

TURKEY CONUNDRUMS—

1. What part of a turkey is used in music? Feet.
2. What does the dressmaker do to the turkey? Bastes it.
3. What five reasons has turkey for looking sad?
 - (a) He gets it in the neck.
 - (b) He gets a roasting.
 - (c) He is much cut up.
 - (d) We all pick on him.
 - (e) And after all he is in the soup.
4. When is a turkey like a small boy who eats too much? When stuffed.
5. What feathers find a place on my lady's dresser? Pin.
6. What part of a turkey is part of a sentence? Claws (clause).
7. What part of the turkey is an Oriental? First (Turk).
8. What part of the turkey appears in battle? Drumstick.
9. What part of a turkey opens the front door? Last (Key).
10. What part assists in making our toilet? Comb.
11. What part of a turkey is a story? Tail (tale).
12. When a turkey is cooking in what country is he? Greece.

The card on which these questions are written might be cut in the shape of a turkey. The answers all form some part of the Christmas bird.

WOMEN AND WAR.

MRS. H. W. PARSONS, COCHRANE.

Again and again have we heard and read of the wonderful way in which Britain has rallied her forces in her endeavor to prove to the world at large that right, not might, must prevail. There is no wonder in this if we read our histories aright.

In the days of the simple primitive Anglo-Saxon, war was the only trade, force was the all-powerful teacher, and the battle-axe the only argument they understood. These old ancestors of ours fought for their livelihood, for their women and their homes. The fighting instinct was inherently theirs, and they lost none of it, though they bowed the neck in submission to the lordly Roman, the great empire builders of the age. They lost none of it though they capitulated to the conquering Norman. On the contrary, we owe much to these factors. They became one with us. Nor can we ignore the influence of those picturesque old Vikings, the rulers of the seas.

Century after century has revealed us to ourselves as ever pressing forward with these traditions to higher planes of light. Look at the days when the Crusaders went out against the infidel! Look again at the pages that tell of the strife for greater freedom between feudalism and the church.

Read again and again, all down the pages of fascinating history, and see how the conquering spirit has never died out. We have aimed and worked towards higher purpose, broader outlook, and greater freedom. The cause of the down-trodden, the weak and every righteous cause we have made our own; and who will attempt to deny we have not, in large measure, been successful? In the days of good Queen Victoria, we reached a culminating point for her within herself; it was her own great day of nationhood. Then another turn of the tide and she crested the wave of an Empire's power, sending out her ambitious sons and daughters to plant the flag on colonial shores.

There is nothing wonderful in our rallying to the call of the Motherland. We would be false to every hereditary instinct we possess had we, her colonies, turned a deaf and unheeding ear to her in her distress.

The heritage of the ages is ours, the heritage of responsibility. The testing time is with us, and thankfully can we feel that we, as Canadians, have not been found wanting.

The great War Lord did not count on all this loyalty as he scanned the world situation a few months ago. He saw Ireland on the eve of civil war, the Protestant north arrayed against the Catholic south. It was beyond his powers of imagination to believe that Ireland could forget her bitterness in the larger call of Empire and put her own immediate troubles behind her and offer herself a *united* force to her country's service.

The War Lord looked at India. He saw her unrest, her awakening to visions of greater freedom. It was beyond his knowledge to realize that India, in her longing, would not grasp at emancipation at the price of treachery. The War Lord looked at Egypt. He thought he had counted the pulse of Mohammedanism and that their religion would keep them aloof from Britain's flag.

The War Lord looked at South Africa and saw the glorious "open door" he could burst open for revolt.

The War Lord looked at us, and this fair Dominion, with its wealth only half guessed at—a proud possession for any nation—and his heart grew big with envy. We could take no part in the struggle, he contemplated, with no appreciable army or navy. What could we do? What would we want to do? He saw in us an easy prey. The day had arrived to strike the telling blow. With all speed he threw his forces out, scorned honorable treaties, violated every law of international honour, trampled underfoot men, women and children, and saw in Belgium, not a nation, but a road. There was only one answer. We gave it. From every quarter of the globe, where Britain's sons had made a home, came back the word, "We are ready."

It will be a glorious tale when all is told. We in Canada offered our men, our money and material aid, and the end is not yet.

Women of the Institutes, our beloved Dominion is calling to us to-day to sacrifice. If we are to meet the needs as they arise it will mean individual sacrifice. If you are living in the same happy, easy, luxurious style you did in the sunshine of last year's prosperity, let me tell you you have no right to do so. Look at your household and personal expenditure and see whether it is all necessary. Do not for a moment think, because you have made some socks or some shirts, that you

have done your duty. You have not done your duty until you have done all you can every day, every week, every month till the war ceases.

We have learned with pleasure that we have given \$35,000 in cash as an organization. It sounds a goodly sum of money. It is, but, before you take all the credit to yourselves of a generous offering, will you recollect that much of that money was made by concerts, socials, tag days, etc.? Do not misunderstand me. I am not condemning the raising of money or criticising the ways and means. You *did* the work, achieved the object, raised the money, got noble returns, but the fact I want to emphasize is, that it does not mean the personal sacrifice of the members of the Women's Institute.

Look at it in another way. We are an organization of 25,000 women; that sum total up to the present time represents a little more than \$1 a head. Is that what your country is worth to you? Do not look at your neighbour and size up your situation from her standpoint. You, and you alone, are responsible for your actions.

If there are any here who have done nothing (though I doubt it), go home, with a fixed, unalterable determination to fulfil your obligations like the Anglo-Saxon race. You, who have done something, plan, devise, work and give. Give till you feel it and then give again. You have done big things, and you may be feeling that your share is accomplished. Think and think deeply of Little Belgium, who stood in the breach for us. Think of her men, slaughtered in cold blood, think of her women, tortured, disfigured, maimed; think of her girls, dishonoured, and treated with bestiality and lust; think of her helpless children, cold and hungry; compare the mental picture with your little ones at home, and no woman's heart can look back upon what she has done, but will seek to heap effort upon effort, so that some of these wrongs may be avenged and will not cease providing till the war clouds, dark and dun, give place to an abiding and glorious peace.

Service is the keynote of organization. Anything and everything that spells comfort for our men at the front, either in sickness or in health, is service at the present time.

Think of that word comfort and be perfectly sure that your donation does mean comfort. I saw one "patriotic offering," and you could not tell whether some of the socks were intended for the hand or the foot; another pair had a leg out of all proportion to the length of the foot; still another pair had many dropped stitches so badly taken up that the recipient would have little ladders in his heels and toes in no time. Some sent in wristlets that never could be persuaded to go over any man's hand. There is no use mining matters, some of our gifts were far from perfect. If you never made a sock before, don't practice on the soldiers. Make a pair for your own men at home first. They will not be backward in giving you a frank opinion of what they think of your maiden effort. Then those shirts! Some I examined had neck bands $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and sleeves that would not fit even a small man. Another had a collar of heavy Welsh flannel with a fine Gladstonian flare, a deliciously comfortable roll to pack away under a close-fitting military coat. Won't a man love you when he receives these comforts? If you have never made a shirt, remember it is a garment requiring particular exactness. Again, practice on your own men first. If our men are worth anything, they are worth the very best we can give them. Florence Nightingale, in her report after the Crimean War, said that well-made, good-fitting shirts and socks added real personal comfort to a soldier on campaign. Then let us see to it that any gift we send does not fall short of the mark. Patterns and every direction

needed may be had for the asking from the Red Cross Society, 77 King Street East, Toronto. If you are still in doubt as to your intended gift and its requirements, every letter of enquiry will receive prompt attention and a courteous reply. There is no need for any waste of material, time or money. There is work for all to do according to their training, taste and ability. Do the thing you can do best. Service is only service when it is adequate and efficient.

Our country calls for our sympathy. Not the formal superficiality of expression we are prone to call by this name, but the deep understanding that means the truest helpfulness. Our Country's cause is ours, our Country's sorrow is ours, as well as our Country's success. War touches women very nearly. It is she who pays the first cost of human life, it is she who gives up the men who are dearer to her than her life. The nobility of the man who obeys his country's call is beyond question. Because that country's honour is his own.

But, after all, there is a glamour and a glory, a strong impelling force that attracts, the bugle call, and roll of drums thrills the blood; the inherent instinct to keep the Union Jack unsmirched is strong in every British man. Victory is the thought that stirs him. He must have his part in it, and so he shoulders his rifle with that one great aim in view. Woman gives him up, cheers him on, sees him with the light of expectant victory in his eye, but she stays at home and shoulders her cross of sacrifice in silence, oftentimes in solitude. Great sympathy is asked of us.

We are confident of ultimate success. But the awful and tremendous cost, who can predict? With all the optimism we possess, we cannot be blind to the fact that not all our "boys in khaki" will come back.

Do what you can for every mother's son; but also remember the mother who gave him. If you have no one in the great struggle, someone else's boy has gone in your boy's place, for your honour, for the honour of your country and the safety of your home. If there ever was a day for open expression of our deepest feelings of sympathy for one another, it is to-day.

Sacrifice—give, give, till you feel it—then give again. Make *service* a household word—every member doing her part! *Sympathize*—it is a divine gift—use it! Someone has said, "A comforter's head never aches."

Someone also has said:

"Women in thine hour of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
But when pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel, thou!"

and an old hymn says:

"Is thy cruise of comfort wasting?
Rise, and share it with another;
It will serve thee *and* thy brother."

REPORT
OF THE
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

OF THE
Province of Ontario
1914

PART II.
List of Meetings and Speakers

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO)

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Women's Institutes of Ontario

SUMMER SERIES OF MEETINGS.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT, 1914.

The custom of supplying speakers for a series of Women's Institute meetings during the early summer has been followed for the past ten years, and the number of places to be visited this year by Departmental Representatives is somewhat in excess of 800. During the months of November, December, January and February lady lecturers were supplied for 500 meetings held under the joint auspices of the Farmers' and Women's Institute. Where we have a good Women's Institute there is usually a deep interest in the work of the farmers' organization.

The effective work being done by the Women's Institute is creating a demand for organization at many new places. We now have over 800 branches, with request for organization at many points during the summer series. The membership is about the twenty-five thousand mark, and the attendance at the meetings during the season of 1912-13 was 178,858.

The activities of the Institutes are now so well known throughout the Province that it is needless to repeat in this volume what is so well presented in Part I. of the report which appears year by year. It will be an encouragement to the officers and members in general to know that the interest in the work has not abated; but, on the other hand, many of the older organizations seem to have taken a new life and are introducing new lines of work which will be of benefit to the community, and it is a hopeful sign for the permanency of the organization to note the efforts which are being put forth to attract and hold the interest of the young people.

The Demonstration-Lecture courses in Food Values and Cooking, Sewing, and Home Nursing are thoroughly appreciated by the individuals who have taken advantage of the same. If the people generally had a clear conception of the advantages of these courses the Department would be flooded with applications; and, as it is, we find it impossible to meet all the requests for some of the courses, especially that in Sewing. Since the beginning of the work in the early fall, the Department has reached about 1,300 persons through these courses. As predicted a year ago, this feature of work has developed into large proportions, and it is the most effective means we have at the present time of taking systematic instruction along the lines indicated to the people of the rural districts.

It is gratifying to those who have directed the work in Ontario to know that other Provinces of the Dominion have awakened to the possibilities in Women's Institutes, and we now find thriving organizations in all the Provinces with specially qualified persons engaged in the work of instructing along lines of interest and value to women.

By referring to the subjects announced for the speakers named in this volume, one cannot but be impressed with the magnitude and importance of the volume, one cannot but be impressed with the magnitude and importance of the Institutes are of value to the people, but in the fact that they are a means whereby the social life of the rural districts can be made most attractive and wholesome.

ADVICE TO DISTRICT OFFICERS.

The District Officers are held responsible for the following:—

(a) Arrange for date and place of district annual meeting in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the branches. Advertise this thoroughly by sending notice to the representatives appointed by the various branches, as well as to the secretary of each branch. This meeting should be held not later than the 20th of June.

(b) Advertise all meetings included in summer series. See pages 49 and 50 of Hand Book for directions.

(c) 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 upon 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.

Advertise for a definite hour, say 2 or 2.30 p.m.: and, if an evening 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 permission is given.

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 announcement for each session as full as possible, i.e., give the names of the speakers and the topics to be taken up by each.

In some places it is not necessary to get out large posters to advertise the meetings. In many sections, however, the large poster will result in a much increased attendance.

When meetings are announced for places at which there is no organization, pay special attention to the matter of advertising. Secure some local persons to assist you and become responsible for hall, entertainment, etc.

(d) Arrange for *transportation* and *entertainment* of the delegate or delegates sent to the summer series of meetings, except from Saturday night to Monday morning and when travelling between ridings. In making arrangements for transportation, please keep in view the route which will likely be taken by the delegate in reaching the place to be first visited after leaving your riding.

Send copies of advertising material to the delegate or delegates and notify them as to what arrangement has been made for transportation between places in the riding and how to reach the first place of meeting.

Notify the delegate as to when and where she will be met by the district officer or officers.

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 adver-

tising you are prepared to do locally. See pages 49 and 50 of the Hand Book for advice regarding advertising. Do not fail to have your members give invitations to other women in the district to attend the meetings.

The branch is responsible for the entertainment of the delegates, and it may be that you can render assistance in the transportation of delegates as well. 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.

When only one delegate is furnished by the Department, it is advisable to have only the one session, 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 permission is given.

Lunches and picnics are an enjoyable feature of the summer meetings. The delegates should, however, be given an opportunity for proper rest and regular meals.

Make definite arrangements for your branch annual meeting to be held at least two weeks before the district annual; and see to it that a report of the meeting, together with the names of the representatives appointed to attend the district annual meeting, is sent to the district secretary at least ten days before the date of district annual meeting. It is advisable to name persons to take place of regularly appointed representatives who find it impossible to attend District Annual. It is desirable to have every branch fully represented at District Annual.

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.

You cannot expect to have successful meetings without advertising thoroughly.

Do not advertise meetings for Saturday evenings.

Women and girls over fourteen will be made welcome at the afternoon meetings. Both sexes of all ages are invited to the evening sessions.

The delegates who will attend the summer series of meetings will be called for a conference in Toronto, with a view to receiving instruction and exchanging ideas regarding the work in hand. An exchange of views and experience 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 the greatest benefit to the members.

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.

GEO. A. PUTNAM,
Superintendent.

SUMMER SERIES OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTE MEETINGS, 1914.

Afternoon sessions will, for the most part, be held at 2 or 2.30 o'clock, and evening sessions at 8 o'clock. The officers of the Institutes concerned, however, have the privilege of choosing the exact hour and making local announcements accordingly. "Aft" indicates an afternoon session only—"Eve" an evening session only. At other places it is expected an afternoon session will be held, and possibly an evening session. Readers are referred to local announcements for full particulars as to speakers, subjects, hour of meeting, etc.

DIVISION 1.—Miss Mary Mackenzie, 60 Dorval Road, Toronto.

1. Stamford, Southend School	Welland	.....aft.	May 27
2. Niagara Falls South, Public Library	"	.....eve.	" 28
3. Allanburg, Town Hall	"	.....aft.	" 29
4. Fonthill	"	.....aft.	" 30
5. Quaker Road, Public School	"	.....aft.	June 1
6. Welland, Y.M.C.A. Parlor	"	.....aft.	" 2
7. Crowland, Town Hall	"	.....aft.	" 3
8. Willoughby, Township Hall	"	.....aft.	" 4
9. Stevensville, Mrs. J. Tubley's Home	"	.....aft.	" 5
10. Bowen Road, School House	"	.....aft.	" 6
11. Ridgeway, Library Room	"	.....aft.	" 8
12. Humberstone, Town Hall	"	.....aft.	" 9
13. Port Colborne	"	.....eve.	" 9
14. Dunnville, Knox Church	Monck	.....aft.	" 10
15. Canboro, Town Hall	"	.....aft.	" 11
16. Attercliffe Station, School	"	.....eve.	" 12
17. Winger, Disciple Church	"	.....eve.	" 13
18. Pelham, Methodist Church	"	.....aft.	" 15
19. Rosedene, Mrs. C. Will's Home	"	.....aft.	" 16
20. Smithville, Brant's Hall	"	.....aft.	" 17
21. Fulton, Mrs. Jacob's Home	"	.....aft.	" 18
22. Caistorville	"	.....aft.	" 19
23. Canfield, Church	Haldimand	.....aft.	" 20
24. Bingham Road	"	.....aft.	" 22
25. Rainham Centre, Town Hall	"	.....aft.	" 23
26. Cheapside	"	.....aft.	" 24
27. Nanticoke	"	.....aft.	" 25
28. Varenay, Private Residence	"	.....aft.	" 26
29. Jarvis	"	.....aft.	" 27
30. Garnet	"	.....aft.	" 29
31. Erie, Private Residence	"	.....aft.	" 30
32. Decewsville	"	.....aft.	July 2
33. Clanbrassil, Church	"	.....aft.	" 3
34. Springvale, C.O.C.F. Hall	"	.....aft.	" 4
35. Caledonia, Hall	"	.....aft.	" 6

DIVISION 2.—Miss E. E. Smillie, 1075 Dovercourt Rd., Toronto.

1. Niagara-on-the-Lake, Masonic Hall	Lincoln	.....aft.	May 27
2. Queenston, Miss Prest's Home	"	.....aft.	" 28
3. Grantham, Mrs. Stoneman's Home	"	.....aft.	" 29
4. Jordan, Victoria Hall	"	.....aft.	" 30
5. Beamsville	"	.....aft.	June 1
6. Grimsby, Mrs. C. F. Farrell's Home	"	.....aft.	" 2
7. Winona	South Wentworth	.....aft.	" 3
8. Taplestown	"	.....aft.	" 4
9. Stoney Creek, Parish Hall	"	.....aft.	" 5

10. Mt. Hamilton, Mrs. A. Inch's Home	South	Wentworth	aft.	June 6
11. Hannon, Mrs. H. Glover's Home	"	"	aft.	" 8
12. Binbrook, Masonic Hall	"	"	aft.	" 9
13. Blackheath	"	"	aft.	" 10
14. Gianford, Methodist S.S. Room	"	"	aft.	" 11
15. Carluke, Mrs. L. Smith's Home	"	"	aft.	" 12
16. Ancaster, Mrs. J. Regan's Home	"	"	aft.	" 13
17. Jerseyville	"	"	aft.	" 15
18. Langford, Mrs. H. M. Vanderlip's Home	North	Brant	aft.	" 16
19. Onondaga, Mrs. C. Edward's Home	"	"	aft.	" 17
20. Middleport	"	"	aft.	" 18
21. Cainsville, Mrs. A. Cole's Home	"	"	aft.	" 19
22. Echo Place	"	"	aft.	" 20
23. Terrace Hill and Grandview	"	"	aft.	" 22
24. Tutela, Bell Homestead	"	"	aft.	" 23
25. Tranquility, Moyle School House	"	"	aft.	" 24
26. Paris, A.O.O.F. Hall	"	"	aft.	" 25
27. Glen Morris, Central Hall	"	"	aft.	" 26
28. St. George	"	"	aft.	" 29
29. Orkney, I.O.F. Hall	North	Wentworth	aft.	" 30
30. West Flamboro	"	"	aft.	July 2
31. Waterdown, McGregor's Hall	"	"	aft.	" 3
32. Millgrove	"	"	aft.	" 4
33. Frelton, Mrs. McQueen's Home	"	"	aft.	" 6
34. Ohsweken	South	Brant	"	" 7

DIVISION 3.—Mrs. M. L. Woelard, 420 Bloor Street W., Toronto. May 27 to July 10.
Dr. Jennie Smillie, 1075 Dovercourt Rd., Toronto. June 23 to 27.

1. Hagersville, Hager's Hall	Haldimand	aft.	May 27	
2. York, Church Basement	"	"	" 28	
3. Cayuga, Court House	"	aft.	" 29	
4. Gill, Church	"	"	" 30	
5. Selkirk, Baptist Church	"	aft.	June 1	
6. Sandusk, Wesley Hall	"	aft.	" 2	
7. Tyrrell	North	Norfolk	aft.	" 3
8. Simcoe, Council Chamber	"	"	aft.	" 4
9. Walsh, Home Circle Hall	South	Norfolk	"	" 5
10. Waterford	North	Norfolk	"	" 6
11. Boston, Mrs. W. Anderson's Home	"	"	aft.	" 8
12. Bealton	"	"	"	" 9
13. Hartford, Hall	"	"	"	" 10
14. Kelvin, Mrs. Wm. Robertson's Home	"	"	"	" 11
15. Windham Centre	"	"	"	" 12
16. Lynnville	"	"	"	" 13
17. Delhi, Council Chamber	"	"	"	" 15
18. Lymedoch	"	"	aft.	" 16
19. Carlholme	South	Norfolk	"	" 17
20. Courtland, Baptist Church	North	Norfolk	aft.	" 18
21. Eden	"	"	"	" 19
22. Guysboro, Orange Hall	"	"	aft.	" 20
23. Fairground, Mrs. W. Parks' Home	South	Norfolk	aft.	" 22
24. Tillsonburg	South	Oxford	aft.	" 23
25. Mount Elgin, Methodist Church	"	"	aft.	" 24
26. Springford, Methodist Church	"	"	aft.	" 25
27. Norwich, Presbyterian Church	"	"	aft.	" 26
28. Beaconsfield	"	"	eve.	" 26
29. Burgessville, Mrs. E. Snider's Home	"	"	aft.	" 27
30. Beachville, Library Hall	"	"	aft.	" 29
31. Thamesford	North	Oxford	aft.	" 30
32. Kintore, C.O.O.F. Hall	"	"	aft.	July 2
33. Lakeside, Hall	"	"	aft.	" 3
34. Harrington, Hill's Hall	"	"	aft.	" 4
35. Embro, Library Hall	"	"	aft.	" 6
36. Braemar, Gospel Hall	"	"	aft.	" 7
37. Bright	"	"	aft.	" 8
38. Plattsville, Methodist Church	"	"	aft.	" 9
39. Drumbo, Town Hall	"	"	aft.	" 10

DIVISION 4.—Miss L. Findlay Moodie, 32 Grenville Street, Toronto.

1. Goshen	North Norfolk	May 26
2. Bayham	East Elgin	" 27
3. Luton	" "	" 28
4. Aylmer	" "	" 29
5. Mapleton	" "	" 30
6. Springfield	" "	June 1
7. Lyons	" "	" 2
8. Shedden, Town Hall	West Elgin	aft. " 3
9. Fingal, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 4
10. Iona, Church	" "	" 5
11. Wallacetown, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 6
12. West Lorne, Opera House	" "	aft. " 8
13. Rodney, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 9
14. Highgate, Methodist Church	East Kent	aft. " 10
15. Duart	" "	eve. " 10
16. Ridgetown, Municipal Hall	" "	aft. " 11
17. Morpeth, Township Hall	" "	aft. " 12
18. Guilds	" "	aft. " 13
19. Botany, Presbyterian Church	" "	aft. " 15
20. Wabash, Latter Day Saint's Church	" "	aft. " 16
21. Bothwell, Vincent's Hall	" "	aft. " 17
22. Clachan	West Elgin	aft. " 18
23. Croton, Young's Hall	East Kent	aft. " 19
24. Dawn Mills, Township Hall	" "	aft. " 20
25. Thamesville, I.O.O.F. Hall	" "	" 22
26. Kent Bridge, Langford's Hall	" "	aft. " 23
27. Comber, Mrs. Kinister's Home	North Essex	aft. " 24
28. Staples, Methodist Church	" "	aft. " 25
29. Woodslee, St. Lawrence Hall	" "	aft. " 26
30. Maidstone Cross, Hall	" "	aft. " 27
31. Maidstone, School House No. II	" "	eve. " 29
32. Oldcastle, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 30
33. Amherstburg, Town Hall	South Essex	aft. July 2
34. Essex, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 3
35. Cottam, Forester's Hall	" "	aft. " 4
36. Harrow, Methodist Church	" "	aft. " 6
37. Kingsville, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 7
38. Leamington, Forester's Hall	" "	aft. " 8

DIVISION 5.—Mrs. J. E. Brethour, Burford, May 26 to 30.

Mrs. F. D. Saunders, Rockford, Mich., May 26 to June 27.

1. Cedar Springs, Methodist Church	West Kent	aft. May 26
2. Port Alma, Talbot St. Church	" "	aft. " 27
3. Wheatley, Methodist Church	" "	aft. " 28
4. Tilbury, Methodist Church	" "	" 29
5. Quinn, Union Hall	" "	" 30
6. Valetta	" "	aft. June 1
7. Thames River	" "	" 2
8. Irwin, Union Hall	" "	aft. " 3
9. Eberts, Township Hall	" "	aft. " 4
10. Oungah	" "	aft. " 5
11. Wallaceburg, School House	" "	aft. " 6
12. Becher, Methodist Church	West Lambton	" 8
13. Wilkesport, Methodist Church	" "	" 9
14. Corunna	" "	" 10
15. Osborne, Private Residence	" "	" 11
16. Maundamin	" "	" 12
17. Bentpath	" "	" 13
18. Rutherford	" "	" 15
19. Oakdale, Presbyterian Church	" "	" 16
20. Florence, Presbyterian Church	East Lambton	eve. " 17
21. Shetland	" "	" 18
22. Aughtim	" "	" 19
23. Inwood	" "	aft. " 20

24. Brooke	East Lambton	aft. June 22
25. Alvinston, Council Chamber	" "	aft. " 23
26. Watford, Cong. S. S. Room	" "	eve. " 24
27. Warwick, Forester's Hall	" "	aft. " 25
28. Thedford, Tudor's Hall	" "	aft. " 26
29. Jericho, Hall	" "	aft. " 27

DIVISION 6.—Dr. Annie Backus, Aylmer, May 27 to June 3.

Miss E. M. Cowling, 430 Manning Ave., Toronto, June 4 to July 9.

1. Harrietsville	East Middlesex	aft. May 27
2. Belmont, Private Residence	" "	aft. " 28
3. Wilton Grove	" "	" " 29
4. Thorndale	" "	" " 30
5. Wellburn, Hall	" "	aft. June 1
6. Birr, { Private Residence	" "	aft. " 2
{ School House	" "	eve. " 2
7. Hyde Park	" "	aft. " 3
8. Newbury, Town Hall	West Middlesex	eve. " 4
9. Wardsville, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 5
10. Middlemiss, Hall	" "	" " 6
11. Appin, Orange Hall	" "	" " 8
12. Mt. Brydges, Methodist Church	" "	aft. " 9
13. Strathroy, St. John's Hall	" "	aft. " 10
14. Napier, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 11
15. Kerwood, I.O.O.F. Hall	" "	aft. " 12
16. Komoka, Mrs. Wilkie's Residence	North Middlesex	aft. " 13
17. Lobo, Masonic Hall	" "	aft. " 15
18. Coldstream, Town Hall	" "	" " 16
19. Granton	" "	" " 17
20. Lucan	" "	eve. " 18
21. Clandeboye, Methodist Church	" "	aft. " 19
22. Ailsa Craig, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 20
23. Beechwood	" "	aft. " 22
24. Sylvan, Private Residence	" "	aft. " 23
25. Parkhill, Institute Rooms	" "	aft. " 24
26. Mt. Carmel, Parish Hall	" "	eve. " 25
27. Greenway, Wilson's Hall	" "	" " 26
28. Grand Bend	South Huron	" " 27
29. Exeter	" "	" " 29
30. Zurich, Town Hall	" "	" " 30
31. Blake	" "	July 2
32. Blackwell, Church	West Lambton	aft. " 3
33. Lucasville, Private Residence	" "	aft. " 4
34. Colinville, Church	" "	aft. " 6
35. Bridgen	" "	aft. " 7
36. Courtwright, Hall	" "	aft. " 8
37. Thornyhurst, Private Residence	" "	aft. " 9

DIVISION 7.—Mrs. W. Dawson, Parkhill, May 27 to June 29.

Miss M. Hill, Guelph, May 27 to June 6; June 22-27.

1. Sheridan, Town Hall	Halton	aft. May 27
2. Trafalgar, Township Hall	"	aft. " 28
3. Burlington, Public Library	"	aft. " 29
4. Nassagaweya, Township Hall	"	aft. " 30
5. Hornby, Mrs. Ellenton's Home	"	aft. June 1
6. Norval	"	aft. " 2
7. Esquesing, Town Hall	"	aft. " 3
8. Georgetown	"	aft. " 4
9. Ballinafad, Town Hall	"	aft. " 5
10. Acton, Grove	"	aft. " 6
11. Everton	South Wellington	aft. " 8
12. Rockwood, Dr. McCullough's Home	" "	aft. " 9
13. Arkell, School House	" "	eve. " 9
14. Marden, Private Residence	" "	aft. " 10
15. Palsley Block, Private Residence	" "	eve. " 10

16. Bethany, Methodist Church	Centre Wellington	aft. June 11
17. Ennotville	" "	eve. " 11
18. Cumnock	" "	aft. " 12
19. Belwood, Methodist Church	" "	aft. " 13
20. Orton, Methodist Church	" "	aft. " 15
21. Marsville, Orange Hall	" "	" 16
22. Osprings, Mrs. Jos. Stewart's Home	" "	aft. " 17
23. Coningsby, Private Residence	" "	aft. " 18
24. Erin, Mrs. A. Gale's Home	" "	aft. " 19
25. Grand Valley, Carnegie Hall	East Wellington	" 20
26. Colbeck, Hall	" "	aft. " 22
27. Damascus, Township Hall	" "	" 23
28. Arthur	" "	" 24
29. Kenilworth, Township Hall	" "	aft. " 25
30. Mount Forest, Library Hall	" "	" 26
31. Conn	" "	aft. " 27
32. Cedarville	" "	" 29

DIVISION 8.—Miss M. Murdoch, Palmerston, May 27 to June 20.
Mrs. M. McQueen, Manilla, June 10 to 20.

1. Mimico, Mrs. R. Slee's Home	West York	eve. May 27
2. Islington, Hall	" "	eve. " 28
3. Lambton	" "	aft. " 29
4. Richview, Mrs. S. McLellan's Home	" "	aft. " 30
5. Weston, Dufferin Hall	" "	aft. June 1
6. Thistleton, Mrs. J. Kingdon's Home	" "	aft. " 2
7. Elia	" "	aft. " 3
8. Edgely	" "	aft. " 4
9. Maple, Methodist Church	" "	aft. " 5
10. Woodbridge, Private Residence	" "	aft. " 6
11. Castlemore, Private Residence	Peel	aft. " 8
12. Kleinburg & Nashville, Mrs. Wardlaw's Home	West York	aft. " 9
13. Palgrave, School	Peel	aft. " 10
14. Alton	" "	" 11
15. Belfountain, Hall	" "	aft. " 12
16. Inglewood, Private Residence	" "	aft. " 13
17. Cheltenham, Private Residence	" "	aft. " 15
18. Snelgrove	" "	aft. " 16
19. Brampton	" "	aft. " 17
20. Malton	" "	eve. " 18
21. Port Credit, Public Library	" "	aft. " 19
22. Clarkson, Carmen Church	" "	aft. " 20

DIVISION 8A.—Miss E. M. Chapman, 22 Radford Ave., Toronto.
Miss E. J. Guest, Belleville, June 23 to 26.

1. St. Jacobs, Private Residence	North Waterloo	aft. June 2
2. Winterbourne, St. Andrew's Hall	" "	aft. " 3
3. West Montrose, Jupp's Hall	" "	aft. " 4
4. Floradale, Mrs. Geo. Class' Home	" "	aft. " 5
5. Hawkesville, Hall	" "	aft. " 8
6. Linwood, Hall	" "	aft. " 9
7. Wellesley, Town Hall Annex	" "	aft. " 10
8. Galt, Mrs. E. Getty's Home	South Waterloo	aft. " 23
9. Branchton, Foresters' Hall	" "	aft. " 24
10. Hespeler, "Idlewild"	" "	aft. " 25
11. New Dundee	" "	aft. " 26

DIVISION 9.—Miss Janet Preston, Napanee.

1. Scotland	South Brant	May 26
2. New Durham, Methodist Church	" "	aft. " 27
3. Cathcart, Private Residence	" "	aft. " 28
4. Oakland	" "	aft. " 29
5. Burtch, Mrs. Geo. Houlding's Home	" "	aft. " 30
6. Mohawk, Private Residence	" "	aft. June 1

7. Tavistock	South Perth	aft.	June 2
8. St. Paul's	"	aft.	" 3
9. St. Mary's	"	aft.	" 4
10. Kirkton	"	aft.	" 5
11. Fullarton	"	aft.	" 6
12. Mitchell	"	aft.	" 8
13. Sebringville	"	aft.	" 9
14. Shakespeare, Temperance Hall	North Perth	aft.	" 10
15. Hampstead, Private Residence	"	"	" 11
16. Milverton, Library Hall	"	aft.	" 12
17. Millbank, Ritter's Hall	"	aft.	" 13
18. Listowel East, Private Residence	"	aft.	" 15
19. Listowel West, Private Residence	"	"	" 16
20. Palmerston, Anderson's Hall	West Wellington	aft.	" 17
21. Moorefield, Wildfang's Hall	"	aft.	" 18
22. Drayton, Council Chamber	"	aft.	" 19
23. Glenallan	"	aft.	" 20
24. Rothsay, Orange Hall	"	aft.	" 22
25. Teviotdale, Cotswold S. S. Hall	Union	aft.	" 23
26. Clifford, Town Hall	"	aft.	" 24
27. Drew, Temperance Hall	"	aft.	" 25
28. Ayton, School House	South Grey	aft.	" 26
29. Hanover, Miller's Hall	"	aft.	" 27
30. Lamlash, Mrs. H. Redford's Home	"	aft.	" 29
31. Elmwood, Mrs. J. Urstalt's Home	"	aft.	" 30
32. Louise, Miss J. Campbell's Home	"	aft.	July 2
33. Dornoch, Smith's Hall	"	aft.	" 3
34. Durham, Town Hall	"	aft.	" 4
35. Zion	"	aft.	" 6
36. Dromore, Russell Hall	"	aft.	" 7
37. Holstein, Agricultural Hall	"	aft.	" 8

DIVISION 10.—Mrs. J. J. Lowe, Hespeler, May 28 to June 12.

Dr. L. S. M. Hamllton, Toronto, June 12 to July 9.

1. Allanford, Methodist Church	West Bruce	aft.	May 28
2. Tara, Miller's Hall	"	aft.	" 29
3. Arkwright, Methodist Church	"	aft.	" 30
4. Port Elgin, Public Library	"	aft.	June 1
5. Tiverton, Town Hall	"	aft.	" 2
6. Kincairdine	Centre Bruce	aft.	" 3
7. Armow	"	aft.	" 4
8. Bervie, Cook's Hotel	"	aft.	" 5
9. Ripley, Township Hall	"	aft.	" 6
10. Reid's Corners	"	"	" 8
11. Lucknow	South Bruce	aft.	" 9
12. Kintail, Miss L. MacKay's Home	West Huron	aft.	" 10
13. Holyrood, Foresters' Hall	South Bruce	"	" 11
14. St. Helen's, Public Hall	West Huron	aft.	" 12
15. Dunganon	"	aft.	" 13
16. St. Augustine, Mrs. McAllister's Home	"	aft.	" 15
17. Wingham, Council Chamber	"	aft.	" 16
18. Blyth, Milne's Hall	"	aft.	" 17
19. Londeshoro, Forester's Hall	"	aft.	" 18
20. Clinton, Hall	"	eve.	" 19
21. Holmesville, Mrs. Mulholland's	"	aft.	" 20
22. Goderich, Temperance Hall	"	aft.	" 22
23. Belgrave	East Huron	aft.	" 23
24. Bluevale	"	"	" 24
25. Jamestown	"	aft.	" 25
26. Brussels, Public Library	"	aft.	" 26
27. Walton, Duff's Church	"	aft.	" 27
28. Molesworth	"	aft.	" 29
29. Fordwich, Mrs. William Goggin's Home	"	aft.	" 30
30. Gorrie, Private Residence	"	aft.	July 2
31. Belmore, Private Residence	South Bruce	aft.	" 3
32. Walkerton, Private Residence	"	aft.	" 4

33. Pinkerton, The Manse	Centre	Bruce	.....aft.	July	6
34. Paisley, Putnam's Hall .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	7
35. Williscroft .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	8
36. Chesley, Bieh'n's Hall .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	9

DIVISION 11.—Dr. Margaret Patterson, 97 Walmer Road, Toronto.

1. Clarkesburg, Sunday School Room	Centre	Grey	.....aft.	May	27
2. Heathcote .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	28
3. Rocklyn, Agricultural Hall .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	29
4. Walter's Falls, Orange Hall .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	30
5. Kimberley, Union Hall .....	"	"	.....aft.	June	1
6. Eugenia, Presbyterian Church .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	2
7. Vandeleur, Foresters' Falls .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	3
8. Maxwell, Methodist Church .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	4
9. Badjeros, School House .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	5
10. Dundalk, Town Hall .....	"	"	.....eve.	"	6
11. Hopeville, Mrs. A. H. Burnett's Home .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	8
12. Priceville .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	9
13. Flesherston, High School .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	10
14. Markdale, Dept. Agric. Office .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	11
15. Williamsford, Maccabees' Hall .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	12
16. Chatsworth, Mrs. T. H. Collin's Home	North	Grey	.....aft.	"	13
17. Keady, School House .....	"	"	.....eve.	"	15
18. Kilsyth, Township Hall .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	16
19. Brookholm, Mrs. John Young's Home .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	17
20. Annan, Presbyterian Church .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	18
21. Meaford, Town Hall .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	19
22. Strathnairn, Church .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	20
23. Bognor, Methodist Church .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	22
24. Kemble, Library Hall .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	23
25. Clavering, School House No. 3 .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	24
26. Shallow Lake, Noble's Hall .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	25
27. Parkhead, Mrs. Smith's Home	North	Bruce	.....aft.	"	26
28. Hepworth .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	27
29. Wlarton, Methodist Church .....	"	"	.....eve.	"	29
30. Colpoys Bay, Bell's Hall .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	30
31. Mar, School House .....	"	"	.....aft.	July	2
32. Hope Bay .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	3
33. Lion's Head .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	4
34. Spry, Mrs. E. J. Warder's Home .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	6
35. Dyers Bay .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	7
36. Tobermory .....	"	"	.....aft.	"	8

DIVISION 12.—Mrs. M. N. Norman, 9 Roblock Avenue, Toronto.

1. Orangeville, Public Library	Dufferin	.....eve.	May	27
2. Blount, Mitchell's Church .....	"	.....aft.	"	28
3. Mono Centre, Hall .....	"	.....eve.	"	29
4. Elba, Church Hall Primrose .....	"	.....aft.	"	30
5. Camilla, Presbyterian Church .....	"	.....aft.	June	1
6. Whittington, Methodist Church .....	"	.....eve.	"	2
7. Shelburne, Town Hall .....	"	.....aft.	"	3
8. Laurel, Presbyterian Church .....	"	.....aft.	"	4
9. Bowling Green, Mrs. R. Wansbrough's .....	"	.....aft.	"	5
10. Corbetton, Methodist Church .....	"	.....aft.	"	6
11. Horning's Mills, Orange Hall .....	"	.....aft.	"	8
12. Honeywood, Methodist Church .....	"	.....aft.	"	9
13. Black Bank, Orange Hall, Rushvlew .....	"	.....aft.	"	10
14. Whitfield, Orange Hall .....	"	.....eve.	"	11
15. Violet Hill, Orange Hall .....	"	.....aft.	"	12
16. Rosemount, Mrs. John Law's Home .....	"	.....aft.	"	13
17. Alliston, Town Hall	West	Simcoeaft.	"	15
18. Everett, Mrs. E. J. Pearson's Home	"	"aft.	"	16
19. Avening, School House	"	"aft.	"	17
20. Creemore, May's Hall	"	"eve.	"	18
21. Duntroon, Carmichael's Parlor	"	"aft.	"	19
22. Slingshampton	"	"aft.	"	20

23. Batteau, School	West Simcoe	June 22
24. Stayner, Orange Hall	" "	aft. " 23
25. New Lowell, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 24
26. Sunnidale Corners	" "	aft. " 25
27. Stroud	South Simcoe	aft. " 26
28. Churchill	" "	aft. " 27
29. Coulson's Hill	" "	aft. " 29
30. Auld Kirk, Scotch Line	" "	aft. " 30
31. Newton Robinson, Orange Hall	" "	aft. July 2
32. Cookstown	" "	" " 3
33. Thornton, Temperance Hall	" "	aft. " 4
34. Ivy, Orange Hall	" "	aft. " 6

DIVISION 13.—Mrs. E. B. McTurk, Lucan.

1. Altona, Township Hall	North Ontario	aft. May 27
2. Goodwood, Mrs. John Mowdor's Home	" "	aft. " 28
3. Sandford, I.O.O.F. Hall	" "	aft. " 29
4. Sunderland, Council Chamber	" "	aft. " 30
5. Beaverton, Council Chamber	" "	aft. June 1
6. Zephyr, Methodist S.S. Room	" "	aft. " 2
7. Gamebridge, S.O.S. Hall	" "	aft. " 3
8. Brechin	" "	aft. " 4
9. O'Connell, Rathbun Hall	" "	aft. " 5
10. Waubaushene, Music Hall	East Simcoe	aft. " 6
11. Victoria Harbour, Orange Hall	" "	aft. " 8
12. Penetanguishene, Carnegie Hall	Centre Simcoe	" " 9
13. Wyebridge	" "	" " 10
14. Wyevale, Orange Hall	" "	" " 11
15. Allenwood, Methodist Church	" "	" " 12
16. Crossland, Knox Hall	" "	" " 13
17. Elmvale, Lance Hall	" "	" " 15
18. Hillsdale, Mrs. W. P. Turner's Home	" "	" " 16
19. Phelpsston, Shanahan's Hall	" "	" " 17
20. New Flos, Mrs. T. Young's Home	" "	" " 18
21. Edenvale, Hall	" "	" " 19
22. Anten Mills, School	" "	" " 20
23. Minesing, Methodist Church	" "	aft. " 22
24. Dalston, Private Residence	" "	" " 23
25. Edgar, Temperance Hall	East Simcoe	eve. " 24
26. Mitchell Square	" "	" " 25
27. Guthrie, Private Residence	" "	aft. " 26
28. Barrie	" "	aft. " 27
29. Oro Station, Hall	" "	" " 29
30. Shanty Bay	" "	aft. " 30
31. Crown Hill, Mrs. S. J. Dinsmore's Home ..	" "	aft. July 2

DIVISION 14.—

Miss B. Gilholm, Bright.

SCARF, W., Box 79, Durham.—Mr. Scarf is a successful, practical farmer who has taken a keen interest in the agricultural activities of his district for many years. He is one of the leaders in the work of the agricultural societies and has been the standby of the local Institute. Mr. Scarf will be prepared to give demonstrations in the judging of Heavy Horses, Beef Cattle and Hogs.

Subjects:—

- " Breeding and Feeding of Beef Cattle."
- " Hog Raising."
- " General Management of the Farm."
- " The Importance of Pure Seed."
- " The Keeping of Soil Fertility in Preparation of the Seed Bed."

1. Jarrett's	East Simcoe	May 27
2. Warminster, McKinley's Hall	" "	aft. " 28
3. Uthhoff	" "	aft. " 29
4. Orilia, Public Library	" "	aft. " 30
5. Ardtrea, Private Residence	" "	aft. June 1
6. Washago	" "	aft. " 2
7. Severn Bridge	" "	aft. " 3

8. Reay, Presbyterian Church	South Muskoka	.....eve.	June 4
9. Germania, German School House .....	"	.....eve.	" 5
10. Muskoka Falls, School House .....	"	.....aft.	" 6
11. Bracebridge, Town Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 8
12. South Macaulay, Mrs. Alex. Barron's .....	"	.....aft.	" 9
13. Baysville, Town Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 10
14. Bardsville, Mrs. H. L. Goltz's Home .....	"	.....aft.	" 11
15. Port Carling, Town Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 12
16. Windermere, Mrs. F. Forge's Home .....	"	.....aft.	" 13
17. Ufford, School House	Centre Muskoka	.....eve.	" 15
18. Raymond .....	"	.....aft.	" 16
19. Port Sydney, Lakeview House .....	"	.....aft.	" 17
20. Allansville, Union Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 18
21. Silverdale, Mrs. R. Scott's Home	North Muskoka	.....eve.	" 19
22. Aspden, Clifton Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 20
23. Ashworth, Stisted Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 22
24. Ravenscliff, Mrs. A. E. May's Home .....	"	.....aft.	" 23
25. North Huntsville, Mrs. Thos. Shay's Home .....	"	.....aft.	" 24
26. Brunel, No. 5, School House .....	"	.....aft.	" 25
27. Hillside, School House .....	"	.....aft.	" 26
28. Dwight, Presbyterian Church .....	"	.....aft.	" 27
29. Birkendale, Fox Point .....	"	.....aft.	" 29
30. Dorset, Town Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 30
31. Gravenhurst, People's Institute	South Muskoka	.....aft.	July 2

DIVISION 15.—Mrs. L. Rose Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.

1. Claremont, Masonic Hall	South Ontario	.....aft.	May 27
2. Kinsale .....	"	.....aft.	" 28
3. Brougham .....	"	.....aft.	" 29
4. Whitevale .....	"	.....aft.	" 30
5. Pickering .....	"	.....aft.	June 1
6. Columbus .....	"	.....aft.	" 2
7. Shirley .....	"	.....aft.	" 3
8. Brooklin .....	"	.....aft.	" 4
9. Whitby, Mrs. Ross' Home .....	"	.....aft.	" 5
10. Stouffville, Liberal Club House	East York	.....aft.	" 8
11. Unionville .....	"	.....aft.	" 9
12. Markham, Town Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 10
13. Agincourt, Heather Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 11
14. Highland Creek, Mrs. Huxtable's Home .....	"	.....eve.	" 12
15. East Toronto .....	"	.....aft.	" 15
16. Scarboro Junction .....	"	.....aft.	" 16
17. Richmond Hill .....	"	.....aft.	" 17
18. Thornhill .....	"	.....aft.	" 19
19. Vandorf, Mechanics' Hall	North York	.....aft.	" 22
20. Pine Orchard, Friends' Church .....	"	.....aft.	" 23
21. Mount Albert, Methodist Church .....	"	.....aft.	" 24
22. Keswick .....	"	.....aft.	" 25
23. Queensville .....	"	.....aft.	" 26
24. Newmarket .....	"	.....aft.	" 27
25. Kettleby, Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 29
26. Schomberg, Baptist Church .....	"	.....aft.	" 30
27. King East .....	"	.....aft.	July 2
28. Laskay, Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 3
29. Nobleton, Methodist Church .....	"	.....aft.	" 4

DIVISION 16.—Miss D. M. Sutherland, Embro, May 26 to June 30.

Mrs. G. H. Greer, 7 Elgin St., Hamilton, May 26 to June 9.

1. Solina	West Durham	.....aft.	May 26
2. Brighton, Town Hall	East Northumberland	.....aft.	" 27
3. Smithfield, Methodist Church .....	"	.....aft.	" 28
4. Wooler, Grove .....	"	.....aft.	" 29
5. Codrington, Orange Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 30
6. Hilton, Town Hall .....	"	.....aft.	June 1
7. Dundonald, Town Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 2

8.	Castleton, Town Hall	East Northumberland	.....aft.	June 3
9.	Warkworth, Town Hall	"	....."	" 4
10.	West Seymour, Mrs. C. Macoun's Home	"	.....aft.	" 5
11.	Menie, Private Residence	"	.....aft.	" 6
12.	Fairmount, S. S. Room	East Durham	.....aft.	" 8
13.	North Monaghan, Hall	"	.....eve.	" 8
14.	Mount Pleasant, Temperance Hall	"	.....aft.	" 9
15.	Manvers, Orange Hall	"	.....aft.	" 10
16.	Cavan, S. S. Room	"	.....aft.	" 11
17.	Millbrook, Town Hall	"	.....eve.	" 11
18.	Bailieboro, English Church S. S.	"	.....aft.	" 12
19.	Bewdley, Church	"	....."	" 13
20.	Garden Hill, Temperance Hall	"	.....aft.	" 15
21.	Elizabethville, S. S. Room	"	....."	" 16
22.	Charlecote, S. S. Hall, Moorish	"	.....aft.	" 17
23.	Port Hope, Dept. Agri. Office	"	....."	" 18
24.	Cobourg	West Northumberland	.....aft.	" 19
25.	Elmview	"	.....aft.	" 20
26.	Coldsprings, Town Hall	"	.....aft.	" 22
27.	Harwood, Hall	"	.....aft.	" 23
28.	Fenella, Hall	"	.....aft.	" 24
29.	Roseneath, Town Hall	"	.....aft.	" 25
30.	Centreton, Miss E Holland's Home	"	.....aft.	" 26
31.	Baltimore, Chapman's Hall	"	.....aft.	" 27
32.	Grafton, Town Hall	"	.....aft.	" 29
33.	Bethany, Mrs. Isaac Preston's Home	"	.....aft.	" 30

DIVISION 17.—Miss N. C. Trench, 26 Lorne Ave., Montreal, May 26 to July 4.

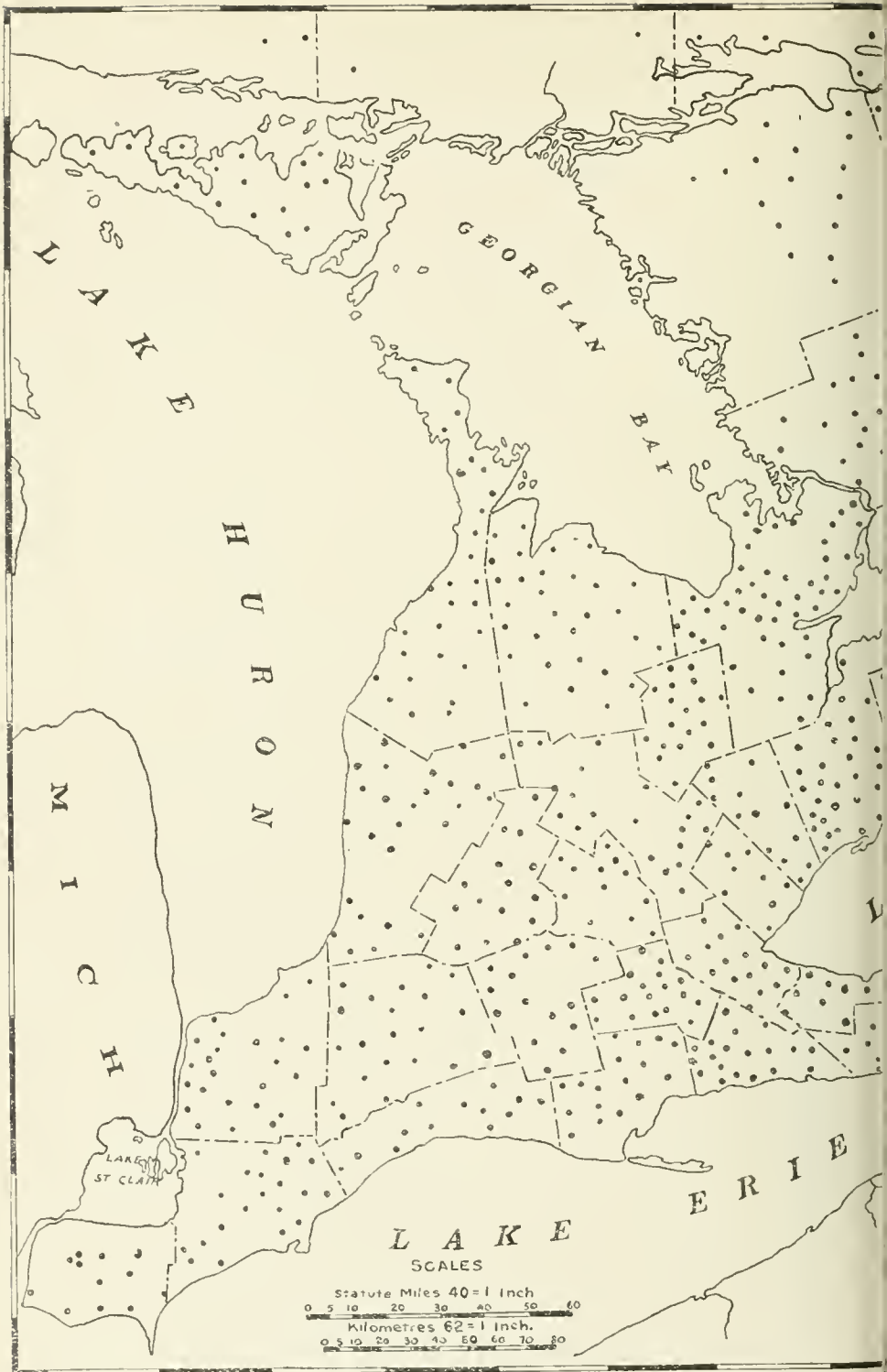
1.	Newtonville, Presbyterian Church	West Durham	.....aft.	May 26
2.	Orono, Society Hall	"	.....aft.	" 27
3.	Bowmanville, Sons of Temperance Hall	"	.....aft.	" 28
4.	Nestleton, Foresters' Hall	"	.....aft.	" 29
5.	Blackstock, Town Hall	"	....."	" 30
6.	Sonya	West Victoria	.....aft.	June 1
7.	Manilla, Sunday School Hall	"	.....aft.	" 2
8.	Woodville, Town Hall	"	.....aft.	" 3
9.	Lorneville, Plank's Hall	"	.....aft.	" 4
10.	Little Britain	"	.....aft.	" 5
11.	Valentia	"	.....aft.	" 6
12.	Oakwood	"	.....aft.	" 8
13.	West Ops, Mrs. L. A. Newman's Home	"	.....aft.	" 9
14.	Lindsay, Mrs. C. Mitchell's Home	"	.....aft.	" 10
15.	Linden Valley, Orange Hall	"	....."	" 11
16.	Cambray	"	.....aft.	" 12
17.	Islay, Mrs. Wm. Wilson's Home	"	....."	" 13
18.	Hartley	"	....."	" 15
19.	Cameron, Private Residence	East Victoria	.....aft.	" 16
20.	Pleasant Valley, Private Residence	"	.....aft.	" 17
21.	Fenelon Falls, Dickson's Hall	"	....."	" 18
22.	Bobcaygeon, Parish Hall	"	.....aft.	" 19
23.	Cobocok, I.O.O.F. Hall	"	.....eve.	" 20
24.	Burnt River, Orange Hall	"	.....aft.	" 22
25.	Kinmount, Town Hall	"	....."	" 23
26.	Gelert, Scott's Hall	Haliburton	.....aft.	" 24
27.	Minden, Town Hall	"	.....aft.	" 25
28.	Haliburton, Town Hall	"	.....aft.	" 26
29.	Reaboro, Orange Hall	West Victoria	....."	" 29
30.	Omeme	East Victoria	.....aft.	" 30
31.	Norwood, Agricultural Office	East Peterboro	.....aft.	July 2
32.	Warsaw, Town Hall	"	.....aft.	" 3
33.	Mt. Julian	North Peterboro	.....aft.	" 4

DIVISION 18.—Miss Agnes Young, 148 Robert St., Toronto, May 27 to June 13.
Miss Coutts, Thamesville, May 27 to June 9.
Mrs. G. H. Greer, 7 Elgin St., Hamilton, June 10 to 27.

1. Tweed, Town Hall	East Hastings	May 27
2. Thomasburg, Private Residence	" "	" 28
3. Rosltn, Chosen Friends' Hall	" "	" 29
4. Halston, Mrs. Jas. McCreary's Home	" "	aft. " 30
5. Plainfield, Workmen's Hall	" "	June 1
6. Phillipston, Foresters' Hall	" "	" 2
7. Foxboro, School Room	" "	aft. " 3
8. Bethany, School House	" "	aft. " 4
9. Melrose, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 5
10. Read, Private Residence	" "	aft. " 6
11. Quinte, Private Residence	" "	" 8
12. West Belleville, Octavia St. School	" "	eve. " 9
13. Wallbridge, Mrs. S. E. Lane's Home	West Hastings	aft. " 10
14. Chatterton	" "	aft. " 11
15. Frankford	" "	aft. " 12
16. River Valley, School House	" "	aft. " 13
17. Stirling, Agricultural Office	North Hastings	aft. " 15
18. Wellman's Corners, Orange Hall	" "	aft. " 16
19. Minto	" "	aft. " 17
20. Springbrook, Foresters' Hall	" "	" 18
21. Marmora, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 19
22. Ivanhoe, Orange Hall	" "	aft. " 20
23. Madoc, Mrs. Watson's Home	" "	aft. " 22
24. Deltor	" "	aft. " 23
25. Bancroft, Town Hall	" "	eve. " 24
26. Fort Stewart	" "	aft. " 25
27. Maynooth, Public Hall	" "	aft. " 26
28. Clydesdale, School House	North Peterboro	aft. " 27

DIVISION 19.—Mrs. H. W. Parsons, "The Northlands," Cochrane.

1. Rednersville, Church	Prince Edward	aft. May 27
2. Mountain View, S. S. Room	" "	aft. " 28
3. Gilbert Mills, Mrs. W. R. Munro's Home	" "	aft. " 29
4. Pleton	" "	aft. " 30
5. Milford, Town Hall	" "	aft. June 1
6. Cherry Valley, Mrs. W. R. Brown's Home	" "	" 2
7. East & West Lake, Disciple Church	" "	" 3
8. Bloomfield, Methodist S. S. Room	" "	aft. " 4
9. Wellington, Alexandra Hotel	" "	aft. " 5
10. Consecon, Masonic Hall	" "	eve. " 6
11. Adolphustown, Town Hall	Lennox	aft. " 8
12. Conway, Methodist Church	" "	aft. " 9
13. Stella, Town Hall	Amherst Island	aft. " 10
14. Collin's Bay, Beulah Church	Frontenac	aft. " 11
15. Westbrooke, Hall	" "	aft. " 12
16. Inverary, Agricultural Hall	" "	aft. " 13
17. Lansdowne, Town Hall	South Leeds	aft. " 15
18. Seeley's Bay, Masonic Hall	" "	" 16
19. Elgin, Town Hall	" "	" 17
20. Newboro, Court House	" "	" 18
21. Westport, Wesley Hall	" "	" 19
22. Delta, Town Hall	" "	eve. " 20
23. Athens, Town Hall	Brockville	aft. " 22
24. Maynard, Baptist Church	South Grenville	aft. " 23
25. Brouseville, School House	" "	eve. " 24
26. Shanley, Workman's Hall	" "	eve. " 25
27. Spencerville, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 26
28. Bishop's Mills, Temperance Hall	N. Leeds and Grenville	" 27
29. Oxford Mills, Town Hall	" "	" 29
30. Kemptville	" "	" 30
31. Burritt's Rapids, Victoria Hall	" "	aft. July 2
32. Merrickville, Girls' Guild Hall	" "	aft. " 3
33. Easton's Corners, Town Hall	" "	" 4
34. Enterprise	Addington	" 6



Black dots indicate points at which Women's Inq



will be held during the Summer Series of 1914.

DIVISION 20.—Miss A. B. Speers, 135 West St. Clair Avenue, Toronto.

1. Perth, Library, Hall	South Lanark	aft.	June 8
2. Drummond Centre, Orange Hall	"	aft.	" 9
3. Maberly, Town Hall	"	eve.	" 10
4. Elphin, Public Hall	"	"	" 11
5. Poland, Church	"	"	" 12
6. Watson's Corners, Temperance Hall	"	eve.	" 13
7. Lanark, Council Chamber	"	aft.	" 15
8. Innisville, Orange Hall	"	eve.	" 16
9. Carleton Place, Council Chamber	North Lanark	aft.	" 17
10. Almonte, Council Chamber	"	eve.	" 18
11. Clayton, Forester's Hall	"	eve.	" 19
12. Cedar Hill, Orange Hall	"	aft.	" 20
13. Pakenham, Agricultural Hall	"	eve.	" 22
14. Glasgow Station	South Renfrew	"	" 23
15. Loch Winnoch	"	"	" 24
16. South Horton	"	"	" 25
17. Calabogie, Town Hall	"	eve.	" 26
18. Burnstown, Temperance Hall	"	"	" 27
19. Shields, School House	North Renfrew	"	" 29
20. Stafford, Temperance Hall	"	"	" 30
21. Westmeath	"	"	July 2
22. Foresters' Falls	"	"	" 3
23. Renfrew	South Renfrew	"	" 4

DIVISION 21.—Miss M. V. Powell, Whitby.

1. Iroquois, Town Hall	Dundas		June 8
2. South Mountain	"	"	" 9
3. Williamsburg, Cochran's Hall	"	eve.	" 10
4. Winchester Springs, Orange Hall	"	aft.	" 11
5. Morewood	"	aft.	" 12
6. Finch, Medical Hall	Stormont	aft.	" 15
7. Cornwall Centre, Tp. Hall	"	eve.	" 16
8. Avonmore, Beaver Hall	"	aft.	" 17
9. Martintown, St. Andrew's Hall	Glengarry	aft.	" 18
10. Maxville, Public Hall	"	aft.	" 19
11. Vankleek Hill, Town Hall	Prescott	aft.	" 20
12. Vernon, Orange Hall	Russell	"	" 22
13. Bowesville	Carleton	aft.	" 23
14. Richmond	"	aft.	" 24
15. Stittsville, Mrs. T. Boyes' Home	"	aft.	" 25
16. Carp, Town Hall	"	aft.	" 26
17. Kinburn, Orange Hall	"	eve.	" 27
18. Antrim, Town Hall	"	eve.	" 29
19. Galetta, Russell's Hall	"	eve.	" 30

DIVISION 22.—

Miss J. Cameron Smith, Powassan.

JAMES, D. Thornhill.—Mr. James is a successful farmer of long experience, who has had the advantage of a number of years of Institute work. Last year Mr. James visited a number of the agricultural centres in Europe, where he gleaned much information of value to the farmers of Ontario.

Subjects:—

- "General Farm Practice."
- "The Weed Problem."
- "The Dairy Herd; Feed and Care."
- "Growing, Curing and Feeding Alfalfa."
- "Poultry on the Farm."
- "Feeding of Farm Animals."
- "Seed Improvement."
- "Waste on the Farm."

1. Powassan	East Parry Sound	May 26
2. Hotham	" "	" 27
3. Restoule	" "	" 28
4. Loring	" "	" 30
5. Arnstein	" "	June 1
6. Golden Valley	" "	" 2
7. Granite Hill	" "	" 3
8. Trout Creek	" "	" 4
9. South River	" "	" 5
10. Mecunoma	" "	" 6
11. Sundridge	" "	" 8
12. Burk's Falls	" "	" 9
13. Magnetawan	" "	" 10
14. Midlothian	" "	" 11
15. Doe Lake	" "	" 12
16. Emsdale	" "	" 13
17. Haileybury (Buche Township)	Timiskaming	" 16
18. New Liskeard	" "	" 17
19. Milberta	" "	" 18
20. Hillview	" "	" 19
21. Hanbury	" "	" 20
22. Hillardton	" "	" 22
23. Uno Park	" "	" 23
24. Thornloe	" "	" 24
25. Earlton	" "	" 25
26. Healsip	" "	" 26
27. Charlton	" "	" 27
28. Inglehart	" "	" 29
29. Matheson	" "	" 30
30. Marter	" "	July 1
31. Monteith	" "	" 2
32. Cochrane	" "	" 3
33. Chester's Corners	" "	" 4
34. North Cobalt	" "	" 6

DIVISION 23.—

Miss S. Campbell, 17 Grange Rd., Toronto.

SHEARER, W. C., Bright.—Mr. Shearer is a successful all-round farmer, who emphasizes dairying and the production of pork. The record of feed consumed and pork produced will be an encouragement to the farmers of the North to go more largely into this branch. Mr. Shearer is thoroughly practical and experienced in Institute work.

Subjects:—

- "General Farm Management."
- "Rotation of Crops and Selection of Seed."
- "Breeding and Feeding the Bacon Hog."
- "Breeding Dairy Cows and Feeding for Milk."
- "Tile Underdraining."
- Evening: "Interesting the Boys in the Farm."

1. Mattawa	East Nipissing	June 1
2. Brule, School House	" "	" 2
3. Eau Claire	" "	" 3
4. Feronia	West Nipissing	" 4
5. Sturgeon Falls	" "	" 5
6. Warren	" "	" 6
7. Markstay	" "	" 8
8. Tarentorus	Centre Algoma	" 10
9. Goulais Bay	" "	" 11
10. East Korah	" "	" 12
11. Prince	" "	" 13
12. Base Line (West Korah)	" "	" 15
13. Garden River	North Shore Algoma	" 16
14. Echo Bay	" "	" 17
15. Bar River	" "	" 18
16. Lalrd	" "	" 19
17. MacLennan	" "	" 20

18. Desbarats	North Shore Algoma	June 22
19. McLarty	" "	" 24
20. Leeburn	East Algoma	" 25
21. Johnson's School House	" "	" 26
22. Bruce Mines	" "	" 27
23. Cloudslee	" "	" 29
24. Alma Heights	" "	" 30
25. Little Rapids	" "	July 2
26. Livingston Creek	" "	" 3
27. Sowerby	" "	" 4
28. Iron Bridge	" "	" 6
29. Walford	" "	" 8
30. Massey	West Nipissing	" 9
31. Lee Valley	" "	" 10

DIVISION 24.—

Dr. Caroline Brown, 383 Ossington Ave., Toronto.

MOOREHOUSE, R. L., Cairo.—Mr. Moorehouse is a College graduate who has successfully managed a general farm on which the production of beef and sheep has been emphasized. Mr. Moorehouse will be prepared to give instruction in the judging of beef and sheep where arrangements can be made for this. He is an experienced Institute worker, and his services should prove of great value to farmers in Manitoulin and St. Joseph Island.

Subjects:—

- "The Breeding and Feeding of Beef Cattle."
- "Alfalfa, the Scientific and Practical."
- "The Control of Soil Moisture."
- "General Farm Management."
- "Sheep Farming."
- Evening: "The Why of This and That."
- "The Business End of Farming."

1. Little Current	East Manitoulin	May 30
2. Ten-Mile Point	" "	aft. June 1
3. Sheguindah	" "	eve. " 1
4. Green Bay	" "	" 2
5. Budges (F. I. only)	" "	aft. " 3
6. Clover Valley (W. I. only)	" "	aft. " 3
7. Manitowaning	" "	eve. " 3
8. Tehkummah	" "	" 4
9. South Baymouth	" "	" 5
10. Silver Bay (Big Lake)	" "	" 6
11. Big Lake, School Sec. (W. I.)	" "	" 8
12. Rockville (F. I. only)	" "	" 8
13. Mindemoya	" "	" 9
14. Carnarvon	" "	" 10
15. Grimesthorpe	West Manitoulin	" 11
16. Billings	" "	" 12
17. Kagawong Village	" "	" 13
18. Ice Lake	" "	" 15
19. Barrle Island	" "	" 16
20. Gordon's	" "	" 17
21. Long Bay	" "	" 18
22. Poplar	" "	" 19
23. Elizabeth Bay	" "	" 20
24. Silver Water	" "	" 22
25. Marksville	St. Joseph's Island	" 25
26. Stone, School House	" "	10 a.m. " 26
27. Tenby Bay, School Sec. No. 4, Jocelyn	" "	aft. " 26
28. Carterton	" "	" 27
29. Kentvale	" "	" 29
30. Richards Landing	" "	" 30

DIVISION 25.—

Miss E. M. Collins, Ancaster.

GROSE, HENRY, Lefroy.—Mr. Grose has followed general farming lines successfully for many years. This, coupled with his experience as an Institute worker and familiarity with conditions and requirements in the northern section of the Province, should enable him to render service of special value to the farmers in the North. His addresses to the boys are most inspiring.

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: “Benefits of Institute Work.”
 “The Canadian Boy and Girl.”

1. Dorion	Thunder Bay	June 9
2. Ouimet	“ “	“ 10
3. Port Arthur	“ “	“ 11
4. Fort William	“ “	“ 12
5. McIntyre's School No. 3	“ “	“ 13
6. Slate River	“ “	“ 15
7. Carter's School House	“ “	“ 16
8. Mnrillo	“ “	“ 17
9. Conmee	“ “	“ 18
10. O'Connor	“ “	“ 19
11. Hymers	“ “	“ 20
12. South Gillies	“ “	“ 22
13. Barclay	Kenora	“ 24
14. Dryden	“	“ 25
15. Oxdrift	“	“ 26
16. Eagle River	“	“ 27
17. Kenora	“	“ 29
18. Sleeman	Rainy River	July 2
19. Stratton	“ “	“ 3
20. Shenston	“ “	“ 4
21. Barwick	“ “	“ 6
22. Emo	“ “	“ 7
23. Barnhart	“ “	“ 8
24. Big Fork	“ “	“ 9
25. Devlin	“ “	“ 10
26. La Vallee	“ “	“ 11
27. Burriss	“ “	“ 13

Women's Institute Lecturers and their Subjects, 1914

ALLAN, MISS MARGARET A., Jarvis.—Since graduation in Household Science at Alma College, Miss Allan has taken an active part in the work of her home Institute at Jarvis, and has had some experience in regular Institute work.

Subjects:—

- "Caring for Our Sick Ones at Home."
- "Laundry Work."
- "Household Sanitation."
- "Hygiene."

BACKUS, DR. ANNIE, Aylmer.—Dr. Backus brings her medical training and practice, as well as her experience in country life, and places them at the disposal of the women of the Province. She is eminently practical, ready and willing to help womankind. She has been closely identified with Institute work throughout the Province for a number of years. Dr. Backus will illustrate her lectures on "Physical Development of the Child" and "Poultry Raising" at the evening sessions by the use of stereopticon views.

Subjects:—

- "Hygiene of the Home and Aids in Nursing."
- "Consumption and Its Prevention."
- "The Importance and Meaning of Woman's Work."
- "Training in the Home."
- "Education of Girls."
- "Physical and Mental Harm of Fault-Finding."
- "Medical Inspection of Schools."
- "Poultry Raising."—Illustrated.
- "The Physical Development of the Child."—Illustrated.

BRETHOUR, MRS. J. E., Burford.—Mrs. Brethour is a most progressive and successful Institute officer, and has also given assistance to many of the Institutes surrounding Brant. Her advice and suggestions regarding Institute work will be found helpful. Her addresses are animated, interesting and instructive, and are specially helpful to those who are responsible as officers of the Institutes. Mrs. Brethour will be able to attend only a few meetings this season.

Subjects:—

- "Simple Entertaining in the Country."
- "Homely Wrinkles for Housekeepers."
- "Is a Woman's Time Worth Anything?"
- "The Evolution of the Country Woman."
- "How to Make an Institute a Success."
- "Books: Our Friends or Enemies?"

BROWN, DR. CAROLINE, 383 Ossington Ave., Toronto. —Dr. Brown has had experience in teaching school in both the country and city. She is now a practising physician in the city of Toronto, and has served as House Surgeon in the Watertown City Hospital, New York, and subsequently spent six months in Dublin at the Rotunda Hospital, where she made a special study of the care of the infant, maternity cases and diseases of women. She also spent six months at a Children's Hospital in London, and three in Birmingham studying general medicine. Her studies were continued in France and Germany. Dr. Brown has had experience in medical school inspection work. Her training and extensive experience, coupled with the fact that she was raised in the country and is thoroughly familiar with rural conditions, places her in a position to render most valuable service to the Institutes.

Subjects:—

- "Home Nursing."
- "Child Welfare."
 - (a) Pre-natal Influence. (b) Infant Feeding. (c) Infant Mortality.
- "Tuberculosls."
 - (a) Cause. (b) Prevention. (c) Treatment.
- "Diseases Common to Infants and Young Children."
 - (a) Prevention. (b) Recognition. (c) Treatment.
- "Hygiene of the Home."
- "Medical Inspection of Schools."
- "Discipline as a Character Builder."

CAMPBELL, MISS SUSIE, 17 Grange 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, needle work, and fine art at many of our fall fairs. Her success in extending the Women's Institutes throughout Peel County has been most marked, and she has done much to stimulate branches in many parts of the Province to better work.

Subjects:—

- "The Ideal Home."
- "Individual Life of a Young Woman."
- "Influence of Women and Men."
- "The Judicious Housekeeper and Homemaker."
- "Home and School."
- "Health, Longevity and Happiness."
- "Our National Assets."
- "Eugenics."
- "Agriculture for Women."
- "Present Mode of Dress, Its Influence."

CHAPMAN, MISS E. M., 22 Radford Ave., Toronto.—Miss Chapman went from a farm home to teach school, and subsequently took a course in Domestic Science at Macdonald Institute, Guelph. After graduating she took charge of systematic instruction in food values and cooking with a group of Institutes in Middlesex and Lambton Counties. Her services were most acceptable, and the Department is fortunate in being able to secure her to attend a limited number of meetings during the summer series.

Subjects:—

- "Building, Making-over, Decorating and Furnishing the Farm Home."
- "The Way to a Man's Heart."
- "The Bent Twig."
- "Labor, Laughter, Love."
- "The Girl on the Farm—If She Stays, What's Ahead of Her?"

COLLINS, MISS E. M. Ancaster.—Miss Collins has had considerable experience in teaching, and is now engaged in Demonstration Lecture work in connection with the Women's Institutes.

Subjects:—

- "Sewing."—Illustrated.
- "Industrial Education."
- "Household Decoration."
- "Homemaking Ideals."
- "Institutes and What They May be to the Individual."

COWLING, MISS EDNA M., 430 Manning Ave., Toronto.—Miss Cowling will graduate in medicine from the University of Toronto before she leaves for Institute work. During her final year she has been President of the Women's Medical Literary Society. Miss Cowling's experience as a public school teacher, together with her medical training in medicine from the University of Toronto before she leaves for Institute work. Cowling was born and brought up in the country, and consequently has a keen appreciation of all that relates to, and tends to help, rural conditions.

Subjects:—

Afternoon.

- "Rheumatism and Its Allied Ailments."
- "Our Country's Assets."
- "Emergencies in Cases of Poisoning."

Afternoon or Evening.

- "Contagious Diseases."
 - (a) Methods of Infection.
 - (b) Method of Disinfection.
- "Dental Hygiene and Its Relation to Health."
- "Art in the Home."

Evening.

- "Women in Literature."

COUTTS, MISS ANNA J., Thamesville.—Miss Coutts is an under-graduate of Toronto University, and has had some years' experience in a law office. Both Miss Coutts and her mother have been active in Institute work in East Kent, and she has intimate knowledge of the needs and possibilities of Institutes.

Subjects:—

- "How to Make the Institute a Success."
- "Social Service in Our Rural Communities."
- "Business Points for the Family."
- "Poetry in Everyday Life."

DAWSON, MRS. W., Parkhill.—Mrs. Dawson is an enthusiastic supporter of the Women's Institutes. She has done much to place the Parkhill Institute in the front rank of progressive societies. She was president of the local organization for years, and has given the work prominence through the local press and through some of the leading agricultural publications. She formerly taught in the Toronto Public Schools, and has been for some years in close touch with rural women. With her liberal education, wide reading and close study of present day conditions in the home and in the State, she is in a position to make the subjects announced of great interest and practical value.

Subjects:—

- "Universal Motherhood."
- "The Farmer's Wife of To-day."
- "The Women in Our Institutes."
- "The Out-of-Sight Things of Life."
- "Does the Mother Rule the World?"
- "Rural Medical Inspection of Schools."
- "The Home and the State."
- "Labor-saving Garments for Women and Children."

GILHOLM, MISS B., Bright.—Miss Gilholm has been an efficient officer of the District Women's Institute of North Oxford, and is able to render much assistance to officers of both district and branch Institutes. Miss Gilholm has taken the regular creamery course at the Guelph Dairy School and holds a specialist's certificate in buttermaking, as well as a diploma in the theory and art of buttermaking. Miss Gilholm's knowledge and appreciation of country life enables her to impart information in a manner much appreciated by the members in general.

Subjects:—

- "Will the Dairy Cow Remove the Mortgage?"
- "Thought of Old Friends and New."
- "The Stranger Within Our Gates."
- "Canadian Women."
- "Opportunity."

GOVENLOCK, MISS MABEL, 225 Windermere Rd., Walkerville.—Miss Govenlock is a Domestic Science graduate who has had considerable experience in teaching Domestic Science in both Colleges and Schools. With her experience as an Institute lecturer for several years and her close study of economic and household matters, the Institutes can depend upon interesting and instructive addresses and a profitable discussion of women's work in general.

Subjects:—

- "Home Products as Food."
- "Labor Saving Devices in the Home."
- "Comfort in the Sick Room."
- "Efficiency and Stability."
- "Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis."
- "Practical Education for Girls."

GRAY, MISS G., 650 Bathurst Street, Toronto.—Miss Gray needs no introduction to the majority of Institute members in Ontario, as she has visited nearly all sections in which the work has been organized. She has devoted several seasons to Institute work in New York State, is a thorough master of the subjects announced, and presents her information in a clear, forceful and attractive manner. During the past two winters Miss Gray has conducted most successful Demonstration Lecture courses among groups of Institutes in Northumberland, Lambton, Oxford, Dundas and Kent Counties.

Subjects:—

- "Diet in Relation to Health."
- "Meats—Composition, Cuts and Cooking."
- "Home Decoration."—Illustrated.
- "Things Worth While."
- "Woman's Work in the World."
- "The Individual's Value to Society."
- "Forces that Make for Success."

GREER, MRS. G. H., 7 Elgin Street, Hamilton.—Mrs Greer's experience in practical housekeeping and office work, together with her close observation and the study of economic and social conditions will enable her to render valuable service to the Institutes.

Subjects:—

- "Stepping Stones to Health."
- "Home Nursing."
- "Vegetables: Their Uses and How to Prepare."
- "Every Day Housekeeping."
- "The Home as a Nation Builder."
- "Aims and Objects."

GUEST, MISS E. J., 212 George Street, Belleville.—Miss Guest has had practical experience in a farm household and is a specialist and M.A. from Toronto University. Miss Guest is in charge of the English Department of the Belleville Collegiate Institute. Her activity in the Parkhill Institute did much to make towards success in that organization, and since going to Belleville her efforts have resulted in the formation of High and Public School Women's Institutes in that city. 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 Institute which she may visit. She is especially interested in child welfare.

Subjects:—

- "A Square Deal for the Girl on the Farm."
- "Helping Our Boys and Girls to Find their Niche in Life."
- "The Mother: What She Owes to Herself, the Home and the Community."
- "Planning for Social Good Times in the Country."
- "Things and Their Forces. Men and Their Ways."

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 the past five 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."

HILL, DR. H. W., Director Institute of Public Health, London, Ont.—Dr. Hill is a Canadian and a graduate in medicine of the University of Toronto, and was the first to receive the Diploma of Public Health (1911) from that University. He spent seventeen years in public health study and work in Baltimore, Boston, New York, Kentucky and Minnesota before returning to and settling in Canada. He has been appointed by the Department of Education as a special lecturer for the Normal Schools for Ontario, and has found it possible to give lectures to a number of Women's Institutes. Dr. Hill will be available for a limited number of meetings during the summer series upon the same conditions as other lecturers. He will be prepared to give lectures at other times throughout the year upon conditions that his travelling expenses are paid, i.e., his railway and livery expenses, as well as entertainment while at the place of meeting. The Institute officers should arrange direct with Dr. Hill for such lectures. Dr. Hill will be prepared to lecture upon the following subjects, and will illustrate them with lantern slides where the Institute provides a lantern:—

Subjects:—

- "School Hygiene."
- "Flies."
- "Sewage Disposal."
- "Contagious Diseases."
- "Tuberculosis."
- "Typhoid Fever."
- "Ice."
- "Water Supplies."
- "Ventilation."
- "Overcrowding and Housing."
- "Infant Mortality."
- "Sex Hygiene."
- "Germs and Disease."
- "Vaccination."
- "Food Poisoning."
- "Patent and Other Drugs."
- "Handling of Epidemics."
- "Rural Hygiene," etc. etc.

HILL, MISS MARION, Guelph, Ont.—Miss Hill has taken a special course in Poultry Raising at the Agricultural College. Her practical experience in the management of an extensive poultry plant enables her to speak with authority upon the subjects announced.

Subjects:—

- "Woman's Economic Position in the Poultry World."
- "The Possibilities in Poultry Raising for Women."
- "Artificial Incubation and Brooding."
- "The Hatching and Rearing of Chicks."
- "Preparing Chickens for Market."
- "How to Produce Winter Layers."
- "Shall Woman Take an Interest in Outside Things or Her Home."
- "For the Woman Who is Fond of Outdoor Occupations."

LOWE, MRS. J. J., Hespeler.—Mrs. Lowe has been an enthusiastic worker in local Institutes as well as a lecturer for the Agricultural Department in this Province and in Nebraska. Her practical experience and tact insure addresses of value and interest.

Subjects:—

- "Beneficial Suggestions to Branch Institutes."
- "Worry, Work, Waste."
- "Some More Things Women Should Know."
- "Listen, Learn and Love."
- "What is Worth While."
- "Some Advantages of a Country Home."

MACKENZIE, MISS MARY E., 61 Dorval Rd., Toronto.—Since graduation from the University of Toronto in Household Science, Miss Mackenzie has devoted most of her time to Women's Institute work, having addressed regular Institute meetings and taught Demonstration Lecture classes in Cooking with entire satisfaction to all concerned.

Subjects:—

- "First Aid in Emergencies—Bandaging."—Demonstrated.
- "Medical Inspection in Rural Schools."
- "Avoiding and Combating Disease Germs."
- "Common Errors in Cooking."
- "False Estimates of Food Values."
- "The Invalid's Tray."

MACQUEEN, MRS. M., Manilla.—Mrs. MacQueen has taken deep interest in her home Institute at Manilla, and has on various occasions addressed the members on topics of general interest. We can assure the Institutes that the subjects announced for Mrs. MacQueen will be treated by her to the advantage and profit of the members.

Subjects:—

- "The Power of Influence."
- "Reading in the Home."
- "How to Make Institute Meetings a Success."
- "What We Owe to the Children."

MACTAVISH, MISS M. M., Parkhill.—Miss MacTavish is a graduate in the Normal Course of Domestic Science from Macdonald Institute, Guelph. She subsequently had experience in a large catering establishment in Chicago, and learned many useful things of a practical nature which are not usually covered in a Domestic Science course. Miss MacTavish has also had experience as a dietitian in a large hospital. Her varied and extensive experience, together with her training, will enable her to render valuable service to the Institutes.

Subjects:—

- "Foods and Their Value."
- "Amusements in the Home—including suggestions for amusing children during illness and convalescence."
- "Books—Shall we read, how to read, what to read."
- "How to Simplify Work in the House and Garden."
- "Vegetables—Their Food Value—Methods of Cooking."

MCALPINE, DR. MARGARET, 619 Bathurst St., Toronto.—Dr. McAlpine is a practising physician of Toronto, and has had the valued experience of lecturing before a great many organizations in that city. She has also had the advantage of a post-graduate course in medicine in Philadelphia. Many sections of the Province have benefited by her addresses, and she is always a welcome delegate. Dr. McAlpine can attend only a few meetings this season.

Subjects:—

- "Mental Culture."
- "The Romance of Medicine."
- "How to be Well and Happy."
- "Hereditry."
- "Perfect Womanhood."
- "Work and Recreation."
- "Emergency Treatment."
- "Fresh Air and Tuberculosls."
- "Home Hygiene."

MCTURK, MRS. E. B., Lucan.—Mrs. McTurk has had special training in Optics, and 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, and her work is much appreciated. Her subjects speak for themselves.

Subjects:—

- "The Care of the Eyesight."
- "Child Training in the Home."
- "What that Other Institute is Doing."
- "Sewing and Buttonless Garments."—Demonstrated.
- "Keep on the Sunny Side."
- "For Home and Country."
- "Held in Trust."

MOODIE, MISS L. FINDLAY, 32 Grenville St., Toronto.—Miss Moodie has taken an active interest in Institute work for some time in addition to lecturing last year. She has had the advantages of teaching school both in Ontario and Alberta, and is at present completing the course in Medicine at the University of Toronto.

Subjects:—

- "Practical Care of the Sick in the Home."
- "What Everyone Should Know About Tuberculosis."
- "Emergencies in Everyday Life."
- "How to Guard Oneself Against the Common Diseases."
- "New Methods of Imparting Knowledge."

MURDOCH, MISS MARY E., Palmerston.—Miss Murdoch, since graduation in Domestic Science from Macdonald Institute, Guelph, has had experience in hospital work. Her familiarity with country conditions and requirements will enable her to give information to the rural Institutes which will be thoroughly appreciated.

Subjects:—

- "Diet and Health."
- "Household Economy."
- "The Country Woman's Problems."
- "Bacteriology in the Home."
- "Canadian Authors."

NORMAN, MRS. M. N., 9 Roblock Ave., Toronto.—Parenthood and racial ethics constitute one of the most vital, fundamental, and, strangely enough, one of the most neglected of all important themes. Mrs. Norman brings to its exposition practical views, clear enunciation, choice English, with chaste diction of unusually happy style. Her personality as a speaker is particularly attractive. Her teaching appeals to the judgment as definite, convincing and final.

Subjects:—

- "Womanhood."
- "Child Training."
- "Personality."
- "Laughter, Love, Life."
- "You and Your Neighbor."
- "Physical Culture—Exercise—Diet, Care of Teeth, Skin, Hair."
- "Houses and Homes."

PARSONS, MRS. L. M., "The Northlands," Cochrane, Ont.—Mrs. Parsons has had wide experience in Women's Institute work as well as being identified with the National Council of Women and church activities for many years. She is a gifted speaker, and very thorough in the work which she undertakes. Mrs. Parsons will be prepared to address the children in the school in the mornings where opportunity affords. The subjects announced for morning will be a basis for talks to children.

*Subjects:—**Morning (for the schools).*

- "A Loaf of Bread."
- "The Call of the Wild."
- "Boys' and Girls' Clubs."
- "Pets and Their Care."
- "Silk and Silkworms."
- "The Furred and the Feathered Things."

Afternoon.

- "Our Canadian Women."
- "Women in Industry and Literature."
- "Women and Sickness."
- "Women Workers of Our Time."
- "Conservation of Life."
- "Marriage."
- "The Magnetism of Personality."
- "Canadian Laws Concerning Women and Children."
- "The Child and the Story."

Evening.

- "Medical Inspection in Rural Schools."
- "The Consumers' League."
- "Reforms That Need Our Aid."
- "Play and Supervised Playgrounds."
- "Canadian Writers."
- "Our Inheritance."
- "The Northland."

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. Since her return to Canada she has devoted much time to Social Service work.

Subjects:—

- "First Aid to the Injured, Emergencies," etc. (demonstrated).
- "The Home Care of the Sick" (demonstrated).
- "Oral Hygiene."
- "Medical Inspection in Rural Schools."
- "The Conservation of the Children."
- "Am I My Neighbor's Keeper; or, The Meaning of Social Service."
- "Our Delinquents and How to Reclaim Them."

POWELL, MISS M. V., Box 453, Whithy.—Miss Powell is deeply interested in everything which pertains to the advancement and education of the present and future nation-builders, and this work appeals very strongly to her. 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:—

- "Good Citizenship."
- "Canada's Possibilities."
- "Our Country's Assets."
- "Refinement in the Home."
- "A Present Day Need."
- "How We Can Help Our Girls, and How They Can Help Us."

PRESTON, MISS JANET M., Napanee.—Miss Preston is a Domestic Science graduate, who has had wide experience in teaching and public speaking. She attended a series of Women's Institute meetings in 1913 and rendered most acceptable service.

Subjects:—

- "The Home."
- "Care of Our Bodies."
- "Treatment at Home of Common Diseases."
- "Sanitation in Daily Life."
- "The Woman of To-day."
- "Disinfectants—How and When to Disinfect and Its Importance."
- "Sewing."—Demonstrations.

REYNOLDS, MISS LULU, Solina.—Miss Reynolds has had extended experience as Secretary of a district Woman's Institute, and as a Departmental delegate. Institute officers will find her advice and suggestions bearing upon Institute methods and work of special interest and value. The women on the farm will fully appreciate the services of one who has had practical experience in and made a close study of the everyday duties in the average home.

Subjects:—

- "Hints to the Housekeeper."
- "Foods and Their Preparation."
- "The Kitchen Garden."
- "Our Institutes."
- "Sewing and Home Dressmaking."
- "Character Building."
- "What Are We Building?"

ROBSON, MISS ETHEL, R. R. 1, Denfield.—Miss Robson is a farmer's daughter, and a firm believer in the advantages of country as compared with city life. She is a practical bee-keeper, being Second Vice-President of the O. B. K. A., and is also interested in chickens. Miss Robson has addressed public gatherings with great acceptance, and her services will be much appreciated by the Institute members.

Subjects:—

- "Bee-Keeping on the Farm."
- "Poultry on the Farm."
- "Economic Problems of the Country Girl."
- "Literature and Life."
- "Physical Culture."

SAUNDERS, MRS. F. D., Rockford, Mich.—Mrs. Saunders has always lived on a farm, and taught for a number of years in rural schools. She has been a regular worker in connection with the Farmers' Institutes in Michigan since 1909, and has been one of the regular lecturers at the annual meeting of the Women's Congress for that State.

Subjects:—

- "Applied Sanitation."
- "Social Economics."
- "Woman and Her Needs in the Home and Elsewhere."
- "Conservation of the Human Family."
- "Buttermaking on the Farm."
- "Essentials to Successful Dairying."
- "The Farm Home Reading Table."

SMILLIE, MISS EMMALINE E., B.A., 1075 Dovercourt Rd., Toronto.—Miss Smillie is a graduate of the Toronto General Hospital Training School for Nurses and has had considerable practical experience in her profession. She has been engaged for several seasons in Women's Institute work in this Province.

Subjects:—

- "Home Nursing."
- "Emergencies, with Demonstrations in Bandaging."
- "Good Health."
- "Disease Germs."
- "Canadian Literature."
- "Making Use of Leisure Time."

SMILLIE, DR. JENNIE, 1075 Dovercourt Road, Toronto.—Dr. Smillie is a graduate in medicine at the University of Toronto, 1909. She has also taken a post graduate course in Philadelphia, and is now practising medicine in Toronto. Her medical training, together with her experience as a public-school teacher in country places, and five seasons' Institute work, fit her to render service which should be much prized by the Institutes.

Subjects:—

- "Germs and Their Relation to Disease."
- "Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis."
- "Hints for the Sick Room."
- "Bandaging and Changing Bedclothing."—Demonstrated.
- "Hygiene and Health in the Home."
- "First Aid to the Sick and Injured."
- "Infectious Diseases of Childhood."
- "Medical Inspection of Schools."
- "The Joy of Living."

SMITH, MISS JEAN CAMERON, Powassan.—Miss Smith, after several years' experience in Public School teaching, took a course in nursing, and subsequently had charge of a Nurses' Training School in Japan; following that she has devoted several years to private nursing in New York and Northern Ontario. Miss Smith has had considerable experience as a lecturer, and can be depended upon to present the valuable facts gleaned from practical experience and study in a manner which will appeal to and benefit the Institute members.

Subjects:—

Afternoon.

- "The Need for Medical Inspection of Ontario Schools."
- "First Aid to the Injured."
- "The New Public Health Literature."
- "Nursing Tubercular Patients at Home."
- "Contagious Diseases of Childhood."
- "Obstetrical Nursing and Care of the New Born Babe."

Evening.

- "Canada's Obligations to the Empire."
- "The Romance of the French Regime."
- "Historic Ontario."
- "Occidental versus Oriental Women."

SPEERS, MISS ADA B., 135 West St. Clair Avenue, Toronto.—Miss Speers is a keen student of rural conditions and is deeply interested in rural affairs. Her early years were spent on a farm, and she has taught school in rural districts for several years, following that by a course in medicine in Toronto University, which she completes this spring. She has always been interested and active in various Children's and Young People's Societies.

Subjects:—

- "Contagious Diseases—Why They Should Be Prevented and How."
- "Bandaging and Changing of Bed-Clothing."—Demonstrated.
- "First Aid to the Human Body in Emergencies."
- "Tuberculosis—Cause, Prevention and Treatment in the Home."
- "Youth and How to Retain It."
- "Care and training of our Girls and Boys."
- "Decision of Character."

STEPHEN, MRS. LAURA ROSE, Huntington, P.Q.—Mrs. Stephen needs no introduction to the Women's Institutes of Ontario. 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:—

- "A Woman's Views on the Dairy Situation."
- "Ice Creams, Mousse, Sherbets."—(Demonstrated, if desired.)
- "The Influence of Environment."
- "House Building and Home Making."
- "What I Owe the World."

SUTHERLAND, MISS DAVINA M., Embro.—Miss Sutherland is a graduate in Domestic Science from MacDonald Institute, Guelph, and a public-school teacher of considerable experience. For two years she has been instructor in Dietetics in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

Subjects:—

- "Economy in the Home."
- "Sanitation in the Home."
- "Health from a Dietary Standpoint."
- "Education for Women."

TRENCH, MISS N. C., 26 Lorne Avenue, Montreal, Que.—Miss Trench has had University training and later took a course in poultry at MacDonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec. She has done Institute work in Alberta and also had charge of an extensive poultry plant at Strathmore, Alberta, for some time.

Subjects:—

- "Poultry Raising."
 - (a) "Historical Sketch of the Poultry Industry."
 - (b) "The Laws of Breeding as Applied to Poultry."
 - (c) "Incubation, Rearing, Feeding, Housing, Diseases, Parasites Affecting Poultry, Fleshing for Market, Marketing."
 - (d) "Eggs—Production, Care and Handling for Market."
- "How to Make Farm Life Attractive to the Boys and Girls."
- "Health on the Farm."
- "System in the Household."
- "Needlework—Demonstration on how to prepare a complete baby outfit at a minimum cost."

WATTS, MRS. F. W., 51 Chicora Avenue, Toronto.—Mrs. Watts has had marked success both as an Institute officer and lecturer. She is a forceful, pleasing speaker, whose addresses have been much appreciated. Being a graduate of the American College of Mechano-Therapy, she will be able to give many valuable and helpful health hints. Mrs. Watts will be available for only a limited number of meetings this season.

*Subjects:—**Afternoon.*

- "Would You Be Beautiful?"—Demonstrated.
- "Home Treatment in Mechano-Therapy."—Demonstrated.
- "A Talk with Mothers and Girls."
- "What Are You Doing to Help Your Institute?"

Evening.

- "Why Is It?"
- "Your Influence in the Home."

WOELARD, MRS. M. L., 420 Bloor Street W., Toronto.—Mrs. Woelard is intensely interested in all matters which pertain to the home, and her addresses have been much appreciated. We can assure Institute officers and members that Mrs. Woelard will have messages of interest and benefit for her audiences.

Subjects:—

- "Poultry Keeping for Profit and Pleasure."
- "Home Influence."
- "Meat Substitutes—Excellent Salads for Hot Days."
- "Fruit Canning, Jelly Making and Marmalades."
- "Health Culture."
- "Plain Sewing and Art Needlework."—Demonstrated.
- "Woollen Garments for Women and Children."—Illustrated.

YOUNG, MISS AGNES M., 148 Robert St., Toronto.—Miss Young is a student in medicine at the University of Toronto. She took a deep interest in the work of the Institute when teaching school in the rural district, and her familiarity with country conditions, together with her training in medicine, gives her exceptional qualifications as an Institute worker.

Subjects:—

- "Table Manners."
- "Accidents and Emergencies."
- "Treatment at Home of Common Diseases."
- "Care of House Plants."

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Agricultural Societies
OF ONTARIO

AND OF THE CONVENTION OF THE

Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions

FOR THE YEAR

1914

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



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1914.

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To His Honour SIR JOHN MORISON GIBSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, a 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 for the year 1914.

Respectfully yours,

JAS. S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

TORONTO, 1914.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Agricultural Societies of Ontario

1914

TO THE HONOURABLE JAS. S. DUFF,
Minister of Agriculture.

SIR.—The Report of the Agricultural Societies of Ontario in which are recorded the proceedings of the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions which met at the Canadian Foresters' Hall, Toronto, on February 5th and 6th, 1914, is herewith presented for your consideration.

Delegates from every section of the Province, who attended this Convention, took an active part in the proceedings and at its close spoke in the highest terms of its educational value, and intimated their determination to utilize the excellent suggestions offered which they considered would be of importance to their Boards of Directors in conducting their exhibitions.

The increasing interest of farmers in Northern Ontario is indicated by numerous requests for the organization of new Societies in that section of the Province.

The Societies had a prosperous year in 1913, comparatively few having suffered loss in gate receipts at exhibitions owing to wet weather.

The Departmental Judge System is continuing to meet with the favourable consideration of boards of directors of the several hundred societies. In 1913, 242 judges were sent out by the Department for fall fairs alone and 100 judges for standing field crop competitions.

The growth of the latter since their inception in 1907 is shown in the appendix to the report of 1913, and the assistance in this connection given by the Government is very much appreciated by the agriculturists of Ontario.

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 those, the gate receipts of which were adversely affected by rain, and a comparative statement of legislative grants for 1913 and 1914.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Faithfully yours,

J. LOCKIE WILSON, *Superintendent.*

ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

The Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions was held in the Canadian Foresters' Hall, Toronto, February 5th and 6th, 1914. The Agricultural Societies of the Province were fully represented, there being upwards of four hundred delegates present.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

W. A. CROW, CHESLEY.

It is my great pleasure as President of this Association to welcome you to this Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions. Here all topics pertaining to the welfare of the Agricultural Societies of this Province should be fully discussed. Only in this way can we arrive at conclusions that will be of most benefit to the Societies.

During the past year most of our Societies have been more fortunate than in previous years on account of fair weather, and, consequently, they are in a more flourishing condition financially than they have been for years.

We are here to procure information as to the management of our fairs and we should confine ourselves largely to the question "how to advance their welfare in every way."

The financial end of all institutions is important. In the past both Provincial and Federal Governments have been very generous. Directors, if they do the work that is to be done in connection with fall fairs, have a greater task than any body of men can do successfully, without being obliged to canvass their friends towards the maintenance of fairs. Now that the Federal Government has apportioned several millions of dollars for agricultural educational work, I am of opinion that a substantial amount should be set aside for the use of Canadian fairs and exhibitions.

The district directors have done splendid work during the year, and I would like this Association to allot them more money so that their work could be carried out with greater efficiency. I would suggest that each director call at least one meeting in his district to arrange dates of fairs and discuss all matters of importance to societies in his district, to avoid conflicting dates of fairs. This would greatly facilitate the work of the Department in sending out judges.

The Standing Field Crop Competitions are one of the most important lines of work in connection with agricultural societies in Ontario and the grain and sheaf exhibits are attracting more attention at our fairs each year. This year I am pleased to say your committee has arranged to have an expert give a demonstration at this convention on how to prepare sheaves of grain for exhibition.

We have all heard with the greatest sorrow of the sudden illness of our esteemed Premier, Sir James Whitney. I am sure I voice the feeling of every member of this convention when I say that I hope he may soon be restored to health, and occupy his accustomed place at the head of affairs in this Province.

There are other matters I should have touched upon, perhaps, but I thank you for your kind attention and I trust that your deliberations will be conducted in a businesslike manner at all times, endeavoring to earnestly solve the problems that are for the welfare of Ontario and her farming industry.

J. E. PEART: In opening the discussion upon the address of our President, I am sure we would not, in listening to same, help finding many valuable suggestions, first of which was the example he has set of being brief and to the point in all our discussions.

There are one or two items in the President's address which appeal to me: First, as to the success of an organization, naturally the financial question is to be first considered, and it certainly is a most important one, but it is just as important that a good board of directors be selected if the society is to be successful. After having done so, have directors placed on several committees appointed to look after the different department and hold them responsible for the success of their department, by seeing that the prize list is properly classified, after which endeavor to see that the society's funds will warrant the payment of prize money.

Second, in the matter of directors of the Ontario Association and their duties, they can assist most materially in making the fairs of their district successful, first by organizing a central association for arrangement of dates, so as not to conflict. I believe the time has come when the directors of each fair should make a specialty of whatever is produced on the largest scale in their own district. I would suggest that any secretary of a society wishing information should write to our efficient superintendent, J. Lockie Wilson who is at all times ready to give assistance and offer suggestions, which I consider of great value. I believe the time has come when the district directors should not be elected from year to year and changed annually but for a term of at least two years.

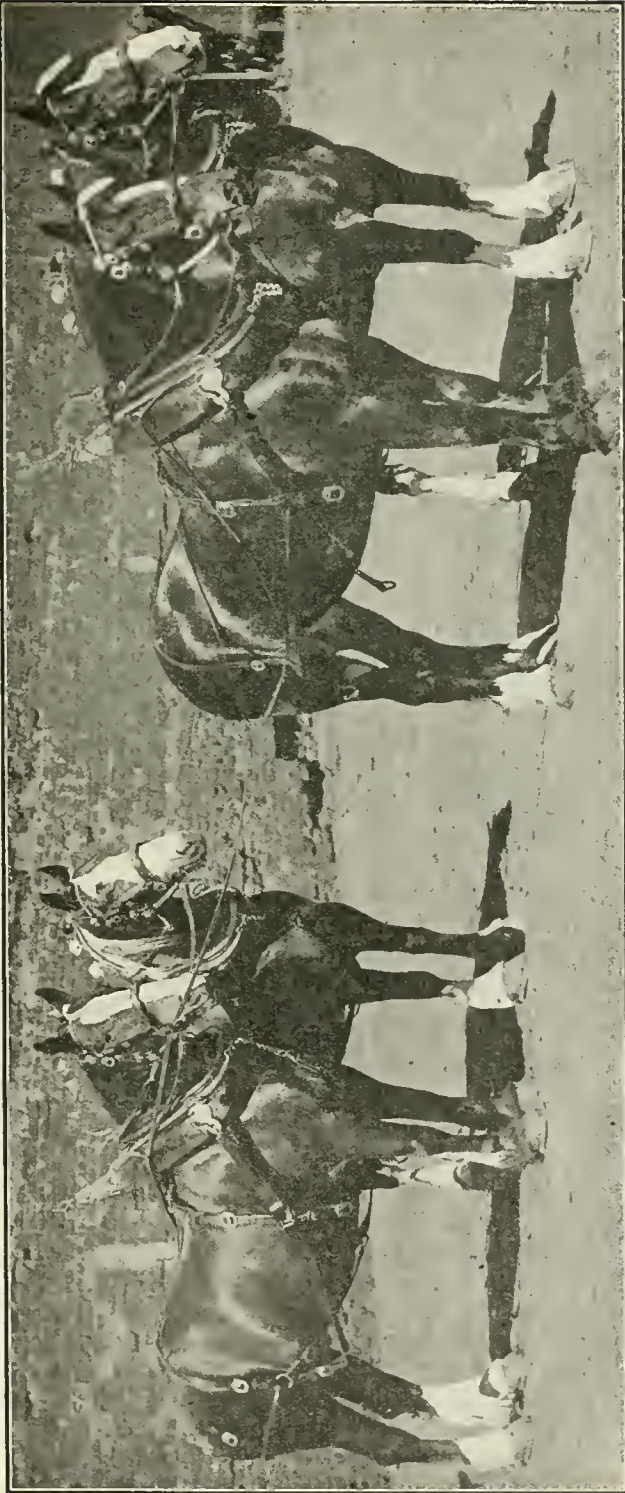
In the Province here we have some three hundred and sixty fairs. I am very sorry to say that the number who have affiliated with this Association is only two-thirds of the number of fairs in existence. The fee is a very nominal one, and I would urgently request that every person representing societies whose membership is not paid, would see that this is done before the first of March. I would further suggest that our Treasurer, Mr. McFarlane, be instructed on the first of March, to issue a list of different societies whose membership is not paid, so that each district director may see that the affiliation fee is paid.

T. R. BENNETT: I would suggest that at least one delegate be sent from each society for at least two years in succession instead of new men for each year. Every delegate should take notes and make a personal report to his society on his return. If one delegate goes for two years in succession, accompanied by a new man, the latter can profit by the experience of the man who was there the year before.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

J. LOCKIE WILSON, TORONTO.

Judging by the number of enthusiastic delegates attending this Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, agricultural societies in this Province are not slipping backward, but are forging upward with rapid strides in an endeavour to reach the pinnacle of perfection.



Prize-winning Heavy Drafts.

I have received reports from the several hundred societies holding exhibitions in Ontario, and in nearly all of them there breathed the spirit of optimism. Perhaps, never before in the history of our fairs and exhibitions in all classes of live stock were exhibits as numerous or of as high quality. In certain sections of the Province the root and vegetable crops were a partial failure owing to the dry season, and the entries in these classes were not so large as in previous years, but those shown were of good quality.

While in some sections the crops suffered through lack of rain, the cloud had a silver lining. Few indeed were the exhibitions that suffered loss of gate receipts owing to bad weather, and, as a consequence, only a little over \$3,600 of the appropriation was required to pay the claims made. The Act regulating this subvention has worked fairly well but, like all other Acts of Parliament, I am of opinion, after giving it a test of several years, that it can be improved.

As the Act now stands, the grant to a society suffering loss through wet weather is based on one half the difference between the gate receipts of the current year and the average of those of the three previous years. This has been found to be a handicap in the case of several societies which have been unfortunate enough to have experienced wet weather conditions for two or more years in succession. My recommendation would be that the wording of the Act be changed to read "three-quarters of the difference between the gate receipts of the current year and the average of the gate receipts of three previous normal years." If this suggested change meets with your approval, it will be advisable to have a resolution passed expressing the desire of the Association for such amendment to the Act.

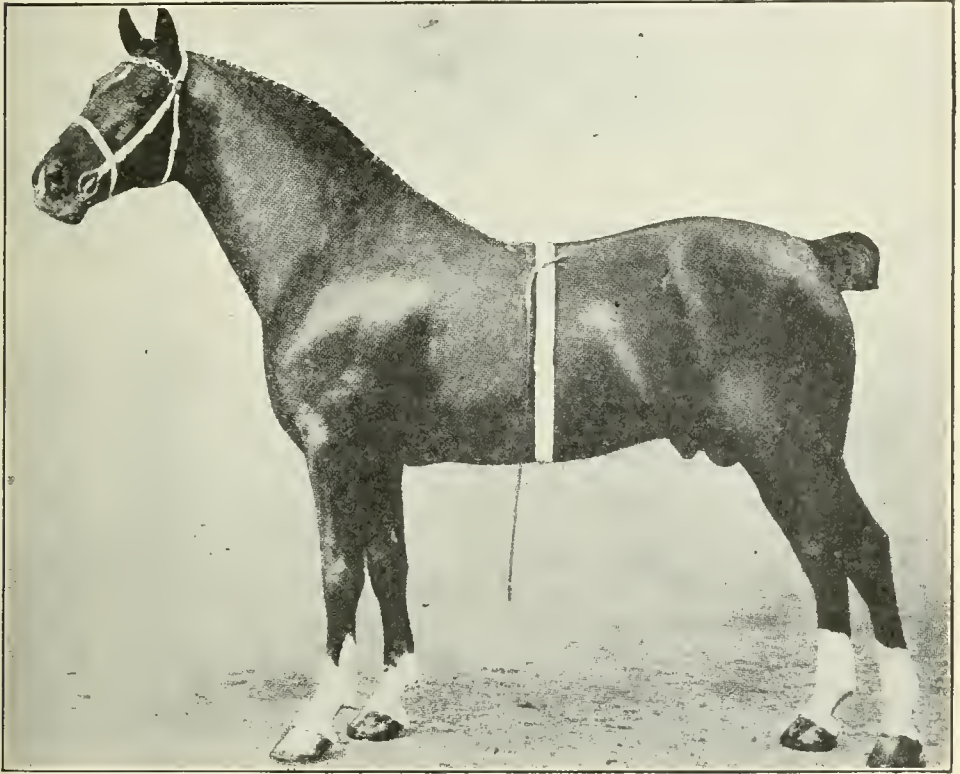
When the Weather Insurance Act was passed no provision was made for societies which had been organized for only one or two years, at a time when disastrous weather conditions would hit them hardest, as they would naturally have no surplus funds at their disposal to meet the deficiencies that would arise from small gate receipts owing to bad weather. I would suggest that the Act be amended to read as follows: "In the event of a society which has been organized for only two years, suffering loss in gate receipts owing to wet weather, it shall be entitled to receive a grant equal to three-quarters of the difference between the gate receipts of the current year and those of the previous year. In case of loss in gate receipts during the third year of a society's existence, the grant shall be three-quarters of the difference between the gate receipts of that year and those of the average of the two previous years, but the amount to be paid shall not exceed three hundred dollars."

In all insurance companies the usual loss paid is 75 per cent. I would respectfully recommend that the Act which only allows 50 per cent. of loss to societies at present be amended to read 75 per cent. If this meets with your approval, I will have your recommendation transmitted to the Ontario Government.

I frequently receive letters from district directors enquiring what particular line of work they should take up in order to further the interests of the societies in their localities. I would respectfully submit for your consideration one important duty that should devolve upon a district director, viz., to call a meeting in a central location to be attended by at least one delegate from each agricultural society under his supervision. At this meeting questions of interest pertaining to these societies could be discussed, but the main feature of such meeting should be the arranging of fair days in order to avoid conflicting dates, a matter which now causes much ill will among the different boards. A quorum of not less than ten delegates might be fixed, and, in the event of dispute arising as to what society should have certain dates, the decision of the majority should prevail. If this

Association approves of this plan. I will endeavour to arrange that departmental judges would only be sent to the societies the dates of whose exhibitions have been fixed at such district meeting.

Through the Federal Subvention we were enabled to hold short courses for departmental judges of live stock, poultry and field crops at the Guelph Agricultural College and at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Prominent and successful live stock breeders and grain growers were present to give instruction, together with the officers of the College and Experimental Farm. The Province was divided, the judges from eastern Ontario going to Ottawa and those from the west to Guelph. All those who attended these courses expressed themselves as



Hackney.

having been greatly benefited by this splendid educational work and a more uniform system of judging was arrived at. It is most important that departmental judges should have, as far as possible, a fixed and uniform type in order to do the best work for our agricultural societies.

In 1912 we sent out 199 judges to fairs and exhibitions, in 1913, 242, and, owing to the appropriation for judges being exhausted, we were obliged to refuse to send judges to over 20 societies whose applications came in very late in the season. Of the 242 judges sent out, complaints were received from only ten societies. This is the best record we have yet had, considering the number sent out, and this, I believe, is due to the fact that we had these short courses at Guelph and Ottawa. Occasionally the officers of a society in commenting on the work of a

judge will state "We asked for a judge on all classes of cattle and, while the man you sent judged the beef cattle satisfactorily, his decisions in the dairy classes were not so good." You will readily realize that the men in this country qualified to judge both beef and dairy cattle equally well are few and far between, and the society which to save expense asked for one judge, when two should have been sent, was in a fair way to cause trouble in the show ring. The Department endeavors under such circumstances to send the best man available, but, as before stated, it is difficult to get a man who is an expert on all the different breeds.

FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.

It is now seven years since the Standing Field Crop Competitions were inaugurated and I am sure you will agree with me that this has proved a valuable line of work, resulting in better cultivation, cleaner fields, better seed grain and large financial benefits to those who carefully followed the rules and regulations of the Department. When you consider that 3,500 farmers have taken part in these competitions, many of them with enthusiasm, (and these, by the way, are the ones who received the greatest benefit) you will readily understand what these Standing Field Crop Competitions mean to the farmers of Ontario. Nearly one hundred judges were required to judge the fields of the 159 societies which took part. Nearly 200 societies entered, but owing to drought and other conditions some were unable to remain in the competition to the end.

As in previous years substantial prizes for sheaves and grain amounting to \$1,500 in all, were offered at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, and the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, open to the first five prize winners in the Standing Field Crop Competitions.

The exhibits at Toronto presented a very attractive appearance, being tastefully arranged on a large pyramid in the Government Building, interspersed with grain in glass jars and fruit. The display at Ottawa also attracted great attention. At the Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fairs there was a splendid exhibit of grain, including corn, and also of potatoes, and a very notable and important feature was that the judges could not find in any exhibitor's grain a single wild oat or other noxious weed. This is a most encouraging sign of the greater attention now being paid by agriculturists to the preparation and cleaning of grain for seed, a most important point if Ontario is to maintain its reputation as a seed-growing Province.

The grain winning prizes at these exhibitions for the past 5 years has been retained by the Department and distributed to the agricultural specialists in the different counties and to the Monteith Demonstration Farm. In all, nearly 600 bushels of prize winning grain and potatoes have been thus divided.

Bee demonstrations at fairs are proving an attractive educational feature, and an increasing number of societies are asking for them. In 1913 we supplied demonstrators to 26 fairs. They took with them swarms of bees, and showed the latest systems of handling and managing apiaries.

I regret to state that a number of directors of agricultural societies in 1913 permitted the use of gambling devices on their grounds. The Department has not been disposed in the past to deal harshly with these societies which are breaking the law, but leniency does not seem to have the desired effect. The innocence of some Boards of Directors in this regard is astonishing. They have eyes but they do not seem to see, and ears that are deaf to the shouting of these thieves and blacklegs which haunt our exhibitions, and for the paltry \$5.00 they receive for what they claim is innocent sport, hundreds of dollars are filched from the pockets

of the unwary. I expect that in 1914 several delegations will visit the Parliament Buildings in Toronto, headed by prominent citizens, asking that the grants to certain societies that have been withheld on account of the operations of gamblers, be reconsidered, but they will not be, if my recommendations are accepted by the powers that be. Special detectives from the Provincial Police Department endeavored to do good work last year, but it was blocked by justices of the peace letting the gamblers with their nefarious machines go on suspended sentences.

Early in December notices are sent to all the societies in the Province informing them of the dates between which their annual meetings must be held, viz., 15th to 21st of January inclusive. Some societies have selected dates for their annual meetings other than those provided for by the Act, without obtaining the consent of the Minister therefor. As a consequence such meetings are illegal, and all business transacted thereat is null and void.

Some societies this year have had their annual meetings regularly advertised and held at the proper time, but the financial statements presented thereat were not audited before the meeting, nor signed by the auditors, as required by the Act. Before new officers could be elected, the books of the Treasurer of 1913 must have been audited and signed. The proceedings, including the elections of officers at meetings where the proper presentation of the financial statement has not been made are irregular and illegal. Societies which have failed in this respect cannot qualify for the legislative grant, as I am obliged to send down a declaration to the Provincial Treasurer that all the societies to which grants are apportioned have complied with the Act.

Instances have been reported to me of societies suffering loss through the neglect and carelessness of their treasurers who had utilized the money of the societies for their own private purposes, no doubt with the intention of repaying, but became financially involved and failed to do so. Directors and officers become personally responsible for such losses if they have failed to carry out the provisions of the Act which reads as follows:

SECURITY BY TREASURER.

39.—(1) The treasurer of every Society, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give such security, either by joint or several covenant with one or more sureties, which may be in such form as the board of directors or other managing officers may deem necessary, for the faithful performance of his duties, and especially for the duly accounting for and paying over all moneys which may come into his hands.

(2) It shall be the duty of the board in each and every year to enquire into the sufficiency of the security given by such treasurer and report thereon; and where the same treasurer for any society is reappointed from year to year his reappointment shall not be considered as a new term of office, but as a continuation of the former appointment, and any bond or security given to the society for the faithful performance of his duties under such reappointment shall continue valid as against the parties thereto.

(3) If the officers of a society neglect to procure and maintain proper and sufficient security they shall be personally responsible for all funds of the society in the possession of the treasurer. 6 Edw. VII, c. 16, s. 35.

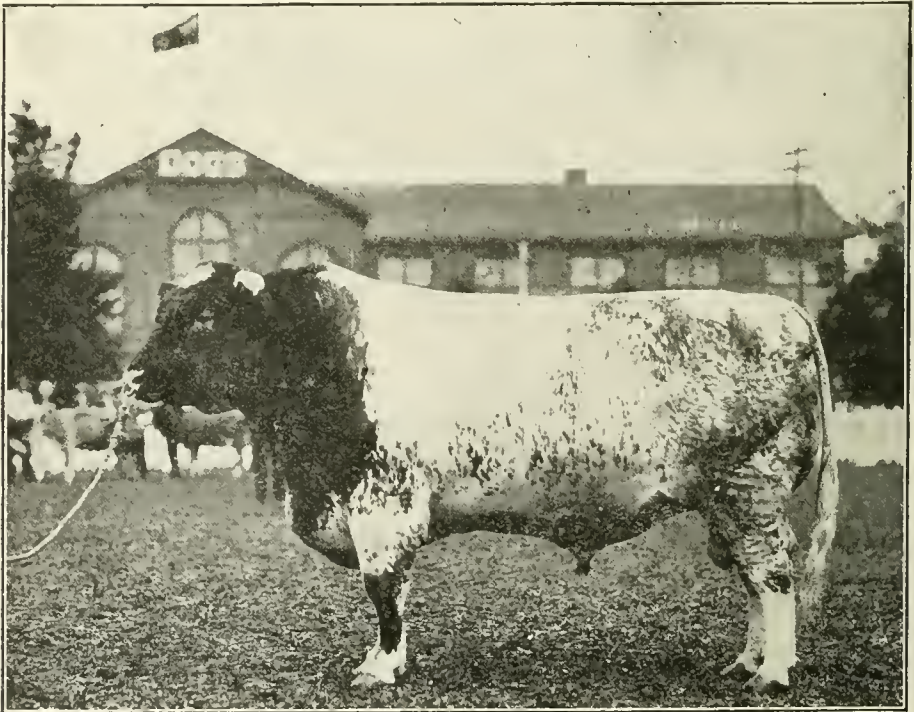
I am informed that an arrangement could be made through a reliable guarantee Company to have all the treasurers of our societies bonded at a rate of about 30 cents per \$100. If this were done it would relieve the officers of societies from all responsibility and would cost at the rate of about \$3.00 per \$1,000. This is a matter which I think should be considered by this Association.

Having decided upon the proper weights for the classification of heavy draught, agricultural and general purpose horses, directors should see that their prize lists are revised to comply with same. I would also suggest that exhibitors in these classes when making entry be required to file certificates of weight of horses. By having this done a good deal of delay would be avoided and the judge could proceed more expeditiously and more satisfactorily in his work.

Weights are as follows:

HEAVY DRAUGHT. Heavy draught horses should conform in type to the breed which they represent. A matured animal should weigh 1,500 lbs. and upwards.

AGRICULTURAL. An agricultural horse should conform closely in type to draught horses but on a smaller scale, and should weigh from 1,350 to 1,500 lbs.



Shorthorn.

GENERAL PURPOSE. No agricultural society should offer prizes for general purpose stallions at exhibitions, but, if thought advisable, prizes might be offered for general purpose mares, fillies or geldings. General purpose horses should conform in outline closely to the coach, carriage or hunter type, but should be larger and stronger and able to do satisfactory work in wagon, plow, buggy and saddle. They should be clean limbed, without excessive hair on the legs, and be able to travel seven miles per hour. Horses showing draft conformation should not be included in this class. They should weigh from 1,150 to 1,350 lbs. The minimum height of general purpose horses should be 15.3 hands.

In the roadster classes in localities where a number of pacers are entered it would be advisable to have separate classes for same, as they cannot be properly judged with trotters.

Two new societies were organized in New Ontario last month, one at Cochrane and the other at Noelville.

You have done good work in the past; there is yet much to be accomplished. This splendid organization of agriculturists and business men must continue to press forward, continue to hold the standard high and make each exhibition better than the previous ones, and, I will, in my humble way, endeavour to do my part in furthering the interests we all have at heart.

A. M. ALLAN: I notice in the reports the Woodslee Society received a grant of \$640. They keep pure-bred male stock, which is a very good idea. We in Comber held a first-class fair and we got only \$126. Many of our members are wondering how it was, and were asking me to find out why they should get so much and we so little, while we think we are doing better work than they are.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: Your society sent in a sworn statement as to your expenditure for agricultural purposes upon which your grant is based. The South Woodslee Society holds no fair but takes advantage of the Agricultural Societies Act which allows them to invest all their funds in the keeping of pure-bred stock, and the Act says that "A society that has owned and maintained pure-bred stock for the benefit of its members, for a period of at least nine months during the next preceding year, shall receive a grant of \$50 for every registered stallion, \$20 for every registered bull, \$10 for every registered boar and \$5 for every registered ram so owned. In the event of a society devoting its funds solely to the maintenance of pure-bred stock, such society shall receive a special membership grant of one dollar for every member of the society in good standing, up to fifty."

A. M. ALLAN: I believe our society does more good for the general public than South Woodslee. Besides we hold a fair, and it is instructive, and we get only \$126 and they get something like \$640. I do not believe it is a fair distribution.

W. H. HAMMELL: I have been trying to figure out from what our Superintendent told us, how they figure up that \$640. I would like Mr. Lockie Wilson to tell us how he figures it. Not because I believe it is wrong, but because, if the rest of us knew the requirements of the Act, we could secure a larger grant. I believe that is one of the ideas that is on the programme of this convention, that we might persuade the Department of Agriculture to increase the grant.

A. W. COHOE: I am Secretary-Treasurer of the South Woodslee Society and have been for 15 years. We own 21 bulls and were given a Government grant of \$50 besides the grant on each head of stock and that makes up the amount, and I don't see how Mr. Allan gets \$640.

A. M. ALLEN: I take it from the report.

A. W. COHOE: The report makes it \$680.

A MEMBER: I understand that something like three years ago a resolution was put through asking the Government to reduce the amount given to an agricultural society to \$500. How can any society draw more than \$500?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: The Act allows a maximum of \$800.

J. J. CRAIG: With regard to the date of holding the annual meetings, isn't it rather indefinite? It says the third week in January. What is the third week in January? You should state definitely.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: The Act distinctly states from the 15th to the 21st of January.

R. E. COWAN: I am sure we are all greatly pleased with the report Mr. Wilson has given us. He has covered the whole work of the agricultural societies in a very complete manner, and there is one thing about his report, when it is

printed in the annual report it always reads just as well as at the convention. We can all digest it at our leisure and take in the points he has brought out in it from time to time.

I am pleased to hear that, as the result of the good weather which prevailed through Ontario last fall, the amount set aside by the Department for wet weather insurance has not been as largely drawn on as in some years. The reports of the agricultural societies state that they were all ahead of the average, which shows that the work of our organization is still progressing.

The superintendent's report has covered the ground in regard to Departmental judges very fully.

The Standing Grain Competitions are the best line of work taken up by the agricultural societies. The result has been cleaner farms and better cultivation and the production in large quantities of first class seed. I hope to see the day when every agricultural society in the Province will enter these competitions with at least 25 members competing in every society.

As regards the Midway attractions, in the majority of cases where infractions of the law have taken place, the boards of directors are usually prompt in having fakirs put off the grounds.

The Superintendent is of the opinion that the work of agricultural societies cannot stand still. The moment they do that, the backward steps begin and he is right in that. I was speaking to a prominent manufacturer engaged in business for years, and I told him there wouldn't be much change for the length of time he had been in business, and he said there is always change and no such thing as standing still. We have got to make it. As soon as societies reach the stage where they think they can make no advancement or are not going ahead, then they are going back.

DAVID EVANS: There are a few things in connection with the Superintendent's Report that I would like to speak on, and, at the same time, I wish to congratulate him on the manner in which he has dealt with the various subjects.

In the first place he spoke about the district associations and suggested that, if the various societies which were in that district didn't send a representative to such district meeting, they should not be permitted to have expert judges at their fairs. This I do not think would be right. If we send a representative, it is adding to our expenses, and if you add \$10, \$15, or \$25 you are taking from the revenue of that society and there are a number to which it would be a burden to a certain extent and for that reason I do not quite agree with our Superintendent's remarks.

I notice by the annual report last year that one of our eastern societies wanted a show exclusively for horses, and I would like to know if they draw a grant the same as other societies draw which hold a complete agricultural show. I do not feel that it is right that all their attention should be focused on one point. If we devote our attention to horses only, the rest of the classes would suffer. I do not think that society would do as much good and should not get the same kind of a grant as a society developing the whole agricultural interests of the community in which it is located.

J LOCKIE WILSON: The Dundas Agricultural Society is the one referred to. They are in a peculiar position. The St. Lawrence is on the one side. Chester-ville and Winchester cuts them off at the rear so there is very small proportion of agricultural district near their headquarters, which is Morrisburg. They asked to be allowed to confine their efforts to horses. There are a number of horse-breeders there and the answer of the Department was that they could go on and

hold their Horse Show. If they wish to specialize in horses, the grant is made according to cash prizes paid in the classes represented.

DAVID EVANS: Is it permissible for us to exercise the same right that has been given to our friends?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: Certainly.

DAVID EVANS: In regard to expert judges, they are a good thing and I am glad to know that there were only a few incompetent men sent out. We did not employ them. We are going to this year. You will observe that the Department allows a society to count any expense connected with the payment of the expert judges, as expenditure for agricultural purposes. It seems to me that when the Department allow this they should go further and allow expenditure for all judges to be counted in. We employ local men to judge at our exhibitions which costs us something, and I do not see why this amount should not be counted as expended for agricultural purposes.



Hunter class.

FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.

This is one of the important departments of our Agricultural Society. It was with difficulty that we got our society to enter the Standing Field Crop Competition. I am glad to say that to-day there is no hesitation about doing so. One enterprising farmer went into the Field Crop Competition and grew white oats. When oats were selling at about 35 and 36 cents he sold every bushel of his crop for 75 cents and he is a stock raiser too. While he was selling his entire crop he was buying two bushels for each one he was selling, so you can see the advantage.

THE PRESIDENT: I wish full and free discussion of everything, but remember that, at the same time, I am supposed to keep you to the line. There is a question box and a good deal of this questioning can be put in writing and answered tomorrow morning by the committee which has been appointed.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: There is not a society in the Province which holds a show that cannot receive grants for live stock.

A MEMBER: We can get a grant for exhibition and for live stock?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: Yes. You can have up to the maximum of \$800 next year but the society must own the stock for at least nine months during the year.

J. C. STEWART: There were two things mentioned by the Superintendent in reference to weather insurance. I would suggest that you appoint a committee to draw up a motion in reference to this.

Moved by J. C. STEWART, seconded by J. E. PEART, that after hearing the suggestion of the Superintendent *re* Wet Weather Insurance this convention recommends that the Act be changed in accordance with his suggestions. Carried.

MAGISTRATES AND FAKIRS.

After considerable discussion *re* magistrates allowing fakirs to go on suspended sentence, after they have been found guilty, the following motion was made:

Moved by J. E. PEART, seconded by R. H. KETCHESON, "that the Attorney-General be requested to cancel the appointment of any Magistrate who fails to punish any person brought before him, who has been operating a gambling device upon the fair grounds of any agricultural society through the Province; and, furthermore, should said magistrate impose fine and permit time for payment, failing such payment by party found guilty, that said magistrate be compelled to pay such uncollected fine."

A MEMBER: This is a very important question. I do not think that we as a convention should act in any way that would be detrimental to any one, and I do not like the idea of passing a resolution because a man doesn't fall in line with what the Attorney-General or anybody else wants, without first having a chance to defend himself.

T. R. BENNETT: I am one of those venerable magistrates that you heard about, and if you have the evidence to convict they will be convicted; but if you allow fakirs in Toronto and London and other places you must expect to have them at the smaller fairs. We are sworn to do justice, and we will do it if you give us the evidence, and if the person brought before us for such practice can be found guilty and convicted, he will be punished.

THE PRESIDENT: I do not think there is any danger in passing this motion. No Attorney-General will dismiss a magistrate without investigation.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: I have the statement of an officer of the Police Department who has given me the names of at least twenty magistrates who found men guilty and let them off on suspended sentence.

The motion was carried.

Moved by R. H. KETCHESON, seconded by W. A. MCKENZIE, that after hearing the recommendation of the Superintendent *re* the change in the Act, making it compulsory for the treasurer of every agricultural society in the Province to be bonded, this convention is of the opinion that the Act should be changed in accordance with his suggestion.

R. J. BUSHELL: I fail to understand why this was suggested here to-day. We have 360 secretaries and Mr. Wilson has the records of all of them. Have they been doing wrong that we are entitled to bond them at our expense? I have not heard of anything. It will, therefore, be a useless expenditure of our money to bond our treasurers.

JOHN BUCHANAN: It would be a very serious calamity on the societies to make it compulsory to bond their treasurers. We have the privilege of taking our treasurer with bond or without, and feel as directors, responsible for the money.

A MEMBER: I would like to ask Mr. Wilson regarding the law as to what security should be given by the treasurer of an agricultural society.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: The Act states that:

"The treasurer of every society before entering upon the duties of his office shall give security, either by joint or several covenant with one or more sureties, which may be in such form as the board of directors or other managing officers may deem necessary, for the faithful performance of his duties, and especially for the duly accounting for and paying over all moneys which may come into his hands."

"It shall be the duty of the board in each and every year to enquire into the sufficiency of the security given by such treasurer and report thereon; and where the same treasurer for any society is reappointed from year to year, his reappointment shall not be considered as a new term of office, but as a continuation of the former appointment, and any bond of security given to the society for the faithful performance of his duties under such reappointment shall continue valid as against the parties thereto."

"If the officers of a society neglect to procure and maintain proper and sufficient security, they shall be personally responsible for all funds of the society in the possession of the treasurer."

A MEMBER: That's sufficient.

W. WEST: The bonding of the treasurer of every society is a step in the right direction, but I would go a step further and add that the secretary, where there is a separate secretary and treasurer, be so bonded. I'll tell you why. During your fair, your secretary is handling most of your money until the day after when it is handed over to your treasurer. In our case, we have a separate secretary and treasurer. There is no doubt about it these men should be bonded. Under the Act your treasurer has got to give security. Your Board does not like to go to one and ask him to put up security. If it is made compulsory, all we need to say is that we have to go according to the Act.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: You cannot possibly, as individual societies, get bonds for twice that amount. I understand that there are Guarantee companies willing to issue a bond to cover all societies in the Province for about \$3 per thousand.

DAVID EVANS: I would ask if any of the treasurers have defaulted during the year?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: This is a matter that I do not want to discuss. From time to time since I have been Superintendent societies have met with serious losses by not bonding their treasurer, and the members at large had to suffer through the negligence of their officers in not carrying out the provisions of the Act. I have merely thrown out these suggestions for your consideration, in order to save societies the increased amount they would have to pay if each individual society took out a bond.

The motion was lost.

JAMES JOHNSON: If you cannot pick twelve men out of any community who cannot run an agricultural fair and take care of its business, without bonding them, then throw up the business. We are all honest, square-dealing men.

Moved by J. C. STEWART, seconded by JOHN CLANCY, that Messrs. Crow, Wilson, Scarf, McKenzie and Peart be a committee to open the question drawer and answer the questions asked by the delegates. Carried.

Moved by WM. SCARF, seconded by DAVID EVANS, that "The wet weather Insurance Act be amended to read 75 per cent. instead of one-half as at present,

but that the total amount paid out in any one year shall not exceed the appropriation of \$10,000; also that in the event of a society, which has been organized for only two years, suffering loss in gate receipts owing to wet weather, it shall be entitled to receive a grant equal to 75 per cent. of the difference between the gate receipts of the current year and those of the previous year. In case of loss in gate receipts during the third year of a society's existence the grant shall be based on the difference between the gate receipts of that year and those of the average of the two previous years." Carried.

REPORTS OF DISTRICT DIRECTORS.

District 1.

JAMES A. FRASER, Director: District No. 1 comprises the seven eastern counties in Ontario, in which there are twenty-six societies which hold fall fairs in September and for one man to visit all these fairs would be impossible.

I visited as many as I could and found them all in pretty good condition.

The tendency to attend the fall fairs is growing more and more each year in the eastern part of the Province. I took notes of a few things at the different places and find that trials of speed are one of the great attractions at all of the fairs and also that the larger, or so called county fairs are expected to put up a larger lot of attractions and in so doing are crippling themselves to a large extent. At one place which I visited they had a flying machine two days at \$900, more money than they paid in prizes and only fifteen minutes fun at that.

The judging in most places was fairly good and I did not hear any complaints about the Government judges. I should like to call your attention to one item, vegetables. The judging in this class is not what it should be in many places and is largely done by local men.

In grain exhibits there could be some improvement. One place I saw where twelve stalks of ensilage corn in sheaf was grossly judged. The sheaves that had good ears on were passed by and the sheaves that had no ears got first and second. The prizes in this case were \$1 and 50 cents, respectively, and there were six or seven entries. At my home fair, Prescott, where the prize was a horse scuffer valued at \$9, for this there were only two competitors. On what should have been our biggest day we did not take in a cent on account of heavy rain, which put us almost out of business, but the citizens came to our assistance and are enabling us to start with a clean slate.

District No. 2.

G. C. McCLEAN, Director: I am very pleased to be able to report from District No. 2, that on account of the favorable weather during the month of September last, the fall exhibitions almost without exception were an unqualified success. I had the pleasure of attending a few fairs in the County of Leeds and was gratified to learn that each one had reached the record in point of exhibits and gate receipts.

On the occasion of each visit I observed closely the method of handling the different exhibits, and also have looked into the method of handling the entries and keeping the books, and find that there is room for improvement. The

question naturally arises how is this to be accomplished? The secretary is nearly always the king pin of the situation, and the success of the majority of the fairs in the country depends on having a secretary who is enthusiastic and fully posted on the details of the work he has in hand. I do not know a better way to fill a fair secretary with the spirit of his work, or to post him as to the best methods of handling what is really a very difficult proposition, than by attending the convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions. I sent out a circular letter to each secretary asking that at the annual meeting delegates be appointed, and that the secretary be one of those chosen, and I trust that many associations have followed my advice in this matter.

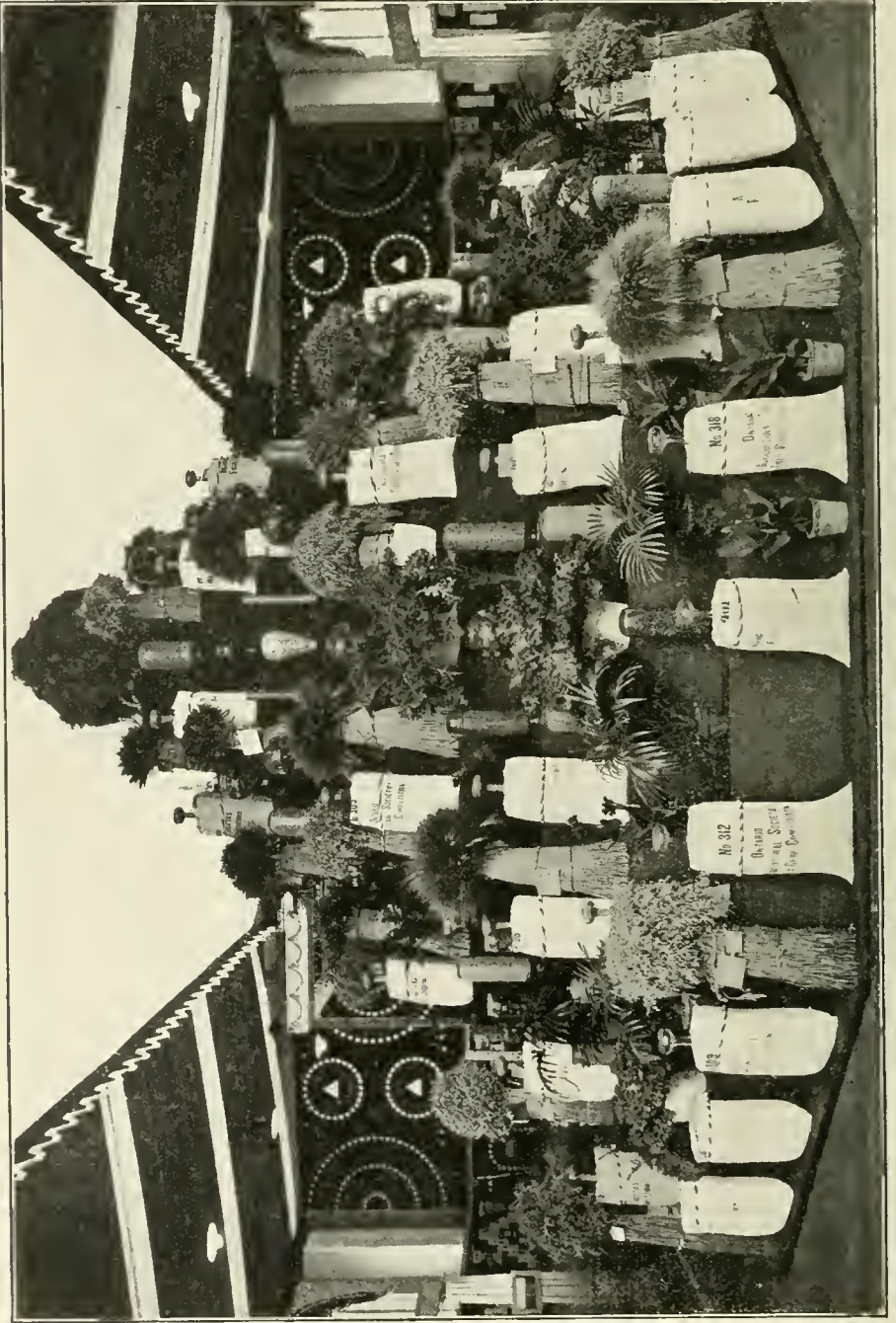
The confliction of dates has led to some confusion, and the suggestion has been made that a convention should be held in each district previous to the annual meeting to arrange dates. This would probably be satisfactory and not very expensive for the fairs in that particular district, but the arrangement might conflict very seriously with the dates of fairs in an adjoining district. I would suggest that this is a matter that should be handled by our superintendent over the entire province.

I have received a number of letters with complaints of the lack of interest on the part of directors, of antiquated methods in the handling of the business of the different fair associations, and would strongly advise that as the Government are expending large sums of money for the benefit of the agricultural societies of Ontario, one or more competent inspectors be appointed to visit the different points where fairs are held, and address either a public meeting or a meeting of the directors and officers of the various associations, investigate the method of book-keeping, and handling the exhibits, and I believe that the right man would be successful in stirring up interest and materially benefiting many struggling institutions.

District No. 3.

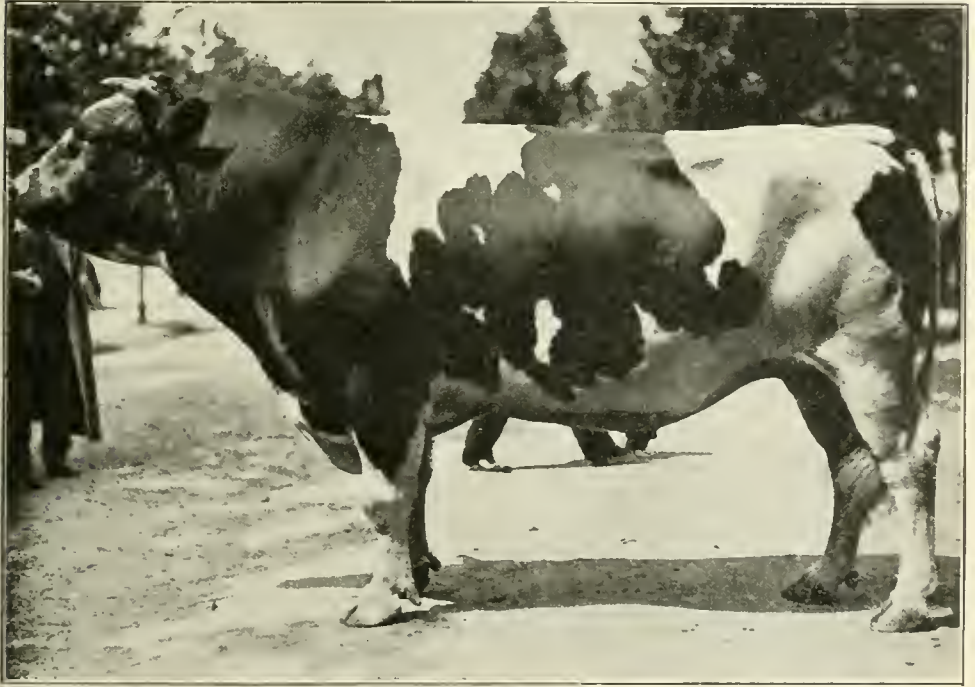
R. H. KETCHESON, Director: District No. 3 comprises the Counties of Hastings, Lennox and Addington, Northumberland and Prince Edward. In this District we have twenty-seven agricultural societies. Owing to the distance and the railway connections it is impossible for one man to attend all of the fairs, as the most of them are held during the last two weeks of September and a few during the first week of October. I corresponded with the secretaries in the district early in the season, regarding prize lists, dates and the general rules and regulations of the agricultural fairs, and I am pleased to report that all of the societies in District No. 3 followed the rules as closely as possible.

I had the pleasure of visiting several of the fairs in the district and in some cases where it was impossible for me to attend I had a representative from my own Board. I wish to thank the officers and the directors of the several associations throughout the district for their kindness and hospitality extended to me during my term of office. We have what is known as the Central Fairs Association, which meets during the last week of January, for the purpose of arranging the dates and discussing other important matters relating to fall fairs. This we find is a great benefit as we are able to arrange the dates so that one fair will not conflict with any other. Nearly every fair in the district proved a great success last year, both as regards exhibits and attendance. I find that the centre of attraction at all of the fairs is the speeding ring and the performance in front of the grand stand. In my opinion the Association should have a little more liberty regarding the speeding events, as no doubt, they add largely to the success of the fairs.



Field Crop Exhibit at Canadian National Exhibition, 1913.

A number of the societies entered the Field Crop Competitions and all are well pleased with the results. I find that several of the public schools throughout the district are taking up the good work and in a number of places last fall the contests between the pupils of the schools were keen and interesting. I believe the time is not far distant when all of the public schools will be interested in this work. In my opinion a number of the Associations are not careful enough in selecting their board of directors. I find (and I believe the same trouble exists all through the Province) that too many of the directors are careless in the discharge of their duties. They accept positions on the Board but when the time comes for the actual work they are found missing and the heaviest of the work falls upon a few of the willing workers.



Holstein-Friesian.

District No. 4.

G. H. WILLIAMSON, Director: District No. 4 comprises: Ontario, Victoria Peterboro and Durham Counties. I visited a number of fairs in my district, but found it impossible to visit them all, on account of their dates in some cases conflicting, and because of extra work at my home fair at Beaverton.

You will all agree with me when I say that 1913 was a record year for fairs and exhibitions. I do not know of one fair which was not a decided success in my district, and all looking forward to some improvements either in their grounds or buildings in order to make 1914 a greater success than any previous year.

One thing I would like to have seen more of, is Rural School Fairs held in connection with fall fairs. Have a day for the children, admit them free and encourage them to take part, so they will feel it is their duty, and, if given the

opportunity, will readily do their part. Through the children, the parents become more interested. I notice that the field crop competitions are creating a great deal of interest in the grain departments of the different fairs, and also doing a great deal for the farmer who competes.

The directors of fairs and exhibitions should endeavour to make their fairs as educational as possible to the general public, and farmers of the district, and should work to get the co-operation of the people in the community, as no fair can be made a success without the hearty co-operation of every one in the district.

District No. 5.

W. H. HAMMELL, Director: The fall exhibitions held last season in District No. 5 were well attended and the exhibits up to the standard of other years.

One draw-back is that we have too great a number of fairs in the district. We were advised by the Minister to try to amalgamate two or more fairs together and form a circuit, but we find it difficult to do so on account of the determination of each town or village to retain their own show and hold a fair each year.

Another draw-back is that some fairs have accumulated more property and buildings than others and the stronger do not like to join with the weaker ones to form a circuit. It is conceded by all, however, that we have too great a number of fairs for it to be possible to be able to make them all a success. I, as a director, admit that I am unable to submit a plan that would satisfy all.

The scheme proposed by the Minister no doubt will appear all right to the Government, as it would reduce the total number of grants and possibly give us increased attendance, but the question is, could we preserve the harmony required to maintain a good show in each locality.

District No. 6.

J. E. PEART, Director: I had circular letters printed, embodying the objects and aims, also advantages enjoyed by being affiliated with the Ontario Association and urging upon each society to send delegates to a special meeting which was held in Hamilton. In response to circular letters sent to the 27 different fairs in No. 6 district, 8 societies sent delegates. Though lacking in numbers the different ideas and suggestions brought forward, as to preparing prize lists, classifications, judges and general preparation and management of fairs, were most interesting and instructive.

During fair season I visited as many fairs as circumstances would permit and found all enjoying exceptional success and increased exhibits.

In conclusion I wish to offer two suggestions. First, that each director be held more or less responsible for the affiliation of each local society to the Ontario Association.

Second, that I believe the changing of the directors of each district annually is not conducive of good results.

District No. 7.

WM. HOLMES, Director. In my district the fairs have gone along very well this year and my observations so far are that their success or failure depends principally on the board of directors appointed. The trouble lies with the members of the society. As a rule, they do not turn out to the annual meeting to appoint such men as they think should represent them, so the members are to blame for

the board of directors. The main thing, if an agricultural society is to be a success, is to have energetic men as directors.

One thing that is causing quite a lot of enthusiasm in our district is the Field Crop Competitions—in which every society should take part. It has done a great deal of good. Crops are better and more farmers are taking an interest in them each year. In our district already we have more than double the applicants that we had altogether last year, so this speaks well for that part of the work.

Another thing that is very interesting at our agricultural exhibitions is the school children's exhibits. That is one of the finest things I observed. I am pleased to learn that our Superintendent is defining a scheme whereby we will be able to hold meetings in our district and that funds are to be provided. At that district meeting these things could be brought up, and directors by taking notes at each fair they go to, can explain to this meeting the different methods that different societies have, which will be of great benefit.

District No. 8.

W. A. MACKENZIE, Director: District No. 8 comprises the Counties of Elgin, Middlesex, Huron and Perth in which are 41 agricultural societies which hold fall fairs.

A large number of societies hold spring fairs also and 40 per cent. entered in the Standing Field Crop Competitions, in which they all report much interest being taken. A number of other societies decided at their last annual meeting to enter the Field Crop Competition in 1914.

I visited a number of fairs last fall and received a hearty welcome from the directors and officers and all report the interest in fall fairs increasing. I am also glad to report an increase in new exhibitors over previous years, but there is still much room for improvement, as there is not the interest taken in many localities that there should be. There is much good material lying dormant that could be utilized to great advantage if the directors were alive and active to the interests of their society.

One feature which in my opinion is not taken into consideration as much as it should be is getting the children and young people interested in the work. I would suggest that we advertise that all school children under fourteen years of age be admitted free of charge; that they meet at some place named and march to the grounds in company with their teacher headed by a band, each school to arrange its own programme with regard to singing, races, etc. The boys and girls of to-day are the exhibitors of to-morrow. I would also suggest having a Young Men's Judging Contest in horses or cattle or both. At Mitchell fair we gave a first and second prize and two badges for judging horses and we had twelve young men under 25 years of age enter. Two placed the awards throughout the entire agricultural class the same as the judge until it came to the sweepstakes badge. There they differed in their judgment and the judge decided the prizes.

I visited one fair where the ground was nearly covered with side-shows, ball fakirs and catch pennies, and it was surprising to see how many men and boys were being relieved of their cash. I visited another fair at Gorrie where there was not one allowed on the ground, and yet at this fair the attendance was the largest in the history of the society, showing that it is not necessary to have these fakirs at your agricultural fair as a drawing card.

I believe in some special attraction or amusement outside the show ring, but it should be harmless and of good moral character.

A number of societies in my district engage departmental judges who in every case reported to me gave good satisfaction.

The third annual meeting of District No. 8 was held in Stratford on January 24th to which each society was asked to send one delegate. A good attendance was the result. After the minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted, Mayor Stevenson, of Stratford, gave the delegates a hearty welcome to the city.

MR. T. H. RACE, of Mitchell, delivered a fine address on the high cost of living and the cause thereof, which was listened to with rapt attention for over half an hour.

MR. J. LOCKIE WILSON, Superintendent, gave a splendid address on Fair Work and Agriculture in general, giving the delegates some useful information and advice to take home to their board of directors. I must say that the keystone to success of any agricultural society lies in its annual meeting. Elect good honest men, men who have the interest and welfare of the society at heart, men who have the confidence of the people, and with a good, live, honest secretary your fair will be a success.

District No. 9.

J. H. BURNARD, Director: The first fair I visited was Windsor on the 17th of September, 1913. Windsor has splendid accommodation for holding a very successful fair. The Palace is up-to-date, affording ample space for the display of the finer exhibits. The grand stand is very fine. It is above one side of the Palace and the speed ring is directly in front, giving the visitors a good view of the speeding events that are taking place. The buildings for the accommodation of stock are numerous and good, but the entries of horses and cattle were considerably less than I expected to find. One of the directors said he could not account for the small number of entries, except it might be that the farmers were too busy, or have grown too wealthy to take much interest in the fitting up of stock for the show ring.

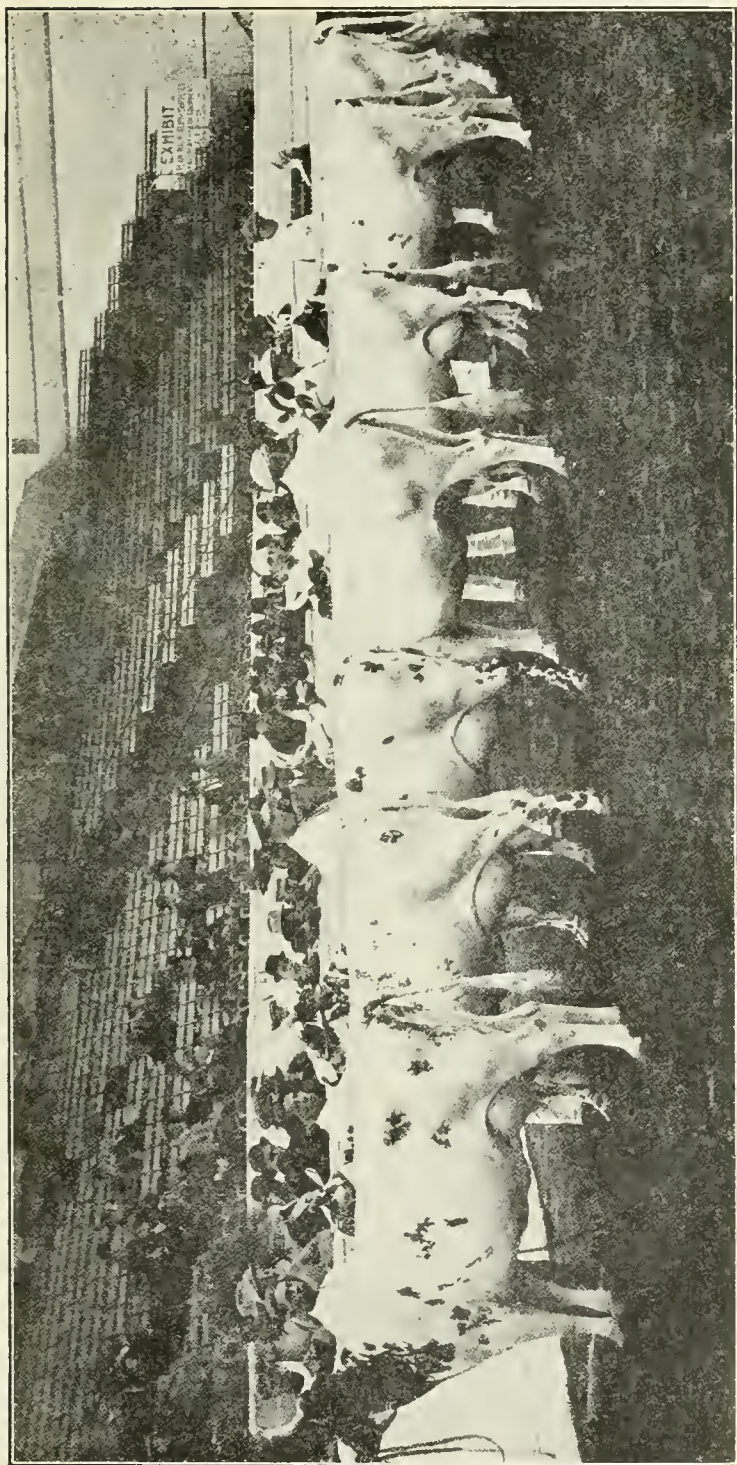
The show of swine was numerous and of good quality. The breeds principally shown were Poland China and Tamworth. There was a very fine exhibit by the Ontario Government in the palace showing the art of road making, as practised by the Romans of old, and the modern methods as practised by the French; also the method now practised in Ontario road-making. It was a splendid exhibit. It gave the visitors at the fair a chance to see the method of laying the foundation for a good road.

Mr. Arthur Meighen, M.P., Solicitor-General for Canada, opened the fair and in his address outlined the policy of the Dominion Government regarding the aid it intended giving to agriculture in the future. He said he was raised on the farm where 85 per cent. of all the commercial and professional men come from and farmers should be proud of their calling.

There were no gambling devices on the grounds the day I was there.

Petrolia fair was well attended, about 6,000 people being on the grounds the last day of the show. All classes of live stock shown were of splendid quality and very numerous. No gambling on the ground at any time during the fair.

Sarnia fair was well attended by a very large number of people. The exhibits of all classes of live stock were numerous and of fine quality, which are a great credit to the stock raisers of the north part of the County of Lambton. The show of fruit and vegetables was good. One man on the ground tried to start a gambling device, but Detective Thomas' action put a stop to his operations. There



Ayrshires.

was one other that had a stand with blocks of wood and some article placed on the top of the block. The game was to throw a ring so that it would fall down over the block and lay on the stand. It would often go over the article on the block but would stop there on account of the block being so large it had to fall perfectly square to go down over the block. It could hardly be called gambling, but the boys had no chance of getting anything for their money. I told him his was not a fair game. He then placed some articles between the blocks to make it look to the boys as if they had a little better chance of winning some article. Of course the boys need not have persevered when they found there was not much chance of winning, but boys will be boys at fair time.

Wyoming fair was well attended. There was a good show of stock of all classes. The same gambler that tried to work his little game at Sarnia was there. I told the President of the fair that it could not be allowed if the fair wished to receive the usual grant and showed him my authority for making that statement. He then called the Chief of Police for Petrolia to watch the game, with the result that the gambler had to pack up his belongings and leave the grounds.

Brigden fair was well attended and there was a good show of all classes of live stock and splendid quality. The show in the palace was good. Apples were not of such good quality anywhere as in some former years and roots not so large owing to the drought. Potatoes were large and a very numerous exhibit was made which was of a superior quality. Some fakirs set up a wheel with numbers on it and the game was whoever had the numbers on the paddle that was on the wheel when it stopped, got the prize. There were ten paddles, flat pieces of board with two sets of numbers on each. When they got ten to go into the game, they gave the wheel a turn and whoever had the number of the paddle that was on the top of the wheel got a small box of cigars, but only one could get anything, which I think constitutes a gambling device. Detective Acton told them to take the wheel down and off the grounds, which was quickly done.

Chatham fair was well attended by a very large number of people. The live stock were not so numerous as in some of the fairs in Lambton County but were of a good quality. There was a splendid school exhibit there, eight schools competing on a frame work built round about 30 ft. in diameter and about 12 ft. high. The exhibits were made in sections from bottom to top, each taking equal space. The sections were divided by a string of ribbon between them. Great interest was taken in the school children's display. By being shown in the shape of a pyramid, it made a greater display than it would if it had been shown on a table. It was a credit to the children exhibitors, who were all under the age of 13 years.

Watford fair was a great success in every way. There were between six and seven thousand people on the grounds and the largest show of live-stock of any fair that I visited last fall. The show of sheep and swine was very numerous, also horses and cattle in great numbers and of splendid quality. The owners of the wheel that was taken off the ground at Brigden fair tried to get in motion at Watford. I called the President's attention to it, and it was taken down and manipulators of it went about among the crowd and tried to sell the cigars that they had procured for the wheel game.

The school children at Watford fair put up some fine exhibits of seed, leaves and pieces of wood planed and correctly named, the different colored seed being so placed as to form the words "Dominion of Canada," each letter of a different color. Seeds were gathered and placed in small bottles correctly named. The children had also a display of leaves from the trees of different kinds, each leaf

correctly named. Then there was a display of small blocks of wood in the green state. The children had cut them from the different kinds of wood and polished them, showing the grain of each kind of wood to perfection, all correctly named.

There were two school fairs held in the Township of Enniskillen, one in Petrolia for the north part of the Township and the other in Oil Springs for the south part, under the direction of the provincial representatives, they acting as judges. These fairs were held apart from the Petrolia Fall Fair. There was a great display of exhibits by the children, of many things—colts, chickens, all kinds of roots, vegetables, fancy work, plain sewing and the girls put up a fine display of home made bread, preserves and a little of everything, that is exhibited at the larger or regular fall fairs. At Oil Springs the exhibits were very much the same as they were in Petrolia, not quite so numerous perhaps, but the children vied with each other in putting up the best exhibit. The parents came to these fairs with the children and they enjoyed it immensely together. The provincial representatives gave splendid satisfaction in the capacity of judges, and all the visitors were delighted with the show put up by the children, as, if it is the beginning of the means of keeping the boys on the farm, it will have done a good thing for Canada.

Two years ago at the annual meeting in Toronto, there was a discussion of what was the best means to interest the people to attend the fairs. One man spoke of the Baby show as a good drawing card, for he said where the women are, there will also be men. Last year we were blest with splendid weather, and at all the fairs that I visited there were great attendances, showing that the weather man is a great friend of the fair boards, in procuring a large attendance, for it is the gate receipts that make it possible to pay the prizes and also to make improvements on the fair premises.

JOHN BRODIE: I have a matter I wish to bring before this meeting which nearly everyone in this convention knows about. A great many societies in this Province are doing good work, but they receive donations in goods from manufacturers, wholesale men and private individuals. These societies are not allowed to count that in the expenditure for agricultural purposes on which their grant is based. It seems unjust to those societies that they are not allowed to include that. We could not do without these small societies. They, to my mind, are, perhaps, doing more good to the young men and the young women than the larger ones.

Some of the big exhibitions, the Central at Ottawa and the Western at London, get advantages that the smaller ones don't. They get a special grant of \$2,500 to be divided between them. We always attend them and they run a good many side shows with trapeze performers, and, perhaps, horse races. I don't want to condemn them for I rather enjoy them. The Government say we cannot hold them, but they do. I have made special inquiries from societies that do accept prizes in goods where good value is given by the donors, not only to help the society but to advertise themselves. Directors place those prizes, in the form of farm implements or something else, where a farmer can win them, and I venture to say that the man who gets one of them is the man who wants it the worst.

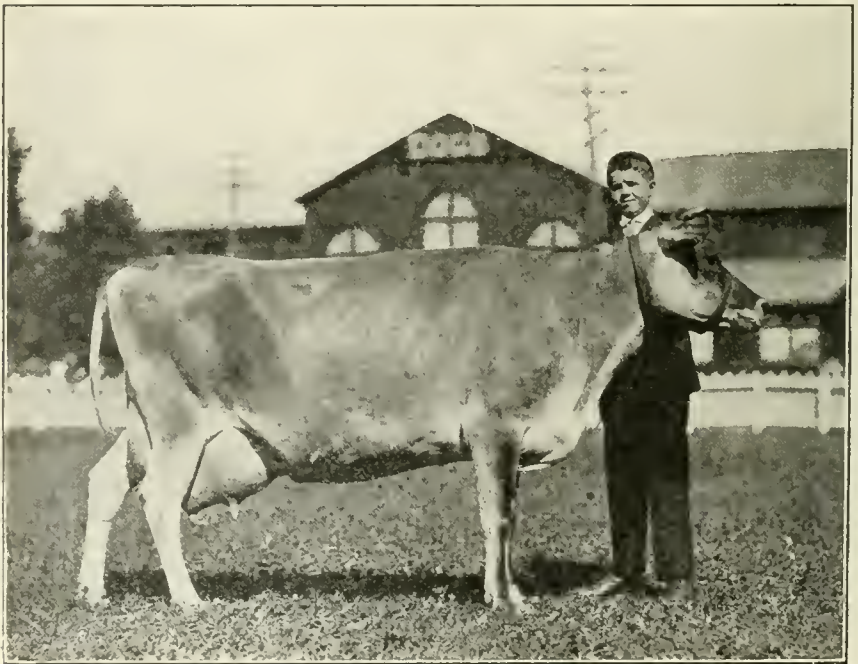
Moved by JOHN BRODIE, seconded by JAMES STEWART, that in the opinion of this meeting we believe that goods donated to agricultural societies and paid out by them should be considered as money paid for agricultural purposes, and we recommend that they be considered so on a basis of 50 per cent. of their actual cash value, on affidavits of the president and treasurer of the society.

A MEMBER: Why not make it 100 per cent.

JOHN BRODIE: I suggested 50 per cent., so that the full value would be in the goods.



Standard-bred.



A winner in the Jersey class.

DAVID EVANS: I will vote against that resolution. I am quite willing for a small society to do everything it can to improve things. The very moment that you go around and get goods and allow them to count as revenue, a man will say he is giving a pair of slippers worth \$1.50 where he wouldn't give you 50c. in cash. The only way is to say to a man who offers to give a plow that cost \$20, to give you \$10 in cash. I have been in this business for about 25 years and I have some idea of what I am talking about.

JOHN BRODIE: Mr. Evans does not see why a man would not give in cash. Mr. Evans knows full well what values are given. Mr. Evans owns a paper: why doesn't he give us the cash instead of the paper.

DAVID EVANS: I have no objection, but I point out the reason why I opposed that. I was in the newspaper publishing business, and I used to give the paper because it was easier to give a subscription than the cash. I know people would give me a whip and say it cost \$1.50, and I'll guarantee that I could go and buy the whip in the ordinary way for 37c. You are just placing a premium on rascality on passing a thing of that kind.

The following amendment was moved:

Moved by WM. SCARF, seconded by MR. MCARTHUR, that the goods be considered on a basis of 75 per cent. instead of 50 per cent.

The following amendment to the amendment was moved:

Moved by J. W. SHEPPARD, seconded by J. J. CRAIG, that no change be made in the method of apportioning the grant. Carried.

The motion and amendment were lost.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: I have gone into this matter very carefully in the years gone by and found that in 90 out of 100 cases, where goods were given, exorbitant values were put on them. All societies are now on the same basis. They can get the donations and offer their prizes, but no prizes in goods can be counted in as expenditure for agricultural purposes. That was the decision the Department came to, and I believe we would be right in following out the old method.

JOHN BUCHANAN: I believe in the interests of the society that it would be wise for the Fairs Association to ask the Education Department to make it compulsory that the teachers in the public schools give a holiday on the day that the fair is held in the district. We found our teacher was very anxious to visit the Moraviantown Fair, a special attraction put on there, while the school children wanted a holiday on the day of the fair in the township. The result was that the teacher would not give way as she wanted to go to Moraviantown. Some of the children went to the fall fair and lost marks, and it would be wise to have the societies try to make it compulsory that the school children have a half holiday in order to attend the fairs, which would be as educational as the day at school.

JAMES COUTTS: I have a suggestion to make. I think the farmers should all grow one kind of seed for more than one year, as at present they just get familiar with it, and then try another kind. If it is tested for about five years, then everybody will have good oats or good barley or whatever it is.

C. O'REILLY: Regarding the matter of children getting holidays by the teachers. In our section every teacher gets all the tickets he requires for the children of his school at 5c. each. It is in the power of any board of directors or trustees to handle that matter.

JOHN BARR: Our society entered the Field Crop Competition for 6-rowed barley this year, and the man that judged it did not appear until it was half cut. The light crops were just about right for judging, but the good crops didn't get the judging they should have. The man who is sent out to judge should be sent

at once. Two weeks' difference in sown barley means a good deal and there was a lot of dissatisfaction this year on that account. The judges should attend when they are asked for. They were two days behind and, when barley is dead ripe, it has to be cut; it would be a good thing to get these men out as soon as they are asked for.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: The secretary wired me to send on a judge. A judge takes two societies usually. He gets instructions to go from that first society to the second one, as rapidly as possible. How can a judge judge grain if it is cut down? The secretary evidently didn't notify us in time. The remedy would be for the people who enter, to sow it in the same week and then it would ripen evenly, but it is a pretty difficult thing sometimes to get the judge there in time.

JOHN BARR: I tried to arrange that every man would sow the same kind of oats, but could not succeed.

H. JOHNSON: I want to tell you how we run our agricultural fair in Howick. Our township is 10 miles square and we have seventeen schools, and we allow all the teachers and scholars to come to our fair free. There is a school house close by the grounds, and they all gather there, and it would do you good to see the children all coming into the grounds free. You are the generation now; who will be in twenty years from now? Those school children. Your Superintendent came up there a year ago last fall to see how we managed our fair. This year I was coming across the ground and met a stranger who proved to be a Government detective. It was in the middle of the afternoon. Our show is on Saturday, and we get all the children, the old folks, the parents and young married folks and their babies and everybody on that day, and if you don't have a lot of babies at your show, you are going backwards. I asked the detective when he was going to see our Superintendent, and he said on Monday morning. I called on Mr. Wilson on Tuesday and found that his report stated that our fair was the cleanest in the Province. You don't know how glad the report made me feel. We don't want a detective again or magistrate either. We haven't got a constable at our fair. I have been President of our fair for fifteen years and Vice-President for eleven years before that, and an officer as well. When a strong, able-bodied young man comes and asks permission to set-up a show on our grounds I ask what kind of a show he has. He may say he charges boys 5 cents to throw balls at his head, and if he hits his head he received a cigar. We will not have anything of that kind on our grounds.

I spoke in London last winter at the district meeting about this. Some of the directors went home and told their people. A man told me he changed it from cigars to bananas. A banana will not do the boys much harm, but don't encourage cigars, and don't give the magistrate anything to do, nor the constable, nor the detective, and don't bother our Superintendent.

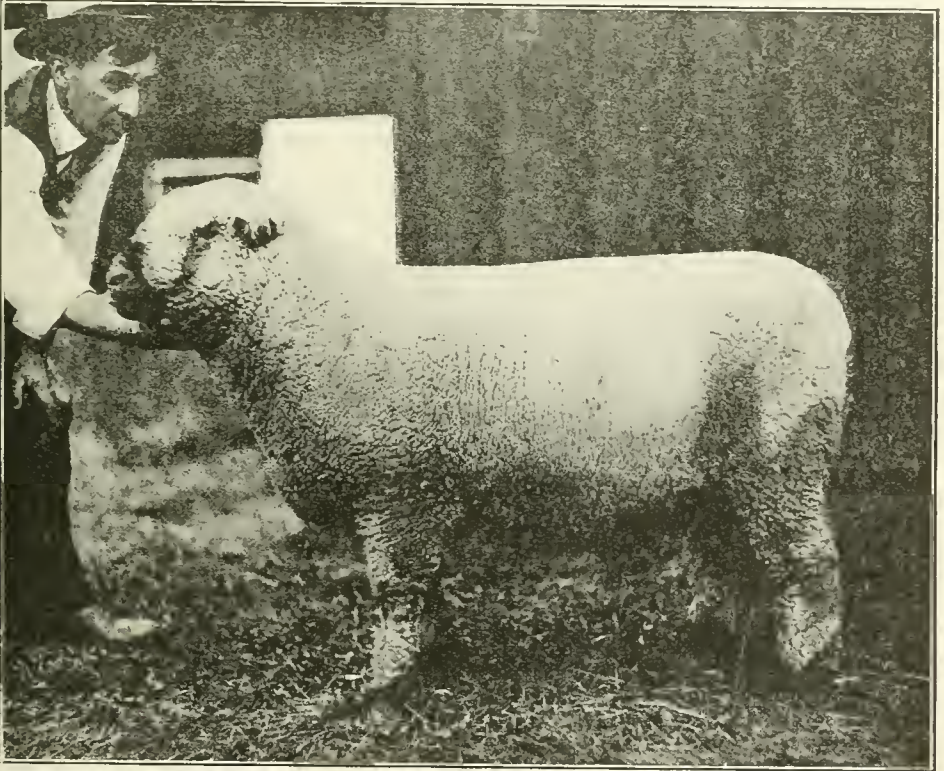
District No. 10.

JNO. CLANCY, Director: I represent District No. 10 which is composed of the Counties of Grey and Bruce. The first thing I did was to get into communication with the various secretaries of the 36 agricultural societies to ascertain the dates of their spring and fall shows; the majority answered promptly.

Owing to the season, and the fact that so many fairs are held on the same dates, it is out of the question for a director to attend many of these exhibitions. I attended upwards of a dozen fairs and found the quantity and quality of exhibits up to the standard in most cases. Several of the secretaries were kind enough to

send me invitations and tickets to attend their fairs but I was unable to do so. It was found necessary in a few cases to have the dates changed where places very close together had the same day selected for holding their fairs.

The feature of 1913 fairs were about the same as in previous years. Walkerton and Kincardine fair boards introduced a new innovation in an exhibition of an airship flight. This was the first time the like was to be seen north of Toronto, and, as might be expected, attracted large crowds, however the expense incurred in securing this class of entertainment is so enormous that the increased attendance does not warrant it. At Walkerton there were probably as many people witnessed the flight from outside the grounds as there were within and from whom the



Shropshire.

management derived no revenue. The Kincardine Society has as competent a Board of management as I have met. The directors all had their work set apart for them and every man was on the job. There was a programme mapped out as to the time of judging the various exhibits and this was strictly adhered to. There was something doing every minute and people who had attended this fair for years back pronounced it the most successful on record. There was a deficit of about \$100, but this was due largely to the \$350 charged by the aviator.

Many of the fairs encourage the attendance of school children by allowing them admittance at a greatly reduced rate. Our own fair at Pinkerton has carried out this idea for a number of years and it has proved a splendid drawing card. We are offering special prizes this year to young men between the ages of 12 and 16 years and 16 and 20 years for the best judging of heavy horses. This will be

under the supervision of Mr. N. C. McKay, District Representative at Walkerton of the Department of Agriculture.

We had a great many field competitions this year and the farmers are becoming more interested in them. I would be in favor of the Department setting apart more money so that the prizes would be increased. This would be the means of getting almost every farmer to take part.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL FALL FAIR.

Materials distributed in the spring: oats, 23; barley, 18; Davies' Warrior potatoes, 45; Irish Cobbler potatoes, 28; Eggs, 68; Golden Bantam sweet corn, 41; ensilage corn, 5.

Date of fair, October 1st.

Total number of entries, 1,200.

Total number in attendance, 1,500.

Total amount distributed as prize money, \$98.10.

Amount of this donated by private individuals, \$33.50.

Amount paid in prize money from county grant, \$62.50.

The plots were all inspected twice. Oat plots were 1 rod x 2 rods. Corn plots were 15 ft. x 13 ft. Potato plots were 15 ft. x 9 ft.

District No. 12.

THOS. S. WOOLINGS, Director: I have kept in touch with the societies in my district and can report a successful season. Only two societies, New Liskeard and Charlton, have been affected by wet weather conditions. Crops on the whole were good. As land is being cleared, damage by frost disappears. Entries were ahead of former years and quality is better and attendance increasing. Matheson's first fair was a success. Cochrane society is organizing, and expects to hold a fair this coming summer. The different societies of Temiskaming held their first annual excursion to Monteith Experimental Farm, which was a great success, over 2,000 attending. Englehart Agricultural Society, the first mover in this direction, is arranging with the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture for a second excursion this summer. I would like to see district number 12 divided into two or even three districts with one director for Temiskaming, as the territory is so large it is impossible to visit one quarter of the fairs in the present district.

HOW AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES CAN CO-OPERATE WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN INTRODUCING AGRICULTURE INTO SCHOOLS.

PROF. MCCREADIE, O.A.C. GUELPH.

It is generally conceded that this question of solving the rural school problem, which is looked upon by most people as the most serious in the world to-day, will only get its proper solution through the public schools. All over the world to-day, the biggest problem in education is to bring the rural schools into harmony with the needs of the people; to make these schools strong factors in solving the problem; to hold for the country an adequate population of contented, intelligent, progressive, land-owning people.

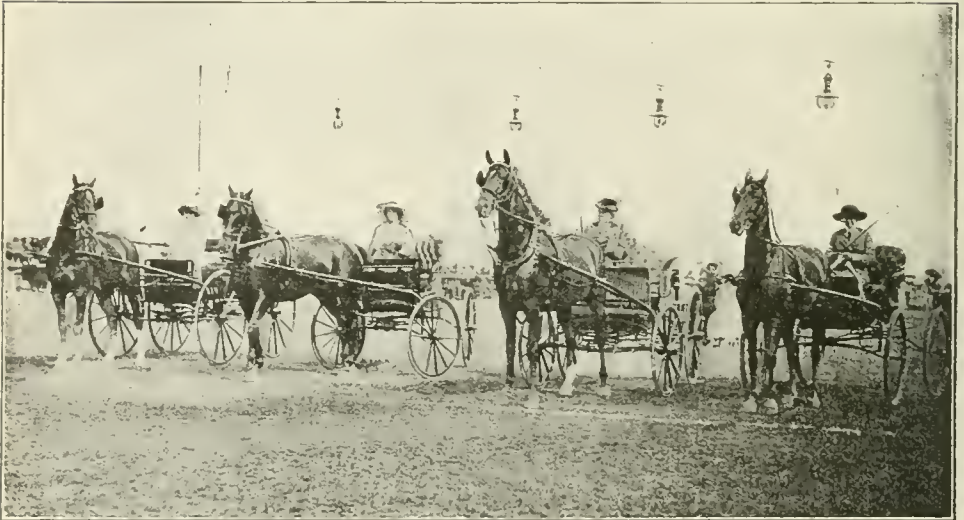
I do not need to tell you who have come through the public schools that in too large a degree the schools have, as it were, become urbanized. They have reflected the needs of the city dweller rather than those of the man who lives in the country. That is one of the charges that is laid against them. I don't know that any one in particular is to blame except it is the country people, since they have never asked for anything and succeed in getting what they ask. At any rate, it cannot be charged against those who rule educational affairs that they have not always been trying to put agricultural training into the schools. From the beginning of the organization of our system of public instruction, every effort has been made by the authorities to have the subject of agriculture taught to the children in the country schools. Dr. Egerton Ryerson founded it in 1847, and he established the first normal school in Toronto 67 years ago, and had a teacher on the staff who taught agriculture every day to the teachers, with the idea that they would go into the Province of Ontario and teach agriculture afterwards. The scheme fell flat. When the plan of Egerton Ryerson's was tried, a text book was prepared and used in the schools. This book I hold in my hand is a copy of Egerton Ryerson's "First Lessons in Agriculture for Canadian Farmers and their Families," and this was used in the 70's as a text book in the public schools. This particular copy is a second hand one, and bears the names of three boys from a family in York Township, 1871 to 1875, and looks like a book put to some use. So that in the 70's we were trying to teach agriculture in the schools. The book is up-to-date in some respects, containing instructions on bread-making, butter-making, house-keeping, etc. The book, however, evidently became unsatisfactory and in 1870 another good book by Mills and Shaw was authorized and used in the schools for a while, and then withdrawn. It was thought to be too hard. Then in 1895 we have this book by C. C. James prepared and authorized, and in 1898, 16 years ago, it was compulsory in the rural schools of Ontario.

Children in the second classes were to take agriculture by object lessons and in the senior classes this book was used. That is, you have in three books an epitome of our attempt to teach agriculture in the Province of Ontario as far as books were concerned. There has not been a time when the authorities have not tried to teach agriculture in the schools, whether the method was right or not, and the reason we have not got our country schools ruralized or teaching agriculture in them is because the people have not bothered with it. There has been no demand for this thing from within, from the people whom you might think would be wanting it for their children. As a matter of fact, even to-day throughout Ontario, you will find very violent opposition to agriculture being taught by female teachers. I had a letter from an inspector in Haliburton County the other day, and he tells me of a teacher who was trying to get this thing introduced and going in her school, and she was persecuted by one of the men who tried to get her out of the school, but the community at large backed her up and she was sustained. A progressive teacher of the right kind would make this go. We have trained hundreds of teachers at the College at Guelph for this special service, and in most places they find that people won't have it. There is no strong backing from the people at large for this thing. I don't know who is to blame that the people have not got more progressive ideas about education. Every subject has to fight its way into the school programme, and agriculture seems to have the hardest way, because it is dependent upon people who think they have all the capabilities of training children.

A trustee in Essex said to me that they discussed this matter and they decided they would not have it in their schools. One man said he could teach his boy



Walking Test at Fair.



Lady Drivers.

plowing, but he doubted if the school teacher could: as if the success of farming depended on plowing or harvesting or any other manual operation on the farm. Success in farming depends on having the power to adapt yourself and liking your job, on being interested in it, and that is what we claim schools can do, if the people will give the teachers a chance and back them up in it. The teachers of this Province in a short time, if the people want it, could bring this kind of desirable agricultural teaching into our country schools. They could induce children to like living in the country—to be interested in farm life.

That leads to the question of how the Department of Education seeks to agriculturalize the rural schools, if you will allow them time. Not through a book any more. I think that day has passed when anybody will expect to have agriculture taught to the senior classes through text books. Not that books have not their place or are to be abandoned. They certainly have their place; not to make book farmers, that is not what we are seeking: but to make reading farmers and interested farmers, trained to go to the right authority and find out how to deal with their dilemma when they are in one. We have several books that are helpful: "Flowers and How to Grow Them," Rexford, 50c.; "Principles of Fruit Growing," Bailey, \$1.50; "The Chemistry of the Farm," Warington, \$1.30; "Canadian Dairying," Dean, \$1.00; "The A B C and X Y Z of Bee Culture," Root, \$1.75; "Beginnings in Agriculture," Mann, 75c.; "Farm Weeds in Canada," Dominion Department of Agriculture, \$1.00; "Manual of Gardening," Bailey, \$2.00; "Vegetable Gardening," Green, \$1.00; "The Soil," King, \$1.75; "Principles and Practice of Poultry Keeping," Robinson, \$2.50; "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," Plumb, \$2.00; "Farm Management," Warren, \$1.75; "Elements of Agriculture," Warren, \$1.10. If you liked to have good books dealing with every line of interest in the country, they would be on the shelf of every country school, and the boys and girls would be induced to use them for a composition or anything they might have in school exercises in agriculture. These books would be lent to the people at home, and you would soon find out that people would be buying them for themselves. The country school can do a great deal, not through the prescribed books but through all agricultural books and they will have some of the very best farm journals for the use of the children and people at home.

This is the idea of teaching agriculture now: not through a book but through nature and agriculture itself. If you have in your school a teacher who is doing sensible work in nature study, you have one who is doing good work for your children in agriculture, because nature study in its elements is nothing more nor less than agriculture. The teacher in the country school who is interesting her children in plants that everybody is growing, the trees and the flowers and the grasses and the clovers or the weeds, and taking up with the children lessons on plants and on weather, etc., is teaching agriculture in a natural way because it is an accepted principle in pedagogy that civilization has reached the place that it holds to-day through man's contact and struggle with nature. Every man has to come through that process of education with nature to have the right mind, and so this agricultural nature study is coming by finding its materials for lessons all around the school, on the road home from school, in the orchard and in the garden, and accompanying this idea of nature study is the idea of school gardening.

School gardening means a garden for children for educational purposes, and it may be at home just as well as at school or it may be at both. It is not a new subject that we are asking for in the schools. We want the subject of agriculture to underlie everything that is in the school work because that lies at the bottom of the child's experience. It is being educated at home as much as at school, and the

school would really take advantage of all the child's experience at home. It is common sense education for country children. The practical work may be a little plot at home. A group of children may grow peas or potatoes. Some of the boys might look after the orchard or the girls take charge of the home flower or vegetable garden.

Mr. J. Lockie Wilson gave me the oats that took the first prize at Guelph, which went to several dozens of schools, and the corn that took first prize in the field crop competition last year and which won first prize at Guelph was sent all through Ontario for demonstrations by school teachers, and, almost invariably, the report came back that it was the best corn grown in that part of Ontario, and I have dozens of reports from schools that it was the best in the neighborhood. We have also used some of the best kind of potatoes for children's plots.

A teacher in Harwich had a plot of oats bearing 110 bushels to the acre on a little piece of ground only a rod square on the school grounds, an especially fine variety, and a lot of people in that neighborhood objected to the teaching of agriculture in the schools. There are more possibilities lying dormant in your little neglected country schools than many of us dream of.

In addition to explaining that the thing is not compulsory in the schools of Ontario, it is up to the people to say that they want it, and when they want it they will be helped in giving it to their children and they will be paid to give it to them. Special grants are allowed to cover all charges. Any teacher who undertakes this special service in their country, for that is what it is, will be bonused for it, not largely, not as much possibly as they deserve, but it will be recognized.

HOW SOCIETIES CAN ASSIST THE SCHOOL.

1. Appoint an agricultural education committee to work with teachers and trustees (possibly, making a joint society-trustee-teacher-committee).

2. Encourage the teaching of agriculture in the schools within your jurisdiction. This means (a) systematic instruction by the teacher: (b) practical work by pupils in home or school plots: (c) agricultural books in the school: (d) improved grounds and buildings: (e) more play and music: (f) the school a community centre.

3. Encourage a school fair for each school (this will be extension work for the Society amongst boys and girls), and a special School Department at the society's fall fair.

4. Give the competitions in the school department a constructive trend and do not let them become a selfish scramble for prize money. Have many and small prizes.

5. *Purpose of prizes.* Make the distribution of prizes count every time for some of the needs cited above, e.g. (a) improvement in grounds and buildings: (b) best school garden: (c) finest school interior: (d) highest average attendance: (e) pupils having fewest absences: (f) best school singing: (g) best baseball or basketball team: (h) best drilled class of boys or girls, as well as for garden produce, collections of plants or insects, baking, etc.

6. *Kinds of Prizes.* Give prizes that will do most good in promoting good schools, e.g., flags, banners, shields, diplomas, pictures, sets of agricultural books, prize seed, shrubs, bulbs, bell, playground equipment, gardening tools.

W. HICKSON: It is not only important to have agriculture taught in the schools, but the pupils of the schools of Ontario should be interested in agriculture in every legitimate way.

This subject has been sadly neglected in our schools during the past years, neither scientific nor practical farming having been taught. The only persons to blame for this are the farmers themselves, for they always insisted that their boys and girls be prepared for the different department examinations, and if this were done, the parents were pleased and sounded the teacher's praise "loud and long." This was my experience for the twenty-six years I spent as a teacher. Is it any wonder that the brightest and best of the pupils, trained largely in our rural schools, should leave the farm and go to the urban centres, where they could follow professional and commercial pursuits, for which they had been trained? It would have been an anomaly if they had remained on the land. There are many ways in which the agricultural societies may co-operate with the Educational Department in introducing this subject into our schools, and I shall mention some of what I consider the most practical ones.

First, every agricultural society should have a good list of prizes offered at the fall fairs for school children. This children's list should be prepared to suit children under, say, sixteen years of age, and should be open to all the school children in the district, in which your fall fair is held. Prizes should be awarded to them for the different products they grow on their parents' farm or the different things they prepare according to your list. Some people may oppose leaving the list open to all school children of your district, and may want it confined to the children of the members of the society, but I think this would be a mistake, for, although a society may have to pay out a little prize money to children of non-members, perhaps for a year or so, this will soon be the means of making the parents members, for when you interest the children you interest the parents.

Second, I would say that every society that holds a seed fair should have prizes on their list for boys under eighteen years of age, for hand selected seed grain of, say, spring wheat, barley and white oats. The amount required at our seed fair for this exhibit has been one gallon, and this has to be hand selected and grown by the boy on his father's farm. In making the first selection, it would be well to have some competent person assist the boy so that he may learn to know an ideal plant of whatever kind of grain he may determine to select. Always begin with one plant that is true to type and strong in character (the start in selection is all important). After this the boy will do his work himself, and we have had gallons of this boys' hand-selected grain that have drawn loud praise from the judge at our seed fair. This work not only proves a good training for the boy, but, as this seed gets plentiful, it is a splendid thing for the whole district, as it greatly increases the yield of the farmers' crops.

The rural school fairs are becoming quite general throughout the Province. There were six held in the County of Victoria in 1913. At one six schools competed in conjunction with our fall fair last year. To see the interest the children and their teachers displayed in placing and decorating their exhibits proved one of the best features of the fair. We gave the children and parents who brought their exhibits to the fair free passes to our grounds.

If your society has a procession or a parade on the principal day of your fair, always give the school children a prominent place in it, and give all a free pass to your fair. The schools of our district always take a holiday on the second day of our fair and we have from two to three hundred school children in our annual procession. Agricultural societies might arrange to give prizes for plots of a given size of hand-selected grain, grown by farmer's boys on farms, if they could get competent persons to judge them at the proper time. If this could be done I would suggest that about five prizes be given, not necessarily large, but of an amount sufficient to create a healthy competition.

If a number of the suggestions of Prof. McCreadie and those I have mentioned were carried out in connection with our schools, it would be the means of keeping a larger number of the brightest and best of our boys and girls on our Canadian farms.

Ontario's present population is 2,523,264, and out of that total we find that 1,328,483 are in our towns and cities, and 1,194,781 are on the land.

In these figures there is food for reflection and from this we may trace the high cost of living.

Moved by S. R. AGNEW and seconded by DAVID EVANS, that the report of the Treasurer and Auditors be accepted. Carried.



Prize Steer.

Moved by J. W. SHEPPARD, seconded by DAVID EVANS, that the usual grant of \$25.00 be made to the Sick Children's Hospital.

An amendment to the motion was moved by Mr. MITCHELL, seconded by JAMES COUTTS, that instead of making a grant the hat be passed around.

An amendment to the amendment was moved by Mr. ELLIOTT, seconded by Mr. BENNETT, that the Association take no action whatever in the matter.

After considerable discussion the original motion was carried.

The election of officers resulted as on page 6.

JUDGING AT FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS.

WILLIAM SCARF, DURHAM.

The selection of judges is by far the most important work in connection with agricultural societies. It is very essential that in a Province like Ontario, where the very best stock is to be found, we have the best judges, since, if we want to maintain the prominent position we now hold, we must have the confidence of the people, and that we can only retain by having the advice from time to time of the delegates who can come here from year to year.

The success or failure of a show depends almost entirely on the work of the judges. I intend to deal briefly with two of the most common methods of selecting judges.

1st—The three judge system employed by about 110 societies of the Province, and until 1900 almost entirely used. This method was followed on account of economy, as the judges were generally local or nearby men, and to carry out this plan about 26 judges were required to do the work of an ordinary show. Generally a full Board of Directors were present, who were often prominent exhibitors, and sometimes it took considerable time to select judges, as every exhibitor wanted a man who favored his particular type of animal. On the day of the exhibition these men were entertained by the Directors, and, as no pay was given, a dinner was generally indulged in, after which the directors and judges would go down to the ring together, where the prizes were, as some people think, divided among their favorites.

Here is an instance where the class was for brood mare and foal. The President led the mare that got first, the Director was second. In foals it was reversed, the Director getting first and the President second. If you want to see how the three judges system works out, attend the shows held at the Junction and Guelph.

In one class where three judges, two assenting and one dissenting, awarded an animal 1st at Guelph, under the one judge system, the judgment was reversed. That would require a five judge system.

I am told of a case where one judge was asked his reasons for the placing of the animals. He said the other two men did the placing. All three maintained the same thing.

One weakness of the three judge system is that a judge can excuse his decisions by blaming the other two. I will refer to the words of the Hon. John Dryden (page 11, 1902 Annual Report). In Northumberland, in which county shows had been in existence for fifty years, a great many judges did not know the difference between Shropshires, Southdowns and Hampshires.

In the year 1885, the Simcoe Show commenced the single judge system, and in 1901 their secretary said that he believed the success of their society was entirely due to this system. He heartily recommended that the single judge system be extended over the Province. In 1900 some ten or twelve shows in the Ottawa Valley District adopted the one judge system, and found it very satisfactory. In 1901 seventeen judges were sent out to fifty-two fairs with such good results that in 1913 no less than 252 judges were sent out to 215 fairs. If the Secretaries would only arrange the dates of their fairs better, the judges, with very little more expense, might be able to judge all the shows that required them in the Province.

I would like to say a few words as to how these judges are selected. When a man is recommended as being a competent judge of a certain line of stock, he is requested by the Department to send in the name of three prominent breeders in his immediate neighborhood, who know of his ability to act in this capacity. The Superintendent then writes a letter to each of the parties whose names are furnished, asking if he considers Mr. — a capable judge of this particular line of stock. These letters are confidential. If the replies are favorable, he is placed on the list of Departmental Judges, and is given a trial. I might state here that the Government pays the railway fare and hotel bills and that the remuneration of judges is \$4.00 per day. No judges receive more.

Last year two short courses in live stock judging were held, one in Ottawa for the Departmental Judges residing in the eastern section of the Province, and the other at the O. A. C., Guelph, for those in Western Ontario. The best live stock experts are secured for these courses and practical demonstrations, and lectures are given. At the same time the judges have the opportunity of examining some of the best stock in the Province and becoming acquainted with the most desirable types. Special emphasis is laid upon that part of the instruction given for the purpose of enabling the judges to point out reasons for their decisions. After having taken this course, a judge is expected to go into the ring and give unbiased decisions with reasons for same.

Although these men may not have been all A1 judges, they all got a chance, and should have been able to do good work. The Superintendent asked every Secretary for a report as to what satisfaction the judges gave, and some of them failed to send one. This was a great injustice, as secretaries should be prompt in sending in reports, since if our Superintendent is not kept informed, how is he to know what kind of work is being done by the judges?

A great deal has been said about stock not having been placed in the same order under different judges. At the largest shows in the land there are reversions from show to show. Take, for example, the dairy shows in the United States, where the decisions of the two best judges were completely reversed, but this was merely a matter of type. We have another instance in our fat stock shows just over, where the decisions of the judges were reversed again and again. Why not then at the smaller shows? Some days your stock may be off bloom and do not show to the best advantage. Government judges should never accept work that they do not understand, as any experts watching a judge can easily tell when he sees a beef judge judging dairy cattle or a heavy horse man judging light horses, and in almost every kind of stock you can tell when you see a man at work if he knows his business.

A judge should try and keep out of the company of exhibitors before the show, and should always have reasons for decisions and be able to give them when asked. He should always see horses in action before awarding prizes.

May I give a few hints to Directors? Always have a programme in your prize list and try to follow it, and in all live stock classes have exhibitors on hand when stock is to be shown.

Never ask a man to judge stock without a ring and have someone to keep the crowd out of it, as no judge can do his work properly if he has not sufficient room. Never allow a director to exhibit or handle his own stock without removing his badge of office. It creates a bad impression. Never allow people in the hall while judging is going on. Always have a competent, uninterested man with the judge while at work, and try to keep exhibitors out of the hall until awards are made.

J. S. A. McPHATTER: About the appointment of judges, I think the Department have done their part as far as they are concerned. They have made all the research possible to find out whether judges are competent or not. They have tried to educate us, but, for all that, I believe there are some of us not yet up to the mark. We do not put enough activity into our work. A man judging heavy horses, if he is an active man, will be more interested in that work. A judge called an expert should be one in every sense of the word and show it. A man at a fair had some splendid export steers, weighing on an average 1,400 pounds. The judge of these cattle was asked for the weight of them. He said, "I would not guess." That is not what the Department is looking for. Such a man is not fit to be an expert judge.

As to type of animals and uniformity of judgment, none of us would judge a ring of Clydesdales alike. One man would place number two first, number three second and number five third. Another would put number two first, number three second and number six third, and so on. We should aim to have a uniform plan of judgment and the Department has tried to carry this out by sending the judges to Guelph and Ottawa, where there are first class men to teach all these lines of work. Lack of uniformity of judgment is one of the drawbacks.

The Department has treated us well. We ought when we have judged at a fair to leave the directors and management with the impression that we have taught them something and not merely been there to award a premium to this and that one. We have got to do more than that. We should have all the information in connection with the stock right down at the point of our fingers. If I were a judge of beef cattle, I ought to be able to tell an exhibitor how to feed his animal from a calf to the time he is ready to be judged.

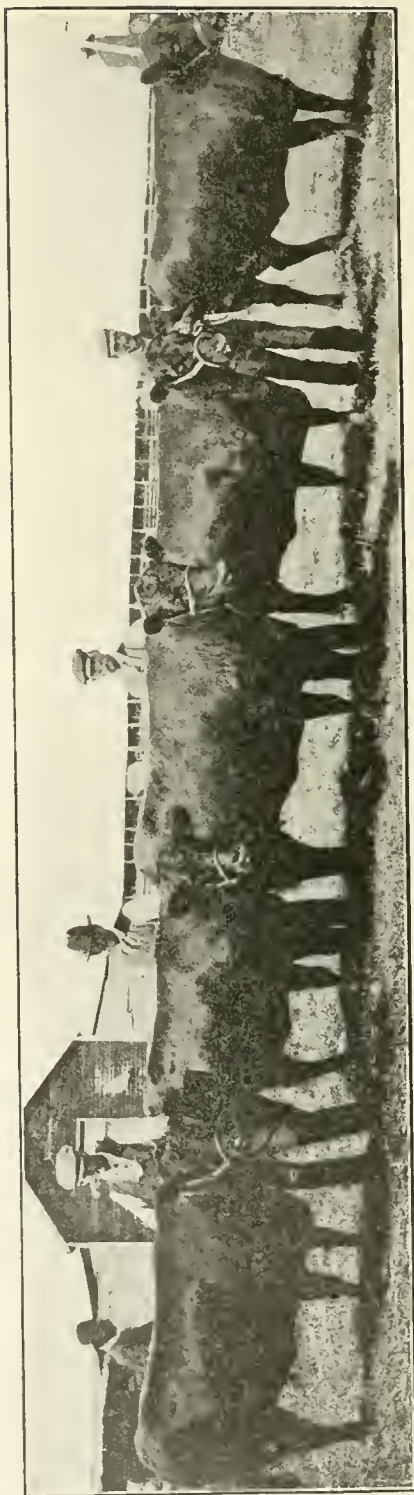
Judges are often hindered in their work by not having a ring to judge in. We cannot do our best work if we are so crowded by the spectators that we cannot see the horses move.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. McPhatter is a first-class, practical man. If all the Government judges were as good as he, there would be very little complaint as far as judging is concerned.

B. A. BULL: One thing that has been of the greatest benefit to the Departmental Judges is the short courses which were held in Ottawa and Guelph. It is an excellent idea to select some of the best breeders in the country, to go there and give lectures on the different types and breeds of animals. The Department has used the best of judgment in the men they have selected to give those lectures.

With regard to directors showing their own animals, we had a little experience at our own fair. One man had his badge on and showed a three-year-old animal in the two-year-old class, and the exhibitors were not pleased with it. Another exhibitor entered a protest and the animal was put out. It will not happen again.

A man who is not a dairyman at heart, cannot be a good judge of dairy cattle. He must believe in combining type with production. I have seen some men who depend entirely on production attempting to judge, and they, as a rule, give what I would consider a false idea of the different types of those animals. Take, for instance, a man who is very strong on production, in one class where I saw such a one judging. I would not use milk from the cow that he gave first prize to. He was not an expert judge to give that decision, but he was very strong



Aberdeen-Angus.

on production. This cow was a good producer but without constitution enough to stand, and no man should attempt to act as an expert judge who cannot give reasons for his placings. A good dairyman will not give a cow with three teats a prize.

Regarding the placing of animals, one animal winning one day a first prize and second at another fair—animals are not always in bloom. I know with our own herd, we may go to Toronto and go from there to London or Ottawa, and the placings of those animals in that herd are entirely different, and we cannot criticize the judges for doing it, because one animal will look better one day than she will another. It is not a case of bad judgment, but more due to the condition of the animals that day.

There is an impression among a good many people that the expert judges who are sent out are getting a good fat salary. They receive only \$4 a day and expenses.

DAVID EVANS: There are localities in which you have Percherons and Clydesdales. The majority of judges favor Clydesdales, and when they are both in the ring together, although the Percheron may be better than the other, through prejudice the Clydesdale gets it.

ADDRESS.

PROF. GRISDALE, DIRECTOR OF EXPERIMENTAL FARMS, OTTAWA.

I am very glad to have this opportunity of meeting so many of the representatives of the fair boards of this grand province of ours. When your Superintendent invited me to be with you on this occasion, I hesitated somewhat, inasmuch as I have never been secretary or even a director of the usual country fair, although I have had something to do with the larger exhibitions. However, he seemed to think I might have something that would be of use to you, and accordingly I consented to be with you on this occasion.

It occurred to me if we consider the fairs in a general kind of way it might be of some advantage. Why do we hold our fairs, and I mean particularly the country fair, with which we are all so familiar? I have been attending them since I was a very small boy, and that is a good many years ago. I looked upon them first as the one jolly good day of the year, second to the circus. Gradually I began to appreciate the value of them, in so far as one could use them to improve his knowledge of his stock and learn something about farming in a general way. But I must admit that as I grew older I became more disappointed with the average country fair in Ontario. I have attended fairs in very many parts of this Province, as well as in every other Province of the Dominion, and in almost every case I have been very much disappointed at the information to be gleaned, at the lack of system or of effort apparently put forward by the directors or the members of that association to make the very best use possible of their fairs. If the fair is to serve the purpose which it should really serve, in my opinion, it must be something of advantage to the whole agricultural class in the district. To hold a fair for the advantage of a few stock breeders, or a few men who like to make a speciality of growing a few roots and cereals, and to pay no attention or make no effort to make that fair educational to the average farmer, in my opinion, is a

great mistake. If we are going to make these fairs take the high place they should in our agricultural development, it seems to me that we must do much more than at present. I believe we are improving on those lines, but we can do more to reach every farmer, every farmer's wife and child, male or female, in the whole district. Make everyone in the community feel that it is their fair, one where they are going to learn something, and it will be of particular use to them and held for their special improvement and advantage, and until we have that general feeling throughout the country it seems to me that we are falling short of the duties of directors or managers of fairs.

We should, as I said, make everybody feel that he has something to learn at that fair. We should, if possible, give everybody a chance to exhibit. We are not all in a position to breed pure-bred stock, or to grow any special class of grain, to a great advantage, but there is not one of us, a farmer or farmer's wife or school boy or girl, but could do something if he were only persuaded that something could be done by him to take part in the fair and get some benefit. There is not a farmer's wife but could do something in the way of the household exhibits which are so common, if we could only reach them and induce them to take part. Not a farmer's son or daughter but could exhibit fruit or some special line of work. We, as directors and managers, should do everything we can to create wider interest among our people in the exhibition, and to make them feel that they should be participating.

The fairs should not be considered as a means of distributing so much money. I can remember a certain fair in Eastern Ontario at a town where I lived for four or five years where the directors were looked upon as trustees in charge of a certain fund which they did their very best to distribute among themselves (and I appreciated very much the remarks of one of the speakers who preceded me in that line), and who held that fair and managed to see that the money was given to themselves and their particular friends, and that was the whole object of the fair, and the whole community looked upon it in that way.

There was only one other point which was the means of keeping that fair up, and that was that it was a social function. Everybody came to meet everybody else, and in spite of the ill-repute of the directors and the management, it was a grand success financially. Everybody knew if he got there he was going to see everybody else for twenty miles, and that is no small point in the favor of a fair. We must cultivate the social side. It is no small item to be able to meet your friends once a year at least.

We want to, as I said, reach everybody, make everybody take an interest in the fair, and how can we do this? It is all very well to say that every farmer, or farmer's son and daughter and farmer's wife, should take an interest; but you say it is impossible. I believe it can be done, and I am going to suggest two or three lines along which you could do so, and I feel sure it can be done, for the reason that I have seen it tried. I may say that my ideas or suggestions are not original. We cannot be expected to originate things on the spur of the moment. I have visited fairs all over the country, and some parts of the United States, and in one of the provinces far to the west of this, some few years ago, I was very much struck indeed with a type of exhibit which I met there for the first time, and that is what they called a district exhibit. It was a fair that was provincial at that time, and the whole country was divided into districts and each district had an exhibit of as great a variety and as good a quality and as varied a character as

possible. The district having the best exhibit won the trophy. The second best won honorable mention and, besides, a certain amount of money or money prizes went with the first three or four prizes, possibly more.

I do not intend to say that each fair district or each fair county, or whatever you may call it here, could divide itself up into districts and have competitive exhibits, but what is to prevent it having a set of prizes and a trophy for the best school section exhibit, and that exhibit be prepared by the farmers and the farmer's wives and sons and daughters in the school section, or if it is a county fair, then let the district be wider or let it be decided upon by the exhibitors. For instance, if 1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions decide to make an exhibit, or school section or township decided to make an exhibit, let them do so. Exhibitions might include collections of cereals, all kinds and varieties of grains, collections of grasses, and as many grasses and clovers as could be grown and put up neatly and in a display form.

ROOTS. There are only a few kinds of roots, but there are more than most of us think, and if we took an interest in the matter, and got our sons and daughters to do so, you would be surprised at the collection that could be made.

VEGETABLES. Every farmer has a garden. Why not encourage a boy or girl to grow small patches of vegetables and make a speciality of a certain kind of vegetable? Then the girls could go into canning or preserving, the mothers into cooking, etc., and the boy or father could go into fruits. Such an exhibit would be made as would be highly educational and beneficial, not only to the visitors at that fair but to the men.

We would go on and we would get out of the old rut of growing a few potatoes, a few tomatoes year after year on the same old lines or without making any effort to increase our crops. The only thing to do is to get someone interested and if we can get our sons and daughters interested, it seems to me we have done much in solving the problem of emigration from the land to the cities. I believe that we should keep our sons and daughters there. We have a calling and there is no better on the face of the earth. It is a calling ordained by God which we, as men, should follow, and it seems to me that we are making a great mistake when we lose an opportunity of impressing on our sons and daughters that they have the very best line of work in this Province of Ontario.

It seems to me that by the introduction of some such plan as I have outlined we can do very much. I know it can be made successful. I know that you can get together exhibits which would be of marvellous interest and would be a pleasure to the visitors, but more particularly of interest to the exhibitors.

Who would get the money given for prizes? That is an easy matter. In the first place there could be a trophy to be kept in the school house. What better place? What more can you ask or what greater inducement to put before your sons and daughters than this trophy, the proud winners for examples of their own work, arranged tastefully and made into a splendid exhibit. If there were money prizes, and I think there should be, that money could be devoted to something for the school house. We have dozens and dozens of schools in Ontario. Many of them, I regret to say, are not equipped in the way they should be. I, in my earlier days, was a school teacher. I taught in the rural schools of Ontario. I know the difficulties, the most lamentable conditions, under which our young boys and girls are learning to read and write, and I know the trend of our educational system. In spite of the progress that education has made in this Province, there is still a

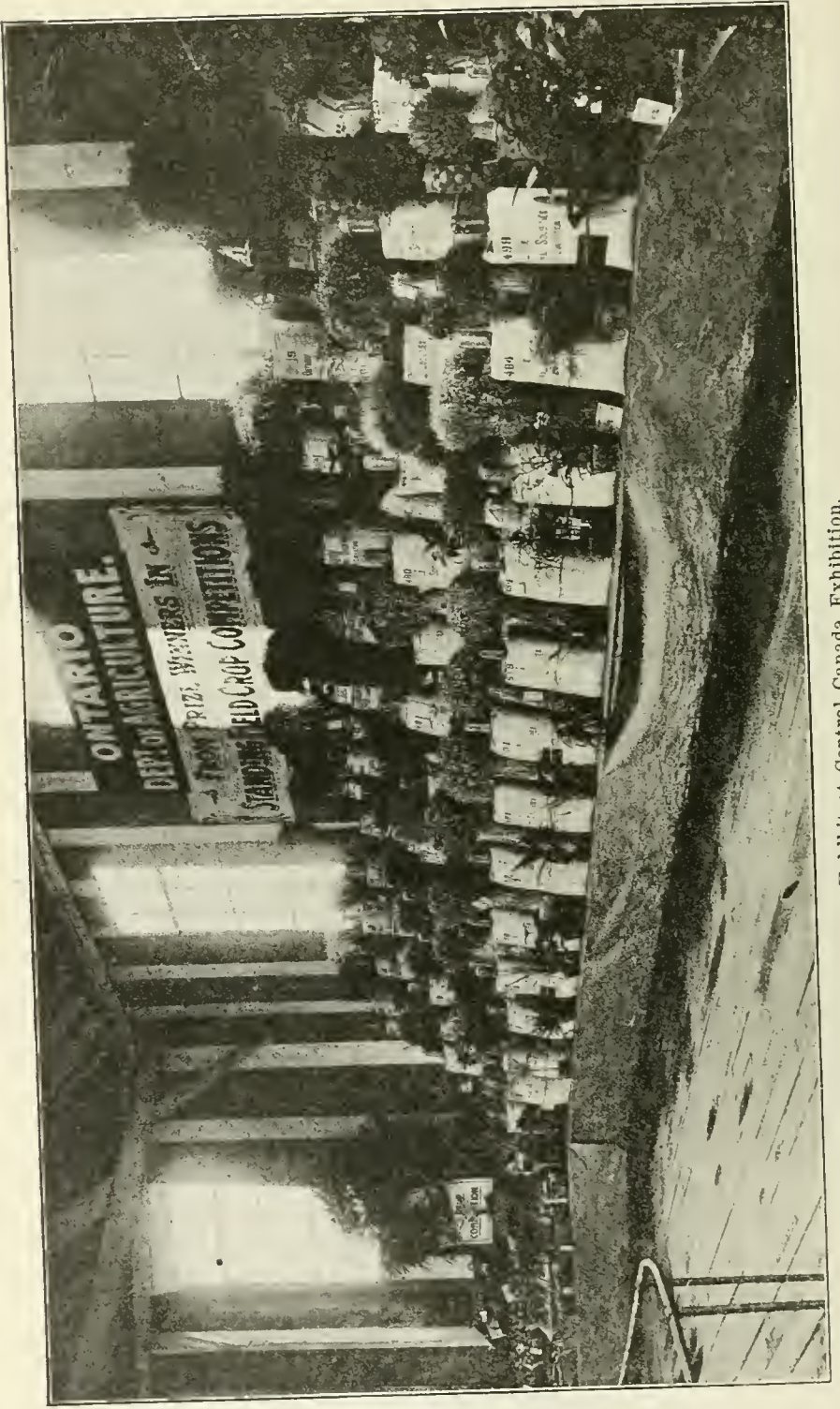


Exhibit at Central Canada Exhibition.

decided trend in our educational system toward the high school and the city. Now, if we could teach our children through these schools by the agency of the fairs to show them the beauties and the possibilities and the advantages of good farming and the interest and the science and the necessity for energy and thought and careful planning and real intelligent work that there is in farming we have shown them that agriculture is not the common, plodding working business that so many boys and girls think, when they get away to high school and see some fellow with a nice new suit and clean collar and all that sort of thing. He sees that, and says he doesn't want to go back to the farm. He is as shallow as the boots he walks in, if he only knew it. Get down to the man who has to use his brain in the development of his own business. We cannot do better than keeping our young boys and girls interested. It is a thing I have very much at heart, and you would do well to consider it carefully.

Another line of work that I think we might take up is "Prizes for Farm Management." This would interest not only the boy and girl, but should likewise interest the farmer himself. We, as farmers in Ontario, have almost as many systems of farm management as we have farms. Very few of us indeed are of one mind on what constitutes good farm management. One thinks his is the best way to handle a farm, and another thinks his is the right way, and one doesn't think at all. I have been thinking for years along the line of farm management. Since the time I went to the Experimental Farm, a good many years ago, I have been working along those lines. We have introduced what we think are modern systems on all our farms.

We have about 20 large farms in operation throughout Canada, besides a number of sub-stations where we are carrying on more or less experimental work, and on every one of these farms we are introducing a well-thought-out system of farm management. I regret to say that in my visits to farms all over Canada, I find but very few farmers taking much interest in it. Here and there a man really tries to run his farm on carefully thought-out lines, feeling that he is going to get the best out of it and giving some thought to the planning of his crops, the handling of his live-stock and the general condition of his work.

It is a difficult line of improvement to encourage, but I believe we could do something along these lines at our fall fairs. You will say that my suggestions are rather too theoretic, and possibly not suitable for your conditions, but I am telling you how I see things as they are going on around us to-day.

We could, I believe, offer prizes for description of the best farm management. Of course, that description must comply with the farming, and the work of the judges might be a little difficult. It might require two or three judges. These prizes for farm management should be a carefully prepared statement of operations and plan of the farm. I have touched upon the points that I think should be taken up.

In the first place, there should be a well-sketched plan of the farm. Any boy or girl in the fourth class could do this. If he is not willing to do it, then the farmer can do it himself. There is not one of us that has not got a square and a lead pencil, unless you have some round corners on your farms, if there are such things. Then when we have the farm drawn with the arrangement of the fields, etc., we want the other page devoted to crop description, telling what crops occur, on what fields and in what order—a description of your cropping system. Third, description of the cultivation methods. How do you grow your corn? How do you prepare your fields for grain? What methods do you follow in getting

your field under grass or hay? How do you handle your hay, etc.? The best methods, the best planned out farm and most economically arranged farm, as well as the crop rotation system likely to give the greatest returns being, of course, the one to win the prize.

In addition, another page should indicate the number of cattle kept per acre and the kind of cattle. Such a description as this would require four or five pages of foolscap, and quite a bit of attention on the part of the farmer or the farmer's son, and would lead, in my opinion, to very much more careful consideration by the farmer of the methods of cultivation and farm management on his farm. To induce anyone to take part in this competition would require fairly good prizes, and I do not see any reason why a good prize, say \$25 to \$30, should not be given for such a line of work as this.

You may say: "I do not see how it would be of any use at all." It would help you in this way. You would be compelled to think and consider how you are doing things, and once you have thought a thing over you will be astonished at the ideas that will come. You will say, "I made a mistake there" or "I can do better here." You will be astonished to notice how few live stock you are keeping per acre. You will find that you are not giving your crops the cultivation necessary to get the best returns. The returns are only about 50 per cent. of what they ought to be. We are not getting the returns that we should, and this appeals to me as one method of improving that condition or making our farmers better ones and making them think, because that is the root of the whole thing. If we thought, we should have made such progress as would make us all splendid farmers and this province of ours the grandest, the most beautiful, and the most profitable in the whole of this North American Continent. It is almost so to-day. We want to live in a country second to none.

I trust that these suggestions will be of advantage, and I feel confident that such lines will be undertaken in the near future and I trust I may have the pleasure of taking part in that work. I should be only too glad to help the thing out. We only have twenty farms now, but hope to have more in the near future. We would be glad to have you make use of these farms. We were very glad last summer to have your judges come to Ottawa and we did all we could to make them welcome and make them feel that that was their farm. We are doing every thing we can to make you feel they are not ornamental but useful. I wish you the success which you richly deserve. I wish you the progress which the country demands, and I hope to see this Fairs Association become more and more important and the small country fairs and larger exhibitions take that place which they ought to hold in the advancement and agricultural progress in this country of ours.

ADDRESS.

E. S. ARCHIBALD, C.E.F., OTTAWA.

It was suggested to me that I speak on the question of the advantages of having the judges annually assembled at some central point and given, not exactly a course of instruction, but definite information on their lines of work before they are sent out. The short courses which were carried on last year under the supervision of your Superintendent, Mr. Lockie Wilson, were, I think, one of the most progressive steps which has been taken for many years.

In a number of years' experience at college work, and also during the last year and a half on the Central Experimental Farm working under Professor Gridale, I have had an opportunity of annually meeting there a large number of judges and also of judging at quite a number of fairs, from the small primary country ones to some of our larger exhibitions. I have every sympathy with the judge and also the exhibitors. I appreciate the remarks of the speakers of the evening. They covered the situation very carefully and thoroughly; possibly not quite as leniently as they might have done; nevertheless, they considered it from a practical standpoint, as you must.

The advantages of collecting your judges might be classed under three heads, namely, first, more uniform judging at fairs; second, more care in the selection of judges and the elimination of poor ones, and third, instructing judges to give reasons for awards and advice to exhibitors on preparing and exhibiting animals.

As to uniformity of judging, I noticed amongst the judges in the eastern counties of this Province, that almost every one had some particular point upon which he laid greater stress than his fellow judges. There was some poor judging done. I think the better ones will agree with me. Those judges made just the same mistake that we, as exhibitors, have made in the past of judging a cow or horse or other animals from some particular point of excellence, and not balancing up the individual as they should. Animals, as you know, must be of a certain breed type, of a certain size, must conform to certain qualifications, and it is the combination of all those various qualities which make that animal a perfect one, and so we have placed before the judges these ideals and have endeavored to arrive at a uniformity of standard. With these ideas fixed firmly in their minds they go out and do their work much more satisfactorily than ever before.

Our friend, Mr. Bull touched on a point, namely, that the judges are often criticized severely because they reverse some decision which another judge, probably equally good, had made at the previous fair. Do not judge too harshly for that reversal of decision. An animal may lose its bloom in the course of a few days and may go off condition rapidly through some mistake in its feeding, perhaps. I have several good examples of this in the case of two herds running along uniformly through the fair season and at fair dates not more than a week apart three or four judges have alternately reversed those individuals. That is the point on which I want you to lay greater stress, that these provincial judges, getting certain ideals in their minds, will eliminate defective judgement to a large extent, but animals will go out of condition, and exhibitors should be more lenient to the judges.

As to systematic work, I noticed that most of the judges started and went over the animal systematically. That point was dealt with by the first two speakers particularly. They looked over their individual carefully and put the animal through the walk and the trot and then finally came down to the most minute inspection and placed their ribbons. The poorer judges did not do that, and those men cannot be taught in a two or three day course, how to be systematic judges. You can eliminate those poorer judges by a test of this kind. I would suggest that you take a further step than last year and have a board of inspection. The men who are doing uniform, systematic, careful, thorough work seem to know their business. Certainly hold them. Pay them more than \$4 if necessary, but eliminate the men who are not doing careful, systematic work.

I notice quite a number of the judges knew one breed of a particular class of stock well, but apparently had not much knowledge of the other breeds. In this case, you must follow the one judge system if you prefer it, but follow it further

by having a judge for each class of stock. Do not expect a man brought up with Holsteins to go into a Jersey ring and give perfect satisfaction. To know one type, to know the breed and to go further than that, to know all there is about the essentials of the breed in order to be able to place that class, means that a man really requires almost a lifetime to study that breed.

Another point is the condition. Live-stock at the Central Experimental Farm were in what I considered good flesh-producing condition. In the case of cows, we considered they were in about the best condition for the maximum amount of milk. In the case of sheep, the same. We considered our horses in the best working condition and, after all, are we not, in our fairs, going to too great extremes in the extra finish put on for the show ring, which eventually must be taken off to put the animal into working condition on the farm? Are we not injuring our stock and should our judges not know? Should we put the fattest animal at the



Southdowns.

top of the class if that fat and bloom is hiding some faults? Must we, as judges, not take into consideration the condition in which the animal is, and this move which you made in bringing the judges together, and going over a large herd in what were considered the best working conditions, was, I am of opinion of great educational value. It is an important point and we have tried to emphasize it in our judging work at the Central Experimental Farm and it must have been dealt with in your work at the Ontario Agricultural College.

I noticed there were quite a number of judges who had not quite as much experience as others. The judges should be pretty well posted as to the tricks resorted to by certain exhibitors. For example, I know lots of sheep men (and I have been classed as one myself) who would not be above pulling out a tooth in order to bring the animal to a younger class. There are all sorts of schemes and we must be wise to them in order to judge to the best advantage. If the judge goes into a ring and finds a four year old cow in the two year old class, how is he to

know? You say by the registration papers. We are rather lax about this, and they are not as a rule shown. Our rules and by-laws call for registration papers to be shown if the judge so desires. Whenever I called for them I always found one or more who forgot to bring them. We, as an organization, should hold exhibitors down to our by-laws. The point is this, a judge should be able to tell the difference between a four and a two year old cow. You could not say definitely from the actual number of teeth, the difference in say five or six or eight months of age, but you can tell the difference when it comes to eighteen. Yet I found some judges at the Central Experimental Farm who did not know the age of a sheep or a cow or horse by its teeth.

That and other points which that illustrates, should be considered in the selection of your judges. Only the men who know the business from a practical standpoint should be selected; men who can go into the ring just as though they were buyers and know they are right. We should be on to the tricks of the trade, if I may use that term. We should be wise to the common live-stock methods, ages and breeding and all such points which you know.

As to hints we can give to exhibitors, I have been connected with this business for a number of years and find at every fair I can answer a number of questions. I can also tell enquirers that I do not know a great many things. Some one will ask a question regarding a certain individual. Perhaps it will be a type, or feeding and there are always a great many points in which you can assist the bystanders and exhibitors. Bringing your judges together will help you in that respect. You will find good individuals of all breeds. You will be able to study breed type. We have all kinds of breeds and illustrations of what we consider the best. We have two or three types of each breed. We have none of the mongrels, but we have actual material to illustrate type and breeds. We can answer questions for the information and help of judges to do their judging correctly.

As to feeding and finishing horses for the market, the economical feeding and wintering them, we are only too glad to crowd just as much as we can into the three or four days judges stay with us.

Another point is sanitation, proper methods of marketing, curing, etc. All these points upon which we are experimenting are at the disposal of all our visitors and would be brought to the particular attention of the men who are about to go out to do judging at the fairs, and to give useful information to the exhibitors on all the many phases of that particular kind of work.

I appreciate this opportunity of meeting the delegates at this convention, and I would heartily endorse Mr. Grisdale's invitation to come to the Experimental Farm this year, and we will be glad to assist you in every way possible.

THE EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF BEE DEMONSTRATIONS AT FAIRS.

BY MORLEY PETTIT, B.S.A., O.A.C.

Bee demonstrations conducted by the Department of Agriculture are calculated to entertain and instruct, and, where conditions were favorable, have been very successful. The difficulty in conducting outside demonstrations of this kind at fall fairs has been the uncertainty of the weather at the late season when most of the fairs are held. If the weather is bad, the bees become irritated and sting the operator. Taking these difficulties into account, we decided last year to change

the form of demonstration from outdoor bee handling to an inside stand where the demonstrator could have an exhibit of different implements used by bee-keepers, also of bees working behind glass in an observation hive. Here he is able to come into more direct personal contact with the spectators who are anxious for information, either on bee-keeping or on the uses of honey. This information bureau on bee-keeping is found to give better results, on the whole, than the outside demonstration.

From an educational standpoint, the bee demonstration reaches two classes. First, present and prospective bee-keepers. Second, consumers. At these demonstrations there are always a number who either have bees or intend going into the business who receive untold benefit and instruction from the demonstrator.

By far the greatest number reached, however, are prospective honey consumers.

The expert in charge can show them the combs in which the bees store the honey as they bring it in from the flowers and explain how they gather, carry and ripen the nectar, changing it from a thin watery substance to the well-ripened honey which appears ready for table use, the latest improved methods of extracting honey from the comb, also, the replacing of the comb in the hive to be again filled, thus saving the bees the labor of building new ones. Bees work much more readily in the large combs used for storage of honey for extracting than they will in the small squares in which the comb honey is produced; the bees swarm less and remain more contented and, therefore, gather larger quantities of honey when they are given these combs for filling.

Valuable information is given to the housekeeper on the care and use of honey. Few people realize that the granulation of extracted honey is a natural process which can readily be prevented. When it granulates all that is required to be done to bring it back to its natural state is to have the container placed in a larger vessel of hot water which should be kept at an even temperature of about 150 degrees Fahrenheit, or about as hot as the hand will bear.

Last year 30 demonstrations were conducted under the auspices of the directors of agricultural societies at fall fairs in Ontario.

Dr. C. C. James addressing bee-keepers said: "I doubt if there is any industry in the whole round of agriculture which is capable of such enormous expansion as the production of honey."

The late W. Z. Hutchinson, who was one time editor of the *Bee-keepers' Review*, said, "No more ennobling pursuit exists than that of bee-keeping. It is the poetry of agriculture, it is uplifting and inspiring, health-giving and useful, fascinating and profitable. It improves the mind, trains the eye, cheers the heart, and fills the pockets."

While I am ready to admit that there is great danger of over-crowding by placing too many bees in one place, there is plenty of unoccupied territory in Ontario, and the danger of over-production can be explained as lack of distribution and under-consumption.

In conclusion, demonstrations at fall fairs are valuable as a drawing attraction and as a means of education. Many people will come to a fair for the sake of seeing the bees either handled in the open by the demonstrator or working on their combs behind glass in the observation hive. Many interested bee-keepers will come to "talk bees," with the expert in charge.

A. F. ALLEN: At the last annual meeting of this convention, there was a resolution moved, seconded and carried, that the Dominion Government be asked to remove the duty from traction engines. This was done but they still charge duty on the repairs. I have the following motion to suggest:

Moved by A. F. ALLEN, seconded by G. A. DEWAR, "That the Dominion Government be requested to remove the duty from repairs for traction ditchers." Carried.

DUTIES OF DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES.

A MEMBER: There has been no action taken defining their duties, and I would like to know if you intend to take any action at this convention in this regard. Probably the Superintendent could explain it more fully.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: The proposition was that a director would call a meeting in some central locality in his district, and ask each society to send delegates to meet at that central meeting and talk over the affairs of the district, and one of the chief businesses of that central district meeting would be for each delegate to come there with the date of his fair, and fix the dates at that meeting. If those



Lady Riders.

delegates who have come there form a quorum and fix those dates, they might be justified, if you thought well of it, to say that the dates fixed by that Association, regularly called and advertised, should be accepted, as nearly as possible.

I might also state that where a delegate lives some distance from the central meeting, whatever his expenses were in coming from that point could be counted in by his society as expenditure for agricultural purposes of that society, the same as those of your delegates who have come here to-day. The fairs are increasing in the Province, and something must be done if you want us to meet the great demand for judges. If you think it is better not to make it compulsory, let it be permissible for next year, hold that meeting and try to arrange dates and if it cannot possibly be done, next year you would be better able to discuss the matter.

A MEMBER: I notice that several of the directors here have mentioned the fact that they visited different fall fairs through their district. I heard it also

mentioned last night that there was no way in which their expenses were paid, excepting out of their own pockets. Would they be entitled to include their expenses for visiting those fairs, as agricultural expenses?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: Your directors passed a resolution last year that the director would be allowed his expenses while visiting those fairs up to \$10. I think it might be increased. Any director of 1913 who visited fairs and has any expenses up to \$10 will be paid that amount by your treasurer. Your expenses at this convention are another matter. The \$10 granted by your directors is simply for your delegate to visit the fall fairs.

A MEMBER: I think that will relieve some of the directors who have paid it out of their own pocket.

Moved by MR. COLLINS and seconded by MR. HICKSON, that the matter of the duties of the district directors be laid over until the next annual meeting.

J. E. PEART: I feel that in leaving this matter over for a year we are only delaying, and I think the suggestion of our Superintendent is a good one, that it should be started, and then next year see what it has been like.

As an amendment to the motion, it was moved by J. E. PEART and seconded by J. H. TRACEY, "That Mr. J. Lockie Wilson send out a letter to the different district directors suggesting their duties and leave the matter open until the next meeting." Carried.

QUESTION BOX.

1. Why cannot expenditure on printing of prize list and salaries of secretary be included in as expenditure for agricultural purposes?

A.—If the printing of prize lists were allowed to be counted in, it would not be the means of increasing the grant, as all societies print prize lists, and they would all be on the same footing.

2. Would it not be advisable for the Superintendent to issue a cash book after the manner of the Farmers' Institute cash book, with the different sections in separate columns?

A.—I consider that the fair book prepared by Mr. Percy Rogers, of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, is suitable for the use of our fairs and exhibitions, and I do not think that the cash book referred to would be of much use to the fairs.

3. What can directors do regarding offering prizes for school children's exhibit?

A.—Directors of an agricultural society have full power to offer prizes for school exhibits, and the expenditure for same is allowed to be counted in as expenditure for agricultural purposes on which the grant is based.

4. How can our society, which holds a general exhibition, draw as large a grant as South Woodslee (\$640)? We wish to hold an exhibition as usual but think the grant is unequally divided.

A.—Your society can, by keeping live-stock, get a maximum grant of \$800. Every society in the Province could get a grant similar to that of South Woodslee if they kept sufficient live stock. A purely stock society also gets a grant of \$100 per member up to 50.

5. Will the Government allow a grant on cash prizes given to school fair held in connection with agricultural society's fair, both being held on the same date?

A.—No grants can be given to any organization that is not under the immediate direction and supervision of the board of directors of an agricultural society.

6. Can an agricultural society advertise and carry on year after year, "Horse Racing" or "Trials of Speed" paying big money for same without any danger of losing the annual Government grant? If not, why is it allowed?

A.—Horse racing at agricultural exhibitions is illegal, and if a member of two years' good standing makes a complaint, the society is brought to time for it. Trials of speed are allowed when conformation, style and value as well as speed are considered. See Sec. 26 of Act.

7. A couple of years ago, we had an additional grant of \$10,000 awarded by the Department to our Association. To-day I learned from the address of the Secretary-Treasurer that the rainy weather insurance took some \$4,000 of this money, the balance of the \$10,000 going back to the treasury of the Department. How can we call this a grant when it is not expended?

A.—The legislative estimates are passed each year. The grant \$10,000 was given, say, for 1913. That whole amount was available for wet weather insurance. As only \$4,600 was used out of said grant in 1913, the balance remains in the hands of the Provincial Treasurer. The grant for 1914 is again \$10,000 and if all that amount is required it will be paid out; if not, the balance will revert to the hands of the Provincial Treasurer.

8. Would it be advisable to compel all competitors in the Field Crop Competition to exhibit both a sheaf and a bushel or half bushel of grain, said exhibits to become property of the Society. Should a small prize be given or not?

A.—The directors can, if they wish, make this rule.

9. Would it be advisable to have a provincial inspection of books of a society as is done by the inspector of insurance, to have a uniform system of accounts.

A.—No.

10. Is it advisable to issue a member's ticket with two tickets of entry attached? This diminishes the gate receipts and, consequently, affects insurance.

A.—A society should use its own judgment.

11. Which method would you favor for a township fair? One dollar as membership or paying by entry? The latter method seems to defeat the object for which the fair is held, as it bars out new and timid exhibitors. The latter method enables a society to gather more funds and give larger prizes: consequently, getting a larger grant where in reality the exhibitors pay the increase.

A.—It is answered in itself. Of course, a Society must have a certain membership in any case.

12. Why permit fakirs at large fairs or have you power to prevent them?

A.—Every effort is being put forth to stamp out the fakirs.

13. Should fairs that own their grounds and buildings, receive extra grants?

A.—The Act will not allow an extra grant.

14. If the rules of a society say that all exhibits must be the *bona fide* property of exhibitor, can the directors of a society legally withhold money awarded if they can prove that the stock shown was not the property of the exhibitor?

A.—Most certainly, and all prize money won by guilty party. Also they can punish the exhibitor.

15. What is the best method to prevent grain being shown year after year at our small fairs?

A.—Offer large prizes and society retain winning grain.

16. Should not wild oats condemn a field crop for seed purposes and prizes?

A.—Yes.

17. Would it not be advisable to have more than one kind of crop, that is a sown and a hoed crop, in the field crop competition, if any society should desire to have more than one kind?

A.—Rules at present will not permit.

18. Are the pure bred animals owned by the society who got the large grant, or by private individuals belonging to the society?

A.—By the society.

19.—Our society now gets a grant of \$145. How can we get as much as the South Woodslee Society?

A.—Your society is already getting a grant of \$145. If it will own and keep 25 bulls for 9 months during the preceding year, it will get \$500 additional grant, which will make your grant equal to that of the South Woodslee Society.

20. Should not departmental judges receive instructions from the Department that in no case should they award a prize to any exhibit that is unsound, unfit, or unworthy? It is very frequently done.

A.—Instructions are given to this effect.

21. When we appoint our directors from amongst the men who are large exhibitors and therefore most interested in the exhibition, we find it causes a good deal of complaint, other exhibitors claiming that because an exhibitor has a director's badge on, he is favored. If on the other hand, you appoint men who are not exhibitors, they consider when they have given a good deal of time to work and making good directors and doing their work well, that they should not be asked to pay the membership fee. If they do not, then by law they cannot be directors and we lose the services of these men who are in a position to give the time. Is there any way this can be overcome and their services retained?

A.—No, an officer must be a paid up member.

22. Would it be for the good of the agricultural societies to appoint two directors for each district, instead of one, thereby making it possible to have more of the fairs visited by the directors?

A.—No.

23. Do you wish the departmental judges to class the horses the same as the committee decided they should be? Have the rules decided by that committee the approval of the Department?

A.—Certainly.

24. Is there any means of preventing a town society from holding their show on a date occupied for 50 years by a county society adjoining the town?

A.—It should be arranged by societies interested.

25. Is it right to withhold the prize money of the Field Crop Competition until the payment of the prize money of the fall fairs?

A.—That is left with the directors of the society. If they have the money and wish to pay it promptly they can do so, but there does not seem to be any great hardship in waiting until the fall exhibition.

26. Regarding fall fair dates conflicting, would it not be a good plan to have each society choose a certain time of each year, for instance the last Monday and Tuesday in September and other societies in same district select other dates, and have these permanent for years to come, and thus prevent confliction?

A.—May be a good idea.

27. Please distinguish between a horse race and a trial of speed.

A.—See answer to question six.

28. When a man offers a cash prize for an article to become his property, how should this be considered in making returns.

A.—It cannot be included as expenditure for agricultural purposes.

29. Which is the most successful method in small fairs, to allow an exhibitor to make more than one entry in a class, or just one?

A.—Would suggest that more than one entry be allowed in stock only.

30. Have agricultural societies and horticultural societies the privilege of amalgamating for exhibition purposes?

A.—No.

31. Have you any data or information regarding weather of September and October months during the past years, as to fine days, to help fair boards in selecting their dates?

A.—No information.



Training the Boy for the Exhibition.

32. Is it not time that the insurance against wet weather was raised to 75 per cent. instead of 50 per cent. of loss?

A.—That is for the Department to decide.

33. Does the Department give a grant to a spring show where only harness horses, stallions and colts are shown, and on what ground is the grant based, and would this grant in any way interfere with the annual fall fair of the society?

A.—All societies in this Province can hold spring fairs. There is a special grant of \$3,500 for Spring, stallion and bull shows. Some towns and cities have independent horse shows and do not come under these regulations at all. Your society may hold a bull show every Spring and receive a maximum grant for these shows of \$50 for prize money paid out.

WM. SCARF: Three years ago \$10,000 were to have been taken for wet weather insurance from the grant the Government gave us. The Government, however, saw the good work we were doing and made a special grant of \$10,000 for this thing. The last two years we have not used that grant, and a great many societies have suffered with wet weather.

J. W. SHEPPARD: I understood \$10,000 had been used for insurance, and was surprised to hear that the balance was returned to the Department. We understood it should be returned to the agricultural societies the following year.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: There never was any change. The \$10,000 is a straight grant, and there never was any intention to hand it back to the agricultural societies. In 1910, the full \$10,000 was used; in 1911, \$3,500; last year, \$4,600. If it is only partly used, the balance remains in the hands of the Provincial Treasurer. Not one dollar was taken out of the \$75,000 in any year.

Moved by J. W. SHEPPARD and seconded by MR. CHRISTIE, that this Association recommend that the Government grant for wet weather insurance be based on the average of three previous normal years.

W. A. MCKENZIE: Would it not be possible to divide up the same as we divided up our other money among the societies, according to what they paid out for agricultural purposes, and divide up the whole \$10,000? I mean to cover their loss up to the average, if there is plenty to do so.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: It looks simple and would be agreeable to you and to me, but I do not think the Government would do it.

An amendment to the motion was moved as follows:

Moved by JOHN E. PEART and seconded by JOHN CLANCY, "In the matter re rainy day insurance, and whereas in the past two years the amount set aside for such purpose has not been expended, be it resolved that we apply to the Department of Agriculture, requesting that in cases where the full amount is not expended, then one or two thousand dollars be set aside to meet with further heavy rainy day questions of insurance. Carried.

FITTING AND EXHIBITING BEEF CATTLE.

ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE.

With regard to "Fitting and Exhibiting Beef Cattle": in order to successfully fit and exhibit animals of any breed of cattle you have to begin with the mother of the calf some time before the calf is born. You have to begin then and keep it up until after you have shown the animal and then after you have shown it one year, if you intend to show it the next year you have to keep right on the next day after the first show, whether it was successful or unsuccessful. That is the only way that any man can be a successful breeder and fitter of animals to go into the beef cattle classes.

Now, in order to do that, in order to fit animals, you must never overfeed or feed them extraordinarily well. An animal, to make the best of it, must not be hurt at any stage of the game. In the first place, I said that you must take the mother long before the calf is born and you must give her a generous amount of nice, clean, health-giving food. You must never give her very strong or very concentrating foods of any kind, because that is not good for any animal either before or after it is borne. An animal should always eat every day of its life, but it should never be overfed. Overfeeding is worse than under-feeding, and, if you err on either side, be sure and give it not quite enough rather than too much.

Keep the mother of that calf strong. Give her plenty of good food to digest—plenty of bone-producing food—and the result will be a strong vigorous calf, and

that is what you must have in order to have a good subject to work on to produce an animal that is going to be successful in strong competition.

After the calf is born, be sure that it gets plenty of good mother's milk, and it is much better (notwithstanding the fact that many of us think we cannot get milk too rich for ourselves) if the milk of that mother is not too rich. Take a Jersey cow and use it for a foster mother and you will find that the calf does not thrive very well because, in nine cases out of ten the milk is too strong for a young calf.

Be sure that your calf gets plenty of milk. I would draw your attention to one mistake that is made by many breeders and fitters, and that is trying to get their calf to eat grain far too early in the game. A young calf's stomach was never intended to digest strong food in the shape of grain. The most successful breeders of calves do not feed their calves any grain until they are about six months old. They will make a better matured animal and better animal at twelve months if they are not given any grain, but you must understand that they must have something to keep them growing. If they do not get grain, they must get something better fitted for them, and that is plenty of milk. That is the best food. Feed your cow so that she will give a generous supply.

When you begin feeding grain to your calves at the age of five or six months, do not give them just pure meal. No animal can eat pure grain without a mixture of other things. Put some chopped clover hay with the grain. Clover or alfalfa, chopped up is the best thing you can mix with it. In order to have that nice clover to mix, you have to begin that branch of preparation early too. You must cut your clover while it is young and in the best condition to produce good feed for young and old, and be sure to study the food carefully.

The most successful fitters for exhibition have spent a tremendous lot of time in preparing their hay and saving it to make the best feed when they are cutting it early. Cut it early and make a tremendous effort to keep it from getting spoiled by rain or sun.

When you have these foods all prepared in that way, plenty of roots should be given while calves are getting milk. Clover hay will do them good, as soon as they want to eat something. Keep grain away from them. I will just demonstrate this theory of mine by telling you a little experience I had with the most successful fitter in Great Britain, that is William Duthie. He, as you know, sells his bull calves every year from 6 to 8 months old or thereabouts by public auction, and he has had the most successful sales of any man that has ever entered into the breeding and selling of live-stock of any description, so that we may well go to him for an object lesson and try to learn something from him as to how we should handle our own animals to make the most of them.

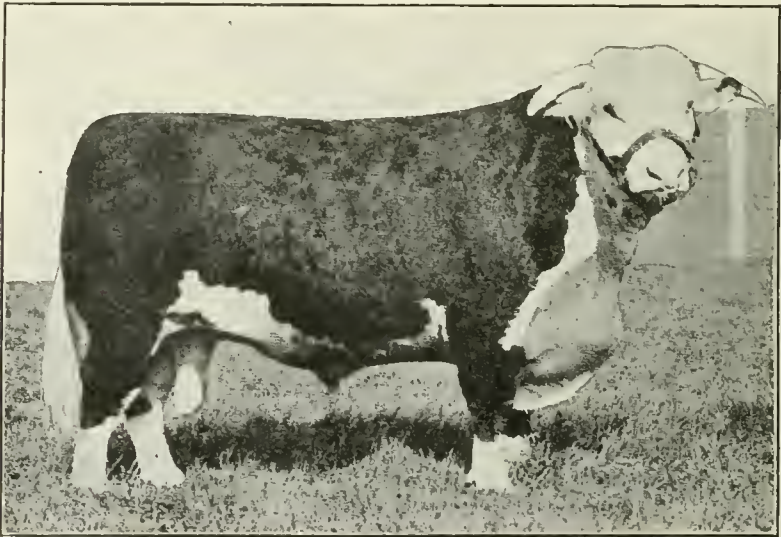
He has two farms, and he has told me this story time after time. He says that his greatest difficulty is to keep his men from getting over anxious and from feeding strong feed to their calves too early in the game. He said that one year one of his men was so anxious to beat the average price that he started about ten days earlier than the other men, to feed those calves oil cakes. They would not feed them even ground oats. No such thing as corn meal or anything all that time, only oil cakes. This man started to feed his calf ten days before the other men, and in a month's time, the calves that got the oil cake soon commenced to lose their bloom, and the other men beat him by quite a percentage, purely through the first man's calves having been a little bit overfed.

You have to keep an animal improving at the time you show it. You can see the difference. Any man who is an expert in judging cattle, can see that there is

something wrong with an animal if it has gone too far with the feeding. It doesn't matter whether it is a dairy cow or a horse, it cannot look at its best if it is standing still in its condition.

That is the most important point in connection with fitting animals either young or old. Never make the food too strong for them. I believe that the dairy cattle breeders found this out before the beef cattle breeding men. They found they must have their foods mixed. You go into your stable and you find your animals are not well filled. You will find in a few days that they have not been gaining in weight and condition. It is a mighty good thing for you and for them, if you will give them foods that will keep them rounded out and comfortable and hearty, so that they will lie down most of the time.

So much for the production of the calf and the feeding up to the time you take it into the ring. Too much credit cannot be given to the men that work and



Hereford.

stand behind their animals, and in an industrious way stay with them. We cannot give too much credit to our men who do that faithfully for us, and, of course, they have to compete with men that do it themselves, and the men who have not good judgment to begin with or good experience, and have not industry bred and instilled in them will never be successful men in the breeding and fitting and exhibiting of animals.

For a man to stay with an animal three or four years if it has a natural career, looks like a very big undertaking. It looks as if there were great obstacles in the way, for a man to be there at all times to look after that young calf and that yearling, and that two year old and that three year old, until it has finished its career; but he has to do it. You look forward and you think of all that you are going to do, and it looks as if great difficulties and obstacles were in the way, and that you are going to have to sacrifice a great deal; but after that is all passed and you look back, you find you have overcome those obstacles, and in life looking back and seeing the obstacles you have overcome create pleasure in your after life. This makes life worth living.

If it were possible for men to breed and fit cattle without effort, there would be no pleasure in it. The difficulties that are in the way make it possible for the fittest only to survive. So much for the breeding, the fitting and the feeding.

With regard to the leading of animals; teach your animals to lead well before you get them away from home. It is necessary that all cattle, and I think horses, too, should be kept particularly clean without, perhaps, too much dry brushing. I believe that all cattle should be washed a great deal. Every animal I have is washed every two weeks, and with cold water out in the open air, so that we scarcely ever have an animal catching cold. That is something you would hardly expect to do in an ordinary herd. My men made the mistake, because they could get warm water here in Toronto, of washing the animals with warm water. One got cold and I could not put her through the sale. If she had been washed with cold water, she would not have got cold. If you want to take a bath in the morning, take a cold bath, and you can expose yourself and you won't take cold, and a man is always supposed to expose himself every day. It is the same with cattle. You need have no fear washing them with cold water, but be very careful when you wash them with hot, for it isn't good.

After you have your cattle fitted and make your entries have your animals registered so that you have your certificates and comply with the rules. It is not difficult to do but it creates great difficulties for the officials connected with that show, if some of the exhibitors do not comply with the rules. That is where the difficulties arise and perhaps some unpleasant thing happens. If one exhibitor is told that he must furnish certificates, he expects everybody else to. There is a rule in nearly every prize list stating "Certificate of registration must be produced." Live up to it. If there is a rule in there, stating that a cow over a certain age should either be in calf or giving milk, be sure that you comply with that rule. Live up to the rules, and if you cannot comply with them, do not take your animal there.

Perhaps you will beat some of the other exhibitors by overlooking one or two of them, but it is not any credit to you. It creates dissatisfaction, and it will get around that you are not a careful exhibitor. It is better to make a good impression. Live up to the rules, and be a strict and square exhibitor, and you will gain every time.

Q.—What kind of food do you prefer besides milk?

A.—You cannot overfeed the calf with roots or grass if it is in the summer season, or with clover hay. I lost a good calf owing to its getting the habit of trying to eat hay and straw.

Q.—Do you think it well to let the calf run with its mother?

A.—It is necessary that a calf get plenty of exercise. Do not let them run with their mother night and day, after the flies get bad, as these do a tremendous lot of injury to the young animals in a short time.

PREPARING EXHIBITS OF SHEAVES AND GRAIN.

R. E. MORTIMER, HONEYWOOD.

When your Superintendent, Mr. J. LOCKIE WILSON, asked me to give an address on "The Best Method of Preparing Sheaf and Grain Exhibits for Exhibitions," it was with a considerable degree of timidity that I accepted. I felt that I could not well vouch for that word "best"; though a little word it has a big

meaning always, and even what I might consider to be the best method might certainly be improved upon by another more expert in the business. I am, therefore glad to see that Mr. Wilson has revised the subject so that it reads, "Preparing Sheaf and Grain Exhibits." I am glad as I look over the audience to be able to recognize many men from the various societies I have visited in the capacity of judge in field crop competitions or at fall fairs. While I hope to be able to make clear the method we adopt in preparing sheaves, I know that some of you are professional men, and some are tradesmen, so that you will not all be as much interested as I am myself, but those of you who do not have the opportunity may be able to carry the idea to someone else who has.

Let me present two sheaves of oats, which will serve to demonstrate what I wish to say. Neither of these is, ever was, or ever will be intended for competition at any exhibition. When I tell you that they are prepared from some that were left for cut feed, and consequently received no care whatever, no further apology will be required. The one will indicate the way I like to see a sheaf prepared for exhibition and the other is more or less like some I have seen in competition, even at the Canadian National.

As competitors in Field Crop Competitions, or as directors of agricultural societies conducting such competitions, we ought to be conversant with the rules that govern sheaf and grain exhibits. Before we prepare our sheaf, even before we make entry into the competition, we should learn those rules and make up our minds to abide by them, because if we fail to comply therewith we render ourselves ineligible to win a prize. Whether it is human nature or not, I am not prepared to argue, but it is a fact that all over the world to-day there are men who, if they could, using a colloquial expression, "work a bluff, and get away with it," would consider it very clever on their own part. But when the rules of the Sheaf Competition demand a sheaf eight inches in diameter, I say to every man who may ever enter into the contest, to make it eight inches or more, and I consider that a sheaf, no matter how well prepared it has been, is not entitled to an award if it is not up to the required size.

The method we have practised for some years and which we have found very satisfactory is to be in the field to gather material for our sheaf when the field is being reaped, following the binder from one place to another. Without stepping far into the standing crop, we are thus enabled to select the tallest, ripest, and most suitable sample. Then retreating to the stubble, back a few steps, so that the horses' feet will not mangle it, and we have a convenient place to lay our selection while we go on collecting more. We use a pair of scissors, cutting the plants off close to the ground, instead of pulling them out by the roots. Having collected what would make about two fair-sized hand-bound sheaves, we lay it away upon tables, which may be made with a few boards of lumber on a couple of trestles. A very convenient place for these tables is in the loft or the drive shed. Spread the grain out thinly so that it will dry evenly, and stretch a piece of cheesecloth or other light cloth over the heads, to prevent sparrows destroying them. Usually in about four or six days the grain will be dry, though we might have taken the precaution to turn it during the time it has been laid out. We then proceed to make our sheaf, something after this manner, taking a small handful, possibly forty or fifty stalks or straws, we remove all leaves or flags and are very careful to reject a possible head of smut or badly rusted straw, a stalk of barley or other grain, or a very short straw. In this way we get a very clean and uniform sample. When enough is prepared to make a sheaf of the required size we bind it

securely with three bands: one just below the heads, one about 6 or 8 inches from the base, and another between these two. With a large sharp knife the base of the sheaf is cut squarely across, so that it looks even and smooth, and when erected it will stand upright. If any straws break and the heads hang down they are removed with the scissors. We have been in the habit of adorning our sheafs with a band and bow of ribbon which are placed over the uppermost and lowest of the three bands we have already put on. We do this for the same reason that a man wears a red tie, simply for decoration, and I believe that if two sheaves were equally good in every other particular the judge would be justified in awarding the prize to the decorated sheaf.



Part of Field Crop Exhibit at Guelph Winter Fair, 1913.

When the sheaf is prepared, it is packed in a suitable case or box for shipping. The packing for shipment is very important, because you may have spent several hours gathering the grain and making the sheaf, and you may have a perfect sheaf, but if it is not securely packed so that it will not be damaged in transit, you stand to be a loser. Avoid crushing it, yet pack it tightly with straw, newspapers, or excelsior, and leave the box so that it can be opened and the sheaf removed without injury to the sheaf. The style of box I would recommend is one similar to this. You will notice its construction—of light material, yet made strongly. The hinged lid is securely fastened by four bolts. It is opened by removing the nuts of these bolts, without any hammering, tearing or swearing. The express companies return empty butter boxes and egg crates free of charge, and I believe these would also be returned to us in the same way. Did you observe that when I removed these sheaves from the box, I raised the butts of the sheaves first, simply by pulling on

loose strings left there for that purpose. And then the sheaves were taken out without injury. That is about as much as we can do with the sheaves, so we will leave them and consider for a few minutes grain exhibits.

In preparing threshed grain there is much less labor than in making a sheaf, unless we undertake to hand-pick the quantity required, and, usually, that is contrary to the rules governing most competitions. The machinery we use consists of the common fanning mill, though we usually put the grain through it several times to blow out the chaff and any light seeds and to get the small seeds through the screen-box. With a suitable sieve we riddle out the largest grains. What we have below, that is, what went through this sieve, is a very clean uniform sample, and it is that which we have for show purposes. I believe there are other men, exhibiting at our fairs, who would have been better able to discuss grain exhibits, for I am told, and I have no reason to disbelieve it, that there is a process of treating oats to make them smooth and glossy. Sometimes they are clipped, that is, a part of the hull at the upper end of the grain is removed, and this makes a short, plump grain which tests heavier to the measured bushel. Perhaps I should not have mentioned this, because I am ignorant of the methods employed, but there is no doubt that this is artificial treatment, which is supposed to be prohibited, and for my part will never be recommended. Always put a coarse sack over the cotton bag containing the grain when shipping, for it will not only keep the inner bag clean but may prevent it being torn, and in that way avoid loss.

As I said in the beginning I am fully aware that we are not all farmers here, and we cannot all be contestants in Field Crop Competitions and subsequently in the sheaf and grain competitions at Toronto and Ottawa. Many of you are men of one profession or another, and many of you are tradesmen or merchants, but, while you are here as representatives of your societies, you have one common duty, and that is to carry back with you whatever you consider would benefit your society or any member thereof. I assure you that if the sheaf and grain exhibits of the Canadian National or Central Canada Exhibitions show any improvement along the line I have endeavored to address you, I shall feel amply repaid for my suggestions.

Q.—What variety are the oats?

A.—These are Banner, and I admit that they are not a show oat.

Q.—What is the best kind of oats?

A.—Ask Professor Zavitz.

Q.—Why is it that the Express Co. will not send our boxes back free?

A.—I think it could be done. Could you advise us, Mr. Wilson? Would your Department take care of them and return them to us, if the express companies would return them free?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: There are only about half a dozen worth shipping back. They are all piled up, and men come and carry them away. There are all sorts of boxes, and it would cost more than it was worth to hunt them out.

Q.—How do you pack the sheaf?

MR. MORTIMER: I pack the sheaf with newspapers, straw or excelsior. First I put some in the box and then lay the sheaf in carefully, and when I put it in the box I leave a loose string so that whoever removes the sheaf from the box, by pulling up on the string, can raise it somewhat in this way (demonstrating) without any injury to the sheaf.

Q.—Would it not be better to put a frame in to hold the sheaf?

A.—Yes, a circular frame to fit the sheaf. If you have a half-circular piece cut out it fits, then the sheaf won't flatten out.

Q.—Is there anything in the centre of the sheaf to help fill it out?

A.—Nothing at all.

Q.—When on exhibition are the sheafs opened before the prize is awarded? Do they just represent one head, or are there some additional heads?

A.—Every stock in that sheaf* has the flag removed just as you see those on the outside. It is not misrepresented. They are all the same. How could they judge it without opening the sheaf? Prof. Zavitz always examines the centre of the sheaf.

Q.—You didn't tell us how you threshed your oats for show purposes?

A.—Sometimes we have to resort to the old flail, and we cannot get as good a sample of oats, as they are long and the hair on the oats remains there. To overcome this, sometimes we chop our oats with a scoop. We have the cleaning machine, which has, as you know, a scourer to remove the awns.

Q.—If there were two wild oats in a bushel of seed grain, would you throw it out?

A.—I would not throw it out.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: We have nothing at all to do with the Seed Control Act in the field crop competition. There is no reason why a farmer should have one wild oat in two bushels of barley. Our rule now is if there is one wild oat exhibited at these fairs that throws it out.

Q.—The subject calls for preparing the sheaf and the grain. Mr. Mortimer has not told us how he puts the sheaf together.

A.—After I remove the leaves, I lay them down carefully until I think I have enough to make the sheaf, then I bind it securely with three binds. They are tied and they hold the sheaf so there is no slip.

A MEMBER: Last year the question came up in regard to townships and different municipalities getting up an exhibit at some of the fall fairs. Their representative said they were trying to get the townships interested in this. We were trying to do the same thing in Englehart. I would like to hear from that representative, if he is here, what success they met with and how they carried out that project in order that I may tell our society the proper ways and means of getting the townships to put up an exhibit at the fall fair. If that society is represented here, I would like to secure that information.

PRESIDENT W. A. CROW: You might be able to secure it a great deal better by writing to that man.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: The Secretary of the Windsor Society will give you full information.

RESOLUTION *RE* FEDERAL GRANT.—FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS.

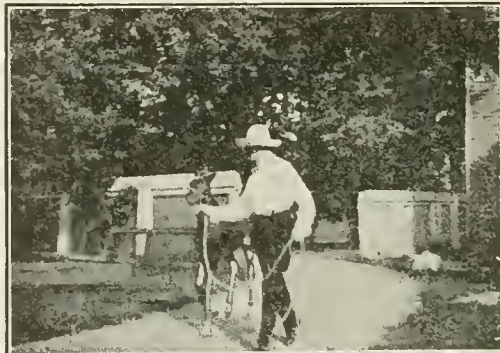
Moved by NEIL McDUGGALD, Tara, seconded by ARCHIBALD CROW, "That whereas the Agricultural Societies of Fairs and Exhibitions are doing a splendid educational work in encouraging the production of the finest classes of live stock and agricultural produce, and by increasing their efforts in this regard they will materially reduce the high cost of living; be it therefore resolved that the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, be, and is

hereby requested to apportion to agricultural fairs in the different provinces of Canada a part of the \$10,000,000 grant for agricultural educational work to be used by such agricultural fairs for the encouragement at the exhibitions of exhibits of improved agricultural products and live stock." Carried.

FITTING AND EXHIBITING HORSES.

J. M. GARDHOUSE, WESTON.

The subject that I shall speak on is the fitting and exhibiting of horses. I suppose it is a fact that some questions may come before this meeting for discussion which will be of a more or less controversial nature. For that reason I



Educating the foal.

have written down what I desire to say and will read it. After I have finished, I hope that there will be no one so unkind as to say to me what the Scotch lady said to the minister. On Sunday she had been to church, and the minister asked her how she enjoyed the sermon. She replied, "She did not like it." "For what reason?" asked the minister. She answered, "In the first place you read your sermon, in the second place you did not read it well, and in the third place it was not worth reading."

You all know that it is very important in the building of any structure to have the foundation right. If not, the superstructure must eventually fall. In like

manner, it is just as essential to lay well the proper foundation for fitting the horse, and this foundation is in every case the selection of an animal to work on. Unless good, sound judgment is used in the selection, the very first step in the work, all your after efforts must prove futile.

Every horse should have good feet, stand well on his pasterns and have a large degree of straight natural action. In brief, you want a horse whose shape and general appearance appeal strongly to you.

In fitting, the length of time required depends entirely upon the condition of the animal. Some animals require very little fitting, while others need a good deal of time and attention. Great care should be taken in the feeding of an animal for the first few days or weeks that you are fitting him for show. It would be better to err on the side of too little feed than on the side of too much, because once you overfeed your animal it is a long time before he comes back to his normal condition. Once you get him accustomed to the line of feed you are giving him, gradually increase up to reasonable quantity, so long as you see that your animal has a good keen appetite and is relishing his meals. Should you discover that he is leaving part of his meal then by all means lessen the feed. Horses relish a change of feed just as man does, although extreme changes are detrimental to the horse. You cannot lay down any cast iron rule as to feeding, as what is suitable for one horse is not for another. The best and safest foods are bran and oats, and I prefer rolled oats, together with some good hay. A couple of roots daily is a good healthy food. Great care should be exercised to keep salt where the horse has easy access to it. Care should also be exercised in keeping the horse's kidneys and digestive organs in normal condition. This method of feeding should be continued till show time, when the amount of feed may be decreased slightly.

KEEPING A HORSE IN CONDITION.—The stomach of the horse is smaller than that of most animals, in proportion to his size, and his digestive system requires food that is abundant, wholesome, clean and sweet, and regular hours of feeding. He should be fed and watered at least three times a day.

To horses that are to be used immediately after feeding, food of a concentrated kind, such as oats, should be given an hour or more before going out, and bulky food like hay should be withheld.

While the horse's stomach is proportionately small, its capacity for water is almost phenomenally great, hence the rule of watering before feeding should be adhered to. Other reasons exist for the observance of this rule. The proportion of water in the blood is 750 parts in 1,000, and an enormous quantity is required for the secretion of the gastric juice. The amount of this digestive fluid secreted daily necessary for the horse's digestion is from ten to twenty gallons, 99 per cent. of which fluid is composed of water. During every twenty-four hours the digestion demands for the formation of the gastric juice double or treble as much water as there is blood in the whole body. Water passes with great rapidity from the stomach, being principally absorbed by the internal surface, and passes directly into the blood, and not, as many believe into the intestines. This has been shown by repeated experiments. Substances dissolved in water consumed are found almost immediately thereafter in the blood vessels.

Severe exertion should not be required on a full stomach because of the pressure on the diaphragm, which interferes with proper breathing, and also because digestive disturbance is liable to follow.

The horse cannot vomit, hence the danger when derangement of the stomach occurs. After a longer fast than usual food should be given sparingly at first.

Bulk is necessary to intestinal digestion, but it must be consumed gradually. Condition cannot be maintained on concentrated or condensed food alone.

Grooming is essential in keeping the horse in condition. This should be thoroughly done twice a day, and plenty of elbow grease applied. After grooming go over the coat with a clean, soft cloth, if you want your horse to present a particularly spick and span appearance.

In wet weather, when the roads are muddy, a horse's legs should be washed clean after a drive, and thoroughly dried. Sand-crack, quarter-crack, thrush and brittle horn result if this advice be not heeded.

In exhibiting the horse, the first point is to have him thoroughly broken. If he is shown on the halter, he should be well mannered. Many a good horse or colt has been beaten in the show ring for lack of proper handling and manners. It is also very important that the man who is leading or driving the horse should know him and *vice versa*, as the show ring is not the place to educate the horse. He should be educated before he comes into it.

EDUCATING THE COLT.—There is a fascination in the work of training a young colt which can be appreciated only by one who has taken a well-bred equine youngster and watched him get accustomed to halter, harness, wagon and saddle, and eventually become a trained, useful and affectionate friend. There is a vast difference between breaking and training a colt. By the former method it may be subdued and made to obey the will of its master, but a horse so trained is seldom trustworthy, since it obeys simply because it fears the penalty of disobedience.

A colt's education should begin in infancy, and the first lesson should consist of getting acquainted; he must get accustomed to seeing and having you around and discover that you are a friend to be trusted and not a creature to be avoided if possible, and to be kicked at when escape seems impracticable. It is a good plan to put a halter on the colt when he is a day or so old—one without a lead at first. The halter should be put on and taken off frequently, and the colt will soon learn that he can be held by it and made to move around at the will of his master. The first time he is tied up be sure that your lead is strong and that he is fastened where he will not be likely to injury himself. Teach him to stand quietly in a stall, to back out nicely, to "get over" when commanded, but do not leave him tied up too long at a time at first.

As the average colt at first usually objects to the harness, it should be gently but quickly put on and fastened, and so firmly secured that no amount of bucking or kicking can shake it off.

In training a colt a whip is seldom necessary, and should be used only when you are sure the occasion would seem imperatively to demand it, and then in such a way that the colt will understand what the punishment is for.

Before the colt is hitched to a vehicle of any kind, he should start, back, or stop at the word, and do it willingly and promptly.

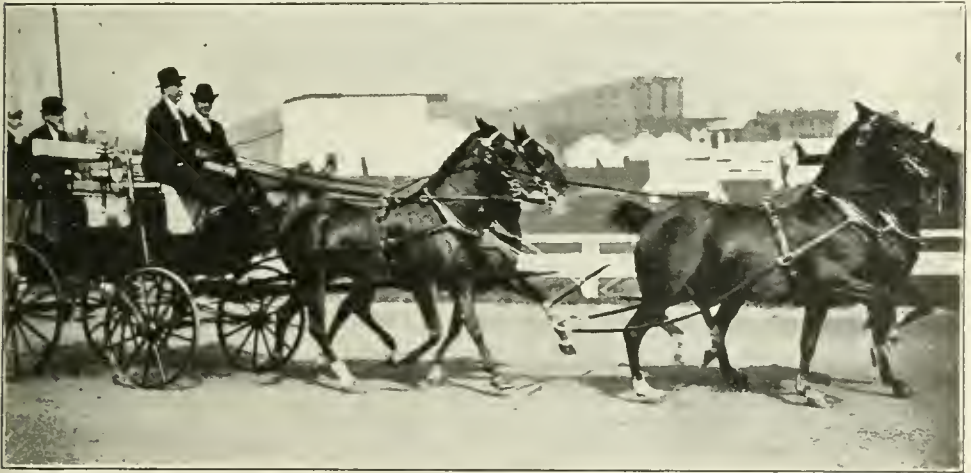
The fitting and exhibiting of horses is nothing short of an art, which is only accomplished after years of experience, coupled with persistent work. But this art is within the reach of all, and any man who chooses to devote time and energy may achieve it. In any sphere of life the ladder to success is only accomplished slowly, step by step. Likewise success in fitting and exhibiting horses is only achieved slowly.

THE FAIRS AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

BY A. B. CUTTING, TORONTO.

The success of our fall fairs depends to a large extent upon the co-operation and assistance of the press. Publicity of some kind is necessary to acquaint the people of any district or neighborhood with the demands and offerings of the prize list, with the proposed features of the programme and with the date or dates of fair time. While this information may be circulated by means of correspondence, local conversation and hand-bills or posters, the best medium is the newspaper.

Most of the daily and weekly papers of this Province give much valuable space, free of charge, to aid the fall fairs of their particular localities. For one thing, some of them, including the big city dailies, publish complete lists of the fall fairs in Ontario with dates for weeks before the fairs take place, and most of the papers are willing and always ready to publish advance notices of leading



Four-in-hand.

features, important announcements, etc., that assume the importance of local or current news. And, incidentally, none of them object to publishing neat little (or big) "ads" to catch the eyes of busy readers, for which privilege a nominal charge of so much per line is made.

These are some of the ways, and there are others, in which the newspaper can, and does, help the fall fair in advance of the great day. But success and progress do not depend upon that alone. The actual "doings" of fair day and the after-publicity given to it are just as important. Newspaper reports of the proceedings play an important part in assuring success for the following year. It is this particular factor in publicity that I desire to discuss here, because many of our fairs do not get as good or as full reports as they deserve, through failure to assist the reporters.

A few months ago, the manager of one of the biggest fairs in Ontario told me that he did not care a rap about having reports of his fair appear in the papers when it was taking place, or afterwards: what he wanted, he said, were advance notices and lots of them. And this fair was given four or more columns a day in a Toronto daily throughout the period of its existence last fall. That man's

attitude was a mistaken one. Each day's report in a daily paper of a fair that is being held for two or more days is the very best kind of advertisement for that fair, and reports of one-day fairs have an important influence on the success of the next-time. Fortunately, the fair manager referred to furnishes the exception to the rule that such reports do good and are appreciated both by fair management and the public. And those reports cost money—real hard cash—on the part of the papers that publish them. Were the fair managements to pay the papers at their regular advertising rates for the space taken up by these reports, they would realize even more than they now do the cost and the value. By way of illustration, I might mention that the smallest space given to any local fall fair reported by me personally last fall in the paper that I represent was equivalent to an advertising value of \$50.40, and the longest report \$168. These figures are for one day's report alone; they would be much larger if the total space-value given to fairs of two days' duration were calculated.

To ensure having a fall fair reported as completely as possible, the secretaries and directors must be prepared to assist the reporters. Newspapers, especially the dailies, are busy institutions. On the day that a fair takes place, there may be many other events, of equal or greater importance to the public, taking place at the same time, and the papers may not be able to spare a man for a whole day at the fair. The reporter who appears on the grounds may, therefore, have very little time in which to cover all the events and all the winnings. He may need assistance which, in my experience, he cannot always get. I could name some fairs in Ontario and Peel Counties, for instance, where it is exceedingly difficult to get any information at all from those in charge. At one fair, it may be the secretary who "hasn't got the judges' book in yet" (in some cases, hours after the judging had been concluded), or who keeps his books up-town and not on the fair grounds. At another fair, it may be the directors of the judging rings who "have'n't time." At almost all of our fall fairs it is impossible to get names of winners from the exhibits themselves.

Now, in the interests of the fairs, I am going to offer some suggestions that may be of service. In the first place, a word to those in charge of judging rings. It should be one of their duties to record in their entry books, as the judging proceeds, the names and addresses of winners as well as their numbers. At some fairs the ring directors make a point to do this and, therefore, they have the information on tap at a moment's notice for the reporter or anyone that asks for it; at other places, they tell us that they have'n't time to get the names. Now anyone knows that it is the judges who are kept busy in the ring and not the directors. If this information can be secured in this way at one fair, it seems reasonable to suppose that it can be done at any other—and it is in the interests of the fair to do it. In a similar way, the clerk or director in charge of the speeding events could prepare, with the aid of a few sheets of carbon paper, a number of forms of results as each race is concluded.

On the cattle stalls and on the sheep and swine pens, it would be a benefit to the reporters, and to the visiting public as well, to have cards of some kind that would give the names of the exhibitors—and it would be a good advertisement for the latter. This would be especially beneficial to those fairs that desire to see in the papers comments on the individual characteristics of the prize stock shown, rather than only the names of the winners. This suggestion applies also to the poultry department.

Another thing that would make a fair of greater interest and value to all concerned would be a request on the part of the management, and printed in the prize

lists, that winning exhibitors in all departments write their names on their prize tickets and leave same where all might see. If this were done, it might not be necessary to have special cards or labels as already suggested.

In conclusion, a word to the secretaries. When all other sources of information fail, the reporter who is in a hurry must look to the secretary for the facts and, in this case, he always finds a busy man. Some secretaries have plenty of assistance on fair days, while others have to do three or four men's work. At some fairs, the secretaries do all in their power to aid the press representatives, while at others they do not seem to care. To show what can be done, I might mention the system practised at Newmarket. The secretary of that fair provides a series of note-books, one for each class of stock or inside exhibit, as the case may be, in which he records all the classes and sections in order and, immediately after the judging, fills in the names and addresses of the winners. This is available to the press, and thereby a reporter can get full details of results very quickly. Other fairs would benefit by adopting a similar scheme.

The best plan of all, however, would be the appointment of one of the fair directors to act as publicity agent on the day of the show. It would work out to the advantage of any fair if an assistant-secretary were provided for this purpose—a man whose duty it would be to see that the fair as a whole and the exhibitors as individuals received the fullest measure of publicity along the lines here suggested and in all other ways possible.

THE RE-ARRANGING OF PRIZE LISTS FOR EXHIBITIONS.

JAMES BROWN, TORONTO.

This is one of the questions that the Fall Fairs Association ought to take up. During my twenty years' experience as an exhibitor through Ontario, I find that these fall fairs at which I exhibited fifteen and twenty years ago have not rearranged their prize lists. They are not up-to-date, and it is up to the different associations to get to work and rearrange their prize lists and standardize them. If you take a few of the lists—and I have one or two here—and go over them, you will find in some of the lists, taking the classes of horses, "Single Driver not open to Farmer" and "Single Driver open to Farmers," also a "Pair of horses not open to Farmers" and "Pair open to farmers." Why has it been that a farmer should be kept out of any of these classes? I think it is time that a good many of these prize lists were rearranged.

In the horses we find nearly every kind of draught horse. Go to work, and make one class for heavy draught horses and bring your prize lists up to date.

I have followed practically all the fairs in Canada for the last twenty years as one of the successful breeders and exhibitors of poultry, and many of these prize lists are only half a list, while poultry to-day is worth looking after. Eggs in Toronto to-day are selling at 40 and 50 cts. a dozen. Only yesterday in the Custom House a clerk asked me what was the matter. Since the 1st of January they have imported over 130 cases of eggs from the United States into Canada.

It is up to every Society to put on a proper prize list and bring out a good show. It is one of your leading features in the show, and, to-day, in most of the shows there is not a prize list worth going to show for. You offer 25 and 50 cents. Nobody is going to trouble to bring out good chickens for that money, much less

exhibit them in an open field. Good chickens cost money. I have spent hundreds of dollars to get them, but I am not going to take them into the open space and take the chance of their catching cold. It is up to the Association to provide proper accommodation and a proper prize list. The minimum premium for poultry should be \$1, and charge a 10 cent. fee. In Toronto they give 75 cts., 50 cts. and 25 cts. for prizes. Why cannot outside fairs do the same? They have better facilities for doing it too.

A MEMBER: Do you mean to say that by giving them prizes you are going to produce more eggs?

JAS. BROWN: Yes, because you will interest people at large in breeding, and if you do not offer the prize, there is no inducement. I do not suppose I would have spent the money I have if there had not been something behind it.

If your Association can stand to pay \$1 and 50 cents, do so, but, if not, 75 cts.



Yorkshires.

and 25 cents. If the funds of the Association cannot stand it, I say charge 10 cts. and 5 cts. entry fee, and there is no good poultry breeder in the land who is not prepared to pay it.

Q.—Would you advise a 10 ct. entry fee?

A.—Yes, or 25 cts.

Q.—At the smaller fairs it would cut the number down?

A.—I don't think 10 cts. would.

Q.—In some instances there are 5 and 10 fowls?

A.—Well I wouldn't give them 15 free entries and membership too. As I said, I think it is about time that the Societies got together and rearranged their prize lists, and next year if I happen to be here again, if there is no improvement in the prize lists, it will be up to the Association to come in and set a uniform prize list for all the Societies that are receiving Government grants. I think it is only right that it should be done.

Q.—Has any association their prize list up-to-date that we can send and get a copy of it?

A.—The nearest is the Toronto Industrial prize list, because it is up-to-date. If you get the Toronto Industrial prize list you get a standard prize list from beginning to end, and it is the only right way to do it. Bring thoroughbred stock and not culls. As far as this poultry list is concerned, I think it would work very well this way:

POULTRY.

COCK, HEN, COCKEREL AND PULLET.

Brahmas.	Leghorn, White.
Cochins.	Leghorn, Brown.
	<i>A. O. V. Fowls.</i>
Plymouths, Barred.	Game Bantams.
Plymouths, White.	R. C. Bantams.
Plymouths, A. O. V.	Cochin Bantams.
	Sebright Bantams.
Wyandottes, White.	
Wyandottes, A. O. V.	
	Turkeys, Bronze.
Rhode Island Reds.	Turkeys, A. O. V.
Dorkings.	
	Geese, Bremen or Embden.
Orpingtons, Buff.	Geese, A. O. V.
Orpingtons, A. O. V.	
	Duck, Pekin.
Games.	Duck, Rouen.
Hamburgs, Black.	Duck, Aylesbury.
Hamburgs, A. O. V.	Duck, A. O. V.

That would give you 30 Classes on your prize lists which is sufficient for any fall fair, and covering practically the best breeds of poultry that can be got, and poultry that is fit for egg production and I think when you are through, you would have, practically, a uniform prize list covering those varieties to suit the fall fairs.

ARRANGEMENT AND DISPLAY OF HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITS.

W. H. BROOKING, DUNDAS.

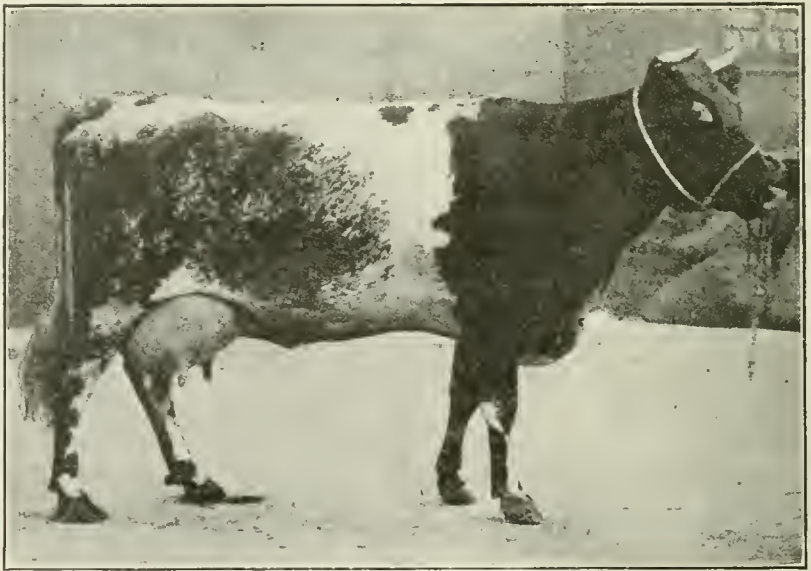
The subject on which I am to address you is one that I have investigated and studied, namely, "Horticultural Exhibits and the Proper Arrangement of same."

You will agree with me that fine horticultural exhibits at your fair should be encouraged. I have been connected with fairs since I was in my teens, and in order to exhibit fruit to the best advantage, I would have to touch on the revising of prize lists.

I have found in my travels through Ontario and the United States, where I have judged, that there has been too little attention paid to the revising of prize lists. At your annual meetings, try to place in charge of each department

directors that are interested in these different lines and especially in the fruit section. You will generally find some ready to take charge, and, when the fair day comes, they will be on the spot to attend to that line of exhibits. Take the old Central Fair at Hamilton which most of you know had the finest collection of fruit ever exhibited in Ontario. Take a hall 200 feet long. How are we to properly arrange all that fruit so that it will show to the best advantage, and will allow the judge to go through his work rapidly?

First, have your prize list in order. Start with your 20 varieties, 10 varieties or whatever your society has sufficient to pay for. I advocate varieties for the simple reason that when we have variety there is an opportunity for the young man who is coming to take our places to acquire knowledge. That was my great hobby, to examine each variety, size them up from the bottom end to the stem and study it for myself. In the first place, have a rule laid down in your prize list that no entries be taken on the day of the show. There is no reason why that cannot be carried out. Where there is a two or three day show, it may be varied.



Dual Purpose Shorthorn.

How are these directors to know how to arrange that fruit properly? I go to the secretary on the morning of the show and ask him to give me the number of entries in each section of that class. I note that down, and so on for the other sections. The Superintendent comes in and the tables are covered with white paper because the boards are not very nice and we want the exhibits to look well. People will remark "Isn't that a beautiful lot of fruit and beautifully arranged?" Your director should have some idea how much space is required for 5 entries and 20 varieties and mark down on the white paper the place for the varieties. The exhibitor comes in and says, "Here is where our fruit goes," and so on right along until he comes to the single lots. How many specimens would I advise in them? Not less than six and not more than eight. I like to see eight. They are just as easily picked out.

Have your prize list arranged so that the larger varieties will come first. Take the Spy, Ontario, Greening and Baldwin and then all the varieties right

down the line and the last will probably be the Golden Russet. There they are all down the line. How much better it looks than to have a King here and a Russet there and so on. That is the idea of arranging. Take the Alexander, Blenheim and all down the line until you get to probably that favorite little apple, the Snow. Then you have them all arranged in that order. Under this system, you have the space all marked out there so that your exhibitors know, as they see the different lots marked, where to put their fruit and there is no confusion. The fruit should not be crowded, because it does not then show to best advantage to the public; neither is it so convenient to the judge when he is looking over the row and marks where he proposes to put the prizes. After that he starts to examine each one to see that there is no blemish. Sometimes they do not vary a point.

Then we come to the pears. I advocate those on plates if you can have them. Arrange the big varieties first and then right on down the line. Start again with your plums or your peaches and have them all arranged and I will guarantee, gentlemen, that the public will say, "That is a fine show of fruit, and well arranged." I have learned this from investigation, and make these suggestions to the different boards of directors throughout this country. I have been a judge for a number of years, and when I was twenty years old I was sent to Kingston to judge there.

With all due respect to our American cousins, they cannot come here and beat us. What has Ontario done recently? We have carried off the three sweepstakes in Cleve'and. They offered a prize of \$100 for the best three boxes of fruit, and Ontario went over there and brought back \$100 and the sweepstakes. Again, in Winnipeg we carried off the sweepstakes, but the best of all was only two or three weeks ago when the National Fruit Association offered a very handsome prize for the best three boxes of fruit "Open to the world." The Oakville Fruit Association determined to try for it. You know the Spy is the best, commercially at least, but there are other apples that have a little advantage over the Spy. The Association could not get three boxes of Spies to suit them, but they had three boxes of Baldwins, and last year was a banner year for that variety. Nearly two-thirds of the Spies wouldn't stand Government inspection for barreling, so that they determined to take down the three boxes of Baldwins, although they did not expect to win. The show was held in New York and the Oakville boys brought the prize home, and the sweepstakes for the world.

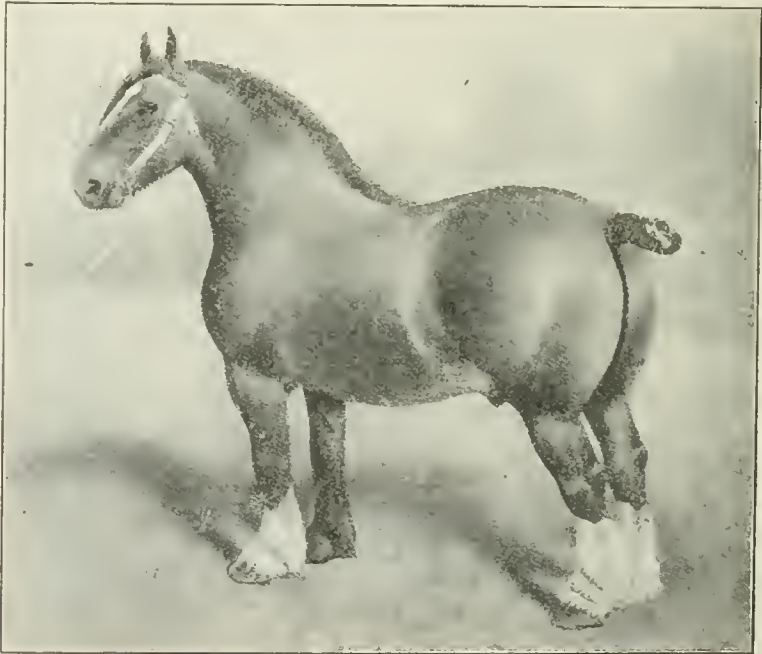
An old gentleman once told me what varieties were best to grow commercially. When a young man looking for information, I asked him "If you were going to plant 1,000 trees in an orchard, what variety would you plant?" and he said, "999 Baldwins." I said, "Excuse me, Mr. Drew, but what would be the other variety?" and he said, "That would be a Baldwin, too." Two-thirds of the apples grown in Munroe County are Baldwins because they bring more dollars and cents to the man who has an orchard of them than any other variety would to-day.

In arranging your apples at a show, sometimes the tables stand against the wall. Ours are surrounded by an aisle. Start with your variety class at some given point, and you have your varieties, four of each. Use your own judgment as much as possible in regard to size. Your lists should always read "Fruit to be correctly named" as an educational object lesson to the young man who is coming on and wants to investigate for himself. My object is to educate him on what is correct.

STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.

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

The competitions in standing field crops in Ontario were started in 1907. In the beginning, the work was carried on under the co-operation of the Ontario Department of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada. From that time to the present, the work has been entirely under the direction of the Superintendent of Agricultural Societies for Ontario, Mr. J. Lockie Wilson. The money grants from the Province have been augmented by amounts from the Dominion. In the first year there were 325 competitors and in 1912 the number had reached 3,000. In 1912 no less than 153 agricultural societies took up this work. Of this number 100 selected oats, 14 potatoes, 16 corn, 9 barley, 8 fall wheat, 4 spring wheat, 1 peas, and 1 red clover. Of the



Shire.

\$75.00 offered in prizes by each agricultural society, the Ontario Department of Agriculture furnishes \$50.00 and the agricultural society \$25.00. This form of co-operation encourages the various societies to take a deep interest in the work. During the seven years that this system has been in progress it has had a steady and substantial development, and the influence has been of a wholesome character.

COMPETITIONS. In order for an agricultural society to participate in the competition in standing field crops, it is necessary that there be at least ten competitors who are members of the same and who live within fifteen miles of the headquarters of the society in which they enter their fields for competition. The size of each field must be at least five acres except in the case of beans and potatoes when one acre fields may be entered.

Much interest to the competitors and encouragement to the scheme has been

developed through the offering of prizes for the products from the prize fields in all parts of Ontario at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, the Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph, and the Eastern Winter Fair at Ottawa. The prize winning grain and potatoes are retained by the Department of Agriculture. A portion of each of these lots is frequently used for educational work and a part of each lot of prize material is sown at some place where it is likely to prove of the greatest advantage. The different lots of seed which are exhibited but which do not get into the prize list are sold by auction at the close of the exhibitions.

JUDGES AND JUDGING. It is important to have the judging done in a uniform manner not only as it applies to the entries in a single agricultural society, but also as it applies to the entries of one society with another, as comparisons are almost sure to be made of the fields of the different societies. In order to secure this uniformity the judging is conducted by means of score cards. A score card has been prepared for each of the classes of crops in which competitions are held. These score cards are made as simple as possible and yet of sufficient detail to cover practically all of the most important features of each of the classes of farm crops which are included in the competition.

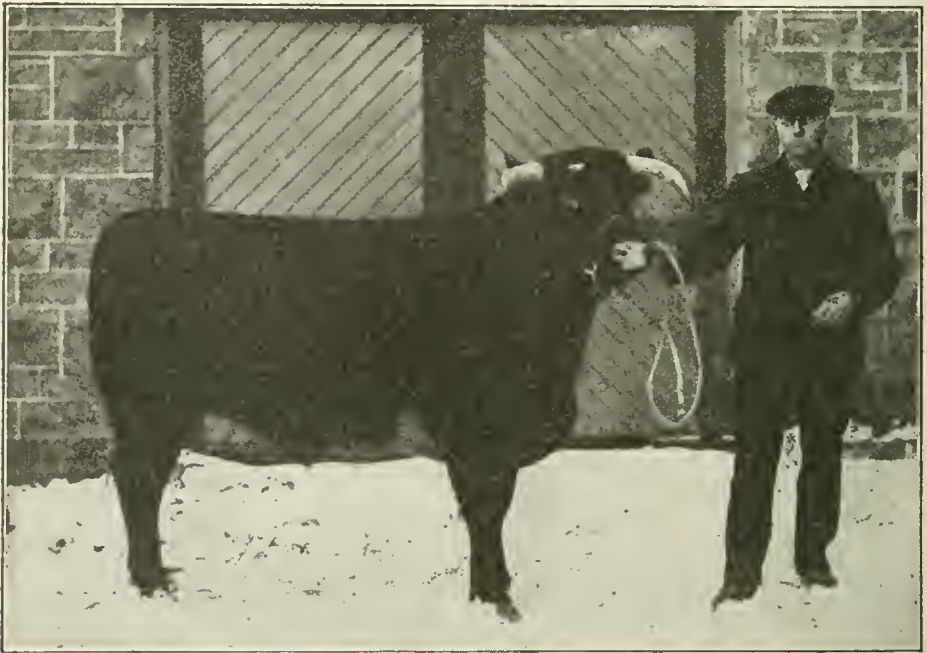
The judges are appointed and their services are paid for by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. As most of the judges are unable to examine the fields in competition in more than about two agricultural societies in the one season, it will be seen that the number of judges required for the work is unavoidably quite large. Some changes are necessarily made in the staff of judges from year to year. The records show that in the first six years not less than 13½ judges were actually engaged in the work. Each of these judges were employed from one year to six years and judged the fields in at least one society. Some of the judges who were well qualified for carrying on the work with different classes of farm crops have been able to judge entries in a number of societies each year. The late Simpson Rennie did more work than any other single judge. The number of societies which he judged during the six years was twenty-seven, and the number of fields would probably be about three hundred.

From the time that the work was inaugurated until 1913 the judges have met annually at the Ontario Agricultural College through the call of the Superintendent. In the first two years they met for one day and since then they have met for two days annually. In 1913 the judges in Western Ontario met at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and those in Eastern Ontario at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. When the judges are assembled in this way the Superintendent of Agricultural Societies is enabled to explain in detail the rules and the regulations in regard to the Field Crop Competitions. The score cards for the different crops can be explained and discussed, practical judging of some of the crops, at least, can be carried on in the field, and the various judges present are enabled to present the difficulties of their past experiences and to make suggestions for improvements for the future. It will, therefore, be seen that these gatherings are of great importance in establishing uniform standards and methods and in the improvement of the work throughout.

THE CHIEF AIM OF THE COMPETITION. In the first annual report of the competitions in standing field crops in Ontario it was stated that the crops were to be judged and the awards made "from the standpoint of utility for seed purposes." As I understand it, the chief aim of the work at the beginning and throughout has been the production of pure seed of the very best quality possible for sowing at home or to be sold for seeding on other farms. This, of course,

implies three points, *first*, the best variety, *second*, the pure seed, and *third*, the seed of the highest quality for reproductive purposes, embodying, of course, strong vitality, size, plumpness, soundness, etc. The work up to the present time has been doing good service.

BETTER VARIETIES. The main object which I have in connection with these crop competitions is to assist in trying to improve the work in such a way that even better results will be obtained in the future. In order to bring this improvement about it seems to me that particular attention should be given to the very best varieties of farm crops for the respective localities. But little attention has been given to this point in the past, but, as time advances, it should, necessarily, receive greater consideration. In order to get the very best results it is important that the farmers of a certain district confine themselves largely to one or two



Shorthorn Steer.

varieties which are the most suitable to meet the various requirements of the farms and of the markets. This should bring about a greater uniformity, a larger supply of material of a better quality for feeding purposes, and a surplus of seed which should command higher prices.

FREEDOM FROM NOXIOUS WEEDS. The question of pure seed is of very great importance. Farmers are looking not only for the best varieties but also for seed which they may be assured is free from seeds of the worst weeds. When the reports of the field crop competitions are presented they should be in such a form that everyone could ascertain whether or not certain fields contain wild oats, perennial sow thistle, wild tares, etc. It will be noticed from the reports of the Field Crop Competitions for the years 1909 to 1912, inclusive, that the different weeds which were found by the judges in the different agricultural societies have been enumerated in the latter part of each report. In looking into the matter,

I find that nineteen judges omitted entirely the naming of any of the weeds which they found in any fields in the societies which they judged. In only three cases, however, did judges omit naming the weeds in more than one year. One man judged eighty-nine fields in six agricultural societies in the three years in which he was at the work and did not report the weeds in any field, although in some cases only five points out of twenty were given in the score for "freedom from weeds." The reports on weeds, therefore, have been incomplete owing to the lack of carrying out the requirements of this special feature of the work by a few of the judges. The Superintendent of Agricultural Societies made a special request of the judges at the meeting last summer to insert in the proper place in their reports the names of the noxious weeds found in the various fields entered in competition. This would enable him to indicate the purity of the crop in each field of each agricultural society, which he hoped to carry out when presenting the annual report for 1913.

During the first six years of the field crop competitions in Ontario in which thousands of fields were entered, exactly forty-four fields received full score of twenty-five points for freedom from weeds. These fields were located in the different counties as follows: Wellington 9, York 5, Sudbury 5, Ontario 4, Perth 3, Renfrew 3, Simcoe 2, Northumberland 2, Prince Edward 2, Carleton 2, and seven other counties, one field each. These are the only fields in which a farmer could be reasonably sure of the absence of some of the noxious weeds. The reports of the various fields under competition will be increased greatly when fuller information is given regarding the freedom of the grain from weeds and from other plants.

As judge of the grain from the prize fields over Ontario for several years at both Toronto and Guelph, I am pleased to state that there has been a great improvement in the purity of the seed exhibited from year to year. Of the large number of entries of oats shown at the Provincial Winter Fair in December last in which over one hundred bushels were displayed, not a wild oat was found and only a very few weeds of any kind were seen, though two samples taken from the bottom to the top of each bag were carefully hand-picked. It is to be hoped that this improvement is an indication of the improved quality of the seed grown throughout Ontario in connection with the Field Crop Competitions.

ADVANTAGES. I feel we should congratulate the Superintendent of Agricultural Societies for the enthusiasm which he has thrown into this work since its inception and for the interest which he has manifested throughout in trying to improve the system. He wants our united help to advance the work in every way possible. Let us consider the matter very carefully, and use our best judgment for increasing the usefulness and the efficiency of the scheme wherever improvements can be made.

Field Crop Competitions have many advantages. They enable the Superintendent of Agricultural Societies to have a better knowledge of crop production, of the farmers' needs, and of rural conditions generally. They enable those of us who have teaching and experimental work in hand to have a better understanding of the requirements of the farm and of the farmers. They enable the judges themselves to be in a position to give wholesome advice to the farmers throughout the Province and to stimulate better methods of farming at their own homes. They not only promote the production of larger yields of crops of better quality on the fields entered by the competitors, but they stimulate a wholesome rivalry which should result in larger and better crops in the fields which are not entered in competition. They should have a wholesome influence throughout the many farming

communities in forming excellent object lessons and in furnishing supplies of good seed which can be used on many farms. A system offering such opportunities should be encouraged and improved in every way possible. Let us do our best in the matter. I leave the question for you to consider and discuss, and hope that you will do so thoroughly.

DISCUSSION.

JAMES BOYD, Cedar Grove: There are two reasons why I am pleased to be here. One is to see old faces that I met in the field while out judging, and the other is to convey an idea or two of the splendid work of the field crop competition.

We have every reason to thank Mr. Zavitz for the able manner in which he has outlined this great work, and for the great interest he has taken in it since it was started, and also our Superintendent, Mr. Wilson. They are the fathers of this great work.

When a judge goes into a field he is expected to give educational information as to all matters in connection with the crop he is scoring. It is most important that the farmers who have entered in these competitions be at home when the judging is going on. They can then go into the field with the judge and get the benefit of his advice.

When a judge goes into a field and sees large patches where the drill or seeder has missed, he necessarily has to score this field down. You sometimes see great furrows two feet wide all through the field. They won't produce grain more than three or four inches high and two or three on a stalk. The aim of the judge should be to educate you up to produce a larger field, as well as to produce cleaner and purer seed.

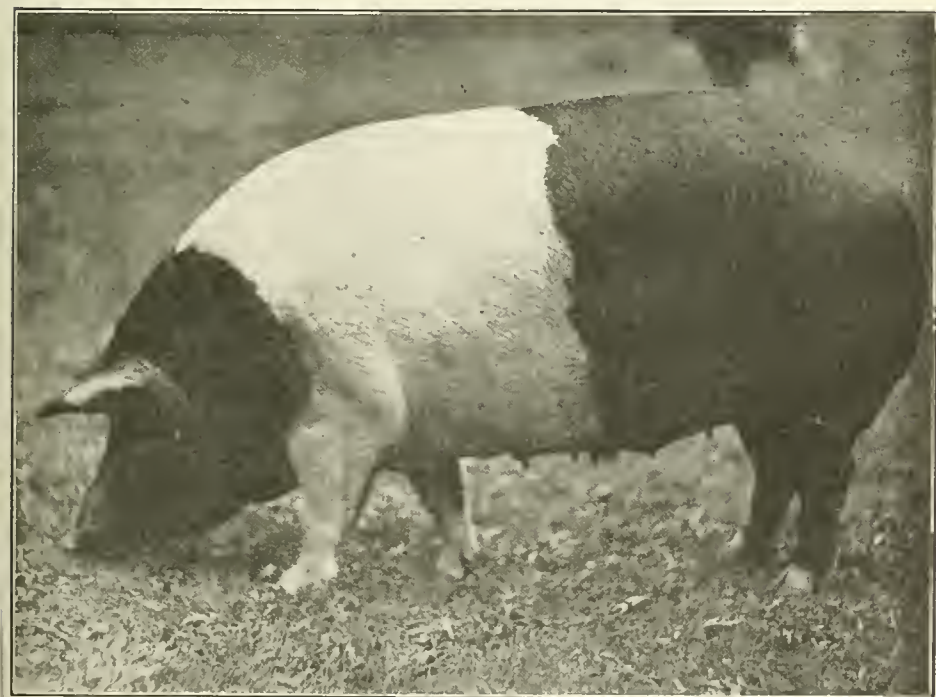
The weed question is one of the most important that should be discussed in this work. We find in going through these different fields throughout the Province, new weeds, some of the most noxious there are. Not half the farmers in these competitions know these noxious weeds, the worst we have and the injury they do to the crops. To illustrate this, a farmer near me got some garden seeds, sowed them in his garden and there was a ragweed seed in them. It comes up amongst his vegetables. He nursed it, hoed it, and you know if you nurse a ragweed and cultivate it what headway it will make. He thought he had something new. His brother came up from Pennsylvania, and he showed him this large ragweed. He at once told him that it was a giant ragweed, and to burn it up as soon as he could.

Bind weed is one of the worst weeds that we have to contend with. It is slow in getting a start, but I would not give \$10 an acre for the best farm in Ontario or agricultural purposes that has it. There was an instance of this in Bruce County. While judging a man's farm, he said, "I wish you would see it. I have been hoeing it off and never letting it get the sunlight." He had done this for two years and could not kill it. Then he went at it and covered it with saw-dust and tried to smother it. It came up through the saw-dust. He put manure on top of the saw-dust and it was coming up through the manure when I saw it. The way to get rid of those weeds is to find them when they start on your farm.

There was another field in Oxford County. When I was leaving the place, I said, "I see you have some bind weed here." The owner said he would like to tell me the history of that. "You see that man over there, see how it is lying over his fence and running up the house. Do you know how it got there? That man was down in Virginia, and he saw this 'morning glory,' and he brought that root from Virginia and planted it down by his house." In these competitions you get a knowledge of those bad weeds.



Poland China.



Hampshire.

In Teeswater I came across a man who thought he had a very nice field of oats. While passing through that part of the country judging, everyone would say, "Have you been to Mr. Grant's yet? I think he will get the prize." At last we came to Mr. Grant's; we went into the field, and I said, "You have a fine crop of oats." It was about three inches higher than my head and very thick. I asked him if he saw anything wrong with this crop of his. He said no. I said, "Don't you see two distinct varieties here just as if you had mixed two bushels and sowed them?" "Well," he said, "I never saw that before. I got them from a seed merchant in Hamilton as pure. They called them the 'Golden Flake.' I paid \$1.50 a bushel." I advised him to get a pair of shears and cut off these largest heads. He did so. I have a letter here that I got from Mr. Grant two or three days ago, telling me that he followed out my instructions, and the oats are fine. They are Golden Flake oats. That's where we get the educational value of the field crop competition. He sold all those oats for \$1.25 a bushel. He had some 300 bushels. When I wrote him he had only 23 bushels left, and I told him to ship them to me. This is part of educational benefit the farmers derive from this great work.

A Mr. Cohoe in Oxford County, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, started on a scientific scale. I was impressed with some New Zealand oats he had and when he had them threshed, I wrote him. He had about 1,000 bushels of those oats. The answer came back that he was selling them for 75 cts. a bushel. This present year I bought a earload of oats for 65 cts.

You will see the great demand there is for seed grain which has won a prize in these competitions. The government reports of the field crop competition are sent throughout all the Province. The man that wins the first prize, who has no weeds, and whose grain is pure, gets the benefit of a good demand for this grain. I have been dealing in grain for thirty-seven years, and I am buying all the time. It is now possible to get pure seed grain unmixed with wild oats in some sections. We should give this work every assistance and great praise should be given to our Superintendent and Prof. Zavitz for this work.

There are some reforms along these lines that I would like to introduce. One is in the judging, in the number of competitors in a society. In some there are as many as 40. The score card runs from 1 to 100. If you strike an average of the scores in a society, it will work out about 80. When we have so many competitors in the society and you make up your score cards, there will be two or three scoring 80, and two or three 82 and 93 and so on. It is impossible to adjust it to give satisfaction to the competitor and yourself. We will have to reduce the number of entries to 20 or 25 in each society. I cannot see any other way out of it.

Here is a report from the *Tribune* in Blenheim:—

"The Field Crop Competitions are improving the quality of crops of grain in the Province. They are of an educational nature, and the discussions that took place in the fields here, led by the judge, were said by the farmers to be worth many times the entrance fee, which is only nominal in the local society."

That was in the corn competition and there are numerous reports sent in as to the value of this great work.

I would advise the farmers to buy the book on "Weeds" issued by the Dominion Government. It will be the best investment you ever made if you paid \$25 for a copy; but you can get one for \$1.

PRESENTATION TO MR. J. LOCKIE WILSON.

G. C. McCLEAN: For the past seven years under the supervision of our energetic Superintendent the fairs and exhibitions of this Province have made rapid progress in every line of endeavour, and each succeeding annual convention has shown increasing interest and enthusiasm. Every delegate at this great convention highly appreciates the untiring efforts of Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, who is ever ready and willing to assist us in every possible way to make the work of our societies educational and progressive, and you have done me the honour, gentlemen, of selecting me on your behalf to tender to Mr. Wilson a token of our hearty appreciation of the work he has so well done during his term of office.

Mr. Wilson, it is my pleasant duty, on behalf of the agricultural societies of Ontario, to ask you to accept this token of the esteem in which you are held by all who are interested in the fairs and exhibitions of Ontario. Your services have been invaluable to the farmers of Ontario, and we trust that the Ontario Government appreciates your service by remunerating you as you deserve. May you long be spared to continue the good work you are doing.

(The presentation consisted of a beautiful gold watch with monogram on back, and the following inscription neatly engraved inside "Presented to J. Lockie Wilson, Feb. 6, 1914, by the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions for work well done.")

J. LOCKIE WILSON: This is certainly a great surprise to me, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart. I have tried in my humble way to further the best interests of your Association. During the seven years that we have worked together our relations have been in every respect most cordial. I fear, however, that you have appreciated too highly my poor efforts to serve you. Little could I have accomplished had I not had the splendid backing of the stalwart men of Ontario, who were ever ready and willing to extend their helpful aid and encouragement. Working together much has been accomplished and there yet remains much to do. The future is big with opportunities, and, in looking into your kindly faces, as I do to-day, I am confident that you will rise to them and that there will be no slipping backward in the years that are to come. I again thank you for this magnificent token of your appreciation.

The convention then closed with the singing of The National Anthem.

SCALES OF POINTS.

CLYDESDALE AND SHIRE STALLION.

HEAD: Ear of medium size and pointed; cranium nicely rounded; forehead broad and flat; eye full, prominent and mild; nasal bones straight; nostrils large, firm and flexible; muzzle rather small; mouth of medium depth; lips compact; muscles of cheek well developed and prominent; space between branches of lower jaw wide at angles.....	4
NECK: Of medium length, deep and full where it joins the body, being continuous with the withers without any line of demarcation; crest well developed, well arched, broad and strong but not so heavy as to turn to either side; the whole neck to be well and prominently muscled, surmounted by a good, full mane of hair of good quality, and attached to the head in a graceful manner, not too thick and heavy at the throat; the general appearance of the head and neck to be strongly masculine	5
WITHERS AND BACK: Withers in line with the posterior part of the upper border of the neck, tolerably high, rather broad and well muscled; back straight and rather short; loins broad, strong and well muscled.....	8
CROUP: Rather long, well and prominently muscled, not too drooping, dock coming out fairly well up and well clothed with straight and not too coarse hair and well carried	4
CHEST: Ribs long and well sprung, with well marked angles; false ribs long, deep through girth; breast broad and well muscled.....	10
SHOULDER: Moderately oblique from above downwards and forwards and heavily muscled; the muscles covering the blade thoroughly developed and prominent.	5
ELBOW: Strong and muscular and fitting closely to the chest.....	2
FOREARM: Large and strong; rather short and well clothed with prominent muscles extending well down the limb	4
KNEE: Straight and well developed and strong in all directions.....	5
KNEE TO FOOT: Canon bone rather short, broad, strong and flat, with an absence of beefiness; ligament and tendons well developed and not too much tied in below the knee; skin lying close to the bone and tendon; the posterior border of the limb to be well feathered with a moderate quantity of straight silky hair, especially in the region of the fetlock (wavy, woolly or coarse hair very objectionable); fetlock joint large and strong; pasterns of medium length and well marked obliquely	10
FOREFOOT: Of medium size, rather round, with good strong and moderately deep wall, sole not flat; frog well developed and strong; heels broad and strong and not too deep. There must be an absence of an appearance of hardening or thickening of the lateral cartilages. Must not turn toes in or out when standing; must stand straight, with feet firmly planted, not too far apart nor yet very close together. Feet must be of equal size.....	10
HAUNCH: Strong and heavily muscled, thick through ham; quarters broad and strong	4
STIFLE: Strong, compact and well muscled	2
GASKIN: Muscle strong and prominent and extending well down the limb; bone large and substantial, hamstring prominent and strong.....	4
HOCK: Large, strong and well developed in all directions; an absence of coarseness and puffiness; point well developed and posterior border straight. Must stand with hocks fairly well together, but straight.....	5



Northern Ontario Pioneer Farmer.



The Foundation of the Herd.

HOCK TO FOOT: Canon bone broad, flat, strong and rather short; ligament and tendons well developed and strong, and not pinched in below hock, an absence of beefiness; skin lying close to bone and tendon; limb must be feathered on the posterior border with hair of good quality, the same as fore limb. Fetlock joint large and strong; pasterns of medium length and well marked obliquely.	10
COLOR: Bay, chestnut, brown, black, roan, grey, with reasonable modifications; reasonable white markings not objectionable	3
HINDFOOT: Smaller, narrower and more concave in sole than forefoot; wall strong and moderately deep; frog well developed and strong; heels broad and strong, and not too deep. Feet must be of equal size.	10
SKIN: Soft, mellow and loose, not like parchment.	4
TEMPERAMENT: Energetic, docile; not nervous	4
STYLE AND ACTION: General appearance attractive; movements firm, smart and elastic; must be good walker, all joints moving freely; knees and pasterns and hocks well flexed, showing the soles of the feet quite plainly; must not roll or paddle with the forefeet, but lift them smartly from the ground, fetch them forward in a straight line and plant them firmly; must not go wide with thocks or hind feet, nor yet close enough with the feet to interfere. In a trot these movements to be carried out in a more marked degree.	10
WEIGHT: Say, 1,700 pounds and upwards.	6
HEIGHT: Say, 16 to 17 hands.	6
SYMMETRY: All points well proportioned	10
Total	145

BEEF CATTLE.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: 28 points.	
<i>Weight</i> , according to age	4
<i>Form</i> , deep, broad, low set, smooth; top line and under line straight and parallel	8
<i>Flesh</i> , naturally thickly fleshed. See further under quality.	4
<i>Quality</i> , bone strong but of fine texture and clean; skin pliable and elastic; hair soft and thick. All parts evenly covered with firm flesh, which should be mellow to the touch, but not soft and flabby nor yet in hard rolls or ridges	8
<i>Style</i> , active and vigorous but not restless; should show strong character.	4
HEAD AND NECK: 12 points.	
<i>Muzzle</i> , broad and clearly defined; mouth large; nostrils large.	2
<i>Eyes</i> , large, prominent, clear and mild	2
<i>Face</i> , short, with clean cut appearance.	1
<i>Forehead</i> , broad	1
<i>Ears</i> , medium size and fine texture.	1
<i>Neck</i> , thick and short with full neck vein; junction of neck with head clearly defined; no throatiness. In bull, crest well developed.	5
<i>Horns</i> (when present), fine in texture, flattened at base, not more than medium size.	
FOREQUARTERS: 11 points.	
<i>Shoulders</i> , smooth, covered with flesh, well laid back into ribs, very compact and moderately broad on top	5
<i>Brisket</i> , prominent and blunt; breast full and wide.	3
<i>Delap</i> , light	1
<i>Legs</i> , straight and short; arm broad and well muscled; bone flat, clean and strong	2

BODY: 29 points.

<i>Chest</i> , deep and wide; foreflanks, full; space back of shoulders well filled, leaving no depression; heart girth large.....	9
<i>Ribs</i> , long, well arched; thickly fleshed.....	5
<i>Back</i> , broad, straight, well fleshed and smooth.....	7
<i>Loin</i> , deeply fleshed, coming out full to hooks and carrying width evenly from hooks forward	5
<i>Flank</i> , full and even with underline	3

HINDQUARTERS: 20 points.

<i>Hooks</i> , wide, but smooth and well covered, not prominent.....	4
<i>Sirloin and Rump</i> , straight on top, long, wide, well filled between hook and pin bones, smooth, not patchy	5
<i>Pin Bones</i> , wide apart, smooth, not patchy.....	2
<i>Tail Head</i> , smooth; in line with back; tail fine, falling at right angles to top line	1
<i>Thighs</i> , full, deep and wide.....	3
<i>Twist</i> , full and deep, nearly as low as flank.....	3
<i>Legs</i> , straight and short; bone, flat, clean and strong.....	2

Total 100

AYRSHIRE BULL.

HEAD 16

<i>Forehead</i> : Broad and clearly defined.....	2
<i>Horn</i> : Strong at base, set wide apart, inclining upward.....	1
<i>Face</i> : Of medium length, clean cut, showing facial veins.....	2
<i>Muzzle</i> : Broad and strong without coarseness	1
<i>Nostrils</i> : Large and open	2
<i>Jaws</i> : Wide at the base and strong	1
<i>Eyes</i> : Moderately large, full and bright.....	3
<i>Ears</i> : Of medium size and fine, carried alert.....	1
<i>Expression</i> : Full of vigor, resolution and masculinity.....	3

NECK: Of medium length, somewhat arched, large and strong in the muscles on top, inclined to flatness on sides, enlarging symmetrically towards the shoulders, throat clean and free from loose skin..... 10

FOREQUARTERS 15

<i>Shoulders</i> : Strong, smoothly blending into body, with good distance through from point to point and fine on top.....	3
<i>Chest</i> : Low, deep and full between and back of forelegs.....	8
<i>Brisket</i> : Light, not too prominent and with very little dewlap.....	2
<i>Legs and Feet</i> : Legs well apart, straight and short, shanks fine and smooth; joints firm; feet of medium size, round, solid and deep.....	2

BODY 18

<i>Back</i> : Short and straight, chine strongly developed and open-jointed.....	5
<i>Loin</i> : Broad, strong and level	4
<i>Ribs</i> : Long, broad, wide apart and well sprung.....	4
<i>Abdomen</i> : Large and deep; trimly held up with strong muscular development	4
<i>Flank</i> : Thin and arching	1

HINDQUARTERS 16

<i>Rump</i> : Level, long from hooks to pin bones.....	5
<i>Hooks</i> : Medium distance apart, proportionately narrower than in female..	2
<i>Pin Bones</i> : High, wide apart	2
<i>Thighs</i> : Thin, long and wide apart, in proportion to rest of animal.....	4
<i>Tail</i> : Fine, long and set on a level with the back.....	1
<i>Legs and Feet</i> : Straight, set well apart, shanks fine and smooth; feet medium size, round, solid and deep.....	2

SCROTUM: Well developed and strongly carried

<i>Rudimentaries, Veins, etc.</i> : Teats of uniform size, squarely placed, wide apart and free from scrotum; veins long, large, tortuous with extensions entering large orifices; escutcheon pronounced and covering a large surface...	4
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COLOR: Red of any shade, brown or these with white; mahogany and white, or white; each color distinctly defined	3
COVERINO	6
<i>Skin</i> : Medium thickness, mellow and elastic	3
<i>Hair</i> : Soft and fine	2
<i>Secretions</i> : Oily, of rich brown or yellow color	1
STYLE: Active, vigorous, showing strong masculine character, temperament inclined to nervousness but not irritable or vicious.....	5
WEIGHT: At maturity, not less than 1,500 pounds.....	4
Total	100

AYRSHIRE COW.

HEAD	10
<i>Forehead</i> : Broad and clearly defined	1
<i>Horns</i> : Wide set on and inclining upward	1
<i>Face</i> : Of medium length, slightly dished, clean-cut, showing veins.....	2
<i>Muzzle</i> : Broad and strong without coarseness, nostrils large.....	1
<i>Jaws</i> : Wide at the base and strong.....	1
<i>Eyes</i> : Full and bright, with placid expression.....	3
<i>Ears</i> : Of medium size and fine, carried alert	1
NECK: Fine throughout, throat clean, neatly joined to head and shoulders, of good length, moderately thin, nearly free from loose skin, elegant in bearing.....	3
FOREQUARTERS	10
<i>Shoulders</i> : Light, good distance through from point to point, but sharp at withers, smoothly blending into body	2
<i>Chest</i> : Low, deep and full between and back of forelegs.....	6
<i>Brisket</i> : Light	1
<i>Legs and Feet</i> : Legs straight and short, well apart, shanks fine and smooth, joints firm; feet medium size, round, solid and deep.....	1
BODY	13
<i>Back</i> : Strong and straight, chine clean, sharp, and open-jointed.....	4
<i>Loin</i> : Broad, strong and level	2
<i>Ribs</i> : Long, broad and wide apart	3
<i>Abdomen</i> : Capacious, deep, firmly held up with strong muscular development	3
<i>Flank</i> : Thin and arching	1
HINDQUARTERS	11
<i>Rump</i> : Wide, level and long from hooks to pinbones.....	3
<i>Hocks</i> : Wide apart and not unduly overlaid with fat.....	2
<i>Pin Bones</i> : High and wide apart	1
<i>Thighs</i> : Thin, long and wide apart	2
<i>Tail</i> : Long, fine, set on a level with the back.....	1
<i>Legs and Feet</i> : Legs strong, short, straight when viewed from behind and set well apart; shanks fine and smooth; joints firm; feet medium size, round, solid and deep	2
UDDER: Long, wide, deep but not pendulous, nor fleshy; firmly attached to the body, extending well up behind and far forward; quarters even; sole nearly level and not indented between teats; udder veins well developed and plainly visible.	22
TEATS: Evenly placed, distance apart from side to side equal to half the breadth of udder, from back to front equal to one-third the length; length, 2½ to 3½ inches, thickness in keeping with length; hanging perpendicular and slightly tapering	8
MAMMARY VEINS: Large, long, tortuous branching and entering large orifices.....	5
ESCUTCHEON: Distinctly defined, spreading over thighs and extending well upward.	2



Dorset Horn.



Leicesters.

COLOR: Red of any shade, brown or these with white; mahogany and white, or white; each color distinctly defined. (Brindle markings allowed but not desirable)	2
COVERING	6
<i>Skin</i> : Of medium thickness, mellow and elastic	3
<i>Hair</i> : Soft and fine	2
<i>Secretion</i> : Oily, of rich brown or yellow color	1
STYLE: Alert, vigorous, showing strong character; temperament inclined to nervousness but still docile	4
WEIGHT: At maturity, not less than one thousand pounds	4
Total	100

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL.

HEAD: Showing full vigor; elegant in contour	2
FOREHEAD: Broad between the eyes; dishing	2
FACE: Of medium length; clean and trim, especially under the eyes; the bridge of the nose straight	2
MUZZLE: Broad, with strong lips	1
EARS: Of medium size; of fine texture; the hair plentiful and soft; the secretions oily and abundant	1
EYES: Large, full, mild, bright	2
HORNS: Short, of medium size at base, gradually diminishing towards tips; oval; inclining forward; moderately curved inward; of fine texture; in appearance waxy	1
NECK: Long; finely crested (if the animal is mature); fine and clean at juncture with the head; nearly free from dewlap; strongly and smoothly joined to shoulders	5
SHOULDERS: Of medium height; of medium thickness, and smoothly rounded at tops; broad and full at sides; smooth over front	4
CHEST: Deep and low; well filled and smooth in the brisket; broad between the forearms; full in the foreflanks (or through at the heart)	7
CROPS: Comparatively full; nearly level with the shoulders	4
CHINE: Strong; straight, broadly developed, with open vertebrae	6
BARREL: Long; well rounded, with large abdomen, strongly and trimly held up	7
LOIN and HIPS: Broad; level or nearly level between hookbones; level and strong laterally; spreading out from the chine broadly and nearly level; the hookbones fairly prominent	7
RUMP: Long; broad; high; nearly level laterally; comparatively full above the thurl; carried out straight to dropping of tail	7
THURL: High; broad	4
QUARTERS: Deep, broad; straight behind; wide and full at sides; open in the twist	5
FLANKS: Deep, full	2
LEGS: Comparatively short; clean and nearly straight; wide apart; firmly and squarely set under the body; arms wide, strong and tapering; feet of medium size, round, solid and deep	5

TAIL: Large at base, the setting well back; tapering finely to switch; the end of bone reaching to hocks or below; the switch full..... 2

HAIR AND HANDLING: Hair healthful in appearance; fine, soft and furry; skin of medium thickness and loose; mellow under the hand; the secretions oily; abundant and of a rich brown or yellow color..... 10

MAMMARY VEINS: Large; full; entering large orifices; double extension; with special development, such as forks, brauches, connections, etc. 10

RUDIMENTARY TEATS: Large; well placed 2

ESCUTCHEON: Largest; finest 2

Perfection 100

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COW.

HEAD: Decidedly feminine in appearance; fine in contour..... 2

FOREHEAD: Broad between the eyes; dishing..... 2

FACE: Of medium length; clean and trim, especially under the eyes, showing facial veins; the bridge of the nose straight..... 2

MUZZLE: Broad, with strong lips 1

EARS: Of medium size; of fine texture; the hair plentiful and soft; the secretions oily and abundant 1

EYES: Large; full; mild; bright 2

HORNS: Small; tapering finely towards the tips; set moderately narrow at base; oval; inclining forward; well bent inward; of fine texture; in appearance waxy 1

NECK: Long; fine and clean at juncture with the head; free from dewlap; evenly and smoothly joined to shoulders 4

SHOULDERS: Slightly lower than hips; fine and even over tops; moderately broad and full at sides 3

CHEST: Of moderate depth and lowness; smooth and moderately full in the brisket, full in the foreflanks (or through the heart)..... 6

CROPS: Moderately full 2

CHINE: Straight; strong; broadly developed; with open vertebrae..... 6

BARREL: Long; of wedge shape; well rounded; with a large abdomen, trimly held up (in judging the last item age must be considered)..... 7

LOIN and HIPS: Broad; level or nearly level between the hookbones; level and strong laterally; spreading from chine broadly and nearly level; hookbones fairly prominent 6

RUMP: Long; high; broad, with roomy pelvis; nearly level laterally; comparatively full above the thurl; carried out straight to dropping of tail..... 6

THURL: High, broad 3

QUARTERS: Deep; straight behind; twist filled with development of udder; wide and comparatively full at the sides..... 4

FLANKS: Deep, comparatively full 2

LEGS: Comparatively short; clean and nearly straight; wide apart; firmly and squarely set under the body; feet of medium size, round, solid and deep..... 4

TAIL: Large at base, the setting well back; tapering finely to switch; the end of the bone reaching to hocks or below; the switch full.....	2
HAIR and HANDLING: Hair healthful in appearance; fine, soft and furry; the skin of medium thickness and loose; mellow under the hand; the secretions oily, abundant, and of a rich brown or yellow color.....	8
MAMMARY VEIN: Very large, very crooked (age must be taken into consideration in judging of size and crookedness; entering very large or numerous orifices; double extension; with special developments, such as branches, connections, etc.	10
UDDER AND TEATS: Very capacious; very flexible; quarters even; nearly filling the space in the rear below the twist, extending well forward in front; broad and well held up	12
TEATS: Well formed; wide apart; plumb and of convenient size.....	2
ESCUTCHEON: Largest; finest	2
Perfection	100

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Attractive, indicating breeding and quality, with stylish carriage and a symmetrical form covered with a dense fleece.....	25
CONSTITUTION: Robust, as indicated by width and depth of chest, strength and formation of neck, and by bold, active movement.....	10
SIZE: In breeding condition, when fully matured, rams should weigh not less than 180 to 225 pounds, and ewes not less than 125 to 170 pounds.....	10
FLEECE AND SKIN: Fleece of good length, dense, elastic to touch, medium fine, free from black fibre, slightly crimped with evenness of texture throughout; scrotum of rams well covered with wool. Skin light cherry color, free from dark spots..	15
BODY: Well proportioned, with shoulders well placed, fitting smoothly upon the chest, which should be deep and wide; broad and straight back, thick loins well covered with firm flesh; hindquarters well finished; twist deep and full..	20
HEAD AND NECK: Head short, broad between the ears and eyes, bold and masculine in rams, without horns, well covered with wool, ears short and erect, eyes bright, color of face and ears dark brown. Neck of medium length, strong and muscular (especially in rams); symmetrically joined to head and shoulders	15
LEGS: Well set apart, broad, short, straight, color dark brown, and well woolled; pasterns strong and upright	5
Total	100

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

BREED TYPE OF ANIMALS: Form of a good general appearance, made by a well-balanced conformation, free from coarseness in any part, and showing good style both at rest and in motion.....	15
Head: Of moderate length and width between the ears and between the eyes, and well covered with wool over poll and down to the eyes; color of face an even dark grey or brown, either with or without grey spot on tip of nose	6
When fully matured and in good condition, rams should weigh 250 to 350 lbs.; ewes, 180 to 275 lbs.	5
Ears: Medium size, not too thick and of an even brown or dark grey color....	2
Legs: Short, strong in bone, flat and of even dark grey or brown color, placed squarely under the body and well apart.....	2



Oxford Downs.



Foundation of the Flock.

CONSTITUTION: Large around the heart and wide and full in the chest.....	10
The movement must be bold and vigorous.....	5
<i>Eyes:</i> Bold, prominent and bright	4
<i>Skin:</i> Bright pink in color.....	3
<i>Neck:</i> Strong and muscular in rams and well set on in both sexes.....	3
MUTTON FORM AND QUALITY: Wide and straight on top of shoulders, back, loin and rump, from base of neck to tail.....	15
Full shoulders and thighs, well meated both inside and outside.....	5
Flanks well filled and strong so as to make the lower lines of the body as straight as possible, and side lines straight or rather full.....	4
The whole carcass evenly covered with good, well marbled meat.....	6
WOOL: Fleece of moderate length, close and of even quality, covering the whole carcass well, and free from black patches upon the body, neck or head.....	15
Total	100

LINCOLN SHEEP.

CONSTITUTION: Body deep, back wide and straight; wide and full in the thigh; bright, large eyes; skin soft and of a pink color.....	25
SIZE: Matured rams not less than 250 pounds, when in good condition; matured ewes not less than 200 pounds.....	10
APPEARANCE: Good carriage and symmetry of form.....	10
BODY: Well proportioned, good bone and length; broad hindquarters; legs standing well apart; breast wide and deep.....	15
HEAD: Should be covered with wool to the ears; tuft on forehead; eyes expressive; ears fair length; dotted or mottled in color.....	10
NECK: Medium length; good muscle; well set on body.....	5
LEGS: Broad and set well apart; good shape; color white, but some black spots do not disqualify; woolled to the knees	10
FLEECE: Of even length and quality over body; not less than eight inches long for one year's growth	10
QUALITY OF WOOL: Rather fine, long wool; strong, lustrous fibre; no tendency to cot	5
Total	100

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

HEAD: Medium in size and hornless, fine, carried well up, the forehead or face well covered with wool, especially between the ears and on the cheeks, and in the ewe slightly dished	5
LIPS: And underjaw, fine and thin.....	1
EARS: Rather small, tolerably wide apart, covered with fine hair, and carried with a lively back and forth movement.....	2
EYES: Full and bright	3
FACE: A uniform tint of brown, or grey, or mouse color.....	3
NECK: Short, fine at the head, but nicely tapering, and broad and straight on top at the shoulders	4
SHOULDERS: Broad and full, smoothly joining the neck with the back.....	5
BREAST: Wide, deep, and projecting well forward, the forelegs standing wide apart.	5

BACK: And loin broad and straight from shoulders to rump.....	7
RIBS: Well arched, extending far backward, the last projecting more than the others	6
RUMP: Broad, square and full, with tail well set up.....	6
HIPS: Wide, with little space between them and last ribs.....	6
THIGHS: Full and well let down in twist, the legs standing well apart.....	6
LIMBS: Short and fine in bone, and in color to agree with the face.....	3
FORELEGS: Well woolled and carrying mutton to the knees, but free from meat below.	2
HINDLEGS: Well filled with mutton and woolled to the hocks, neat and clean below..	2
BELLY: Straight and well covered with wool, the flank extending so as to form a line parallel with the back or top line.....	5
FLEECE: Compact, the whole body well covered with moderately long and close wool, white in color, carrying some yolk.....	12
FORM: Throughout smooth and symmetrical, with no coarseness in any part.....	9
GENERAL APPEARANCE: Spirited and attractive, with a determined look, a proud and firm step, indicating constitutional vigor and thorough breeding.....	8

100

COTSWOLD SHEEP.

RAMS.

HEAD: Not too fine, moderately small, and broad between the eyes and nostrils, but without a short, thick appearance, and in young animals well covered on crown with long, lustrous wool	8
FACE: Either white or slightly mixed with grey, or white dappled with brown.....	4
NOSTRILS: Wide and expanded, nose dark	1
EYES: Prominent but mild looking	2
EARS: Broad, long, moderately thin, and covered with short hair.....	4
COLLAR: Full from breast and shoulders, tapering gradually all the way to where the neck and head join. The neck should be short, thick and strong, indicating constitutional vigor, and free from coarse and loose skin.....	6
SHOULDER: Broad and full, and at the same time joined so gradually to the collar forward and chine backward as not to leave the least hollow in either place..	8
FORELEGS: The mutton on the arm or forethigh should come quite to the knee. Leg upright, with heavy bone, being clear from superfluous skin, with wool to fetlock, and may be mixed with grey	4
BREAST: Broad and well forward, keeping the legs wide apart. Girth or chest, full and deep	10
FOREFLANK: Quite full, not showing hollow behind the shoulder.....	5
BACK AND LOIN: Broad, flat and straight, from which the ribs must spring with a fine circular arch	12
BELLY: Straight on underline	3
QUARTERS: Long and full, with mutton quite down to the hock.....	8
HOCK: Should stand neither in or out.....	2
TWIST: Or junction inside thighs, deep, wide and full, which, with a broad breast, will keep the legs open and upright.....	5
FLEECE: The whole body should be covered with long, lustrous wool.....	18
Total	100

EWES.

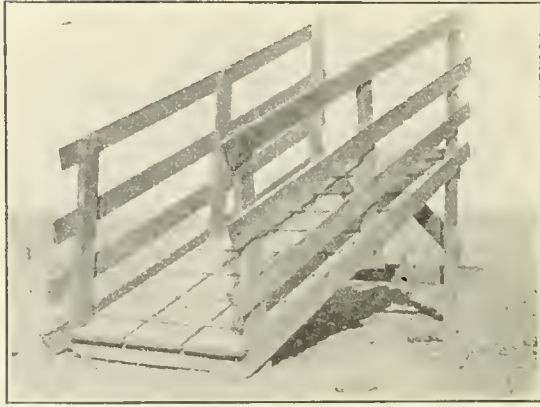
HEAD: Moderately fine, broad between the eyes and nostrils, but without a short, thick appearance, and well covered on crown with long, lustrous wool.....	8
FACE: Either white or slightly mixed with grey, or white dappled with brown.....	4
NOSTRILS: Wide and expanded. Nose dark.....	1
EYES: Prominent but mild looking	2
EARS: Broad, long, moderately thin and covered with short hair.....	4
COLLAR: Full from breast and shoulders, tapering gradually all the way to where the head and neck join. Neck should be fine and graceful, and free from coarse, loose skin	5
SHOULDERS: Broad and full, and at the same time joined so gradually to the collar forward and chine backward as not to leave the least hollow in either place...	8
FORELEGS: The mutton on the arm, or forethigh, should come quite to the knee. Leg upright, with heavy bone, being clear from superfluous skin, with wool to fetlock, and may be mixed with grey	4
BREAST: Broad and well forward, keeping the legs well apart. Girth and chest, full, deep	10
FOREFLANK: Quite full, not showing hollow behind the shoulder.....	4
BACK AND LOIN: Broad, flat and straight, from which the ribs must spring with a fine circular arch	12
BELLY: Straight on underline	5
QUARTERS: Long and full, with mutton quite down to the hock.....	8
HOCK: Should stand neither in nor out.....	2
TWIST: Or junction inside of thighs, deep, wide and full, which, with a broad breast, will keep the legs open and upright	5
FLEECE: The whole body should be covered with long, lustrous wool.....	18
Total	100

DORSET HORN SHEEP.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Head well up, eyes bright and alert, and standing square on legs	20
CHEST: Broad, full, brisket well forward	10
BACK: Broad, straight, with well spring ribs.....	15
QUARTERS: Heavy, square, set on short, straight legs, well apart.....	10
LEGS: White, with small, light colored hoof.....	5
HEAD: Small, face white, nostrils well expanded, nose and lips pink in color.....	5
NECK: Short and round, set well on shoulders.....	5
HORN: Neat, curving forward, and light in color	10
FORETOP: Good, and well covered on belly and legs.....	10
WOOL: Medium quality, and good weight, presenting an even, smooth, white surface	10
Total	100

YORKSHIRE SWINE.

COLOR: White, free from black hairs, and as free as possible from blue spots on the skin	2
HEAD AND NECK	10
<i>Face</i> : Slightly dished, broad between eyes, poll wide and prominent.....	2
<i>Snout</i> : Moderately strong but not coarse, of medium length, turning upward with slight curve	1
<i>Eyes</i> : Good size, full and bright and wide apart.....	1
<i>Jowl</i> : Neat form and of medium size without flabbiness, having good width at the angles of the jaw	2
<i>Neck</i> : Medium length and muscular, with little tendency to arch on top in the case of sows and barrows.....	3
<i>Ear</i> : Medium to large in size, with free fringe, standing well out from the head, not dropping, and inclining slightly forward.....	1
FOREQUARTERS	14
<i>Shoulders</i> : Full, smooth, rounded from side to side, not open on top, compact, no wider than back	8
<i>Breast</i> : Good width and full; chest full and low.....	4
<i>Forelegs</i> : Set well apart, medium length and straight; pasterns upright, bone clean and moderately fine; feet compact, without tendency to spread when walking	2
BODY	40
<i>Back</i> : Medium width, rising slightly above the straight line and forming a very slight arch from neck to tail.....	9
<i>Loin</i> : Muscular and full, but not unduly arched, wide as rest of back.....	5
<i>Ribs</i> : Well arched from back, dropping straight, giving flatness to the side.	3
<i>Side</i> : Deep, long, smooth and straight between shoulder and ham; a straight-edge laid over shoulder point and ham should touch the side throughout	12
<i>Heart-girth</i> : Full, but without flabbiness or wrinkling; there should be no tucked-up appearance back of forelegs nor slackness back of shoulder top	5
<i>Flank</i> : Full and low	1
<i>Underline</i> : Straight; the belly should be markedly trim and neat except in case of brood sows	5
HINDQUARTERS	14
<i>Rump</i> : Same width as back, long and slightly rounded from a point above hips to tail, and rounded from side to side over top.....	5
<i>Ham</i> : Full without flabbiness, thigh tapering toward hock, carrying flesh well down both inside and outside of bone.....	4
<i>Hindlegs</i> : Medium length, hocks set well apart but not bowed outwards; pasterns strong and upright; feet, compact, without tendency to spread when walking	4
<i>Tail</i> : Set high, medium length, inclined to curl, with tassel of fine hair....	1
QUALITY	15
<i>Ear</i> : Rather thin, firm and of medium size (1 point); hair, fine and abundant, without curl or bristles (2 points); skin, smooth, showing no tendency to wrinkle (3 points); bone, strong and clean in legs, moderately fine in snout and head, and showing no prominence on side and top of shoulder (4 points); flesh, firm and smooth, with no flabbiness at jowl, foreflank, belly or ham (5 points).....	15
STYLE	5
Active in movement, walking without a swaying motion and standing well up on pasterns	5
Perfection	100
OBJECTIONS: Narrow or excessively broad or sagging back; too thin or too short, thick or arching neck; sagging belly except in brood sows; small, cramped chest; pronounced depression back of shoulder; heavy shoulder; heavy shields on shoulders of boars; wrinkled skin; crooked or deformed legs or feet; black hairs, black spots, curly coat or swirls; very short or very long snout.	



For unloading stock at exhibitions.



On the way to Englehart Fair.

TAMWORTH SWINE.

COLOR: Red or bright chestnut on flesh-colored skin, free from black spots....	2
HEAD AND NECK	9
<i>Snout</i> : Moderately fine, long and quite straight.....	1
<i>Face</i> : Slightly dished, poll wide and prominent.....	1
<i>Eyes</i> : Good size, full and bright, and moderately wide apart.....	1
<i>Jowl</i> : Light and neat	3
<i>Neck</i> : Medium length, deep and rather light, with no tendency to arch on top	2
<i>Ear</i> : Rather long with fine fringe, carried rigid but inclined slightly forward	1
FOREQUARTERS	15
<i>Shoulders</i> : Light and smooth, rounded from side to side over top and very compact, no wider than back	8
<i>Breast</i> : Good width and full; floor of chest well let down.....	5
<i>Forelegs</i> : Set well apart, medium length and straight, pasterns upright, bone clean and moderately fine, feet compact, without tendency to spread when walking	2
BODY	40
<i>Back</i> : Medium width, rising slightly above the straight line and forming a slight arch from neck to tail	8
<i>Loin</i> : Strong and full, but not unduly arched, wide as rest of back.....	5
<i>Ribs</i> : Good length, well arched from back, falling straight, giving flat, deep side	4
<i>Side</i> : Deep, long, smooth and straight between shoulder and ham; a straight-edge laid over shoulder point and ham should touch the side through-out	12
<i>Heart-girth</i> : Full but not flabby; there should be no tucked up appearance back of forelegs, nor slackness back of shoulder top.....	5
<i>Flank</i> : Full and low	1
<i>Underline</i> : Straight; the belly should be markedly trim and neat except in case of brood sows	5
HINDQUARTERS	14
<i>Rump</i> : Same width as back, long and slightly rounded from a point above hips to tail and rounded from side to side over top.....	5
<i>Ham</i> : Full without flabbiness; thigh tapering towards hock, carrying flesh well down both inside and outside of bone.....	4
<i>Hindlegs</i> : Medium length, hocks set well apart but not bowed outward; bone clean and moderately fine; pasterns strong and upright; feet compact, without tendency to spread when walking.....	4
<i>Tail</i> : Set high, inclined to curl, medium length and strength, tasseled....	1
QUALITY	15
<i>Ear</i> : Rather thin, fringed, firm and of medium size (1 point); hair, fine and abundant and free from bristles (2 points); skin smooth, showing no tendency to wrinkle (3 points); bone clean in legs, moderately fine in snout and head and showing no prominence on side and top of shoulder (4 points); flesh firm and smooth, with no flabbiness at jowl, foreflank, belly or ham (5 points).....	15
STYLE	5
Active in movement, walking without a swaying motion and standing well up on pasterns	5
Perfection	100

OBJECTIONS: Narrow or excessively broad or sagging back; too thin or too short, thick or arching neck; sagging belly except in brood sows; small, cramped chest; pronounced depression back of shoulder; heavy shoulder; prominent shields on hoars; wrinkled skin; crooked or deformed legs or feet; short or turned up snout; black or very light or curly hair, or swirls; slouch or drooping ears.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

COLOR: Black, with white on feet, face and tip of tail, and an occasional small splash on the arm 2

HEAD AND NECK 9

Snout: Of medium length and fine; face moderately dished..... 1

Poll: Broad and prominent 1

Eyes: Good size, full, and bright 1

Jowl: Moderately full, firm and neat 3

Neck: Medium length and fullness, with no tendency to arch on top in the case of sows and barrows 2

Ears: Generally almost erect, but sometimes inclined forward with advancing age 1

FOREQUARTERS 15

Shoulders: Neat and smooth, rounded from side to side over top and very compact; no wider than back..... 9

Breast: Good width and full, chest full and low..... 4

Forelegs: Set well apart, medium length and straight, pasterns upright, bone clean and moderately fine; feet compact, without tendency to spread when walking 2

BODY 40

Back: Medium width, rising slightly above the straight line and forming a very slight arch from neck to tail..... 9

Loin: Strong and full but not unduly arched; wide as rest of back..... 5

Ribs: Good length and well arched..... 3

Side: Deep, long, smooth and straight between shoulder and ham; a straight-edge laid over shoulder point and ham should touch the side throughout 12

Heart-girth: Full but not flabby at foreflanks; there should be no tucked up appearance back of forelegs nor slackness back of shoulder top..... 5

Flank: Full and low 1

Underline: Straight; the belly should be markedly trim and neat, except in case of brood sows 5

HINDQUARTERS 14

Rump: Same width as back, long and slightly rounded from a point above hips to tail, and rounded from side to side over top..... 5

Ham: Full without flabbiness; thigh tapering toward hock, carrying flesh well down 4

Hindlegs: Medium length, hocks set well apart but not bowed outward; bone clean and moderately strong, pasterns strong and upright; feet compact, without tendency to spread when walking..... 4

Tail: Well set up on line with back, tapering, bearing white tassel..... 1

QUALITY 15

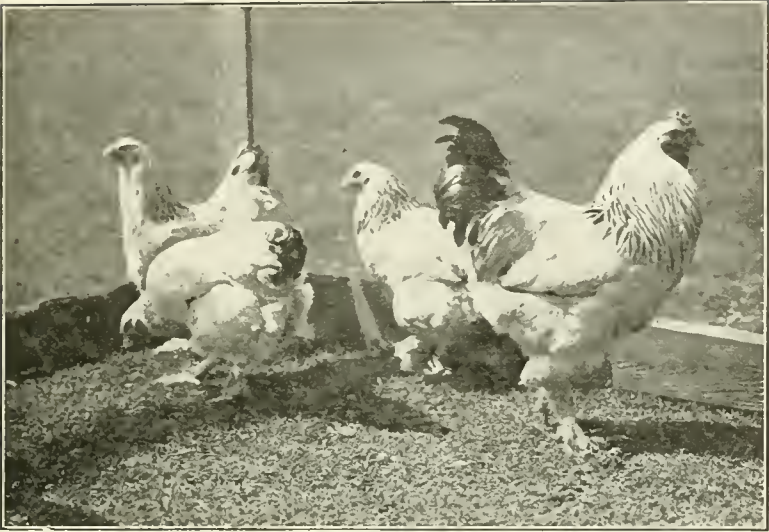
Ear: Rather thin, firm and of medium size (1 point); hair, fine, abundant and free from hristles (2 points); skin smooth, showing no tendency to wrinkle (3 points); bone clean in legs, moderately fine in snout and head, and showing no prominence on side and top of shoulder (4 points); flesh firm and smooth, with no flabbiness at jowl, foreflank, belly or ham (5 points)..... 15

STYLE 5

 Active in movement, walking without a swaying motion and standing well up on pasterns 5

 Perfection 100

OBJECTIONS: Narrow or excessively fat, broad or sagging back; too thin or too short, thick or arching neck; sagging belly except in brood sows; small, cramped chest; heavy shoulder; prominent shields on boars; pronounced depression back of shoulders; wrinkled skin; crooked or deformed feet or legs; very large and heavy or drooping ears; black points, or white or sandy spots on body, or swirls.



Light Brahmas.



Prize-winning Aylesbury Ducks.

ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS.

CONSTITUTION.

1. This Association shall be known as the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, and any Agricultural Society in the Province shall be eligible for membership upon the payment of 1.00 per annum.

2. The objects of this Association shall be for the purpose of increasing the usefulness of all agricultural societies in the Province. For this purpose, an annual meeting shall be held during the month of February in Toronto. To this meeting every agricultural society in the Province shall be invited at the time of their annual meetings to send two delegates for the purpose of discussing matters relating to the general interests of all societies, methods of management, special features, etc., and of making such recommendations to the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture as may be deemed best in the interests of all concerned.

3. The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, a first and second vice-president, secretary, treasurer, thirteen directors, representing the different districts in the Province, and two auditors.

4. The president, two vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer shall be the executive committee.

5. The president, or in his absence one of the vice-presidents, shall preside at meetings held by the Association and by the executive committee. In the absence of the president or vice-presidents, the directors shall appoint their own chairman.

6. The officers, directors and auditors shall be elected by nomination and by ballot at the annual meeting for one year, and shall hold office until their successors are elected.

7. Vacancies in office shall be filled by the executive committee.

8. The executive committee of the Association shall have the power to call a special meeting of the Association when in their opinion such action seems advisable. Notice of special meetings, with a full statement of the subjects to be discussed, shall be sent to all affiliated societies at least one month previous to the date of said meetings, and such subjects only shall be dealt with.

9. At the annual, or any special meeting of the Association, twenty-five delegates shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

10. The executive committee shall, between the sessions of the organization, manage all its affairs, and report all its transactions to the annual meeting, and three members of such executive shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of such business.

11. The constitution and by-laws may be amended, revised or repealed by a majority of the delegates present at any regular annual meeting, provided a notice of motion of such change has been given at the previous annual meeting or in the notices calling the annual meeting. All notices of motion not made at the previous annual meeting shall be forwarded to the secretary not later than November 30th of each year.

12. The executive shall prepare a programme or order of business previous to calling the annual meeting and a copy of such shall be sent to each society or association at the time of notification of such meeting.

13. The order of business of all the annual meetings shall be as follows: President's address, reading minutes of the previous meeting, report of standing committees, report of select committees, reading of communications and appointment of committees, report of superintendent, treasurer's report. Nomination of officers and directors shall take place as first business on the morning of the second day. The afternoon session of the closing day shall be devoted to the election of officers and directors, unfinished business, new business and committee reports.

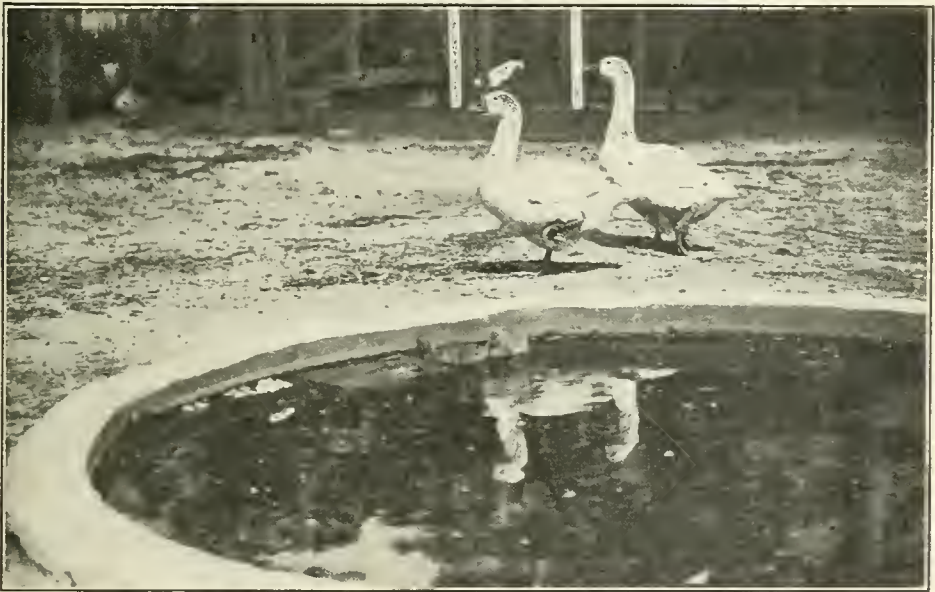
RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS,
1914.

The Ontario Government has given a grant of \$24,500 for the Standing Field Crop Competitions to be conducted under the auspices of the Boards of Directors of Agricultural Societies.

1. NATURE OF COMPETITION.—Societies are this year allowed to enter in three kinds of crops, which must be selected by the Board of Directors. Fields entered for each competition must consist of not less than five acres nor more than twenty, in one block; but for beans, potatoes, mangels, turnips or alfalfa the minimum plot must be not less than one acre.

Selection must be made from the following crops, viz., spring or fall wheat, white oats, barley, rye, corn, peas, alsike clover, alfalfa, red clover, potatoes, mangels, turnips, beans, or any other staple crop produced for seed in Ontario.

2. COMPETITORS.—Competition will be limited to members of an agricultural society and fields entered must be not more than fifteen miles from its headquarters. *Competitors will only be allowed to make entry in one society for one, two or three varieties of crop and only one entry can be made by each competitor in each kind of crop.*



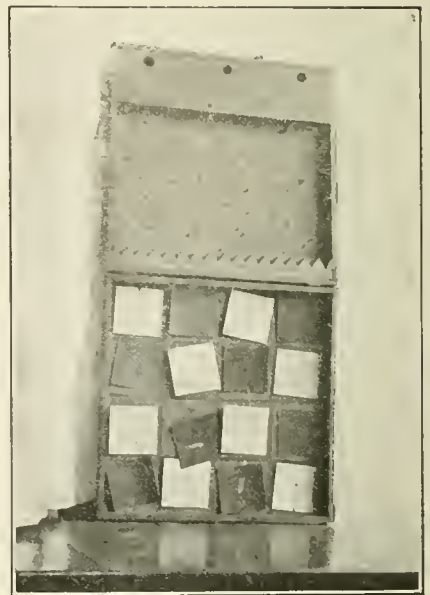
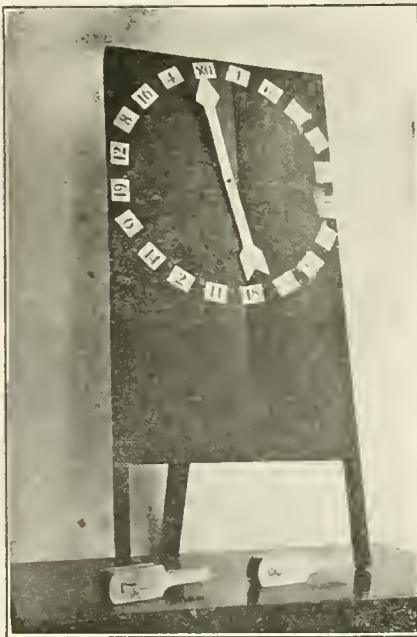
Geese.

3. SOCIETY'S ENTRY.—Societies desiring to enter this competition must notify the Superintendent not later than the first day of May. Not less than ten entries in any society will be accepted and competition will be limited to the first 200 societies applying.

4. INDIVIDUAL ENTRIES.—All individual entries must be forwarded by the secretaries to the Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on or before May 25th, 1914.

5. A society may charge an entry fee of not more than one dollar for each crop entered by a competitor, but this is optional with the directors.

6. The Government grant to a society will be \$50 for each crop, making a total grant of \$150, if the society holds a competition in three kinds of crops. This amount must be supplemented by the society to the extent of \$25 for each crop competition, making a total of \$75 prize money for each crop, but directors must decide whether they desire to take up one, two or three crops. The total expenditure by a society would be \$75, if three crops are selected.



Some of the methods of gulling the public at Fall Fairs.

The amount contributed by the society of \$25 for each crop can be counted as expenditure for agricultural purposes in the yearly financial statement on which the regular annual grant is based. This will be equivalent to reducing the amount paid by a society to about \$17 for each crop. If an entry fee is charged for each crop the net amount paid by a society would be very small, when the large financial benefits received by the members who take part in these competitions is considered.

7. The total prize money offered must be paid to the winners in full, without any deduction.

8. All competitors must be members in good standing of the society in which they make entry, and must have paid their membership fee for the year in which the competition takes place.

9. The secretaries of societies should urge competitors in the different crops to select, if possible, the same variety of grain or other crops, and to have them sown as nearly as possible during the same week. By so doing the crops will ripen more evenly and the work of the judge be facilitated.

10. JUDGES.—The Ontario Department of Agriculture will furnish judges free of charge.

GRAIN EXHIBIT AT PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIRS.—Substantial cash prizes will be offered by the Government for two-bushel sacks of grain and one and one-half bushels of potatoes, mangels, turnips and corn in ear at both Ottawa and Guelph Winter Fairs, and also for sheaves, the competition for which will be confined to the first five prize winners in the Standing Field Crop Competitions. Full particulars will be furnished later.

SHEAF EXHIBIT AT THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION.—In addition to the above, arrangements have been made with the Directors of the Canadian National Exhibition, to be held in Toronto, August 29th to September 14th, to donate \$300 in prizes for a sheaf exhibit from the Standing Field Crop Competition. Those eligible to compete are the first five prize winners. For this sheaf exhibit the Province has been divided into three districts, and prizes amounting to \$100 will be awarded to the competitors in each of the three divisions mentioned below, for the following kinds of grain:

	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	White Oats.	Barley.
First Prize	\$8 00	\$8 00	\$8 00	\$8 00
Second Prize	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00
Third Prize	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00
Fourth Prize	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00

Division 1. Includes Muskoka, Parry Sound, Haliburton, Nipissing, Manitoulin, Algoma and other Districts in New Ontario.

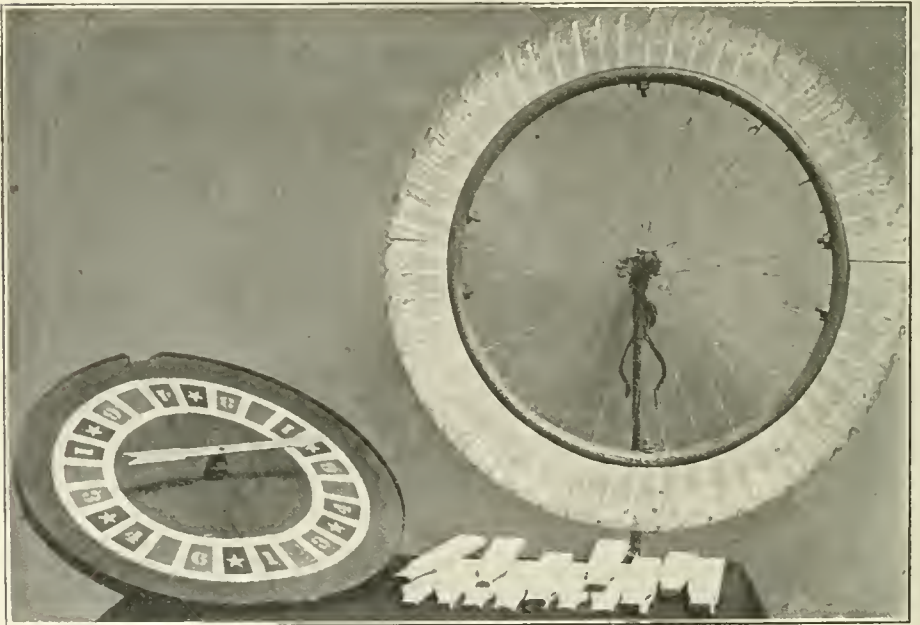
Division 2. All counties east of York and Simcoe.

Division 3. York, Simcoe and all counties west and southwest of same.

Each sheaf must be not less than eight inches in diameter, be carefully selected from the best grain in the field, neatly bound by hand, packed in a box, lumber in same not more than three-quarters of an inch thick, and box to be not more than two inches longer, wider and deeper than sheaf, and shipped to J. Lockie Wilson, Government Building, Exhibition Park, Toronto, not later than August 26th, 1914.

GRAIN EXHIBIT AT CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Prizes amounting to \$350 will be offered at the Canadian National Exhibition for two-bushel sacks of grain, open to the winners of the first five prizes in the Standing Field Crop Competitions. In this section exhibitors will show in three divisions, the same as in sheaves. The prizes are as follows:

	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	White Oats.	Barley.
First Prize	\$10 00	\$10 00	\$10 00	\$10 00
Second Prize	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00
Third Prize	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00
Fourth Prize	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00



Fakirs' machines confiscated at Fall Fairs.

All entries for the Sheaf and Grain exhibit must be made to the Superintendent, J. Lockie Wilson, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, not later than August 15th, 1914. Express charges on sheaves and grain will be paid by the Ontario Government.

Prizes similar to the above will also be offered at the Canada Central Exhibition, Ottawa, and possibly at the Western Fair, London, for which the five prize winners in these competitions will be eligible.

Grain winning prizes at the above named Exhibitions will be retained by the Department of Agriculture for experimental purposes, and that which does not receive an award will be sold to the best possible advantage and the money received for the same will be forwarded to the owner or, if exhibitors wish their grain returned, they can have this done by paying return express charges on same.

The Canadian National Exhibition is also offering eight \$100 prizes and eight medals for the following classes of grain, in addition to the prizes offered for the grain and sheaves from the Field Crop Competitions at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Fall Wheat	2 bushels and sheaf from same field.....	\$100 and medal
Spring Wheat	2 bushels and sheaf from same field.....	100 and medal
Barley	2 bushels and sheaf from same field.....	100 and medal
White Oats	2 bushels and sheaf from same field.....	100 and medal
Peas—2 bushels . . . . .	.....	100 and medal
Corn (flint)—2 bushels (in the ear).....	.....	100 and medal
Corn (dent)—2 bushels (in the ear).....	.....	100 and medal
Beans—2 bushels . . . . .	.....	100 and medal

Those entering in peas, corn and beans are not required to exhibit sheaves of these grains.

These classes will be open to any province or state in any country, and the selections for competition will be made by an officer of the Department of Agriculture in such province or state. When these different lots of grain are selected in Ontario, the entries will be made through a departmental officer.

Score Cards used by Judges in Standing Field Crop Competitions

WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY AND RYE.

	Possible Score.	Judge's Score.
1. General appearance considering:-		
(a) Stand of crop.....	5	
(b) Type of plant, vigor and uniformity of growth.....	10	
(c) Method of seeding, absence of lodging.....	5	
2. Freedom from weeds.....	25	
Comments regarding weeds found in crop:—		
.....		
.....		
3. Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.....	10	
4. Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.....	20	
5. Yield and quality of grain considering:—		
(a) Proportion of well-filled heads of plump grain of good quality.....	20	
(b) Uniformity of maturity.....	5	
Total.....	100	

CORN.

	Possible Score.	Judge's Score.
1. General appearances considering:—		
(a) Uniformity and stand of crop.....	5	
(b) Type of plant and vigor of growth.....	10	
(c) Method of planting.....	5	
2. Freedom from smut and insects.....	5	
3. Thoroughness of cultivation.....	20	
4. Purity of variety.....	15	
5. Yield of fodder and grain considering:—		
(a) Quality and quantity of fodder.....	15	
(b) Type as regards size, shape and yield of ears.....	15	
(1) Uniformity of ear, size and depth of kernels, variety considered.....	10	
Total.....	100	

BEANS.

	Possible Score.	Judge's Score.
1. General appearance considering:—		
(a) Method of planting, uniformity of stand.....	10	
(b) Vigor of growth and evenness of crop.....	10	
2. Freedom from disease and insects	10	
3. Method and thoroughness of cultivation.....	20	
4. Purity of variety	15	
5. Apparent yield and quality of grain considering:—		
(a) Number and size of pods per plant, number of beans per pod	15	
(b) Uniformity of maturity	10	
(c) Marketable quality, including size, smoothness and color ..	10	
Total.....	100	

PEAS.

	Possible Score.	Judge's Score.
1. General appearance considering:—		
(a) Stand of crop	5	
(b) Type of plant, vigor and uniformity of growth.....	10	
(c) Method of seeding	5	
2. Freedom from weeds.....	15	
Comments regarding weeds found in crops:-		
.....		
.....		
3. Freedom from disease and insects, as mildew, blight, weevil, worms, etc.....	20	
4. Purity of variety.....	15	
4. Yield and quality of grain considering:—		
(a) Number and size of pods per plant.....	15	
(b) Uniformity of maturity.....	10	
(c) Proportion of grain to straw.....	5	
Total.....	100	

POTATOES.

	Possible Score.	Judge's Score.
1. General appearance considering:—		
(a) Method of planting, stand of crop.....	7	
(c) Vigor of growth.....	8	
2. Freedom from blight and insects.....	17	
3. Method and thoroughness of cultivation.....	20	
4. Purity of variety	10	
5. Apparent yield considering:—		
(a) Weight of marketable potatoes per square yard.....	18	
(b) Quality, smoothness and uniformity of shape	10	
(c) State and uniformity of maturity and freedom from sunburn	10	
Total.....	100	

ALFALFA.

	Possible Score.	Judge's Score.
1. Apparent yield and quality of crop as indicated by:—		
(a) Height of crop	18	
(b) Closeness of plants.....	18	
(c) Vigor, color and healthy appearance of plants.....	10	
(d) Uniformity of plants.....	4	
(e) Absence of lodging.....	10	
(f) Evenness of crop over field.....	10	
2. Freedom from impurities as follows:—		
(a) Weeds.....	15	
(b) Clover and grasses, especially the Canadian and Kentucky Blue Grasses	10	
(c) Give information about impurities found in crop:		
(d) Favorable conditions for harvesting crop, absence of loose stones, etc.	5	
Total.....	100	

RED CLOVER

	Possible Score.	Judge's Score.
1. Apparent yield and quality of crop as indicated by:—		
(a) Height of crop.....	15	
(b) Closeness of plants.....	15	
(c) Vigor and healthy appearance of plants.....	5	
(d) Evenness of crop over field.....	10	
(e) Number of well filled heads per plant containing plump seed of good color.....	15	
2. Freedom from noxious weeds mentioned in Seed Control Act.....	25	
3. Freedom from other weeds, grasses, etc.	25	
4. Favorable conditions for harvesting the crop, absence of loose stones, etc.	5	
Total.....	100	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, 1913-14.

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
ALGOMA:			ESSEX:		
Bruce Mines	\$135 00	\$136 00	Amherstburg, Ander-		
Central Algoma	688 00	694 00	don & Malden	156 00	146 00
Iron Bridge	54 00	52 00	Colchester South	191 00	190 00
Johnston & Aberdeen.	84 00	91 00	Comber	129 00	142 00
North Shore	101 00	102 00	Essex County	579 00	598 00
St. Joseph Island ...	138 00	155 00	Mersea, Leamington &		
Thessalon	170 00	187 00	South Gosfield	380 00	383 00
			Windsor	533 00	444 00
BRANT:			FRONTENAC:		
Onondaga	133 00	127 00	Frontenac	130 00	124 00
Paris	390 00	379 00	Kennebec	42 00	44 00
South Brant	461 00	452 00	Kingston Tp.	199 00	196 00
			Parham	72 00	75 00
BRUCE:			Storrington	82 00	84 00
Arran & Tara	329 00	317 00	Wolfe Island	77 00	75 00
Carrick	198 00	202 00			
Chesley	224 00	216 00	GLENGARRY:		
Eastnor	120 00	113 00	Glengarry	225 00	179 00
Hepworth	180 00	144 00	Kenyon	197 00	182 00
Huron Tp.	218 00	210 00	St. Lawrence Valley ..	288 00	278 00
Kincardine	117 00	119 00			
Lucknow	190 00	194 00	GRENVILLE:		
N. Bruce & Saugeen...	219 00	176 00	Kemptville	211 00	799 00
Northern	207 00	199 00	Merrickville	223 00	204 00
Paisley	242 00	228 00	South Grenville	207 00	205 00
Pinkerton	107 00	102 00	Spencerville	136 00	137 00
Teeswater	226 00	228 00			
Tiverton	127 00	129 00	GREY:		
Underwood	166 00	157 00	Ayton	136 00	133 00
Warton	163 00	171 00	Collingwood Tp.	167 00	161 00
			Desboro	157 00	163 00
CARLETON:			East Grey	137 00	130 00
Carleton Co.	401 00	417 00	Egremont	147 00	151 00
Carp	302 00	286 00	Hanover, Bentinck &		
Fitzroy	148 00	162 00	Brant	142 00	150 00
Metcalfe	312 00	314 00	Holland	118 00	129 00
			Keppel	86 00	90 00
DUFFERIN:			Kilsyth	217 00	204 00
Dufferin	255 00	248 00	Markdale	142 00	159 00
Dufferin Central	313 00	314 00	Meaford & St. Vincent	175 00	178 00
East Luther	219 00	221 00	Normanby	98 00	92 00
			Osprey	140 00	136 00
DUNDAS:			Owen Sound	322 00	314 00
Dundas	95 00	92 00	Priceville	103 00	101 00
Mountain	202 00	204 00	Proton	187 00	201 00
Winchester	316 00	318 00	Rocklyn	151 00	151 00
			South Grey	192 00	179 00
DURHAM:			Sydenham	100 00	96 00
Cartwright	147 00	143 00	Walter's Falls	153 00	147 00
Millbrook	322 00	319 00			
Orono	205 00	223 00	HALDIMAND:		
Port Hope	228 00	251 00	Caledonia	495 00	539 00
West Durham	409 00	402 00	Canboro	48 00	47 00
			Dunnville	180 00	173 00
ELGIN:			Haldimand	224 00	211 00
Aldboro	245 00	250 00	Southern Branch	109 00	108 00
East Elgin	298 00		Walpole	180 00	184 00
Shedden	68 00	65 00			
South Dorchester	168 00	158 00	HALIBURTON:		
Straffordville	95 00	94 00	Glamorgan	40 00	44 00
West Elgin	358 00	357 00	Haliburton	138 00	158 00
			Minden	161 00	173 00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES,
1913-14.—Continued.

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
HALTON:			LANARK.—Continued.		
Acton	300 00	300 00	North Lanark	640 00	623 00
Esquesing	237 00	236 00	Pakenham	172 00	171 00
Halton	388 00	380 00	South Lanark	382 00	353 00
Nelson & Burlington..	189 00	203 00	LEEDS:		
Trafalgar	268 00	248 00	Brockville	757 00	700 00
HASTINGS:			Delta	229 00	240 00
Bancroft	131 00	127 00	Frankville	203 00	202 00
Belleville	351 00	361 00	Lansdowne	184 00	182 00
Frankford	326 00	302 00	Lombardy	106 00	114 00
Madoc	206 00	211 00	North Crosby	73 00	71 00
Marmora	159 00	145 00	Rear of Leeds and		
Maynooth	48 00	74 00	Lansdowne	56 00	44 00
Shannonville	114 00	135 00	LENNOX & ADDINGTON:		
Stirling	198 00	201 00	Addington	54 00	47 00
Tweed	247 00	227 00	Amherst Island	140 00	140 00
Wollaston	78 00	84 00	Centreville	84 00	82 00
HURON:			Ernestown	84 00	89 00
Bayfield	111 00	102 00	Lennox	321 00	296 00
Blyth	164 00	157 00	LINCOLN:		
Dunnannon	137 00	140 00	Abingdon	75 00	70 00
East Huron	217 00	208 00	Clinton	193 00	199 00
Exeter	206 00	210 00	Monck	52 00	55 00
Howick	137 00	135 00	Niagara Town & Tp..	119 00	108 00
Seaforth	199 00	201 00	Peninsular Central ..	105 00	107 00
South Huron (Spring			MANTOULIN:		
Fair only)			Billings	257 00	277 00
Turnberry	215 00	203 00	Gore Bay	360 00	378 00
West Huron	249 00	264 00	Howland	130 00	126 00
Zurich	123 00	121 00	Manitowaning	170 00	182 00
KENORA:			Providence Bay	126 00	140 00
Dryden	246 00	262 00	MIDDLESEX:		
Kenora	200 00	412 00	Caradoc	104 00	110 00
KENT:			Deleware	136 00	149 00
Camden	125 00	134 00	Dorchester	200 00	215 00
East Kent	219 00	218 00	East Middlesex	100 00	100 00
Harwich	202 00	203 00	London Tp.	121 00	109 00
Howard	331 00	302 00	McGillivray	69 00	71 00
Orford	247 00	236 00	Melbourne	170 00	300 00
Raleigh & Tilbury . . .	170 00	167 00	Mosa & Ekfrid	202 00	203 00
Romney	130 00	128 00	North Middlesex	138 00	121 00
Wallaceburg	125 00	122 00	Parkhill	130 00	128 00
West Kent	361 00	355 00	Strathroy	520 00	480 00
LAMBTON:			Thorndale	124 00	121 00
Bosanquet	155 00	159 00	Westminster	119 00	118 00
Brooke & Alvinston . . .	272 00	258 00	MUSKOKA:		
East Lambton	284 00	268 00	Baysville	118 00	117 00
Florence	151 00	159 00	Gravenhurst & Mus-		
Forest	186 00	187 00	koka	285 00	304 00
Moore	279 00	274 00	Medora & Wood	200 00	238 00
Petrolea & Enniskillen	366 00	375 00	Morrison	82 00	93 00
Plympton & Wyoming	163 00	160 00	North Muskoka	361 00	348 00
Sombra	128 00	117 00	South Muskoka	800 00	789 00
West Lambton	388 00	361 00	Stephenson & Watt ..	238 00	248 00
LANARK:			Stisted	151 00	150 00
Dalhousie	121 00	117 00	NIPISSING:		
Lanark Tp.	135 00	132 00	Astorville	129 00	133 00
Lanark Village &			Bonfield	132 00	129 00
Bathurst	234 00	223 00	East Nipissing	357 00	326 00
Maberly	75 00	74 00	Sturgeon Falls	226 00	203 00
			Verner	232 00	236 00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES,
1913-14.—Continued.

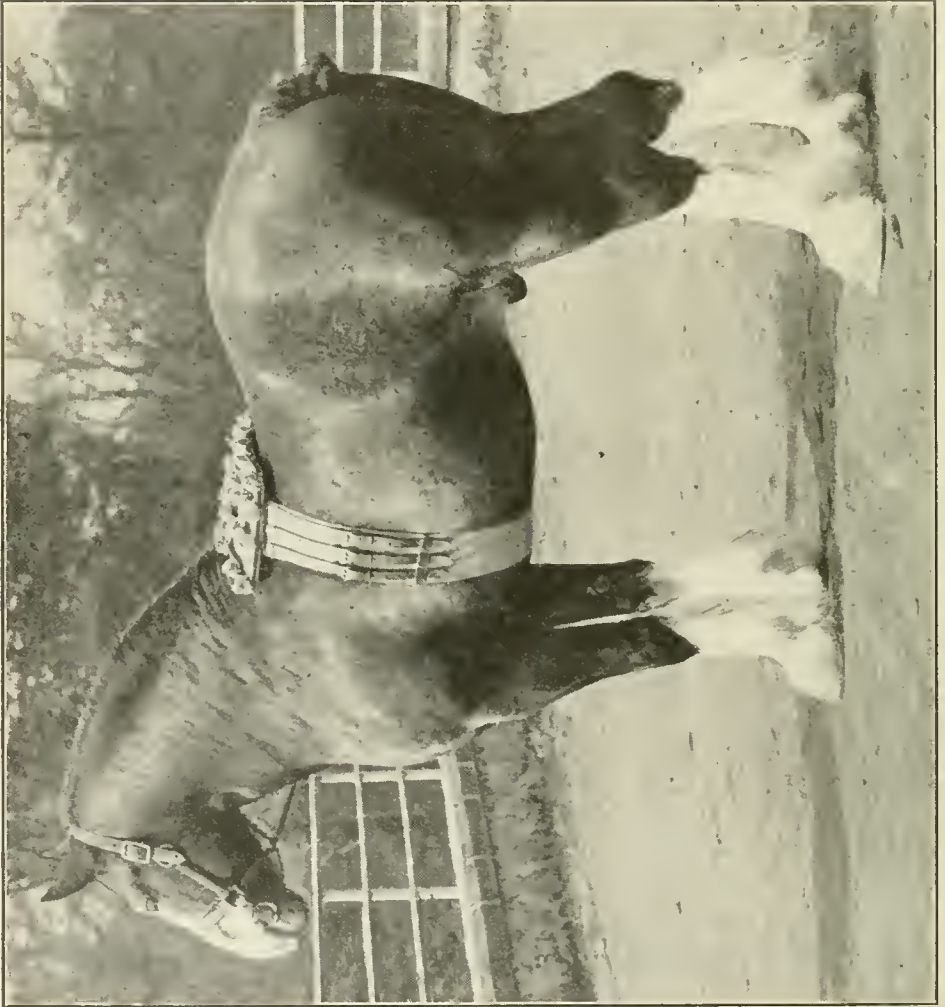
	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
NORFOLK:			PERTH:		
Charlottesville	172 00	155 00	Elma	136 00	125 00
Courtland	85 00	88 00	Fullarton, Logan & Hibbert	251 00	246 00
Houghton	111 00	114 00	Kirton	166 00	156 00
Norfolk Co.	613 00	593 00	Listowel	190 00	171 00
North Walsingham...	125 00	125 00	Mornington	194 00	196 00
Townsend	92 00	80 00	South Perth	203 00	184 00
Windham	104 00	103 00	Stratford	296 00	280 00
NORTHUMBERLAND:			PETERBOROUGH:		
Alnwick	146 00	133 00	East Peterborough ..	387 00	361 00
Brighton	161 00	182 00	Galway	57 00	51 00
Cobourg Central	364 00	332 00	Lakefield	129 00	130 00
Colborne	269 00	281 00	Otonabee	138 00	131 00
Cramahe	160 00	149 00	Peterborough Indus- trial	602 00	628 00
Percy Tp.	354 00	342 00	PRESCOTT:		
Seymour	213 00	185 00	Alfred	111 00	100 00
Wooler	98 00	98 00	South Plantagenet ...	107 00	96 00
ONTARIO:			Vankleek Hill	360 00	366 00
Beaverton	167 00	167 00	PRINCE EDWARD:		
Brock	243 00	256 00	Ameliasburg	166 00	162 00
Port Perry, Reach & Scugog	126 00	143 00	Prince Edward	493 00	482 00
Ramona	35 00	38 00	Sophiasburg	116 00	116 00
Scott	138 00	128 00	RAINY RIVER:		
South Ontario	466 00	463 00	Rainy River Valley ..	340 00	490 00
Uxbridge	222 00	203 00	RENFREW:		
OXFORD:			Arnprior	232 00	167 00
Drumbo	320 00	310 00	Colden	187 00	183 00
East Nissouri	70 00	72 00	North Renfrew	381 00	381 00
Ingersoll N. & W. Oxford	172 00	160 00	Renfrew	633 00	623 00
North Norwich	204 00	200 00	RUSSELL:		
South Norwich	167 00	153 00	Casselman	60 00	59 00
Tavistock	238 00	229 00	Clarence	83 00	95 00
Tillsonburg & Dereham	246 00	237 00	Russell	217 00	206 00
West Zorra & Embro.	141 00	151 00	SIMCOE:		
Woodstock	499 00	509 00	Alliston	130 00	137 00
PARRY SOUND:			Barrie	447 00	425 00
Armour, Ryerson & Burk's Falls	463 00	464 00	Beeton	225 00	205 00
Christie	100 00	120 00	Bradford & W. Gwil- limbury	224 00	211 00
Loring	189 00	200 00	Coldwater	108 00	130 00
Machar	200 00	204 00	Cookstown	261 00	258 00
Magnetawan	218 00	239 00	East Simcoe .....	.....	.....
McKellar	279 00	286 00	Flos Tp.	201 00	187 00
McMurrich	250 00	266 00	Nottawasaga & Great Northern	250 00	224 00
Parry Sound	334 00	312 00	Oro	177 00	177 00
Perry	280 00	291 00	Tiny and Tay	220 00	210 00
Powassan	276 00	279 00	STORMONT:		
Rosseau	130 00	144 00	Cornwall	254 00	262 00
Strong	247 00	280 00	Finch	77 00	75 00
United Tps.	138 00	140 00	Roxborough	132 00	132 00
PEEL:			Stormont	134 00	118 00
Albion & Bolton	302 00	296 00			
Caledon	206 00	192 00			
Cooksville	218 00	232 00			
Peel	447 00	448 00			
Toronto Gore (Spring Fair only) .....	.....	.....	
Toronto Tp.	325 00	356 00			

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES,
1913-14.—Continued.

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
SUBBURY:			WELLINGTON:		
Martland & Cosby		52 00	Arthur	167 00	165 00
Massey	313.00	287 00	Centre Wellington	318 00	298 00
Warren	193 00	198 00	Erin	349 00	346 00
TEMISKAMING:			Guelph & S. Wellington	800 00	736 00
Charlton	148 00	155 00	Maryborough	87 00	72 00
Cochrane		132 00	Mount Forest	310 00	301 00
Englehart	47 00	180 00	Palmerston	115 00	111 00
Matheson	97 00	124 00	Peel & Drayton	147 00	138 00
New Liskeard	424 00	435 00	Puslinch	170 00	164 00
THUNDER BAY:			Rockwood	177 00	171 00
Oliver	299 00	323 00	West Garafraxa	116 00	105 00
West Algoma	800 00	800 00	West Wellington	163 00	153 00
Whitefish Valley	71 00	109 00	WENTWORTH:		
VICTORIA:			Ancaster	157 00	160 00
Eldon	148 00	137 00	Binbrook	85 00	83 00
Fenelon	138 00	142 00	Rockton	333 00	338 00
Mariposa	114 00	117 00	Hamilton & S. Wentworth	343 00	429 00
North Victoria	59 00	60 00	Waterdown	210 00	212 00
South Victoria	724 00	702 00	West Flamboro	137 00	159 00
Verulam	188 00	254 00	YORK:		
WATERLOO:			Markham	755 00	736 00
Elmira & Woolwich	143 00	132 00	Newmarket	468 00	458 00
S. Waterloo	486 00	493 00	Queensville	134 00	134 00
Wellesley & N. Easthope	223 00	221 00	Richmond Hill	181 00	173 00
Wilmot	199 00	198 00	Scarboro	294 00	290 00
WELLAND:			Schomberg	281 00	270 00
Bertie	239 00	210 00	Sutton	140 00	141 00
Fenwick	235 00	228 00	Weston, York & Etobicoke	272 00	239 00
Stamford & Niagara Falls	185 00	.....	Woodbridge	545 00	533 00
Thorold Town & Tp...	154 00	154 00			
Wainfleet	73 00	99 00			
Welland	314 00	352 00			
				\$73,168 00	73,021 00

SPECIAL GRANTS TO SOCIETIES IN THE DISTRICTS.

<i>Societies.</i>	1913	1914		1913	1914
ALGOMA:			HASTINGS:		
Bruce Mines	\$80 00	\$73 00	Bancroft	100 00	100 00
Central Algoma	100 00	100 00	Maynooth	56 00	79 00
Iron Bridge	32 00	28 00	Wollaston	93 00	90 00
Johnston and Aberdeen	49 00	49 00	KENORA:		
North Shore	60 00	54 00	Dryden	100 00	100 00
St. Joseph Island	82 00	83 00	Kenora	100 00	100 00
Thessalon	100 00	100 00	MANITOULIN:		
FRONTENAC:			Billings	100 00	100 00
Kennebec	50 00	47 00	Gore Bay	100 00	100 00
Parham	85 00	81 00	Howland	77 00	67 00
HALIBURTON:			Manitowaning	100 00	97 00
Glamorgan	24 00	24 00	Providence Bay	75 00	75 00
Haliburton	82 00	85 00	MUSKOKA:		
Minden	96 00	92 00	Baysville	70 00	62 00
			Gravenhurst and Muskoka	100 00	100 00
			Medora and Wood...	100 00	100 00
			Morrison	49 00	50 00



Clydesdale.

SPECIAL GRANTS TO SOCIETIES IN THE DISTRICTS.—Continued.

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
MUSKOKA.—Continued.			PARRY SOUND.—Continued.		
North Muskoka	100 00	100 00	Powassan	100 00	100 00
South Muskoka	100 00	100 00	Rosseau	77 00	77 00
Stephenson and Watt.	100 00	100 00	Strong	100 00	100 00
Stisted	90 00	80 00	United Townships ...	82 00	74 00
NIPISSING:			RAINY RIVER:		
Astorville	77 00	71 00	Rainy River Valley...	100 00	100 00
Bonfield	78 00	69 00	SUDBURY:		
East Nipissing	100 00	100 00	Massey	100 00	100 00
Sturgeon Falls	100 00	100 00	Warren	100 00	100 00
Verner	100 00	100 00	TEMISKAMING:		
PARRY SOUND:			Charlton	88 00	83 00
Armour, Ryerson and			Englehart	100 00	96 00
Burk's Falls	100 00	100 00	Matheson		65 00
Christie	48 00	49 00	New Liskeard	100 00	100 00
Loring	100 00	100 00	THUNDER BAY:		
Machar	100 00	100 00	Oliver	100 00	100 00
Magnetawan	100 00	100 00	West Algoma	100 00	100 00
McKellar	100 00	100 00	Whitefish Valley	100 00	100 00
McMurrich	100 00	100 00			
Parry Sound	100 00	100 00	Totals	\$5,000 00	5,000 00
Perry	100 00	100 00			

GRANTS TO SPRING FAIRS—1914.

Stallion Shows, 1914, \$1,209.00.		Stallion and Bull Shows, 1914, \$403.00.	
Dufferin	\$48 00	Metcalfe	\$24 00
Elmira and Woolwich	50 00	Seaforth	50 00
Wilmot	50 00	South Huron	50 00
Wellesley and N. Easthope...	50 00	Fullarton, Logan and Hibbert.	50 00
Palmerston	47 00	Toronto Gore	50 00
Erin	50 00	Arran and Tara	50 00
Meaford and St. Vincent....	20 00	Weston, York and Etobicoke..	50 00
Barrie	50 00	Rocklyn	19 00
Elma	29 00	Woodstock	50 00
Tavistock	50 00		
Dufferin Central	50 00		\$403 00
Mornington	38 00	Seed Fairs, 1914, \$247.00.	
Arthur	50 00	Verulam	\$23 00
Carrick	50 00	Richmond Hill	22 00
South Perth	19 00	South Huron	16 00
Stratford	50 00	Centre Wellington	25 00
Paris	44 00	Barrie	25 00
East Luther	50 00	Renfrew	25 00
Walpole	16 00	Metcalfe	16 00
Guelph and S. Wellington ...	50 00	Woodstock	15 00
Forest	41 00	Wilmot	9 00
Mount Forest	39 00	S. Waterloo	15 00
S. Victoria	50 00	Carrick	25 00
N. Renfrew	23 00	Rocklyn	10 00
Peel County	50 00	Collingwood Tp.	21 00
Collingwood Township	19 00		
Esqnesing	50 00		\$247 00
Proton	31 00		
W. Zorra and Embro.....	45 00		
	\$1,209 00		

GRANTS TO SOCIETIES OWNING PURE-BRED STOCK—1914.

Colchester North	\$200 00	Oldeastle	380 00
Drummond	100 00	Osgoode	215 00
Drummond and Douro	320 00	South Woodslee	580 00
Emily	130 00	Verulam	60 00
Kenora	40 00		
Lakehurst	\$150 00		\$2,175 00

SPECIAL GRANTS.

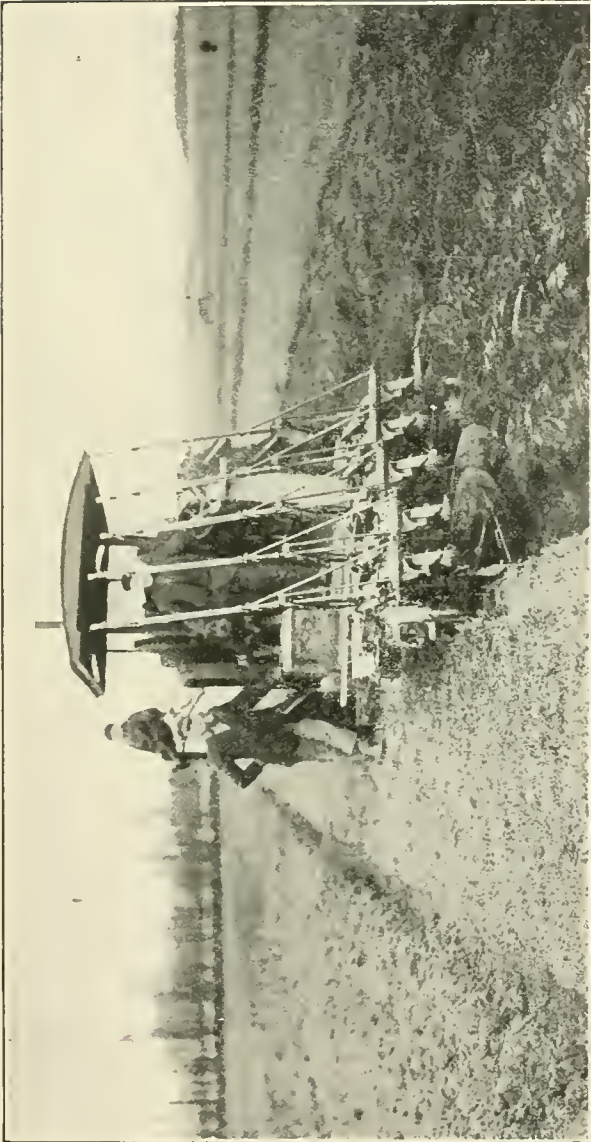
INDIAN SOCIETIES:	1913	1914
Six Nations	\$100 00	\$100 00
United Indian	100 00	100 00
	\$200 00	\$200 00

GRANTS TO THE CANADIAN NATIONAL, CENTRAL CANADA AND WESTERN FAIR.

	1913	1914
Canadian National		\$2,500 00
Central Canada	\$1,305 00	\$1,316 00
Western Fair	1,195 00	1,184 00
	\$2,500 00	\$5,000 00

LEGISLATIVE GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES WHICH HELD FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS IN 1913.

<i>Societies.</i>			
ALGOMA:		DUNDAS:	
Central Algoma	\$50 00	Mountain	50 00
North Shore	50 00	Winchester	50 00
St. Joseph Island	50 00	DURHAM:	
Thessalon	50 00	Cartwright	50 00
BRANT:		Millbrook	50 00
Onondaga	50 00	Orono	50 00
Paris	50 00	Port Hope	50 00
Six Nations	50 00	West Durham	50 00
BRUCE:		ELGIN:	
Arran and Tara	50 00	Aldboro	50 00
Carrick	50 00	Shedden	50 00
Chesley	50 00	S. Dorchester	50 00
Eastnor	50 00	West Elgin	50 00
Hepworth	50 00	ESSEX:	
Huron Tp.	50 00	Amherstburg, Anderdon and	
Lucknow	50 00	Malden	50 00
Northern	50 00	Comber	50 00
Pinkerton	50 00	Essex Co.	50 00
Teeswater	50 00	South Woodslee	50 00
Wiarton	50 00	Windsor	50 00
CABLETON:		FRONTENAC:	
Carleton Co.	50 00	Kingston Tp.	50 00
Fitzroy	50 00	GLENGARRY:	
Metcalfe	50 00	Kenyon	50 00
DUFFERIN:		St. Lawrence Valley	50 00
Dufferin	50 00	GREY:	
Dufferin Central	50 00	Ayton	50 00
East Luther	50 00	Collingwood Tp.	50 00
		Egremont	50 00



Horseless Plowing.

LEGISLATIVE GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES WHICH HELD FIELD
CROP COMPETITIONS IN 1913.—*Continued.*

GREY.—*Continued.*

Keppel	50 00
Kilsyth	50 00
Normanby	50 00
Osprey	50 00
Proton	50 00
Rocklyn	50 00
S. Grey	50 00
Walter's Falls	50 00
HALDIMAND:	
Caledonia	50 00
Haldimand	50 00
Southern Branch	50 00
HALTON:	
Halton Co.	50 00
Nelson and Burlington	50 00
HASTINGS:	
Frankford	50 00
Madoc	50 00
Maynooth	50 00
Stirling	50 00
Wollaston	50 00
HURON:	
Blyth	50 00
East Huron	50 00
Howick	50 00
Seaforth	50 00
Turnberry	50 00
W. Huron	50 00
KENORA:	
Dryden	50 00
KENT:	
Harwich	50 00
Orford	50 00
Raleigh and Tilbury	50 00
Wallaceburg	50 00
West Kent	50 00
LAMBTON:	
Bosanquet	50 00
Brooke and Alvinston	50 00
Florence	50 00
Petrolia and Enniskillen	50 00
Sombra	50 00
LANARK:	
S. Lanark	50 00
LEEDS:	
Lansdowne	50 00
Lombardy	50 00
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:	
Lennox	50 00
LINCOLN:	
Clinton	50 00
Peninsular Central	50 00
MANITOULIN:	
Gore Bay	50 00
MIDDLESEX:	
Caradoc	50 00
Dorchester	50 00
E. Middlesex	50 00
McGillivray	50 00
Mosa and Ekfrid	50 00
N. Middlesex	50 00
Strathroy	50 00
Westminster	50 00

MUSKOKA:

Gravenhurst and Muskoka	50 00
Medora and Wood	50 00
S. Muskoka	50 00
Stephenson and Watt	50 00
NIPISSING:	
Verner	50 00
NORFOLK:	
Courtland	50 00
Houghton	50 00
N. Walsingham	50 00
NORTHUMBERLAND:	
Wooler	50 00
ONTARIO:	
Beaverton	50 00
OXFORD:	
Ingersoll, N. and W. Oxford	50 00
N. Norwich	50 00
S. Norwich	50 00
Tillsonburg and Dereham	50 00
W. Zorra and Embro	50 00
PARRY SOUND:	
Armour, Ryerson and Burk's Burk's Falls	50 00
Loring	50 00
Machar	50 00
Magnetawan	50 00
McMurrich	50 00
Perry	50 00
Powassan	50 00
Strong	50 00
PEEL:	
Albion and Bolton	50 00
Peel	50 00
Toronto Tp.	50 00
PERTH:	
Kirkton	50 00
PETERBORO:	
Otonabee	50 00
Peterboro Industrial	50 00
PRESCOTT:	
Alfred	50 00
PRINCE EDWARD:	
Ameliasburg	50 00
Prince Edward	50 00
Sophiasburg	50 00
RENFREW:	
Arnprior	50 00
Cobden	50 00
North Renfrew	50 00
Renfrew	50 00
SIMCOE:	
Barrie	50 00
E. Simcoe	50 00
Nottawasaga and G. Northern	50 00
SUDBURY:	
Warren	50 00
TEMISKAMING:	
Charlton	50 00
New Liskeard	50 00
THUNDER BAY:	
Oliver	50 00

LEGISLATIVE GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES WHICH HELD FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS IN 1913.—Continued.

VICTORIA:	
Eldon	50 00
Emily	50 00
Fenelon	50 00
Verulam	50 00
WATERLOO:	
South Waterloo	50 00
WELLAND:	
Bertie	50 00
Fenwick	50 00
Welland	50 00
WELLINGTON:	
C. Wellington	50 00
Erin	50 00

WELLINGTON.—Continued.	
Mt. Forest	50 00
Puslinch	50 00
WENTWORTH:	
Waterdown	50 00
W. Flamboro	50 00
YORK:	
Markham	50 00
Newmarket	50 00
Richmond Hill	50 00
Scarboro	50 00
Schomberg	50 00
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\$7,950 00	

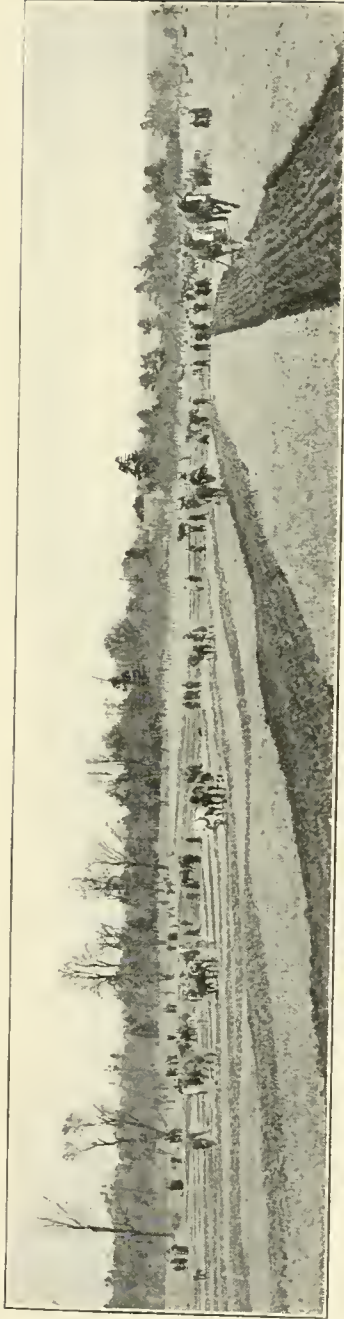
GRANTS TO SOCIETIES WHICH SUFFERED LOSSES IN GATE RECEIPTS THROUGH WET WEATHER.

ALGOMA:	
Central Algoma	65 00
BRANT:	
Paris	10 00
BRUCE:	
Chesley	88 00
CARLETON:	
Carp	175 00
Metcalfe	38 00
DUFFERIN:	
East Luther	155 00
ELGIN:	
Shedden	46 00
South Dorchester	43 00
West Elgin	50 00
ESSEX:	
Windsor	202 00
FRONTENAC:	
Kingston Tp.	12 00
GLENGARRY:	
Kenyon	32 00
St. Lawrence Valley	51 00
GRENVILLE:	
Kemptville	147 00
South Grenville	293 00
GREY:	
Normanby	37 00
Osprey	37 00
Walter's Falls	19 00
HALDIMAND:	
Haldimand	108 00
HALTON:	
Esquesing	37 00
HASTINGS:	
Stirling	9 00
HURON:	
Exeter	126 00
KENT:	
Orford	55 00
Raleigh and Tilbury	29 00
LANARK:	
Maberly	47 00
North Lanark	106 00
LEEDS:	
Lombardy	20 00
North Crosby	22 00
Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne	57 00

LENNOX:	
Lennox	148 00
LINCOLN:	
Abingdon	53 00
MIDDLESEX:	
Strathroy	136 00
MUSKOKA:	
South Muskoka	42 00
NORFOLK:	
Courtland	17 00
North Walsingham	41 00
NORTHUMBERLAND:	
Alnwick	10 00
OXFORD:	
East Nissouri	32 00
Ingersoll, N. and W. Oxford	77 00
North Norwich	46 00
Tavistock	37 00
PARRY SOUND:	
Armour Ryerson and Burk's Falls	23 00
PERTH:	
Listowel	91 00
Mornington	25 00
PRESCOTT:	
Alfred	10 00
SIMCOE:	
Bradford	110 00
STORMONT:	
Finch	49 00
Stormont	30 00
TEMISKAMING:	
Charlton	15 00
THUNDER BAY:	
Oliver	70 00
VICTORIA:	
North Victoria	22 00
Verulam	33 00
WELLAND:	
Wainfleet	22 00
WELLINGTON:	
Erin	106 00
Guelph and S. Wellington	300 00
<hr/>	
\$3,661 00	

REPORTS OF STOCK SOCIETIES.

Society.	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.			
	Legislative grant.	Members' fees for 1912.	Municipal grant.	Sale of stock.	Total actual receipts.	Purchase of live stock.	Keep of stock.	Officers' salaries.	Total actual expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Colchester North.....	170	152	100	60	482	210	50	10	274
Drummond.....	80	50	50	137	327	85	107	10	205
Dummer and Douro.....	280	160	.....	131	985	285	393	12	704
Emily.....	130	67	50	103	408	70	125	15	289
Lakehurst.....	Retur	ns	inc	omple	te.				
Oldcastle.....	380	542	100	25	1,063	559	283	22	870
Osgoode.....	190	126	.....	26	342	207	129	10	373
South Woodslee.....	680	525	100	.....	1,413	936	255	39	1,348
Totals.....	1,910	1,622	400	482	5,020	2,352	1,342	118	4,063



Ontario Provincial Plowing Match, 1913.

REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1913.

Societies.	Receipts.						Expenditure.						
	Legislative grants.	Municipal grants.	Cash Donations.	Members' fees retained from 1912.	Members' fees paid in 1913.	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.
ALCOOMA:													
Bruce Mines	\$ 215	\$ 50	\$	\$ 43	\$ 75	\$ 29	\$ 415	\$ 200	\$	\$ 37	\$ 212	\$ 463	\$ 1,000
Central Algonia	788	400	84	74	259	735	3,203	1,206	607	320	1,299	3,695	19,800
Iron Bridge	86	..	..	18	19	3	129	79	..	7	80	100	..
Johnston and Aberdeen	133	..	7	25	15	11	190	166	..	5	178	202	..
North Shore	161	..	9	30	20	6	286	154	..	22	180	300	287
St. Joseph Island	220	20	..	29	20	20	558	269	..	5	302	382	..
Thessalon	270	..	31	45	15	109	563	304	..	15	359	562	2,750
BRANT:													
Onondaga	133	100	100	32	69	106	720	363	..	37	411	712	50
Paris	390	150	177	71	266	640	2,106	1,273	35	207	1,329	2,109	9,110
South Brant	461	200	318	78	192	1,031	2,903	1,538	105	210	1,571	2,648	4,000
BRUCE:													
Arran and Tara	329	185	56	120	106	521	1,653	1,053	35	64	1,142	1,848	1,800
Carrick	198	150	98	76	147	250	1,288	674	25	27	719	1,217	..
Chesley	224	150	95	93	39	162	956	592	60	50	663	1,051	..
Easton	120	75	56	69	29	99	616	343	4	35	369	639	425
Hepworth	180	120	41	110	115	180	809	510	15	27	575	1,095	235
Huron Tp.	218	125	101	104	63	418	1,400	608	183	62	713	1,517	2,900
Kincardine	117	75	198	95	102	641	1,480	409	585	75	409	1,403	..
Lucknow	190	155	254	100	32	336	1,358	664	38	56	706	1,218	1,000
N. Bruce and Sauguen	219	115	133	89	64	228	900	518	27	61	521	749	..
Northern	207	125	193	71	63	639	1,542	636	540	17	663	1,499	..
Palsley	242	150	30	77	63	389	1,255	761	131	100	778	1,314	..
Pinkerton	107	150	54	45	35	65	569	293	10	25	358	604	300
Teeswater	226	100	153	119	52	482	1,422	717	152	50	786	1,355	1,275
Tiverton	127	100	49	67	20	221	795	391	126	35	850	850	246
Underwood	166	50	20	78	28	161	744	487	27	37	509	711	450
Warton	163	165	38	..	201	273	968	509	25	79	571	1,116	1,689
CARLETON:													
Carleton Co.	401	800	..	..	816	696	3,209	1,641	603	160	1,690	4,327	5,100
Carp	302	400	209	83	50	160	1,676	839	40	110	911	1,529	6,625
Fitzroy	148	150	190	66	164	308	1,300	572	35	100	613	1,109	150

Metcalfe.....	312	425	279	102	62	306	2,013	1,005	139	132	1,225	2,112	6,600
DUFFERIN:													
Dufferin	255	350	429	113	435	607	2,809	738	275	135	801	2,704	4,750
Dufferin Central	313	275	266	135	90	746	2,581	1,020	530	131	1,077	2,377	4,150
East Luther	219	275	129	99	147	373	2,256	701	282	75	790	1,861	4,900
DUNDAS:													
Dundas	95	.....	245	60	146	519	1,705	353	555	108	365	1,579	1,575
Mountain	202	25	140	81	242	489	1,821	689	342	50	728	1,771	.....
Winchester	316	.....	226	96	167	685	2,314	1,059	232	100	1,126	2,254	5,120
DURHAM:													
Cartwright	147	44	9	64	119	150	634	454	.....	25	485	624	.....
Millbrook	322	230	71	122	61	751	2,137	1,371	210	115	1,439	2,439	6,450
Orono	205	126	187	67	92	480	1,447	840	25	50	880	1,819	1,750
Port Hope	228	74	43	89	236	710	1,746	921	294	80	951	1,651	1,000
West Durham	409	234	89	121	130	1,117	2,486	1,285	277	155	1,377	2,792	6,070
ELOIN:													
Aldboro'	245	124	222	98	90	575	1,895	861	182	74	910	1,704	4,112
East Elgin	298	260	224	.....	199	297	1,405	588	167	150	399	1,545	.....
Shedden	68	64	3	40	25	50	429	206	13	32	233	494	115
South Dorchester	168	84	10	.....	212	95	838	471	35	65	516	944	.....
Stratfordville	95	44	5	1	126	158	462	277	25	30	318	552	712
West Elgin	358	172	153	123	60	666	2,112	1,155	127	66	1,211	2,176	2,600
ESSEX:													
Amherstburg, Anderdon & Malden	156	250	104	63	62	193	909	417	30	28	454	877	2,500
Colchester South	191	100	.....	77	82	607	1,151	652	136	64	684	1,031	4,050
Comber	129	100	94	90	66	392	1,638	484	126	58	548	1,069	3,500
Essex Co.	579	520	458	137	201	1,376	4,075	2,027	498	145	1,211	4,254	4,800
Mersea, Leamington & S. Gosfield	380	285	113	148	835	1,225	3,686	1,284	740	171	1,311	3,771	9,550
Windsor.....	533	2,225	855	212	212	1,266	9,172	1,454	1,707	270	1,519	8,559	6,525
FRONTENAC:													
Frontenac	130	50	40	39	.....	316	585	491	20	25	491	632	.....
Kennebec	92	50	.....	27	17	29	216	142	.....	27	153	201	.....
Kingston Tp.	199	130	13	60	34	580	1,176	550	70	125	589	1,242	.....
Parham	157	50	32	45	36	238	633	264	99	22	285	723	682
Storrington	82	50	70	32	33	193	598	306	33	20	307	556	1,250
Wolfe Island	77	25	243	29	63	221	716	238	263	30	252	692	.....
GLENOARRY:													
Glengarry	225	.....	76	50	60	513	990	419	160	60	466	888	.....
Kenyon	197	.....	.....	73	115	305	968	510	.....	35	548	903	2,500
St. Lawrence Valley	288	.....	217	126	64	455	1,379	837	40	45	898	1,730	3,025
GRENVILLE:													
Kemptville	211	150	220	60	67	241	1,191	719	80	50	737	1,237	1,625
Merrickville	223	150	113	169	37	430	1,354	660	61	75	678	1,352	1,475
South Grenville	207	250	235	52	45	116	2,373	811	565	105	869	2,237	50
Spencerville	136	136	56	69	37	331	1,030	432	197	50	461	950	1,700

REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1913.

Societies.	Receipts.						Expenditure.						
	Legislative grants.	Municipal grants.	Cash Donations.	Members' fees retained from 1912.	Members' fees paid in 1913.	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.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
GREY:													
Aytou	136	105	81	58	20	142	705	411	85	34	448	632	.....
Collingwood Tp.	167	125	69	75	38	215	838	471	15	45	515	835	390
Desboro	157	115	25	93	92	245	765	549	28	38	571	833	200
East Grey	137	85	64	49	37	201	875	441	240	3	463	881	1,850
Egremont	147	75	103	71	44	232	931	493	45	32	526	892	2,230
Hanover, Bentinck & Brant	142	75	126	60	29	587	1,237	527	295	60	546	3,111	10,200
Holland	118	130	14	86	134	213	729	438	89	30	494	782	1,050
Keppel	86	100	30	52	51	75	503	243	.....	40	333	525	75
Kilsyth	217	115	10	60	158	338	992	622	.....	35	729	1,276	2,530
Markdale	142	125	144	75	139	499	1,440	620	259	83	631	1,658	3,363
Meaford & St. Vincent	175	925	108	67	76	611	2,237	634	105	.....	665	1,980	12,050
Normanby	98	100	.....	63	43	20	416	274	20	30	299	464	.....
Oswen	140	100	6	65	32	300	976	404	104	45	453	956	825
Owen Sound	322	475	408	105	132	1,393	3,090	1,191	439	110	1,246	3,201	5,600
Priceville	103	105	14	57	34	156	594	381	75	32	412	582	850
Proton	187	75	39	114	59	659	1,633	661	212	85	741	1,564	3,550
Rocklyn	151	125	15	66	76	366	946	482	54	538	885	3,850	.....
South Grey	192	75	54	74	53	439	1,222	505	311	60	566	1,262	4,400
Sydenham	100	125	16	54	37	72	464	316	.....	37	329	485	500
Walter's Falls	153	140	90	66	142	1,081	1,081	431	50	50	503	1,680	1,300
HALDAMAND:													
Caledonia	495	100	72	93	150	2,665	4,860	1,767	735	208	1,869	3,941	6,670
Canboro	48	75	51	24	38	55	354	162	10	12	162	683	1,100
Dunnville	180	50	60	.....	151	782	1,909	565	202	70	595	2,120	4,600
Haldmand	224	120	208	.....	244	172	1,415	672	102	90	750	1,410	3,000
Southern Branch	109	75	42	.....	122	191	641	374	25	42	420	682	400
Waipole	180	150	170	.....	180	279	1,621	614	70	100	652	1,244	525
HALBURTON:													
Glamorgan	64	.....	.....	14	8	4	105	77	.....	10	89	127	260
Hallburton	220	50	.....	40	61	85	558	306	99	35	320	669	.....
Minden	257	.....	53	40	15	117	482	288	53	20	302	511	745

REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1913.

Societies.	Receipts.						Expenditure.						
	Legislative grants.	Municipal grants.	Cash Donations.	Members' fees retained from 1912.	Members' fees paid in 1913.	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	\$ 284	\$ 50	\$ 54	\$ 72	\$ 86	\$ 979	\$ 1,642	\$ 810	\$ 304	\$ 41	\$ 879	\$ 1,496	\$ 700
Florence	151	205	103	102	89	179	1,065	443	.....	102	508	1,126	2,600
Forest	186	215	125	63	189	468	1,590	664	277	57	702	1,471	4,575
Moore	279	150	155	38	379	573	1,838	844	195	54	936	1,621	750
Petrolia & Enniskillen	366	450	231	100	70	944	2,533	1,218	430	100	1,304	2,394	3,000
Plympton & Wyoming	163	110	30	55	88	227	732	484	.....	40	510	697	1,720
Sombra	128	125	26	62	54	142	724	362	17	.....	422	697	1,225
West Lambton	388	150	895	100	64	1,459	4,035	1,132	1,027	210	1,218	3,291	5,650
LANARK:													
Dalhousie	121	50	2	48	209	189	1,101	364	27	50	394	1,012	2,005
Lanark Tp.	135	50	173	49	55	265	1,843	434	10	79	474	1,251	1,400
Lanark Village & Bathurst	234	100	343	60	38	529	1,534	704	202	105	727	1,433	.....
Maberly	75	60	124	35	75	138	770	235	28	49	267	736	1,420
North Lanark	640	425	489	62	283	1,614	4,253	2,149	427	210	2,203	4,256	18,250
Pakenham	172	75	132	66	150	346	1,045	627	35	41	635	915	2,175
South Lanark	382	375	1,292	138	56	1,312	4,737	1,163	455	50	1,218	6,684	14,200
LEEDS:													
Brookville	757	150	1,408	137	141	4,128	7,831	2,201	2,886	255	2,256	7,971	3,520
Delta	229	150	90	165	50	917	2,005	814	367	80	896	2,116	4,300
Frankville	203	175	62	211	32	364	1,136	702	142	50	726	1,099	900
Lansdowne	184	150	55	92	58	638	1,691	542	358	75	642	1,806	5,975
Lombardy	106	106	54	141	30	137	763	404	.....	39	444	765	151
North Crosby	73	73	39	66	15	129	442	209	135	43	224	479	.....
Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne	56	56	39	41	23	103	626	123	75	59	134	630	560
LENNOX & ADDINGTON:													
Addington	54	55	.....	31	14	264	502	157	72	30	171	373	.....
Annerst Island	140	.....	54	15	48	.....	265	200	6	15	206	257	.....
Centreville	84	100	9	38	36	171	452	281	20	25	293	495	.....
Ernestown	84	50	39	39	44	406	802	323	15	33	332	625	2,500
Lennox	321	25	.....	31	157	516	1,365	950	30	110	1,013	1,559	2,800

REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1913.

Societies.	Receipts.					Expenditure.							
	Legislative grants.	Municipal grants.	Cash Donations.	Members' fees retained from 1912.	Members' fees paid in 1913.	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.
NOBFOLK.—Continued.													
North Walsingham	\$ 125	\$ 12	\$ 46	\$ 7	\$ 175	\$ 70	\$ 547	\$ 373	\$	\$ 52	\$ 433	\$ 639	\$ 475
Townsend	92	.....	56	.....	115	208	731	276	63	77	277	642	1,800
Windham	104	.....	14	.....	120	152	572	360	.....	45	368	554	225
NORTHUMBERLAND:													
Alnwick	146	48	20	54	17	227	541	382	79	47	458	612	850
Brighton	161	78	66	69	59	417	592	716	44	50	738	1,356	98
Cobourg Central	364	119	214	103	42	380	5,534	994	113	101	1,054	1,730	20,726
Colborne	269	88	350	64	17	648	1,554	990	351	52	1,029	1,720	885
Cramahé	160	100	96	58	31	207	730	445	51	40	495	710	850
Percy Tp.	354	136	215	103	45	765	1,810	1,195	105	75	1,249	1,787	3,850
Seymour	213	270	55	73	174	443	1,341	536	149	102	584	1,043	2,350
Wooler	98	31	99	57	53	339	828	264	203	25	3,491	774	175
ONTARIO:													
Beaverton	167	1,060	1,538	48	126	566	4,333	523	269	88	615	4,927	3,075
Brock	243	160	184	78	79	306	1,377	858	192	45	875	1,428	.....
Pt. Perry, Reach & Scugog	126	100	184	57	191	889	1,834	518	350	119	518	1,647	400
Ramona	35	10	55	19	49	15	225	155	.....	16	155	199	386
Scott	138	65	148	47	62	215	931	419	20	37	423	801	322
South Ontario	466	375	744	103	167	2,268	5,581	1,728	1,036	150	1,729	4,843	6,850
Uxbridge	222	115	236	49	60	782	1,886	699	267	154	699	1,684	.....
OXFORD:													
Drumbo	320	75	74	67	105	544	1,591	1,035	30	77	1,068	1,613	333
East Nissouri	70	25	58	18	178	137	600	240	125	44	258	618	.....
Ingersoll, N. & W. Oxford	172	.....	145	.....	150	223	1,108	507	181	100	552	1,746	1,900
North Norwich	204	85	180	47	179	106	1,335	668	219	91	694	1,474	2,000
South Norwich	167	25	34	.....	172	211	748	464	.....	52	518	841	170
Tavistock	238	14	67	91	59	354	1,132	754	38	42	793	1,116	300
Tiltsontonburg & Dereham	246	.....	56	48	266	792	1,776	766	300	140	818	1,774	.....
West Zorra & Embro	141	25	48	62	149	305	900	401	44	32	437	741	625
Woodstock	499	200	872	75	246	984	3,553	1,755	680	160	1,805	3,322	3,650

PARRY SOUND:

Armour, Ryerson, & Burk's Falls.	563	100	127	97	48	178	1,366	740	30	75	750	1,349	3,375
Christie	148	50	5	34	43	11	336	172	3	25	173	443	405
Loring	289	.....	36	61	9	83	556	348	20	24	390	529	310
Machar	300	302	74	30	35	88	1,656	344	3	37	401	1,273	2,825
Magnetawan	318	25	77	52	16	47	719	393	.....	22	445	647	600
McKellar	379	25	7	101	7	43	761	512	.....	24	531	775	1,715
McMurrich	350	25	144	55	32	62	941	443	.....	45	496	933	1,450
Parry Sound	434	210	17	73	34	207	1,275	457	90	50	474	1,634	7,400
Perry	380	50	25	52	66	52	837	467	32	35	519	801	2,445
Powassan	376	.....	53	36	22	146	736	463	12	62	511	741	1,536
Rosseau	207	.....	32	31	22	42	345	281	.....	22	293	345	30
Strong	347	15	70	40	6	163	725	513	50	24	568	758	.....
United Townships	220	.....	3	38	10	33	338	229	.....	17	230	304	.....
PEEL:													
Ablon & Bolton	302	325	112	98	58	537	2,043	902	245	50	1,007	1,747	2,150
Caledon	206	230	175	74	114	372	1,356	627	138	80	635	1,185	733
Cooksville	218	150	223	112	89	715	1,715	802	59	80	871	1,322	1,000
Peel	447	445	226	105	258	1,052	3,323	1,474	385	264	1,508	3,457	5,250
Toronto Gore	Spring	Pair	only.										
Toronto Tp.	325	275	518	160	61	423	2,171	1,309	263	83	1,344	1,927	2,900
PEHH:													
Elma	136	34	33	72	39	171	700	404	35	62	409	756	1,425
Fullarton, Logan & Hibbert	251	113	65	97	41	432	1,252	771	73	62	787	1,489	1,700
Kirkton	166	103	43	81	269	225	1,053	439	76	50	489	994	2,450
Listowel	190	.....	63	79	42	352	1,203	441	320	65	540	1,287	2,050
Mornington	194	87	15	88	384	425	1,422	665	132	96	628	1,493	4,050
South Perth	203	209	48	52	169	612	1,493	608	188	75	628	1,856	3,150
Stratford	296	102	145	128	285	929	7,251	872	295	125	911	6,363	.....
PETERBOROUGH:													
East Peterborough	387	150	76	75	58	1,199	2,070	1,189	145	104	1,245	1,851	2,960
Galway	57	50	86	30	30	.....	326	156	.....	25	156	251	.....
Lakefield	129	185	80	71	62	396	1,082	428	103	25	448	932	2,025
Otonabee	138	50	40	64	40	301	828	457	89	35	494	807	1,150
Peterborough Industrial	602	750	163	139	101	3,153	6,355	2,285	1,179	125	2,369	6,112	3,500
PRESCOTT:													
Alfred	111	50	91	80	54	217	728	298	146	35	324	726	2,400
South Plantagenet	107	50	.....	44	28	273	543	304	16	40	312	458	225
Vankleek Hill	360	50	328	110	115	884	2,154	1,320	60	102	1,344	4,585	8,100
PRINCE EDWARD:													
Ameliasburgh	166	.....	2	73	37	405	772	478	.....	62	516	744	.....
Prince Edward	493	.....	160	78	418	1,617	3,769	1,576	349	153	1,661	6,785	22,000
Sophasburgh	116	.....	49	48	43	187	536	363	.....	25	396	544	.....
RAINY RIVER:													
Emo	440	550	1,730	72	76	162	3,400	1,025	90	50	1,132	3,819	3,480

REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1913.

Societies.	Receipts.					Expenditure.							
	Legislative grants.	Municipal grants.	Cash Donations.	Members' fees retained from 1912.	Members' fees paid in 1913.	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.
RENEW:													
Arnprior	\$ 232	\$ 575	\$ 236	\$ 66	\$ 253	\$ 353	\$ 2,292	\$ 605	\$ 15	\$ 60	\$ 690	\$ 2,531	\$ 3,300
Cobden	187	165	144	67	46	441	1,805	559	55	44	614	1,813	6,800
North Renfrew	381	100	370	100	179	859	2,464	1,215	105	108	1,286	2,596	19,250
Renfrew	633	600	386	62	411	2,026	6,600	1,968	477	200	2,055	6,960	17,585
RUSSELL:													
Casselman	60	50	65	30	67	407	752	194	321	55	200	1,610	3,300
Clarence	83	100	56	36	39	243	655	444	.....	45	444	658	1,045
Russell	217	50	104	81	107	680	1,959	676	38	40	734	3,418	4,300
SIMCOE:													
Alliston	130	.....	20	78	112	422	899	632	30	50	669	969	.....
Barrie	447	150	540	132	85	1,291	3,428	1,373	549	210	1,470	3,279	250
Beeton	225	35	240	79	50	300	1,197	683	119	84	698	1,208	2,550
Bradford & W. Gwillimbury	224	.....	155	111	40	334	2,024	695	226	75	716	4,673	6,000
Coldwater	108	150	250	70	44	610	1,536	584	225	50	600	1,509	2,525
Cookstown	261	80	135	145	48	386	1,429	797	108	90	827	1,406	1,330
East Simcoe	No Exhibition												
Flos Tp	201	50	201	91	54	718	1,734	600	409	110	632	2,262	4,425
Nottawasaga and G. Northern	250	100	490	93	117	1,535	3,130	905	963	285	941	3,939	.....
Oro	177	25	100	95	49	390	895	595	35	54	615	909	100
Thy & Tay	220	100	347	79	43	709	1,714	645	544	60	639	1,702	.....
STORMONT:													
Corwall	254	350	279	124	186	1,484	3,278	890	806	125	909	2,666	3,250
Finch	77	.....	49	32	55	129	447	279	21	15	287	454	300
Roxborough	132	100	99	.....	138	391	940	486	103	20	493	848	.....
Stormont	134	100	54	.....	95	177	606	316	.....	22	341	675	525
SUDBURY:													
Martland & Cosby	Newly organized in 1914												
Massey	413	.....	.....	58	51	216	806	398	.....	80	434	716	1,200
Warren	293	.....	.....	36	35	42	538	303	.....	35	356	542	1,000

TEMISKAMING.

Charlton	236	50	124	37	58	64	951	223	67	79	270	1,001	1,932
Cochrane	Newly 147	75	205	47	80	102	872	244	25	35	345	513	3,300
Englehart	97	13	13	85	118	15	268	62	58	104	203	248	6,010
Matheson	524	100	271	79	61	300	1,459	637	81	52	703	1,577	5,030
New Liskeard	399	50	210	215	217	2,914	11,256	579	1,864	547	2,717	15,510	38,371
Oliver	900	3,000	100	67	37	72	675	272	11	50	290	613	50
West Algoma	171	100	95	44	55	233	943	381	50	44	430	862	778
Whitefish Valley	148	100	96	50	30	160	723	479	60	25	514	775	800
Eldon	138	110	91	61	115	199	834	384	92	40	394	458	19,100
Fenelon	114	100	53	60	14	38	413	202	1,673	262	2,457	7,994	6,340
Mariposa	59	100	27	98	200	4,783	7,969	2,438	133	25	698	1,599	4,500
North Victoria	724	100	471	84	38	356	1,662	639	40	50	796	1,127	1,800
South Victoria	248	115	102	80	70	469	1,361	664	25	104	713	1,276	200
Verulam	143	130	255	389	34	540	1,528	473	133	49	486	1,392	4,800
Elmira & Woolwich	486	510	606	144	20	290	2,887	1,672	40	105	1,857	3,123	1,300
South Waterloo	223	115	130	82	70	469	1,361	753	180	167	796	1,127	1,800
Wellesley & N. Easthope	199	140	186	27	134	324	1,460	664	353	60	645	1,339	4,800
Willmot	239	195	387	61	148	772	2,130	587	499	80	776	2,172	4,800
Bertie	235	200	95	63	58	654	380	737	490	60	520	92	10,250
Fenwick	185	700	363	42	39	22	2,410	502	25	25	373	608	150
Stamford & Niagara Falls	154	700	363	64	293	2,656	4,105	348	180	167	1,319	3,758	18,400
Thorold Town & Tp.	73	176	54	107	74	520	1,565	1,294	126	70	553	1,262	2,200
Waldbeet	314	300	220	88	220	772	2,090	541	135	104	1,051	1,994	1,525
Welland	167	30	99	107	88	587	2,083	1,015	98	95	1,044	1,233	2,350
Wellington	318	100	290	88	345	215	2,083	1,179	891	150	2,309	2,140	2,350
Arthur	349	200	163	60	199	882	4,792	2,309	28	35	194	403	2,800
Centre Wellington	800	200	1,096	51	70	64	392	194	177	60	1,060	4,074	2,800
Erin	87	25	27	60	153	513	2,605	969	177	60	1,060	4,074	2,800
Guelph & S. Wellington	310	60	150	161	28	198	916	624	76	50	483	993	2,675
Maryborough	115	200	120	63	28	198	916	482	64	432	600	1,115	2,000
Mount Forest	147	55	108	79	47	523	1,286	421	273	64	432	1,115	2,000
Palmerston	170	170	205	68	469	226	946	564	36	36	624	1,016	2,000
Peel & Drayton	177	65	74	105	92	388	1,085	624	36	42	624	1,079	200
Rockwood	116	80	191	82	28	127	461	327	14	25	327	441	1,475
Pushinch	163	80	191	82	171	321	1,264	511	252	68	524	1,349	1,475
Rockwood	116	80	191	82	28	127	461	327	14	25	327	441	1,475
West Garafraxa	163	80	191	82	171	321	1,264	511	252	68	524	1,349	1,475
West Garafraxa	163	80	191	82	171	321	1,264	511	252	68	524	1,349	1,475

WATERLOO.

WELLAND.

WELLINGTON.

REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1913.

Societies.	Receipts.						Expenditure.						
	Legislative grants.	Municipal grants.	Cash Donations.	Members' fees retained from 1912.	Members' fees paid in 1913.	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.
WENTWORTH:													
Ancaster	\$ 157	225	241	39	146	489	1,770	559	284	205	588	1,662	4,380
Binbrook	85	75	135	60	77	106	719	306	89	40	313	698	.....
Rockton	333	200	182	.....	337	895	2,707	1,125	237	125	1,168	2,205	.....
South Wentworth	343	500	1,265	.....	371	580	3,533	1,593	468	183	1,605	3,645	.....
Waterdown	210	120	84	.....	243	286	1,182	695	40	40	740	1,213	.....
West Flamboro	137	75	183	65	91	261	1,139	447	57	82	489	1,124	127
YORK:													
Markham	755	100	888	150	155	2,219	5,638	2,354	725	300	2,564	5,379	15,330
Newmarket	468	310	895	118	115	1,799	4,682	1,577	1,106	175	1,611	4,067	9,150
Queensville	134	35	188	55	58	144	613	441	8	35	41	630	.....
Richmond Hill	181	55	109	63	57	664	1,624	542	223	79	571	1,469	2,900
Scarboro	294	35	730	89	149	370	1,904	1,049	30	117	1,081	1,651	55
Schomberg	281	70	190	89	60	565	1,706	891	149	53	921	1,640	2,500
Sutton	140	100	120	76	86	189	1,023	519	93	60	520	1,146	2,000
Weston, York & Etobicoke	272	300	500	80	137	954	3,239	787	462	100	812	3,734	1,800
Woodbridge	545	225	499	122	130	1,851	3,562	1,794	236	200	1,874	3,109	15,150
INDIAN SOCIETIES:													
Six Nations	100	.....	15	32	123	470	1,120	517	216	72	542	1,137	3,075
United Indians	100	50	.....	30	6	111	366	166	98	19	202	375	.....
Total.....	78,348	58,111	52,434	22,236	34,558	159,313	524,519	220,264	69,969	24,344	236,644	641,509	904,219

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO
IN 1913.

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
ALGOMA:						
Bruce Mines.....	45 75	36 00	14 25	.....	104 00	200 00
Central Algoma.....	257 00	175 00	28 50	54 00	691 25	1,205 75
Iron Bridge.....	13 50	8 75	8 00	3 00	45 50	78 75
Johnston & Aberdeen.....	37 00	19 00	26 00	3 75	80 50	160 25
North Shore.....	24 75	19 75	15 25	6 00	88 25	154 00
St. Joseph Island.....	46 00	35 00	11 00	.....	177 25	269 25
Thessalon.....	88 00	52 00	20 00	4 00	140 08	304 08
BRANT:						
Onondaga.....	93 00	42 50	18 00	21 50	187 75	362 75
Paris.....	320 00	155 00	141 00	107 00	549 25	1,272 25
South Brant.....	426 00	139 00	177 00	94 00	702 50	1,538 50
BRUCE:						
Arran & Tara.....	501 00	151 00	70 00	22 00	309 00	1,053 00
Carrick.....	255 00	89 50	38 00	24 50	266 75	673 75
Chesley.....	208 00	88 00	26 00	13 00	257 48	592 48
Eastnor.....	66 50	44 25	25 50	14 00	193 25	343 50
Hepworth.....	189 00	65 00	29 75	18 50	207 65	509 90
Huron Tp.....	198 50	66 50	46 00	16 50	280 85	608 35
Kincardine.....	146 00	61 00	36 25	20 75	145 25	409 25
Lucknow.....	218 25	121 00	36 95	18 50	269 20	663 90
N. Bruce and Saugeen.....	186 00	60 00	36 00	31 00	205 45	518 45
Northern.....	175 50	79 25	68 25	23 00	290 40	636 40
Paisley.....	196 00	105 50	70 50	46 50	342 75	761 25
Pinkerton.....	80 25	30 50	14 25	11 50	157 00	293 50
Teeswater.....	201 00	135 00	44 25	26 25	310 25	716 75
Tiverton.....	144 00	70 50	38 25	22 75	115 50	391 00
Underwood.....	137 25	77 00	44 00	49 50	179 00	486 75
Warton.....	120 75	74 00	54 00	39 50	220 60	508 85
CALLETON:						
Carleton Co.....	454 00	382 00	183 00	170 00	452 26	1,641 26
Carp.....	368 00	101 50	37 00	23 00	309 06	838 56
Fitzroy.....	138 00	62 25	28 50	10 50	333 25	572 50
Metcalfe.....	352 78	217 50	74 30	57 35	303 37	1,005 30
DUFFERIN:						
Dufferin.....	208 00	52 00	45 75	7 50	425 55	738 80
Dufferin Central.....	353 00	168 00	73 00	21 00	405 25	1,020 25
East Luther.....	150 00	95 50	36 00	9 00	410 25	700 75
DUNDAS:						
Dundas.....	353 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	353 00
Mountain.....	146 75	164 40	26 00	48 25	303 65	689 05
Winchester.....	547 25	179 75	48 50	25 50	257 70	1,058 70
DURHAM:						
Cartwright.....	125 00	39 50	55 00	28 50	205 80	453 80
Millbrook.....	417 00	203 50	92 00	88 00	570 15	1,370 65
Orono.....	228 00	163 00	76 00	44 00	329 50	840 50
Port Hope.....	252 50	178 00	85 00	35 00	370 90	921 40
West Durham.....	308 50	216 00	175 00	80 00	505 45	1,284 95
ELGIN:						
Aldborough.....	282 25	132 50	109 35	26 00	311 40	861 50
East Elgin.....	118 50	148 80	21 50	8 70	290 07	587 57
Shedden.....	62 50	58 75	16 50	.....	67 80	205 55
South Dorchester.....	109 75	40 00	11 50	3 50	306 11	470 86
Stratfordville.....	88 75	39 25	19 50	4 75	124 30	276 55
West Elgin.....	490 00	240 00	55 00	34 00	336 09	1,155 09
ESSEX:						
Amherstburg, Anderdon & Malden.....	122 00	103 00	40 80	30 50	120 95	417 25
Colchester South.....	159 75	131 00	84 40	67 25	209 40	651 80
Comber.....	125 50	42 25	59 00	52 00	205 50	484 25
Essex Co.....	570 00	349 00	171 50	225 00	711 00	2,026 50
Mersea, Leamington & S. Gosfield.....	288 50	146 00	171 00	142 00	536 05	1,283 55
Windsor.....	181 00	301 00	205 00	233 00	533 98	1,453 98

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—Continued.

Societies	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total
FRONTENAC:	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Frontenac	167 50	78 00	31 50	34 75	179 25	491 00
Kennebec	51 50	16 00	11 75	11 50	51 50	142 25
Kingston Tp.	99 50	78 25	26 75	15 00	331 00	550 50
Parham	63 00	29 75	8 50	28 50	134 05	263 80
Storrington	74 50	40 80	7 60	15 25	167 70	305 85
Wolfe Island.....	84 00	25 00	8 25	14 50	106 75	238 50
GLENGARRY:						
Glengarry	150 25	66 55	33 53	12 60	156 38	419 31
Kenyon	156 50	117 00	18 00	28 00	190 45	509 95
St. Lawrence Valley.....	300 00	185 00	52 00	27 50	272 55	837 05
GRENVILLE:						
Kemptville	194 20	118 00	51 25	11 50	344 42	719 37
Merrickville	307 00	56 50	28 75	30 25	237 25	659 75
South Grenville	198 50	95 00	43 00	32 00	453 00	811 50
Spencerville	88 00	64 75	18 00	11 50	250 00	432 25
GREY:						
Ayton	154 50	40 00	23 25	16 00	177 35	411 10
Collingwood Tp.	179 10	48 00	30 00	9 50	204 50	471 10
Desboro	226 00	79 50	37 75	15 25	191 00	549 50
East Grey	94 00	64 50	50 50	21 25	211 20	441 45
Egremont	155 25	71 75	35 25	20 00	211 25	493 50
Hanover, Bentinck & Brant.	184 00	78 75	76 50	13 00	174 90	527 15
Holland	193 75	26 25	11 75	8 25	198 25	438 25
Keppel	61 75	21 25	14 50	9 00	136 10	242 60
Kilsyth	235 50	127 50	29 50	28 50	200 75	621 75
Markdale	232 50	107 45	73 00	21 25	186 26	620 46
Meaford & St. Vincent.....	200 00	74 50	30 50	12 00	316 85	633 85
Normanby	79 50	19 00	10 25	5 50	159 90	274 15
Osprey	104 50	80 00	45 50	27 00	147 00	404 00
Owen Sound.....	396 00	101 00	78 50	35 00	580 25	1,190 75
Priceville	82 75	49 50	53 00	18 50	177 60	381 35
Proton	247 00	84 00	67 50	28 00	234 50	661 00
Rocklyn	153 00	108 00	44 00	12 00	165 00	482 00
South Grey	100 50	39 50	58 00	18 00	289 00	505 00
Sydenham	86 75	43 75	17 00	7 50	160 75	315 75
Walter's Falls.....	157 50	95 00	26 00	13 00	140 00	431 50
HALDIMAND:						
Caledonia	513 00	280 50	219 00	52 00	702 50	1,767 50
Canboro	76 00	7 50	18 50	2 25	56 55	161 80
Dunnville	229 00	131 50	43 75	9 00	151 70	564 95
Haldimand	191 50	64 00	68 50	17 00	330 55	671 55
Southern Branch	152 50	48 25	19 25	5 50	148 70	374 20
Walpole	230 50	92 00	27 50	6 50	257 80	614 30
HALIBURTON:						
Glamorgan	19 00	6 80	5 60	0 70	45 40	77 50
Haliburton	93 25	36 25	12 75	7 50	155 80	305 55
Minden	61 25	40 00	44 50	19 00	123 55	288 30
HALTON:						
Esquesing	321 00	92 00	60 00	36 00	314 45	823 45
Halton	370 00	213 00	130 00	49 00	530 68	1,292 68
Nelson & Burlington	228 00	68 00	22 50	12 50	362 60	693 70
Trafalgar	231 00	158 00	60 00	28 00	402 00	879 00
HASTINGS:						
Bancroft	91 00	38 50	46 00	4 00	180 34	359 84
Belleville	604 00	218 00	117 50	58 00	285 55	1,283 05
Frankford	373 00	88 35	133 75	47 75	260 70	903 55
Madoc	363 75	64 00	19 00	15 50	316 40	778 65
Marmora	112 75	60 50	32 75	9 75	221 55	437 30
Maynooth	121 00	34 00	21 00	5 00	132 50	313 50
Shannonville	164 00	116 50	68 50	37 75	113 10	499 85
Stirling	175 75	104 00	52 50	40 00	192 30	564 55
Tweed	171 30	183 75	31 00	44 00	231 25	661 30
Wollaston	75 00	35 00	15 00	8 50	102 00	235 50

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—Continued.

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
HUBON:						
Bayfield	66 50	42 00	25 25	17 50	172 75	324 00
Blyth	146 00	68 50	34 50	15 00	201 50	465 50
Dungannon	128 00	55 75	23 50	14 50	297 49	519 24
East Huron	193 50	91 50	44 00	12 75	349 45	691 20
Exeter	163 00	94 00	49 00	32 00	429 84	767 84
Howick	135 00	62 00	24 00	6 50	188 00	415 50
Seaforth	286 00	69 50	51 00	18 00	248 25	672 75
South Huron.....	(Spring	Fair	only)			
Turnberry	147 50	51 00	35 50	12 00	279 15	525 15
West Huron	196 00	159 50	36 00	39 00	488 25	918 75
Zurich	128 00	71 75	12 00	1 25	187 90	400 90
KENORA:						
Dryden	54 00	41 00	17 00	15 00	300 40	427 40
Kenora.....	69 50	80 00	10 00	10 00	743 55	913 05
KENT:						
Camden	171 50	63 75	50 75	47 50	184 30	517 80
East Kent.....	211 00	93 25	86 00	56 00	260 75	707 00
Harwich	226 25	83 75	60 00	22 00	234 30	626 30
Howard	270 00	145 50	132 50	90 75	330 50	969 25
Orford	218 25	118 75	113 00	41 75	246 80	738 55
Raleigh & Tilbury	236 00	69 50	56 00	36 50	123 35	521 35
Romney	114 50	49 25	55 75	49 50	145 35	414 35
Wallaceburg	108 00	84 75	31 00	19 00	165 15	407 90
West Kent.....	400 50	329 60	178 50	131 25	191 75	1,231 60
LAMBTON:						
Bosanquet	114 50	62 00	25 75	30 00	245 20	477 45
Brooke & Alvinston.....	239 50	105 75	74 75	13 25	420 70	853 95
East Lambton.....	160 75	148 50	120 25	54 50	326 03	810 03
Florence	174 25	47 25	53 25	11 50	156 35	442 60
Forest	128 75	90 00	59 00	43 50	342 60	663 85
Moore	284 50	177 00	72 00	35 75	274 90	844 15
Petrolea & Enniskillen.....	310 00	292 50	161 25	62 50	391 40	1,217 65
Plympton & Wyoming.....	116 25	72 75	66 50	33 50	195 35	484 35
Sombra	115 00	50 25	43 50	15 50	137 35	361 60
West Lambton.....	262 00	227 00	114 50	54 00	474 30	1,131 80
LANARK:						
Dalhousie	119 55	48 50	15 50	.....	180 90	364 45
Lanark Tp.	125 75	63 25	17 50	5 00	222 10	433 60
Lanark Village & Bathurst..	241 94	39 18	28 80	20 75	373 02	703 69
Maberly	81 50	47 50	.....	.....	105 80	234 80
North Lanark.....	761 00	336 25	64 13	96 00	891 52	2,148 90
Pakenham	260 00	49 25	25 00	20 00	272 75	627 00
South Lanark.....	406 75	182 90	42 40	29 75	501 62	1,163 42
LEEDS:						
Brockville	655 00	371 00	117 50	127 50	930 10	2,201 10
Delta	163 50	163 90	67 25	18 50	400 90	814 05
Frankville	205 25	94 00	47 00	41 00	314 41	701 66
Lansdowne	149 50	78 00	15 50	36 00	262 95	541 95
Lombardy	96 75	41 75	17 25	.....	248 35	404 10
North Crosby.....	122 00	.....	.....	.....	86 99	208 99
Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne.	36 80	17 60	2 70	7 00	57 84	121 94
LENNOX & ADDINGTON:						
Addington	50 50	20 35	4 00	2 00	80 10	156 95
Amherst Island.....	66 30	26 65	16 50	8 00	82 75	200 20
Centreville	116 50	78 00	16 00	16 00	54 40	280 90
Ernestown	123 00	40 00	17 25	13 25	129 05	322 55
Lennox	236 00	112 00	65 50	72 00	464 35	949 85
LINCOLN:						
Abingdon	62 50	16 50	35 00	6 00	130 85	250 85
Clinton	288 50	92 75	58 50	18 50	351 30	809 55
Monck	44 70	31 60	28 14	5 20	95 10	204 74
Niagara Town & Tp.	122 00	.....	.....	.....	234 75	356 75
Peninsular Central	103 50	23 00	17 25	5 75	173 70	323 20

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	139 00	51 00	32 00	6 00	241 50	469 50
Gore Bay.....	147 00	79 00	54 00	39 00	287 75	606 75
Howland	51 25	11 75	22 00	3 50	93 25	181 75
Manitowaning	79 50	65 00	29 75	.....	118 50	292 75
Providence Bay.....	66 75	21 50	25 00	11 75	105 00	230 00
MIDDLESEX:						
Caradoc	162 00	7 00	31 00	8 25	145 90	354 15
Delaware	146 00	99 00	59 50	35 50	176 15	516 15
Dorchester	301 00	188 50	51 50	15 75	116 75	673 50
London Tp.	121 75	42 50	22 50	5 00	108 00	299 75
McGillivray	99 00	25 50	14 50	3 50	98 00	240 50
Melbourne.....	277 25	70 00	17 50	11 00	178 40	554 15
Mosa & Ekfrid	267 00	151 50	62 75	21 75	199 75	702 75
North Middlesex.....	125 00	46 50	10 50	5 00	186 75	373 75
Parkhill	161 75	38 15	13 25	15 50	219 50	448 15
Strathroy	418 00	314 00	161 00	51 50	556 90	1,501 40
Thorndale	136 75	84 50	26 50	19 00	159 00	425 75
Westminster	141 00	68 00	42 25	20 00	172 35	443 60
MUSKOKA:						
Baysville	34 50	26 50	14 25	3 50	101 65	180 40
Gravenhurst & Muskoka....	89 50	56 00	10 50	12 00	325 85	493 85
Medora & Wood	59 00	66 00	18 00	7 00	277 25	427 25
Morrison	62 00	36 50	7 75	5 50	80 75	192 50
North Muskoka.....	96 50	68 50	25 00	16 50	388 25	594 75
South Muskoka.....	297 00	173 00	114 00	73 00	589 75	1,246 75
Stephenson & Watt.....	122 00	21 50	23 75	7 50	245 30	420 05
Stisted	67 75	36 50	18 00	8 75	117 90	248 90
NIPISSINO:						
Astorville	38 50	62 50	11 00	15 00	108 80	235 80
Bonfield	37 75	27 00	13 00	7 50	126 50	211 75
East Nipissing.....	75 00	97 50	31 00	35 00	243 00	481 50
Sturgeon Falls	162 50	62 50	27 50	19 50	98 50	370 50
Verner	72 75	126 00	10 00	33 00	133 30	375 05
NORFOLK:						
Charlotteville	133 75	86 00	20 50	11 25	217 00	468 50
Courtland	87 50	36 80	17 75	14 50	160 73	317 28
Houghton	109 75	83 50	28 50	20 50	129 65	371 90
Norfolk Co.	467 00	303 00	165 00	81 50	1,014 65	2,031 15
North Walsingham	95 00	63 55	23 00	11 50	180 05	373 10
Townsend	110 50	40 50	14 75	2 75	107 70	276 20
Windham	114 50	71 00	13 50	11 75	149 45	360 20
NORTHUMBERLAND:						
Alnwick	111 50	57 25	41 25	12 00	159 90	381 90
Brighton	327 00	69 50	81 50	21 50	216 60	716 10
Cobourg Central	259 50	208 00	80 00	24 00	423 00	994 50
Colborne	320 50	158 00	92 50	53 50	365 30	989 80
Cramahe	130 50	120 50	60 00	10 00	173 90	494 90
Percy Tp.	300 75	262 00	180 00	95 75	356 30	1,194 80
Seymour	165 25	104 00	61 25	19 00	186 40	535 90
Wooler	65 75	69 85	27 50	7 50	93 85	264 45
ONTARIO:						
Beaverton	219 00	61 00	38 50	15 50	189 50	523 50
Brock	222 50	103 50	107 00	25 00	400 25	858 25
Pt. Perry, Reach & Scugog..	183 00	89 00	31 00	29 00	186 25	518 25
Ramona	80 50	29 75	3 50	2 50	39 20	155 45
Scott	152 00	65 00	15 75	17 50	169 00	419 25
South Ontario.....	581 00	178 00	133 00	82 00	753 85	1,727 85
Uxbridge	335 00	108 00	90 00	50 00	115 75	698 75
OXFORD:						
Drumbo	291 00	123 00	102 00	17 00	501 85	1,034 85
East Nissouri.....	91 50	40 00	8 50	7 00	93 25	240 25
Ingersoll, N. & W. Oxford...	184 00	45 75	16 00	16 50	244 75	507 00

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.....	173 00	144 25	31 50	22 00	297 00	667 75
South NorwIch.....	147 50	32 00	43 00	27 00	214 95	464 45
Tavistock.....	287 00	51 00	45 00	54 00	316 75	753 75
Tillsonburg & Dereham.....	333 50	103 75	47 00	15 50	266 50	766 25
West Zorra & Embro.....	138 00	63 00	14 00	15 00	180 75	410 75
Woodstock.....	369 00	209 00	131 00	115 00	931 00	1,755 00
PARRY SOUND:						
Armour, Ryerson & Burk's Falls	236 00	134 00	65 50	13 00	291 70	740 20
Christie.....	49 00	25 00	12 50	4 00	81 95	172 45
Loring.....	57 25	63 50	35 75	14 00	177 50	348 00
Machar.....	83 00	47 00	39 50	4 50	170 50	344 50
Magnetawan.....	54 00	51 25	20 00	14 00	254 25	393 50
McKellar.....	89 50	65 50	28 25	37 25	292 00	512 50
McMurrich.....	177 10	61 25	16 25	12 50	176 10	443 00
Parry Sound.....	134 25	57 00	22 00	3 50	240 00	456 75
Perry.....	120 50	62 50	52 00	12 00	220 00	467 00
Powassan.....	98 50	81 50	45 00	15 00	222 75	462 75
Rosseau.....	78 00	32 50	15 00	6 00	149 50	281 00
Strong.....	131 25	92 75	61 50	5 00	222 45	512 95
United Townships.....	37 50	27 50	24 00	14 50	125 50	229 00
PEEL:						
Albion & Bolton.....	323 00	115 00	73 50	27 00	363 50	902 00
Caledon.....	144 00	56 00	30 50	12 50	384 35	627 35
Cooksville.....	331 00	152 00	47 00	22 00	249 75	801 75
Peel.....	391 00	190 00	113 50	68 00	712 00	1,474 50
Toronto Gore.....	(Spring Fair only)					
Toronto Tp.....	518 00	194 00	72 00	12 00	512 85	1,308 85
PERTH:						
Elma.....	103 22	45 70	36 40	22 90	195 61	403 83
Fullarton, Logan & Hibbert.	202 00	105 00	45 00	56 00	363 00	771 00
Kirkton.....	118 50	76 00	40 00	24 50	180 00	439 00
Listowel.....	102 50	47 25	39 00	16 50	235 45	440 70
Mornington.....	206 00	90 50	23 00	39 00	307 00	665 50
South Perth.....	160 50	54 00	33 50	32 00	328 25	608 25
Stratford.....	248 00	72 00	49 50	23 50	478 90	871 90
PETERBOROUGH:						
East Peterborough.....	186 50	388 50	127 75	67 50	414 00	1,184 25
Galway.....	35 75	12 25	8 25	.....	99 75	156 00
Lakefield.....	130 00	70 50	48 75	28 00	150 95	428 20
Otonabee.....	159 00	98 00	46 00	22 50	131 65	457 15
Peterborough Industria!....	709 00	442 00	190 00	151 00	793 00	2,285 00
PRESCOTT:						
Alfred.....	76 50	45 25	18 00	7 50	150 50	297 75
South Plantagenet.....	132 25	68 00	11 25	9 75	82 95	304 20
Vankleek Hill.....	464 00	266 50	61 00	56 00	472 45	1,319 95
PRINCE EDWARD:						
Ameliasburgh.....	100 25	69 75	46 00	4 75	257 55	478 30
Prince Edward.....	457 50	139 00	151 00	59 00	769 60	1,576 10
Sophiasburgh.....	117 00	53 00	33 00	9 00	151 30	363 30
RAINY RIVER:						
Rainy River Valley.....	314 00	86 00	40 00	54 50	530 50	1,025 00
RENFREW:						
Arnprior.....	472 00	139 00	.....	.....	53 75	664 75
Cobden.....	179 00	56 50	40 75	16 25	266 05	558 55
North Renfrew.....	490 00	175 00	60 00	80 00	410 00	1,215 00
Renfrew.....	746 00	353 00	95 25	77 00	697 09	1,968 34
RUSSELL:						
Casselman.....	92 00	41 45	10 00	9 75	40 90	194 10
Clarence.....	154 25	112 25	30 00	16 50	131 10	444 10
Russell.....	235 50	139 75	40 00	37 50	223 00	675 75
SIMCOE:						
Alliston.....	247 00	54 00	18 00	17 00	296 25	632 25
Barrie.....	432 00	89 50	150 00	53 00	648 15	1,372 65
Beeton.....	233 75	55 00	85 00	28 50	280 75	683 00

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—Continued.

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
<i>SIMCOE.—Continued.</i>						
	\$ c	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c	\$ c.	\$ c.
Bradford & W. Gwillmbury	167 00	45 00	64 00	15 00	403 35	694 85
Coldwater	150 45	95 75	40 50	17 00	280 25	583 95
Cookstown	249 00	99 50	93 50	48 00	307 00	797 00
East Simcoe	(No exhibition)					
Flos Tp.	157 50	71 75	44 00	6 00	320 30	599 55
Nottawasaga and G. Northern.	277 50	83 00	95 00	39 00	410 75	905 25
Oro	202 00	73 00	77 00	12 00	231 50	595 50
Tluy & Tay	191 00	102 50	26 50	22 50	302 50	645 00
<i>STORMONT:</i>						
Cornwall	248 00	185 55	45 00	20 00	391 70	890 25
Finch	102 25	47 25	2 00	3 50	124 05	279 05
Roxborough	162 00	122 50	20 75	13 75	166 75	485 75
Stormont	95 00	79 50	18 00	6 00	117 10	315 60
<i>SUDBURY:</i>						
Martland & Cosby	Newly organized in 1914.					
Massey	160 00	48 00	22 00	12 00	156 26	398 26
Warren	106 00	62 00	14 00	18 00	103 50	303 50
<i>TEMISKAMING:</i>						
Charlton	29 00	13 00	2 00	4 00	174 75	222 75
Cochrane	Newly organized in 1914.					
Englehart	39 00	27 00	5 00	3 00	170 20	244 20
Matheson	2 00	17 00	.....	.....	43 50	62 50
New Liskeard	102 00	61 00	12 50	10 00	451 20	636 70
<i>THUNDER BAY:</i>						
Oliver	110 50	123 50	3 00	11 50	330 25	578 75
West Algoma	352 00	202 00	.....	.....	2,121 50	2,675 50
Whitefish Valley	28 50	39 50	2 00	14 00	188 00	272 00
<i>VICTORIA:</i>						
Eldon	133 50	44 00	41 75	12 75	148 80	380 80
Fenelon	160 00	85 00	30 00	17 00	187 00	479 00
Mariposa	110 50	51 00	50 00	10 00	162 75	384 25
North Victoria	55 00	37 25	22 00	4 25	83 75	202 25
South Victoria	588 00	701 00	298 00	150 00	701 50	2,438 50
Verulam	171 23	118 25	51 70	33 00	265 10	639 28
<i>WATERLOO:</i>						
Elmira & Woolwich	145 50	80 00	18 00	30 00	199 25	472 75
South Waterloo	521 00	178 00	224 00	59 00	690 25	1,672 25
Wellesley & N. Easthope	258 00	88 50	56 00	29 00	321 85	753 35
Wilnot	269 00	25 00	53 00	32 00	285 50	664 50
<i>WELLAND:</i>						
Bertie	193 00	131 30	38 50	24 25	199 70	586 75
Fenwick	214 50	86 75	96 25	16 25	322 95	736 70
Stamford & Niagara Falls	No exhibition					
Thorold Town & Tp.	253 00	41 00	23 25	2 00	182 45	501 70
Wainfleet	111 75	52 00	19 25	9 75	154 80	347 55
Welland	449 00	200 00	75 00	50 00	520 05	1,294 05
<i>WELLINGTON:</i>						
Arthur	155 50	75 00	31 50	15 00	263 75	540 75
Centre Wellington	294 00	220 00	37 50	15 00	448 50	1,015 00
Erlin	360 50	158 00	101 00	46 00	514 00	1,179 50
Guelph & South Wellington	613 00	166 00	126 50	38 50	1,365 20	2,309 20
Maryborough	77 0	33 00	7 00	3 50	73 05	193 55
Mt. Forest	351 00	151 00	92 00	55 00	320 10	969 10
Palmerston	158 00	74 50	17 00	20 00	213 00	482 50
Peel and Drayton	131 00	35 00	25 00	32 00	198 25	421 25
Puslinch	178 50	43 00	46 00	11 50	284 75	563 75
Rockwood	230 75	106 00	47 00	7 00	233 50	624 25
West Garafraxa	95 00	56 00	22 00	11 00	143 00	327 00
West Wellington	150 00	40 00	15 25	24 00	281 65	510 90
<i>WENTWORTH:</i>						
Ancaster	214 50	41 25	40 75	19 00	243 25	558 75
Binbrook	95 50	29 50	24 00	1 00	155 75	305 75
Rockton	429 00	92 50	101 00	48 50	453 75	1,124 75
Hamilton & S. Wentworth	614 00	119 50	93 00	17 50	749 00	1,593 00

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.
Waterdown	176 00	99 00	30 00	29 50	360 50	695 00
West Flamboro	151 75	28 70	30 70	9 05	226 36	446 56
YORK:						
Markham	552 00	503 00	242 00	65 00	991 75	2,353 75
Newmarket	362 50	188 00	180 00	73 00	773 30	1,576 80
Queensville	115 25	63 00	50 00	28 00	185 00	441 25
Richmond Hill	286 00	42 00	55 00	46 00	112 75	541 75
Scarboro'	290 00	208 00	69 00	25 00	457 50	1,049 50
Schomberg	303 00	83 00	81 00	39 00	385 50	891 50
Sutton	247 50	63 50	31 00	17 00	159 75	518 75
Weston, York & Etobicoke..	235 00	70 00	43 00	21 00	418 25	787 25
Woodbridge	522 00	146 00	226 00	36 00	864 50	1,794 50
INDIAN SOCIETIES:						
Six Nations	124 00	50 75	15 75	19 75	306 40	516 65
United Indians	38 75	29 75	.....	10 00	88 00	166 50
CITIES:						
Central Canada (Ottawa)....	7,203 00	3,055 00	665 00	916 75	4,356 70	16,196 45
Western Fair (London)	3,537 50	3,211 00	1,542 00	1,169 00	5,111 25	14,570 75
Totals.....	16,440 50	8,477 95	3,691 45	2,695 55	17,753 41	49,058 86

APPENDIX
TO
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Agricultural Societies
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
1914

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, TORONTO)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
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APPENDIX
TO
REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES
1914

CONTAINING THE SCORES OF COMPETITORS IN THE STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS AND LISTS OF WINNERS IN GRAIN AND SHEAVES FROM THESE COMPETITORS AT THE CANADIAN NATIONAL AND CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITIONS, GUELPH WINTER FAIR AND EASTERN ONTARIO PROVINCIAL SEED FAIR.

From the inception of the Standing Field Crop Competitions in 1907 up to the year 1913 inclusive, Agricultural Societies entering these competitions had been restricted to one crop. In 1914 this sphere of work was greatly extended by allowing Societies to enter in three crops, if they so desired. This was taken advantage of by a number of Societies, 110 entering in one, thirty-eight in two, and twenty-four in three crops, a total of 258 competitions, as against 159 in 1913. Oats were, as usual, the choice of the majority, 143 Societies selecting this crop, thirty-five corn, thirty-five potatoes, eighteen barley, six fall and six spring wheat, five peas, four mangels, three turnips, one alsike clover, one red clover and one sugar beets. As compared with 1913 the entries for 1914 are as follows: Oats show an increase of 30 per cent.; corn, increase, 75 per cent.; potatoes, 191 per cent.; barley, 125 per cent.; fall and spring wheat, each 100 per cent.; peas, 400 per cent. Red Clover entries show no increase, while alsike clover, mangels, turnips and sugar beets appear in the list for the first time in 1914. The acreage judged was 60,000, and 6,400 farmers took part in these competitions. It required the services of 110 men to judge the fields promptly as the crops ripened.

Each Society entering a crop receives a Legislative Grant of \$50, making a total grant of \$150, when three crops are entered. This has to be supplemented by the Society with \$25, for each crop. Seven prizes of the value of \$20, \$15, \$12, \$10, \$8, \$6 and \$4, must be given by a Society for each crop, without any deduction, except the membership fee, when that has not been previously paid.

The improvement manifested, not only in the Standing Crops in the fields, but in the preparation of grain and sheaves for exhibition and of grain for seed by members of Agricultural Societies, who have participated in these competitions for a number of years, is very evident, and those who exhibit for the first time get much needed education in the selection of grain by comparing their own products with those of others who have had greater experience in this line of work. This is especially noticeable at the Guelph and Eastern Ontario Winter Fairs, where most of the grain sold is purchased by farmers, who will pay good prices for such as is clean and of good quality, while exhibits with seeds of other varieties in them do not realize more than market prices.

Short Courses for Standing Field Crop Judges were again held during the first week of July. Those from York County and West attended the O.A.C., Guelph, and the Eastern Judges the Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Two very profit-

able days were spent at each of these Institutions and one feature noted was that the sessions were well attended, all the Judges being present. We are indebted to the officials at Guelph and Ottawa for the many courtesies extended. At the latter place on each day a noon-day dinner was provided by Prof. Grisdale and his efficient staff to all the Judges present, both live stock and field crop, after which three minute addresses were given by many of those present. The Courses of 1914 will long be remembered with pleasure and profit by the several hundred judges present.

The Field Crop Exhibits at the larger fairs of Ontario received favorable comment on every hand. They were much more numerous and compared favorably in other respects with those of previous years.

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 rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Total of scores.
ALGOMA.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
CENTRAL ALGOMA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. N. Ponton, Sudbury.</i>							
A. J. Conway, Sault Ste. Marie.	Abundance.....	18	24	8	19	23½	92½
Carson Moore, MacLennan.....	Imp. Ligowa.....	18½	24	8	19	22	91½
J. H. Hugill, Sault Ste. Marie..	Banner.....	17½	22	8	18	21½	87
W. J. Nott, MacLennan.....	Mammoth Cluster	17½	22	8	16	21	84½
Jas. Nott, do	do	14	15	9	17	19½	74½
Hy. Knight, Jr., Sault Ste. Marie	Banner.....	15	15	6	10	20	66
D. Robinson, MacLennan.....	English.....	8	15	9	18	15	65
E. A. Pittam, Sault Ste. Marie..	Abundance.....	16	10	7	15	16	64
NORTH SHORE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. N. Ponton, Sudbury.</i>							
Alex. Brodie, Bar River.....	Jewel.....	18½	23	9	15	23½	89
Alex. Stewart, do	Irish White.....	16	24	6	15	23½	84½
A. L. Tuckett, Echo Bay.....	\$1,000.....	15	24	8	15	20	82
J. E. Johnson, do	Montgomery.....	15	21	8	17	19	80
E. V. Evoy, Bar River.....	Irish White	14	23	8	18	16	79
W. H. Evoy & Sons, Bar River..	Dodd's White	16	15	9	18	20	78
D. Fremlin, do	Grogan.....	15½	20	6	19	17	77½
H. B. Taylor, do	do	15½	15	7	18	21½	77
Geo. Brown, do	do	12	24	5	15	17	73
Wm. Barkley, Echo Bay	Storm King.....	14	14	9½	12	22	71½
Jno. Booth, Bar River.....	do	15	15	6	13	22	71
Chas. Hurley, Echo Bay	do	14	17	5	13	20½	69½
ST. JOSEPH ISLAND AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. E. Mortimer, Honeywood.</i>							
Thos. White, Richard's Landing	Abundance.....	14	17½	7½	18	15½	72½
A. Stableforth, do ..	Daubeny.....	14½	18	6½	15	15½	69½
Jno. Fife, do ..	Sterling.....	15	18	6	10	17	66
Geo. Smedley, do ..	Banner.....	15	15	3	15	16½	64½
Jno. Brown, Carterton	Welcome.....	13½	20	6½	12	10½	62½
Leonard Rouse, Richard's Ldn'g	Irish White.....	14	7½	8	12½	18	55
Edgar Rain, Sea Gull	Abundance.....	11½	12	7	12	10	52½
Raymond H. Rain, Richard's Landing	Irish White.....	12½	8	7½	10	13½	51½
Chas. Young, Richard's Land'g.	Ligowa.....	11½	2½	7	15	11½	47½
THESSALON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. E. Mortimer, Honeywood.</i>							
Alex. Duff, Nesterville	Tartar King.....	15½	15	5	7½	18½	61½
Nelson King, Ansonia	do	16	14	6	8	17	61
Proud Bros., Nesterville	do	15½	14	5	8½	17½	60½

*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 of the table 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 rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
ALGOMA.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
THESSALON AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
Jas. Mills, Nesterville	Tartar King.....	15	12½	7	7	18½	60
Wm. Mitchell, do	do	14½	15	7	8	14½	59
Jno. H. Hopper, Thessalon.....	New Century.....	14½	7½	6	15	15½	58½
Jno. McDougal, Sowerby	do	13½	16	6	9	13	57½
Hugh McCormick, do	Banner.....	14	10	6	14	12½	56½
Wm. Brandon, Thessalon	Tartar King	14	12	6	8	10½	50½
Robt. McDougal, do	do	15	5	7	7½	13½	48
Robt. Horricks, Nesterville ...	do	15	5	3	7½	16	46½
Chas. F. Milligan, Thessalon...	do	14	2½	5	12	11½	45
BRANT.							
PARIS AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. H. McKee, Whitfield.</i>							
Sam. Carr, Paris R.R. 2.....	O. A. C. 72.....	19	24½	8	20	23½	95
W. J. Little, Blue Lake.....	do	18	23	9½	19½	23½	93½
R. J. McCormick, Paris R.R. 4.	Banner.....	19	23½	8½	19	22½	92½
Albert Gilbert, Paris Station...	do	18½	24	8½	19	22	92
W. Webber, Paris Station.....	do	18	24	9	18½	22	91½
David Patton, do	Silver Mine.....	18	24	9	19	21½	91
Jno. Doyle, do	Lincoln.....	17	24½	8	19½	22½	90½
Wesley Vincent, Avr, R.R. 3...	Siberian.....	17	23½	8	19½	22½	90½
Francis Thomson, Cainsville ...	Banner.....	15½	24½	9	19	21½	89½
J. H. McGill, Princeton, R.R. 3..	Silver Mine.....	14½	24½	9½	19½	21	89
Albert Gilbert, Paris Station...	do	17½	24	8	18	21	88½
D. A. Holmes, Paris, R.R. 2....	White Monarch...	14	24½	7½	19½	21	86½
J. McClure & Son, Paris, R.R. 4	Reg. Banner.....	16½	22	8	18	21	85½
Geo. Telfer, Paris, R.R. 2.....	Sensation.....	15	23½	8	17½	21	85
S. A. Pelton, Paris, R.R. 3.....	Banner.....	15½	21	7	19	22	84½
SIX NATIONS AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. H. McKee, Whitfield.</i>							
Arthur Anderson, Ohsweken ...	Silver Mine.....	17	22	8	18	21½	86½
Hardy Miller, do	Banner.....	17½	21	8	19	20½	86
Jno. Burnham, do	Silver Mine.....	17	20	9	19	20½	85½
Chancy Garlow, Newport	Amer. Banner.....	15	23½	7	18½	21	85
Wm. Smith, Jr., Burtch	White Derby.....	16	20	9	18	20½	83½
Isaac Hill, Ohsweken	Banner.....	14	22	9	18	20	83
Geo. Smith, Burtch	Sterling.....	15	20	8	18½	20½	82
W. H. Jamieson, Ohsweken	Banner.....	13½	23	7½	18	19½	81½
BRUCE.							
CARRICK AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. A. McDermid, Batteau, R.M.D.</i>							
J. M. Fischer, Mildmay.....	Banner.....	15½	23	9	20	22	89½
G. B. Armstrong, Teeswater....	do	15	23	8½	17	21½	85
Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay	Abundance.....	14½	21	8	19	20	82½

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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 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)
BRUCE.—Continued.							
CARRICK AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.							
Louis Waechter, Mildmay	Banner.....	14½	20	8	18	19½	80
J. G. Thompson, do	do	14½	18	8	19	20	79½
Mat. Weiler, Formosa	New Century....	14	16	8	16	19½	73½
Bernard Goetz, Mildmay	Sterling.....	14½	13	7	18	20	72½
Michael Fischer, Formosa	Banner.....	14	13	8	17	19	71
Jno. Lintz, Mildmay	do	13	11	8	18	20	70
Dominic Fischer, do	do	12	18	6	15	16	67
G. H. White, Clifford	do	13½	16	5	15	17	66½
CHESLEY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—D. Smith, Smithdale.</i>							
Jno. Oswald, Chesley, R.R. 2....	Siberian.....	16½	20	9	18	21	84½
J. H. Cruickshank, do	Irish Victor.....	17	20	7	18	19	81
W. H. Kidd, Chesley, R.R. 2....	Abundance.....	16½	20	8	16	20	80½
W. J. Fortune, do	1. Irish Victor.....	15½	20	8	17	19½	80
Robt. Milburn, do	4. Bumper King....	15½	20	7	17	18	77½
Rich. McGill, do	3. Sensation.....	15	20	7	16	19	77
Jno. McDonald, Chesley	Irish Victor.....	17	15	7	16	21	76
Jas. Crerar, Chesley, R.R. 2....	do	16½	15	8	17	19	75½
Wallace Thompson, Chesley ...	Banner.....	15½	18	6	15	19	73½
F. Legge, Chesley, R.R. 2....	do	15	16	7	14	20	72
Robt. Jackson, do	Abundance.....	15½	12½	7	17	19	71
Oscar Lloyd, Chesley	Banner.....	15½	15	7	14	19	70½
EASTNOR AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—B. E. Foyston, O. A. C., Guelph.</i>							
Ronald Cameron, Spry	Reg. Banner.....	17½	23	8½	19	22½	90½
Geo. Hawes, do	Green Mountain..	16	22	7½	18½	21	85
Wm. Bray, Sr., do	Siberian.....	17	22	7	16½	22	84½
D. S. Warren, Lion's Head.....	Dodd's White....	15½	22	7	18	21	83½
W. T. Bray, Jr., do	do	14	21	7	18	21	81
Edward Davis, do	Mammoth Cluster.	16	21	7	15½	21	80½
W. Vickers, Cape Chin .....	.....	15½	22	7	15	19½	79
S. L. Rutherford, Barrow Bay..	White Jewel.....	16	20	6	15	21	78
Jos. Bray, Lion's Head	Mammoth Cluster.	15½	17	7	16½	21	77
N. S. Landon, do	Green Mountain..	15½	15	6½	18½	20½	76
Wm. T. Hewton, Barrow Bay...	Sensation.....	14½	16	7½	16	20	74
J. H. Cook, Lion's Head.....	Mammoth Cluster.	15	15	7	16	20½	73½
K. C. McLay, Stokes Bay.....	Yellow Russian..	15	18	8	13	18½	72½
Eli Warder, Lion's Head	Prince Royal....	16	10	8	16	20	70
Pbllip Forbes, do .....	.....	14½	10	5	16	19	64½
HEPWORTH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—B. E. Foyston, O. A. C., Guelph.</i>							
Austin T. Baldwin, Wiarton....	Reg. Banner.....	16½	23	8	18½	22	88
Wm. H. Sharp, Shallow Lake..	White Wave.....	14	21	9	18½	21½	84

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
BRUCE.—Continued.							
HEPWORTH AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.							
Jas. Tomlinson, Hepworth	Banner	15	19	9	18½	21½	83
Wm. Pringle, Shallow Lake	Silver Mine	15½	16	8	17	21	77½
D. McDougald, Allenford	Great Dane	13	23	6	16	18½	76½
S. A. Hunt, do	Canadian King	14	21	7	14	19	75
G. E. Hambley, Hepworth	Banner	14	16	8	17	19	74
T. E. Evans, Park Head	Irish White	14	20	6	14	19	73
C. A. Barfoot, Shallow Lake	Mammoth Cluster	14	15	7½	16	18½	71
Jas. Miller, Allenford	Irish White	12	10	6	14	19	61
D. C. Dornan, do	Sheffield Standard	12	10	7	10	18	57
HURON TP. AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. McNeil, Maple.</i>							
W. D. Bradley, Kincardine, R.R.	Reid	18½	22	8	17	23½	89
W. J. Roulston, Clover Valley	Reg. Banner	16½	22	8½	19	21	87
Jos. Collins, Ripley	Ligowa	16	22	8	18	21	85
W. R. McDonald, Ripley	Abundance	16	21	8	19	20	84
R. H. Reid, Reid Corners	Emperor William	16½	20	9	17	21	83½
W. Steele, Ripley		16½	21	8½	16	21	83
C. E. Smith, do	New Century	15½	22	8	14	20	79½
Thos. Scott, do		16½	16	7	16	21	76½
W. C. Smith, do	Irish White	14	20	7	15	17½	73½
Jno. Reid, Reid Corners	Emperor William	14½	16½	7	16	18½	72½
Duncan Campbell, Ripley	Abundance	14½	16	7	17	17½	72
Shire Bowers, do	Garter King	14½	13	6	15	18	66½
Andrew Johnston, do	Irish White	12½	13	6	14	13	58½
LUCKNOW AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. McNeil, Maple.</i>							
W. R. Martin, Lucknow	Abundance	17	23	9	20	22	91
A. Durnin, do	Ligowa	18½	20	8½	17	22½	86½
C. M. Aitchison, Fordyce	Abundance	16½	20	8	18	21	83½
Jno. McLeod, Lucknow	Danish White	15	23	8	18	19	83
Jno. McDiarmid, do	Abundance	15½	21	8	18	18½	81
W. Henderson, do		14½	22	7	17	18½	79
McKenzie Bros., do	Danish White	15½	18	8	18	19½	78½
Jas. Band, do	Sensation	15½	20	7	17	18	77½
Alex. McDiarmid, do	Abundance	14½	20	7	18	16½	76
Jno. Finlayson, Lochalsh	20th Century	14½	22	7	14	18	75½
G. W. Hamilton, Clover Valley	do	15½	18	7	14	20	74½
Wm. McQuillin, St. Helens	Abundance	12	16	8	19	17	72
Peter Watson, Lucknow		16	13	7½	17	17	70½
W. Wilson, do	20th Century	13	17	6	14	19½	69½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*
OATS.

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BRUCE—Continued.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
NORTH BRUCE & SAUGEEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—M. M. Hunter, Onondaga.</i>							
S. Sparks, Port Elgin	Golden Yellow...	13½	23	8	18	18	80½
J. B. Muir, do	O. A. C. 72.....	14½	21	7	19	18½	80
Alex. Lamont, North Bruce ...	Banner.....	14	20	8	18	19	79
Jno. Witting, Port Elgin.....	Market.....	16	12	7	15	19	69
Wm. Smith, do	Canadian Pride..	15½	9	7	16	19½	67
Jas. Clazie, do	Banner.....	14½	9	6	16	16½	62
Adam Cairns, Aberdour	do	10½	9	5	18	19	61½
Geo. M. Jamieson, North Bruce	do	13	9	8	13	18	61
Jos. Thede, Port Elgin	Early New Zealand.....	14	5	7	15	18	59
Jno. McArthur, Dobbington,	Garden.....	12	5	6	16	17½	56½
R.R. 1	Early New Zealand.....	13	.....	7	17	19	56
NORTHERN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. A. McDiarmid, Batteau, R.M.D.</i>							
W. A. Rowand, Walkerton.....	O. A. C. 72.....	15½	22	8	20	21	86½
Edwin Tolton, do	Abundance.....	16	21	8	17	21½	83½
Jas. L. Tolton, do	do	15	20	8	16½	20	79½
Albert Flack, do	Banner.....	14½	23	6	18	17	78½
Jno. Miehhausen, do	O. A. C. 72.....	14½	20	7	18	17½	77
W. A. Tolton, do	Banner.....	15½	15	8½	16½	21	76½
Jas. A. Lamb, do	Banner.....	12½	19	5	17½	14½	68½
Norman Brocelbank do	do	14	10	8½	15	18½	66
T. H. Tanner do	New Zealand.....	13½	13	6	14	19	65½
Jno. Smith, do	Wide Awake.....	14½	10	7	15	17½	64
PINKERTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—M. M. Hunter, Onondaga.</i>							
Alex. Carr, Glammis	Banner.....	16	22½	7½	17	19½	82½
Jas. A. Garland, Cargill	do	13	24	7	18	20	82
Thos. Fullerton, Willow Creek..	do	14	20	6½	16	20	76½
David Pinkerton, Pinkerton....	International....	16	13½	7	18	21½	76
N. Garland, do	Banner.....	13	20	7½	16	19	75½
Jno. Cruickshank, do	do	16	13	7	18	21	75
W. T. Stewart, Glammis	do	14½	9	7	18	20	68½
Alfred Garland, Cargill	New Dane.....	12	19	5	15	17	68
Robt. Perdue, Eden Grove	Silver Mine.....	12	5	6	17	17	57
TEESWATER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Alex. Morrison, Creemore, R.R. 2.</i>							
D. M. Grant, Teeswater	Golden Flake.....	18	22	9	18	23	90
David McDonald, do	do	17½	21½	9	18	23	89
J. S. Armstrong, do	do	16	22	9	18	22	87

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OATS.

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BRUCE— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
TEESWATER AGR. SOCIETY— <i>Con.</i>							
Wm. G. Moffat, Teeswater	Siberian	17	20	9	17	22½	85½
Alex. McKague, do	Bumper King	16½	20	8	17½	22	84
Robt. Keith, do	Siberian	15	20	9	18	21½	83½
Thos. B. Aitkin, do	Golden Flake	15½	19	9	17	21½	82
W. H. Arkell, do	O. A. C. 72	17	18	8	17	21	81
Andrew McPherson, do	Siberian	15	19	8	17	21	80
Wm. G. Keith, do	do	14½	18	7	18	21	78½
Jno. McRae, do	do	15	18	7	16	21	77
Wm. McKenzie, do	Imp. Siberian	12½	20	7	16½	19	75
H. R. Perkins, do	Golden Flake	13	10	7	17	19	66
WIARTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—T. L. Mercer, Markdale.</i>							
C. W. Lovey, Wiarton	National	19	24	8	18	22	91
Wm. Lembke, Wiarton, R.R. 2	Abundance	18	15	10	17	25	85
Albert Lembke, Wiarton	Banner	18	15	10	18	23	84
D. W. Porter, do	Reg. Banner	19	15	7	18	24	83
Wm. Stephens, do	Great Dane	15	15	7	18	23	78
Thos. Stephens, do R.R. 1	Mammoth Cluster	18	15	5	15	24	77
A. W. North, do R.R. 2	Petrolia King	16	15	9	15	21	76
Wilson Sims, do	20th Century	16	15	5	18	21	75
Thos. Baldwin, do R.R. 2	New Century	18	5	9	10	21	63
A. B. Louey, do R.R. 2	Banner	15	24	5	..	18	62
CARLETON.							
CARLETON COUNTY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—C. F. Whittaker, Williamsburg.</i>							
A. H. Foster, Richmond, R.M.D. 2	Banner	19	22	8	19	24	92
Wm. Nixon, Richmond	do	19	22	9	16	24½	90½
Geo. Boyce, Hintonburg, R.M.D.1	do	18	20	8	19	22	87
Jas. Findley, Richmond	do	17	18	8	19	22	84
J. B. Wilson, Kars, R.M.D. 2	Danish	16	15	9	19	22	81
Geo. R. Bradley, Carsonby	Banner	17	15	8	19	21	80
A. C. Lackey, Stanley's Corners	Scottish Chief	15	15	8	16	21	75
Thos. H. Seabrook, Richmond	Imp. Banner	16	12	7	17	21	73
A. H. Acres, Stittsville	Banner	15	14	7	17	19	72
FITZROY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Robt. McKay, Maxville.</i>							
F. R. Gourlay, Kinburn	Reg. Banner	17	22	8	19	23	89
Geo. J. McBride, do	Banner	18	22	7	17½	22½	87
W. A. Miller, Arnprior	Wide Awake	17½	21	8½	17½	21½	86

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OATS.

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CARLETON—Continued							
FITZROY AGR. SOCIETY— <i>Con.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
David Croskery, Kinburn.....	Reg. Banner.....	18	17	8	19½	23	85½
S. G. Gourlay, do	do	18	17	8	19½	22½	85
Thos. Byrne, Claybank	Imp. Banner.....	17½	24	7½	15	20½	84½
J. Blair, Arnprior	Banner.....	18	18	8	18	22	84
J. L. Hunt, Galetta	do	16	22	8	17½	20	83½
Jos. Fleming, do	do	19	16	7	15½	23	80½
Lawson Stewart, Arnprior	do	17½	22	8	10	22	79½
A. J. Halpenny, Galetta	do	16½	20	5	15	20	76½
A. Tait, do	do	14	18½	8	16	19½	76
Matthew Riddell, do	do	16	15	7	17	20	75
Archie Riddell, do	Daubeney.....	15½	17½	6	15	19½	73½
P. M. Herrick, Galetta	Banner.....	13½	15	8	16	18	70½
R. T. Little Arnprior	Wide Awake	15	7½	7½	17	21½	68½
Jas. E. Armstrong, Kinburn ..	Reg. Banner	17	5	7	17	22	68
Geo. Owens, do ..	Banner	17	7	5	15	20½	64
METCALFE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—M. J. Casselman, Morrisburg.</i>							
S. J. Woods, Metcalfe	Banner	18½	25	9½	19	22½	94½
Geo. E. Tuttle, do	Sterling	16½	23	7	18	19½	84
Jas. Ferguson, Osgoode Station	Ligowa	15	20	8	18	20½	81½
Mrs. J. G. Acres, Vernon	Eagle	17½	20	8½	14	21	81
Chas. N. Acres, do	Banner	16½	22	7	15	19½	80
S. P. Latimer, Metcalfe	do	17½	16	8	16	21½	79
E. Scharf, Kenmore	Great Dane	17	15	8	17	20½	77½
D. Cumming, Russell	Amer. Banner	17	22	7	8	19½	73½
T. B. Acres, Vernon	Field	17	8	6	16	19	66
G. W. Acres, do	do	16½	10	4	12	18	60½
DUFFERIN.							
DUFFERIN AGR. SOC.							
<i>Judge—J. E. McRostie, Blenheim.</i>							
M. V. Armstrong, Mono Mills..	Lincoln	18½	20	8½	20	22	89
J. H. Jackson, Orangeville....	Reg. Banner	17½	21	8½	18½	22½	88
J. J. Ellis, do	Early Cluster ..	17½	20	9	18½	22½	87½
Stewart Hughson, do	do	17	20	9	18	5	87
G. W. Rayfield, do	Ligowa.....	18½	21	8	15	23	85½
J. B. Walker, do	Banner	16½	21	7	18	22½	85
Jos. Gillespie, do	Irish White	17½	16	8	18	23	82½
Wm. Morrow, do	Mammoth Cluster	16	21	7	14	21	79
W. H. Hunter, do	\$1,000	14	18	8	18	20½	78½
J. B. Armstrong, do	Early Cluster ..	15	16	8	18	21½	78½
J. A. Cornellus, Amaranth	Prince Royal	15	18	8	14½	19½	75
Robt. Little, Camilla	do	19	10	8	18	22½	67½
Watson McCluskey, Orangeville.	Lincoln	15	10	8	15	18½	66½
J. Turner, Camilla	Newmarket	15	10	6	10½	18½	60

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OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
DUFFERIN—Continued.							
DUFFERIN CENTRAL AGR. SOC.							
<i>Judge—E. G. Hogarth, Exeter, R. R. 1.</i>							
Robt. J. Hall, Shelburne	Lincoln	12	24½	10	20	23	89½
R. M. Mortimer & Son, Honeywood	Abundance	16	23	9	20	21	89
Alex. McFarlane, Keldon	White Wave	19	20	9	18	22½	88½
Jas. McKee, Whitfield	Siberian	17½	21	8	18½	23	88
Geo. Foster, Honeywood	O. A. C. 72	15	21	9½	19	20	84½
Rice Hill, Whitfield	Reg. Abundance. 16½	14	7½	19	22	79	
G. Buchanan, Shelburne, R.R. 2	Abundance	14	19½	4	18½	20½	76½
J. M. Moodie, Black Bank	Lincoln	14½	8	10	20	22	74½
W. Braiden, Shelburne	Abundance	15	8	6	19	20½	68½
EAST LUTHER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—E. G. Hogarth, Exeter, R. R. 1.</i>							
R. H. Wansbrough, Laurel	Prince Royal ...	15	24½	9½	17½	19	85½
Alex. Clayton, Grand Valley ..	Banner	15	17	9½	18½	19	79
W. E. Turner, Monticello	White Wave	18	10	9	18½	23	78½
Hy. Newson, Grand Valley	Amer. Banner... 16½	8	8½	19	22	74½	
Wm. Scaife, Orton, R.R. 2.....	Banner	17	8	8½	19	21	73½
A Richardson, Grand Valley...	Rennie's Early Yelder	15	10	9½	19	19½	73
Jno. A. Campbell, do	Prince Royal ...	18	10	9½	10½	23½	71½
Walter Richardson, do	Siberian	14½	8	7	20	20½	70
Jos. W. Turnbull, Belwood, R. R. 2	Prince Royal ...	19½	4	9½	10	23½	66½
Wm. West, Grand Valley, R.R. 1	do	15½	9	6½	16	19	66
W. E. Clayton, Orton	Banner	14½	7	7½	15½	21½	66
Robt. Sime, Grand Valley	do	10½	10	9½	18	16½	64½
Hy. Berry, do	Liberty	17	9	9½	8	21	64½
Jno. Warnock, Sr., Waldemar...	Ligowa.....	15½	9	6½	15	18	64
Wm. Park, Belwood, R. R. 3 ..	O. A. C. 72	12½	3	8½	19	18	61
Jno. Bryan, Laurel	Irish White.....	15	.....	9	16½	19	59½
Geo. Gier, Waldemar	Reg. Abundance..	16	.....	6	16	21	59
Jno. J. Black, Grand Valley....	Derby	16	4	4	14½	18½	57
Alex. Newson, Arthur	Banner	9½	7	9	19½	11½	56½
Rich. Winters, Grand Valley ...	Prince Royal ...	17	.....	9½	7½	22½	56½
Robt. Rea, Waldemar	Derby	15	.....	4½	16	19½	55
Alex. J. Blair, Grand Valley ...	Banner	13	3	8½	8	19½	52
Eli Newson, do	Manitoba	10½	9	8	7½	13	48
DUNDAS.							
MOUNTAIN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Milton W. Young, Woodrous.</i>							
Jas. Higginson, Inkerman	White Wave	18½	23	8	19½	23	92½
R. K. Graham, S. Mountain ...	Danish Islander.	18½	16	9½	19½	22½	86

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OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
DUNDAS—Continued							
MOUNTAIN AOB. SOCIETY—Con.							
W. G. Timmins, Inkerman ...	White Wave	18½	9	20	22½	70
Wm. Currison, Inkerman	do	17½	.....	9	19½	22½	68½
J. E. Montgomery, S. Mountain	Danish Islander.	14	2	8	19	21½	64½
Wm. Cleland, do	do	13	7	8	18	18	64
Robt. Simzer, Winchester, R.R. 3	White Russian ..	16¾	.....	9	16	21	62¾
Rich. Steinberg, S. Mountain..	White Wave	16½	.....	8½	16	21½	62½
Wm. Thompson, do	Danish Islander.	15	.....	9	19	19	62
H. M. Feader, do	do	13	.....	9	19	19	60
Wm. Marshall, do	White Wave	16½	.....	6½	16	20½	59½
Jas. H. Shannon, do	Danish Islander.	14½	.....	8	17	19	58½
Robt. Mulholland, do	Newmarket	17½	5	8	.....	19	49½
WINCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Milton W. Young, Woodrous.</i>							
R. J. Anderson, Winchester	Banner	17½	20	9	19	23½	88½
Fred. Parker, do	do	18¾	21	7½	18	23	87½
Thos. Edgerton, do	do	17½	20	9	17½	22	86
H. Robinson, do	Golden Rain....	17½	18	8½	18½	22	84
R. W. Justice, do	New Sensation .	17½	20	7½	17	21½	83½
Thos. Irving, do	Siberian	14	20	8	18¾	20½	80½
S. R. Fulton, Chesterville	Siberian	15	18	8	17	22	80
R. E. Brown, Winchester	Banner	13½	20	8	18	19	78½
Sherman Christie, do	do	15½	18	8	18	20	77½
Geo. E. Earl, do	New Sensation ..	16	12	8	18	22½	76½
Jno. Mofatt, do	Daubeney.....	17	13	8	15	22	75
Miss C. Annable, do	Siberian	14	20	8	12	20	74
Rodman Annable, do	Abundance	16½	12	9	15	21	73½
R. D. Christie & Son, do	Banner	15½	.....	9	19	22	65¾
E. R. Steele, do	20th Century....	16½	.....	8	17	23½	65
Ernest Erratt, do	New Sensation ..	16½	.....	8	18	22½	64½
R. D. Cheeney, do	Banner	15½	.....	8	18	21½	63
Ward Bllow, do	Siberian	13½	.....	9	17	21½	61½
Chas. Dwyer, Chesterville	Banner	14	.....	8	18	21	61
Jno. Jameson, Cass Bridge	New Sensation ..	13	.....	6	14	20	53
DURHAM.							
MILLBROOK AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Walter Baldock, Malton, R. R. 2.</i>							
David Sutton, Millbrook	Sterling	18	23	8	18	22	89
T. W. McCamus, do	Banner	16¾	22	7½	18	21½	85½
Fred. Fallis, do	Sterling	16½	20	7½	18	21½	83
T. A. Kelley, do	Banner	16	20	7½	17½	21	82
J. W. Hamilton, do	Amer. Banner ..	15½	20	7½	17½	21	81½

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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 rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	‡Total of scores.
DURHAM—Continued.							
MILLBROOK AGR. SOCIETY—Con.							
A. J. Henderson, Millbrook.....	White Giant	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	7	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	80 $\frac{1}{4}$
W. R. N. Sharpe, Ida	Sensation	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	79 $\frac{3}{4}$
Nathaniel Belch, Millbrook, R. 3	Reg. Banner	15	18	7	17	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
A. J. Fallis, Millbrook	Daubeney.....	15	19	7	17	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$
Robt. McCamus, Ida, R.R. 1.....	Banner	15	18	7	17	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bruce Sharpe, do ..	Sensation	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	7	17	21	77 $\frac{3}{4}$
Geo. Berry, Millbrook	Amer. Banner ..	15	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	17	21	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. F. Staples & Son, Ida, R.R. 1	Siberian	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	7	17	21	77 $\frac{3}{4}$
R. J. McKnight, Millbrook, R. 2	Banner	14	18	7	17	21	77
W. T. Donaldson, Millbrook, R. 1	White Marrow ..	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	17	7	17	21	76 $\frac{3}{4}$
ORONO AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. Boyd, Cedar Grove.</i>							
F. W. Tamblyn, Orono	White Wave	16	17	8	18	23	82
Albert Chapman, do	Siberian	16	20	8	17	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
I. T. Chapman, do	do	15	23	7	16	20	81
R. H. Brown, do	Amer. Banner ..	14	23	6	17	19	79
Jno. Tamblyn, do	White Wave	15	18	8	18	19	78
C. L. Powers, do	Amer. Banner ..	16	19	5	15	21	76
A. A. Powers, do	\$1,000	14	11	9	19	21	74
Geo. Henry, do	Egyptian	12	19	7	15	19	72
G. S. Wright, do	Amer. Banner ..	14	10	6	18	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. S. Robertson, do	Middleton	14	17	7	10	20	68
Robt. Gray, Newcastle	Great Dane	16	10	3	18	20	67
PORT HOPE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Walter Baldock, Malton, R. R. 2.</i>							
Bickle Bros., Welcome	Reg. Banner	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	21	9	18	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
R. L. Holdsworth, Port Hope ..	Abundance	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	7	17	21	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cecil H. Walsh, Perrytown	Reg. Banner	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	21	7	16	20	80 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wm. Berry, Welcome	Banner	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	7	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	78 $\frac{3}{4}$
Thos. Coyte, Port Hope	Waverley	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	7	17	19	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
H. A. Walker, Port Hope, R.R. 2	Dalmeny Special.	15	17	7	16	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Geo. H. Martyn & Son, Port Hope	Reg. Banner	15	16	6	16	18	71
Norman Wilson, Perrytown ..	Banner	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	15	6	16	18	69 $\frac{3}{4}$
G. Holdsworth, Cobourg, R. R. 4	Abundance	11	17	5	18	17	68
WEST DURHAM AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. Boyd, Cedar Grove.</i>							
Jno. Baker, Solina	O. A. C. 72	15	21	8	19	21	84
S. Rickard & Son, Bowmanville	Granary Filler ..	15	21	6	19	22	83

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

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<i>DURHAM—Continued.</i>							
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
<i>WEST DURHAM AGR. SOC.—Con.</i>							
T. Baker, Solina	O. A. C. 72	15	20	8	19	20½	82½
S. E. Werry, do	do	16	17	8	18	23	82
L. E. Pascoe, do	do	14	23	5	18	19	79
Hugh Greenlees, Bowmanville..	Mammoth Cluster	18	15	5	17	23	78
W. E. Gilbank, do	Sterling	17	21	7	9	22	76
Arthur W. Annis, Tyrone	Abundance	14	16	6	18½	21	75½
J. Leask & Son, Taunton.....	Reg. Abundance.	13	18	7	18	19	75
W. J. Bragg, Bowmanville	Sheffield Standard	16	12	5	18	20	71
W. Jewell, do .....	.....	16	12	5	15	21	69
J. F. Osborne, Newcastle	Sheffield Standard	17	10	8	10	21	66
T. H. Clemence, Bowmanville ..	Prince Royal ...	12	12	7	10	15	56
<i>ELGIN.</i>							
<i>SHEDDEN AGR. SOCIETY.</i>							
<i>Judge—Thos. Creighton, Mooretown.</i>							
W. S. McDermid, Fingal	O. A. C. 72	18½	23½	7	20	21½	90½
E. Silcox, Shedden	do	18	20	5	19	22	84
W. Miller, Shedden	Abundance	15	22	8	17	21	83
E. C. Gilbert, St. Thomas, R. 7	Early Sensation .	15½	20	6	18	21	80½
W. P. Campbell, Lawrence	Banner	15	19½	6	20	19	79½
J. C. Killens, Southwold	do	15½	18	7	17	21	78½
David Graham, Iona Station ..	Amer. Banner ..	15	21	6	14	22	78
Jas. Begg, St. Thomas	Siberian	15½	16	7	17	22	77½
Elmer Berdan, Shedden, R.R. 3.	Siberian	16	15	7	17	22	77
Jno. Holden, Fingal	White Cluster ..	16	15	7	15	22	75
<i>SOUTH DORCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY.</i>							
<i>Judge—D. R. Irvine, Elmwood, R. R. 4.</i>							
Clifton Charlton, Springfield ...	Banner	16	21	9	20	22	88
G. W. Smith, Brownsville	Garton's Reg.						
	Abundance	18	23	9	16	21½	87½
Vernon Farrow, Avon	Garton's Reg.						
	Abundance ...	18	15	9½	19	21½	83
J. A. Moore, Kingsville, R.R. 1	Banner	17	18	9	15	22	81
F. E. Martin, Springfield	Abundance	18	18	9	10½	22	77½
C. W. Charlton, do	Banner	13	17	7	20	20	77
S. P. Charlton, do	Abundance	13	17	9	19	18½	76½
Sylvester Charlton, do	Garton's Reg.						
	Abundance	13	20	9½	15	18½	76
Hy. Laidlaw, do	Banner	15½	20	6	10	20½	72
Elgin Moore, do	Abundance	13½	10	8	10	18	59½
R. B. McKenny, do	Banner	9	12	6	15	17½	59½
Wm. Eye, do	Abundance	11½	10	8	10	18	57½

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OATS.

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ELGIN.—Continued.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
WEST ELGIN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Thos. Creighton, Moore-Town.</i>							
Jas. Duncan, Dutton	20th Century	18	23	8	18	23	90
W. C. Pearce, Iona Station ...	O. A. C. 72	18	21	7	20	22	88
Jno. McPherson, Campbellton ...	Scottish Chief... ..	16	22	8	16	23	85
E. H. Pearce, Wallacetown ...	Siberian	15½	22	7½	18	20½	83½
J. E. Pearce, do	Banner	17	22	7	16	21	83
A. A. Berdan, Glencoe	do	19½	23	9	18	23	82½
P. McPherson, Dutton	O. A. C. 72.....	17	22	8	12	23	82
Wm. McAlister, Dutton, R.R. 1.	Amer. Banner....	14½	20	9	18½	19½	81½
W. R. Pollard, Iona Sta., R.R. 3	Scottish Chief ...	16	21	7	16	21	81
J. J. Sifton, Wallacetown	O. A. C. 72	15½	22	6	16	21½	81
David McMillan, Dutton	do	15	17	8	19	22	81
Jas. Page, Wallacetown	Black Tartar ...	17	20	7	15	22	81
F. Henderson, Fingal	Dodd's White ...	16	22	7	14	21½	80½
R. Campbell, Iona Station....	Siberian	16	20	7	15	22	80
J. S. Pearce, Wallacetown	Banner	14	19	7	17	21	78
Jas. Holden, Dutton	do	14	18	8	17	21	78
Jonah A. Page, Wallacetown, R. 1	Black Tartar ...	15½	22	7	13	20	77½
Wm. Patton, Dutton	Banner	14½	20	7	15	20½	77
W. S. Pearce, Wallacetown ...	Amer. Banner ...	15	21	5	18	18	77
Jno. McKillop, Banner	Banner	13½	19½	6	16	22	77
S. M. Pearce, Fingal	O. A. C. 72	12½	21	7	15	21	76½
A. A. Gow, Wallacetown	Sheffield Standard	14½	21	7½	13	20	76
H. J. Hales, Dutton	O. A. C. 72	14	17	6	18	21	76
E. A. Sulton, do	Tartar King	13	17	6	17	20½	73½
T. G. Garbutt, do	do	14	22	8	12	17	73
John Dromgold, Wallacetown..	Banner.....	13½	18	8	10	21½	71
A. D. McKillop, do	White Jewel	12½	17	7	14	19½	70
W. H. Ford, Dutton, do	do	14	17	7	12	18½	68½
J. D. Graham, Iona Sta. R.R. 3	Imp. Banner.....	11½	18	7	10	14	60½
ESSEX							
AMHERSTBURG, ANDERDON AND MALDEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—D. R. Irvine, Elmwood.</i>							
Jas. Pettypiece, Auld	Banner.....	18	23	8½	15	23	87½
Forest Pigeon, N. Malden	Siberian.....	19	23	9	12½	23	86½
Alex. Sinasac, Auld, R.R. 1	Banner.....	18½	17	9½	18	23	86
A. E. Wood, Malden Centre	do	18	18	8½	18	23	85½
Chas. Mickle, Amherstburg, R.R. 2	do	17½	24	8½	13	22	85
Jas. Deneau, N. Malden, R.R. 1.	do	17½	23	9	13	22	84½
Ed. Deneau, do	do	17	23	9	13	22	84
Jno. Parks, Amherstburg	do	16½	18	9½	18	21½	83½

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OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
ESSEX—Continued.							
AMHERSTBURG, A. AND M. AGR. SOCIETY—Continued.							
Jas. Martin, Amherstburg.....	Dodd's White ...	18½	18	9	15	23	83½
Hy. Vollans, Auld, R.R. 1.....	.....	18	22	8	12	23	83
Arthur McGee, Amherstburg ...	Banner.....	18½	17	9	15	23	82½
Israel Reneaud, Auld, R.R. 1 ..	Great Dane	17	18	8	15	22½	80½
Gordon, Denean, N. Malden	Early Siberian ..	16½	20	9	12	22½	80
Robt. Craig, McGregor	Banner.....	16½	21	9	12	21	79½
H. J. Richardson, Amherstburg ..	do	17½	20	8	12	21½	79
Jas. P. Bezaire, McGregor, R.R. 1 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frank Laramie, Amherstburg ..	Early Siberian...	16½	21	9	10	21½	78
F. E. Hutchins, N. Malden	Banner.....	17	18	9	12	21½	77½
Frank McGee, N. Malden, R. R. 1 ..	White Promise...	18	19	6½	10	23½	77
G. A. Sellers, Malden Centre ...	Banner.....	16½	18	8	12	21½	76
do	do	18	12	7	15	23½	75½
Wm. Thrasher, Auld, R.R. 1	20th Century...	18	20	8	5	22½	73½
T. E. Mahon, do	Banner.....	16½	14	8	10	22	70½
Dan. Bondy, N. Malden, R.R. 1 ..	Siberian.....	18	5	9½	15	23	70½
Albert Bussey, Auld	Banner.....	15½	20	8	5	20½	69
Wm. Squires, Amherstburg, R. R. 2 ..	.....	18	14	8	5	22	78
Jas. A. Gibb, do R.R. 1	\$1,000.....	16	8	7	14	21	66
Frank Thrasher, Auld, R.R. 1 ..	.....	16	15	7½	5	21½	65
Fred. Bondy, Amherstburg, R. R. 1 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patrick Coyle, McGregor, R.R. 1 ..	Banner.....	17	5	6½	14	22	64½
do	do	17	5	7½	12	22	63½
Walter Anderson, Malden Centre ..	Newmarket.....	16	15	7	12	13½	63½
Ross Denean, N. Malden	Banner.....	15	10	5	8	21	59
E. Ponget, do	Marvel.....	16	10	5½	5	22½	59
M. Rocheleau, N. Malden	Wide Awake....	17	5	6	5	24	57
Philip Bondy, Auld, R.R. 1	Sensation.....	15½	5	8	5	22	55½
FRONTENAC.							
KINGSTON TP. AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. N. Sorley, Cumming's Bridge</i>							
Chas. Redden, Kingston, R.R. 3 ..	Banner.....	18½	24	7½	16	22½	88½
D. D. Rogers, Kingston, R.R. 1 ..	Yellow Russian..	15½	23	9	19	19½	86
M. H. Maclean, do	Banner.....	16½	23	8	16	20	83½
H. J. Simpson, Cataraqui	do	13	22	8	19	18	83
Arthur Day, Portsmouth	do	16	23	7	18	18½	82½
S. W. Greer, Portsmouth, R.R. 1 ..	do	17	23	7	14	21	82
J. J. Wilmot, Kingston, R.R. 1 ..	do	16½	23	9	12½	20½	81½
A. J. Keyes, Portsmouth	do	16½	19	8½	16	19½	79½
W. J. Smyth, Cataraqui.....	Imp. Banner.....	15	23½	9	13	18½	79
A. Rankin, Collin's Bay.....	20th Century....	15	20	8	17½	18	78½

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OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
FRONTENAC—Continued.							
KINGSTON TP. AGR. SOC.— <i>Con.</i>							
Benson Coulter, Kingston, R.R. 2	Banner.....	15½	22	9	13½	18	78
A. J. Asseltine, Portsmouth, R. R. 1	Dewdrop.....	15	20	6½	17½	18	77
G. T. Clark, Collin's Bay.....	20th Century...	12½	23	7	17	15½	75
Byron Gordon, Glenvale.....	Mammoth Cluster.	15½	17	8	15	19	74½
J. S. F. Sproule, Westbrook....	Banner.....	15	21	6	13	17	72½
Jas. Keyes, Cataraqui...;	do.....	17	9	6½	17	21	70½
WOLFE ISLAND AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. N. Sorley, Cumming's Bridge.</i>							
John Hall, Wolfe Island....	Banner.....	18½	23	8	18	22	89½
Geo. T. Rogers, do.....	do.....	17½	23	8½	18	20½	87½
Wm. Allume, do.....	Banner.....	18½	23	7	17	21½	87
Hugh Horne, do.....	do.....	17	22	8	18	20	85
Jas. Russell, do.....	Washington.....	16½	21	7½	19	19½	83½
R. Michea, do.....	do.....	17	22	7	18	18½	82½
W. A. Woodman, St. Lawrence.	Washington.....	15½	23	7	18	17½	81
H. A. Horne, Wolfe Island.....	do.....	18	20	7	17½	18	80½
Richard Kesler, St. Lawrence..	do.....	16½	22	7½	15	19	80
Wm. M. Mosier, Wolfe Island..	do.....	17½	21½	7½	13	19½	79
GLENGARRY.							
KENYON AGR. SOCIETY							
<i>Judge—F. A. Comerford Eldorado.</i>							
A. T. Bennett, Athol.....	Banner.....	18	25	8	18	22	91
W. F. Campbell, do.....	do.....	17½	25	8	18	21½	90
Angus J. McLeod, Dunvegan...	White Siberian..	16	23	9	19	22	89
Chas. Blaney, Maxville.....	do.....	17	20	9	18	21	85
H. G. Mc Kercher, Sandringham	Banner.....	14½	23	8	18	21	84½
J. J. Campbell, Athol.....	do.....	18	17	8	18	21½	82½
J. J. Canada, Maxville.....	do.....	15	20	8	20	19	82
Alex. A. Campbell, Athol....	do.....	16	21	8	17	19	81
A. D. Munro, Maxville.....	do.....	14	22	8	17	19	80
Jas. Vallance, do.....	do.....	15	15	8	18	19	75
Chas. Morrow, do.....	do.....	14	12	8	20	18	72
D. J. McGregor, do.....	Mammoth Cluster	15½	10	8	15	19	67
Robt. McKay, do.....	Sensation.....	14	6	8	19	19	66
Thos. Blaney, do.....	White Siberian..	14	7	8	18	18	65
Peter McGregor, do.....	Banner.....	14	3	9	20	18	64
Norman Campbell, Athol.....	do.....	14	6	6	17	19	62

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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>Judge—F. A. Comerford, Eldorado.</i>							
Farquhar Robertson, Williamtown	Amer. Banner	17	5	9	18	23	72
A. A. McLennan, Lancaster	Irish White	16	5	8	20	22	71
Wm. Wightman, Lancaster	Banner	16	5	8	20	21	70
J. D. McLennan, do	do	17	.....	9½	20	23	69½
J. W. Clark, do	do	15	10	7	18	19	69
Jas. McNaughton, Williamstown	do	16	10	8	14	20	68
Thos. Craig, Lancaster	do	15	5	9	20	18	67
Thos. Munroe, do	Irish White	14½	5	8	18	19½	65
D. A. McCrimmon, do	do	15	5	7	18	19	64
Angus McGillis, Williamstown	Banner	14	15	7	8	18	62
Alex Ross, do	do	13½	5	9	13½	19	60
Wm. Mitchell, Bainsville	Irish White	14	.....	8	17	20	59
P. S. Snider, do	Early Angus	15	5	8	10	20	58
Wm. Snyder, do	Irish White	11	.....	8	18	20	57
D. M. Robertson, Williamstown	Banner	14	.....	8	14	19	55
Jno. Chisholm, Lancaster	Irish White	18	.....	9	.....	23	50
GREY.							
AYTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—D. Smith, Smithdale.</i>							
Fred. Liesemer, Ayton, R. R. 1	Banner	17	20	8	18	20	83
Jno. Goessel, do	Sterling	17	20	7	17½	21	82½
Geo. L. Feick, Ayton	Banner	18	20	7	16	21	82
Jno. B. Fischer, Ayton, R.R. 2	Great Dane	15	2	9	18	17	81
Jno. D. Werner, Ayton, R.R. 2	Siberian	15½	22	7	17	19	80½
Jacob A. Kreutzer, do	Prince Royal	15½	20	7	18	18	78½
Fred. Grein, Ayton, R.R. 1	Banner	15	20	8	16	19	78
Louis Weber, Ayton, R.R. 3	White Main	16½	22	6	14	19	77½
Jas. Booth, Ayton	Sterling	15½	17	7	16	19	74½
David Gilmour, Neustadt, R.R. 1	Banner	15½	12½	8	16	17	69
R. H. Fortune, Ayton . . . . .	.....	16	.....	8	16	19	59
COLLINGWOOD TP. AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—F. Forsyth, Guelph.</i>							
Foster Bros., Clarksburg	Lincoln	15	16	9	18	22	80
Robt. Magill, Ravenna	Banner	18½	8	9½	18½	24	78½
Geo. W. Rutherford, Loree	do	14½	16	8	18	20½	77
Alex. McGowan, Ravenna	do	16½	9	8½	16	21½	71½
Fletcher Foster, Clarksburg	Banner & O.A.C.	17½	.....	9½	17	23	67
Elias Thompson, Heathcote	Banner	16½	5	6	16	21½	65
Jno. Hogg, do	do	17	6	12	21½	56½
Jas. A. Conn, do	do	14	6	10	16	46

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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 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)
DESBORO AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—C. C. Rebsch, Erie View.</i>							
August A. Klages, Marmion ..	New Zealand.....	18½	24	8½	14½	23	88½
Jas. Thomson, Dobbinton		18	22	8¾	15	22½	86
John McKenzie, Chatsworth		16	21½	8½	17½	21	84½
Wm. Beattie, do	Mammoth Cluster.	17	22	9½	14½	21	84
Frank Walker, Chatsworth, R. 3		16½	22	9	14	20½	82
Neil McElheron, Chatsworth, R. 3	Norwegian.....	17½	10	9½	18	24½	79½
W. J. Bryans, Chatsworth, R. 3	New Zealand.....	17½	9	9	19	21	75½
W. McGregor, Desboro		17½	10	8	17	22	74½
J. S. Lembke, Chesley, R.R. 4	Banner.....	17	10	8½	17½	21	74
Valentine Wepler, Desboro	do	17	7½	9	17	21½	72
Archie Duff, Chatsworth, R. R. 3	Tartar King.....	15½	10	8½	16½	20	70½
Cameron McGee, Desboro	New Zealand.....	16	7	8	18	21½	70½
Herman Guse, Chatsworth, R.R. 3	Tartar King.....	15½	8	8½	17½	20½	70
Wilson Proud, Desboro	Early W. King..	16½	7	9	16	20	68½
W. J. Turner, Marmion	Tartar King.....	15½	7	8	16	21	67½
Louis Mannerow, Desboro, R.R. 1	New Zealand....	17½	5½	8½	14	21½	67
G. Klages, Chesley, R.R.		16½	7	8	15½	19½	66½
W. J. Johnston, Chesley, R.R. 3	Bumper King...	15½	4	9	16½	20½	65½
Albert McGee, Desboro	New Zealand....	16	2	7½	16½	21	63
EGREMONT AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—A. R. G. Smith, New Hamburg.</i>							
Hy. Reid, Holstein	Canada Pride....	16	22	8	16	22	84
A. E. Caulfield, Mt. Forest, R. 2	Amer. Banner...	16	20	8	17	21	82
Andrew Hunter, Holstein	do	15	22	8	16	20	81
Jas. A. Smith, Holstein	Canada Pride ...	13	22	8	17	20	80
Robt. Aitken, do	Amer. Banner...	15	19	7	17	21	79
Walter Ferguson, do	Yellow Russian..	16	20	8	14	20½	78½
Hy. A. Cowan, Mt. Forest, R. 3	Amer. Banner...	13	20	8	18	19	78
W. W. Ramage, Varney, R.R. 1	Scottish Chief...	18	10	9	18	22	77
Jno. Stevenson, Holstein, R.R. 2	Swedish Giant...	16½	22	7	11	20	76½
David Allan, Holstein	Rennie's Early Yelder.....	15	18	7	16	20	76
R. A. Nicholson & Son, Holstein	Mammoth Cluster	16	11	8	18	22	75
Jno. McArthur, Holstein, R.R. 1	White Banner....	18	9	8	17	22	74
Jno. R. Philip, Holstein	do	17	9	9	17	21	73
B. F. Sharpe, do	do	17	9	8	16	20	70
W. H. Rodgers, do	Yellow Russian..	15	9	8	17	20½	69½
Jas. Calder, Holstein, R. R. 1	Siberian.....	16	9	8	16	20	69

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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 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)
KEPPEL AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. Boyd, Cedar Grove.</i>							
Mac. Gardner, Kemble		13	23	8	17	19	80
Norman Clark, Lake Charles	Sheffield Standard	16	23	5	13	22	79
Leonard Gardner, Kemble	Irish White	16	22	8	9	22	77
Geo. McKenzie, do	Lincoln	16	12	8	18	22	76
Thos. Johnston, do	Banner	16	20½	3	16	20	75½
Jno. Johnston, do	Lincoln	14	15	8½	18	19	74½
Michael Sullivan, do	Silver Mine	15	12	8	17	22	74
Morris Bedell, do	White Derby	14	20	1	19	19	73
Vanstone Bros., do	do	15	16	4	17	20	72
Douglas Davidson, Kemble	Early Derby	13	13	8	13	19	71
Jos. Davidson, Lake Charles	Sheffield Standard	15	22	1	12	20	70
W. & A. McGregor, Kemble		16	8	7	17	21	69
D. Davidson, do		14	10	8	18	19	69
A. Ayre, Presqu' Isle		14	11	7	16	19	67
Wm. Wybourne, Kemble		16	10	5	15	21	67
Neil Spicer, Lake Charles	Sterling	15	22	.....	15	14	66
Chas. Johnston, Kemble	Banner	14	15	3	15	18	65
Chas. Garvie, do	do	15	10	.....	18	20	63
H. B. Dove, Lake Charles	Prince Royal	14	10	5	16	16	61
KILSYTH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—C. Rebsch, Erie View.</i>							
A. S. Donald, Tara, R.R.5	Banner	19	22	9½	16	23	89½
R. S. Mundle, Owen Sound, R.R. 3	Amer. Beauty	17½	23½	8½	18	21½	89
D. Waddell, Kilsyth	Iowa Silver Mine	17	23	7½	18	22	87½
G. R. Hewitson, Owen Sound, R. 5	National	16½	23	8	17	20	84½
G. A. Sergeant, Owen Sound	Lincoln	16½	17	9	18	21½	82
J. Breen, Tara, R.R. 4	Sterling	15½	22	9	15	20	81½
W. H. Marshall, Owen Sound, R. 5	Lincoln	14½	23	8½	16½	18½	81
Ernest Fleming, Tara, R.R. 5	Ligowa	15½	22½	8	15	18½	79½
Geo. Wylie, Kilsyth	Garton's Abundance	15	21	7	17	19	79
Wm. Abra, Owen Sound, R.R. 4	Mammoth Cluster	18	17	9	10	22½	76½
Albert Fleming, Tara, R.R. 5	Banner	16	13	8½	19½	19	76
Israel McInnis, Owen Sound, R. 4	Mammoth Cluster	18	12	8½	14½	22	75
Robt. Crane, Owen Sound	Banner	18	9	9	16	22	74
Jno. Barfoot, Tara, R.R. 4	Derby	16	16	6½	15	20	73½
E. Abra, Owen Sound, R.R. 3	Mammoth Cluster	17½	15	7½	10	22	72
Wesley Abra, do	White Jewel	16½	9	7½	18	20½	71½
J. A. Forgrave, do R.R. 5	Lincoln	16	9	8	18	20½	71½
Wm. Thomson, do	Mammoth Cluster	16	10	9	16	20	71
J. W. Minian, Tara, R.R. 4	Lincoln	15½	7	8½	18½	21	70½
Boyd Porteous, Owen Sound, R. 3	Manitoba	16½	9	8½	16	20	70

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

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GREY— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
MARKDALE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Archie Greer, Perm.</i>							
H. Irwin, Markdale	White Derby	20	24	8	19	19½	90½
Thos. Mercer, do	O. A. C. 72	18	21	10	19	21	89
Ed. Baker, Markdale, R.R. 4	Early Surprise	17	21	8	19½	21	86½
Jas. Findley, Markdale	Sensation	17	22	6	19	21	85
Wm. McLoughry, do	Early Surprise	18	22	6	18	19	83
O. V. Thibaudau, do	do	17	14	8	18	19	76
Geo. Walker, do	Sensation	16	14	6	15	19	70
Jas. Hill, do	Early Surprise	14	14	5	16	18½	67½
NORMANBY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—T. L. Mercer, Markdale.</i>							
Jos. Zettler, Neustadt	Lincoln	19	25	8	20	25	97
J. Allenson, Neustadt, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72	19	20	9	18	24	90
J. W. Hellwig, Neustadt	Danish Island	17	24	8	18	22	89
Jno. Bickle, Mildmay, R.R. 4	Banner	15	24	8	17	18	82
Hy. Hill, Neustadt	Early New Zealand	16	22	5	15	23	81
Nicholas Weber, do	20th Century	17	13	10	17	23	80
Conrad Rossman, do	Banner	13	21	9	16	20	79
Conrad Wiseman, Ayton	White Wave	14	14	9	20	20	77
Anthony Weber, Neustadt	Gray Dane	17	15	9	10	24	75
Hy. Boettger, do	Prince Royal	14	23	5	10	21	73
Chas. P. Diebel, do	Daubeney	13	22	5	15	17	72
Valentine Plantz, do	New Zealand	14	15	9	10	21	69
OSPREY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Archie Greer, Perm.</i>							
Alex. Ferguson, Maxwell	Derby	17	24	9	18	18½	86½
Jos. Allison, do	20th Century	17	20	4	18	20	79
G. H. Burk, Eugenia	Reg. Abundance	19	10	9	18	22½	78½
Hugh Fenwick, do	do	17	15	7	19	18	76
Elijah Buckingham, Maxwell	Banner	18	10	9	16½	21	74½
Louis W. Kerton, do	Early Yields	16	14	9	15	18	72
Angus Morrison, do	Banner	17	13½	7	15	19	71½
Herb. Hawton, Feversham	New Century	16	20	8	10	17	71
J. A. Kernahan, Maxwell	Reg. Abundance	14	14	8	17	17½	70½
Carl Atkinson, Rock Mills	Banner	14	14	8	17	17	70
R. J. Alister, Feversham	20th Century	12½	10	8	15	13	58½
PRICEVILLE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. H. Davis, Ivy.</i>							
Otto Konold, Priceville, R.R. 1		15½	20	7	18	20	80½
W. J. Meads, Priceville		16	20	9	14	20	79

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

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GREY— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
PRICEVILLE AGR. SOCIETY— <i>Con.</i>							
A. S. Muir, Ceylon, R.R. 1.....	Ligowa	14	17	7	17	19	74
Donald Campbell, do	Dalmeny.....	15	8	8	17	20	68
Robt. Knox, Proton Sta., R.R. 1	Can. Pride	13½	12	8	16	18	67½
Donald McMillan, Priceville....	Irish White	13½	13	7	15	18	66½
Jno. Burnett, do	Artemisia Pride ..	13½	12	6	16	18	65½
Jos. Coulter, Dundalk, R.R. 1....	do	16	5	8	16	20	65
Jno. S. McMillan, Ceylon.....	Irish White	14	10	7	14	19	64
PROTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. H. Davis, Ivy.</i>							
R. Cronin, Kingscote, R.R. 1....	White Wave	17	15	9	18	21½	80½
B. J. Hendry, Dundalk.....	Smellie Sensation	16	20	9	17	18	80
A. Hanna & Sons, Dundalk, R.R. 2	Dewdrop	17	17	8	17	20	79
Geo. Bell, Corbetton	Mammoth Cluster	16	18	8	15	21	78
J. H. Nicholls, Melancthon.....	White Champion ..	16	18	7	14	20	75
J. A. Russell, Dundalk	do	16	16	8	14	20	74
T. Elliott, Corbetton, R.R. 3....	Ligowa	14½	18	7	16	18	73½
J. G. Montgomery, Melancthon..	do	16	16	7½	14	19	72½
Alex. Aitken, Dundalk.....	White Dane	13	18	8	16	17	72
W. H. Russell, do	B. C. B.	16	17	7	14	18	72
W. A. Goodfellow, do	Dewdrop	15	14	6	16	20	71
W. H. Green, Dundalk, R.R. 4 ..	Ligowa	15	17	7	14	17	70
R. J. Cornett, Dundalk, R.R. 3 ..	do	15	14	8	14	18	69
Jno. Earle, Badjeros	Ligowa	15½	10	7	16	18	66½
Broster Bros., Corbetton	do	14½	14	7	13	18	66½
J. W. Christie, Dundalk.....	Mitchell Cluster	16	9	7	15	19	66
Stewart Willshire, Dundalk, R.R. 1.....	Swedish Giant ..	13	14	8	12	18	65
Wm. Armstrong, Dundalk, R.R. 2.....	White Wave	14½	10	7	14	18	63½
ROCKLYN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Fred. Forsyth, Guelph.</i>							
C. F. Fisher, Griersville.....	do	18	7	8½	17	23	73½
Angus McInnis, Goring	Reg. Banner	17	5	9½	19	21	71½
J. J. Johnston, Rocklyn	Banner	12½	12	7	17	18½	67
Jos. Manarey, Goring	Garton's Abund- ance.....	15½	5	6	17	21½	65
Thos. Lanktree, Fairmount.....	New Century ...	17	.....	7	18½	22	64½
J. A. Perry, do	do	16½	.....	8	18	21	63½
Jno. King, do	do	17½	.....	7	16	20	60½
W. H. Falls, Rocklyn	do	15½	.....	9	15	20½	60
Jno. Yeadell, do	do	15½	.....	7½	17	19½	59½
Jno. A. Patton, do	do	15½	.....	5	18	20½	59
J. Kirkpatrick, Goring	do	13	.....	8	17½	19	57½
Wm. Clugston, Rocklyn	do	15½	3	18	20½	57
J. W. Patton, do	Imp. Banner ...	12½	7	18	18½	56

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

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GREY.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
SOUTH GREY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. H. Davis, Ivy.</i>							
Alex. Grierson, Hanover, R.R. 1	Banner	17	19	9	16	22	83
W. L. Dixon, Varney, R.R., 1	do	16	20	8	17	20	81
C. & A. Smith, Durham.....	Can Pride	16½	20	7	18	19	80½
H. G. Brigham, Allan Park ...	Banner	15½	18	8	17	21½	80
Wm. Weir, Durham, R.R., 1 ...	Wide Awake	16	20	8	15	19	78
Dan. Edge, Durham	Siberian	15	19	8	14	20	76
G. H. Finney, Priceville.....	Banner	14½	20	7	16	18	75½
R. J. McFadden, Priceville, R.R., 1	do	15	19	7	16	18	75
T. W. Searf, Durham, R.R., 1 ...	do	13	17	7	17	18	72
T. McGirr & Son, Durham.....	Can. Pride	15½	14	8	16	18	71½
W. A. Livingston, Hanover, R. R., 1	Bumper King ...	16	14	7	14	20	71
R. S. Edwards, Markdale, R.R., 1	Mammoth Cluster	14½	16	8	14	18	70½
Jno. Moffat, Durham, R.R., 1 ..	Wide Awake	14	14	8	14	19	69
H. H. Hunt, Hanover, R.R., 1 ...	Prince Royal ...	14	18	6	13	18	69
T. H. Binnie, Priceville, R.R. 2.	\$1,000	14	14	7	14	18	67
Rich. Barber, Durham, R.R., 3	Scottish Chief....	13	15	7	14	18	67
A. Greenwood, do	1 Wide Awake	14	10	8	16	18	66
A. D. Edge, do	1 Sheffield Standard	13	14	6	14	18	65
WALTER'S FALLS AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. Boyd, Cedar Grove.</i>							
Sam. Marshall, Walter's Falls..	Imp. Banner	16	22	8	18	22	86
W. 1. Leabrook, do	Banner	16	21	7	18	22	84
F. E. Wickham, do	Lincoln	14	19	8	19	20	80
Thos. Lemon, do	Sheffield Standard	15	15	8	17	21	76
Jas. H. Caswell, Bognor	Imp. Banner	14	16	6	18	19	73
J. B. Shepperdson, Markdale...	Sheffield Standard	16	12	5	17	22	72
Sam. Saunders, Walter's Falls .	Garton's Abund- ance.....	17	10	6	16	22	71
Robt. Acheson, do	Banner	14	12	6	18	19	69
Robt. Mustard, Chatsworth	Imp. Banner.....	14	16	6	10	21	67
W. J. McClean, do	Banner.....	16	5	8	17	20	66
HALDIMAND.							
CALEDONIA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Lyman G. Tansley, St. Thomas.</i>							
W. A. Douglas, Caledonia	Reg. Banner	20	22	9	18	24	93
Alex. Cowie, do	Banner	20	20	8	18	23	89
Hy. McMorran, do	Reg. Abundance	18	20	8	17	23	86
J. Weylie, do	Siberian.....	17	19	8	16	23	83

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OATS.

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HALDIMAND.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
CALEDONIA AGR. SOC.— <i>Con.</i>							
R. F. Duncan, Ancaster	Reg. Banner	15	18	8	15	21	77
Jas. Douglas, Caledonia	do	13	17½	8	15	20	73½
J. W. McBlain, do	do	13½	16	7½	14	19	70
W. J. Gringer, do	Siberian	13½	16	6	14	18½	68
Alex. Forbes, do	Silver Mine	12	13	7	10	17	59
N. H. Wickett, Yerk	Reg. Banner	13	11	7	11	15	57
Jas. Forbes, Caledonia	Silver Mine	11	12	6	10	14	53
HALDIMAND AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Wm. A. Kelly, Aldboro.</i>							
N. Melenbacher, Kohler	Early Yielder	19	25	9	19	22	94
J. H. Melenbacher, Nelles Crs.	Big Four	19	25	8	19	22	93
And. Melenbacher, Kohler	Ligowa	19	25	8	17	23	91
Geo. Glenk, do	do	17	24½	9	18	21	89½
G. W. Parsons, Cayuga	Silver Mine	17	24	8	17	23	89
Alex. Walker, do	Banner	17	24	8	17	22	88
J. A. McConnell, do	Big Four	17	24	8	17	21	87
Nicholas Last, do	Dodd's Prolific	16	24	8	17	21	86
Geo. H. Kinnear, do	White Tartarian	16	24	8	16	21	85
Willard Wilson, Kohler	White Russian	16	23½	8	17	20	84½
H. T. J. Gardiner, Cayuga	Great Dane	14	24	8	18	20	84
H. R. Parsons, do	Silver Mine	17	20½	8	17	21	83½
Thos. McSorley, Deans	Great Dane	17	20	8	17	21	83
Freeman Schier, Rainham	Dodd's Prolific	16	23½	6	18	19	82½
Frank Nellis, York	Great Dane	16	21	8	16	21	82
Thos. McClung, Cayuga R.R. 1.	White Tartarian	16	23	7	15	20	81
Thos. Shipway, Deans	Great Dane	15	23	8	16	19	81
Wm. Shipway, do	Banner	16	21	7	16	19	79
Anderson & Son, Caledonia	Silver Mine	14	20	7	17	20	78
Jacob Folville, Cayuga	Gardiner	13	21	7	16	19	76
J. A. Williamson, do	Great Dane	13	20	7	16	19	75
SOUTHERN BRANCH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Wm. A. Kelly, Aldboro.</i>							
J. H. Schweyer, Fisherville	Early Yielder	18	25	8	18	22	91
G. A. Fitzgerald, Rainham Cen.	Reg. Abundance	18	23	8	17	22	88
J. A. Featherstone, do	Banner	18	23	8	17½	21	87½
Wm. Beahon, do	do	18	23	8	17	21	87
Jacob Nagel, do	Silver Mine	16	24	8	18	20½	86½
Ephraim Messener, do	Empire	16	24	8	18	20	86
C. Morsefelder, Rainham	Silver Mine	16	24	8	17½	20	85½
Stephen Culver, do	Banner	15	24	8	18	20	85
Chas Nagel, Rainham Centre	Silver Mine	16	24	8	16	20½	84½
E. Reicheld, Rainham	Mammoth Cluster	16	24	7	17	20	84
Wm. Roth, Fisherville	Newmarket	16	24	7	17	19	83
Sam. Cline, do	Empire	16	21	8	17	20½	82½
Geo. Daley, Rainham Centre	Banner	15	23	7	17	19	82
Geo. Arnold, do	Derby	14	23	7	17	19	80
Fred Hoover, Fisherville	Silver Mine	13	23	6	17	19	78

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OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
HALTON.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
HALTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Wilson Black, Stroud.</i>							
J. H. Wilson, Milton, R.R.	Banner.....	18	23	9	19	22	91
Jno McKenzie, do	Abundance.....	18	23	8	18	22½	89½
Robt. Patterson, Zimmerman	White Wave.....	16½	23	8	18	20	85½
W. D. Shields, Milton, R.R.	Prince Royal.....	16	21	8	18	21	84
McCallum Bros., Milton	do	15	23	8	18	19½	83½
A. S. Wilmott, do	White Lothian ..	16	21	8	17	20	82
Ernest Readhead, Milton R.R., 3 ..	Prince Royal.....	15	20	9	18	18½	80½
Ed. McCann, Milton, R.R.	White Wave.....	15½	22	8	16	18½	80
F. Switzer & Son, Milton	Irish White.....	17½	17	8	15	22	79½
E. A. McDougall, Milton, R.R., 3 ..	Prince Royal.....	16	20	8	15	20	79
And. Wilson, do	Great Dane.....	14½	20	7	18	19½	79
Peter Campbell, Milton	Prince Royal.....	16½	16	8	18	20	78½
J. Cartwright, Milton, R.R.	Irish White.....	16½	22	7	17	16	78½
Donald Douglas, do	do	13	21	9	18	17	78
And. Lawson, Milton, R.R. 3	Banner.....	15½	19	7½	16	19½	77½
L. W. Chisholm, do	Siberian.....	13	20	8	18	18	77
Chas. Butts, Milton, R.R.	Irish White.....	15½	17	8	17	19½	77
Homer Dixon, Milton .....	.....	14	20	7	17	18	76
W. Robertson do .....	.....	15	19	7	17	17½	75½
Jno. F. Ford, do .....	.....	16	19	7	15	18	75
Archie McDougal do	Irish White.....	14	18	7	18	18	75
G. B. Ellenton, Milton, R.R.	do	14	22	7	18	14	75
Wm. Hume, Milton .....	.....	16½	19	7	18	14	74½
Wm. McCartney, Milton	Irish White.....	13	19	8	18	16	74
W. Scott & Sons, do .....	.....	14½	21	7½	12	19	74
Greenlees Bros., Milton, R.R.	Prince Royal.....	14½	21	7½	10	19	72
Thos. Galbraith, Sr., Milton ....	.....	13½	20	7	14	17	71½
H. Richardson, Lowville .....	.....	11½	20	8	18	13	70½
Isaac Featherston, Milton, R.R.	Prince Royal.....	13	20	7	18	12½	70½
Jno. Pell, do	Irish White.....	13	20	6	15	15	69
Archie Galbraith, do .....	.....	13	18	7	15	15	68
Jno. A. Ford do	Irish White.....	13	17	7	15	15	67
HASTINGS.							
FRANKFORD AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—D. English, Burketon.</i>							
W. E. Vandewater, Belleville ..	Banner.....	17½	23	7	18	23	88½
Walter Potts, Trenton.....	Amer. Banner...	19	20	8	18	23	88
D. I. Rose, Frankford.....	Lincoln.....	18	20	8	17	23	86
D. E. Coon, do	do	19	16	9	17	22	83
Lorne Badgley, do	Sensation.....	15½	20	7	17	21	81
F. R. Mallory, do	Lincoln.....	17	16	7	16	23	79
Jno. McCauley, do	Sensation.....	14	20	6	16	19	75
Clem. H. Ketcheson, Belleville, R.R. 2	Waverley.....	12½	20	6	17	19	74½
Jno. Hogg, Belleville, R.R. 5....	Banner.....	13	18	8	17	17½	73½
Herbert J. Gay, Frankford.....	Lincoln.....	14	19	8	17	15	73
P. E. Bonisteel, do	Sensation.....	12	18	7	16	16	69

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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 rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
HASTINGS.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
MAYNOOTH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—D. D. Rogers, Kingston.</i>							
C. Kelusky, Maynooth		14	22	8	18	19½	81½
C. I. H. Jordison, Monteagle Valley	Newmarket.....	14½	19	7	19	19½	79
W. J. Douglas, Greenview	Banner.....	14½	19	7	17	19½	77
Jno. McAlpine, Maynooth Sta... ..	Banner.....	14	18	6	18	19	75
W. Bahm, Maynooth		12½	20	7	16	18½	74
C. Hynes, Monteagle Valley		14	17	7	15	19½	72½
Jas. McAlpine, Sr., Maynooth Station....	Banner.....	12½	19	6	17	17½	72
Jas. McAlpine, Jr., do	do	11	22	5	17	15	70
Robt. Davies, Greenview		12	18	6	16	17½	69½
Ed. Williams, Maynooth		11	20	7	17	13½	68½
F. Cassidy, Greenview	Banner.....	12	16	6	17	16	67
STIRLING AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—D. English, Burketon.</i>							
C. M. Sine, Stirling.....	Sensation.....	18	22	8	17	23	88
Geo. Richardson, Harold	Banner.....	17	20	8	18	23	86
Clayton Tucker, do	Swedish Select..	16	20	8	18	23	85
Jas. A. Bailey, Stirling	Banner.....	16	20	8	18	22	84
C. W. Heath, do	do	16½	17	8	18	23	82½
A. B. Fargey, do	do	16	20	8	18	20	82
C. W. Thompson, do	do	15	18	8	17	20	78
T. Montgomery, Sr., do	do	15	18	7	16	21½	77½
J. W. Haggerty, W. Huntingdon		14	20	7	16	20	77
D. W. Fargey, do	Imp. Banner....	14	18	7	16	21	76
W. M. Adams, do	Sensation.....	13	18	6	17	21	75
Ernest Sarles, Harold, R.R. 1..	20th Century....	13	18	7	16	20	74
T. W. Solmes, Harold	Banner.....	16	16	6	16	19½	73½
Robt. Vance, do	do	13½	17	7	16	19	72½
W. J. Donnell, W. Huntingdon	Imp. Banner....	12	18	6	17	19	72
HURON.							
BLYTH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—A. B. Rose, Cainsville.</i>							
D. McCallum, Blyth	Golden Drop.....	17½	21	8	18	20½	85
J. & F. Laidlaw, Walton, R.R. 3	Reg. Banner....	15½	22	7	19	21	84½
D. Laidlaw, Blyth	White Danish....	18	21	5	18	21½	83½
J. & W. Garay, Londesborough..	Newmarket.....	18	18	8½	16½	22	83
R. H. Shortreed, Walton	20th Century....	16	23	5	18	20½	82½
Russell Richmond, Blyth	White Russian... .	17½	18	7½	18	21	82
Jno. Barr, do	Imp. Banner....	14	20	9	19	19	81
C. K. Taylor, do	White Russian... .	15	20	7	18	20	80

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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 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)
HURON—Continued.							
BLYTH AGR. SOCIETY—Con.							
Jas. Snell, Clinton	\$1,000	14½	20	7½	17	19½	78½
Wm. Pollock, Blyth	Irish White	16	20	5	17	20	78
R. B. McGowan, do	Banner	15	14	7½	18	21	75½
Robt. Wightman, do	do	15½	18	6	16	19½	75
T. H. Taylor & Sons, Belgrave	Irish Derby	15½	15	9	15	20½	75
Jas. Jackson, Walton, R.R. 3	Ligowa	17½	12	7	17	21½	75
Wm. McGowan, Blyth	Newmarket	15½	17	7	16	19½	75
Duncan Laidlaw, do	Mammoth Cluster	16½	18	7	10	21	72½
W. Watson, do	Jewel	15	15	6	16	19½	71½
Jas. B. Tierany, do	Siberian	14	14	7	17	19½	71½
Fred. Toll, do	Alaska	14½	15	6	16	19	70½
Wm. Taylor, Walton	Banner	12	15	7	18	17	69
A. W. Sloan, Blyth	Newmarket	16	15	8	10	20	69
Alex. McGowan, do	White Jewel	12½	18	5	15	18	68½
R. R. Sloan, do	Newmarket	13	14	5	18	18	68
EAST HURON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—C. S. Nicholson.</i>							
<i>Guelph, R.R. 3.</i>							
Jas. Spier, Brussels	Gold Drop	18	23	7	19	23	90
Oliver Turnbull, Brussels, R.R. 2	Sensation	18½	22	9	16½	23½	89
Wm. Moser, Bluevale, R.R. 2	Early Swedish	18½	23	8	16½	22½	88½
Geo. Menzies, Cranbrook	Prince Royal	19½	19	7½	18½	23	87½
Wm. Armstrong, Brussels, R.R. 5	Garton's Abundance	17½	21	7½	17	23	86
Jno. Crerar, Brussels, R.R. 3	King Philip	18	18	8½	18	22½	85
L. E. Carduff, Brussels	Gold Drop	18	18	7	18	23½	84½
Jas. Armstrong, Brussels, R.R. 5	Imp. Banner	17	21½	8	16	21	83½
W. L. Island, do	Sensation	18	18	7½	16	22½	82
Jas. Nichol, Brussels, R.R. 4	Irish White	16	18	7½	18	22	81½
Robt. J. Hoover, Brussels, R.R. 3	Gold Drop	13	23	8	17	20	81
Robt. Nichol, Brussels	Mammoth Cluster	15¾	19	8	16	21¼	80
W. R. Broadfoot, do	Reg. Banner	17½	15	5½	19	22½	79½
Thos. R. Bennett, Wroxeter	Banner	12	23	7	18	19	79
P. F. Patrick, do	do	16¼	17	6¼	18	20½	78
Jas. Burgess, Brussels	Imp. Banner	14	16	8	17½	21½	77
Alex. McLaughlan, Brussels	Prince Royal	14	18	7	16	21½	76½
EXETER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—A. B. Rose, Cainsville.</i>							
E. Broderick, Exeter	O. A. C. 72	18½	20	8	18	22½	87
Geo. Andrews, Centralia	Reg. Banner	17½	20	8	17½	21½	84½
Jas. Shapton, Exeter	do	16½	21	7½	17½	21½	84
W. R. Elliott, Centralia	Prince George	16	23	8	15	21½	83½
F. A. Elerington, Hensall, R.R. 1	Reg. Banner	17½	18	8	17½	22	83
E. J. Shapton, Exeter	Northland	17½	17	8½	18	21½	82½
Jno. Rowe, do	Reg. Banner	18	18½	6	18	21	81½

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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 rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Total of scores.
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
HURON—Continued.							
EXETER AGR. SOCIETY—Con.							
S. J. Hogarth, Exeter	Reg. Banner	17	17	8	17	22½	81½
Simon Hunter, do	do	16½	18	8	18	21	81½
H. Shapton, do	Siberian	15½	19	7	17	21	79½
W. H. Dearing, do	Lincoln	14½	17	6	19	19	75½
Jno. H. Perkins, Exeter, R.R. 3.	Banner	15	10	7	18	20	70
HOWICK AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Alex. Morrison, Smithdale.</i>							
Harvey Sparling, Gorrie, R.R. 2	Swedish Select	17½	23	9	19	22½	91
Wm. Brown, Gorrie, R.R. 1	Banner	17	24	8	18½	22½	90
Rich. Wilkin, Palmerston, R.R. 3	O. A. C. 72	17	23	8	19	22	89
E. Krohn, Gorrie, R.R. 1	Siberian	17	22	9	18	22	88
Jno. Demmerling, Molesworth	Swedish Select	16	20	8	18	21½	83½
Chas. Dickart, Gorrie, R.R. 1	do do	19	10	9	18	23½	79½
Alex. McLaughlin, do	Sparrowbill	16	17	8	16	20	77
A. W. Keil, Gorrie, R.R. 2	Reg. Banner	17	10	7½	19	22	75½
H. W. Edgar, do	Swedish Select	11	19	7	18	19	74
R. J. Sanderson, Fordwich, R.R. 2	Great Dane	15½	14	6½	15	22	73
Ford Cooper, Gorrie, R.R. 2	Swedish Select	16	9	9	17	21	72
J. Wilkin, Harriston, R.R. 2	Irish White	12½	15	6½	17	19	70
Jno. & J. Holland, Harriston	Lincoln	13	9	8	18	20	68
J. W. Edgar, Gorrie, R.R. 2	Swedish Select	13	10	6	15	21	65
SEAFORTH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. E. Mortimer, Honeywood.</i>							
A. Elcoat, Brucefield	Reg. Am. Banner	15½	24	6	15	19½	80
Jas. Carnochan, Seaforth	Siberian	16	23	5	12½	21	77½
Jas. Scott, do	Abundance	14½	22	3	18	19½	77
Broadfoot Bros., do	Danish White	16	12½	7	17½	19	72
Jno. Scott, do	Banner	14½	15	6½	15	19	70
Geo. McKee, Walton, R.R. 4	Derby	17½	12½	6	10	22	68
Dougal Fotheringham, Brucefield	Amer. Banner	15½	15	5	12	20	67½
Jas. S. Smith, Walton, R.R. 2	do	14	12½	5	16	19	66½
Pat. McGrath, Kippen, R.R. 3	Garton's Record	13½	10	7	17½	16	64
Robt. Campbell, Dublin, R.R. 1	White Tartar	16	15	6	7½	19½	64
Jas. Allan, Seaforth	Amer. Banner	13½	12½	3	15	16	60
TURNBERRY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—C. S. Nicholson, Guelph, R.R. 3.</i>							
Geo. Pocock, Wingham, R.R. 3	Imp. Siberian	17½	24	7	19	22	89½
S. B. Birchell, Wingham	Gooderham's No. 2	18½	22	8	17½	22½	88½
Rich. Wilton, Wingham, R.R. 1	Sensation	13	22	9	19	22	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 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)
HURON— <i>Continued.</i>							
TURNBERRY AGR. SOCIETY— <i>Con.</i>							
J. W. Fortune, Wingham, R.R. 1	Bumper King....	18	24	5	18	22	87
Robt. Currie, Wingham, R.R. 3..	New Zealand.....	17½	22	9	17	20½	86
Frank Henry, Whitechurch ...	White Marvel....	18	20	8	17	22½	85½
J. H. Linklater, Wingham, R.R. 2	Ligowa.....	18	20	7½	17½	21½	84½
Peter Lever, Wingham, R.R. 3..	White Marvel....	14	23	8	17½	21½	84
H. T. Purdue, Wingham.....	Lincoln.....	17	20	7½	17	21½	83
Jno. Martin, Fordyce	Banner.....	17½	23	6	14	22½	83
Jas. Forster, Lucknow.....	Abundance.....	18½	18	7½	17	22	83
T. H. Taylor, Belgrave, R.R. 1..	Irish Derby.....	17½	16	9	17	22½	82
J. F. Davidson, Wingham, R.R. 3	White Marvel....	18	21	6	14	23	82
Gilmore Bros., Wingham, R.R. 1	Liberty.....	18½	14	8½	18	22½	81½
T. J. Wright, do	Banner.....	17	22	8½	13	20½	81
A. Proctor, Brussels, R.R. 5....	do	17½	18	7	17	21½	81
E. J. Tyreman, Wingham, R.R. 3	White Logan....	15	21	7½	17	19½	80
Alex. McDonald, Wingham, R.R. 2	Bumper King....	18	17	8	15	21½	79½
W. J. Currie, Wingham, R.R. 3..	Siberlan.....	16½	18	8	16	21	79½
Jno. Menzies, Wingham	New Ontario....	17	15	8	18	21	79
W. J. Adair, do	Banner.....	16½	16	8	16	22½	79
W. A. Taylor, St. Helen's.....	White Danish....	19	10	9	17	23	78
WEST HURON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. E. Mortimer, Honeywood.</i>							
Hugh Hill, Benmiller.....	O. A. C. 72	16½	20	6½	18	22	83
H. L. Salkeld, Goderich, R.R. 2	Banner.....	17	10	7½	18	21½	74
Jno. Sowerby, do	Wide-Awake....	13½	17½	5½	18	17½	72
H. Keith Revell, do	20th Century....	15	12½	6	16	19½	69
Isaac Salkeld, do	O. A. C. 72	15½	12½	6½	16	18	68½
Jno. L. Clarke, Loyal	Long's White Tartar.....	14	17½	6	8	17	62½
Flick Bros., Benmiller	Banner.....	16½	10	6	10	19½	62
Geo. Lathwaite, Goderich, R.R. 1	do	15½	5	6	16	19	61½
Sam. McMath, Goderich, R.R. 2	do	16	..	8	19	17	60
Alex. Young, Goderich	Long's White Tartar.....	15½	8	6	10	19½	59
KENORA.							
DRYDEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Hy. Knight, Jr., Saull Ste. Marie.</i>							
A. E. Browning, Oxdrift	Daubeney.....	13	23	8	20	90	83
B. Brignall, do	Bumper King....	13	24	7	19	19	82
J. Anderson, do	Irish Victor....	14	23	6	17	18	78
Jas. A. Reed, do	Lincoln.....	12½	23	6	18	16	75½
W. H. Martin, Dryden	Abundance.....	13	23	6	15	18	75
E. W. Wice, do	do	12	22	6	18	15½	73½
Alex. Skene, Sr., do	Abundance.....	15½	20	5	15	15	70½
J. H. McMillan, do	do	12½	15	6	15	13½	62

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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 rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
KENT.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
WALLACEBURG AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—H. B. Webster, Rannoch.</i>							
D. McCreary, Wallaceburg.....	Banner.....	19½	24½	8	20	23¾	95½
Geo. Crawford, Electric	Imp. Banner.....	18¾	23	8	20	23¾	93½
Daniel Coveney, do	Reg. Banner.....	15¾	23	9	20	22¾	90
Eric Crowe, Wallaceburg	Reg. Abundance..	17½	22½	9½	15	24	88
Geo. L. Mickle, do	Banner.....	15¾	22	7	19½	22	86
W. L. O'Neil, do	Bonanza.....	18¾	16	8	19	22½	84
J. A. O'Neil, do	do	18	16	7	19	21	81
Langstaff Bros., Tupperville, R.							
R. 3	Imp. Banner.....	14½	22	7	19	17	79½
Alf. Smith, Wallaceburg	\$1,000.....	16	18	8	17	20	79
J. E. Richardson, do	Reg. Banner.....	16	20	6	19	17½	78½
Jno. Coveney, Electric	Imp. Banner.....	14	20	7	19	17½	77½
Jno. Hamilton, Tupperville	Banner.....	12	22	8	18	17	77
Wm. Innis, Wallaceburg	Reg. Banner.....	14	20	5	19	17	75
Dougal Crawford, Electric	Imp. Banner.....	12	20	6	18	17	73
Michael O'Neil, Wallaceburg	New Century.....	14	16	5	14	13	62
LAMBTON.							
BOSANQUET AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. McCrae, Guelph, R.R. 7.</i>							
A. D. Donald, Thedford, R.R. 3.	Banner.....	17	23	7	17	22	86
Jno. Tidball, Forest, R.R. 3	do	16	23	7	17	21	84
Alex. Lithgow, Forest, R.R. 1 .....	.....	16	23	7	17	20½	83½
Jas. Walden, Thedford	Banner.....	16	23	7	17	20	83
Robt. Lithgow, do	do	15½	23	7	17	20	82½
Jno. Sercombe, Thedford, R.R.	English White...	16	22	7	16	21	82
Jas. Molloy, Thedford	Reg. Abundance..	14½	22	7	16	21	80½
Jas. Welsh, Forest, R.R. 4.....	Lincoln.....	14½	23	7	16	20	80½
R. D. Thomson, Thedford	White Cluster....	14½	22	7	17	19½	80
W. G. Thomson, Thedford, R.R.							
3	Amer. Banner....	14½	22	7	16	20	79½
Robt. Anderson, Thedford, R.R.							
3	Reg. Banner.....	14½	22	7	16	20	79½
Hy. Traver, Thedford, R.R. 3..	English White....	15½	20	7	16	20½	79
Ben. Humphries, Thedford, R.R.							
2	Prince Royal ...	14½	22	6	17	19½	79
Robt. Tidball, Thedford, R.R. 1	Reg. Abundance..	15	21	6	16	20	78
BROOKE & ALVINSTON AGR. SOC.							
<i>Judge—Cecil Schuyler, Brantford.</i>							
Thos. A. Lovell, Alvinston	O. A. C. 72	17½	24	8½	20	23½	93½
H. A. Gilroy, Alvinston, R.R. 6.	do	18½	23	8½	19½	23½	93
D. G. Maddock, Alvinston ...	Abundance.....	18	24	8	19	23½	92½

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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 rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
LAMBTON—Continued.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
BROOKE AND ALVINSTON AGR. SOCIETY.—Continued.							
Jas. Hand, Alvinston	Reg. Banner.....	17½	24	8	19½	23¾	91¾
Elijah Armstrong, Bothwell, R. 2	White Banner...	18	23	8½	19	20½	89
H. Darvill, Alvinston	Amer. Banner....	17	22½	9	19	20½	88
J. E. Wallis, Alvinston, R.R. 4	Silver Mine.....	17	21	9	19	21	87
Geo. H. Oke, Alvinston	Reg. Abundance..	17½	21	8	19	21	86½
Fred. Lovell, Alvinston, R.R. 4	20th Century....	17	22	8	18	22	86
Leslie Oke, Alvinston	do	15	23	8	19	20	85
W. Hand, Alvinston, R.R. 4	Banner.....	16	21	8	18	19	82
W. J. Weed, Alvinston, R.R. 7	Irish White.....	16	20	8	18	20	82
Donald McKinley, Alvinston, R. R. 4	Abundance.....	14½	20	8	17	19	78
PLYMPTON & WYOMING AGR. SOC.							
<i>Judge—J. D. McKenna, Loretto</i>							
Chas. Smith, Wyoming	O. A. C. 72	12	24	8½	20	19	83½
Jos. Bryson, do	Banner.....	13	22	9	20	19	83
Hugh Hunter, Petrolia	Amer. Banner...	16	23	7	17	19	82
Geo. Hartley, Wyoming	Banner.....	16	20	7	17	21	81
Thos. Paton, Camlachie	Field.....	16	15	9	19	21	80
R. S. Jardine, do	Poor Man's Friend.....	14	22	6	16	21	79
Thos. C. Smith, Wyoming	Tartar King.....	15	20	7	15	21	78
P. McPhedran, do	Amer. Banner...	16	15	9	17	20	77
Jas. E. Smith, Wanstead	Abundance.....	12	23	7	15	18	75
J. C. Stonehouse, Wyoming.....	Banner.....	13	19	7	16	19	74
SOMBRA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—H. B. Webster, Rannoch</i>							
Jno. Dupuies, Sombra, R.R. 3...	Reg. Banner.....	18½	22	10	20	24½	95
Jas. Capes, Bickford	Banner.....	18	24	8	20	20	90
Alfred Nottley, Sombra, R.R. 1 .....	.....	17	21	9	20	20	87
F. C. Pretty, Wilkesport	Sheffield Standard	17½	22½	9	15	21½	85½
Chas. Grant, Sombra, R.R. 2	20th Century....	16½	22	9	16	21½	85
S. Deyo, Berher	Wide-Awake	17½	17	9	16	21½	81
J. Russell, Bickford	Banner.....	14½	21	9	16	20	80½
J. C. McMillan, Whitebread	Wide-Awake	17	17	7	18	21	80
S. Selman & Son, Wilkesport	Irish White.....	14	18	9	16	21	78
Rufus Stenton, Pt. Lambton, P. R. 2	Sheffield Standard	15½	18	8	15	20	76½
Geo. Stokes, Sombra	Early Escott....	13	19	8	16	20	76
Jno. McRae Pt. Lambton, R. R. 2 .....	.....	11	19	7	19	15	71
Peter Stenton, Pt. Lambton, R. R. 2	White Main.....	13½	19	6	14	16½	69
Clifford Carruthers, Wilkesport	Abundance.....	14½	5	9	19	20½	68
Robt. Armstrong, Whitebread	Banner.....	14	15	8	13	17	67
Robt. Payne, Pt. Lambton, R.R. 2	Wide-Awake.....	10½	18	7	18	13	66½

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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 rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
LANARK.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
LANARK VILLAGE AND BATHURST AGR. SOCIETY							
<i>Judge—S. H. Treverton, Belleville.</i>							
M. S. McIlquhan, Lanark	Banner	17½	22	9	20	22½	91
J. M. Warren, Balderson	do	17	22	9	18	22	88
C. J. Bell, do	Ligowa	17½	21	9	18	22	87½
T. J. Dawson, Lanark	Banner	18	22	9	15½	22	86½
Geo. Graham, do	do	17	22	8	18	21	86
Rich. White, Perth	do	17	22	9	17	20½	85½
Harry Hughes, Balderson	Abundance	15	22	8	17	21	83
Wm. Montgomery, Lanark	Banner	13	20	8	16	20	77
J. J. McCurdy, do	Siberian	13	18	7	16	21	75
Wm. Cunningham, do	.....	12	17	8	16	20	73
LEEDS.							
LANSDOWNE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. E. Gray, Elgin, R.R. 3.</i>							
W. H. Rath, Lansdowne	20th Century	17	23½	7½	19	21½	88½
H. M. Gray, Lansdowne, R.R. 2	Abundance	16½	21	9	19	22	87½
O. W. Landon, Lansdowne	Banner	16	22	7½	19	22	86½
Sam. Donevan, do	do	16	22	9	18	20½	85½
R. Shields, do	do	16	20	7½	19	21½	84
Wellington Landon, do	Abundance	16	21	7½	18	21	83½
Albert Cluff, do	Banner	15½	20	7	17	22	81½
W. H. O. Foley, Mallorytown	Newmarket	15½	21	7½	18	19	81
G. E. Humphrey, Lansdowne	Banner	15½	20½	6	17	21	80
R. N. Heaslip, do	do	14	20	7	18	20½	79½
Jos. Shields, do	do	14½	18	8½	18	20	79
W. C. Landon, do	Abundance	14	19	7	18	18	76
LOMBARDY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—S. H. Treverton, Belleville.</i>							
Harry Chalmers, Smith's Falls	Banner	20	22	10	20	25	97
R.R. 1	.....					
Ed. Joynt, Lombardy	White Dane	16½	20	8	18	22	84½
Jno. Duffield, do	Banner	16	20	7	17	20	80
E. P. Kelly, do	White Wave	14½	18	7	18	19½	77
Dudley Joynt, do	do	13½	15	7	18	20½	74
E. J. O'Mara, do	Reg. Dane	13	18	7	16	18½	72½
Michael O'Mara, do	Reg. Banner	12	15	7	18	20	72
Herb. R. Covell, do	White Dane	14	16	7	15	19	71
Jno. Hamer, do	White Banner	13	14	7	15	20	69

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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 rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
LENNOX AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. E. Gray, Elgin.</i>							
R.R. 3.							
W. H. Hunter, Napanee	Imp. Banner.....	18	22	9	19	23	91
Mark Hawley, do	Sterling.....	17	21½	8½	19	22	88
Frank Hart, do	Banner.....	16	19	8	19	21½	83½
Rowland F. Hawley, Napanee..	do	15	19	7½	18	20	79½
C. Garrison, Napanee, R.M.D. 1	Sterling.....	13½	20	7	19	19	78½
Geo. Johnston, do	Banner.....	14	19	7	18	18½	76½
P. E. R. Miller, do	Ligowa.....	13½	18	8	18	18½	76
N. N. Empey, do	Banner.....	13½	20	7	15	19	74½
H. Aylesworth, Napanee, R.R. 5	20th Century....	13½	18	7½	15	19½	73½
S. C. S. McKim, Napanee	Banner.....	12½	18	7	15	19	71½
C. W. Neville, do	Ligowa.....	13	15	7	15	18½	68½
LINCOLN.							
CLINTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. B. Little, Brown's</i>							
<i>Corners.</i>							
J. A. Lind, Beamsville	O. A. C. 72	17½	22	8	19½	21½	88½
D. H. Moyer, Campden	Silver Mine.....	16	23½	7½	18½	20½	86
S. H. Culp, do	Siberian.....	15½	22	8½	19	20	85
Darius Ryckman, Beamsville...	Imp. Amer.						
	Banner.....	16½	20	7	19	19½	82
Levi Moyer, do	Banner.....	16½	17	8	18½	21	81
W. D. Culp, do	White Siberian..	14½	23½	7½	18	16	79½
Edward Boughner, do	Scottish Chief...	15	20	7	17½	19	78½
H. H. Thfford, do	Siberian.....	15	19	7½	19	17½	78
A. W. Culp, do	Imp. Amer.						
	Banner.....	14	20	6½	19	16½	76
A. E. Field Marshall do	New Green						
	Mountain.....	14	18	7	16½	18	73½
Aaron Culp, do	Siberian.....	12½	12	8	18	15	65½
Jno. A. Book, do	Banner.....	11½	10	7	17	14	59½
MANITOULIN ISLAND.							
GORE BAY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. E. Mortimer, Honey</i>							
<i>wood.</i>							
Nelson Campbell, Foxey	Reg. Banner.....	16	18	5	17½	19½	76
E. A. Letts, Barrie Island ..	Daubeney.....	15½	20	5	15	20	75½
Jno. Jennlngs, do	do	15	15	8½	15	16½	70
A. Long, do .....	.....	13½	22	6	10	15	66½
Jno. W. Kinney, Gore Bay ...	Banner.....	14	18	7	12	15	66
Jno. Wilson, do	Daubeney.....	11½	15	6	16	13½	62
J. Van Meer, do	Derby.....	11	12½	7	16	13½	60
Geo. Straln, do	Great Dane.....	13½	17	1½	14	13	59
D. D. Griffiths, Barrie Island ..	Banner.....	16	12½	3	7½	19	58
Chas. Burt, Gore Bay.....	Daubeney.....	12	15	7	12	12	58

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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 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)
MIDDLESEX.							
CARADOC AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. McCrae, Guelph.</i>							
<i>R.R. 7.</i>							
A. Lamont & Son, Mt. Brydges, R.R. 2	Siberian.....	15½	23	8	17	20	83½
W. Young, Mt. Brydges, R.R. 4	20th Century....	16	22	7½	17	20½	83
A. M. McNeil, Strathroy, R.R. 1	Siberian.....	13½	23	8	18	20	82½
Archie D. Limon, Strathroy, R.R. 7	Imp. Banner....	14	23	7½	17	20½	82
M. T. King, Muncey, R.R. 1	White Jewel....	14½	23	7	17	19½	81
R. T. Runnalls, Mt. Brydges, R.R. 2	Banner.....	15	22	7	15	21	80
M. S. Leitch, Strathroy, R.R. 2	do	14	20	8	18	19	79
Jno. Walker, Mt. Brydges, R.R. 2	do	14½	22	7	17	18	78½
Frank Sparrow, Mt. Brydges, R.R. 2	Irish Victor....	14	21	7	17	19	78
EAST MIDDLESEX AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—P. O. Vansickle, Alberton.</i>							
Wm. Weir, London, R.R. 8	Banner.....	18	22	8½	19½	23	91½
J. B. Nichol, Wilton Grove, R.R. 2	do	18½	23½	8½	17½	23	91
Jno. McMillan, Glenworth	Early Jewel....	18½	24	9	16½	22½	90½
J. W. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove, R.R. 2	.....	16	23	9	19	22½	89½
Jos. Woods, Dorchester, R.R. 1	.....	16½	23	8½	19½	21½	89
Jno. Armitt, Hyde Park	Banner.....	18½	21	8½	17	23½	88¾
Jos. McIntyre, Dorchester, R.R. 1	.....	16½	22	8½	19	22½	88½
Jas. McIntyre, do	Reg. Abundance..	16	23	8½	19	21½	88
A. Armour, do	Banner.....	18	21	7	19	22	87
Wm. Hueston, Thorndale	Banner.....	18½	17	8	17	22½	83
Geo. Riddle, Wilton Grove, R.R. 1	.....	16½	17	7½	20	21	82
Wm. Bell, London, R.R. 8	Banner.....	19	10	8½	19½	24	81
W. B. Harding, Thorndale	.....	17	19	7½	15	21	79½
Jas. Murray, Wilton Grove, R.R. 1	Banner.....	18½	9	9	17	22	75½
MCGILLIVRAY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Wm. McCrae, Guelph.</i>							
<i>R.R. 7.</i>							
Jas. H. Gibson, Ailsa Craig, R.R. 3	.....	16	23	8	17	22	86
J. J. Jackson, Ailsa Craig, R.R. 3	O. A. C. 72	16	23	6	17	21	83
W. T. Corbett, Ailsa Craig, R.R. 2	Banner.....	14	23	7	18	20½	82½

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OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
MIDDLESEX.—Continued.							
McGILLIVRAY AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.							
W. J. Robinson, Ailsa Craig, R. R. 3	Reg. Abundance.	15	23	7	17	20	82
A. Stewart & Sons, Ailsa Craig, R.R. 3	Banner.....	15	23	7	17	19	81
Geo. Lewis, Ailsa Craig, R.R. 2	Great Dane.....	16	20½	7	17	20	80½
F. J. Neil, Ailsa Craig, R.R. 3	Devonshire						
	Eclipse.....	15	20	7	17	21	80
W. J. Smith, Parkhill, R.R. 8	Ligowa.....	14	20	7	17	21	79
Elmer Faulder, Ailsa Craig, R. R. 2	.....	14	21	7	17	20	79
J. H. Amos, Ailsa Craig, R.R. 3	Siberian.....	14	22	7	17	19	79
Amos Darling, Parkhill	New Century....	13	22	7	17	20	79
Levi Darling, Parkhill, R.R. 8	do	14	22	7	17	19	79
J. J. Amos, Parkhill	.....	14	21	7	17	19	78
Jno. R. Wright, Ailsa Craig, R. R. 3	Giant Highlander.	16	10	8	18	21	73
W. T. Amos, Parkhill, R.R. 8	Banner.....	16	10	8	18	20	72
Ed. Nixon Bros., Ailsa Craig, R. R. 2	Prince Royal....	16	10	7	17	21	71
And. Erskine, Parkhill, R.R. 3	New Century....	16	10	8	17	20	71
MOSA AND EKFRID AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Cecil Schuyler, Brantford.</i>							
Ben. Towers, Glencoe	Sensation.....	18	23	9	20	23½	93½
D. N. Muirce, do	Banner.....	17	24	9	19	22	91
Gillies Bros., do	Prince Royal....	17½	22½	9	19	22½	90½
Wm. McCutcheon, do	O. A. C. 72	16	24½	9	19½	21	90
H. McKellar, do	Prince Royal....	17½	22	9	18	22	88½
Jas. Walker, do	White Banner...	16½	23	9	19	20	87½
Wm. Reycraft, do	do	18	22	8½	17	21½	87
Jno. Mitchell, do	Swedish Giant	17½	20	8½	19	21	85
Neil J. McKellar, do	Big Four.....	16½	23	8	17	20	84½
Daniel Leitch, Walkers	Banner.....	15	23	8	18	20	84
Thos. Henderson, Glencoe	Sensation.....	15	22	9	19	18	83
Edgar Munson, do	Banner.....	15	23½	9	17	18½	82½
Wm. Burchell, Glencoe, R.R. 1	White Banner...	15½	20	8½	19	19	82
A. Burchell, Newbury	Reg. Banner....	15	21	7	20	18½	81½
Hugh McCutcheon, Glencoe	Lincoln.....	14	18	7	19	21	79
H. M. Weeks, Glencoe, R.R. 1	White Banner...	13	19	8	18	18	76
N. MIDDLESEX AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. McCrae, Guelph, R.R. 7.</i>							
Jas. C. Shepley, Ailsa Craig	Banner.....	16	23	8	18	21½	86½
Arch. Shepley, Clandeboye	Abundance.....	16	23	8	18	21	86
Hughes Bros., Denfield	Garton's Reg.						
	Abundance....	15½	23	8	18	20	84
G. Grleves, do	Wyatt.....	16½	20	8	18	21	83½
A. E. Rosser, Ailsa Craig, R.R. 2	Reg. Abundance..	15	23	7	17	20	82

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OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
MIDDLESEX.—Continued.							
N. MIDDLESEX AGR. SOC.—Con.							
Thos. Thirlwall, Ailsa Craig ..	Banner.....	16	22	7	16	20	81
R. Robinson, do	do	15	22	7	16½	19	79½
C. Bean & Son, Ailsa Craig, R. 2	Siberian.....	16	19	7	17	20	79
O'Neil Bros., Clandeboye, R.R. 1	Reg. English....	15	22	5	18	19	79
Neil McAlpine, Ailsa Craig, R. 3	Irish White.....	14	22	7	16	20	79
T. Hindmarsh, Ailsa Craig, R. 2	Banner.....	13	22	7	17	20	79
Duncan McArthur, Ailsa Craig.	do	14	22	7	16	20	79
Edgar Darling, Clandeboye	do	14½	18	7	19	20½	79
Ross Bros., Parkhill, R.R. 7	do	14	22	7	16	20	79
Jno. McLauchlan, Ailsa Craig ..	Abundance.....	14½	20½	7	17	20	79
And. Hotson, do	Ligowa.....	14	22	7	17	18	78
R. R. Cameron, do	Banner.....	16	10	7	18	21	72
Alex. D. McLean, Parkhill, R. 6	O. A. C. 72 ...	16	10	7	17	21	71
Jas. McFarlane, Ailsa Craig ..	Banner.....	16	10	7	17	20	70
STRATHROY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. D. McKenna, Loretto.</i>							
W. B. Ferguson, Strathroy	O. A. C. 72	16	23	7	20	21	87
Duncan Lyman, do	Imp. Banner.....	16	19	8	18	21	82
Duncan N. McGugan, do	Siberian.....	14	23	8	18	18	81
A. B. Douglas, do	do	16	20	7	18	19	80
Donald A. Graham, do	Reg. Abundance.	16	19	6	18	20	79
R. W. Bogue, do	do	14	20	7	18	19	78
Hugh Turner, do	Siberian.....	13	23	7	16	18	77
Jas. Sabine, Strathroy	Banner.....	13	19½	6	18	20	76½
D. Leitch, Mt. Brydges	do	13	20	6	16	21	76
Stewart McDonald, Strathroy ..	Ascot.....	12	22	6	17	18	75
W. Field & Son, Kerwood	Swedish Giant..	16	20	6½	10	22	74½
Gerald M. Zavitz, Denfield, R. 1	Reg. Banner.....	16	20	5	14	19	74
T. W. Douglas, Strathroy	Siberian.....	13	22	5	18	15	73
Cornelius De Graw do	Reg. Abundance..	13	20	7	10	18	68
W. L. Toohill, do	Swedish Giant..	16	8	8	10	25	67
WESTMINSTER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. McCrae, Guelph, R.R. 7.</i>							
Fred. Bodkin, Wilton Grove, R. 2	Dalmeny Special..	16	23	7	17	21	84
R. T. Baty, Wilton Grove, R.R. 1	Banner.....	16	22½	7	17	21	83½
And. Cornish, do	do	16	22	7	17	21	83
Robt. McEwen, Byran	do	15	21½	8	18	20	82½

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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 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)
MIDDLESEX.—Continued.							
WESTMINSTER AGR. SOC.—Con.							
Dan. Ferguson, Wilton Grove, R.R. 1	Banner.....	16	22	7	17	20	82
Robt. Brown, Wilton Grove, R. R. 1	Dalmeny Special.	16	22	7	17	19½	81½
Wm. Weld Co., London, R.R. 1 ..	Banner.....	16	21	7	17	20	81
Hy. Bennett, Glanworth	Dalmeny Special.	14½	22	7	18	19	80½
W. C. Pack, Lambeth, R.R. 2 ..	do	15	22	6	17	20	80
C. W. Baker, Tambling's, R.R. 7	do	14	22	7	17	19	79
Robt. Willis, London, R.R. 1 ..	Abundance.....	14	22	7	17	19	79
W. B. Wright & Son, Glanworth	Banner.....	13	22	7	18	19	79
MUSKOKA.							
GRAVENHURST & MUSKOKA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Adam Hood, Hagerman.</i>							
Jas. C. Young, Gravenhurst ..	Garton's Abundance.....	15½	21	8	17	19	80½
Jonathan Groh, W. Gravenhurst	Garton's Record and Dalmeny..	16	20	8	16	20	80
J. Short, Gravenhurst	Newmarket.....	16	22	8	16	17½	79½
W. W. Morrison, Reay	do	15	21	8	17	16½	77½
B. Laycock, Gravenhurst	Bumper King....	15½	22	7	13	19½	77
G. G. York, do	Mammoth Cluster	15½	22	8	14	16½	76
R. G. Young, do	Bumper King....	15½	21	6½	15	17½	75½
Geo. Parker, do	Storm King.....	15	17	7	16	18½	73½
S. T. Sims, do	Garton's Abundance.....	14½	21	7½	14	16	73
G. W. Miller, do	Siberian.....	14½	18	7	14	17½	71
Frank Wasley, do ....	.....	12	13	5	10	14	54
Jos. Simpson, do	Garton's Abundance.....	10	12	5	10	13½	50½
W. H. Tincombe, do ....	.....	9	16	3	10	11	49
MEDORA & WOOD AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Adam Hood, Hagerman.</i>							
Wm. Pollar, Point Kaye	Garton's Abundance.....	17	20	8	17	20½	82½
Archie, Mitchell, Bardsville	Banner.....	15½	21	8	17	18½	80
Gordon Fraser, Brackenrlg.....	.....	15½	20	8	17	18½	79
Hy. Martin, Pt. Carling	Garton's Abundance.....	15	19	8	16	19½	77½
W. T. Noble, Rossclair	Imp. Banner.....	15	18	8	16	19½	76½
Jos. McCulley, Pt. Carling	Garton's Abundance.....	15	18	8	15	19	75
Robt. Tronten, Brackenrlg	Banner.....	13½	19	7½	16	18½	74½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table 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 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)
MUSKOKA.—Continued.							
MEDORA AND WOOD AGR. SOC.—Continued.							
W. K. Foreman, Pt. Carling ...	Abundance.....	14½	17	7	15	20	73½
Alex. Ennis, do ..	Garton' Abundance.....	14	20	7	14	16½	71½
R. A. Riley, Milford Bay	Abundance.....	13½	18	7	15	17	70½
Geo. Carr, Pt. Carling	Scottish Chief....	14½	12	8	15	20½	70
Alf. Broadley, Beaumoris	Sensation.....	13½	19	7	14	16½	70
Tho. Aikens, Pt. Carling	Garton's Abundance.....	15	10	9	15	20½	69½
Jas. Stephen, do	20th Century....	13	13	8	15	20	69
R. Butler, Point Kaye	Garton's Abundance.....	15½	10	8	12	19	64½
Chas. Davidson, Brackenrig....	Bauer.....	12	14	5	14	17	62
SOUTH MUSKOKA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—D. J. Gibson, Bowmanville.</i>							
H. L. Goltz, Bardsville	Imp. Scotch.....	17½	24½	8	18	23	91
R. A. Goltz, do	Lincoln.....	17	23½	7	18	23	88½
Chas. H. Kaye, Bracebridge	Siberian.....	17½	22	8	18	22	87½
Wm. Naismith, Falkenburg	O. A. C. 72.....	17	22	8	18	22	87
S. H. Armstrong, Bracebridge..	Siberian.....	16	23	6	18	21	84
J. J. Beaumont, do	do	15½	19	9	18	22	83½
A. J. Goltz, Bardsville	O. A. C. 72.....	16	20	8	18	21	83
Wm. Taylor, Bracebridge	Tartar King.....	14	21	7	18	22	82
J. Byron Kaye, do	Garton's Abundance.....	16	21	7	16	21	81
Alex. Barron, do	Banner.....	16	14	8	18	22	78
Wm. Ball, do	Garton's Abundance.....	13	22	6	17	19½	77½
Geo. Yearley, Falkenburg.	20th Century....	16	21	6	15	19	77
R. J. Campbell, Alport	Tartar King.....	17	21	6	10	22	76
Jas. Kaye, Bracebridge	Siberian.....	14	18	7	16	20	75
W. C. Dennis, do	Abundance.....	13	21	6	16	18	74
D. Nicholls, do	do	12	20	6	16	17	71
Alf. Parrett, do	Scottish Chief....	13	15	7	15	21	71
STEPHENSON & WATT AGR. SOC.							
<i>Judge—D. J. Gibson, Bowmanville.</i>							
Nelson Hammell, Raymond ...	Reg. Banner.....	17½	23	8	18	22	88½
Wm. Esson, Port Sydney	Banner.....	16	22	8	17	21	84
Thos. Hammell, Raymond	Reg. Banner.....	15	21	7	18	21	82
Leslie Bunn, Ullswater	do	16	20	7	18	20½	81½
Thos. Graham, Raymond	Amer. Banner....	15	19	8	17	21	80
Chas. Oldham, Ufford	New Sterling....	17	21	7	12	22	79
Geo. Hammell, Raymond	Reg. Banner.....	13½	20	7	18	19½	78
W. J. Hammell, do	do	15½	15	8	18	21	77½
Jno. Webber, do	do	16	15	8	18	20	77

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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 rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
MUSKOKA.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
STEPHENSON AND WATT AGR. SOCIETY— <i>Con.</i>							
W. F. Somerset, Port Sydney ..	Abundance.....	14	20	7	15	19½	75½
Walter Hares, Allansville	New Century.....	15	18	7	15	19	74
Jas. Hunter, Parkersville	Reg. Banner.....	11	22	8	17	15	73
Geo. Wingfield, Utterson.....	Abundance.....	13	16	8	16	19	72
Wilson Hammell, Raymond	Reg. Banner.....	13½	18	5	15	20	71½
Hugh Patterson, Utterson.....	Storm King.....	12	17	8	15	19	71
Chas. Nichols, Port Sydney	Newmarket.....	13	21	5	14	17	70
Albert Ball, Utterson	Reg. Banner.....	13½	13	7	16	20	69½
W. J. Hamilton, Raymond	do	12	13	7	18	19	69
J. W. Billingley, Raymond.....	Amer. Banner.....	13	13	6	17	19½	68½
Jas. Webber, do	Reg. Banner.....	11	18	7	16	16	68
Jos. Ryan, do	do	11	13	7	17	16	64
Jno. Patterson, Utterson	Banner.....	12½	12	8	12	17	61½
NIPISSING.							
BONFIELD AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. F. B. Switzer, Streetsville.</i>							
Jos. Guchene, Great Desert.....	Egyptian.....	16	22	8	17	22	85
G. Proulx, Bonfield	do	17	22	7	15	21	82
Eusebe Tremblay, Great Desert.	Bumper King....	15½	22	7	17	19½	81
Ellen McNulty, Bonfield	do	15	20	7	15	22	79
E. Beaulieu, do	Banner.....	15	22	7½	14	20	78½
P. Vaillancourt, do	Egyptian.....	15	20	7	15	21	78
J. Plaunt, do	Banner.....	15½	22	7	15	18	77½
Patrice Tremblay, Great Desert.	Egyptian.....	14	22	8	15	18	77
J. C. Boissoneault, do ..	do	14	22	7	15	18	76
Jas. Boivin, Bonfield.....	Banner.....	13½	19	7	15	20½	75
J. Lamothé, Sr., do	do	12	15	8	15	19	69
VERNER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. F. B. Switzer, Streetsville.</i>							
Leon Boutin, Verner	Bumper King...	17½	23	8	17½	21½	87½
S. Aubry, do	Northland.....	17	22	8	18	22	87
Sherin Laurence, do	Banner.....	16	24	7½	18	20½	86
Octave Jolbert, do	do	17	21	8	18	21½	85½
Jos. Beaudry, do	do	16	20	7½	19	21	83½
D. Filiatrault, do	do	15	22	7½	17	20½	82
Gilbert Sylvestre, Millerand ..	do	14	20	7	17½	21½	80
Theophile Filiatrault, Verner...	O. A. C. 72.....	14	19	8½	17½	20½	79½
J. A. Lecuyer, do	Banner.....	15	19	7	16	21½	78½
J. O'Connor, do	Sterling.....	15½	19½	7½	15	20½	78
Jos. Dubeau, Millerand	Bumper King....	15½	17½	8	15	21	77
Alfred Limoges, Verner	Banner.....	14½	22	7	15	17	75½
G. L. Sylvestre, Millerand.....	American.....	16½	15	7½	16	20½	75½
Francis Beaudry, Verner.....	Banner.....	12½	23	7	15	17	74½

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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 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)
NIPISSING.—Continued.							
VERNEE AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.							
G. Lecompte, Verner	Abundance.....	13½	22	7	15	17	74½
Jos. Aubin, do	Banner.....	13½	18	7	15	20½	74
Valmart Lamarche, Millerand..	do	14½	16	7½	15	20	73
Moise Paquette, Verner	do	13	20	7½	14	18	72½
Louis Beauparlant, do	Ligowa.....	12	18	8	14	19	71
Alfred Sylvestre, do	Banner.....	14½	15	7	16	18	70½
NORFOLK.							
COURTLAND AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jno. Hamilton, Tupper-</i> <i>ville.</i>							
W. A. Butler, Courtland.....	.....	18	22	8	19	20½	87½
G. B. Ryan, Tillsonburg	O. A. C. 72.....	17	22½	8	19	20½	87
Jno. F. Robinson, Courtland...	Australian.....	17½	21	8	18	21	85½
Vernon McDonald, Tillsonburg.	Banner.....	14	22	8	19	20½	83½
T. Mabee, do ..	do ..	16½	22	7	17	20½	83
Jas. P. Nunn, do ..	do ..	15½	23	7	16½	20	82
A. Cowan, Courtland	do ..	15	20	7½	19	19½	81
C. Graydon, do	do ..	16½	20	9	15	20	80½
J. T. Simons, do	do ..	15½	20	7	15	19½	77
W. P. Ronson, do	Reg. Abundance..	12	18	6½	19½	20½	76½
H. Wallace, S. Middleton.....	Abundance.....	16½	16	7	15	21	75½
NORTHUMBERLAND.							
SEYMOUR AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—M. J. Casselman, Morris-</i> <i>burg.</i>							
Chas. Bonnycastle, Campbellford .....	.....	18	24	8	18	21½	89½
Thos. Dunham, do .....	.....	17	24	8	18	20	87
E. E. West, do .....	.....	17	21	9	18	21½	86½
Owen Hoey, do	O. A. C. 72.....	16½	22	9	13	21½	82
Chas. Bedford, Campbellford,	.....					
R.R. 4 .....	.....	16	22	9	15	19½	81½
Jas. L. Forestill, Campbellford,	.....					
R.R. 1	Siberian.....	18	15	9	15	21½	78½
Geo. Dunham, Campbellford,	.....					
R.R. 4 .....	.....	14½	19	9	18	17½	78
Jno. S. Wallace, Campbellford..	Abundance.....	13	22	8	16	18	77
WOOLER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—C. I. H. Jordison, Mont-</i> <i>eagle Valley.</i>							
C. R. Terrill, Wooler	Scotch Banner....	19½	22	9½	19	22½	92½
H. Wessels, Trenton, R.R. 1....	Abundance.....	17	22	8	16	19½	82½

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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 rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
NORTHUMBERLAND.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
WOOLER AGR. SOCIETY— <i>Con.</i>							
S. L. Terrill, Wooler	Banner	19	10	9	19½	23½	81
E. M. Wessels, do	do	18	10	9½	19	24	80½
C. N. Ruttan, do	Ligowa	18½	8	10	19	23	78½
J. N. Dalmas, do	Banner	19	9	10	18	21½	77½
Jno. Alley, do	do	18	9	9½	19	21½	77
J. R. McMaster, do	Tartar King	18½	8	8	18½	23	76
L. C. McColl, do	Banner	18	8	9	16	22½	73½
Conrad Plumton, do	Abundance	14	9	9½	19	19	70½
ONTARIO.							
BEAVERTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Wm. Scarf, Durham.</i>							
J. Harrison, Beaverton, R.R. 2.	Bumper King	16½	20	8	14	20	78½
F. W. Rilance, do	Reg. Banner	15	16½	8	15½	22	77
Jno. Westlake, Beaverton	do	15	14	8	18½	21	76½
Jno. Miller, Sunderland, R.R. 2	Imp. Banner	15½	16	7½	16	21	76
Eli McCuaig, Beaverton, R.R. 2.	Sheffield Standard	16½	18	7	13	20	74½
J. D. McRae, do	do	15	18	7	14	19½	73½
W. Wallace, Gamebridge	Amer. Banner	15½	13	7½	16	19½	71½
Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton	Sheffield Standard	17½	10	8	13	22½	71
B. Young, Gamebridge	20th Century	15½	10	7	16	22	70½
Mac. Calder, Beaverton	do	14	14	8	15	18½	69½
Stewart Chambers, Wilfrid	Manitoba	17½	11	8½	11½	20½	69
Geo. Grant, Beaverton, R.R. 1.	Amer. Banner	17	13	8	14	17	69
D. Graham, Gamebridge	Banner	13	19	6	10	19	67
Dougald Brown, Beaverton, R.R. 1	Amer. Banner	14½	12	8	12	19½	66
Robt. Ross, Beaverton	do	16	11	8	14	16½	65½
OXFORD.							
E. MISSOURI AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—P. O. Vansickle, Alberton</i>							
Jno. Bradshaw, Thamesford	Banner	18	24	9½	17	23½	92
J. F. Day, do	do	18½	22	8	18½	23	90
Hy. E. Snell, St. Mary's, R.R. 2.	do	18½	21	8	16	23	86½
G. R. Matheson, Harrington	Reg. Abundance	16	23	8½	17	21½	86
W. D. Bayne, Lakeside, R.R. 2.	do	17	19	8½	19	22	85½
D. D. Quinn, Thamesford	Dodd's White	19	24	8	10	24	85
W. & T. Mercer, do	Banner	17½	21	6	16	22	82½
Wm. Henderson, St. Mary's, R.R. 2	do	17½	24	8	10	22	81½
Chas. Dawes, Lakeside	Siberian	19	9	8	19½	23	78½
Abe Whetstone, do	do	18	10	8	17½	21½	75
Jno. Quirk, do	Arizona	17	7	9	18½	23	74½
Wm. Moore, St. Mary's, R.R. 2.	do	17	10	8½	15	21½	72

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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 rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
OXFORD.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
INGERSOLL, N. & W., OXFORD AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jno. Hamilton, Tupperville.</i>							
R. M. Harris, Ingersoll.....	Siberian.....	17½	22½	8½	18½	22	89
Walter Wilson, do	O. A. C. 72.....	16½	22	8	19½	22½	88½
Geo. Wilson, do	Ligowa.....	17	22	8	18	23	88
W. F. Nancekivell, Ingersoll....	O. A. C. 72.....	17	20	9	20	21	87
Geo. Holmes, Ingersoll, R.R. 1..	Banner.....	17½	21	9	16	23	86½
A. R. McNiven, Ingersoll.....	20th Century.....	15	22	7½	19	20	83½
David Robinson, do	Banner.....	16	21	8	18½	19½	83
Geo. Way, do	Abundance.....	16½	22	6½	15	21	81
Geo. Groves, do	do	15	18	7½	17	20	77½
Geo. Wren, do	Banner.....	13½	17½	7½	19	19½	77
Peter Meek, do	do	14½	18	7	17	19½	76
Wm. Colyer, Ingersoll, R.R. 3..	Siberian.....	15½	12½	8	17	20½	73½
NORTH NORWICH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. Murphy, Alliston, R.R.</i>							
Jas. Rettie, Norwich	O. A. C. 72.....	19½	23	8	20	24½	95
Cohoe Bros., Burgessville	Siberian.....	18	22	9	19	23	91
Alex. Rettie, Norwich	do	18	22	7½	19	22	88½
D. B. & E. F. Cohoe, Burgessville	do	17½	22	8	17	22	86½
Arthur Walker, Burgessville ...	do	17½	22	7½	17	22	86
Jno. McKee, Norwich	do	16½	22	7½	18	21	85
Edwin Butler, Norwich, R.R. 4.	do	16	22	7½	18	20½	84
Chas. N. Hilliker, Norwich.....	O. A. C. 72.....	16	20	9	17	21	83
G. R. Dunkin, do	Siberian.....	18	19	7½	16	22	82½
A. E. Hulet, do	do	16½	20	7½	16	21½	81½
Percy Robinson, Burgessville, R.R. 1	do	17	22	7½	12	22½	81
Albert H. Sherman, Burgessville, R.R. 1	do	16	22	7½	15	20	80½
W. F. Tapley, Norwich.....	Logan.....	17	21	7	12	23	80
Dan. E. Hutchinson, Burgessville	Banner.....	13½	20	7½	17	19	77
TILLSONBURG & DEREHAM AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. Murphy, Alliston, R.R.</i>							
Oliver Pettman, Tillsonburg ..	Green Mountain..	18	23	9½	19	22	91½
Wm. Scott, do	Amer. Banner....	17½	21	8	17	23	86½
T. R. Langrill, Ostrander.....	Early Yelder....	16	23	8	18	21	86
Isaac Holland, Brownsville	Amer. Banner....	16½	24	7½	15	22	85
Thos. Nant, do	do	16½	20	9	18	21	84½
Leamon Harris, South Elgin, R. R. 1	White Cluster....	16	22	7	17	22	84
W. C. Harris, S. Elgin, R.R. 1..	Banner.....	16	20½	8	18	21	83½
Jas. Williamson, Delmar	Amer. Banner....	16½	20	7	17	22	82½
F. H. Harris, S. Elgin	do	15½	21	7	17	21	81½
V. T. Hewer, Tillsonburg, R.R. 3	Abundance.....	16	20	7½	16	20½	80
Kipp Bros., do	20th Century.....	15	22	7½	16	19	79½

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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 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.							
W. ZORRA & EMBRO AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—B. R. Cohoe, South Woodstee.</i>							
Alex. Kennedy, Embro	Banner.....	18	23	9	19	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
R. H. Marshall, Embro, R.R. 2	Prince Royal....	18	23	9	11	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hy. Turner, Woodstock, R.R. 3	Reg. Banner....	17	20	9	19	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
Arch. Manson, Embro, R.R. 1.	Banner	18	20	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	85
Geo. Smith, Embro, R.R. 3.....	do	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jno. A. McKay, Embro, R.R. 1.	Early Dane.....	16	21	9	18	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robt. Kennedy, Embro, R.R. 2.	Sterling.....	17	18	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	82
Hugh McCorquodale, Embro, R. R. 3	Early Wisconsin..	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	9	17	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	81
Glendenning Bros., Embro, R.R. 4	Lincoln.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alex. Smith, Embro, R.R. 5.....	Reg. Banner.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	8	18	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	80
Jno. M. Ross, Brookdale	Lincoln.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	8	18	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	80
R. & G. Matheson, Embro, R.R. 3	Banner.....	17	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	20	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. M. Sutherland, Woodstock, R.R. 3	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	9	17	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	79
Columbus Ross, Embro.....	Lincoln.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	9	18	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	77
A. & J. Matheson, Harrington ..	Banner.....	16	16	8	18	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Geo. McIntosh, Embro, R.R. 2	do	17	10	9	18	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wm. McCorquodale, Embro, R. R. 3	Imp. Banner.....	16	12	9	18	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Donald Clark, Tavistock, R.R. 1	Banner.....	16	10	9	18	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fred. Chalkly, Embro, R.R. 2..	Early Wisconsin..	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
PARRY SOUND.							
ARMOUR, RYERSON & BURK'S FALLS AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—D. McClure, Norval, R.R. 2.</i>							
Jas. Thompson, Burk's Falls ..	Reg. Abundance..	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	7	19	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	82
J. A. Marshall, do	do	14	22	7	19	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Geo. Ford, Midlothian	Abundance.....	16	20	7	16	22	81
Wm. Chalmers, Burk's Falls ..	Reg. Abundance..	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	8	18	19	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chas. Inch, do	do	16	20	6	18	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. H. Bishop, do	do	14	17	7	16	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Geo. Mason, Sand Lake	Prince Royal....	13	20	6	12	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
E. F. Casselman, Katrine Station	Bumper King....	12	20	6	15	15	68
J. T. Smith, Stirling Falls	Reg. Abundance..	13	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	19	13	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gus Bee, Burk's Falls	Abundance.....	16	.....	7	16	21	60
H. Davidson, do	do	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	17	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	57
A. E. White, Katrine Sta.	Reg. Abundance..	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	15	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	56

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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 rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Total of scores.
PARRY SOUND.—Continued.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
LORING AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. Jardine, Collingwood.</i>							
Edmund Forsyth, Loring	Banner	15	24	8	19	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jas. Smith, do	do	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	85
J. B. Bain, do	White Wave	17	22	10	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
A. W. Sinclair, do	Mammoth Cluster	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	80
Jno. Bain, Jr., do	Banner	17	23	6	15	18	79
J. Haggart & Son, do	do	13	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fred. Beaulieu, do	do	13	23	7	17	18	78
Jno. Bain, Sr., do	Cream Wave	16	21	7	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Donald Smith, do	Sterling	16	20	7	15	18	76
Chas. Simms, do	do	13	16	9	15	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
H. Thompson, do	do	16	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	16	20	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wm. Kirton, do	New Century	13	15	9	14	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Richard Yeo, do	do	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	7	14	18	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
MACHAR AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—G. W. Glover, Nottawa.</i>							
L. Ardiel, South River	Mammoth Cluster	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	5	18	23	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ambrose Ardiel, Uplands	Amer. Banner	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	5	19	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	84
Frank Robb, do	Spangled White	13	23	5	19	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thos. Bottomley, South River	Sterling	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	5	18	22	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. J. Unger, do	Mammoth Cluster	13	23	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	22	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
A. McCaig, do	White Cluster	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	5	19	21	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. W. Snow, do	Mammoth Cluster	12	22	5	17	21	77
Mark Robertson, Uplands	Spangled White	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	5	18	21	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alex. Bow, do	Mammoth Cluster	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	5	18	20	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. S. Cole, South River	Banner	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	21	73
T. H. Quirt, do	Mammoth Cluster	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	5	18	19	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jos. McGirr, do	Reg. Abundance	7	23	5	18	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
F. J. Hearn, do	Garton's Abundance	7	23	5	18	17	70
Wm. McGirr, do	Mammoth Cluster	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
McKELLAR AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Hy. Grose, Lefroy.</i>							
J. H. Ball, McKellar	Mammoth Cluster	15	20	7	16	20	78
W. E. Taylor, do	do	14	20	7	16	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wm. Watkins, do	do	15	21	7	16	18	77
W. F. Tate, do	do	15	20	7	14	20	76
F. T. Bell, do	do	13	20	6	17	19	75
Mrs. W. Lundy, Dunchurch	do	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	7	17	20	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
R. H. Moffatt, McKellar	Sterling	11	19	7	16	18	71
W. H. Moore, do	Mammoth Cluster	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	7	16	18	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jos. Whitmell, Dunchurch	do	11	17	6	16	20	70
Jno. McKowen, McKellar	20th Century	11	16	6	16	20	69
Chas. Thompson, do	Mammoth Cluster	12	16	7	15	19	69
Wesley Moore, do	do	10	16	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	18	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jno. Gardiner, do	do	11	16	6	15	18	66

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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 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)
MCMURRICH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. E. Foster, Honeywood.</i>							
Fletcher Walker, Royston	Reg. Banner	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	8	20	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	90
H. G. Farrell, Sprucedale	Abundance	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	23	89
Geo. Downs, do	Reg. Banner	14	23	9	18	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jno. Smith, McMurrich	Banner	14	22	9	16	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Albert Taylor, Starrat	Ligowa	17	18	8	16	20	79
W. J. Fowler, Sprucedale	Reg. Banner	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	6	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
P. J. Farrell, do	Garton's Abundance	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	9	14	20	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. E. Pearce, do	Amer. Banner	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	20	76
Hall Turnbull, Doe Lake	Banner	13	18	6	18	20	75
J. F. Nelles, do	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	7	12	2	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Marshall & Arnett, Sprucedale	do	16	15	4	17	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. Judd, Doe Lake	do	11	20	6	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	71
Hy. Watson, Sprucedale	Abundance	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	18	70
Chas. Marshall, do	Amer. Banner	16	9	7	15	22	69
PARRY SOUND AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Hy. Grose, Lefroy.</i>							
Alex. Alves, Shebeshekong	Dodd's White	16	20	7	17	20	80
Alex. Hardie, Hurdville	do	14	20	7	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robt. Tait, do	Mammoth Cluster	14	19	7	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Geo. H. Hunt, Parry Sound	do	14	20	7	17	90	77
And. Thompson, Shebeshekong	Dodd's White	15	20	6	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jno. Meyer, Hurdville	Storm King	13	20	7	17	19	76
Jas. Alves, Shebeshekong	Bumper King	13	20	6	16	19	74
Thos. Hamilton, do	do	11	16	7	17	19	70
Jno. Hunt, Parry Sound	do	13	17	7	15	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. H. Hamilton, Shebeshekong	Swedish Giant	11	20	6	15	17	69
S. E. Richmond, Parry Sound	do	12	12	6	16	20	66
W. H. Scott, do	do	11	16	6	15	17	65
PERRY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—D. McClure, Norval, R.R. 2.</i>							
E. H. Boodway, Emsdale	Reg. Banner	16	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	18	21	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. T. Hayward, do	Mammoth Cluster	16	21	8	18	21	84
H. Tebby, Fern Glen	Monitor	15	20	8	17	20	80
Edgar Rowley, Emsdale	Amer. Banner	16	20	7	16	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
B. Passmore, do	Reg. Ame. Ban.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	6	18	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	77
Edwin Hughes, do	Mammoth Cluster	13	20	7	17	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Geo. Bennett, do	Monitor	14	20	6	17	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robt. Gibson, do	Amer. Banner	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	7	17	15	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jno. Craig, Kearney	Scottish Chief	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	7	15	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	71
H. R. Hayward, Scotia	Mammoth Cluster	14	20	7	16	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. H. White, Emsdale	Amer. Banner	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	6	18	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	68
S. J. Elliott, Fern Glen	Mammoth Cluster	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	7	18	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	67
Jos. Mitchell, Emsdale	Amer. Banner	13	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	16	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	66
W. Mitchell, do	do	11	17	5	16	12	61

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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 rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
PARRY SOUND.—Continued.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
POWASSAN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. Jardine, Collingwood.</i>							
H. B. Purdon, Powassan	Sterling	17½	24	7	16	22	86½
Jno. Hogan, do	Bumper King	17	24	8	15	22	86
P. R. Owens, Alderdale	Banner	15½	24	8	15	19½	82
R. Ferguson, Powassan	Bumper King	16	17	9	17	21	80½
Jas. H. Jardine, do	20th Century	15	16	7	20	21	79
Jno. Paul, do	Banner	14½	17	8	16	21	76½
Wm. Purdon, do	do	14½	16	7	17	19	73½
J. B. Healey, do	Mammoth Cluster	14	16	7	17	18	72
A. M. Houston, do	Tartar King	14	15	7½	14	20½	71
W. I. Clark, do	White Wave	15	16	7	13	19½	70½
Jos. Alston, do	do	14	14½	8	14	19	69½
STRONG AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—G. W. Glover, Nottawa.</i>							
Jno. Paget, Sundridge	O. A. C. 72	16½	24	7½	20	23½	91½
Thos. Hodgson, Pearceley	Siberian	13½	24	7	20	22	86½
Leonard Cottrell, Sundridge	Banner	12	24½	7½	18	22	84
F. W. Hannaford, do	do	15½	18	7½	20	22½	83½
Thos. A. James, do	Imp. Amer.						
	Dane	15½	20	5	18	23	81½
Thos. Raney, do	Mammoth Cluster	11½	23	5	18	21	78½
Jas. Prior, do	Reg. Abundance	10	23	5	19	20	77
Wm. Kemp, do	White Wave	10½	20	5	18	21½	75
Jno. Willoughby, do	Banner	7	23	5	20	19½	74½
Nelson Vanmeer, do	Garton's Abundance	7½	23	5	18	19	72½
Jas. McKenzie, Sundridge, R.	Garton's Abundance	7	23	5	18	19½	72½
R. 1							
PEEL.							
PEEL COUNTY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Wilson Black, Stroud.</i>							
W. J. Fraser, Huttonville	O. A. C. 72	19	19	9	20	22½	89½
A. Might, Derry West	do	17	22	8	20	22	89
Walter Baldock, Mt. Charles	Dalmeny Special	17	22	8	19	20	86
A. J. Witherspoon, Woodbridge, R.R. 1	Banner	16	23	9	19	18	85
B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton	O. A. C. 72	17	20	8	19	20	84
Jas. Laidlaw, Brampton, R.R. 1	Canadian Pride	18	18	8	16	22½	82½
J. V. Snell, Snelgrove	O. A. C. 72	14	23	8	19	17	81
J. A. Fletcher, Brampton	Siberian	16½	20	7	18	19	80½
W. G. Witherspoon, Woodbridge, R.R. 1	Banner	13½	23	8	18	17	79½
A. M. McLean, Snelgrove	do	15	21	7	17	19	79
Jno. H. Watson, do	Irish White	14½	19	9	17½	18½	78½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*
OATS.

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			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
PEEL.— <i>Continued.</i>								
PEEL COUNTY AGR. SOC.— <i>Con.</i>								
J. H. Ferguson & Sons, Brampton	Siberian	15	20	8	17	18	78	
P. G. Dunton, Britannia	do	15	21	7	16	18½	77½	
H. A. Dolson, Alloa	Reg. Abundance	16½	19	7	14	18½	75	
Waldie Steen, Derry West	Dalmeny Special	13½	17	7	18	15	70½	
J. H. Thomson, Britannia	Sensation	13	16	7	17	17	70	
Jas. Tilt, Derry West	Siberian	13½	15½	7	17	15	68	
A. M. Thomson, Norval, R.R. 2	Dodd's White	13	12	7	15	17	64	
TORONTO TP. AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—W. J. Barber, Rossmore.</i>								
Jno. Wylie, Streetsville	Yellow Russian	17	23½	8	19	21	88½	
C. W. Sparling, do	Reg. Abundance	16½	23	8	19	21½	88	
W. E. W. Steen, do	O. A. C. 72	14½	21	8½	19	20	83	
J. W. Miller, do	Abundance	15½	22	6	17½	20	81	
Jas. D. Steen, Meadowvale	Dalmeny Special	16½	19	7	18	20	80½	
W. J. Drinkwater, Streetsville	White Wave	17½	21	4	18	18½	79	
Leonard Sparling, do	Abundance	16½	16	7	19	20	78½	
C. R. Kay & Son, Erindale	Waverley	15	21	7	15	20	78	
Geo. S. Bonham, Streetsville	White Wave	15	21	4	17	17½	74½	
Wm. Maxwell, do	Mammoth Cluster	15½	.....	8½	18½	18½	61
PERTH.								
ELMA AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Lyman G. Tansley, St. Thomas.</i>								
Jno. Ballantyne, Atwood	White Danish	19½	24	9	18	23½	94	
Jno. S. Cowan, do	Banner	17½	23	8½	18	22	89	
R. J. Coghlin, do	Irish White and Danish	17½	12	8	17	21½	76	
A. Stevenson, do	White Danish	17½	10	8½	17	22	75	
Angus Dickson, do	Banner	14	15	6	15	16	68	
W. A. Gray, do	Garton's Abundance	13½	10	6½	15	19	64	
Jno. Scolhoff, do	White Danish	14	10	5	15	17½	61½	
W. G. Inglis, do	do	17	8	4	15	16	60	
Wm. Struthers, do	Derby	16	10	5	12	12	55	
Alex. Struthers, Newry	Banner	12½	10	6	12	13½	54	
FULLARTON, LOGAN AND HIBBERT AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—B. R. Cohoe, South Woodlee.</i>								
Robt. Norris, Staffa	O.A.C. 72	18½	23	9½	19	22½	92½	
W. H. Currelly, Munro	Reg. Abundance	18	21	9	19	21½	88½	
Jno. Z. Gaffney, W. Monkton, R.R. 2	Ligowa	18	18	9	19	22½	86½	

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
PERTH— <i>Continued.</i>							
FULLARTON, LOGAN AND HIBBERT							
AGR. SOCIETY— <i>Continued.</i>							
Angus Sinclair, Mitchell, R.R. 5	Banner.....	18	18	8½	18	22½	85
Jno. Ratz, Mitchell, R.R. 2....	White King.....	17½	18	9	18	21¾	84
H. R. Greenwood, Munro .....	.....	18½	16	8½	19	21¾	83½
W. Jacob, Stratford, R.R. 5	Banner.....	15½	20	9	19	19½	83
D. S. Litt, Mitchell, R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72.....	17½	17	8	19	20½	82
Jas. Norris, Munro	Prince Royal.....	16½	18	9	17	20½	81
Chas. McDonald, Bornholm	Imp. Banner....	16	18	9	18	19½	80½
W. D. Perry, Mitchell	O. A. C. 72.....	18½	10	8½	19½	22¾	79
Geo. Hillebricht, Brodhagen ..	Banner.....	17	14	8	19	20½	78½
Jno. Fell, Staffa	Amer. Banner....	18¾	10	7	19	22½	77½
Daniel De Coureay, Mitchell, R.	.....	16	10	8	18	19½	71½
R. 5 .....	.....	17	11	8½	12	21½	70
Jno. Costello, W. Monkton	Danish.....	11½	7	8	17	15½	59
Sam. Mulholland, Mitchell ....	.....					
PETERBOROUGH.							
OTONABEE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—M. J. Casselman,</i>							
<i>Morrisburg.</i>							
R. E. Drummond, Peterborough,	Siberian.....	18	24	8	19	23	92
R.R. 8 .....	.....					
Sam. Comrie, Peterborough, R.	Banner.....	18	23	8	18	20	87
R. 8 .....	.....					
Jno. H. Fife, Indian River, R.	Giant Prolific....	16½	24	8	19	19	86½
R. 1	Wide-Awake.....	16½	24	4	19	20½	84
Michael O'Keefe, Keene .....	.....					
Jno. Stark, Jr., Peterborough,	Banner.....	14	22	9	17	18½	80½
R.R. 7	Danish Swede....	16	22	8	14	18	78
And. Nelson, Keene	do	14	22	8	14	18	76
Wm. Nelson, do .....	.....					
Peter Drummond, Peterborough,	Irish White.....	18	18	9	10	20½	75½
R.R. 8	Great Dane.....	16½	22	8	6	16	68½
W. Bishop, Keene .....	.....	16½	8	8	16	19½	68
Alfred Kemp, do .....	.....					
PETERBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL AGR.							
SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. Monaghan, Welling-</i>							
<i>ton.</i>							
J. H. Garbutt, Peterborough....	.....	15½	23	8	18	22	86½
E. W. Ball, Ida	Sterling.....	14½	25	7	16	22	84½
J. D. Fowle, Peterborough .....	.....	14	22	8	16	20	80
Jno. Buckham, Bensfort .....	.....	12½	22	8	17	19	78½
R. A. Garbutt, Peterborough ..	.....	14	21	7	16	20	78
Jas. Seymour, Ida	Yellow Russian...	16	15	8	16	20	75
C. Howson, Keene .....	.....	17½	5	9	18	22	71½
J. O. Ball, Peterborough	Sterling.....	13½	15	6	16	19	69½
Wm. Steinkrauss, do	New Century....	16	5	8	18	20	67
R. A. Deyell, Peterborough, R.	.....					
R. 6	15½	5	8	15	20	63½
G. A. Gillespie, Peterborough	13	5	7	18	19½	62½
Wm. Brown, do	12	5	8	18	18	61

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OATS.

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PRESCOTT.			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
ALFRED AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—C. F. Whitteker,</i> <i>Williamsburg.</i>								
Sam. Parisien,	Alfred	Banner	18	20	8	19	21	86
Ferdinand Daoust,	do	do	17	19	9	18	22	85
J. Arthur Cadieux,	do	do	17	17	9	19	22	84
Jos. Robillard,	do	do	14	22	9	18	20	83
F. X. Cadieux & Son,	do	Banner	16	20	9	16	21	82
Arthur Daoust,	do	Washington	15	18	9	19	20	81
Jos. Montpellier, Alfred	Centre	Banner	15	20	7	18	20	80
Napoleon Lamarche, Alfred	do	do	12	20	9	18	19	78
D. Grattan,	do	do	15	18	7	17	20	77
J. B. Grattan,	do	Manitoba	17	10	8	18	22	75
Wilfrid Labrosse,	do	Banner	14	15	9	17	19	74
J. B. Rouleau,	do	do	14	15	8	16	19	72
PRINCE EDWARD.								
AMELIASBURG AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—C. I. H. Jordison,</i> <i>Monteagle Valley.</i>								
W. J. Barber,	Rossmore	Banner	18	23	9½	19½	23	93
Wallbridge Bros.,	do	Ligowa	19	23	9	19	22½	92½
Jas. Wallbridge,	do	Banner	18½	22	8	19	22½	90
E. R. De Long,	do	do	18	23	8½	19	21	89½
A. G. Roblin, Rednersville	do	do	19	20	9	18	21½	87½
W. H. C. Roblin,	do	do	14½	23	8	20	18	83½
Harold Young, Rossmore	do	do	20	8½	9	19½	24	81
Claude C. Wannamaker, Conse-	con	Siberian	14½	22	7	18	18	79½
Jas. R. Anderson, Mountain	Vlew	Banner	19½	7	9	19½	23	78
Wellington Howell, Rednersville	do	do	16	5	9	19	21	70
Ernest E. Wallbridge, Rossmore	do	do	15	5	9	19	20½	68½
PRINCE EDWARD AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Lemuel Dillabough,</i> <i>Chesterville.</i>								
Garnet S. Taylor, Wellington	do	O. A. C. 72	17	23	8½	19	22	89½
Frank Storey, Bloomfield	do	Banner	17	23	7	20	21½	88½
B. R. Leavens,	do	Imp. Banner	17	22	7	18	23½	87½
Morden Gilbert, Demorestville	do	Sheffield Standard	16	22½	7	18	23	86½
E. B. Purtelle, Bloomfield	do	Banner	16	22	7	18	23	86
D. E. Ackerman, Picton	do	do	16	22	7	18	22½	85½
J. E. Huff & Son, Bloomfield,	do	do	16	22	7	18	22½	85½
R.R.	do	Yellow Russian	15½	22	7	18	22	84½
Hy. Leavens, Bloomfield	do	Imp. Banner	15	22	7	18	22	84

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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 rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
PRINCE EDWARD.—Continued.							
SOPHIASBURG AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Lemuel Dillabough, Chesterville.</i>							
Walter Trumbel, Demorestville	Banner.....	16	22	9	18	22½	87½
Urias Nelson, do	do	16	22	9	18	22	87
C. T. Ward, Picton, R.R. 8	do	16	22	8	18	22½	86½
A. G. Rightmeyer, do	do	16	22	8	18	22	86
E. W. Gorsline, Demorestville..	Ligowa.....	16	22	8	18	21½	85½
W. A. Foster, Picton, R.R. 8....	Banner.....	16	22	8	18	21	85
A. P. Morden, Demorestville ..	do	16	22	8	18	20	84
Chas. McDonald, Picton, R.R. 2	20th Century....	17	22	5	18	20	82
T. W. Mills, do	Great Dane.....	14	22	8	17	14	75
RAINY RIVER.							
RAINY RIVER VALLEY AGR. SOC.							
<i>Judge—Hy. Knight, Jr., Sault Ste. Marie.</i>							
J. E. Thompson, Emo	Amer. Banner...	18	24	9	19	22½	92½
Jno. Martin, Devlin	Great Dane.....	17	20	8	18	21½	84½
Jno. Dungey, Emo	Banner.....	16½	23	8	15	21½	84
Wm. Earle, do	Victory.....	16	20	9	18	20½	83½
Duncan Nicholson, Devlin	do	15	21	8	18	21	83
Wm. McMillan, Emo	Banner.....	14½	24	7	18	19	82½
M. J. Sanders, La Vallee	do	13½	23	7	18½	20	82
Joe Loey, Emo	Mammoth Cluster.	16	23	8	14	20½	81½
Jno. Lockling, Emo	Abundance.....	14	23	7	18	19	81
Chas. Linguist, Aylesworth	do	14½	21	6	18	20	79½
Thos. Boucher, Emo	Banner.....	15½	17	8	18	20½	79
Jno. McKay, do	Mammoth Cluster.	16½	23	8	10	20	77½
Chas. Watson, Devlin	Tartar King.....	15	21	7	14	19	76
Herb. Ogden, Aylesworth	White Wave....	15	23	5	14	17	74
Geo. Draper, Barnhart	do	11½	17	7	15	16	66½
D. A. McDonald, Devlin	Amer. Banner....	13	18	7	12	16	66
Tom. Allen, Emo	Banner.....	14½	15	7	10	17	63½
RENFREW.							
ARNPRIOR AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Robt. McKay, Marville.</i>							
Andrew Russell, Arnprior	Imp. Banner.....	18	22	8	18½	23	89½
Jno. Brennan, do	Banner.....	15½	21	7	18	22	83½
Thos. Havey, do	Imp. Banner....	16	19	8	18	20	81
N. S. Robertson, do	Banner.....	15	20	8½	16½	19½	79½
Jas. S. Havey, do	Imp. Banner....	11½	18½	7	18½	22	77½
Jno. Rafter, do	do	18	10	8	15	21	72
Jas. Wallace, do	do	8	22	7	18	16	71
W. Cavers, do	do	14	24	7½	5	19	69½
J. O. C. Havey, do	Imp. Banner....	16	5	8	19	20½	68½
Thos. Mooney, Sr., do	Banner.....	17	5	8	17	20½	67½
Gulf Lodge, do	Imp. Banner....	18	5	8½	12	22½	66

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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 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)
RENFREW.—Continued.							
COBDEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. L. Graham, Britannia Bay.</i>							
Peter Wilson, Cobden, R.M.D.	Banner.....	19	23	8	19	23½	92½
Geo. McDiarmid, do	do	17½	22	6	17	22	84½
J. C. Bulmer, do	do	17½	20	8	17	21	83½
S. McLaren, do	Great Dane.....	17	22	7	16	21	83
Ab. Ross, do	Banner.....	16½	22	7	16	21	82½
Jas. Guest, do	do	17	23	8	13	21	82
Clarence Purcell, do	Mammoth Cluster	19½	22	7	12	20½	81
Alex. McDiarmid, do	do	17½	21	7	15	19½	80
Alex. McNaughton, do	Great Dane.....	15	22	6	17	19½	79½
Robt. Jones, do	do	16	19	7	15	20½	77½
Wm. Purdy, Douglas	do	16	22	4½	15	19½	77
Jno. Iretou, Cobden, R.M.D.	Banner.....	14½	20	7	15	20	76½
R. J. Connelly, Cobden	do	15	18	8	15	19	75
Jno. Oates, Cobden, R.M.D.	Banner.....	15	14	7	17½	21	74½
David Ross, do	do	14	14	8	18	20	74
Allen Guest, Douglas	Tartar King.....	13	15	6½	18	17½	70
NORTH RENFREW AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. L. Graham, Britannia Bay.</i>							
Wm. H. Metcalfe, Beachburg	Bumper King....	17½	21½	8	19	22½	88½
A. Munroe, do	Banner.....	18½	22	5	19	20½	85
Jno. A. Brown, do	Bumper King....	16	20	6	18	22	82
Robt. Lyttle, do	Banner.....	16½	20	7	16	22	81½
Jos. Keyes, Westmeath	Great Dane.....	16½	21	7	15½	21	81
Alex. Barr, Beachburg	Banner.....	15½	22	7	16	20	80½
Sam. McCarthy, Westmeath	Sterling.....	17	20	7	15	21	80
Harris Brown, Beachburg	do	15½	20½	5	18½	20	79½
Wm. Headrick, do	Great Dane.....	14½	20	5	18	21½	79
Jas. M. Metcalfe, do	Bumper King....	15½	14	7	17	19	72½
A. W. McLean, do	Mammoth Cluster	13	10	6	15	20	64
RUSSELL.							
RUSSELL AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—M. J. Casselman, Morrisburg.</i>							
Jno. R. Morrow, Russell	do	18½	23	8	16	21½	87
Wm. Boyd, do	do	17	22	9	18	20½	86½
J. R. Cassadden, do	do	17	21	9	18	20½	85½
Donald Mathers, Pana	do	17½	23	8	16	20½	85
Xavier Sayon, St. Ogne	do	16½	22	8	15	20½	82
Herman Fetterly, Russell	do	16	23	8	14	19	80
Robt. Craig, do	Bumper King....	18	10	9	16	21½	74½
Wm. McKay, do	do	18	20	6	8	20½	72½
Jno. Hume, Marvelville	do	16½	12	8	15	19½	71
Robt. Scott, Russell	do	16½	10	8	16	19½	70
Kennedy McKeown, Russell	do	17½	10	8	13	21	69½
Allan Henderson, Pana	do	14	10	8	12	19	63

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
SIMCOE.							
BARRIE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. J. Virtue, Enniskillen</i>							
J. W. Orchard, Minesing	O. A. C. 72	18	24	10	20	23½	95½
Foyston Bros., do	do	18	25	10	20	22½	95
G. M. Coutts, Midhurst	Canada's Pride	18	24	9	18	22	91
A. W. Partridge, Barrie R.R. 1	Banner	18	24	9	18	21	90
Jos. Caldwell, Barrie, R.R. 18	do	16½	25	9	18	20½	89
C. N. Hickling, Barrie, R.R. 2	Imp. Banner	15	25	10	18	20	88
Jas. Coutts, Midhurst	Banner	14½	24	9	19	20	86½
W. E. Brown, Barrie	Siberian	15	23	9	18	20	85
Jno. R. Wilson, do	20th Century	16	24	6	18	20½	84½
J. W. Black, Stroud	White Prolific	16	22	8	18	19	83
Ernest Carr, Allandale, R.R. 1	Banner	15	20	8	17	21	81
A. A. Garvin, Midhurst	do	14	22	7	17	19	79½
EAST SIMCOE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. J. Virtue, Enniskillen</i>							
Jno. R. Harvie, Orillia, R.R. 2	Reg. Abundance	16½	23	7	19	22	87½
W. E. Cotton, do	Amer. Banner	16½	24	8	17	21½	87
C. S. Harvie, Orillia	do	14½	24	8	19	20	85½
Garfield Ley, Orillia, R.R. 3	Mammoth Cluster	17	20	9	17	22	85
Jno. C. Harvie, Orillia, R.R. 2	Banner	13½	24	9	19	19	84½
G. N. Langman, Rugby	Mammoth Cluster	15½	22	7	18	21½	84
W. C. Wilson, Hawkestone	Reg. Banner	15	23	7	18	19½	82½
Thos. Swindle, Ardrea, R.M.D. 3	Mammoth Cluster	15	22	7	17	20	81
Jno. Ley, Orillia, R.M.D. 3	do	16	15	9	17	22½	79½
Jos. Moon, Eady	Banner	16	16	8	17	21	78
TEMISKAMING.							
CHARLTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. J. Hamilton, Raymond.</i>							
Wm. Netherton, Brentha	Siberian	14½	23	7	19	19	82½
Jno. Morrisey, Charlton	Banner	15	24	5	18	20	82
W. T. Kenny, do	Banner	16	23	7	16	19	81
Bert. Nickerson, do	Siberian	13½	23	6	18	16½	77
Wm. Hayes, do	Banner	16½	23	6	10	21	76½
F. P. Pummell, do	Great Dane	13	24	5	16	18	76
W. Quinn, do	Newmarket	13	23	6	19	13	74
Stephen Ryan, do	Daubeney	14	19	7	15	17	72
H. W. Netherton, Brentha	Siberian	11	23	8	17	12	71
NEW LISKEARD AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. J. Hamilton, Raymond.</i>							
Sam. McChesney, New Liskeard	Abundance	16	24	5	17	20	82
Jno. McFarlane, do	Daubeney	17	24	5	16	19	81
Dan. Mackay, do	Reg. Banner	15½	22	6	18	18	79½
Jas. Bowman, do	White Jewel	16½	18	8	16	19	77½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*
OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
TEMISKAMING.—Continued.							
NEW LISKEARD AGR. SOC.—Con.							
R. Jelly, New Liskeard ..	Abundance.....	15	22	5	18	17	77
Hy. Davis, do ..	Golden Rain.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	6	19	19	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hy. Lang, do ..	Banner.....	13	22	4	18	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jas. Carter, do ..	White Jewel.....	11	20	8	15	17	71
Alex. McFarlane, do ..	Abundance.....	15	21	6	11	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. Jewel, do ..	do ..	10	21	6	15	18	70
R. D. Chester, do ..	Mammoth Cluster	10	20	6	16	16	68
Wm. McFarlane, do ..	Abundance.....	15	20	4	12	17	68
THUNDER BAY.							
WHITEFISH VALLEY AGR. SOC.							
<i>Judge—Hy. Knight, Jr., Sault Ste. Marie.</i>							
Jos. W. Hinshaw, Hymers.....	Victor.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	7	19	18	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
M. Brown, S. Gillies	Amer. Banner....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	6	18	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	79
Hy. Hayward, do	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	7	16	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	76
Jas. G. Couch, do	Banner.....	14	23	5	16	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
F. E. Hawkes, do	do	16	20	5	15	18	74
Chas. Prouty, do	do	15	15	6	17	19	72
Arthur Sitch, Hymers	do	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	5	18	20	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blake Sutherland, do	Ligowa.....	15	10	7	18	18	68
Jno. J. Saunders, S. Gillies ..	do	14	10	7	17	19	67
Ernest Sitch, Hymers	do	13	10	5	18	17	63
VICTORIA.							
ELDON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. Monaghan, Wellington.</i>							
Geo. McKague, Woodville	O. A. C. 72	15	23	8	19	22	87
Duncan McCuaig, do	Sensation.....	18	15	9	19	23	84
D. C. Ross, do	Irish White.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	8	18	21	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Harvey Britnell, do	Sheffield Standard	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	8	17	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	81
W. G. Wilson & Sons, do	Garton's Abun- dance.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	8	18	22	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. & D. J. Campbell, do	Siberian.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	9	19	22	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Archie Graham, do	Prince Royal....	16	10	8	18	22	74
Silas Coolidge, do	Siberian.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	8	16	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	70
Thos. Russell, do	Sterling.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	7	17	21	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jas. E. Dixon, do	Newmarket.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	7	16	21	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
EMILY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. Monaghan, Wellington.</i>							
Geo. A. McQuade, Omemece	Banner.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	8	19	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	83
Jno. Spence, do	Reg. Banner.....	17	15	8	19	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wm. Burgess, do	Banner.....	16	15	8	19	20	78
F. G. Sandy, do	Ligowa.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	8	16	22	72 $\frac{1}{2}$

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OATS.

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VICTORIA.— <i>Continued.</i>				(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
EMILY AGR. SOC.— <i>Con.</i>									
D. H. Dick,	do	Siberian.....	12½	15	8	19	17	71½
Bert Sanderson	do	.....	White Marvel....	13	15	8	16	19	71
W. C. White	do	.....	do	17½	7	8	16	22	70½
H. Miller, Omemeë, R.R. 2	.....		Newmarket.....	10	20	7	16	13	66
Jos. A. Shield, Omemeë	.....		do	12½	10	7	14	19	62½
FENELON AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—J. W. Hess, Trenton,</i>									
W. Hetherington, Fenelon Falls	.....		White Wave.....	17	25	9	19	21	91
Arthur Goodhand,	do	..	Yellow Russian...	15	22	8	18½	23	86½
Thos. Isaac,	do	..	Siberian.....	15	23	8	19	21	86
Jno. Knox,	do	..	Yellow Russian...	17	21	7	17	22½	84½
Jno. Graham,	do	..	do	16	20½	8	18½	21	84
Jno. Lean, Powle's Corners	.....		Banner.....	17	22	7	16½	21	83½
Jno. Webster, Fenelon Falls	.....		Irish White.....	14	23	8	16	22	83
Warwith Rody, Cambray	.....		Prince Royal....	17	17	7	15	25	81
Jno. Nesbitt, Glenarm	.....		Irish White.....	18	18	7	17	20	80
Geo. Emrie, Cameron	.....		Newmarket.....	15	20	7	8	21	71
VERULAM AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—J. W. Hess, Trenton.</i>									
Chas. H. Thurston, Bobcaygeon	.....		Yellow Russian..	17	23	9	18	22	89
Mossom Boyd Co., do	.....		Banner.....	16	22½	8	19	23	88½
David Lewis, Dunsford	.....		Siberian.....	16	24	9	19	20	88
Ross Kimble, Bobcaygeon.....			Yellow Russian..	17	24	8	16	22	87
Thos. Cosh,	do	.....	do	15	23	7	20	21	86
H. R. Seymour,	do	.....	do	13	24	7	19	22	85
Jos. N. Taylor,	do	.....	do	15	23	8	18½	20	84½
R. T. Robertson, Dunsford.....			do	16	23	8	15	22	84
Jas. Ingram, Bobcaygeon	.....		do	17	21	8	16	21	83
Gilbert Anderson, do	.....		do	16	20	7	16	22	81
R. E. Thurston, do	.....		do	13	20	7	18	21	79
E. J. Woolard, do	.....		O.A.C. 72	12	20	7	20	20	79
Jno. W. Staples, do	.....		White Wave	14	20	7	19	19	79
R. C. Devitt, do	.....		Yellow Russian..	14	20	7	17	20	78
Chas. E. Junkin, do	.....		do	14	17	7	17	20	75
WATERLOO.									
S. WATERLOO AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Wilson Black, Stroud.</i>									
Wm. Elliott, Galt, R.R. 7.....			O.A.C. 72.....	17½	24	8	18	22½	90
Alex. Hall, Ayr, R.R. 3.....			Lincoln	17½	23	7½	18	22	88
Geo. R. Barrie, Galt.....			Banner	17½	23	7½	17½	21	86½
Wm. Douglas, Galt, R.R. 7....			O.A.C. 72	15	23	8	19½	20½	86

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OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
WATERLOO.— <i>Continued.</i>							
S. WATERLOO AGR. SOC.— <i>Con.</i>							
Simeon Gingrich, Blair, R.R....	Banner	13	23	8	18	18½	80½
Jno. Bricker, Roseville	Imp. Banner.....	15	18	7½	18	20	78½
Jno. Brown, Jr., Galt	Lincoln	13½	22	7	17	18½	78
R. & A. Oliver, do	Abundance.....	15	20	5½	18	18½	77
Jas. Lake, Galt, R.R. 7.....	Sheffield Standard	10½	23	7	18	16	74½
Allison Bros., Galt	Banner.....	14	16	6	18	17½	71½
WELLAND.							
BERTIE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—F. J. Jackson, Meadowvale.</i>							
Fred. Sexsmith, Ridgeway	Lincoln.....	15	23	8	19	21	86
R. J. Phillips, Fort Erie	Dalmeny.....	15½	22	8	19	20½	85
M. W. Sexsmith, Ridgeway....	Lincoln.....	15	22	8	19	20½	84½
Jacob Risch, Jr., Stevensville..	Silver Mine.....	15	23	8	18	20	84
Chester Fretz, Fort Erie.....	New Danish.....	15	21	8½	18	20½	83
Chester Benner, do	Mammoth Cluster	15	21	8	18	20	82
Geo. Sexsmith, Ridgeway, R.R. 2	New Century.....	14½	22	7	18½	19½	81½
Rich. M. Shaw, Fort Erie.....	Tartar King.....	15½	21	7	18	19½	81
Michael Bossert, Ridgeway....	20th Century....	14	22	6	18	20½	80½
D. L. Hershey, Fort Erie.....	New Century.....	14½	21½	8	17	19	80
W. Woehl, Ridgemount.....	Banner.....	14½	21	8	17	19	79½
Jas. E. Laur, do	Derby.....	14	22	6	17	19	78
Hedley Benner, Fort Erie.....	Mammoth Cluster	14	17	6	18	20	75
Wm. Robb, Stevensville.....	Banner.....	15½	21	5	13	20	74½
WELLAND AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—F. J. Jackson, Meadowvale.</i>							
Abram Snider, Wellandport	Amer. Banner....	16½	22	8½	18	22	87
N. Shafley, Wellandport, R.R. 1	do	16	23	7	18	22	86
A. E. Howell, Pelham Corners..	O.A.C. 72.....	16	22	8	18	21	85
Jno. Mawhinney, Marshville ..	Reg. Banner.....	15½	22	8	18	20½	84
Zenas Marr, Wellandport.....	Ligowa.....	16	23	8	15	21½	83½
D. H. Cohoe, do	Siberian.....	15½	21	8	18	20½	83
A. A. Cohoe, do	do	16	21	8	17	20½	82½
D. A. Cohoe, do	do	15½	20	8	18	20½	82
Paul L. Gram, Gas Line.....	\$1,000.....	15	22	6	18	20½	81½
Clement Rigg, Wellandport	Great Dane.....	14	20	7	18	20½	79½
Hy. Smith, Forks Road	Ligowa.....	14	20	7	18	19½	78½
Jacob Smith, do	Banner.....	13	20	7	16	20½	76½
J. Roy Page, Chantler.....	Ligowa.....	13	20	7	17	17½	74½
E. R. Beattie, Welland.....	Garton's Abundance..	16	10	8	18	22	74

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
WELLINGTON.							
CENTRE WELLINGTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. W. Stark, Chatham.</i>							
Robt. Tindall, Fergus	Banner.....	19	24	9	18	21	91
L. Sargent, do	Abundance.....	19½	18	9	19	24	89½
Adam Armstrong, do	do	20	16	9	19	23½	87½
Jas. A. Lindsay, Elora, R.R. 2..	Siberian.....	18	20	9	17	21	85
Alfred Farrow, Rockwood.							
R.M.D.	Abundance.....	13	21	9	18	23	84
Chas. Mighton, Elora	do	17	16½	8	19	22	82½
R. T. Pritchard, Fergus	do	14	22	7	17	21	81
Geo. Armstrong, Rockwood,							
R.R. 3	Big Four.....	16½	20	7	15	22	80½
Wm. Hutcheon, Rockwood,							
R.R. 1	Abundance.....	13	20	9	18	20	80
Thos. Cleghorn, Elora	Banner.....	13	20	9	15	21	78
Short Bros., do	Abundance.....	15	18	8	16	20	77
S. Rowe & Son, Fergus.....	do	14	20	7	14	20	75
W. S. Grose, Creek Bank.....	Banner.....	18	10	8	8	21	65
ERIN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. E. McKrostie, Blenheim.</i>							
Sam. Bingham, Brisbane	Reg. Banner.....	19	21	8	20	24	92
G. D. Fletcher, Erin.....	do	18½	21	8	19½	23½	90½
Smith Griffin, Acton, R.R. 2....	Abundance.....	18½	21	9	17½	24	90
Ed. Marshall, Terra Cotta,							
R.R. 1	Banner.....	19	20	8	18½	23½	89
David Barbour, Erin	Sterling.....	18½	20	8	19	23	88½
Mack. Leitch, Guelph, R.R. 1...	do	16½	21	6	18	23½	85
J. W. Burt, Hillsburg, R.R. 1...	Ligowa.....	16½	20	9½	18	20	84
Alphens Hurren, Ospringle	Amer. Beauty	17½	19	8	18½	19½	82½
E. Barbour, Erin	Sterling.....	16	19	8½	18	21	82½
Robt. McEnery, do	Banner.....	17	20	8½	19	18	82½
R. Overland, Orton, R.R. 3.....	Sterling.....	18½	15	8	18	22½	82
R. H. Harkness, Hillsburg....	Banner.....	18	20	8	10	23½	79½
Albert Brown, Brisbane	White Wave.....	14	20	8	18	19½	79½
N. E. McKinnon, Hillsburg....	Abundance.....	15	19	6	17	20	77
J. C. McAllister, do	Sterling.....	13½	18½	6	18	19	75
Jas. Mulloy, Erin, R.R. 2.....	Reg. Banner.....	16	10	7½	18	23	74½
Jas. H. Thompson, Erin	Abundance.....	15	15½	6	15½	20	72
Donald Sinclair, do	Northland.....	14	15	8	17½	17	71½
Alex. McKinnon, Hillsburg	Bumper King....	17½	10	8	14	21½	71
Thos. Marshall, Terra Cotta,							
R.R. 1	Banner.....	15½	10	8	17	20	70½
C. E. McMillan, Erin	20th Century....	13½	18	6	12	19	68½
E. D. Strowdger, do	do	14	14	7	14	19	68
Jas. A. Thompson do	Banner.....	15	10	7½	13	21	66½

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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 rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
WELLINGTON.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
Mt. Forest Agr. Society.							
<i>Judge—A. R. G. Smith, New Hamburg, R.R. 1.</i>							
H. Hutchinson, Mt. Forest....	O.A.C. 72.....	19	10	10	20	25	84
Donald McQueen, do	Banner.....	16	22	8	18	19½	83½
Daniel Murphy, do	do	17	22	7	17	20	83
Jas. F. McEachran, do	Abundance.....	18	20	6½	18	20	82½
W. J. Wallace, do	Banner.....	15	20	7	18	21	81
Jas. Wood, do	do	15	20	7	18	20	80
Sam. Peckover, do	Yellow Russian...	16	14	8	18	22	78
Jas. B. Anderson, do	Banner.....	15	18	6	18	20	77
Geo. H. Bilton, do	do	16	14	8	18	20	76
Jas. Brown, do	Siberian.....	17	10	8	18	22	75
Albert S. Brown, do	Banner.....	18	9	8	18	22	75
PUSLINCH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. W. Stark, Chatham.</i>							
Jno. A. Cockburn, Puslinch, R.R. 1	O.A.C. 72.....	16	23½	9½	20	22	91
Alex. McLean, Corwhin, R.R. 1	Banner.....	17½	22	9	18	24	90½
Jno. Winer, Guelph, R.R. 3.....	Lincoln.....	17	22	9	18	23	89
Jno. W. Kerr, Corwhin do	do	15	23	9½	18	22	87½
D. A. McNaughton, Puslinch, R.R. 2	O.A.C. 72.....	16	23	7	19	22	87
D. A. McLean, Corwhin, R.R. 1	Abundance.....	15	23	5	18	24	85
Hector McCaig, Hespeler, R.M.D.	Lincoln.....	14½	22	8	18	22	84½
Robt. E. Cowan, Galt, R.R. 3....	Daubeney.....	17	20	9	15	21½	82½
J. T. Knight, Arkell	English Derby....	13	20	6	19	22	80
Jas. Duffy, Guelph, R.R. 2.....	Snowdrop.....	16	14	8	15	22	75
ROCKWOOD AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Wilson Black, Stroud.</i>							
Ben Tolton, Guelph	O.A.C. 72.....	15	23	9	18	22	87
Jno. Cummings, Rockwood, R.R. 3	20th Century.....	14½	22	8	17	21½	83
Jas. Black, Rockwood, R.R. 1	Irish Victor.....	16	18	7½	17	22	80½
Frank Day, Rockwood, R.R. 4....	Sheffield Standard	13½	22	7½	18	19	80
Nell McLean, Rockwood	O.A.C. 72.....	15	19	8	18	19½	79½
A. & G. Auld, Eden Mills.....	Lincoln.....	13	22	7	17½	19½	79
R. R. Rudd, do	20th Century.....	14	21	7	17	19	78
Leonard McDougall, Everton...	Amer. Beauty....	13	19	8	17½	19½	77
C. H. Harris, Rockwood	O.A.C. 72.....	14	18	7	18	19	76
Chas. Benham, Rockwood, R.R. 1	Amer Snowdrop..	13	20	6	18	18	75

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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 rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
WENTWORTH.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
WATERDOWN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. B. Little, Agincourt, R.R. 1.</i>							
Blake Binkley, Flamboro Centre	Lincoln.....	16	23	7½	19	20	85½
H. A. Drummond, Millgrove....	Reg. Abundance..	16½	22	7½	18½	20½	85
Delmer Baker, Waterdown....	Early White Jewel	17	18	7½	19	21	82½
Wm. Attridge, do	Lincoln.....	15	21	7	17	18½	78½
Wm. Thompson, do	Banner.....	16	22	7½	13	19½	78
Wm. Beaton, Freulton.....	Lincoln.....	15½	18	7	17	20	77½
Samson R. Chaffe, Waterdown..	Abundance.....	15½	20	7	16½	18	77
Edward Harris, Millgrove	Lincoln.....	15	20	7½	17	17	76½
D. Thompson, Waterdown	Banner.....	15	19	7½	13	18½	73
Geo. B. Stock, do	Silver Mine.....	12	20	8	16½	16½	73
W. Gallon, do	Banner.....	14	19	7	15	17½	72½
Lorenzo Bennett, Carlisle	Sterling.....	13	20	7	17	15	72
Jas. Higginson, Jr., Waterdown..	White Derby....	13½	16	7	14	18	68½
Jno. Duncan, do	Lincoln.....	12½	12	8	17	18	67½
T. W. Ford, Harper's Corners..	Banner.....	14½	11½	7½	15	17½	66
WEST FLAMBORO AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—G. B. Little, Agincourt, R.R. 1.</i>							
T. J. McLean, Corwhin	Banner.....	18½	23	9	19½	21½	91½
B. Grunby, Campbellville	Reg. Abundance..	17	19	9	19	21½	85½
Jas. A. Gray, Puslinch, R.R. 3..	do	17	19	8½	19	21	84½
Jno. Hall, Dundas, R.R. 2	Abundance.....	16½	21	7½	18	20½	83½
Jas. A. Gartley, Puslinch, R.R. 3	20th Century....	15	21	7½	18	19	80½
T. H. Goodbrand, Waterdown..	Silver Mine.....	19	10	9	18	23½	79½
Jno. Cartwright, Puslinch, R.R. 3	Lincoln.....	12½	22	6	18	20	78½
A. Coverdale, Freulton	Siberian.....	13	23	6½	17	18	77½
R. W. Lothian, Puslinch, R.R. 3.	Lincoln.....	14	20	7½	17	18½	77
Jas. Markle, Millgrove	Abundance.....	15½	17	7	17½	19½	76½
W. E. McFarlane, do	do	13½	14	7½	18	16½	69½
Morrison Bros., do	Siberian.....	14½	5	6½	17	19½	62½
YORK.							
SCARBORO AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. J. Barber, Rossmore</i>							
Robt. McCowan, Scarboro	Yellow Russian...	18	23½	9½	19	22	92
W. G. Rennie, Ellesmere	Lincoln.....	18	23½	9	18½	22	91
Hy. Harding, Milliken	Irish White.....	17½	23½	9	18	21½	89½
Robt. Stirling, Agincourt	Lincoln.....	17	23	8½	18½	21	88
Hugh K. Clark, do	Imp. Banner.....	16	23½	9	16	20½	85
Allan Wheeler, do	Banner.....	15	23	9	18	19½	84½
Jno. Baird, Woburn	Abundance.....	15½	21	8	18½	19½	82½
W. A. Patterson, Agincourt.....	White Cluster....	15	21	7½	16	19	78½
R. M. Loveless, do	Lincoln.....	13½	17½	9	18	20	78
Jas. T. Weir, do	Banner.....	15½	17	7½	18	19	77
Frank Weir, do	do	16	14	7	18	21	76
Jno. Kennedy, do	Lincoln.....	16½	12	8½	18	20½	75½
T. Torrance Weir, do	do	16	12	7	18½	19	72½
R. B. Ormerod, Brown's Corners	White Cluster....	15	11	8	15	19½	68½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

BARLEY

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
BRANT.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
ONONDAGA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. S. Hiddleston, Willowdale.</i>							
Geo. Simpson, Cainsville, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 21.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Francis Thomson, Cainsville...	do	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	19	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	90
R. J. Robertson, Cainsville, R.R. 1	do	18	23	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	23	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
David T. Thomson, Cainsville...	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	88
J. E. Walker, Caledonia, R.R. 2.	do	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	9	17	22	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Geo. Thomson, Cainsville	do	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	8	18	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	86
A. A. Fain, do	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. T. Simpson, Cainsville, R.R. 1	do	14	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	85
D. B. Campbell, Cainsville	do	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	9	18	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	84
Chas. Edwards, Onondaga	do	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	8	13	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	84
Zano Deagle, do	do	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	22	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wm. J. Wood, Cainsville	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	83
H. Hind, Onondaga	do	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	8	19	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	81
T. Matthews, Cainsville, R.R. 1..	do	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	8	16	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	79
BRUCE.							
EASTNOR AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jno. Gardhouse, Weston</i>							
Ronald Cameron, Spry	O. A. C. 21.....	18	24	9	17	22	90
S. L. Rutherford, Barrow Bay...	do	17	23	8	18	22	88
Wm. Bray, Sr., Spry	do	17	23	8	17	22	87
Jno. H. Cook, Lion's Head.....	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	8	17	21	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jos. Bray, do	do	17	20	9	17	21	84
W. J. Bray, Jr., do	do	18	17	8	18	22	83
Edward Davis, do	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	7	17	22	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. A. Wight, do	do	16	15	9	19	21	80
W. T. Hewton, Barrow Bay.....	Mandscheuri.....	16	15	8	17	22	78
R. C. McLay, Stokes Bay.....	O. A. C. 21.....	15	15	9	17	21	77
HURON TP. AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jno. Gardhouse, Weston</i>							
John Reid, Kincardine, R.R. 1.	O. A. C. 21.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	10	17	21	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robt. Irwin, Verdun	do	19	23	10	10	22	84
W. R. McDonald, Ripley	do	17	20	10	17	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. J. Roulston, Clover Valley..	do	15	23	10	16	19	83
Wm. Steele, Lochalsh	O. A. C. 21.....	16	22	8	17	19	82
Duncan Campbell, Ripley, R.R. 3	do	15	23	6	17	20	81
W. C. Smith, Ripley	do	16	20	10	15	18	79
C. Bowers, do	Mandscheuri.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	10	17	20	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. E. Smith, do	O. A. C. 21.....	17	10	10	14	21	72

*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.

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

BARLEY.

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DUNDAS.							
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
MOUNTAIN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. R. Bradley, Carsonby.</i>							
Robert Simser, Winchester R.M.D. 3	Mandscheuri.....	15½	18	8½	18	22	82
J. E. Montgomery, S. Mountain.....	do	16	20	8	16	21	81
Jas. H. McQuat, do ..	O. A. C. 21.....	16½	17½	8½	15	21	78½
Wm. A. Shaver, Mountain	do	14½	20	7½	16	20	77
Wm. Beggs, S. Mountain	Mandscheuri.....	15½	18	8½	16	19	78
Frantz Bros., do	Six-Rowed.....	14½	18	8½	18	17½	76½
Robt. Mulholland, do	do	15	17	7½	16	19½	75
H. K. Graham, do	Mandscheuri	15	15	9	12	19½	70½
Minor Henderson, do	Six-Rowed.....	14	14½	9	12	19½	69
Wm. Cleland, do	do	13	15	9	12	19½	68½
GREY.							
ROCKLYN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. N. McGill, Millbrook</i>							
Angus McInnis, Goring	O. A. C. 21.....	17	19	9	17	23	85
C. F. Fisher, Griersville	Mandscheuri.....	14½	16	9	17	21	77½
Thos. Beckett, Fairmount	O. A. C. 21.....	16	8	9	17	22	72
Jos. Manarey, Goring	do	15	8	9	17	22	71
J. J. Johnston, Rocklyn	do	15	5	9	18	21½	68½
J. W. Patton, do	do	14	6	8	18	22	68
J. A. Perry, Fairmount	do	14	7	8	17	21	67
Thos. Kirkpatrick, Goring	do	14	5	6½	16½	21	63
Thos. Langtree, Fairmount	do	13½	5	7	17	20	62½
G. T. McKenzie, Rocklyn	do	13½	7	6	15	20	61½
WALTER'S FALLS AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. N. McGill, Millbrook</i>							
Jno. Thorn, St. Vincent	O. A. C. 21.....	17	23	8½	17½	22½	88½
F. E. Wickham, Walter's Falls..	do	14	20	8	19	21	82
Jno. Heighes, do	do	14	20	8	18	21	81
Thos. Lemon, do	do	17	10	9	18	23	77
E. P. Hamil, Massie	Mandscheuri.....	16	15	6	18	20½	75½
W. J. Dixon, Holland Centre..	do	15	10	8	18½	20½	72
W. I. Seabrook, Walter's Falls..	do	14½	8	8½	18½	21½	71
Jno. King, Fairmount	do	15½	8	7½	15½	21½	68
Sam. Marshall, Walter's Falls..	do	14½	5	8	18	20½	66
H. Rennie, do	O. A. C. 21.....	14½	5	8	17	20½	65
J. B. Shepherdson, Markdale R.R. 3	do	12	5	9	18	20	64
Thos. Phillips, Bognor	Mandscheuri.....	13½	5	6½	17½	20½	63
Robt. Mustard, Strathaven	do	12	7	6	16	18½	59½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

BARLEY.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
HALDIMAND.							
CALEDONIA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. S. Hiddleston, Willowdale.</i>							
Jas. Douglas, Caledonia.....	O. A. C. 21.....	19	23	9½	18	24	93½
Alex. Cowie, do	do	17½	23½	8½	18½	24	92
R. F. Duncan, Ancaster, R.R. 2.	do	17½	22½	9	19	23	91
W. A. Douglas, Caledonia	do	18	22½	8½	18½	23	90½
A. S. Farrow, York	do	18	22	8	18	23	89
Wm. Berry, Caledonia, R.R. 2..	do	18½	20	9	18½	22½	88½
F. Weylie, Caledonia	do	16½	23	7½	18½	22½	88
H. H. Kern, do	do	15½	22	9	18½	22½	87½
Hy. McMorran, do	do	17	21	9	16½	23	86½
Q. McBlain, do	Mandscheuri.....	15½	22½	9	17½	21	85½
D. Smith, Carluke	O. A. C. 21.....	16½	20	8	18	21	83½
J. F. Nelles, Caledonia, R.R. 3..	Mandscheuri.....	16	21	8	14	21½	80½
HALTON.							
HALTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—D. English, Burketon.</i>							
Jno. H. Ford, Milton.....	O. A. C. 21.....	18	20	10	18	25	91
Wm. Hume, do	do	19	20	7	19	25	90
W. N. Scott, do	do	18	20	8	18	23	87
A. S. Willmott, do	do	18	20	8	18	22	86
Donald Douglass, do	do	16	20	8	17	23	84
Archie Galbraith, do R.M.D.	do	17	18	9	17	22½	83½
Jno. A. Ford, do	do	16	20	8	17	22	83
Andrew Wilson, do	Berlin.....	17	17	8	17	23	82
Switzer & Son, do	Mandscheuri.....	16½	18	8	17	22	81½
Jas. H. Wilson, do	Berlin.....	15	18	8	18	22	81
H. Richardson, do	O. A. C. 21.....	16	18	7	18	21½	80½
Robt. Patterson, do	do	16	18	8	17	21	80
J. A. Cartwright, do	do	14½	18	7	18	22	79½
Archie McDougald, do	Mandscheuri.....	16½	18	9	15	20½	79
W. A. Dixon, do	Berlin.....	15	20	7	15	21½	78½
G. E. Gastle, do	O. A. C. 21.....	13	20	8	16	21	78
Geo. B. Ellenton, do	do	15	18	8	17	19½	77½
T. Galbraith & Son, do	do	15	14	9	18	21	77
T. Campbell, do	Mandscheuri.....	16	13	9	15	20½	73½
Jno. McKenzie, do	O. A. C. 21.....	14	18	6	15	20	73
W. H. McCartney, do	do	14½	18	6	14	18	70½
Chas. Butts, do	Mandscheuri.....	13	18	6	14	18	69
Homer Dixon, do	do	13	12	8	14	19	66½
Jno. Pell, do	O. A. C. 21.....	12	12	7	12	20	63

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

BARLEY.

Competitors in Order of Merit.		Name of variety.	*General appearance.	†Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from 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)
HASTINGS.								
FRANKFORD AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—G. R. Bradley, Carsonby</i>								
W. E. Vandewater, Belleville								
R.R. 2	O. A. C. 21.....		18	22	9½	18	22	89½
J. W. Hess, Trenton	do		18	20	9½	18	22½	88
C. H. Ketcheson, Belleville								
R.F.D. 21	do		16½	21	9	18½	21	86
Rich. Ketcheson, Trenton, R.D. 5	do		16	20	8½	18	22	84½
H. J. Gay, Frankford	do		17	20	8	17	22	84
D. E. Coon, do	do		16	20	9	17	21½	83½
Chas. Vandewater, Foxboro	do		16½	18	9	18	21½	83
Geo. Nicholson, Belleville, R.F.D.	do		15	18	8½	18	21	80½
P. E. Bonisteel, Frankford	do		17	14	8	18	22	79
F. R. Mallory, do	do		14½	16	9	18	21	78½
S. Nicholson, do	do		13½	17½	7½	18	20½	77
D. J. Rose, do	do		14½	15	7½	14	20½	71½
LAMBTON.								
FLORENCE AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—J. N. Allan, Canboro.</i>								
B. W. Fancher, Florence	O. A. C. 21.....		18	23	8½	18½	23½	91½
Guildford Butler, Croton, R.R. 2	do		16½	23	9	18½	22	89
Jno. Cryderman, Thamesville...	do		18	21½	8½	17½	22½	88
Jas. W. Elliot, Florence	do		17½	21½	9	17	22½	87½
J. B. Coneybeare, Croton, R.R. 2	do		17½	19	9	18	22½	86
Bert Harris, Thamesville, R.R. 1	Mandscheuri.....		16½	22½	9½	17	20	85½
R. L. Moorhouse, Cairo	O. A. C. 21.....		16½	18½	9	18	22	84
Robt. Currie, Florence	do		18	15½	9½	17½	23	83½
G. C. Childs, Florence, R.R. 3...	do		17	17	9	18	22	83
Alex. McPherson, Croton, R.R. 1	do		15½	18½	9	18	21	82
Edwin Leeson, Florence, R.R. 3	do		16	16½	9	17½	21½	80½
D. Buchanan, Thamesville								
R.R. 2	do		15½	21	8½	15	20	80
Jno. Law, Croton	do		15½	17	8½	18	20½	79½
NIPISSING.								
VERNER AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Geo. Scrsmith, Ridgeway, R.R. 2.</i>								
A. Gagnon, Verner			15	20	9	15	21	80
Theo. Filiatrault, do	O. A. C. 21.....		14	20	8	18	17	77
F. St. Amour, do	Mandscheuri.....		17	24	7	8	20	76
J. L. Sylvestre, Millerand	O. A. C. 21.....		16	10	9	18	22	75
J. A. Lecuyer, Verner	do		11	19	9	18	17	74
S. Lawrence, do	do		9	24	8	16	16	73
Zenon Riberdy, Millerand			8½	22	9½	16	16	72
Jas. Aubin, Verner	Mandscheuri.....		9½	24	8	12	17½	71
Moise Paquette, do	O. A. C. 21.....		10	15	10	18	17	70

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table 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 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)
PEEL.							
ALBION & BOLTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. A. Kernahan, Loretto.</i>							
Howard McCort, Bolton	O. A. C. 21	19	20	9	19	23	90
J. H. Newlove, do	do	18	24	9	18	20½	89½
W. E. Downey, do	do	17	22	9	18	22½	88½
Geo. Downey, do	do	17	20	9	18	20½	84½
E. Armstrong, do	do	16½	17	9	19	20	81½
D. Wilson, do	do	14	20	9	19	19	81
Jas. Caldwell, do	do	17	13	8	18	23	79
O. H. Downey, do	do	14½	17	8	18	20	77½
A. S. Rutherford & Sons, Bolton.							
R.R. 2	do	15	15	9	18	19	76
Norman Downey, Bolton	do	15	14	8	15	19	71
F. J. Wakely, do	do	17	12	8	10	21	68
PERTH.							
KIRKTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. N. Allen, Camboro.</i>							
R. H. Doupe, Kirkton	O. A. C. 21	17½	23½	6½	19	22½	89
Wesley Shier, Woodham	do	17	20	9½	18½	21	86
Jos. White, St. Mary's	do	18½	16	7	19	22½	83
Jas. Robinson, Anderson	do	18	14	8½	18½	23½	82½
Percy Sparling, do	do	17½	16½	9	17	21½	81½
Wm. Harding, do	do	16½	11	8½	18½	21	75½
Adam M. Doupe, St. Mary's	do	18½	8	9	16	23	74½
Jas. Stephens, Science Hill	do	17	8	9	18½	21½	74
Wm. Atkinson, Kirkton	do	17½	..	8½	19	22½	67½
Robt. Berry, Berrylands	do	17½	..	8½	17	22½	65½
Wm. Hanna, Kirkton	do	16½	..	8½	19	21½	65½
Jno. Duncan, do	do	17	..	8	18	22	65
M. Brethour, St. Mary's	do	16½	..	9	16½	22	64
RAINY RIVER.							
RAINY RIVER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Hy. Knight, Jr., Sault Ste. Marie.</i>							
Duncan Nicholson, Devlin		18	24	8	19	23½	92½
M. J. Saunders, do	O. A. C. 21	17	24	8	19	22½	90½
Geo. Watson, La Vallee	do	17½	18	8	16	22	81½
John L. Locking, Emo	do	14	20	8	19	20	81
Chas. Lindquest, Aylesworth	Silver King	17	18	8	15	22	80
D. A. McDonald, Devlin	O. A. C. 21	17	17	8	18	19	79
Jno. King, Emo	do	13½	22	8	18	17	78½
T. Allan, do	do	15	22	8	15	18	78
C. W. Schamehorn, Barnhart	do	13	20	7	12	18	70
T. S. Lundy, Emo	Mandscheurl	15½	10	6	17	21	69½
Chas. Watson, Devlin	do	11½	20	7	12	17	67½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table 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 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)
SIMCOE.								
NOTTAWASAGA AND G. NORTHERN AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—H. Tisdale, Brampton.</i>								
D. L. Currie, Collingwood, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 21	.....	18	20	9½	19½	23	90
J. A. McDermid, Batteau, R.R. 1	do	.....	16	23	9	19	22	89
Alex. Donor, Stayner, R.R. 2	do	.....	13	24	9	19	23	88
Alex. Morrison, Creemore, R.R. 2	do	.....	16	24	6	19	22	87
Geo. Spearing, Batteau, R.R. 1	do	.....	17	13	9	16	22	77
P. T. M. Dermid, Duntroon	do	.....	20	..	10	16	24	70
Robt. C. Howie, Smithdale	do	.....	17	..	8	18	23	66
Reuben Smith, do	do	.....	17	10	7	10	19	63
F. W. Glover, Nottawa	do	.....	16	..	8	19	20	63
Jno. McKee, Duntroon	do	.....	17	..	5	18	20	60
W. H. Davis, Batteau	do	.....	16	..	6	18	19	59
Jno. Fisher, Batteau, R.R.	Berlin	.....	17	..	..	18	22½	57½
WELLINGTON.								
ERIN AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—J. A. Kernahan, Maxwell.</i>								
S. Bingham, Brisbane	O. A. C. 21	.....	19	24	9	18½	22½	93
Smith Griffin, Acton	do	.....	18½	24	9	18	22½	92
G. D. Fletcher, Erin	do	.....	18½	24	9	18	22	91½
J. W. Burt, Hillsburg, R.R. 1	do	.....	18	24	9	18	21	90
D. Sinclair, Erin	do	.....	17½	22	9	18	20½	87
Jas. Coke, do	do	.....	15½	24	8	18	20½	86
C. E. McMillan, do	Mandscheuri	.....	15	20	9	18	20½	82½
Jos. Thompson, do	do	.....	14	20	7	16	20	77
A. M. McGill, do	O. A. C. 21	.....	15½	15	9	17	19	75½
Geo. Nurse, do	do	.....	15	15	8	15	19	72
H. Reed Mimosa	do	.....	14	16	7	18	14	69
Eph. Strowger, Erin	do	.....	15	10	8	14	19	66
YORK.								
RICHMOND HILL AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—W. H. Davis, Irv.</i>								
Fred. Clark, Headford	O. A. C. 21	.....	16½	20	9	18	22	85½
W. H. Clubine Thornhill	do	.....	16	18	9	18	21½	82½
Jas. McLean, Richmond Hill	do	.....	14	18	7	16	18	73
J. S. McNair, Elgin Mills	do	.....	15	10	9	14	19	67
Jonathan Brillinger, Richmond Hill	do	.....	16	10	7	14	17	64
Wm. Thompson, White Rose	do	.....	13½	10	7	14	18	62½
W. J. Brumwell, Newtonbrook	do	.....	17	.....	9	14	20	60
Robt. Walkington, Maple	do	.....	12½	.....	9	14	18	53½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table are maximum possible scores.
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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*
BARLEY.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from 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—Continued.							
SCHOMBERG AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. H. Davis, Ivy.</i>							
Harold Thompson, Lloydtown..	O. A. C. 21	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	7	12	21	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Palmer Bros., Schomberg ...	Mandscheuri.....	16	20	8	10	20	74
Wm. McKay, Bradford	O. A. C. 21	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	8	14	20	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fred. Amey, Lloydtown	do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	7	19	18	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jno. Sinclair, Bradford	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	8	14	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	69
Hillson Baydon, Lloydtown ...	20th Century....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	9	16	22	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stephen Leonard, Schomberg ..	O. A. C. 21	15	10	7	14	18	64
A. J. Lloyd, Lloydtown	do	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	8	17	21	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jas. McDevitt, Dunkerron	do	16	.....	9	16	22	63
Frank Brown, Schomberg	do	16	.....	8	14	22	60
Nell McDonald, do	New Century....	16	.....	7	16	20	59
E. Marchant, Lloydtown	O. A. C. 21	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	8	16	18	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wm. Johnston, Bond Head	do	15	.....	7	15	18	55
Garnet Brown, Schomberg	New Century....	13	.....	8	14	20	55

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table 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 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)
ELGIN.								
SOUTH DORCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY								
<i>Judge—Robt. Berry, Berrylands</i>								
C. W. Charlton, Springfield	....	Dawson's G. Chaff	18	22	9½	18	23	90½
Simon Charlton,	do	do	17	23	9½	18	22½	90
Geo. W. Smith, Brownsville	..	do	18½	22	9½	17	22	89
Hy. Laidlay, Springfield	.....	do	18½	20	9½	17	23	88
Vernon Farrow, Avon	.....	do	17½	18	9	17	22½	84
R. B. McKenney, Springfield	..	do	15½	19	7½	17	18	77
J. A. Moore, Mapleton	.....	do	14	18	7½	17	19½	76
S. Charlton, Springfield	....	do	15	17½	7	15	19½	74
F. E. Martin,	do	do	14	19	8	14	16½	71½
Wm. Bye,	do	do	13	16	8	16	18	71
Elgin Moore,	do	do	11½	18	8	15½	15½	68½
HURON.								
EXETER AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Lee Cascadden, Aylmer West.</i>								
H. Anderson, Exeter, R.R. 3	....	Abundance	18	20	10	18	18	84
W. B. Elliott, Centralia	.....	Dawson's G. Chaff	17	15	10	18	23	83
Jno. E. McEwen, Hensall	.....	Bonnell	16	20	8	17	21	82
Isaac Dunsford, Exeter	.....	Genesee Glant	17	20	10	15	19½	81½
R. Coats, Centralia	.....	Abundance	20	10	10	18	23	81
Jno. Morgan, Hay	.....	Bonnell	17	10	10	19	23	79
W. Hawkins, Exeter, R.R. 3	....	Scott	17	10	10	18	22	77
Asa Penhale, Exeter	.....	Dawson's G. Chaff	16	10	10	18	21½	75½
And. Campbell, Thames Road	..	Scott & Bonnell	20	5	8	18	22	73
Jno. Jacob, Exeter	.....	Dawson's G. Chaff	19	.....	10	20	23	72
Sam. Jory,	do	do	18	.....	10	19	24	71
Jas. Shapton,	do	do	19	.....	10	18	23	70
NORFOLK.								
HOUGHTON AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Robt. Berry, Berrylands</i>								
Isaac Hurley, Clear Creek	....	Dawson's G. Chaff	17½	22	6½	17	22½	85½
Wm. Harris, Cultus	.....	do	17	21	5	18	21½	82½
Clarence Johnson, Clear Creek	..	do	14½	19	8½	18	18	78
Frank Williams, Fairground	...	do	12½	19	7½	20	16½	75½
Robt. Meharg, Glen Meyer	....	do	13½	18	8	12½	19½	71½
Hy. Hazen, Fairground	.....	do	14	17	6	15	19	71
Arthur Nethercott, Clear Creek	....	do	13½	16½	6	15	19	70
Wm. Hetherington, Glen Meyer	....	Red Clawson	12	20	4	15	16½	67½
Wilfred Dickinson, Cultus	....	Dawson's G. Chaff	10½	15	7	16	17½	66
Geo. Wilson,	do	do	10½	17	7	17	14	65½
Chas. Burton, Clear Creek	do	14½	13½	7	10	19	64
R. I. Smith, Fairground	do	10½	13	7½	12	17	60

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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 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)
PERTH.								
KIRKTON AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Lee Cascadden.</i>								
<i>Aylmer W.</i>								
Jno. Morphet, Kirkton	.....	Dawson's G. Chaff	19	22	10	19	22	92
Wesley Shier, Woodham	.....	do	19	22	10	18	22	91
M. Gregory, Kirkton	.....	Abundance	16	18	10	19	21	84
W. Harding, Anderson	.....	Dawson's G. Chaff	13	20	10	18	21	82
James Stephen, Science Hill	.....	Abundance	20	10	10	18	23	81
Ed. Fraser, Russeldale	.....	Scott	16	15	10	18	21	80
A. H. Doupe, Exeter, R.R. 3	.....	Dawson's G. Chaff	18	..	10	19	23½	70½
Jos. White, St. Mary's	.....	do	18	..	10	19	23	70
Percy Sparling, Anderson	.....	Abundance	18	..	10	18	23	69
Thos. Harrah, Kirkton	.....	do	18	..	10	18	22	68
M. Brethour, St. Mary's	.....	Dawson's G. Chaff	17	..	10	18	22	67
Jno. Kennedy, Kirkton	.....	Abundance	16	..	10	18	21	65
W. A. Kirk, do	.....	do	16	..	9	18	21	64
VICTORIA.								
VERULAM AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Geo. A. Bean, Otterville.</i>								
Geo. Kimble, Bobcaygeon	.....	Sleep and I'll						
		Pay the Rent	16	22	8½	19	22½	88
R. E. Thurston, do	.....	do	15	18	9	18	22½	82½
Archibald Campbell, do	.....	Dawson's G. Chaff	15½	20	8	18	20	81½
H. R. Seymour, do	.....	Sleep and I'll						
		Pay the Rent	17	19	7	15	22	80
Jno. H. Taylor, do	.....	Dawson's G. Chaff	11	20	8	18	21	78
Chas. D. Logan, do	.....	do	10	20	8	18	21	77
Gerald Murphy, do	.....	Sleep and I'll						
		Pay the Rent	12	20	9	16	17	74
Jno. J. Kelly, Red Rock	.....	do	16½	15	8	10	20½	70
Robt. Britton Bobcaygeon	.....	do	13	20	7	10	19	69
Ross Kimble, do	.....	do	11½	21	7½	10	17½	67½
David Hetherington, do	.....	do	8	15	8	15	12	58
WATERLOO.								
S. WATERLOO AGR. SOCIETY								
<i>Judge—A. P. MacVannel, Picton.</i>								
Wm. Edgar, Ayr, R.R. 3	.....	Dawson's G. Chaff	16½	24	8½	18	22	89
Alex. Hall, do	.....	do	16	24	7½	19	22	88½
Geo. R. Barrie, Galt, R.R. 7	.....	do	13½	22	8	19½	20½	83½
R. & A. Oliver, Galt, R.R. 4	.....	do	13	24	7	19	18	81
Wm. Johnston, Galt, R.R. 7	.....	do	13½	23	6½	18	18	79
D. T. Croal, Roseville	.....	Golden Jewel	12	23	8	18	17	78
Simeon Gingrich, Blair, R.R. 1	.....	Dawson's G. Chaff	14	23	6	14	20½	77½
Isaiah Hilborn, Roseville	.....	do	15	20	5	16	20	76
Geo. W. Ehrhardt, Hespeler, R.R. 1	.....	Golden Jewel	12	20	8	16	16	72
Joseph Taylor, Galt, R.R. 7	.....	Dawson's G. Chaff	11½	23	7	14	14½	70

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table 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 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, Inker-man.</i>							
Lawson Stewart, Arnprior	White Fife	16½	22	9	19	23	89½
M. Riddell, Galetta	do	17	22	8½	18	22	87½
H. E. Miller, Arnprior	do	17½	20	8½	18	22½	86½
M. Caldwell, Galetta	Marquis	16	20	7	18	21½	82½
F. R. Gourlay, Kinburn	White Fife	15½	17	8	17	22½	80
Jas. Blair, Arnprior	Red Fife	15½	20	7	16	20	78½
S. G. Gourlay, Kinburn	White Fife	15½	15	8	17	22	77½
W. R. Serson, do	Marquis	16½	15	7	15	21	74½
P. M. Herrick, Galetta	White Fife	14	15	6	15	19	69
A. J. Halpenny, do	do	16	15	7	10	19	67
D. W. Armstrong, Kinburn	do	14	10	8	16	18½	66½
David Wilson, Kinburn, R.R. 2.	do	14½	15	7	10	19	65½
Geo. Owens, Kinburn	Red Fife	14	10	7	15	19	65
Geo. McBride, do	White Fife	11	10	7	15	19	62
Jos. Fleming, Galetta	do	14½	10	7	10	18	59½
RENFREW.							
COBDEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Amos T. Hudgin, Picton.</i>							
Geo. McDiarmid, Bromley	White Fife	18½	23	8	17	23½	90
Alex. McNaughton, Westmeath	do	16½	22	8	17	22½	86
Peter Wilson, do	Marquis	16	21	9	19	20	85
Osmond Gommill, Cobden	White Fife	16½	23	7	17	20½	84
Alex. McBride, do	do	16½	21	8	17	20½	83
Jas. O'Neill, Bulger	do	16½	20	7	17	21	81½
Sam. McLaren, Bromley	do	16	20	7	16	21½	80½
Clarence Purcell, Westmeath	Fife	16½	22	9	12	20	79½
Jas. A. Bennett, Cobden	White Fife	15½	20	6	18	19	78½
Hillyard Guest, do	do	15	20	5	18	20	78
Allen Guest, Bromley	do	15	20	6	17	20	78
Jno. Ireton, Cobden	do	15	18	7	18	19½	77½
Robt. Jones, do	Fife	17	10	9	18	23	77
Alex. McDiarmid, Westmeath	do	15	20	6	17	19	77
Jno. Oates, Cobden	do	15	20	6	16	19	76
Sam. McMillan, do	Marquis	17	10	7	19½	21½	75
W. Morrison, Westmeath	White Fife	14	20	8½	14	18½	75
Alex. Bennett, Queen's Line	Red Fife	12½	19	8	16	18	73
Dan. Ross, Cobden	Fife	13½	20	8	17	14	72½
A. B. Palmer, Forester's Falls	White Fife	15½	12	7	16	21	71½
Sam. Wallace, Cobden	do	16½	10	8½	15	21	71
Thos. Smith, Westmeath	Fife	16½	10	7	15	21½	70
Wm. Purdy, Bromley	do	15	10	7	18	18½	68½
W. F. Campbell, Queen's Line	do	14½	10	6	15	18½	64
Stephen Hill, Westmeath	Fife	12	15	5	15	12½	59½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table 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 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)
RENFREW— <i>Continued.</i>								
N. RENFREW AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—T. G. Raynor, Ottawa.</i>								
Alex. M. Barr, Beachburg, R.R. 1	Marquis	19	19	6	16	23	83	
H. J. Comrie, do	Red Fife	17½	24	6½	11½	22½	82	
H. S. Brown, Beachburg	White Fife	18½	20	5	10	22	75½	
Sam. McCarty, Westmeath	do	16	20	6	12	19½	73½	
J. A. Brown, Beachburg	do	18½	18	5	7	21½	70	
R. H. Lyttle, do	do	16	21	4	7½	20½	69	
J. W. Buchanan, Beachburg, R.R. 1	do	14½	22	3½	10	17½	67½	
Wm. Headrick, Beachburg	Red Fife	18	20	4	5	19	66	
J. Keyes, Westmeath	White Fife	16	20	4	6	17½	63½	
Jos. Jackson, do	do	17	13	5	8	19½	62½	
Robt. Bennie, Beachburg, R.R. 1	Red Fife	12½	15	6	13	14	60½	
J. M. Metcalfe, Beachburg	White Fife	15½	18	4	4	16½	58	
Leslie Dougherty, Beachburg, R.R. 1	Red Fife	17½	5	3½	6	22	54	
Wm. H. Metcalfe, Beachburg	White Fife	16	10	3	4	16½	49½	
A. D. McLean, do	do	16½	5	2	4	14	41½	
RENFREW AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Wm. Higginson, Inker-man.</i>								
Lewis Galbraith, Renfrew	Marquis	16	23	8	19	21	87	
D. B. Stewart, do	do	16½	22	8	18	21	85½	
J. B. McLaren, do	White Fife	16	20	8	18	21½	83½	
Gregor McIntyre, do	Marquis	17	18	8	18	20	81	
J. M. Airth, do	Red Fife	16½	16	6	18	22½	79	
Robt. B. Leitch, do	Marquis	14½	20	7	14	19½	75	
Wm. Kasabouski, do	White Fife	15	19	7	13	19	73	
Jno. Stewart, do	do	15	17	7	14	19	72	
Mack McNee, Ashdod	do	16½	10	7	13	21½	68	
Alex. Leitch, Renfrew	Marquis	14½	10	7	16	18	65½	
Wm. Burk, do	do	12½	10	7	15	19½	64	
F. F. Barnet, do	White Fife	14	10	6	10	19	59	
Mack Muirhead, do	do	15	10	8	10	13	56	
TEMISKAMING.								
NEW LISKEARD AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Geo. E. Foster, Honey-wood.</i>								
Dan. Mackay, New Liskeard	Red Fife	17	22	9½	18	24	90½	
Robt. Jelly, do	Marquis	17½	20	8	19	21½	86	
S. Jewell, do	Red Fife	18½	18	7	17	23½	84	
Sam. McChesney, do	Marquis	14½	21	9	18	18½	81	
Jas. Carter, do	do	15	17	9	17	20	78	

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table 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 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)
TEMISKAMING—<i>Con.</i>							
NEW LISKEARD AGR. SOC.—<i>Con.</i>							
Jno. McFarlane, New Liskeard..	Red Fife.....	15½	20	4	17	19½	76
W. J. Yates, do	do	17	12	9	15	22	75
Alex. McFarlane, do	Red Fife.....	15	18	5	17	19	74
Andrew Chester, do	do	14½	14	8	17	19	72½
Hy. Davis, do	do	14	12	9	16	21	72
Jas. Bowman, do	do	13	15	7	16	20	71
Wm. McFarlane, do	do	12½	18	7	15	17½	70
R. D. Chester, do	do	10	18	7	17	15	67
YORK.							
MARKHAM AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. A. Bean, Otterville.</i>							
R. S. Frisby, Victoria Square ..	Goose.....	18	24	8½	19	24	93½
W. P. Johnson, Stouffville	do	18	23½	8½	19	24	93
G. B. Little, Brown's Corners ..	do	18	23	8½	18½	24	92
W. Harper, Hagerman	do	17½	23	8	19	24	91½
Howard Malcolm, Brougham ..	do	16½	24	8	18½	22½	89½
Elgin Meyers, Todmorden	do	17	23	8	19	22	89
Alex. Donaldson, Milliken	do	17	21	8	19	22½	87½
Jos. Lapp & Son, Cedar Grove ..	do	18	18	8	19	23	86
J. N. Breakey, Milliken	do	17½	15	8	19½	23	83
R. R. Johnson, Stouffville	do	17	10	8	18	21½	74½
David Gillham, Milliken	do	14	15	8	16	20	73
Arthur Baker, Green River	do	16½	10	8	16	20	70½
F. T. Stiver, Unionville	do	17	10	6	15	22	70
G. A. Morrison, Mt. Joy	do	15½	10	6½	18	19	69
O. Hemmingway, Hagerman	do	14½	8	7½	19	19	68
J. I. Baisdon, Markham.....	do	15	4	8	18	22½	67½
Geo. Judd, Mongolia	do	18	.....	8	16	22	64½
E. Meyers, Cashel	do	15½	.....	8	18	20	61½
H. Hammond, do	do	15	.....	8	17	20	60
Robt. Lilley, Dollar	do	15	.....	7	17	20½	59½
L. Summerfeldt, Unionville	do	15	.....	8	16	20	59
Alfred Mason, Agincourt	do	14	.....	6	16	17	53
D. F. Miller, Mt. Joy	do	16	.....	5	15	14	50

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table 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.	Total of scores.
DUNDAS.			(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
WINCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—W. Hickson, Bobcaygeon</i>								
S. R. Fulton,	Winchester	King Philip	18½	4½	16	14½	36	89½
Jno. Jamieson,	do	North Dakota	16½	5	19	15	32	87½
D. Christie & Son,	do	W. C. Y. Dent	17½	4½	14	15	36	87
Edward Baker,	do	8-rowed Yellow & Compton's Early	18½	3½	18	10	35	85
E. R. Steele,	do	Compton's Early	16½	4	16	15	32	85½
Fred. Parker,	do	W. C. Y. Dent & King Philip	17½	4	16	9	36	82½
R. D. Cheney & Son,	do	W. C. Y. Dent & Wisconsin No. 7	17½	4	13	11	36½	82
Rodman Annable,	do	8-rowed Yellow & White Flint	17½	5	17	11	31	81½
Walter Moffatt,	do	Leaming	17½	4	13	14	30	78½
Frank Parker,	do	8-rowed Yellow, N. Dakota and King Philip	16½	4	12	10	36	78½
Thos. Edgerton,	do	8-rowed Yellow	16	4	12	14	28½	74½
Herbert Robinson,	do	King Philip & 8-rowed Yellow	17	4	13	9	31	74
Jas. Scott,	do	W. C. Y. Dent	17½	3½	13	14	23	71
R. W. Justus,	do	King Philip	15	4	14	15	22	70
R. J. Anderson,	do	8-rowed & King Philip	15	4	13	10	27	69
Arthur Christie,	do	W. C. Y. Dent, Leaming, & 8-rowed Yellow	16½	4½	10	7	30½	68½
Louis Flara,	do	.....	15	4	16	7	23	65
Ward Bilow,	do	8-rowed Yellow	14	4½	10	13	21	62½
DURHAM.								
ORONO AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Jas. Boyd, Cedar Grove</i>								
Cecil Powers,	Orono	Imp. Leaming	15	4	19	14	30	82
Robt. Grey,	Newcastle	W. C. Y. Dent	14	4	14	13	26	81
C. A. Chapman,	Orono	Imp. Leaming	14	4	19	13	30	80
A. A. Powers,	do	do	13	3	19	14	30	79
A. J. Tamblin,	do	do	13	4	18	13	28	76
Stephen Jose,	Newcastle	W. C. Y. Dent	14	4	13	12	32	75
F. W. Tamblin,	Orono	Imp. Leaming	12	4	17	14	26	73
Geo. Cain,	do	Pride of Nashua	11	3	15	14	28	71
Wesley Bragg,	Newcastle	W. C. Y. Dent	11	3	18	10	28	70
G. S. Wright,	Orono	Imp. Leaming	11	3	15	13	27	69

*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 top of the table 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)
ELGIN.							
ALDBORO AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—B. R. Cohoe, South Woodslee.</i>							
J. A. King, Wardsville	Yellow Dent	18	4½	19	14	34½	90
Jas. Ellison, do	W. C. Dent	17½	4½	18	14	35	89½
D. A. Purcell & Son, do	Yellow Dent	17½	4½	19	13	33½	87½
E. J. Purcell, do	W. C. Dent	18½	4½	18	13	33	87
Jas. Kelly, Rodney	8-rowed Yellow	18	4½	18	14	33	86½
R. J. Spence, do	do	17½	4½	16	14	33	85½
Duncan Carmichael, West Lorne	Wisconsin No. 7	17½	4½	17	14	31	84
Jas. Thomas, Wardsville	W. C. Yel. Dent	17½	4½	14	13	33½	83
T. N. Havens, Rodney	8-rowed Yellow	17	4½	16	14	31	82¾
Jos. King, do	do	17½	4½	17	10	32	81¼
W. A. Kelly, do	do	17½	4½	14	13	32	81
Jas. Neil, West Lorne	Yellow Dent	16½	4½	14	13	32	80½
Arch. McColl, Rodney	Compton's Early	15½	4½	17	14	28	79¼
Wm. Kelly, do	8-rowed Yellow	15	4½	14	14	30	77¾
R. A. Kerr, do	Dent	16	4½	15	12	30	77½
Jno. B. Buchan, do	8-rowed Yellow	15½	4½	15	13	29	77
D. L. Purcell, Wardsville	W. C. Dent	16	4½	17	11	28	76¾
Norman McColl, West Lorne	Reid's Yel. Dent	15	4½	15	12	29	75½
Jacob Zoller, Rodney	8-rowed Yellow	14	4½	12	14	28	72¾
WEST ELGIN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—B. R. Cohoe, South Woodslee.</i>							
J. L. Pearce, Wallacetown	Pearce's	17½	4½	19	14	34	89¼
W. H. Ford, Dutton	do	18	4½	17	14	35	88¾
Alf. Berdan, Campbellton	Dakota Dent	17½	4½	19	14	32	86¾
W. C. Pearce, Iona	Wisconsin No. 7	16¾	4½	17	15	31	84½
Emery Sutton, Dutton	Longfellow	17	5	16	13	33	84
Jno. Morrison, do	Pearce's Prolific Flint	17	4½	16	14	32	83½
J. A. Page, Wallacetown	Pearce's Prolific Flint	13½	4½	17	14	31	83¼
E. H. Pearce, do	Longfellow	16½	4½	17	13	32	83
Jas. Sifton, do	N. Dakota	16	4½	18	14	30	82¾
Jno. McPherson, Campbellton	Leaming	16½	4½	16	13	31	81¼
Frank Henderson, Iona	W. C. Yel. Dent	16½	4½	15	12	33	81
A. A. Gow, Wallacetown	do	15½	4½	17	13	30	80
J. E. Pearce, do	do	16	4½	16	13	30	79½
Jonah Page, Tyrconnell	Pearce's Prolific	16½	4½	16	13	29	79¼
W. H. McAllister, Dutton	do	16	4½	17	10	31½	79
W. R. Pollard, Iona Station	W. C. Yel. Dent	16½	4½	16	13	29	79
Wm. Patton, Dutton	do	15½	4½	15	13	30½	78½
W. S. Pearce, Wallacetown	do	16	4½	15	13	30	78½
J. Dromgole, do	Pearce's	15½	4½	15	13	30	78¼
Jno. Hodder, Dutton	do	16½	4½	15	12	30	78
B. E. Sifton, Wallacetown	do	17	4½	13	12	31	77½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table 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.	Total of scores.
		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(10)	(100)
ELGIN.—Continued.							
WEST ELGIN AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
Thos. Garbutt, Wallacetown	8-rowed Y. F.	15	4½	16	13	29	77½
P. B. S. McPherson, Dutton	N. Dakota	15	4½	15	11	31	76½
J. D. Graham, Iona	W. C. Yel. Dent	15½	4½	14	12	29	75
Geo. Carroll, Cowal	Yellow Dent	14½	4½	17	12	27	75
Ed. Docker, Wallacetown	Pearce's 8-rowed Yellow	15	4½	13	12	30	74½
A. D. McKillop, do	8-rowed Yel. Flint	15	4½	13	12	30	74½
J. Trother & Sons, Tyrconnell	Pearce's Yellow	15	4½	16	12	26	73½
R. G. Garbutt, Wallacetown	.....	14½	4½	15	8	28	70
ESSEX.							
AMHERSTBURG, ANDERDON, AND MALDEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge —R. H. Abraham, Kingsville, R.R. 1</i>							
Jas. Martin, Amherstburg	Wisconsin No. 7	19½	4½	18½	14½	39½	97½
F. J. Hutchins, do	do	18½	4	19½	14½	39	97½
Alex. Sinasac, Auld, R.R. 1	do	18½	4½	19	14½	39½	97
W. Thrasher, do	Leaming	18½	4½	18½	14½	38½	96½
Jas. Pettypiece, Auld	White Cap	19	4	19½	13½	38½	95½
Hilton Mickle, Amherstburg	Wisconsin No. 7	18½	4	18	14½	39	94½
Daniel E. Bondy, N. Malden, R. 1	White Cap	18½	4	19½	14½	38	94½
T. E. Laramie, Amherstburg, R. 1	Gourd Seed	18½	4	19½	13	38½	93½
John Park, Amherstburg	Wisconsin No. 7	18½	4	17½	14½	38½	92½
Patrick Powers, Amherstburg, R. 4	Leaming	19½	4½	19	13	37	92½
Jas. Charette, McGregor, R.R. 1	White Cap	18	4	19	14	37	92
Chas. Mickle, Amherstburg, R. 2	Wisconsin No. 7	17½	4	18½	14½	37	91½
Jas. A. Gill, Amherstburg, R.R. 1	Wisconsin No. 7	17½	4	18	14½	37	91½
T. J. Shepley, Amherstburg	do	17½	4½	15½	14½	38½	91½
Geo. Sillers, Malden Centre	do	17	4	18½	14	37	90½
Henry Vollan, Auld, R.R. 1	Leaming	17	4	18	14	37	90
Forest Pigeon, North Malden	do	17½	4	18	13½	36½	89½
Ed. Deneau, North Malden, R.R. 1	Wisconsin No. 7	16½	4	17	14½	37	89
Gordon Deneau, North Malden	Leaming	17½	4½	18	14	35	88½
Herbert Harris, Amherstburg, R. 2	Early Rochester	17	4	18	13	36½	88½
Fred. Bondy, Amherstburg, R. 1	Leaming	16	4	18	13	37½	88½
Frank Thresher, Auld, R.R. 1	do	16	4	18½	14	35½	88
Jas. Deneau, North Malden	Wisconsin No. 7	16½	4	17	14½	35	87½
F. G. Brush, Amherstburg, R.R. 2	Leaming	16	4	16½	13	37	86½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Corn*

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)
ESSEX.—Continued.								
AMHERSTBURG. ANDERDON AND MALDEN AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>								
A. E. Woods, Malden Centre . . .	Wisconsin No. 7 . . .	13½	4	17	14	37	85½	
Maurice Sillers, North Malden . .	Leaming	16½	4	18½	12	34	85	90½
Israel Renaud, Auld, R.R. 1	do	16	4	16	14	34	84	
Fred. Squires, North Malden . .	Wisconsin No. 7 . . .	16	4	14	14½	35	83½	
T. E. Mahony, Auld, R.R. 1	Leaming	16	4	14	13	36	83	
W. Anderson, Malden Centre	Bailey	16½	4	14	13	35	82½	
Frank McGee, North Malden, R. R. 1	White Cap	16	4	15	13½	34	82½	
Wm. Squires, Amherstburg, R. R. 2	Bailey	16	3	14	13	35½	81½	
Hy. Golden, Amherstburg	do	16½	4½	13	13	34	81	
Ross, Deneau, North Malden	Wisconsin No. 7 . . .	15	4	15	14	32	80	
Ed. Long, Auld, R.R. 1	Leaming	14½	4	16	13	31	78½	
COMBER AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Geo. A. Bean, Otterville.</i>								
J. S. Ainslie, Comber	Leaming	19	4½	20	15	35	93½	
A. Caza, do	do	19	4½	19½	14½	35½	93	
Cleophas Dupuis, do	do	19	4½	19	14½	35	92	
B. Brown, do	Wisconsin No. 7 . . .	18½	4½	19	14½	35	91½	
Victor Maillant, do	Gold Medal	19	4	18½	15	34½	91	
A. C. Gagnier, Stoney Point	Wisconsin No. 7 . . .	18	5	18	14½	34	89½	
Geo. W. Freede, Comber	Reed's Yel. Dent . . .	18	4½	16½	14	35	88	
Elmer Benort, do	Wisconsin No. 7 . . .	17	5	17	14	34½	87½	
Cleophas Caza, St. Joachim	Leaming	16½	4½	18	14	33½	86½	
Ed. Hiser, Comber	White Cap	17	4½	15½	14½	34½	86	
T. G. Breen, do	Gold Medal	17	4½	16	15	33	85½	
E. Quenneville, Staples	Wisconsin No. 7 . . .	16	4½	15	14½	35	85	
O. D. Gagnier, Comber	do	15½	4	18	14	33	84½	
J. A. Pearson, do	White Cap	16½	4	16	14½	33	84	
Lewis Dietrich, do	do	16	4	15	14	34	83	
J. H. Dietrich, do	do	16	4½	15	14	33	82½	
Jos. D. Forbes, do	Leaming	16	4½	15	14½	32	82	
Nap. Gagnier, Stoney Point	do	17	4½	15	12	33	81½	
D. Chretien, do	W. C. Yel. Dent . . .	16	4	15	13	33	81	
Jno. Frankfurth, Comber	White Cap	14½	4	15	14	33	80½	
R. Bruce Keith, do	Leaming	16	4	18	14	28	80	
W. J. Taylor, Comber	do	14½	4	15	13	33	79½	
Jno. A. Mellow, Strangfield	do	15½	4	15	12	32½	79	
Ludger Gagnier, Comber	do	14½	4	17	10	33	78½	
Robt. W. Knister, do	Bailey	13	4½	15	14	31	77½	
ESSEX CO. AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—W. M. Abraham, Louisville.</i>								
Thos. Totten, Essex	Wisconsin No. 7 . . .	18¾	4½	19	14½	38½	95½	
A. E. Wismer, do	do	18½	4½	19	14½	38½	95	
Nelson Peterson, Ruthven	do	18½	4½	18½	14½	38½	94½	

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table 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)
ESSEX.—Continued							
ESSEX CO. AGR. SOCIETY.—<i>Con.</i>							
Jos. Robinson, Essex	Wisconsin No. 7.	18½	4½	18	14½	38½	94
J. H. Coatsworth, Kingsville	Coatsworth Hybrid	18	4½	19½	14½	37	93½
Albert Farough, Maidstone Cross	do	18	4½	19½	14	36½	92½
W. A. Robinson, Essex	Wisconsin No. 7.	17	4	18½	14½	38	92
Alvin Ellis, do	White Cap.	18½	4½	19	13½	36	91¼
Beaton Bros., do	do	18½	4½	19	12½	36	90¼
Alex. Dawson, Maldstone Cross	do	18½	4½	19	12½	35½	90
Kenneth Totten, Essex	Wisconsin No. 7.	17½	4½	15½	14½	34½	86¾
Chas. Bunn, do	do	17	4½	15½	14	35½	86½
Jno. Farough, Maidstone Cross	White Cap.	15½	4½	19½	13	32½	85¼
Jas. Pierce, Essex	Balley	15½	4½	17	12	35	84¼
Russell Rogers, Kingsville	do	15½	4½	18	11	35	84
Fred. Taylor, Essex	White Cap.	16	4½	16	14	33	83½
Forest Adams, Arner	do	17¼	4	15	12	35	83¼
Robt. Shuel, Paquette Station	do	16½	4	18	12	32½	83
Jas. Pedrick, Essex	Little W. Cap.	16	4	18½	12	32	82½
Jno. Shuel, do	White Cap.	16½	4	17	12	32½	82
S. Wyatt, Cottam	Balley	16	4	19½	7½	34½	81¾
Wm. Thomas, Maidstone	White Cap.	16	4½	15	12½	33½	81½
Michael Sweetman, Essex	do	16¾	4	16½	9	34½	80¾
Duncan Taylor, do	do	16	4½	14	13	32½	80
Roy Potter, do	Wisconsin No. 7.	16	4	12	13½	34	79½
Jno. Wilson, do	Reed's Yel. Dent.	15½	4	14	10½	34½	78½
T. W. Elford, do	Balley	16	4	15	10	33	78
Albert Elford, do	White Cap.	15½	4	15	9½	33½	77½
Fred. McGee, do	do	16	4	15	10	31	76
Ed. Quick, do	Early Ohio	16½	4	12½	10	32	75
S. WOODSLEE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. H. Abraham,</i>							
<i>Kingsville, R.R. 1</i>							
Joe Grainger, S. Woodslee	Wisconsin No. 7.	19½	4½	19½	14½	39½	98¾
Ed. Mullins, do	do	19	4½	19	14½	39	98
Jas. Hedrick, do	do	18¾	4½	19½	14½	39½	97½
Jno. Wallace, do	do	19	4½	18	14	39	96
Jno. Mitchell, do	Early Cuban	19	4½	17½	14	39	96
Blake Cohoe, do	Wisconsin No. 7.	18¾	4½	18	14½	39	95½
W. J. Allison, do	do	18	4½	17	14½	39	94¾
Thos. Plant, do	do	17	4	19	14	36½	93
Mrs. T. Deemer, do	do	17	4	19	14	36	92½
Jas. McCloskey, do	do	18	4½	16	14½	36	90½
Ed. McPharlin, do	do	17	4½	16½	14	36½	90
Alhert Gardiner, do	do	16½	4	19	14½	35	89¾
Arthur Mitchell, do	Early Cuban	18½	4½	17	14	35	89
F. B. Fuerth, do	do	16	4½	18	13	35¼	88
A. Mosseau, do	Wisconsin No. 12.	16½	4½	17	14	35½	87½
Mathew Henry, do	White Cap.	16½	4	18	14	35	87

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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 tusecis.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Yield of fodder and grain.	‡Total of scores.
		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
ESSEX.—Continued.							
<i>S. Woodslee Agr. Society.—Con.</i>							
Wm. Gougan, South Woodslee..	Yellow Dent.....	16 $\frac{7}{8}$	4	18	12	36	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
A. J. Brooker, do	Howie.....	16 $\frac{7}{8}$	4	16	14	35	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nicholas Holden, do	Yellow Dent.....	16 $\frac{7}{8}$	4	17	14	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Joe Byrne, do	Wisconsin No. 7...	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wm. Mitchell, do	Yellow Dent.....	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	13	34	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fred. Dornton, do	White Cap.....	15 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	14	35	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hy. Market, Maidstone	Early Cuban.....	15 $\frac{7}{8}$	3	16	14	35	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. C. Dixon, S. Woodslee	Essex Golden.....	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	32	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Timothy Sheenan, do	White Cap.....	16 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	13	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
WINDSOR AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. M. Abraham.</i>							
<i>Louisville.</i>							
David Ure, Maidstone	Wisconsin No. 7...	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thos. Jobin, do	do	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nicholas Farough, do	Reed's Yel. Dent..	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	93
Eugene Durocher, Jackson's Cor	White Cap.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	14	36	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wm. Hays, Maidstone	do	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jos. Shuttleworth, do	do	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	14	37	91
Harold Robinson, do	do	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	37	90
F. J. Frith, do	Wisconsin No. 7...	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
David Robinson, do	White Cap.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	15	14	37	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pat. Marentette, Windsor	Bailey.....	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	12	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jno. A. O'Neil, Maidstone	Wisconsin No. 7...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	17	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Percy J. Clapp, Tecumseh	do	17	4	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. T. Sibree, Jackson's Cors.	Reed's Yel. Dent..	17	4	12	12	34	79
Albert Dumouchelle, do	Wisconsin No. 7...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	12	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
GREY.							
KILSYTH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. C. Shaw, Norwich.</i>							
A. S. Donald, Tara, R.R. 5	Wisconsin No. 7...	20	4	19	14	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jos. Thompson, Owen Sound	do	19	5	20	14	36	94
W. H. Marshall, Owen Sound, R	Early Huron Dent	19	5	19	14	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Geo. Hewitson, Owen Sound, R.	White Cap.....	18	5	20	14	36	93
R. 5	Wisconsin No. 7...	18	5	20	15	34	92
Alex. Garvie, Tara, R.R. 4	do	18	5	19	14	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. E. Fleming, Tara, R.R. 5	Bailey.....	19	5	19	15	33	91
R. A. Robertson, do	do	18	4	19	14	35	90
Albert Fleming, do	W. Cap Dent.....	19	4	17	13	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jno. C. Brown, do	Bailey.....	17	4	18	14	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
G. T. Kennedy, do	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	88
Wm. Thompson Owen Sound R.	Wisconsin No. 7...	16	5	17	14	34	86
R. 4	do	16	5	18	15	30	84
Geo. Wylie, Kilsyth	W. Cap.....	15	4	17	15	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wm Breen, Tara, R.R. 5	Wisconsin No. 7...	14	5	14	15	31	79
J. A. Forgrave, Owen Sound, R.	W. Cap.....	13	5	15	14	23	71
R. 5	do						
Geo. Sargent, Owen Sound	do						
Jas. Rowe, Owen Sound, R.R. 5	do						

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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)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
GREY.—Continued.							
WALTER'S FALLS AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jno. C. Shaw, Norwich.</i>							
Joseph Hartman, Meaford	Wisconsin No. 7...	20	5	19	15	37	96
David Reed, Walter's Falls	do	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	19	15	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	94
Robt. A. King, do	W. Cap.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	37	92
Anthony Shute, Holland Centre	do	18	4	17	15	37	91
R.R. 1	do	19	5	19	15	32	90
J. B. Shepherdson, Markdale ..	do	17	4	20	15	33	89
Fred. Wickham, Walter's Falls.	Wisconsin.....	18	4	17	15	34	88
J. E. McKibbin, Bognor	W. Cap Dent....	16	5	17	15	34	87
J. N. Perdue, Chatsworth	W. Cap. Y. Dent..	16	4	17	14	34	85
Wm. Seabrook, Walter's Falls..	Wisconsin No. 7...	16	4	18	15	32	85
Wm. Reed, do	do	16	5	17	15	31	84
J. Heighes, do	do	15	4	17	15	32	83
W. J. McLean, Chatsworth	do	15	4	15	15	33	82
Mathew Rummage, Strathaven.	W. Cap.....						
HALDIMAND.							
CALEDONIA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—T. J. Shepley, Amherstburg.</i>							
I. Weylie, Caledonia	Wisconsin No. 7...	19	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	14	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	84
Wm. Berry, Caledonia, R.R. 2 ..	Mixed Dent.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	34	81
W. J. Gringer, Caledonia	Leaming.....	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	28	77
W. A. Douglas, do	White Cap & Leaming.....	15	4	15	10	31	75
R. F. Duncan, Ancaster	White Cap & Yellow Dent...	14	4	16	14	26	74
Alex. Forbes, Caledonia	Early Leaming...	13	4	13	10	31	71
R. F. Young, York	do	13	4	15	11	25	68
Jas. Douglas, Caledonia	White Cap Yel. Dent.....	14	3	11	10	28	66
David Smith, Glanford Station.	do						
R.R. 3	Imp. Leaming...	12	4	13	10	24	63
HALTON.							
HALTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. H. Coatsworth, Kingsville, R.R. 1.</i>							
H. Richardson, Milton	Leaming.....	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	13	26	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
G. E. Gastle, do	do	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	12	28	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
E. A. McDougald, do	do	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	7	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	77
Homer Dixon, do	do	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	8	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	76
Ed. McCann, do R.R.	W. Cap.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	30	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
T. Galbraith, Milton	Leaming.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	7	30	75

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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)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
HALTON.— <i>Con.</i>								
HALTON AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>								
F. Switzer & Son, Milton, R.R. 4	Leaming.....	18	4	14	10	28	74	
W. Scott & Sons, Milton.....	Yellow Dent.....	17	4	16	9	27	73	
Wm. Hume, do	Leaming.....	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	5	28	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	
L. W. Chisholm, do	Yellow Dent.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	10	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Jno. F. Ford, do	do	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	9	26	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	
McCallum Bros., do	Leaming.....	17	4	17	5	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	
W. Robertson, do	Leaming Mixed..	16	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	5	30	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Archie Galbraith, do	Yellow Dent.....	16	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	5	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	
T. Campbell, do	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	12	7	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	
HASTINGS.								
STIRLING AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—W. Hickson, Bobcaygeon.</i>								
C. H. Thompson, Stirling.....	Wisconsin No. 7..	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	15	37	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	
T. W. Solmes, Harold.....	W. C. Yellow Dent	18	5	18	14	37	92	
A. B. Fargey, Stirling	Wisconsin No. 7..	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	
T. Montgomery, do	W. C. Yellow Dent	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	15	14	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	
W. H. Heath, do	do	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	
C. M. Sine, do	W. C. Dent.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	14	31	78	
Jas. Bailey, do	North Dakota....	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	13	30	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	
C. W. Heath, do	W. C. Yellow Dent	14	4	14	14	29	75	
D. Fargey, do	do	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	14	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	
J. W. Hagerty, W. Huntingdon.	Leaming and W. C. Dent....	13	4	15	8	30	70	
Ernest Sarles, Harold	W. C. Yellow Dent	12	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	13	26	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	
KENT.								
HARWICH AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—L. D. Hankinson, Aylmer.</i>								
J. D. McPherson, Blenheim, R.R. 1	W. C. Yellow Dent	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	15	38	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Jno. Neville, Blenheim, R.R. 2..	Longfellow.....	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Thos. Pegg, Blenheim	Early White Cap..	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	
D. Hebblethwaite, Blenheim, R.R. 2	Longfellow.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	
Jas. McPherson, Cedar Springs	W. C. Yellow Dent.	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Robt. McGugan, do	do	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	14	36	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	
W. J. Ryckman, Blenheim.....	Longfellow.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	
Fred. Tole, do	do	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Geo. Attridge, Blenheim, R.R. 2	Longfellow.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	17	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Peter Sturk, do	do	16	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ed. Warwick, Blenheim	Salzer's N. Dakota	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	34	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	
C. Ryckman, do	W. C. Yellow Dent	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	

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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.	‡Total of scores.
		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
KENT.—Continued.							
HARWICH AGR. SOCIETY.—<i>Con.</i>							
Jno. Clayton, Blenheim, R.R. 4..	W. C. Yel. Dent...	17½	4½	18	12	32	84
W. H. Embury, Blenheim, R.R. 2	8-rowed Yellow...	15	4	17½	12½	34	83
Wm. Haggard, do	Compton's Early...	15	4	18	13	32	82
Wm. Snow, Blenheim	King Philip.....	14	4½	18½	12½	31½	81
Jno. Clark, Blenheim, R.R. 3...	W. C. Yellow Dent	15	4	16½	12	31	78½
E. D. Flint, Blenheim, R.R. 2..	8-rowed Yellow..	14	4	17	13	30½	78½
Thos. McColl, Blenheim, R.R. 4.	Salzer's N. Dakota	12	4	16	13	28	73
ORFORD AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—L. D. Hankinson, Aylmer.</i>							
R. A. Newman, Highgate.....	W. C. Yellow Dent	18½	4½	19½	14	38½	95
Peter Clark, Highgate, R.R. 2..	8-rowed Yellow..	18½	4½	18½	14	37½	93½
Jno. Schweitzer, Highgate	do	18½	4½	18½	13½	37½	92½
J. A. Bishop, Palmyra	W. C. Yellow Dent	18½	4½	19	14	36	92
H. F. Sifton, Highgate	Flint.....	18½	4½	17½	13½	37½	91½
Robt. Hornal, Muirkirk	Monroe Flint....	18	4½	18	14	36	90½
Thos. Carey, Palmyra	W. C. Yellow Dent	18½	5	19½	11½	35½	90½
Thos. Gordon, Highgate, R.R. 2.	do	18½	4½	18½	13½	35	90
Wm. Blue, Clearville	Leaming.....	17	4½	20	14	34	89½
Hugh McAlpine, Thamesville, R.R. 3	W. C. Yellow Dent	17½	5	18	13	35½	88½
Ernest Gosnell, Highgate	do	17½	4½	17	13½	35½	88
Geo. Reycraft, Highgate	Red Flint.....	16	4½	17	12½	36	86
Fred. McLaren, do	W. Cap Dent....	16½	4	18	12½	35	86
Jos. Hornal, Muirkirk	W. C. Yellow Dent	17½	4	18	15	35	85½
Duncan Crawford, Duart	Early Leaming...	17½	4	18	13	33	85½
E. W. McTavish, Palmyra	8-rowed Yellow..	16	4½	18	13½	33	85
W. C. Sifton & Sons, do	Yellow Dent....	16	4½	18	12	34½	85
Angus Thompson, Duart	Strawberry Dent.	16	4½	18	12½	34	85
Jno. Clark, Highgate	8-rowed Flint....	16½	4½	18	13	32½	84½
J. F. Stone, do	W. Cap Dent....	15½	4½	17	13	34½	84½
Dan. Ferguson, do	W. C. Yellow Dent	16½	4½	16	13½	33	83½
Almon Roberts, Muirkirk	White Cap.....	14	4	17	12	32½	79½
RALEIGH & TILBURY AGR. SOCIETY							
<i>Judge—J. N. Allan, Canboro.</i>							
Jas. Macgregor, Tilbury.....	Wisconsin No. 7.	17	4	19	15	37½	92½
F. H. Middleton, Merlin	Leaming.....	18	4	19	15	36	92
Robt. Fletcher Valetta	Fletcher's Hybrid.	17½	4	19	14	36	90½
Harold Johnson, Merlin	W. C. Yellow Dent	17	4	19	14	35	89
Colvin Marriott, do	Leaming.....	17	4	17½	15	35	88½
Wm. Blake, Glenwood.....	Wisconsin No. 7..	16½	4	18	13½	35	87
David Fletcher, Fletcher	do	16½	4	15½	15	35½	86½
T. B. Harvey, Charing Cross...	do	16½	4	18½	15	32	86
Donald Fletcher, Valetta	W. C. Yellow Dent.	16	3½	17	15	34½	86
Jas. Fletcher, do	Fletcher's Hybrid.	17	4	15	14	36	86
Wm. Mills, Tilbury	Wisconsin No. 7.	16	4	15½	15	34½	85

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

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		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
KENT.—<i>Con.</i>							
WALLACEBURG AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. Sexsmith, Ridge-way, R.R. 2.</i>							
Jno. Coveney, Electric	Wisconsin No. 7...	19	4	18	15	35	91
Geo. Crawford, do	Yellow Dent.....	18	4	18	15	35	90
Geo. Nickle, Wallaceburg, R.R. 2	Wisconsin No. 7.	19	4	19	14	33½	89½
Eric Crowe, Wallaceburg	do	15	4	19	15	35	88
Dan. Coveney, Electric	Bailey's Y. Dent..	17	3	18	15	34	87
D. L. McCreary, Wallaceburg, R.R. 2	Wisconsin No. 7.	17	4	18	14	33	86
J. E. Richardson, do	do	16	4	16	14	35	85
Austin Hazzard, do	White Dent.....	15	5	16	14	33	83
Wm. Innes, do	Yellow Dent.....	14	5	17	12	33	81
WEST KENT AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. N. Allan, Canboro.</i>							
W. J. Stark & Son Chatham...	Wisconsin No. 7.	18	3½	19½	14½	38	93½
R. J. Wilson, Charing Cross...	do	17½	4	19½	15	36½	92½
W. J. Fleming, Chatham, R.R. 1	Yellow Dent.....	18½	4	17	12	38	89½
Walter Holmes, Darrell	Large W. Cap....	17½	4	18½	13	35½	88½
Geo. McGarvin, Chatham	Wisconsin No. 7.	17	4	17½	14½	35	88
Jno. McGeachy, do	do	17	4	16	14½	35½	87
Bruce Bedford, do	Little W. Bedford.	16½	4	16	15	35	86½
Harold English, do	Wisconsin No. 7..	17	4	17	13	35	86
L. L. Gregory, do	Leaming.....	17½	4	17½	12½	34½	86
N. T. Cumming, Eberts	Yellow Dent.....	16½	3½	17	13	36	86
Stanley Clements, Chatham	do	17	4	16½	13	35	85½
Geo. Warnock, do	Yellow.....	17	4	15	13½	35½	85
R. G. Fleming, do	Wisconsin No. 7.	17½	4	15	12	36½	85
LAMBTON.							
BOSANQUET AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—S. M. Pearce, Fingal.</i>							
A. D. Donald, Thedford, R.R. 3..	W. C. Yellow Dent	18	4	18	14	31	85
Robt. Tidball, do ..	Cloud's Early Y. Dent.....	17	4	19	15	30½	84½
A. S. Carmichael, do ..	Early Huron Y. Dent.....	17½	4½	17	13	32	84
Jno. Tidball, Forest, R.R. 3 ...	Cloud's Early Y. Dent.....	17	4½	19	15	28	83½
W. G. Thomson, Thedford, R.R. 3	do	17	4	20	14	28	83
David K. Stewart, Forest, R.R. 1	White Dent.....	16½	4½	16½	12	33	82½
Robt. Oliver, Thedford	W. C. Yellow Dent	18½	5	15	14	29½	82
Jas. Walden, do	Cloud's Early Y. Dent.....	16	4½	19	14	27	80½
Wm. French, Thedford, R.R. 3.	Imp. Leaming....	17½	4	14	14	30	79½
Robt. Lithgow, Thedford	Cloud's Early Y. Dent.....	14½	4	20	13	25	76½
Jno. Sercombe, Thedford, R.R. 2	W. C. Yellow Dent	15	5	17	12	27	76
Hy. Traver, Thedford, R.R. 3..	do	13	5	17	13	21½	69½
Geo. Jamieson, Thedford, R.R. 7	Strawberry Dent.	13½	4½	16	13	22	69

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CORN.

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		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
LAMBTON.—Continued.							
BROOKE & ALVINSTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—S. M. Pearce, Fingal.</i>							
Ed. Reader, Alvinston	W. C. Yellow Dent	18	4½	20	11	35½	89
Elijah Armstrong, Bothwell, R.R. 2	White Dent.....	18½	4½	19	13	33½	88½
T. H. Lovell, Alvinston, R.R. 4..	W. C. Yellow Dent	19	4	20	12	33	88
Fred. Lovell, Alvinston, R.R. 4..	do	18	4½	19	14	31½	87
H. Gilroy, Alvinston	Wisconsin No. 7.	18	5	15	15	33	86
Jas. Hand, Alvinston, R.R. 4...	W. C. Yellow Dent	18	4½	20	10	31½	84
W. J. Weed, Alvinston, R.R. 7..	do	18½	4	13	14	33	82½
Ed. L. McLean, Alvinston	do	18	4	17	13	30	82
D. G. Maddock, Alvinston, R.R. 7	Angel of Midnight	17½	5	18	10	30	80½
David Hayter, Alvinston, R.R. 6	Stovell's Ever- green.....	17	5	18	14	26	80
Geo. Oke, Alvinston	do	15	5	19½	15	24	78½
Darwin Oke, Alvinston, R.R. 7..	Wisconsin No. 1..	15½	5	16	13	29	78½
Jos. E. Douglas, do	W. C. Yellow Dent	16½	5	10	13	28½	73
Jas. A. Hair, Watford, R.R. 7...	do	16	4½	10	13	29	72½
FLORENCE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. A. Bean, Otterville.</i>							
Robt. Currie, Florence	Wisconsin No. 7.	18	4	18½	14½	35	90
Hy. Paul, do	W. Cap Dent....	17½	4	19	14	35	89½
Jason Eberlee, do	W. C. Yellow Dent	17½	4½	18½	14	34½	89
R. L. Moorehouse, Cairo	W. Dent.....	17½	4½	18	14	34½	88½
Bert. Harris, Thamesville, R.R. 1	Early Rose Dent..	17	4½	18	14	34½	88
Jno. Cryderman, Thamesville...	Wisconsin No. 7.	16½	4½	17	14	35½	87½
D. R. Brown, Oakdale.....	Early Rose Dent..	16½	4½	17½	14	34½	87
W. J. Davis, Florence.....	do	17½	4	15	13	37	86½
Jas. Ralph, do	W. C. Yellow Dent	17½	4	16½	14	34	86
Robt. George, do	do	16	4½	16½	14	34½	85½
Elliott & Sons do	do	17½	4	16	13	34½	85
David Leach, do	W. Cap Dent....	13½	4	18	13	32	80½
Jno. T. Beatty, Florence, R.R. 3	White Dent.....	14½	4	14	12	32	76½
SOMBRA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. Sezsmith, Ridge- way, R.R. 2.</i>							
Jno. McRae, Pt. Lambton, R.R. 2	Wisconsin No. 7.	17	4½	19½	15	35	91
Peter Grant, Bickford, R.R. 1..	W. C. Yellow Dent	17½	4	19	14	36	90
Robt. Payne, Pt. Lambton, R.R. 1	Butler's Dent....	17	5	18	14	35½	89½
W. M. Stubbs, Sombra, R.R. 3..	Patterson's Prolific Dent...	15	4	18	15	36	88
Rufus Stinton, Pt. Lambton, R.R. 2	Leaming.....	17	4	18	14	34½	87½
F. C. Pretty, Wilkesport, R.R. 1	do	17	4	19	14	33	87

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table 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)
LAMBTON.—Continued.								
SOMBRA AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.								
Alfred Nottley, Sombra, R.R. 1.	W. C. Yellow Dent	16½	4½	19	14	32	86	
Jas. Capes, Bickford, R.R. 1...	do	15	4	19	14	33½	85½	
T. H. Marr, Wilkesport, R.R. 1.	Early Rose Dent...	16	4	16	15	34	85	
Jas. Murphy, Pt. Lambton, R.R. 2	Yellow Dent.....	13½	4½	19	14	33	84	
J. E. Chrysler, Bickford	W. C. Yellow Dent	16	4	15	14	34	83	
Jas. Bowles, Sombra, R.R. 3....	do	18½	4	10½	14	36	83	
Peter Stinton, Pt. Lambton, R.R. 2	Leaming.....	17½	4½	19	14	27½	82½	
J. C. McMillan, do do	do	16	5	14	14	33	82	
J. J. Kewley, Sombra, R.R. 3...	W. C. Yellow Dent	16	4	14	13	34	81	
Jos. Emery, Pt. Lambton, R.R. 2	Butler's Dent....	16	4	14	13	34	81	
MIDDLESEX.								
DORCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY								
<i>Judge—Jas. Boyd, Cedar Grove.</i>								
Edwin Gourlay, Thamesford, R. R. 4	W. C. Yel. Dent...	16	3	18	13	35	85	
F. J. H. Cornish, Mossley, R.R. 2	Early Leaming...	16	4	15	14	35½	84½	
S. H. Woods, Dorchester, R.R. 1	Wisconsin No. 7...	15	4	18	14	33	84	
W. W. Scott, Mossley.....	W. C. Yel. Dent...	14	3	18	14	34	83	
Albert Capstick, Dorchester, R.R. 3	Butler's Early....	16	2	19	14	31	82	
Jos. Johnson, Mossley, R.R. 2.	W. C. Dent.....	15	4	12	14	36	81	
Chas. A. Hunt, Dorchester Sta..	Golden Glow.....	14	4	16	14	32	80	
David Calvert, Dorchester, R.R. 3	W. C. Yel. Dent...	14	4	14	13	33½	78½	
E. Capstick, Dorchester, R.R. 2..	do	13	4	15	14	32	78	
I. N. Howe, Crampton .....	.....	14	4	12	13	34	77
C. M. Richard, Mossley	White Flint.....	14	3	14	13	32½	76½	
Frank Atkins, Putnam	W. Cap.....	13	3	13	14	33	76	
Herb. Richard, Dorchester, R. R. 3	W. C. Yel. Dent...	13	4	14	14	30	75	
Geo. Bovall, Mossley	Early Leaming...	12	3	18	12	29½	74½	
David Morrison, Thamesford ..	Leaming.....	13	4	12	13	32	74	
Frank Neely, Dorchester	W. C. Dent.....	11	4	10	13	30	68	
Wm. Rennie, Mossley	do	13	4	.....	13	34	64
EAST MIDDLESEX AGR. SOCIETY								
<i>Judge—Jas. Boyd, Cedar Grove.</i>								
Andrew Irwin, Dorchester, R.R. 1	W. C. Yel. Dent...	15	4	18	14	36	87	
Wm. Armour, do	do	15	4	14	18	35	86	
Jos. Woods, Dorchester	do	15	3	18	13	33	82	
R. R. Wheaton, Thorndale, R. R. 2	Wisconsin No. 7...	16	3	19	10½	33	81½	
Andrew Cornish, Wilton Grove, R.R. 1	W. C. Yel. Dent...	15	3	18	12	33	81	

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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)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
MIDDLESEX.—Continued.								
EAST MIDDLESEX AGR. SOC.—Con.								
Angus Armour, Dorchester, R.								
R. 1	Leaming	15	4	16	13	32	80	
W. E. Byres, London, R.R. 8	W. C. Yel. Dent	14	3	18	12	32	79	
A. G. Murray, Wilton Grove, R.								
R. 1	Smut Nose	14	4½	17	12	31	78½	
Wm. Tazman, London, R.R. 8	Huron Dent	13	4	16	12	33	78	
G. H. Lindsay, Thorndale	Wisconsin No. 7	14	3	17	12	31½	77½	
G. B. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove	Ensilage	14	3	17	12	31	77	
Jno. Parker, Dorchester	do	13	3	17	11	32	76	
J. B. McNichol, Wilton Grove	do	13	4	18	12	28½	75½	
J. H. Wheaton, Thorndale	Bailey, W. Flint Longfellow	14	4	18	10	27	73	
NORFOLK.								
COURTLAND AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—J. H. Coatsworth, Kingsville, R.R. 1.</i>								
Jas. Nunn, Tillsonburg	Wisconsin No. 7	16½	4½	17	14	33	85	
Wm. Butler, Courtland	White Cap	17	4½	15	13	34	83½	
A. Cowan, do	Leaming	16½	4½	16	13	32	82	
P. Maybee, Tillsonburg	Yellow Flint	16	4½	18½	12	29	80	
Hy. Wallace, S. Middleton	do	16	4½	18	12	29	79½	
Robt. Dick, Tillsonburg	Wisconsin No. 7	15½	4½	17	10	32	79	
W. A. Helsdon, Courtland	White Cap	14½	4½	17	12	30½	78½	
Chas. Graydon, do	do	16	4	14	13	31	78	
Chas. Hampton, do	do	15	4½	16	14	28	77½	
Jno. C. Byerly, do	do	16	4½	14	12½	30	77	
Jno. T. Simmons, do	do	15½	4½	15	13	28	76	
G. B. Ryan, Tillsonburg, R.R. 4	Wisconsin No. 7	14½	4½	16	11	29	75	
Wm. H. Burnett, Courtland	White Cap	15	4½	15	13	24½	72	
Jno. F. Robinson, do	do	15	4½	14	13	25½	72	
HOUGHTON AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—W. M. Abraham, Louisville.</i>								
Frank Williams, Fairground	Smut Nose	17½	4½	16	14	35½	87½	
And. Hazen, do	do	16½	4	15½	14	34½	84½	
Will. Dickinson, do	Ohio Dent	18	4½	15	8	34½	80	
Arthur Nethercott, Clear Creek	8-rowed	17½	3½	19	10	28½	78½	
Hy. Hazen, Fairground	Early California	15	4½	15½	14	27½	76½	
Chas. Spore, Glen Meyer	Smut Nose	17¼	4	17	8	29	75¼	
Geo. Alton, Houghton	do	15	4½	10	14	31	74½	
Wm. Townsend, Hemlock	Golden Glow	17	4½	10	13	28	72½	
Clarence Johnson, Clear Creek	Smut Nose	16	4½	5	14	30	69½	
Robt. Meharg, Glen Meyer	Early Butler	15	4	5	10½	25½	60	
Jno. Frost, King Lake	Smut Nose	13	4½	15	7	20	59½	
Watson Park, Fairground	do	14	4	10	12	18½	58½	
Jonah Hazen, do	do	14	4½	5	12	23	58½	

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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)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
NORFOLK.— <i>Con.</i>							
N. WALSHINGHAM AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—W. M. Abraham, Louisville.							
Edwin Murphy, Silverhill	Compton's 12-rowed	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	14	38	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thos. Hanna, Langton	Smut Nose	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	14	36	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. A. Masecar, do	Wisconsin No. 7	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
T. B. McKim & Son, Lynedoch	Smut Nose	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
A. J. Rogers, do	do	18	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	31	81
Jas. Hagan, Langton	do	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	18	12	29	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wm. Sinden, do	W. Cap Dent	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	12	30	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jas. H. Brayley, do	California Dent	16	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	7	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	76
E. H. Hutchinson, do	Smut Nose	15	4	15	14	27	75
Wm. Wittel, Glen Meyer	do	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	12	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jas. Hepburn, Langton	do	14	3	15	12	28	72
S. P. McKim, Lynedoch	do	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	23	70 $\frac{1}{4}$
Geo. B. Robinson, Langton	do	14	4	18	15	20	69
Frank Doan, Wyecombe	do	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	12	18	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wm. Hill, Langton	Ohio Dent	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	7	24	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
OXFORD.							
N. NORWICH AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—A. A. Barton, Onondaga							
Geo. H. Treffry, Otterville	Wisconsin No. 7	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	19	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
A. E. Hulet, Norwich	do	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coboe Bros., Burgessville, R.R. 1	do	17	4	19	14	56	90
Geo. Stone, Norwich, R.R. 4	W. Cap Dent	18	4	18	14	35	89
Jno. McKee, Norwich	Wisconsin No. 7	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	14	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
A. E. Cornwell, do	do	18	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	14	35	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. N. Hilliker, do	do	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	14	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	87
Jas. Rettie, do	do	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	14	34	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
E. B. Palmer & Son, do	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	18	13	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	86
Walter Lössing, do	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	16	14	35	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. T. Pick, Norwich, R.R. 2	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	16	14	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	85
Edwin Butler, Norwich	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alex. Rettie, Burgessville	do	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	17	14	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	84
D. B. Coboe, do	do	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	14	34	83
Percy Robinson, Norwich, R.R. 1	do	16	4	16	14	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
T. L. Dunkin, Norwich	Ensilage	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	13	32	82
J. E. Waring, do	White Cap	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	15	13	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	80
Maurice Pollard, do	Wisconsin No. 7	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	15	14	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	79
S. NORWICH AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—A. A. Barton, Onondaga							
Albert E. Snyder, Otterville	Wisconsin No. 7	18	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	19	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$
H. G. Bean, do	do	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	93
R. H. Kent, do	do	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	92
W. Steinhoff, Tillsonburg, R.R. 2	do	17	4	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$

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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)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
OXFORD.—Continued.							
S. NORWICH AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.							
L. D. Hussey, Otterville, R. 1	Wisconsin No. 7...	17½	4½	19	14	36	91
Jas. Jackson, Norwich, R.R. 1	Leaming.....	17	4½	17	13½	35½	87½
H. C. Treffry, Otterville, R.R. 2	Wisconsin No. 7...	17	4½	16	14½	35	87
Geo. Parson, Otterville	do	15½	4	17½	14	34½	85½
A. A. Graham, Otterville, R.R. 1	do	16	3¾	19	13	33	84¾
R. M. Holmes, Otterville	do	16	4	16	14	34½	84½
S. R. Lee, do	W. C. Yel. Dent...	16½	4	17	13	33	83½
Chas. Pennington, Otterville, R. 2	Wisconsin No. 7...	16	4	14	14	35	83
W. F. Oatman, Tillsonburg, R. 3	Leaming.....	13½	4	17	14	33½	82
Jas. Johnston, Otterville, R.R. 1	Wisconsin No. 7...	16½	4	14	13½	33½	81½
Arthur Pearce, Tillsonburg, R. 3	do	14	4	16	14	33	81
Wm. Mehlenbacher, Otterville, R. 2	do	15¼	3	17	13	32	80¼
Jas. Moore, Otterville, R.R. 2	do	14	4	14	13	34	79
Wm. Kennedy, Tillsonburg, R. 2	do	14½	4	18	13	28	77½
Fred. Kohl, Otterville	do	13½	3½	18	12	24	74
J. J. McNally, Otterville, R.R. 1	Leaming.....	14	3	10	13	32	72
M. L. Healey, Springfield	W. C. Yel. Dent...	14½	4	12	13	28	71½
F. W. Vardon, do	do	14	4	10	10	33	71
Jas. McNally, Otterville, R.R. 1	Wisconsin No. 7...	13½	4	10	12	29	68½
PERTH.							
KIRKTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. H. Coatsworth.</i>							
<i>Kingsville, R.R. 1.</i>							
Robt. Berry, Berrylands	Yellow Dent.....	17½	4½	18½	12	32	84½
Robt. Ratcliffe, Anderson	do	18	4½	18	10	33	83½
Jno. Morphet, St. Mary's, R.R. 1	do	15	4½	17½	13	31½	81½
Wm. Harding, Anderson	Bailey.....	15½	4½	17	13	31	81
Wesley Shier, Woodham	White Cap.....	16	4½	16	12	32	80½
Arthur Gardner, Kirkton	Leaming.....	16	4½	17	10	32	79½
Milton Gregory, do	Gold King.....	16½	4½	15	12	31	79
Percy J. Sparling, Anderson	Bailey.....	16	4½	14	12	31	77½
Arthur H. Donpe, Exeter, R.R. 5	Wisconsin No. 7...	15	4½	15	12	30	76½
Jas. Stephen, St. Mary's, R.R. 1	Leaming.....	16	4½	17	12	26	75½
Jno. Duncan, Kirkton	Yellow Dent.....	15	4	17	10	29	75
Thos. Harrah, do	Golden King.....	15	4½	16	12	27	74½
M. Brethour, St. Mary's	Yellow Dent.....	17½	4	11	12	30	74½
Jonah Creary, Woodham	do	16	4	14	10	29	73
Jos. White, St. Mary's	do	14½	4½	14	12	28	73
Thos. Ballantyne, Kirkton	Wisconsin No. 7...	14	4½	17	10	27	72½
A. H. Switzer, do	Huron Dent.....	16	4½	13	11	28	72½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

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			(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
VICTORIA.								
VERULAM AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—G. A. Bean, Otterville.</i>								
R. H. Seymour, Bobcaygeon	Wisconsin No. 7	18	4½	20	14	36	92½	
M. M. Boyd, do	do	17	4½	19½	14	36	91	
R. T. Robertson, do	do	16	4	19	13	33	85	
Jno. H. Taylor, do	do	15	4	19	14	32½	84½	
Elmer Long, do	W. C. Yel. Dent	15	4	18	13	32	82½	
C. D. Logan, do	Wisconsin No. 7	13½	4	16	10	32	75½	
Garfield Kennedy, do	do	14	4	16	10	31	75	
Thos. Robertson, Dunsford	do	14	4	15½	13	27	73½	
Fred. McNeill, Red Rock	W. C. Yel. Dent	12	4	15	12	30	73	
Jno. D. Hunter, Dunsford	Wisconsin No. 7	14	4	14	12½	28	72½	
Thos. Cosh, Bobcaygeon	.....	12	4	17	10	28	71
Chas. H. Thurston, do	W. C. Yel. Dent	14	4	14	12½	25	69½	
R. E. Thurston, do	Wisconsin No. 7	12	4	16	10	27	69	
WATERLOO.								
S. WATERLOO AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—J. H. Coatsworth, Kingsville, R.R. 1.</i>								
Geo. R. Barrie, Galt, R.R. 7	Wisconsin No. 7	18½	4½	19	13	32	87	
Jas. R. Wood, Preston, R.R. 2	White Cap	18	4½	19	13	32	86½	
Wm. Douglas, Galt, R.R. 7	Wisconsin No. 7	16¾	4	19	13	32	84¾	
Simeon Gingrich, Blair, R.R.	Leaming	16¾	4½	19	13	30	83	
A. S. Clemens, Hespeler, R.R. 1	W. C. Yel. Dent	16½	4½	18	12	31½	82½	
Frank Adams, Roseville	White Cap	16¾	4½	19	13	29	82	
A. G. Taylor, Galt, R.R. 7	Wisconsin No. 7	15¾	4	17½	13	31	81¾	
Jno. Brown, Galt	White Cap	17¾	4	16	10	32	79¾	
Jno. Bricker, Roseville	do	15½	4½	16	13	28	77	
E. G. Hallman, do	Wisconsin No. 7	15	4½	16½	12	28	76	
Geo. Erhart, Hespeler	White Cap	14	5	15	13	25	72	
WELLAND.								
BERTIE AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—T. J. Shepley, Amherstburg.</i>								
M. W. Sexsmith, Ridgeway	Leaming	18¾	4¾	18	14	36½	92	
Melford Hershey, Fort Erie	W. C. Yel. Dent	19	4¾	17	14	36¾	91¾	
Wm. Woehl, Ridgemount	Leaming	17½	4½	19	14	36	91	
Geo. Sexsmith, Ridgeway, R. 2	Coatsworth Hybrid	18	4½	17	14	37	90½	
Michael Bossert, Ridgeway	Canadian Y. Flint	17½	4½	14	14½	38½	89	
Fred. Sexsmith, do	W. C. Yel. Dent	17½	4½	16	13	35	86	
J. W. Jewson, Windmill Point	do	16	4	14	14	34	82	
J. R. Phillips, Fort Erie	do	17	4½	16	13	31	81½	

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the 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.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
BERTIE AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
Hy. Miller, Ridgemount	Leaming	15	4	14	14	34	81
Chester Fretz, Fort Elie	do	15	4	15	14	30	78
D. L. Hershey, do	W. C. Yel. Dent... ..	15	4	15	13	27	74
Jno. Miller, Ridgemount	Leaming	14	4	10	14	31	73
W. M. Willick, do	Canadian Y. Fliet ..	12	3	10	12	25	62
Jas. E. Lanr, do	do	12	3	11	11	22	59
Sidney Tripp, Stevensville	Leaming	12	3	11	10	22	58
WELLINGTON.							
CENTRE WELLINGTON AGR. SOC.							
<i>Judge—S. M. Pearce, Fingal.</i>							
Jas. L. Lowe, Elora, R.R. 1	Bailey	17½	5	19	11	29	81½
Jno. Gregson, Fergus	Wisconsin No. 7... ..	17	4½	18	13	27	79½
Jno. Lowe, Elora, R.R. 1	Bailey	17	5	18	11	26	77
Jas. Anderson, Fergus	W. C. Yel. Dent... ..	17½	4½	18	10	26	76
Jas. Ross, do	Bailey	16½	4½	19	10	25	75
A. R. Wood, do	Wisconsin No. 7... ..	17	5	16	10	24	72
Job Ramson, do	do	15½	5	17	11	21	69½
Jno. Grieve, Rockwood, R.R. 3.	Bailey	15½	5	13	11	24	68½
Geo. Armstrong, do	Wisconsin No. 7... ..	14½	5	14	14	20	67½
Jas. Caldwell, do	do	14	5	17	7	23	66
L. Sargent, Fergus .....	.....	12	5	10	12	20	59
W. S. Gross, Alma, R.R. 2	W. C. Yel. Dent... ..	11½	5	16	10	16	58½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the 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.
		(20)	(15)	(20)	(15)	(30)	(100)
BRUCE.							
EASTNOR AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—D. R. Irvine, Elmwood, R.R. 4.</i>							
Ronald Cameron, Spry	Golden Vine.....	18½	14	18	15	26½	92
W. Vickers, Cape Chin.....	Crown.....	18	13	17	14	27	89
Geo. Hawes, Spry	Arthur.....	18½	10	17½	15	27½	88½
S. L. Rutherford, Barrow Bay..	Golden Vine.....	18½	12	18	13	26½	88
N. S. Landon, Lion's Head.....	English Field....	18	12	16	13½	25	84½
Wm. Bray, Sr., Spry	Golden Vine.....	16	10	18	14	25½	83½
Eli Warder, Lion's Head.....	Cruikshank's Special.....	17	8	17	13	27½	82½
Wm. Bray, Jr., do	Golden Vine.....	18½	6	17	13	27	81½
Jas. Burgess, do	do	18	7	17	12	26	80
Edward Davis, do	do	17	5	16	12	26	76
Joseph Bray, do	do	16½	3	17	12	26	74½
J. H. Cook, do	English Field....	16	5	16	12	25	74
Philip Forbes, do	Golden Vine.....	14½	3	15	12	25½	70
HURON TP. AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—D. R. Irvine, Elmwood, R.R. 4.</i>							
W. C. Smith, Ripley.....	Golden Vine.....	18½	12	18	15	27½	91
Duncan Campbell, do	do	17	14	18	14½	26½	90
Archie McAuley, do	Crown.....	18	13	18	14½	25½	89
R. H. Reid, Reid's Corners.....	Golden Vine.....	17½	10	18½	15	27½	88½
W. R. McDonald, Ripley.....	do	17	13	18	14	25	87
W. D. Bradley, Kincardine.....	Crown.....	16½	12	17	14½	26½	86½
Jno. Reid, Reid's Corners.....	Golden Vine.....	16½	9	18	14	26½	84
Chirl Bowers, Ripley	do	15	11	17	13½	26	82½
Jos. Colling, do	do	13½	11	16	14	25	79½
A. Johnston, do	Multipliers.....	15	5	17	12	24½	73½
RENFREW.							
CORDEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—T. G. Raynor, Ottawa.</i>							
Peter Wilson, Cobden.....	Concordia.....	19	14	15	12½	23	83½
Arthur Johnston, Dunmore, R.R. 4	Golden Vine.....	18½	12	15	11	21	77½
W. J. Oates, Queen's Line	Prussian Blue....	18½	12½	12	14	19½	76½
Sam. McLaren, Cobden	Golden Vine.....	17	12	13	13	20½	75½
O. Gemmill, do	do	18½	14½	10	11½	18½	73
Arthur Collins, do	do	16	12	11	14	18	71

*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 the maximum 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.
		(20)	(15)	(20)	(15)	(30)	(100)
RENFREW.—Continued.							
COBDEN AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.							
Geo. McDiarmid, Cobden, R.R. 5	Field	19	10½	12	11	18	70½
Jas. J. Guest, do		18	14½	9	11	17½	70
Alex. McBride, Cobden		17	14½	9	12½	16½	69½
P. W. Mulligan, Osceola	Golden Vine	15½	10	11	12	18	66½
Alex. McDiarmid, Cobden, R.R. 5	do	15	11	9	13	17	65
D. McEwen, Cobden, R.R. 1		15	10	14	6	18	63
W. E. Ross, do	Golden Vine	16½	13	10	5	18	62½
J. C. Bulmer, do	Crown	18	5	8	12	17	60
D. Ross, do		16½	13	8	5	17½	60
N. RENFREW AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—T. G. Raynor, Ottawa.</i>							
J. W. Jackson, Westmeath	Field	19	9	18	10	23	79
Robt. Bennie, Beachburg, R.R. 1	Golden Vine	16½	12½	15	10	21	75
Sam. McCarty, Westmeath	do	16½	12	15	6	21	70½
Jno. M. McLean, Beachburg, R.R. 1	do	19	10½	15	5	20½	70
Herbert Comrie, do	do	16	12	16	6	19½	69½
Albert Munroe, Beachburg	do	12½	13½	14	10	15½	65½
Alex. D. McLean, do	do	17	12	8	6½	19½	63
W. H. Metcalfe, do	do	17½	14	8	4	16½	60
Leslie Dougherty, do	do	16½	8	10	4	19	57½
J. A. Brown, do	do	12	10	7	12	16	57
RENFREW AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—T. G. Raynor, Ottawa.</i>							
J. M. Airth, Renfrew	Arthur (reg.)	19	5	15	13	26	78
J. B. McLaren, do	do	17½	6	15	14	24½	77
T. F. Barnet, do	do	18½	12	10	13½	17½	71½
M. Muirhead, Renfrew, R.R. 2	Field	17	11	11	5	24	68
G. McIntyre, Renfrew, R.R. 1	Arthur	14	7	12½	14½	19½	67½
Wm. Kasabouski, Renfrew, R.R. 5	Field	16	14	12½	5	19	66½
Jno. Stewart, do	June	16½	13	12	4	20	65½
D. B. Stewart, do		16	15	10	4	15½	60½

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.							
CENTRAL ALGOMA AGR. SOCIETY..							
<i>Judge—H. L. Goltz, Bardsville.</i>							
G. H. Farmer, Steelton	Davies' Warrior..	13½	16	18½	9	35	92
Carson Moore, McLennan	Gold Coin.....	13	16	18½	9	35	91½
Thos. Avery, Sault Ste. Marie, R.R. 21	Rex Hebron.....	13	16	18	8	34½	89½
Hy. Knight, Sault Ste. Marie, R.R.	Carman No. 1....	12½	16	17	8	33½	87
W. J. Conway, Sault Ste. Marie.	Green Mountain..	11	16	17	7½	34	85½
J. H. Hugill, do ..	New York Beauty.	10	15	16	7	32	80
Wm. E. Dickison, do ..	Sir Walter Raleigh.....	9	15	15	8	31	78
E. A. Pittan, do ..	Hebron.....	9	15	15	7	29	75
Hy. Lemon, Tarentorus	do	9	14	14	7	27	71
John Lisage, Garden River	Carman No. 1....	8	14	12	6	26	66
ST. JOSEPH ISLAND AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—H. L. Goltz, Bardsville.</i>							
Thos. White, Richards Landing.	Davies' Warrior..	13	16	18	9	35	91
John Brown, Carterton	Green Mountain..	13	16	17½	9	34½	90
Edgar Rains, Sea Gull	do	13	16	17	9	34	89
Walter R. Ley, Richards Land'g do	do	12½	15½	17	9	33	87
Arthur W. Stableforth do	Irish Cobbler....	11½	15	17	9	33	85½
Raymond R. Rains do	Early King.....	11	15	17	9	32	84
John Fife, do	Green Mountain..	11	14	16	9	32	82
Geo. Smedley, do	Hebron.....	11½	13	15	8	31	78½
Chas. Young, do	Irish Cobbler....	11½	13½	14	8	31	78
Jas. Cruickshank, do	Gold Coin.....	9	14	12	9	31	75
E. Burnside, do	Green Mountain..	13	14	18	9	20	74
THESSALON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—H. L. Goltz, Bardsville.</i>							
Alex. Campbell, Livingstone Creek	Green Mountain..	13	16	18	9	35	91
R. McDougall, Thessalon	do	13	15½	19	8½	34½	90½
A. I. Hopkins, Livingstone Creek do	do	12	15½	19	8½	34	89
Thos. Wright, Nesterville	Maggie Murphy..	11	15½	19	9	34	88½
Chas. F. Milligan, Thessalon....	Irish Cobbler....	11	15	18	8	33	85
William Weir, Livingstone Creek	Green Mountain..	12	14½	18	8	32	84½
John McDougall, Sowerby	Beauty of Hebron.	12	14	18	7½	31	82½
Thos. Cordukes, do	Green Mountain..	10	14	19	7	30	80
Robt. Horricks, Nesterville	Carman No. 1....	10	14	17	6	31	78
Duncan McLennan, Livingstone Creek	Hebron.....	8	14	17	5	30	74
Isaac Leach, Thessalon	Early Fortune....	8	14	16	5	29	72

*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.	‡ Total of scores.
		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
BRANT.							
SOUTH BRANT AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Adam Hood, Hagerman.</i>							
F. A. Miller, Burford	Mortgage Lifter..	14	16	18	9	34	91
Richard Andrews, do	Delaware.....	13½	16	18	9	33½	90
Wm. Dickie, do	Mortgage Lifter..	13½	16	17	9	33½	89
Service A. Hunt, do	Gold Coin.....	13½	15	18	9	33	88½
Percy Douglas, do	Mortgage Lifter..	13	15½	17½	9	33	88
F. Shellington, do	do	13½	15	18	8	33	87½
Ivan A. Smith, do	do	13	14	16	9	33	85
John Smith, do	do	12	14	16	8	28	78
C. G. Gurney, Paris	Sir Walter Raleigh	12	13	16	7½	28	76½
Wm. Caven, Burford	R. New Yorker...	10½	13	14	8	28	73½
WIARTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. McNeil, Maple</i>							
Theodore Dance, Wiarton, R.R. 2	Little Wonder....	13½	16	18	10	34	91½
Chas. W. Loney, do	Empire State....	12½	16	18	8	35	89½
Geo. Stacey, do	American Wonder	13½	16	17	10	32	88½
Fletcher Buckland, do	Empire State....	12	16	16	9	32	85
W. W. Sims, do	White Elephant..	12	16	16	10	30½	84½
Thos. Baldwin, do	do	11½	15	15	10	31	82½
W. Lembke, do	Dempsey Seedling	11	14	13	10	31	79
H. F. Laney, do	Amer. Wonder...	10	16	15	10	27	78
Albert Lembke, do	Dempsey Seedling	10	15	14	10	26	75
G. H. Loney, Oxenden	Empire State....	10½	15	12	10	27	74½
Thos. H. Stephens, Wiarton....	do	9	16	13	10	26	71
DUNDAS.							
MOUNTAIN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—D. D. Rogers, Kingston.</i>							
J. B. Montgomery, South Mountain..	White Star.....	13	16	18	10	33	90
Chris Mellon, do	American White..	13	15	17	10	32	87
Jas. Boyd, do	Gold Coin.....	12	15	17	10	32	86
Edwin Gilroy, do	Uncle Sam.....	12	15	18	7	33	85
Frantz Bros., do	White Joints....	12	15	17	9	31	84
W. Biggs, do	White Star.....	12	15	16	10	30	83
Robt. Simzer, Winchester, R.D. 3	Burbank.....	11	15	16	9	31	82
Samuel Robinson, South Mountain..	Green Mountain..	10	14	17	10	30	81
Robt. Mulholland, do	Gold Coin.....	11	14	16	10	29	80
Minor Henderson, Mountain ...	Early Rose.....	11	15	15	7	30	78
R. K. Graham, South Mountain.	Amer. Wonder...	10	15	17	9	26	77

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.
		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
GREY.							
KILSYTH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas McNeil, Maple.</i>							
E. H. Coulter, Owen Sound, R. R. 3	American Wonder	14	15	19	10	33	91
H. Ford, Owen Sound, R.R. 3	Blue Clam	13½	16	18	10	32½	90
Wm. Thompson, Owen Sound, R. R. 4	American Wonder	13½	17	19	9	31	89½
Boyd Porteous, Owen Sound, R. R. 3	do	13	16	18	9	33	89
A. S. Donald, Tara, R.R. 5	do	13	16	18	10	31	88
W. J. Beckett, Owen Sound, R. R. 4	do	12	16	17	9	32	86
W. Abra, Owen Sound, R.R. 4	Vulcan	13½	16	16	10	30	85½
Israel McInnis, Owen Sound, R. R. 4	American Wonder	11½	14	16	9	31	81½
W. Abra, Owen Sound, R.R. 3	Vulcan	11½	15	17	7	30	80½
Melville Linn, Owen Sound, R. R. 3	Delaware	11	14	15	10	29	79
R. S. Mundle, Owen Sound, R. R. 3	American Wonder	9½	15	15	9	28	76½
W. E. Johnston, Owen Sound, R. R. 3	do	10½	13	14	7	30	74½
Jas. Rowe, Owen Sound, R.R. 5	Empire State	7	16	12	8	29	72
ROCKLYN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. McNeil, Maple.</i>							
John Fisher, Meaford, R.R. 4	White Elephant	15	15	19	10	33	92
John King, do	American Wonder	13½	16	15	10	33½	88
J. J. Johnston, Markdale, R.R. 2	Gold Coin	13	16	16	10	32½	87½
J. A. Perry, Fairmount	American Wonder	12½	15	17	10	31	85½
J. W. Patton, Rocklyn	do	12	15	18	10	29	84
G. T. McKenzie, do	do	12½	15	15	10	30	82½
Robt. Varey, do	do	12½	15	15	10	29	81½
John Yeadell, do	do	11½	15	16	9	26	77½
C. G. Devitt, do	do	10½	16	16	7	27½	77
Angus McInnis, Markdale, R.R. 3	Noxalls	12	16	14	10	24	76
Thos. Lanktree, Fairmount	American Wonder	9½	14	15	10	27	75½
John Kirkpatrick, Young	do	10½	13	15	7	29	74½
Thos. Beckett, Fairmount	do	8½	14	13	10	27	72½
John McKnight, Meaford, R.R. 4	White Elephant	10½	14	14	6	26	70½
J. Loughheed, Fairmount	do	8½	14	14	8	25	69½
HALTON.							
NELSON AND BURLINGTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—F. A. Comerford, Eldorado.</i>							
F. L. Walker, Burlington	Carman	14½	16	19	10	31½	91
Joseph Pickett, Merton	Planet	14½	15	19	10	31½	90½

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.
		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
HALTON.—Continued.							
NELSON AND BURLINGTON AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.							
Frank Wilkerson, Appleby	Planet	15	15	19	10	30½	89½
John Wilkerson, Pt. Nelson	Planet & Dooley	13	16	18	10	30½	87½
John Hislop, Tansley	Carman No. 2	13	16	18	10	29	86
J. Clark, Burlington	Carman	13	15	19	9	29	85
R. H. Wilson, do	do	12	15	19	10	27½	83½
L. Kerns, Freeman	do	13	15	20	10	24	82
Colin Smith, Burlington	World's Fair	14	14	18	9	26	81
F. W. Graham, Freeman	Sir Walter Raleigh	11	15	18	10	24½	78½
W. L. Smith, Burlington	Delaware	13	15	15	8	24	75
W. H. Hinderson, Kilbride	Noxall	11	10	18	10	25	74
Robt. Gray, Freeman	Delaware	9	12	18	10	23	72
J. A. Pettit, do	World's Wonder	11	14	14	8	24	71
A. E. Rusby, Burlington	Carmen	9	12	15	10	23	69
I. I. Devitt, Freeman	Planet	8	17	10	10	21	66
TRAFALGAR AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—F. A. Comerford, Eldorado.</i>							
Isaac Wilson, Oakville	Chicago Market	14	16	19	9	36	94
H. E. Scholefield, Clarkson	Delaware	13	17	20	10	33	93
W. H. Cudmore, Bronte	do	13	16	18	9	31	87
Anderson Bros., Oakville	Vulcan	13	16	18	9	30	86
W. H. Brouse, do	Delaware	13½	15	18	10	24½	81
R. W. Ross, Clarkson	do	13	17	17	8	22	77
H. S. Rylie, Oakville	Gold Coin	11	16	19	9	21	76
HASTINGS.							
MADOC AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—D. D. Rogers, Kingston.</i>							
Samuel McCary, Madoc	National	13	16	19	8	34	90
F. A. Comerford, Eldorado	do	13	16	18	9	32	88
J. A. Caskey, Madoc	Rose	12	14	17	9	34	86
J. S. Emey, Eldorado	Rural New Yorker	13	15	18	7	32	85
H. Johnston, do	Beauty of Hebron	11	16	17	7	32	83
David Hugh, Madoc	Rural New Yorker	13	15	17	7	30	82
W. T. Allen, Cooper	Delaware	11	15	16	7	31	80
H. R. Blakely, Eldorado	Rose	11	15	17	6	30	79
W. E. Tummon, Madoc	do	12	14	17	8	27	78
H. Lough, Eldorado	Early Rose	11	14	16	6	30	77
John Emey, do	Rural New Yorker	10	14	15	9	25	73
W. T. Harris, Madoc	Eureka	10	14	16	7	25	72

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.
		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
HASTINGS.—Continued.							
STIRLING AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—D. D. Rogers, Kingston.</i>							
A. B. Fargey, Stirling	Wonderful	13	16	19	10	34	92
Clayton Tucker, Harold	Gold Coin	13	16	18	10	32	89
J. A. Juby, Stirling	White Mammoth	13	15	17	10	31	86
J. A. Bailey, do	Carmen No. 1	13	15	18	10	29	85
C. U. Heath, do	do	13	16	18	8	27	82
Lorne Lannigan, do	American Wonder	12	15	16	10	28	81
J. W. Haggerty, W. Huntingdon	Rural New Yorker	12	16	17	10	25	80
J. Montgomery, Stirling	do	9	16	18	8	28	79
Thos. Montgomery, do	Wonderful	11	15	17	7	27	77
David Fargey, W. Huntingdon	do	10	15	18	8	25	76
Thos. Holmes, Harold	do	11	15	14	8	27	75
KENORA.							
DRYDEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—G. H. Farmer, Steelton</i>							
Alex. Skene, Sr., Dryden	American Wonder	13	15	19	10	32½	90½
E. W. Wice, Dryden	Rural New Yorker	11½	16	17	9	21	74½
Jas. A. Reid, Oxdrift	Empire State	11	16	17	8½	20½	73½
W. H. Martin, Dryden	Burbank Seedling	10	16	13	9	18	69
J. W. Anderson, Oxdrift	Wee McGregor	12	16	17	6	15	66
John A. Crerar, do	do	7	16	15	8	15	61
F. F. Brignall, do	do	7	16	15	7	15	60
W. J. Robinson, do	Burbank Seedling	7	15	15	..	19	56
MIDDLESEX.							
CARADOC AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Wm. McCrae, Guelph, R.R. 7.</i>							
R. Sabin, Mt. Brydges, R.R. 2	Dooley	13	16	19	9	35	92
Dugald Campbell, do	do	13	16	19	9	33	90
Jno. Walker, do	do	12	16	18	9	32½	87½
A. Lamont & Sons, do	do	13	16	18	8	32	87
A. D. Simon, Strathroy, R.R. 2	do	13	15½	18	7	33	86½
Frank Farrow, Mt. Brydges, R. 2	do	11	15	18	9	31	84
M. S. Leitch, Strathroy, R.R. 2	do	13	16	19	7	28	83
Jno. Watson, Mt. Brydges, R.R. 2	do	13	15	19	7	28	82
Ed. Trott, do	do	13	16	18	8	27	82
Allan McNeil, Strathroy, R.R. 1	do	13	15	18	9	25	80
R. T. Runnalls, Mt. Brydges	do	13	15	17	8	27	80
A. P. Wilton, Mt. Brydges, R. 2	do	13	15	17	8	27	80
M. T. King, Muncey	Empire State	13	16	18	8	25	80
John Hutton, Mt. Brydges, R. 2	Wellington	13	16	18	7	26	80
R. 2	Dooley	11	15	18	9	27	80

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.
		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
MIDDLESEX.— <i>Continued.</i>							
STRATHROY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Wm. McCrac, Guelph, R.R. 7.</i>							
Jas. Ogg, Strathroy, R.R. 2..	Dooley.....	12	16	18	9	35	90
Jas. Sabine, Strathroy	do	13	16	18	8½	33½	89
W. B. Ferguson, Strathroy, R. R. 2	do	13	16	18	9	32	88
D. Leitch, Mt. Brydges, R.R. 2..	do	13	16	18	8	32	87
Duncan McNeill, Strathroy, R.R.	do	13	15	18	8	32	86
Duncan Limon, do	do	13	15	18	7½	32	85½
Allan McLean, do	do	13	15	18	7	32	85
C. DeGraw, do	do	11	16	18	8	31	84
Duncan N. McGugan, do	do	13	15	18	8	30	84
Hugh Turner, do	do	13	15	18	8	30	84
R. W. Bogue, do	Uncle Sam.....	13	15	18	8	30	84
L. W. Letts, do	Day Break.....	13	16	18	7	26	80
John McWhinney, do R.R.2	Dooley.....	13	16	18	8	25	80
Earl Robinson, Strathroy, R.R.	Uncle Sam.....	13	16	18	7	26	80
Donald Graham, do	Dooley.....	13	16	18	7	26	80
MUSKOKA.							
MEDORA AND WOOD AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Wilson Black, Stroud.</i>							
Fred. W. Knight, Brackenrig ..	Rochester Rose..	11	15	17	10	32	85
Joseph McCulley, Pt. Carling ..	Delaware.....	11	15	16	10	32	84
W. T. Noble, Rossclair	Empire State.....	11	15	16	10	31	83
Thos. W. Knight, Brackenrig ..	Carman No. 3... .	11	14	16	10	30	81
Alex. Ennis, Pt. Carling	Queen of Hebron..	12	15	16	7	30	80
Geo. Carr, do	Comet.....	11	14	12	10	30	77
W. K. Foreman, do	Empire State.....	9	15	14	10	28	76
Thos. Aikins, do	Irish Cobler.....	8½	12	17	10	28	75½
Archie Mitchell, Bardsville	Rochester Rose..	9	14	10	10	32	75
Chas. McDonald, Pt. Carling ..	Delaware.....	9	13	10	8	28	68
SOUTH MUSKOKA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Wm. Scarf, Durham.</i>							
Alex. Barron, Bracebridge	Abundance.....	13½	16½	17	10	38	95
H. L. Goltz, Bardsville	Davies' Warrior..	13½	16	19	10	36	94½
Daniel Nicholls, Bracebridge ..	American Wonder	13	16	16	10	37	92
Wm. Naismith, Falkenburg	Empire State....	12½	16	19	10	34	91½
Sherman Polmateer, Gravenhurst	do	13	16	16	10	34	89
J. Byron Kaye, Bracebridge	Money Maker.....	11	15	17	10	32	85
W. Barron, do	Gold Coin and Delaware.....	11	15	12½	10	36	84½
Geo. Yearly, Falkenburg .. .	Beauty Hebron...	12	15	17	8	29½	81½

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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.— <i>Continued.</i>		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
SOUTH MUSKOKA AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
J. J. Beaumont, Bracebridge ..	Can. Standard....	13	13	19	8	28	81
Wm. Ball, Sr., do	Money Maker....	12	15	18	10	26	81
C. H. Kaye, do	do	11	15	12	10	30	78
S. H. Armstrong, do	do	12½	15	14	9	27	77½
G. Dennis, do	Elephant.....	11	15	15	7	29	77
Alfred Parrot, do .....	.....	11	16	13	7	28	75
Wm. Taylor, do	Rose Type.....	12	16	15	6	26	75
Buckerfield Bros., do	Money Maker....	11	15	15	6	23	70
STEPHENSON AND WATT AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Wilson Black, Stroud.</i>							
Joseph Weir, Utterson	Danish Warrior..	13½	15	18	10	33½	90
Jas. Hunter, Parkersville	Empire State....	11½	15	18	10	33½	88
Wm. Esson, Port Sydney	Hard to Beat....	11½	15	18	10	32	86½
Jas. Webber, Raymond	Bruce.....	12	15	18	9	31½	85½
Albert A. Ball, Utterson	Late Fortune....	12½	15	17	9	31	85
W. J. Hamilton, Raymond	Empire State....	12½	15	16	10	31	84½
John M. Patterson, Utterson ..	Uncle Sam.....	11	15	16	10	32	84
R. D. Brown, do	Dempsey's Seed- ling.....	10½	15	19	10	29	83½
Thos. Graham, Raymond	Delaware.....	11½	15	15	10	31½	83
Geo. Wingfield, Utterson	Empire State....	11½	14½	18	10	28½	82½
Joe. Ryan, Raymond	Bruce.....	11½	14	17	9	30½	82
W. J. Hammell, do	do	11	15	16	9	30½	81½
John T. Forsyth, Utterson	Pink & White....	11½	14	16½	9	30	81
Wm. Sufern, Raymond	Rose.....	11½	14	15	10	30	80½
Hugh Patterson, Utterson	Delaware.....	10	13½	18	10	28½	80
Thos. Hammell, Raymond	do	11	13	14	10	30	78
Leslie Bunn, Ullswater	Rochester Rose...	10	14	18	8	27½	77½
Robt. Wilson, Utterson	Davies' Warrior..	11½	14	14½	8	29	77
Geo. Truesetter, do	Empire State....	10	13	18	10	25	76
A. J. Hughes, Port Sydney	Uncle Sam.....	11	15	15	5	29	75
NIPISSING.							
VERNER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—G. H. Farmer, Steelton.</i>							
Geo. Demers, Verner .....	.....	14	16	19	8½	32½	90
Octave Galbert,	Green Mountain..	12½	15½	17	9	35	89
John Ocarner, do	do	13	16½	18½	9½	30	87½
S. Lawrence, do	do	11	16	19	9	29	84
Moise Paquette, do .....	.....	12½	15½	17	5	31	81
J. A. Lecuyer, do	Irish Cobbler ...	12½	16	17½	7	26	79
Francis Beaudry, do .....	.....	13	16	17½	6	26	78½
Theo. Filiatrault, do	Rose.....	12	16	16	6½	27½	78
Edmond Roberge, do	12½	16	16	5	24½	74
Joseph Aubin, do	8½	16	14	5	20	63½
Joseph Debeau, do	7½	16	16	5	14	58½

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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.
NORFOLK.		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
COURTLAND AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—C. Schuyler, Brantford</i>							
D. Pettinger, Courtland	Wonderful.....	14½	16	19½	9	35½	94½
Robt. McQueen, Courtland	Silver Queen.....	14½	16½	20	9	33½	92½
Robt. Dick, Acacia	Rapid Translt....	13½	16	19	9	29½	87
I. E. Bartlett, Courtland	20th Century....	12½	16	19	9	29½	86
Henry Wallace, S. Middleton ..	Empire State....	12	16½	18	10	28	84½
T. Haley, Courtland	Wonderful.....	13	16	19	8	24	80
W. P. Rouson, do	Mortgage Lifter..	11½	16	18½	9	23½	78½
T. T. Campbell, do	Pride of Ireland..	11	15	16	8	25½	76½
Harvey Nums, do	Empire State....	11	15	13	7	21½	67½
HOUGHTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—C. Schuyler, Brantford.</i>							
Watson Park, Fairground	Wonderful.....	14	16	18½	10	32	90½
Harry Hazen, do	Carman No. 1....	14	16½	19	10	28	87½
Jas. Alderson, Clear Creek	Comet.....	14	16	18½	10	27½	86
Wm. Townsend, Hemlock	Wonderful.....	14	15½	19	10	23	81½
Andrew Hazen, Fairground	Carman.....	13½	16	17	9½	23½	79½
Geo. Alton, Houghton Centre	Wonderful.....	12½	15	19½	10	21	78
Lorne Marshman, do	do	13½	15	19	9½	20½	77½
John Dunlop, King Lake	Carman.....	13	15½	19	8	21	76½
John Frost, do	do	13	15	18½	7	22½	76
Art. Mercer, Hemlock	Rural New Yorker	11	15	15	10	22	73
Wilfred Dickinson, Clear Creek	Beauty of Hebron.	11	15	17	9	20	72
Rupert Mcharg, Glen Meyer	Carman.....	12½	15	17	6	19	69½
John Hazen, Fairground	do	9½	15	13	10	17½	65
PARRY SOUND.							
ARMOUR, RYERSON & BURK'S FALLS AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. Murphy, Alliston.</i>							
Robt. Andrews, Burk's Falls....	Early Savoy.....	14½	16	19	9	31	89½
Chas. Inch, Burk's Falls	Maiden's Blush...	13	16	18	9½	31½	88
Jas. Kent, Berridale	do	13	16	18½	10	30	87½
Jas. Thompson, Burk's Falls....	Rochester Red...	13	16	19	10	29	87
Gus Boe, do	Noxall.....	13	16	18	7½	32	85½
Geo. Mason, Sand Lake	Delaware.....	13	16	18	9	30	85
W. H. Bishop, Burk's Falls....	Empire State....	13	16	17½	9½	28½	84½
Geo. Louth, do	Maiden's Blush...	13	16	18	10	27	84
Wm. Chalmers, do	Winchester Rose..	12	16	16	10	27	81
I. T. Smith, Stirling Falls....	Davies' Warrior..	12	16	16	10	26	80
Wm. Brimecombe, do	Rural Blush.....	12	16	17	9	25½	79½
A. E. White, Katrine.....	Early White.....	12	16	16	10	24	78
Ernest Hatch, Berridale.....	Maiden's Blush...	11	15	15	10	25	76

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

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		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
PARRY SOUND.—Continued.							
MACHAR AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. Baldock, Malton.</i>							
F. J. Hearn, South River.....	Beauty Hebron...	13	16	18	9	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thos. Quint, Midford	Vermont Beauty.	13	16	18	9	32	88
W. J. Unger, South River.....	Winkleham.....	13	16	17	9	32	87
Frank Robb, Upland	Mills Prize.....	13	16	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jas. Brennin, South River.....	Beauty Hebron..	13	16	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	86
Andrew McKee, Stewart Bay...	Green Mountain.	13	16	16	8	32	85
Mark Robertson, Upland	Mills Prize.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	16	8	32	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chas. Quint, Midford	Winkleham.....	12	16	16	8	32	84
William Snow, South River....	Northern Spy....	12	16	16	8	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
William McGirr, do	do	12	16	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	83
Alex. Bow, Uplands	Milk Spy.....	12	16	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	31	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. S. Cole, South River.....	Green Mountain..	12	16	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	30	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
MAGNETAWAN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. Murphy, Alliston.</i>							
T. W. Whalley, Magnetawan....	Golden Coin.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	19	8	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	92
Cleveland Miller, do	Beauty of Hebron.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	18	10	35	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
R. Veitch, Spence	do	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	18	9	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	91
Robt. Elliott, Magnetawan	Early White.....	14	16	19	10	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Julius Wurm, Port Carmen....	Golden Coin.....	12	16	18	8	30	84
Wm. Keppy, Spence	Beauty of Hebron.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	17	10	27	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stanley L. Morris, Magnetawan.	Early White.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	80
Wm. Fitzer, do	Late White.....	11	16	16	9	26	78
W. R. Irwin, do	Empire State....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	8	25	76
Wm. Black, Spence	Early Harvest... 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	8	23	75	
Hamilton Black, do	Wonderful.....	11	15	16	8	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. H. Doherty, Midlothian	Mixed.....	11	15	14	8	19	67
McMURRICH AGR. SOCIETY. ...							
<i>Judge—J. N. Allan, Canboro.</i>							
Chas. Marshall, Sprucedale	White Elephant..	14	16	19	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	91
Fletcher Walker, Royston	Wonderful and Empire State..	14	16	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	89
S. Judd, Doe Lake	Early Market....	13	15	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	88
E. Pearce, Sprucedale	White.....	13	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	8	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	87
W. J. Fowler, do	Empire State....	12	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hall Turnbull, Doe Lake	Early Thorburn..	13	15	18	8	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peter J. Farrell, Sprucedale....	Old Man.....	12	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	25	81
Marshall & Arnett, do	Empire State....	13	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	24	80
Wm. MacCron, do	Delaware.....	13	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	9	24	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Watson, do	White.....	11	16	19	5	27	78

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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)
PARRY SOUND.— <i>Continued.</i>							
PARRY SOUND AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. N. Allan, Canboro.</i>							
Alex. Alves, Shebeshekong	Early Market	14	16	19	10	32	91
J. N. Williams & Son, Parry Sound	Amer. Wonder	13½	16	18½	9	33	90
A. Thompson, Dillonport	White	14½	16	19	8	32	89½
John Hunt, Parry Sound	White Elephant	13½	16	19	8	32	88½
Ed. H. Haines, do	Amer. Wonder	11	16	19	10	30½	86½
Jas. Alves, Shebeshekong	Rural New Yorker	13½	15	18½	10	26	83
Thos. R. Hamilton, do	Early Six Weeks	13	16	18	6	29½	82½
Geo. H. Hunt, Parry Sound	Beauty of Hebron	12½	15½	15	8	31	82
Robt. Tatt, Hurdville	do	13	16	18½	8	26	81½
Alf. Parton, Parry Sound	White Elephant	13	15	14	8	31	81
S. E. Richmond, do	Big White	12½	16	18	9½	24	80
Wm. H. Scott, do	Early Rose	12	15½	16	8½	26½	78½
Alex. Hardie, Hurdville	White Giant	11	14½	19	10	24	78½
PERRY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Fred. Forsyth, Guelph.</i>							
Wm. Mitchell, Emsdale	Empire State	15	16½	19	10	34	94½
W. Jenkins, do	Amer. Wonder	13½	15	19	10	33½	91
S. J. Elliott, Fern Glen	Cattle's Beauty	13½	15½	17	10	34	90
Wm. J. Murdy, Emsdale	American Wonder	14½	9	19	10	36	88½
Chas. H. White, do	do	12½	15	16½	10	34	88
Chas. T. Hayward, do	do	13	15	19	9½	30½	87
E. H. Boadway, do	Empire State	12½	15	16½	10	32	86
H. Tebby, Fern Glen	Cattle's Beauty	13	13	15	10	34½	85½
John Craig, Kearney	Irish Cobbler	14	16½	19½	.....	35	85
Edgar Rowley, Emsdale	do	11	16	15½	10	32	84½
Angus Galbraith, do	American Wonder	14	16½	19	.....	34½	84
Geoffrey Streatfield, do	do	12½	16	17	6	32	83½
H. R. Hayward, Scotia	do	12	15	18	10	28	83
Joseph Mitchell, Emsdale	Empire State	10½	15	18	10	28	81½
Geo. Bennett, do	Irish Cobbler	9	15	12	10	28½	74½
A. D. Burton, do	Mixed	11½	15	8	.....	23	57½
POWASSAN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Walter Baldock, Malton.</i>							
Patrick Owen, Alderdale	Empire State	13	16	18	9	34	90
Thos. Andison, Powassan	Early White	13	16	17½	9	34	89½
Mrs. J. Bowers, do	Rochester Rose	13	16	17½	8½	34	89
Joseph Alston, do	North Star	13	16	17½	8½	33½	88½
Owen Gough, do	Rochester Rose	13	16	17½	8½	33	88
W. F. Clark, do	do	13	16	18	9	31½	87½
J. D. Haley, do	Early White	13	16	17	8½	32½	87
J. M. Jardin, do	Rochester Rose	13	16	17	8½	31½	86
John Hogan, do	Rennie's Six Weeks	13	16	17	8½	30½	85
Geo. Oldfield, do	Early Fortune	12	16	17	8½	30½	84
Jas. Oldfield, do	do	12	16	16	8½	30½	83

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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)
PARRY SOUND.— <i>Continued.</i>							
STRONG AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Fred. Forsyth, Guelph.</i>							
John Paget, Sundridge	Empire State	15	16	18½	10	35	94½
Fred. W. Hannaford, do	Green Mountain	13½	16½	18	10	34	92
Jas. Prior, do	do	14	12	17	9½	35	87½
John Wiloughby, do	Delaware	13½	15	18	9	31	86½
Leonard Cottrell, do	Late Puritan	14½	10	18	10	33	85½
Robert Molr, do	Beauty of Hebron	13	15	19	10	28	85
John Strang, do	Mixture	11½	16½	19	..	34	81
Thos. Rainey, do	do	13	15	13	..	33	74
John B. Duke, do	do	13	15	10	..	32	70
Geo. Vanner, do	Rose of Sharon	8	16	12	5	28	69
RAINY RIVER.							
RAINY RIVER VALLEY AGR. SOC.							
<i>Judge—G. H. Farmer, Steelton.</i>							
F. Crookshank, Emo	Delaware	14½	16	20	10	36	96½
Wm. Jewell, Big Forks	do	14	16½	19	10	34½	94
Wm. Cameron, Emo	do	13½	16	19	10	35	93½
D. J. Allan, do	do	14½	16½	19	10	33	93
D. A. McDonald, Devlin	do	14½	16	18	8	36	92½
Chas. Lindquist, Aylesworth	Early Comet	14	15	19	9½	34	91½
Fred. Tummy, Sr., Emo	Delaware	13½	16	18	10	33	90½
John Cooper, do	Rural New Yorker	13½	16½	18½	9½	32	90
Duncan Reid, do	Delaware	14	16	19	10	30	89
T. A. Boucher, do	do	12½	15	17	9	35	88½
Wm. McMillan, do	do	14	16½	18	10	29	87½
G. C. Watson, La Vallee	do	13	15½	18	10	29½	86
J. E. Thompson, Emo	do	13	16	18	9	29½	85½
C. H. McCool, Burriss	do	12½	16	18	10	26½	83
D. Nicholson, Devlin	do	12½	16	18	9	27½	83
Geo. Locking, Emo	do	12½	16	16	10	28½	83
Wm. Pilkey, La Vallee	do	11½	16	17	10	24	78½
Chas. Watson, Devlin	do	11½	16	15	10	25½	78
M. J. Saunders, LaVallee	do	11	16	15	10	25	77
Jas. O'Neil, Aylesworth	do	11	16	15	9	24½	75
C. W. Schamerhorn, Barnhart	do	13	15	16	8	22	74
John B. Wilson, Emo	do	11	16	15	8	24	74
Wills Peters, do	do	11	15	14	9	25	74
C. Jeffery, Devlin	do	11½	15	14	8	22	70½
John Martin, do	do	12½	15½	15	..	27½	70½
SIMCOE.							
BARRIE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Wm. Scarf, Durham.</i>							
Wm. Orok, Midhurst	Rural New Yorker	13	15½	17	10	35	90½
R. F. Carscadden, Edgar	Sunrise	11	15	16	10	34	86
Jas. Coutts, Midhurst	Carman No. 1	11½	15	17	10	32	85½

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.
SIMCOE.— <i>Continued.</i>		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
BARRIE AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
A. A. Garvin, Midhurst	Carman No. 1	12	15	18	9½	30	84½
W. J. Orchard, Minesing	Carman No. 3	10	15	14	10	31	80
Andrew Osborne, Barrie, R.M.D.	Clark, No. 1	10	14½	14	9	31	78½
Geo. M. Coutts, Midhurst	Beauty of Hebron	10	14	17	10	27	78
C. M. Hickling, Barrie, R.R. 2	Carman No. 3	12	13	14½	8½	27	75
R. D. Coutts, Midhurst	Beauty of Hebron	11	12	15	10	26	74
J. Kennedy & Son, Allandale	Amer. Wonder	11	14	15	8	25	73
R. J. Sutherland, Barrie	Carman No. 2	11	15	12	10	25	73
Edward Murphy, Barrie, R.R. 2	Amer. Wonder	11	14	16	8½	22	71½
THUNDER BAY.							
OLIVER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—G. H. Farmer, Steelton.</i>							
W. J. McNally, Murillo	Burbank	14	16	18½	9½	35	93
J. W. Bain, Murillo	do	14	15	18	10	35½	92½
Alex. Trotter, Baird	Carman No. 1	13	15½	19	9	35½	92
A. Reid, Murillo	Burbank	13½	16	18	9½	34½	91½
Hy. Moffatt, do	do	13	15	18	9½	35½	91
Thos. Zelland, do	Gold Coin	13	15½	17½	9½	35	90½
R. B. Martyn, do	do	13½	15	19½	9	33	90
E. Martyn, do	Early Pride	13	15	17	9½	35	89½
Thos. Hughes, do	Ireland	14	14½	18	9½	32½	88½
J. W. Fenton, do	White Elephant	13	15	17	9	34½	88½
S. McGillivray, do	Irish Cobbler	12	14	19	9	32½	86½
Harvey Gorton, do	Early Michigan	12½	16	17	9	31½	86
R. McKenzie, do	do	13½	12	19	8	33	85½
Norman McNally, Murillo	Uncle Sam	12½	14	17	9	32½	85
T. W. Roberts, Fort William	Burbank	12	15½	17	9	31½	85
Arthur Todd, Murillo	Green Mountain	12½	15½	18	9	29	84
C. R. Bingham, do	Boree	12½	15	18	9	29½	84
Albert Gordon, do	Gold Coin	13	15	17	8	29½	82½
J. Nicholette, do	Early Six						
	Weeks	12½	16	17	7	29	81½
Alfred Felker, do	Gold Coin	13	12	17	9½	29½	81
E. E. Thomas, Intola	Russets	11½	15½	16	8	25½	77½
WELLAND.							
FENWICK AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. D. McKenna, Loretta.</i>							
Edward Sauer, Ridgeville	Pelham Mammoth	14	15	18	7½	32	86½
John Le Stirtzinger, Fenwick	White Wellington	14	17	18	10	27	86
Jacob M. Haist, Fonthill	White Flyer	11	15	20	10	29	85
M. Stirtzinger, Fenwick	Dcoley	12	13	17	10	29	84
E. Clemens, Ridgeville	White Wellington	13	16	17	10	27½	83½
H. Stirtzinger, Fenwick	Delaware	13	14	18	10	28	83
Robt. J. Bishop, Pelham Centre	White Wellington	12	15	17	10	28	82
Geo. Kappler, Fenwick	Pelham Mammoth	13	15	18	10	25	81
Jos. M. Leppert, do	do	13	15	18	8	26	80
E. Parsonage, do	Delaware	13	15	15	8	28	79

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.
		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
WELLINGTON.							
ERIN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—F. A. Comerford, Eldorado.</i>							
Fred. McMillan, Hillsburg	Comet	14	16	19	10	32	91
Albert Brown, Brisbane	do	14½	16	19	10	30½	90½
C. E. McMillan, Erin	World's Fair	12½	15½	20	10	31½	89½
Jas. Malloy, Hillsburg	Knowles' Big Cropper	14	15	19	10	31	89
Edward Marshall, Erin	Delaware	13½	15½	18	10	30	87
Ephraim Barbour, do	National	12½	17	19½	10	27	86
Mack Letch, Ospringe	Comet	13½	16	19	10	27	85½
David Barbour, Erin	Delaware	12	16	18	10	27½	83½
Chester Burt, Hillsburg	do	13	15	18	9	28	83
J. W. Burt, do	do	12½	17	18	9	26	82½
Samuel Bingham, Brisbane	Amer. Beauty	12	15	19	9	27	82
J. Coke, Erin	Delaware	11	16	18	10	26	81
WENTWORTH.							
WATERDOWN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Adam Hood, Hagerman.</i>							
John A. Bennett, Carlsle	Dooley	13½	16	18	9	34	90½
Wm. Attridge, Waterdown	Sir Walter Raleigh	13½	16	17	9	34	89½
Lorenzo Bennett, Carlsle	Carman	13½	16	16	9	34½	89
Jas. Attridge, Waterdown, R.R. 1	Dooley	13½	14	18	9	34	88½
Wm. Thompson, do	Carman	13½	16	16½	9	32½	87½
Warren Gallen, do	do	13½	15	16	9	33	86½
Geo. Harris, Millgrove	Noxall	13½	13	18	9	32½	86
Geo. Hood, Waterdown	Carman	13½	16	17	8	31	85½
Geo. Wetherall, Flamboro Centre	Dooley	14	12	16	9	33½	84½
Frank Attridge, Waterdown	Delaware	13½	13	18	8	31½	84
Delmer Baker, do R.R. 1	Dooley	13	12	16	9	32½	82½
W. R. Flatt, do	do	13	15	16	8	29	81
John E. Baker, do	do	12½	13	14	8	33	80½
John Duncan, do	do	12	15	15½	9	28	80
Frank Baker, do	do	12½	15	16	7	28½	79
H. A. Drummond, Millgrove	do	12½	13	15	9	29	78½
Edward Harris, Flamboro Centre	Delaware	12	13	15	9	29	78
David Thompson, Waterdown	Dooley	13	10	16	8	29½	76½
Peter Ray, do	Comet	13	15	16	8	23	75
Stewart & Gallagher, do	Dooley	11	11	15	8	26	71
Richard Rush, do	Gold Coin	11	11	14	8	26	70

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

RED CLOVER

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Apparent yield and quality of crops as indicated by:								Totals of scores.
	Height of crop.	Clooseness of plants.	Vigor and healthy appearance of plants.	Evenness of crop over field.	Number of well-filled heads per plot containing plump seed of good color.	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.	
ESSEX.	(15)	(15)	(5)	(10)	(15)	(25)	(10)	(5)	(100)
AMHERSTBURG, ANDERDON AND MALDEN AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—J. W. Stark, Chatham.</i>									
Robt. Craig, McGregor	14	14	4	10	12	24	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gordon Deneau, N. Malden	14	14	5	8	12	22	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	88
Thos. Borrowman, Amherstburg	14	12	4	8	10	24	8	5	85
Jas. Deneau, N. Malden	14	11	5	7	12	22	7	4	82
Chas. Mickle, Amherstburg, R. R. 2	13	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	13	22	6	5	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
A. E. Wood, Malden Centre	12	12	4	8	10	23	6	5	80
F. E. Laramie, Amherstburg, R. R. 2	13	10	4	7	13	18	8	5	78
Maurice Rocheleau, N. Malden.	13	10	4	8	13	17	8	4	77

ALSIKE.

KENORA.									
DRYDEN AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Hy. Knight, Jr., Sault Ste. Marie.</i>									
Jno. A. Crerar, Oxdrift	12	13	4	8	13	23	9	4	86
T. H. Lewis, Minnitaki	11	11	4	7	13	25	9	4	84
F. J. Brignell, Oxdrift	14	12	4	8	10	25	6	4	83
Jas. A. Reid, do	12	11	3	8	12	25	7	4	82
W. J. Robinson, do	10	10	3	7	12	25	8	4	79
Silvester Richardson, do	10	12	3	7	10	23	6	4	75
B. Brignell, do	10	9	3	6	10	23	7	4	72
W. H. Marten, Dryden	10	10	3	5	10	20	7	4	69

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table are maximum 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.
	(5)	(5)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(15)	(35)	(100)
DURHAM.									
PORT HOPE AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Thos. Delworth, Weston.</i>									
A. E. Meadows, Port Hope	5	5	9	10	10	10	15	30	94
G. H. Martyn & Son, Port Hope. R.R. 1	3	5	10	9	10	9	15	32	93
H. A. Walker, Port Hope, R.R. 2	5	5	7	9	8	10	14	30	88
Cecil Walsh, Perrytown	4	5	9	10	9	7	13	30	87
Geo. M. Parson, Coral	5	5	8	9	10	9	11	25	82
Jno. W. Uglow, Port Hope, R. R. 3	5	5	7	9	9	7	12	27	81
J. H. Bosnell, Zion, R.R. 3	4	5	8	9	9	8	12	25	80
A. P. Pollard, do	5	5	7	8	9	8	12	25	79
R. L. Holdsworth & Son, Port Hope, R.R. 2	5	5	8	9	7	8	10	20	72
Wm. Berry, Welcome	4	4	7	9	8	10	12	15	69
W. A. Walker, Port Hope, R.R. 3	3	4	9	9	9	7	11	15	67
Thos. Coyte, Port Hope	4	4	5	8	10	8	12	15	66
Geo. Holdsworth, Cobourg, R. R. 4	5	5	5	9	8	5	5	10	52
GREY.									
KEPPEL AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Jas. Dandridge, Humber Bay.</i>									
Thos. Johnston, Kemble	5	5	9	9	10	9	14	35	96
Maurice Bedell, do	5	4	9	9	9	8	13	29	86
L. B. Donard, Kemble, R.R. 1..	4	4	8	7	9	8	12	28	80
Jno. Johnston, Kemble	4	4	8	8	9	9	13	24	79
Leonard Gardner, Kemble, R.R. 1	5	4	7	9	9	8	13	22	77
Jno. Taylor, do	3	4	8	9	9	9	12	21	75
W. G. Taylor, Kemble, R.R. 2..	4	4	7	6	9	8	10	22	70
Andrew Ireland, do	4	4	5	5	8	8	13	21	68
Jos. Davidson, Kemble, R.R. 1..	4	4	6	9	9	7	10	13	62
Chas. Garvie, Kemble	4	4	5	5	5	8	10	16	57
Archie Campbell, do	4	3	4	4	8	8	10	13	54
SOUTH GREY AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Jas. Dandridge, Humber Bay.</i>									
D. Edge, Durham	5	5	9	10	8	10	14	32	93
Alex. Grierson, Hanover	5	5	9	9	9	9	14	32	92
Wm. Scarf, Durham	4	4	7	9	9	8	14	30	85
C. & A. Smith, do	4½	4½	9	9	9	9½	13	24	82½
J. W. Blyth, Varney	3	4	9	8	8	9	13	28	82
J. G. Frift, Durham, R.R. 1	4	4	7	9	9	8½	12	28	81½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table are maximum 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.—Continued.									
S. GREY AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>	(5)	(5)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(15)	(35)	(100)
R. S. Edwards, Markdale, R.R. 1	4	4	8	9	9	9	12	26	81
T. McGirr & Son, Durham	4	4	7	9	8	8	12	28	80
A. Park, Hanover, R.R. 1	5	5	9	10	9	8	10	22	78
J. Atkinson, Durham	4	4	8	9	9	9	14	20	77
T. H. Binnie, Priceville, R.R. 2.	5	4	8	5	9	10	13	20	74
J. W. Mather, Hanover, R.R. 1..	4	4	7	8	8	9	13	21	74
E. D. Edge, Durham, R.R. 1 . .	4	3	6	6	8	6	10	24	67
YORK.									
SCARBOROUGH AGR. SOCIETY									
<i>Judge—Thos. Delworth, Weston.</i>									
Hugh K. Clark, Agincourt	5	5	10	10	10	9	14	33	96
H. Brumwell, Highland Creek..	5	5	10	9	10	9	15	32	95
Jno. Kennedy, Agincourt	5	5	10	10	10	9	14	30	93
Robt. Sterling, Agincourt, R.R. 1	5	5	10	10	9	10	12	30	91
Crawford Bros., Brown's Corners	5	5	10	8	10	9	13	30	90
J. Torrance Weir, Agincourt, R.									
R. 1	5	5	10	9	10	9	13	28	89
Jas. M. Weir, Agincourt	5	5	10	8	10	9	14	27	88
W. A. Patterson, Agincourt	5	5	9	8	9	9	13	28	86
Jno. Baird, Woburn	5	5	9	6	9	9	14	28	85
W. T. Pearson, Agincourt, R.R. 1	5	5	9	6	9	10	14	26	84
Roy, Weir, do	5	5	8	7	10	9	13	25	82
Robt. Dixon, Highland Creek . .	5	5	10	8	7	7	12	27	81
F. J. Fisher, Malvern	5	5	9	7	10	10	12	20	78
J. Norton Breakey, Milliken . .	5	5	9	5	10	10	10	15	69

SUGAR BEETS.

LAMBTON.									
BROOKE & ALVINST'N AGR. SOC.									
<i>Judge—Cecil Schuyler, Brantford.</i>									
David Hayter, Alvinston	4	4½	8	8	9	9	14	32	88½
Foster Paterson, Alvinston, R.									
R. 1	3½	4	9	9	9	8½	14	28	85
Darwin Oke, Alvinston	4½	4	8½	9½	9½	8½	13	26	84
Angus McLachlan, Inwood	4	3½	8½	8½	9	8	13	26	80½
Wilbert Gray, Alvinston.	4½	4½	8	9½	9½	8	12	23	79
Trueman Ross, Alvinston, R.R. 1	5	3½	8	8½	9	8	11	22	77
Frank Lovell, Alvinston, R.R. 7	4	3½	7½	9	9¼	8	13	22½	76¾
Wm. Bourne, Alvinston, R.R. 1..	4	3	8	9	9	8	13	22	76
W. R. Ross, do	4½	3	8	9	9	7½	12	22	75
Geo. H. Oke, Alvinston	3½	3	8	8½	9½	8	13	21	74½
A. J. Zavitz, Alvinston, R.R. 1..	3	3½	7	7	9	8	12	22	71½
W. J. Weed, Alvinston, R.R. 7..	4	3	7½	7	8	8	12	16	65½
Ed. S. McLean, Alvinston, R.									
R. 4	3	3	6	6	9	6	11	14	58

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table are maximum 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.
CARLETON.									
	(5)	(5)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(15)	(35)	(100)
FITZROY AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—J. E. Rettie, Toronto.</i>									
J. L. Hunt, Galetta	5	5	9	9	9½	9½	13	32	92
Lawson Stewart, Arnprior ...	5	5	8½	9	8½	9	12	32	89
F. A. Gourlay, Kinburn	5	5	8	8	9	8½	10½	33½	87½
H. E. Miller, Arnprior	5	5	8	8	9	9	11	32	87
David Wilson, Kinburn, R.R. 1	5	5	8½	8½	9	8½	13	28	85½
Archie Riddell, Galetta	5	5	9	9	9½	8	12	26½	84
T. Goodwin, Arnprior	5	5	8	8	8	9½	13	24	80½
S. G. Gourlay, Kinburn	5	5	8	7½	9	9	11	25	79½
J. E. Armstrong, do	5	5	8	8½	9½	8½	10½	24	79
Geo. McBride, do	5	5	6½	8	9	9	12½	15	70
GREY.									
PROTON AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Wm. Scarf, Durham.</i>									
W. Middleton, Dundalk, R.R. 1.	5	4½	9½	9½	10	8½	13	27½	87½
A. Hanna & Sons, Dundalk ...	5	4	9	9½	10	9	12	26	84½
J. W. Christie, Dundalk, R.R. 1.	4	4½	10	9	10	9	14	23½	84
Thomson Elliott, Corbetton, R. R. 3	4	4½	9	9	10	9	12	25	82½
R. J. Hendry, Proton, R.R. 1...	5	4	8½	9	10	9	12	24	81½
R. J. Corne, Dundalk, R.R. 3...	5	4½	8	8	10	9	13	22½	80
Geo. Bell, Corbetton	4½	4½	8	9	10	9	12	21	78
W. H. Russell, Dundalk	4½	4½	9	9	10	5	12	21	75
W. H. Green, Dundalk, R.R. 5...	4½	4	9	8	10	9	12	18	74½
Broster Bros., Corbetton, R.R. 3	5	4	9	8	10	10	13	15	74½
J. Grummett, Dundalk, R.R. 2...	5	4	8½	9	10	9	11	17½	74
J. G. Montgomery & Sons, Mel- anthon	5	4	10	9	10	8	12	15	73
R. Cronin & Son, Kingscote, R. R. 1	4	4½	8	6	10	8½	12	18½	71½
W. Armstrong, Dundalk, R.R. 2	4	4	4	3	10	8	11	24	68
Jas. Coulter, Dundalk, R.R. 1...	4½	4	8	6	10	7	11	15	65½
WELLINGTON.									
CENTRE WELLINGTON AOR. SOC.									
<i>Judge—Wm. Scarf, Durham.</i>									
Short Bros., Elora	5	4	9	9	10	8½	14	35	94½
Jeremiah Clark, Fergus....	5	4½	9	9	10	9½	13	27½	87½
Jas. Anderson, do ...	5	4½	9½	9½	10	9	14	25	86½
Adam A. Armstrong, do ...	5	3	8	9	10	8	12	30	85

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table are maximum 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.
	(5)	(5)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(15)	(35)	(100)
WELLINGTON.—Continued.									
C. WELLINGTON AGR. SOC.—Con.									
R. T. Pritchard, Fergus	5	4	8	9	10	8	13	27½	84½
Chas. Mighton, Elora, R.R. 1...	5	4	7	9	10	9	14	24	82
W. L. Gordon, do	5	4	8½	8½	5	9	12½	28	80½
A. R. Wood, Fergus	5	4½	9	8½	10	9	12	22	80
W. E. Barnet, do	5	4	9	9	7	9	13	23½	79½
Jas. Caldwell, do	5	4	9	8½	10	9	13	21	79½
Thos. Cleghorn, Elora	5	4	8	7	9	8	12	26	79
S. Rowe & Son, Fergus	5	4	9	9½	10	9	12	20	78½
Job. Ramson, do	5	4½	8½	8	10	9	13	20½	78½
Wm. Hutcheson, Rockwood, R. 1	5	4	8	9	8	8	12	24	78
Jas. Ross, Fergus	4½	4	9	8	8	8	13	22½	77
L. Sargent, do	5	4	9	9	9	8	13½	18½	76½
Jas. A. Lindsay, Elora, R.R. 2..	5	4	9	9½	9	8½	13	17½	75½
Jno. Greyson, Fergus	4½	4	8	8	10	8	12	20	74½
J. W. Wood, do	5	4	9	8	8	9	12	18	73
Wm. Magwood, do	4	3	8	7	10	7	13	20	72
Wm. Cooper, Elora, R.R. 2	5	4	8	8	9	8	12	17½	71½
W. S. Grose, Creek Bank	4	4	8	8½	8	9	12	17½	71
Frank Priestly, Fergus	5	4	9	8	5	8	13	18	70

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table are maximum scores.

GRAIN FROM STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.

PRIZE WINNERS AT THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1914.

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.....	Wm. Nalsmith, Falkenburg.....	O.A.C. 72.
4th.....	E. H. Boadway, Emsdale.....	Reg. Banner.
<i>Division 2—</i>		
1st.....	Thos. Cosh, Bobcaygeon	Yellow Russian.
1st.....	S. J. Woods, Metcalfe.....	Banner.
3rd.....	A. H. Foster & Son, Richmond, R.R. 2.	Banner.
4th.....	Urias Nelson, Demorestville	Banner.
<i>Division 3—</i>		
1st.....	Robt. McCowan, Scarboro	Yellow Russian.
2nd.....	R. M. Mortimer & Son, Honeywood.....	Abundance.
3rd.....	Jno. A. Cockburn, Puslinch, R.R. 1.....	O.A.C. 72.
4th.....	Sam. Carr, Paris, R.R. 2.....	O.A.C. 72.
BARLEY.		
<i>Division 3—</i>		
1st.....	Geo. Simpson, Cainsville, R.R. 1.....	O.A.C. 21.
2nd.....	S. W. Bingham, Brisbane.....	O.A.C. 21.
3rd.....	Fred. A. Clarke, Headford	O.A.C. 21.
4th.....	Fred. Wickham, Walters Falls.....	O.A.C. 21.
SPRING WHEAT.		
<i>Division 1—</i>		
1st.....	Dan. Mackay, New Liskeard.....	Fife.
<i>Division 2—</i>		
1st.....	Lewis Galbraith, Renfrew	Marquis.
2nd.....	H. J. Comrie, Beachburg, R.R. 1.....	Red Fife.
<i>Division 3—</i>		
1st.....	R. S. Frisby, Victoria Square.....	Goose.
2nd.....	Geo. B. Little, Agincourt, R.R. 1.....	Goose.
3rd.....	Howard Malcolm, Brougham	Goose.
FALL WHEAT.		
<i>Division 2—</i>		
1st.....	R. E. Thurston, Bobcaygeon.....	Sleep and I'll Pay the Rent.
<i>Division 3—</i>		
1st.....	Wm. Edgar, Avr, R.R. 3	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
2nd.....	Geo. R. Barrie, Galt, R.R. 7.....	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
3rd.....	Wm. Johnstone, Galt, R.R. 7.....	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
4th.....	R. & A. Oliver, Galt, R.R. 4.....	Dawson's Golden Chaff.

GRAIN FROM STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.—Continued.

PRIZE WINNERS AT THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1914.—Continued.

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety.
OATS.		
<i>Grain in Sacks.</i>		
<i>Division 1—</i>		
1st.....	H. L. Goltz, Bardsville.....	Imp. Scotch.
<i>Division 2—</i>		
1st.....	Thos. Cosh, Bobcaygeon.....	Yellow Russian.
2nd.....	Geo. J. McBride, Kinburn.....	Banner.
3rd.....	D. D. Rogers, Kingston, R.R. 1.....	Yellow Russian.
4th.....	Duncan McCuaig, Woodville.....	Sensation.
<i>Division 3—</i>		
1st.....	Robt. McCowan, Scarboro.....	Yellow Russian.
2nd.....	And. Schmidt, Mildmay.....	Abundance.
3rd.....	Jno. A. Cockburn, Puslinch, R.R. 1.....	O.A.C. 72.
4th.....	Jno. McDiarmid, Lucknow.....	Abundance.
BARLEY.		
<i>Division 3—</i>		
1st.....	Alex. Morrison, Creemore, R.R. 2.....	O.A.C. 21.
2nd.....	Howard McCort, Bolton.....	O.A.C. 21.
3rd.....	F. E. Wickham, Walters Falls.....	O.A.C. 21.
4th.....	Geo. Simpson, Cainsville, R.R. 1.....	O.A.C. 21.
SPRING WHEAT.		
<i>Division 2—</i>		
1st.....	Lewis Galbraith, Renfrew.....	Marquis.
<i>Division 3—</i>		
1st.....	R. S. Frisby, Victoria Square.....	Goose.
FALL WHEAT.		
<i>Division 2—</i>		
1st.....	R. E. Thurston, Bobcaygeon.....	Sleep and I'll Pay the Rent.
<i>Division 3—</i>		
1st.....	Wm. Edgar, Ayr, R.R. 3.....	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
2nd.....	R. & A. Ollver, Galt, R.R. 4.....	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
3rd.....	Alex. Hall, Ayr, R.R. 3.....	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
4th.....	Wm. Johnstone, Galt, R.R. 7.....	Dawson's Golden Chaff.

PRIZE WINNERS AT THE CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION, 1914.

OATS.		
<i>Sheaf Exhibit.</i>		
1st.....	Peter Wilson, Cobden.....	Banner.
2nd.....	Wm. Netherton, Brentha.....	Siberian.
3rd.....	H. L. Goltz, Bardsville.....	Imp. Scotch.
4th.....	C. I. H. Jordison, Montegale Valley.....	Newmarket.
SPRING WHEAT.		
1st.....	R. S. Frisby, Victoria Square.....	Goose.
2nd.....	Peter Wilson, Cobden.....	Marquis.
3rd.....	F. R. Gourlay, Kinburn.....	White Fife.
4th.....	Jas. Carter, New Liskeard, R.R. 2.....	Marquis.

GRAIN FROM STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.—*Continued.*PRIZE WINNERS AT THE CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION, 1914.—*Continued.*

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety.
FALL WHEAT.		
1st.....	Geo. R. Barrie, Galt, R.R. 7.....	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
2nd.....	Wm. Johnstone, Galt, R.R. 7.....	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
3rd.....	Alex. Hall, Ayr, R.R. 3.....	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
BARLEY.		
1st.....	Geo. Simpson, Cainsville, R.R. 1.....	O.A.C. 21.
2nd.....	Alanase Gagnon, Verner	O.A.C. 21.
OATS.		
<i>Grain in Sacks.</i>		
1st.....	John McDiarmid, Lucknow.....	Abundance.
2nd.....	H. L. Goltz, Bardsville	Imp. Scotch.
3rd.....	Thos. Cosh, Bobcaygeon	Yellow Russian.
4th.....	Peter Wilson, Cobden	Banner.
5th.....	Sam. Carr, Paris, R.R. 2.....	O.A.C. 72.
6th.....	Geo. R. Barrie, Galt, R.R. 7.....	Banner.
SPRING WHEAT.		
1st.....	R. S. Frisby, Victoria Square.....	Goose.
2nd.....	Peter Wilson, Cobden	Marquis.
3rd.....	D. B. Stewart, Renfrew.....	Marquis.
4th.....	F. R. Gourlay, Kinburn.....	White Fife.
FALL WHEAT.		
1st.....	Wm. Edgar, Ayr, R.R. 3.....	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
2nd.....	Geo. R. Barrie, Galt, R.R. 7.....	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
3rd.....	Wm. Johnstone, Galt, R.R. 7.....	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
4th.....	Alex. Hall, Ayr, R.R. 3.....	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
BARLEY.		
1st.....	Geo. Simpson, Cainsville, R.R. 1.....	O.A.C. 21.
2nd.....	Alex. Morrison, Creemore, R.R. 2.....	O.A.C. 21.
3rd.....	F. E. Wickham, Walter's Falls.....	O.A.C. 21.
4th.....	Fred. A. Clark, Headford	O.A.C. 21.
POTATOES.		
1st.....	H. L. Goltz, Bardsville.....	Davies' Warrlor.
2nd.....	Wm. Naismith, Falkenburg.....	Empire State.
3rd.....	J. R. Thomson, Cummings Bridge	
4th.....	Fletcher Walker, Royston	Empire State.
5th.....	H. A. Gourlay, Kinburn.....	
6th.....	Ed. H. Haines, Parry Sound.....	American Wonder.

GRAIN FROM STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.—*Continued.*

PRIZE WINNERS AT THE GUELPH WINTER FAIR, 1914.

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety.
OATS.		
<i>Grain in Sacks.</i>		
1st.....	Foster Bros., Clarksburg	Abundance.
2nd.....	Fletcher Foster, Clarksburg	Abundance.
3rd.....	J. A. Cockburn, Puslinch.....	O.A.C. 72.
4th.....	H. L. Goltz, Bardsville.....	Improved Scotch.
5th.....	Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay	Abundance.
6th.....	W. J. Douglas, Galt.....	O.A.C. 72.
7th.....	Smith Griffin, Acton, R.R. 2	Abundance.
8th.....	John McDlarmid, Lucknow	Abundance.
9th.....	J. & F. Laidlaw, Walton	Reg. Banner.
10th.....	W. J. Fraser, Huttonsville.....	O.A.C. 72.
BARLEY.		
1st.....	F. E. Wickham, Walters Falls.....	O.A.C. 21.
2nd.....	Geo. Simpson, Cainsville, R.R. 1.....	O.A.C. 21.
3rd.....	W. R. McDonald, Ripley	O.A.C. 21.
4th.....	S. W. Bingham, Brisbane	O.A.C. 21.
5th.....	John F. Ford, Milton.....	O.A.C. 21.
FALL WHEAT.		
1st.....	Wm. Edgar, Ayr.....	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
2nd.....	Geo. R. Barrie, Galt.....	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
3rd.....	W. Harding, Anderson	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
4th.....	Wm. Johnstone, Galt	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
5th.....	Alex. Hall, Ayr	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
SPRING WHEAT.		
1st.....	R. S. Frisby, Victoria Square.....	Goose.
POTATOES.		
1st.....	H. L. Goltz, Bardsville.....	Davies' Warrior.
2nd.....	Alex. Barron, Bracebridge	Abundance.
3rd.....	A. Lamont & Son, Mt. Brydges	Dooley.
4th.....	D. McNeill, Strathroy	Dooley.
5th.....	J. Walker, Mt. Brydges	
TURNIPS.		
1st.....	Short Bros., Elora	
2nd.....	J. Clark, Fergus	
3rd.....	A. Hanna & Sons, Dundalk.....	
5th.....	R. T. Pritchard, Fergus	
PEAS.		
3rd.....	Ronald Cameron, Spry	
SUOAR BEETS.		
1st.....	Foster Paterson, Alvinston.....	
2nd.....	David Payter, Alvinston	

GRAIN FROM STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.—*Continued.*PRIZE WINNERS AT THE GUELPH WINTER FAIR, 1914.—*Continued.*

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety.
CORN (FLINT).		
1st.....	E. Murphy, Silverhill	Compton's 12-Rowed.
2nd.....	Jas. Kelly, Rodney	8-Rowed.
3rd.....	W. H. Ford, Dutton.....	
4th.....	A. J. Rogers, Lynedoch	Smut Nose.
5th.....	G. Attridge, Blenheim.....	Longfellow.
CORN (DENT).		
1st.....	T. Totten, South Woodslee.....	Wisconsin 7.
2nd.....	J. Martin, Amherstburg	Wisconsin 7.
3rd.....	Jas. Hedrick, South Woodslee.....	Wisconsin 7.
4th.....	E. J. Mullins, South Woodslee	Wisconsin 7.
5th.....	R. J. Wilson, Charing Cross.....	Wisconsin 7.

PRIZE WINNERS AT THE EASTERN ONTARIO PROVINCIAL SEED FAIR, BROCKVILLE, 1915.

OATS.

1st.....	F. R. Gourlay, Kinburn	Banner.
2nd.....	B. Brignall, Oxdrift	Daubeney.
3rd.....	J. F. Ferguson, Osgoode Station.....	Ligowa.
4th.....	W. G. Wilson & Son, Woodville.....	Garton's Abundance.
5th.....	Thos. Cosh, Bobcaygeon	Yellow Russian.
6th.....	J. W. Clark, Lancaster	Banner.
7th.....	C. Moore, McLennan	Ligowa.
8th.....	Wm. Wightman, Lancaster	White Irish.
9th.....	Fletcher Walker, Royston	Banner.
10th.....	S. J. Woods, Metcalfe	Banner.

SPRING WHEAT.

1st.....	Peter Wilson, Cobden	Marquis.
2nd.....	H. J. Comrie, Beachburg.....	Marquis.
3rd.....	F. R. Gourlay, Kinburn.....	White Fife.
4th.....	G. McIntyre, Renfrew, R.R. 1.....	Marquis.
5th.....	J. Carter, New Liskeard	Red Fife.

BARLEY.

1st.....	Robt. Slimzer, Winchester	Mandscheuri.
2nd.....	T. Filiatrault, Verner	O.A.C. 21.
3rd.....	W. T. Beggs, South Mountain.....	O.A.C. 21.

PEAS.

1st.....	Mrs. H. Comrie, Beachburg.....	Golden Vine.
2nd.....	Peter Wilson, Cobden	Concordia.

TURNIPS.

1st.....	F. R. Gourlay, Kinburn.....	Kelway's Perfect Model.
2nd.....	David Wilson, Kinburn	Swede.

GRAIN FROM STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.—*Continued.*PRIZE WINNERS AT THE EASTERN ONTARIO PROVINCIAL SEED FAIR, BROCKVILLE, 1914.—*Con.*

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety.
POTATOES.		
1st.....	Fletcher Walker, Royston	Wonderful.
2nd.....	Geo. Demers, Verner	Green Mountain.
3rd.....	G. H. Farmer, Steelton	Davies Warrior.
4th.....	D. A. McDonald, Devlin	Delaware.
5th.....	A. Campbell, Livingston Creek	Green Mountain.
CORN (DENT).		
1st.....	A. E. Wismer, Essex	Wisconsin 7.
2nd.....	J. H. Coatsworth, Kingsville.....	Yellow Dent.
3rd.....	R. J. Wilson, Charing Cross.....	Wisconsin 7.
4th.....	Thos. Totten, S. Woodslee.....	Wisconsin 7.
5th.....	J. Martin, Amherstburg.....	Wisconsin 7.
CORN (FLINT).		
1st.....	J. Nevilles, Blenheim	White Cap Yellow Dent.
2nd.....	Fred. Tole, Blenheim	North Dakota.
3rd.....	A. J. Rogers, Lynedoch.....	Smut Nose.
4th.....	J. Kelly, Rodney, R.R. 2.....	Compton's Early.
5th.....	E. Murphy, Silver Hill.....	Compton's Early.

PRINCIPAL WEEDS FOUND IN THE FIELDS OF COMPETITORS.

ALGOMA.

Central Algoma.—Canada thistle, black mustard, pigweed.

North Shore.—Wild buckwheat, perennial sow thistle.

St. Joseph Island.—Tares, wormseed mustard, catchfly, foxtail, wild buckwheat, annual and perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle, shepherd's purse, smartweed, lamb's quarters, wild oats, burdock, blue bur.

Thessalon.—Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, yarrow, annual sow thistle, smartweed, tares, shepherd's purse, nettle, wormseed mustard, lamb's quarters, blue bur, ox-eye daisy, foxtail, chickweed, mayweed, catchfly, wild mustard.

Onondaga.—Foxtail, ox-eye daisy, Canada thistle, ragweed, smartweed, pigweed, wild buckwheat, curled dock, black medick, plantain, annual sow thistle, lamb's quarters, swale and barnyard grass, spurry, bindweed.

BRANT.

Paris.—Ragweed, Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, annual sow thistle, burdock, couch.

Six Nations.—Sweet clover, mullein, wild oats, ragweed, perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle.

BRUCE.

Carrick.—Wild buckwheat, ragweed, foxtail, bur, wild oats, dock, Canada thistle, wormseed mustard, annual sow thistle.

Chesley.—Canada thistle, annual sow thistle, milkweed, lamb's quarters, yarrow, couch, wild buckwheat, wormseed mustard, wild oats, dock.

Eastnor.—Canada thistle, wormseed mustard, wild oats, swamp mustard, shepherd's purse, lamb's quarters, golden rod, foxtail, spiny sow thistle, annual and perennial sow thistle, stickseed, bindweed, wild mustard, chicory.

Hepworth.—Wild oats, Canada thistle.

Huron Tp.—Canada thistle, ragweed, wormseed mustard, wild oats, annual sow thistle, dock, curled dock, night flowering catchfly, couch, yarrow, golden rod, foxtail, stickseed, curled dock, lamb's quarters, chicory, pigweed, old witch grass.

Lucknow.—Canada thistle, night flowering catchfly, wormseed mustard, yarrow, ragweed, sow thistle, trefoil, wild oats, milkweed, bladder campion, ball mustard.

North Bruce and Saugeen.—Canada thistle, curled dock, pigweed, ragweed, white cockle, wild buckwheat, mayweed, wild oats, annual and perennial sow thistle, milkweed.

Northern.—Annual sow thistle, Canada thistle, black medick, wormseed mustard, bindweed, dock, wild oats, wild buckwheat, chicory, bladder campion.

Pinkerton.—Canada thistle, milkweed, pigweed, curled dock, wild oats, golden rod, wild tare, white cockle.

Teeswater.—Wild buckwheat, wormseed mustard, lamb's quarters, Canada thistle, trefoil, bladder campion, cockle, pigweed, wild oats, tansy, dock.

Warton.—Wild oats, bladder campion, sow thistle, Canada thistle, dock, white cockle, wild hops.

CARLETON.

Carleton County.—Sow thistle, Canada thistle, wild tares.

Fitzroy.—Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, couch, perennial sow thistle, wild tares, catchfly, wild oats, wormseed mustard, shepherd's purse, vetch, cockle, daisy, pigweed, wild mustard, hare's ear mustard, wild pea, bindweed, dandelion, milkweed, purple cockle, stickweed, blue bur.

Metcalf.—Canada thistle, couch, sow thistle, and minor weeds.

DUFFERIN.

Dufferin.—Canada thistle, annual and perennial sow thistle, green foxtail, lamb's quarters, wild buckwheat, pigweed, wormseed mustard, wild oats, ragweed, white cockle, chess, night flowering catchfly, tares, foxtail.

Dufferin Central.—Sow thistle, tares, wild oats, catchfly, sour dock, blue bur, dock.

East Luther.—Wild oats, couch, sow thistle, tares, catchfly, sour dock, curled dock, wild mustard, blue bur.

DUNDAS.

South Mountain.—Mustard, vetches, couch, wild carrot, perennial sow thistle, milkweed, wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, ragweed, curled dock, wild peas.

Winchester.—Perennial and annual sow thistle, wormseed mustard, wild peas, wild mustard, pigweed, smartweed, foxtail, couch, Canada thistle, wild vetches, lamb's quarters.

DURHAM.

Millbrook.—Canada thistle, sow thistle.

Orono.—Annual and perennial sow thistle, couch, Canada thistle, ragweed, black bindweed, wild oats.

Port Hope.—Wild oats, wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, perennial sow thistle.

West Durham.—Sow thistle, Canada thistle, couch, wild oats, black bindweed, lamb's quarters, wild chicory, blue bur.

ELGIN.

Aldboro.—Foxtail, ragweed, Canada thistle, pigweed, wild mustard, spear grass, golden rod, tumbleweed, smartweed.

Shedden.—Canada thistle, bindweed, ragweed, wild oats.

S. Dorchester.—Ragweed, bindweed, Canada thistle, lamb's quarters, foxtail, curled dock, milkweed, yarrow, mayweed, annual and perennial sow thistle, pigweed, chess, cockle, trefoil.

W. Elgin.—Canada thistle, ragweed, milkweed, bindweed, sow thistle, ball mustard, mustard, smartweed, golden rod, pigweed, wild buckwheat, foxtail, barnyard grass, spear grass, June grass.

ESSEX.

Amherstburg, Anderdon and Malden.—Ragweed, black medick, pigweed, annual sow thistle, lamb's quarters, wild tares, Canada thistle, bindweed, mayweed, foxtail, milkweed, wild mustard, curled dock, stickseed, wild tares, spring sow thistle, wormseed mustard, chicory, burdock.

FRONTENAC.

Kingston Tp.—Canada thistle, couch, wild mustard, wild tares, ragweed, milkweed, wild buckwheat, purple cockle, perennial sow thistle.

Wolfe Island.—Couch, Canada thistle, ragweed, wild buckwheat, wild tares, wormseed mustard, pigeon grass.

GLENGARRY.

Kenyon.—Mustard, foxtail, annual and perennial sow thistle, wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, wild tares.

St. Lawrence Valley.—Annual and perennial sow thistle, wild tares, Canada thistle, smartweed, foxtail, ragweed, wild mustard, stinkweed, daisy.

GREY.

Ayton.—Canada thistle, foxtail, lamb's quarters, wild oats.

Collingwood.—Wild oats, Canada thistle, blue bur. annual sow thistle, green foxtail, mayweed, mustard, plantain.

Desboro.—Canada thistle, ragweed, annual and perennial sow thistle, mullein, wild oats.

Egremont.—Dock, Canada thistle, bladder campion, wild oats, mayweed, burdock, ragweed, annual and perennial sow thistle, cinquefoil.

Keppel.—Wormseed mustard, wild carrot, Canada thistle, wild oats, blue bur. bladder campion, wild tares, curled dock, burdock, ragweed, ball mustard.

Kilsyth.—Wild oats, Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, dock, lamb's quarters, couch.

Markdale.—Wild oats, dock, Canada thistle, sow thistle.

Normanby.—Annual and perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle, mustard.

Osprey.—Canada thistle, wild oats, perennial sow thistle, couch, dock.

Priceville.—Canada thistle, bladder campion, sow thistle, ragweed, couch, wild carrot, wild oats.

Proton.—Wild oats, sow thistle, Canada thistle, couch, bladder campion.

Rocklyn.—Wild oats, foxtail, Canada thistle, dandelion, annual and perennial sow thistle, curled dock, ladies' thumb, blue bur, hound's tongue, green foxtail, golden rod, mullein, burdock, yarrow, June grass, lamb's quarters, wild tares, wormseed mustard, green tansy, mustard, wild buckwheat, fleabane, ribgrass, milkweed, couch, cockle.

South Grey.—Wild oats, couch, Canada thistle, sow thistle, cockle, foxtail, lamb's quarters, pigweed.

Walter's Falls.—Canada thistle, lamb's quarters, wild oats, couch, wormseed mustard, wild buckwheat, shepherd's purse, annual and perennial sow thistle, dock, cockle.

HALDIMAND.

Caledonia.—Couch, wild buckwheat, chickweed, ragweed, milkweed, Canada thistle, curled dock, yellow top, lamb's quarters, June grass, snake weed, bull thistle, mullein, bindweed, ox-eye daisy, sow thistle, smartweed, spiny sow thistle, spurry, wormseed mustard, wild lettuce.

Haldimand.—Ragweed, Canada thistle, couch, mustard, mayweed, dock, St. John's wort.

Southern Branch.—Ragweed, mayweed, Canada thistle, foxtail, burdock, chicory, curled dock.

HALTON.

Halton.—Canada thistle, perennial sow thistle, foxtail, lamb's quarters, wild oats, ragweed, curled dock, wild buckwheat, blue bur, horsetail, cockle, mayweed, smartweed, daisy, wild clover, wild tares, bindweed, plantain, Spanish needle.

HASTINGS.

Frankford.—Wild mustard, Canada thistle, sow thistle, ragweed, lamb's quarters, wild buckwheat, couch, curled dock, wild oats, milkweed, bindweed, wormseed mustard, vetches, chicory.

Maynooth.—Minor weeds only.

Stirling.—Lamb's quarters, Canada thistle, wild oats, couch, foxtail, false flax, milkweed, pigweed, perennial sow thistle, bladder campion, yellow foxtail.

HURON.

Blyth.—Annual and perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle, wild oats, mustard, spurry, chickweed, ragweed, wild buckwheat, couch, plantain, foxtail, trefoil, bladder campion blue bur, tares, nettle, dock, bindweed, wormseed mustard.

East Huron.—Black medick, lamb's quarters, foxtail, annual and perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle, wormseed mustard, wild oats, ox-eye daisy, ragweed, couch, shepherd's purse.

Exeter.—Wild oats, Canada thistle, trefoil, wild buckwheat, ragweed, mullein, burdock, foxtail, plantain, shepherd's purse, couch, chess, cockle, tares, yarrow.

Howick.—Milkweed, Canada thistle, lamb's quarters, wild buckwheat, wild oats, tansy, dock, ball mustard, wormseed mustard, bladder campion, annual and perennial sow thistle, pigweed, trefoil.

Seaforth.—Trefoil, lamb's quarters, foxtail, wild oats, curled dock, Canada thistle, nettle, wormseed mustard, blue bur, night-flowering catchfly, yarrow, ragweed, annual sow thistle.

Turnberry.—Lamb's quarters, foxtail, white cockle, shepherd's purse, ragweed, Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, wild oats, ribgrass, wormseed mustard, black medick, stickseed, bladder campion.

West Huron.—Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, ragweed, foxtail, annual and perennial sow thistle, wild oats, wild carrot, mayweed, night-flowering catchfly, wild mustard, bladder campion, pigweed.

KENORA.

Dryden.—Wild aster, lamb's quarters, mint, dragon head, wild buckwheat, wild rose, fireweed, couch, Canada thistle, ball mustard, cinquefoil, native pea, yarrow, wild tares, wormseed mustard, ox-eye daisy, fleabane.

KENT.

Wallaceburg.—Ragweed, curled dock, Canada thistle, smartweed, foxtail, wild buckwheat, sow thistle, bindweed, milkweed, wild oats.

LAMBTON.

Bosanquet.—Canada thistle, lamb's quarters, milkweed, ragweed, wild buckwheat, annual sow thistle, curled dock, mullein, smartweed, stinking mayweed, fox-tail, mustard, yarrow, plantain, blue bur.

Brooke and Alvinston.—Wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, ragweed, sow thistle.

Florence.—Trefoil, Canada thistle, vervain, wormseed mustard, annual sow thistle, wild buckwheat, ragweed, chickweed, lamb's quarters, smartweed, sour dock, mustard, milkweed, white cockle, tares, mayweed, shepherd's purse, green tansy, fleabane, foxtail, dandelion, stinking mayweed, burdock, cinquefoil, ox-eye daisy.

Plympton and Wyoming.—Ragweed, annual sow thistle, curled dock, wild oats, milkweed, Canada thistle.

Sombra.—Ragweed, June grass, Canada thistle, beggar tick, foxtail, milkweed, wild buckwheat, curled dock, lamb's quarters, mustard, bindweed, wild vetch, horsetail, wild oats, dock, golden rod.

LANARK.

Lanark Village and Bathurst.—Sow thistle, Canada thistle, daisy, ragweed, lamb's quarters, wild pea.

LEEDS.

Lansdowne.—Lamb's quarters, Canada thistle, wild tares, wild buckwheat, couch, annual and perennial sow thistle, wild mustard, curled dock, chicory, ragweed, bindweed.

Lombardy.—Pigweed, daisy, mustard, ragweed, lamb's quarters, sow thistle, couch, Canada thistle, wild buckwheat.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

Lennox.—Ragweed, wild buckwheat, wild mustard, lamb's quarters, wild tares, Canada thistle, annual and perennial sow thistle, couch.

LINCOLN.

Clinton.—Ragweed, pigweed, Canada thistle, bindweed, dock, buckhorn, couch, blueweed, chicory, annual sow thistle, foxtail.

MANITOULIN ISLAND.

Gore Bay.—Canada thistle, fleabane, lamb's quarters, foxtail, wild buckwheat, wormseed mustard, mayweed, nettle, annual sow thistle, curled dock, blue bur, purple and white cockle, night-flowering catchfly, wild oats.

MIDDLESEX.

Caradoc.—Canada thistle, plantain, lamb's quarters, curled dock, wild buckwheat, pigweed, ragweed, foxtail, milkweed, smartweed, annual sow thistle, spurry.

East Middlesex.—Ragweed, night-flowering catchfly, mayweed, smartweed, wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, curled dock, wild oats, milkweed, black medick, annual and perennial sow thistle.

McGillivray.—Wild buckwheat, foxtail, ragweed, stinking mayweed, annual sow thistle, curled dock, lamb's quarters, wild oats, couch, yarrow, plantain, smartweed, milkweed, Canada thistle.

Mosa and Ekfrid.—Milkweed, Canada thistle, ragweed, dock, wild buckwheat, wild vetch, bladder campion, shepherd's purse, redtop, mustard.

N. Middlesex.—Wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, foxtail, lamb's quarters, ragweed, plantain, annual and perennial sow thistle, milkweed, stinking mayweed, smartweed, wild oats, curled dock.

Strathroy.—Ragweed, lamb's quarters, Canada thistle, couch, curled dock, annual sow thistle, wild buckwheat, bindweed, foxtail, milkweed, smartweed, wild oats, trefoil.

Westminster.—Ragweed, Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, curled dock, plantain, black medick, milkweed, bindweed, foxtail, lamb's quarters, pigweed, white cockle, smartweed, stinking mayweed, shepherd's purse, annual sow thistle, burdock, yarrow.

MUSKOKA.

Gravenhurst and Muskoka.—False flax, Canada thistle, ox-eye daisy, couch, chickweed, lamb's quarters.

Medora and Wood.—Canada thistle, daisy, couch, pigweed, wild oats, lamb's quarters.

South Muskoka.—Canada thistle, dock, wild buckwheat, wormseed mustard, smartweed, nettle, curled dock cinquefoil, couch, bindweed, lamb's quarters, tares, golden rod, tansy, mustard, wild oats, foxtail, dandelion, spurry, milk thistle.

Stephenson and Watt.—Wormseed mustard, foxtail, lamb's quarters, wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, golden rod, smartweed, night-flowering catchfly, tares, couch, plantain, dock, corn spurry, fern, blue bur, ox-eye daisy, wild lettuce, cinquefoil, purple cockle, pigweed, bull thistle, curled dock, nettle, burdock.

NIPISSING.

Bonfield.—Yarrow, Canada thistle, ox-eye daisy, lamb's quarters, shepherd's purse, sow thistle, tares, chicory, wild oats.

Verner.—Wormseed mustard, ball mustard, lamb's quarters, Canada thistle, mustard, yarrow, wild lettuce, wild buckwheat, ox-eye daisy, wild oats, wild vetch, mare's tail, chicory wild flax, couch, annual and perennial sow thistle, bindweed, spiny sow thistle.

NORFOLK.

Courtland.—Sour dock, Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, ragweed, milkweed, lamb's quarters, yellow grass, pigweed, rush, foxtail, bindweed, mustard, wormseed mustard, curled dock, smartweed, wild grass, perennial sow thistle.

Houghton.—Ragweed, chess, curled dock, Canada thistle, milkweed, cockle, wild buckwheat, chickweed, tares.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Seymour.—Canada thistle, sow thistle, milkweed, wild buckwheat, dock, mullein.

Wooler.—Mayweed, lamb's quarters, couch, Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, perennial sow thistle, foxtail, pigweed, curled dock, tumbling mustard, wild oats, pea, ragweed, blue bur.

ONTARIO.

Beaverton.—Wild oats, Canada thistle, couch, sow thistle.

OXFORD.

East Nissouri.—Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, curled dock, mayweed, ragweed, milkweed, perennial sow thistle, bindweed.

Ingersoll, N. and W. Oxford.—Canada thistle, milkweed, lamb's quarters, wild buckwheat, dock, sour dock, foxtail, yellow cockle, rush, ragweed, couch.

North Norwich.—Canada thistle, ragweed, sour dock, wild buckwheat, couch.

Tillsonburg and Dereham.—Canada thistle, foxtail, ragweed, sour dock, wild buckwheat, cockle.

W. Zorra and Embro.—Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, wild carrot, purple and white cockle, wild tare, smartweed, milkweed, mustard, wormseed mustard, foxtail, perennial sow thistle, ragweed, stinking mayweed, wild oats.

PARRY SOUND.

Armour, Ryerson and Burk's Falls.—Canada thistle, pigweed, hare's ear mustard, golden rod, yarrow, daisy, wild buckwheat, field bindweed, bladder campion, annual sow thistle, orange hawkweed, wild oats, water grass.

Loring.—Wild oats, mustard, annual sow thistle, daisy, Canada thistle, cockle, also barley in oat crops.

Machar.—Lamb's quarters, spurry, Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, mustard, ox-eye daisy, cockle, wild grass, peppermint, couch, foxtail, wild tares, bladder campion, tansy, also varieties of other grains.

McKellar.—Canada thistle, burdock, perennial sow thistle.

McMurrich.—Wild buckwheat, lamb's quarters, fern, orange hawkweed, golden rod, false flax, sow thistle, daisy, English buttercup, pigweed, yarrow, Canada thistle, mullein, bladder campion, wild tares, couch, trefoil, burdock, wild oats, curled dock, cinquefoil, bindweed.

Parry Sound.—Canada thistle, wild oats, perennial sow thistle, mustard.

Perry.—Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, golden rod, yarrow, sour dock, pigweed, daisy, orange, hawkweed, foxtail, bladder campion, fireweed.

Powassan.—Canada thistle, annual sow thistle, wild flax, daisy, wild oats, and other varieties of grain.

Strong.—Lamb's quarters, shepherd's purse, wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, spurry, wild grass, wild oats, bladder campion, wormseed mustard, ball mustard, tansy, orange hawkweed, ox-eye daisy, foxtail, peppermint.

PEEL.

Albion and Bolton.—Canada thistle, wild oats, ragweed, sow thistle, couch.

Peel County.—Canada thistle, sow thistle, foxtail, smartweed, wild oats, ragweed, trefoil, lamb's quarters, pigweed, blue bur, wild buckwheat.

Toronto Township.—Canada thistle, lamb's quarters, ragweed, curled dock, wild buckwheat, wild oats, couch, milkweed, sow thistle.

PERTH.

Elma.—Perennial sow thistle, wild oats, many minor weeds.

Fullarton, Logan and Hibbert.—Field bindweed, white cockle, penny cress, false flax, wild buckwheat, annual and perennial sow thistle, wild oats, Canada thistle, wormseed mustard.

Kirkton.—Canada thistle, sour dock, wild oats, cockle, false flax, black medick, bindweed, ragweed, rib grass, smartweed, wild buckwheat, foxtail, wormseed mustard, mayweed. annual and perennial sow thistle, trefoil, milkweed, night-flowering catchfly.

PETERBORO.

Otonabee.—Foxtail, Canada thistle, lamb's quarters, wild oats, milkweed, mullein, sow thistle, couch.

Peterboro Industrial.—Canada thistle, wild oats, sow thistle, toadflax, also wheat and barley in oat crops.

PRESCOTT.

Alfred.—Wild tares, sow thistle, Canada thistle, lamb's quarters, smartweed, chicory, daisy, foxtail.

PRINCE EDWARD.

Ameliasburgh.—Wild pea, annual and perennial sow thistle, wild buckwheat, curled dock, lamb's quarters, mayweed, wild oats, burdock, couch, milkweed, ragweed.

Prince Edward.—Lamb's quarters, couch, Canada thistle, pigweed.

Sophiasburg.—Canada thistle, couch, pigweed, lamb's quarters, ragweed, mayweed, foxtail.

RAINY RIVER.

Rainy River Valley.—Lamb's quarters, Canada thistle, mint, wild tares, wormseed mustard, fireweed, annual and perennial sow thistle, wild buckwheat, wild vetch, false flax, ox-eye daisy, yarrow, blue grass, couch, ball mustard, dragon head, vetch, evening primrose, wild mustard.

RENFREW.

Arnprior.—Couch, pigweed, vetch, wild tares, perennial sow thistle, daisy, wormseed mustard, Canada thistle, sticky cockle, wild buckwheat, penny cress, couch, wild oats, shepherd's purse, toad flax, milkweed.

Cobden.—Wild vetch, couch, Canada thistle, annual and perennial sow thistle, white cockle, pigweed, wild buckwheat, wormseed mustard, shepherd's purse, night-flowering catchfly, wild oats, mayweed, wild pea, foxtail, wild tares, mustard, lamb's quarters, yarrow, dock, ox-eye daisy.

North Renfrew.—Wild vetch, white cockle, annual and perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle, wormseed mustard, lamb's quarters, couch, wild buckwheat, night-flowering catchfly, ox-eye daisy, wild oats, blue bur, bladder campion, hemp nettle, chicory, purple cockle, blueweed, bedstraw, horsetail, stickseed, golden rod, evening primrose, toad flax.

Renfrew.—Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, milkweed, cockle, annual and perennial sow thistle, wild oats, couch, ox-eye daisy, blueweed, stickseed, bladder campion, ball seed mustard, night-flowering catchfly, wild pea, mustard, chicory, yarrow, chickweed, golden rod.

RUSSELL.

Russell.—Wild pea, lamb's quarters, sow thistle, and minor weeds.

SIMCOE.

Barrie.—Canada thistle, lamb's quarters, annual sow thistle.

E. Simcoe.—Bladder campion, Canada thistle, wormseed mustard, annual sow thistle, lamb's quarters, couch.

Nottawasaga and G. Northern.—Wild oats, perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle.

TEMISKAMING.

Charlton.—Ball mustard, pigweed, Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, penny cress, wild rose, golden rod.

New Liskeard.—Canada thistle, tansy, wild tares, pigweed, wormseed mustard, foxtail, ball mustard, daisy, wild buckwheat, hemp nettle, couch, wild oats, yarrow English buttercup, annual sow thistle, lamb's quarters, rose, mayweed, curled dock, cinquefoil.

THUNDER BAY.

Whitefish Valley.—Wild rose, lamb's quarters, wormseed mustard, false flax, ball mustard, wild buckwheat, mustard, night-flowering catchfly, wild oats, horse-tail.

VICTORIA.

Eldon.—Canada thistle, sow thistle, wild oats, also barley in oat crops.

Emily.—Canada thistle, sow thistle, wild oats, also barley and wheat in oat crops.

Fenelon.—Canada thistle, bladder campion, wild buckwheat, pea.

Verulam.—Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, pigweed, wild tares, smartweed, lamb's quarters, shepherd's purse, sow thistle, wild oats, curled dock, night-flowering catchfly, wild flax, couch, monkey weed, bur.

WATERLOO.

S. Waterloo.—Foxtail, lamb's quarters, Canada thistle, smartweed, pigweed, wild buckwheat, wild oats, toad flax, bladder campion, curled dock.

WELLAND.

Bertie.—Ragweed, foxtail, Canada thistle, milkweed, curled dock, wild buckwheat, bindweed, sow thistle.

Welland.—Ragweed, Canada thistle, milkweed, foxtail, lamb's quarters, curled dock, mustard, perennial sow thistle, wild buckwheat, pigweed, wild oats.

WELLINGTON.

Centre Wellington.—Sow thistle, wild oats, night-flowering catchfly, also barley and wheat in oat crops.

Erin.—Wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, annual and perennial sow thistle, lamb's quarters, dock, shepherd's purse, ragweed, wormseed mustard, blue bur, fox-tail, night-flowering catchfly, wild tares, vetch, bladder campion, pepper grass, bindweed, wild oats, curled dock, pigweed, trefoil.

Mt. Forest.—Sow thistle, Canada thistle, couch, wild oats.

Rockwood.—Sow thistle, Canada thistle, foxtail, lamb's quarters, wild oats, wild buckwheat, spring cockle, couch.

WENTWORTH.

Waterdown.—Canada thistle, bindweed, couch, smartweed, ragweed, pigweed, dock, shepherd's purse, night-flowering catchfly, buckhorn, mustard, trefoil, wild oats.

West Flamboro.—Trefoil, bindweed, sow thistle, dock, wild oats, Canada thistle, ragweed, sweet clover.

YORK.

Markham.—Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, couch, sow thistle, curled dock, milkweed, wild tares, false flax, wild oats, mustard, bindweed, ragweed.

Richmond Hill.—Couch, sow thistle, wild oats.

Scarboro.—Canada thistle, lamb's quarters, wild buckwheat, milkweed, white cockle, couch, ragweed, sow thistle, shepherd's purse, wild oats, curled dock, wormseed mustard.

Schomberg.—Canada thistle, sow thistle, wild oats.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Horticultural Societies
OF ONTARIO
FOR THE YEAR
1914

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



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1915

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29-37 Richmond Street West
TORONTO

To His Honour JOHN STRATHEARN HENDRIE, C.V.O., a Lieutenant-Colonel in
the Militia of Canada, etc., etc., etc.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, etc., etc.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to present herewith for your consideration the Report of
the Horticultural Societies of Ontario for the year 1914.

Respectfully yours,

JAS. S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

TORONTO, 1915.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF
The Horticultural Societies of Ontario
1914

To the Honourable Jas. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—I herewith present for your consideration the Ninth Annual Report of the Horticultural Societies of Ontario, and of the Annual Convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association. Steadily year by year these Societies and their Central Association are becoming more important factors in the brightening of the homes and environment of Ontario's urban population. Never before did a more enthusiastic and earnest group of workers convene in the City of Toronto, and the work that is being done will live. Appended will be found the financial statements of Societies, and it will be noted that the membership this year is shown to be the largest in the history of this splendid organization.

Faithfully yours,

J. LOCKIE WILSON,

Superintendent.

OFFICERS. 1915

<i>President</i>	J. H. BENNETT, Barrie.
<i>First Vice-President</i>	REV. G. W. TEBBS, Orangeville.
<i>Second Vice-President</i>	DR. F. E. BENNETT, St. Thomas.
<i>Secretary and Editor</i>	J. LOCKIE WILSON, Toronto.
<i>Treasurer</i>	C. A. HESSON, St. Catharines.

Directors: District 1, R. B. WHYTE, Ottawa; 2, W. JEFFERS DIAMOND, Belleville; 3, R. WHORLEY, Haileybury; 4, T. D. DOCKRAY, Toronto; 5, JAS. OGILVIE, Hamilton; 6, WM. HARTRY, Seaforth; 7, R. W. BROOKS, Brantford; 8, DR. J. A. BOTHWELL, Stratford; 9, J. J. MCCARTHY, Sandwich.

Honorary Directors: REV. A. H. SCOTT, Perth; PROF. MACOUN, Ottawa; H. L. HUTT, Guelph; W. B. BURGUYNE, St. Catharines.

Auditors: J. S. MOORCRAFT, Bowmanville,, and MRS. R. B. POTTS, Hamilton.

Representative to Canadian National Exhibition: J. H. BENNETT, Barrie.

Representatives to American Civic Association: J. LOCKIE WILSON, REV. A. H. SCOTT, and W. B. BURGUYNE.

Committee on Names and Varieties: JNO. CAVERS, Oakville; PROF. MACOUN, Ottawa; F. E. BUCK, Ottawa; H. L. HUTT, Guelph; WM. HUNT, Guelph; H. J. MOORE, Niagara Falls; RODERICK CAMERON, Toronto; MISS M. E. BLACKLOCK, Toronto.

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 11TH, 1914.

Receipts.

Balance on hand as per statement of November 17th, 1913..... \$130 78

Affiliation Fees: Stratford, \$2; Port Hope, \$2; Midland, \$2; Cobourg, \$2; Seaforth, \$2; Mitchell, \$2; Millbrook, \$2; Thornbury, \$2; Amherstburg, \$2; Orangeville, \$2; Brantford, \$2; Durham, \$2; Port Dover, \$2; Winchester, \$2; Westboro, \$2; Owen Sound, \$2; Sandwich, \$2; Carleton Place, \$2; Paris, \$2; Dundalk, \$2; Clinton, \$2; Whitby, \$2; Belleville, \$2; Waterloo, \$2; Woodstock, \$2; Haileybury, \$2; Smith's Falls, \$2; Kincardine, \$2; Lindsay, \$2; Strathroy, \$2; Weston, \$2; Fort William, \$2; Tillsonburg, \$2; Stratford, \$2; Elmira, \$2; Port Hope, \$2; Picton, \$2; Newcastle, \$2; Kingston, \$3; Galt, \$3; Windsor, \$3; Barrie, \$3; Perth, \$3; Walkerville, \$4; Hamilton, \$5; London, \$5; St. Catharines, \$5; Toronto, \$5.

Total,	\$115 00
Interest, 52c. and \$1.14	1 66
	<hr/>
	\$247 44

Expenditures.

Honorarium to Secretary	\$50 00
Clerical assistance at Convention	5 00
Caretaker, two days	5 00
Affiliation fee, American Civic Association and Exchange	5 03
The Moore Print Shop, stationery	12 00
B. C. Fairfield, etc., stationery (Treasurer's cash book)	0 45
Treasurer's account for postage	1 00
Exchange on affiliation fee cheques	1 00
	<hr/>
	\$79 48

Balance	167 96
	<hr/>
	\$247 44

Audited and found correct.

ADA L. POTTS,	} Auditors.
J. S. MOORCRAFT.	

ONTARIO HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Delegates to the Ninth Annual Convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association assembled in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on Wednesday and Thursday, November 11th and 12th, 1914. The meeting was of a most interesting character, and in point of numbers, the largest ever held by this Association.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

J. H. BENNETT, BARRIE.

In opening the proceedings of the Ninth Annual Convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association, the opportunity is afforded me of addressing you as President, the highest office in the gift of the amateur horticulturists of the Province, an honour which I can assure you is appreciated to the fullest extent.

While our meetings have a social side, we meet mainly for the purpose of educational work, interchange of ideas, and comparing of experience and the benefits to be derived from the many interesting papers and addresses that will be presented to you as outlined in our programme for this Convention.

It is by relating our successes and failures that we endeavor to enlighten and improve ourselves and the community of which we are so important a part. The Superintendent's Report will give you a detailed statement of the work of the different Societies during the past year, and I hope many valuable suggestions for the future.

Since our last meeting your Directors and Executive have dealt with the various matters requiring attention on behalf of the Association.

There were several notices of motion given at the last Convention which will come before you for consideration, and I trust they will receive at your hands such treatment as will be considered by you in the best interests of the Association. The work of the Societies in the Province has been on the whole very satisfactory, the membership showing a great increase. Five Societies have been added, and only one has dropped out.

I have had the pleasure of visiting Societies during the year and trust that my efforts on their behalf were of some benefit.

The great struggle now going on in Europe is one of great consequence to us as a part of the Empire to which we belong, and, while we hope for the success of the Allies, we cannot but feel that some branches of horticulture will be temporarily inconvenienced by restricting to some extent the importations of seeds, bulbs, plants, etc., but we trust that such interference in the trade will result in extra exertion on the part of our people to provide for our own requirements many of the things we now import.

Two important suggestions will be presented for your consideration, viz.: a Register of new plants of merit in Canada and a publication of a Hand Book relating to plant nomenclature and rules of Horticultural Practice, and an expression of opinion as to the advisability of recognizing the Apple as the national dish of Canada, both of which subjects I recommend for your consideration.

By the death of Sir James Whitney the Province and the Association have sustained a great loss, which cannot be overestimated.

In his successor, the Hon. W. H. Hearst, we can confidently look for a continuance of the friendly support accorded our Association by his predecessor.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

In presenting his report as Treasurer, which appears on page 6, Mr. C. A. Hesson said: In making for the first time the Treasurer's Report permit me to say a few words in regard to the affiliation fees. There has been some dilatoriness in the payment of these. The report necessarily covers more than one year's income. It may contain fees payable for the incoming year, for the year closing to-day, and the year previous to that. There seems to be no way of getting over the difficulty, and I take this opportunity of drawing your attention to this in the hope that you will take the matter up and adopt some method whereby it can be covered more satisfactorily than it is to-day. Perhaps I should not have used the word "dilatoriness," but some other to convey an idea of non-participation of some Societies. In this report there are fees from some fifty-two Societies. We will assume there are fifty Societies out of seventy in the Province affiliated to this Association. It may be that it would be considered advisable now that the Association has arrived at the stage which it has that affiliation of the various Societies should be made, perhaps compulsory, or, at least, put before them in such a way that they would evince a greater desire to be affiliated with us.

THOMAS COLERIDGE: How many Societies are there in the Province that do not belong to the Association.

C. A. HESSON: About thirty.

W. B. BURGONE: It is a great pity that there should be so many unaffiliated Societies in the Province. It is unfortunate in their own interests as well as ours that every Society in the Province is not affiliated with this central Provincial organization, and if some means can be devised for the purpose of getting them interested in our work I am sure they would derive benefit from it.

J. C. SPENCER: Do the unaffiliated Societies get a Government grant just the same as the affiliated?

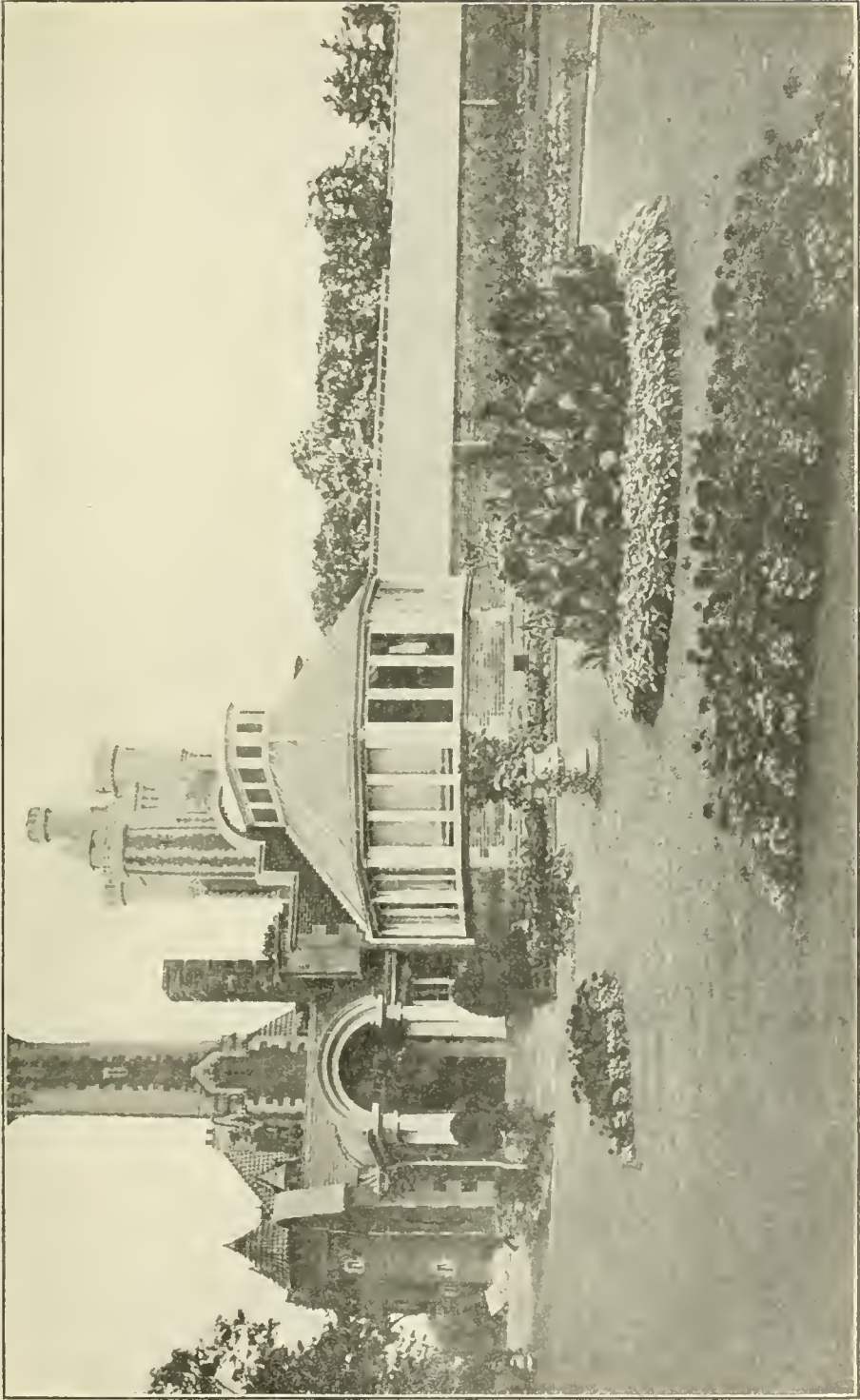
J. LOCKIE WILSON: Yes.

J. C. SPENCER: If arrangements could be made with the government so that the grant would only be made on condition that those Societies affiliated with this organization that, probably, would have the effect of bringing them into the fold.

THOS. COLERIDGE: That would mean that no regard would be paid to the financial standing of those Societies. You cannot make a fee compulsory when a Society cannot stand payment of it.

REV. GEO. W. TEBBS: It should be made clear what period the fee actually covered; whether it was from January to December or from one meeting to the other.

C. A. HESSON: With regard to that when I took office I found considerable difficulty in identifying the payments that had been made in the past and at the beginning of this current year. I suppose Orangeville paid last year after the Treasurer's books had been closed. Two or three Societies are in the same predicament—Stratford, for one. That is a point which we should cover. Delegates should not come here with the idea that the fee has been paid. They ought to have evidence that the fees have been paid and that they are duly authorized delegates to this Association. I would suggest that a form of delegate's card should be issued by our Association which would convey the fact that a delegate was duly authorized by the Society and that the affiliation fee had already been paid for the year in which the delegate was attending the convention. That would be more satisfactory for the delegates and the Societies. It undoubtedly would be for the Treasurer.



Front Entrance to Sir H. M. Pellatt's Conservatories.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: In this connection I would suggest that the Societies send the money direct to the Treasurer. In many instances the money is sent to me and it has to be re-posted. The Treasurer is really the man who should receive the cheques and not the Secretary.

DR. J. A. BOTHWELL: If our Society had paid according to membership their fee would have been \$5 instead of \$2. They had a membership this year of 500, so their fee has not yet been paid.

C. A. HESSON: It is based upon the previous year. We cannot tell until the close of the year how many members you had.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

J. LOCKIE WILSON, TORONTO.

The peaceful aims and objects of the Horticultural Societies of Ontario to aid nature in beautifying the homes of our people in cities, towns and hamlets stand out in bold and striking contrast with the devastating effects of the terrible war which is scourging the countries of the world, and the awful destruction of happy fire-sides by the armed legions of European war-lords. Our efforts are for peace and increased production of all that has a tendency to lighten the burdens of humanity both morally and financially; theirs are for enmity, slaughter and destruction of all that tends to make a happy, prosperous and law-abiding citizenship.

In the past it has been my privilege to report progress each succeeding year, and I am pleased to inform you that 1914 stands out as the most successful we have ever had since horticultural societies were first organized.

Five new Societies have been incorporated since we last met, Carleton Place, Dryden, Newcastle, Streetsville and Westboro. Vankleek Hill is the only one in the Province which has failed to make its returns.

I have, as in previous years, made a brief summary of the preliminary reports received from the different Societies. Time will not permit of their being quoted in full, but I am giving you the outstanding lines of work conducted by energetic Boards of Directors in all sections of Ontario. That you may realize more fully the interest that is being taken by our citizens in the work of Civic Improvement, nine Societies in the Province have added to the rolls 1,700 new members, and the majority of the others also show substantial increases. In the order of precedence they are as follows: St. Thomas, 1,100, increase 392; Stratford, 500, increase 313; St. Catharines, 995, increase 270; Windsor, 406, increase 172; Brantford, 372, increase 170; Waterloo, 197, increase 120; Berlin, 285, increase 100; Hamilton, 618, increase 79; Winchester, 146, increase 66; all honor to the officers of these Societies who are responsible for the excellent work done by them.

They have shown what can be accomplished by earnest effort in inculcating the spirit of Civic Improvement and beauty in their different sections of the Province.

Will the delegates from Societies which have been standing still take courage and have the names of their Societies placed high in the honor roll in 1915? We will doubtless, hear from the District Directors why some Societies have failed to make better records.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

AMHERSTBURG: Increase of 27 members. Civic Improvement work carried on to a considerable extent. Members received shrubs, plants and bulbs.

BARRIE: Decrease in membership owing to inactivity of Directors; 500 members could be secured in Barrie by a little push at the right time. The Annual Flower Show held on September 11 was the most interesting and inspiring feature of this year's work. Mr. Geo. Baldwin, of Toronto, was judge and was greatly pleased with the exhibit of asters, gladioli and other products. Mr. Brigland, of Bracebridge, sent a fine lot of asters to show us what the north could do. There was a magnificent display of roses sent from Moore Park, Toronto, which won a medal, each variety being carefully labelled so that any one could identify it. They were all grown out of doors. Competition was keener than usual and the results were very satisfactory. Lawns, premises, boulevards and streets are all showing the effects of the educational influence of the Society. The municipal council gave a larger grant than ever before.

BELLEVILLE: Increase in membership of 24. Planted beds in two city parks with tulips and other bulbs and 6,000 packages of seeds were distributed to school children. Filled window boxes and beds at schools with plants. After the bulbs were removed from park beds, plants were set out and bulbs will again be planted this fall. Lectures were given in June.

BERLIN: Increase of 100 members. Held outdoor competition to improve public buildings. Annual exhibition best ever held, increase in exhibits of 40 per cent. Held a school garden competition, society providing the seed. Teachers and parents showed great interest in it, and much valuable information gained. Premiums offered by the Society were taken by nearly all the members.

BOWMANVILLE: Increase in membership. Members received plants in the spring and bulbs in the fall. Twenty dollars' worth of plants were given to the hospital.

BRAMPTON: Membership 233, a decrease, owing to fact that the Streetsville members joined the Society which has been formed there. Last spring distributed to each member $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sweet pea seed, 1 oz. nasturtium, 1 clematis *jackmanii*, and 6 boxes of annuals. This autumn bulbs including tulips, Dutch hyacinths, and daffodils, also *Horticulturist* given to each member.

BRANTFORD: Membership 360 as compared with 202 last year. Gave premiums of plants, shrubs and bulbs and conducted competitions for lawns and window boxes.

CALEDONIA: Increase in membership. Planted 60 maple trees and geraniums on streets and town park. Held a Children's Flower Show, exhibits being grown from seed supplied by Society.

CARLETON PLACE: New Society with membership of 132. Last spring took in hand the improvement of the grounds around Town Hall, planting bulbs and vines. Took up with the authorities the matter of keeping the streets clean and free from paper, etc., with good effect. Held first Flower Show, which was a success. Completed the distribution of narcissus bulbs to every pupil in schools in an endeavor to interest them in this work.

CLINTON: Interest in the work of the Society is growing rapidly. As an evidence of this membership has increased from 159 to 180 during the year. The Civic Improvement movement has met with the enthusiastic approval of the members of the Society and the citizens generally. In the spring the Society organized a Board of Health and succeeded in getting the back yards in the business

portion of the town in a clean and sanitary condition. Premiums were distributed and several barren places in the centre of the town reclaimed, as well as keeping in order those already in hand.

DRYDEN: This is a new Society with membership of 77. Planted two hundred trees on one of the streets of the town. Special prizes were given for lawns, gardens and tree planting on private property, for best kept street in front of residences and for beautifying public property.

DUNDALK: Flower Show held in August which created great interest and enthusiasm. No restriction as to entry, and consequently a number of outsiders were secured as members. There were 29 classes for flowers in pots, not counting specials, and 33 for cut flowers.

DURHAM: Membership same as last year. Held successful exhibition. Monthly meetings were held where papers on horticultural subjects were read and



This Garden Won a \$250 Prize.

discussed. Planted trees and shrubs around some of the churches and distributed plants and shrubs to members.

FORT WILLIAM: Membership increased from 125 to 136 and there was a marked improvement in the annual flower show, not only in the number of exhibits, but in the quality. At our first show, three years ago, there were only three spikes of gladioli on exhibition, this year were entered fourteen exhibits of this flower, of a very fine grade of excellence. Exhibitors allowed their flowers to be sold for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund. Under the supervision of the City Council volunteer labor has ploughed up all the vacant property obtainable, to be allotted to applicants for garden purposes next spring. There are already more than sufficient applications for these plots. It is confidently expected that we will have a Garden City next year.

GALT: Our Society planted a number of flower beds in the spring in conspicuous places. These were instrumental in transforming what otherwise would

have been unsightly spots into places of beauty and were a source of pleasure to visitors, as well as to residents of the town. A campaign for beautifying the town has been carried on for the past three years by the Society and has been the means of awakening a keen interest in it here, and as a result, membership has increased about 30 per cent. There are now two hundred and forty-one members. Great interest is also shown by the school children of the town, among whom 1,500 packages of flower and vegetable seeds were distributed last spring and the result of their work, as shown by their display of flowers and vegetables at the annual exhibition, was a great surprise and delight to all who saw it. Interest taken in the school children's flower and vegetable garden plot competition was most encouraging, there being over eighty competitors. Some of the designs were most original and artistic. In all \$82 were distributed in prizes among the children.

GODERICH: Increase in membership. 12,000 Darwin tulip bulbs were distributed among members. Committee appointed to confer with Council regarding public park improvement, which had a good effect. Monthly meetings were held during winter to discuss horticultural matters, at which some very good papers were presented. *Horticulturist* given members.

GRIMSBY: Each member of Society received two Hybrid Tea Roses, and the *Horticulturist*. Lecture given in May. Held a Rose Show in June, exhibits very fine. This fall the Society distributed to each member narcissus bulbs, which were purchased in Holland. Have a Civic Improvement Committee.

GUELPH: Window boxes were placed on the principal public buildings and in front of the Public Library. A lecture given by Rev. G. W. Tebbs last spring was very well attended, and created much interest. The meetings of the directors were well attended, and besides the usual business, the increasing of assessments on account of landscape improvements was discussed and a resolution in regard to same placed before the city council and published in the *Horticulturist*, causing a deal of comment by societies in different parts of Ontario. It is to be hoped this matter will be taken up at the annual convention of the Association. The membership has been increased from two hundred and sixteen in 1913 to two hundred and thirty-eight this year. In judging for the lawn and garden competition there has been a great improvement all over the city in the manner in which lawns are kept, and an increase in floral display, both in quality and quantity and also a better selection of plants. This great improvement is undoubtedly due to the work of the Horticultural Society.

HAILEYBURY: Increase in membership. Held most successful exhibition, but owing to extremely dry summer nothing else was attempted.

HAMILTON: Increase in membership of 79. Established border in Dundurn Park, the object being civic beautification and education of citizens. Flower Show held in June was most successful in point of entries and interest of citizens. The Southam Cup for best all round collection, and the McCulloch medals for amateur rose growers only, were keenly contested for. Several individual and firm prizes were offered. Fine display collections were shown both for and not for competition. Five lectures were given during the season, some being illustrated. 1,200 roses and gardening hand books were given as premiums. One garden meeting was held. The press lent valuable aid in publishing articles along the line of civic improvement and Horticultural work. Members all received the *Horticulturist*. Children's work was carried on at one of the schools.

HANOVER: Membership 139, an increase of 34. Beautifying public places has had special attention. At the request of the Society the Town Council passed

a by-law regulating the planting and trimming of shade trees and appointed an inspector for this work. In the fall of 1913 bulbs were distributed among the school children, and an exhibition of the results held in March, which was very successful. Hand weeders and garden trowels were given as prizes and aster seed to all who took part in the contest. In the spring, 800 gladioli bulbs were sold to the children, Augusta and America being the varieties selected, and five cents charged for four bulbs. Greater success will be the aim for the coming year.

HESPELER: Distributed seeds, plants, shrubs and bulbs to members, also the *Horticulturist*. Slight decrease in membership.

KINGSTON: This Society shows a decrease in membership and was unable to carry out much of its work owing to the outbreak of war and the constant demand on our citizens for subscriptions. It was also thought advisable to cancel exhibition for this year.

KINGSVILLE: Increase in membership. Six thousand bulbs of tulips, hyacinths and crocuses were distributed to members and planted in public places and available spaces at street corners, and other public places were filled with cannas, geraniums, salvia, etc. Children are taking great interest in the work of the Society, and are protecting the plants and flowers throughout the town.

LINDSAY: Membership shows increase. Rose bushes, bulbs and azaleas given as premiums, also *Horticulturist*. A lecture was given in the summer.

LONDON: Membership of 431. Held two successful shows, one lecture was given. In the spring the Society gave as premiums six roots of Perennial Phlox, and for fall two roots of Paeonies, and also a book entitled "Gardening" and the *Horticulturist* to each member.

MARKDALE: In the spring a premium list was prepared of plants, shrubs, bulbs, etc., and sent to members and people in the town and surrounding country who we thought might become members. From this list members were allowed to choose premiums to the extent of \$1, and on any purchases over \$1 ten per cent. was allowed. A campaign was started for beautifying the town. The first step in this line was to plant trees along the principal streets. The owner of the property in front of whose place the trees were planted had to pay 40 cents for each tree and the Society the remainder. In all, the Society planted 75 trees, and the majority of these are living, and the work of tree planting will be continued next year. A number of our members ordered bedding plants through the Society and obtained excellent satisfaction. We planned to present each member with a Geranium, which was to be exhibited at the Flower Show in the autumn and special prizes to be given for it, but, as it was late in the season when these orders were filled, best results were not obtained. On August 21st and 22nd we held our third annual Flower Show in the Markdale Armouries. We had a very large display of flowers, there being a goodly number of entries for each class, in all about 600. The flowers exhibited excelled those of former years. A new feature introduced was that of a decorated dinner table. This was keenly contested for, and added much to the beauty of the display.

MILLBROOK: This Society has been doing good work during the year, and took charge of considerable civic improvement work. Members received premiums of spring and fall plants, bulbs and shrubs, also horticultural literature.

MITCHELL: Decrease of 7 in membership. Have had a very successful year.

NAPANEE: The work of this Society, apart from the individual benefit of the members, is devoted chiefly to civic improvement. We have some very prominent church and school grounds and imposing public buildings, such as the Court House

and Post Office. The Society has devoted itself almost exclusively to the improvement of these grounds and those surrounding public buildings, and besides this has taken care of the flowers and shrubbery in a small park in the heart of the town. Through its efforts Boston Ivy is now growing on nearly every church, and flower beds about them. There is one church in particular that has been a very ugly eye-sore for years, and as the grounds were in a conspicuous place it is intended to take it in hand vigorously next year. This would have been done this fall, but the work of under-draining and getting it in shape was not finished in time, and, besides, a lot of filling has to be done. This class of work not only beautifies the town, but furnishes object lessons to the individual members, and there is no way in which efforts can be spent to better advantage. Some improve-



Hydrangea Paniculata.

ments were carried out in a cemetery on the bank of the river. No exhibition was held, as there is no suitable place in the town in which to hold it.

NEWCASTLE: Increase in membership. Three public meetings were held during year. Planted 100 young trees in spring on streets. Trees and vines were planted on high school and church grounds and power house. Window boxes were placed on Post Office windows. A Children's Public Market was held every Saturday during summer months. The Government supplied and gave them the choice of flower or vegetable seeds. The children raised the plants, which were sold at the market and kept the money so earned. The Society judged the display and gave them marks. On the final market day prizes were awarded for vegetables, flowers, bouquets and designs.

OAKVILLE: Increase of 36 in membership. Planted four large beds in parks and squares of town. A \$10 grant was given to Children's Guild in connection with Society which enabled them to perform good work. Members were given five premiums.

ORANGEVILLE: The work accomplished in 1914 has been chiefly along lines of civic improvement. Aside from premiums and horticultural supplies were bulbs and bedding plants for fifteen park and street beds, also 250 shade trees on our streets. A very successful Horticultural Show was held last August, and there was a marked improvement in the appearance of the products displayed. A public lecture was also given by Prof. Hunt under the auspices of our Society last spring. Prizes will be offered next season for improved back-yards and vegetable gardens.

OTTAWA: Garden competition continued, which proved successful in every way. No new work undertaken.

OWEN SOUND: Decrease in membership. Expended \$20 on public flower beds. A very helpful address was given in April, and in June an illustrated lecture. At the Annual Show the exhibitors donated all exhibits, which realized \$23.48; this, together with \$46.81 gate receipts, was handed to the Patriotic League. Sold seeds to school children, and expended \$28 in prizes for plants from same.

PARIS: Increase of 28 in membership. Held lawn and garden competition, giving \$20 in prizes. Held flower show and gave \$200 in prizes, as against \$100 last year. Increased amount spent on civic improvement, planting shrubs and vines at different schools, also flower beds. Added distribution of seeds to premium list, and supplied a number of members with fruit trees, which were bought in quantities and sold at cost price.

PERTH: Slight decrease in membership on account of a number of members in Carleton Place withdrawing and organizing a Society in that town, which is flourishing. The Society again made a large distribution of premiums to its members in the spring, covering many popular varieties of flowering shrubs, roots, bulbs and perennials, the total value of which was \$125. In the fall 5,300 bulbs, Lilies, Hyacinths, Narcissi and Tulips, valued at \$85, were distributed, and also 675 packets of Aster and Sweet Pea seed to school children in the spring at the nominal price of three packets for five cents, and a place given them in the prize list of our Annual Flower Show, the children being given bulbs as prizes. Flower Show attracted more exhibitors this year than the initial effort of a year ago, but the attendance was not very large. During the year the Society was addressed by two outside speakers. Early in May the Society arranged with Mr. P. S. D. Harding, the local representative of the Department of Agriculture, for a demonstration in spraying fruit trees. Mr. Harding proved the efficacy of spraying with lime sulphur, and sprayed a number of apple trees in town and country. All whose trees were sprayed were pleased with the results. This Society may consider the purchase of a sprayer on the co-operative principle next spring.

PETERBORO: Very successful year. Banquet held, and many improvements along different streets are noticed. A parkway or boulevard driveway connecting the different parks of our city was mapped out and certain improvements along same accomplished. As usual the Society looked after the two central parks, and have extended the concrete curbing along the pathways. The lawn and garden competition was held as usual. In the spring each member was given a choice of twenty options, and in October, Hyacinth, Daffodil and Narcissus bulbs were distributed, also *Horticulturist*.



Photo., J. H. Bennett.

Barrie Grown Pæonies.

PICTON: Slight decrease in membership. The Society has taken a great interest in beautifying the grounds of the Public Library, and the usual grant was made this year for that purpose. Premiums were distributed in spring and fall to the members. A lecture was given in May.

PORT DOVER: Membership of 101, increase of 13 over last year. Members were given the *Horticulturist* and fifty cents worth of nursery stock or garden or flower seeds. Distributed to school children 100 packages of flower seeds, stocks, asters and sweet peas. Flower Show a success, there being nearly 300 entries more than last year.

PORT HOPE: Furnished shrubs, Perennials and Annuals to members in the spring and bulbs this fall, also gave a liberal supply of spring and fall distribution to the Port Hope Hospital. Each member received the *Horticulturist*. The flower bed in the town square was cared for by the Town Council this year. Membership about the same as last year.

ST. CATHARINES: Membership of 995, being an increase of 270 over 1913. Held successful lawn and garden competition, also Rose Show in June. The fall show was not as large as usual, owing to the fact that the Society was unable to secure use of the Armouries, and so had to cut out fruit, vegetables and potted plants. The school children took a great interest in the fall show, exhibiting Gladioli and Asters.

ST. THOMAS: Membership increased from 708 in 1913 to 1,100 in 1914. Increased public flower beds from 55 in 1913 to 100 in 1914, with area more than trebled. The City Council supplied us with over 5,000 geraniums and cannas, etc., from the municipal greenhouse. This fall we are planting in these public beds 11,000 imported Tulip bulbs of the following superior varieties: Kaiser Kroon, L'Immaculae, Artus, La Blason, etc. The 7,000 bulbs taken from the beds last spring have been given to one of the city parks for planting. Between 4,000 and 5,000 choice shrubs were given as options to members last spring, and those not taking shrubs were given bulbs this fall to the number of 20,000. Members have taken great advantage of our buying advantages, and have ordered through us some 50,000 high-class tulip, hyacinth and other bulbs. The first shipment, which came direct from Holland, arrived a week ago, and contained over one ton of bulbs.

The Society has donated fifteen specimens of rare trees to Pinafore Park, each being labelled with botanical and common name, its donor, etc. There have been many gifts of shrubbery to public parks made by our members, the best from Mr. Thos. Allen, amounted to \$10. This will show how the idea of beautification in a general way has taken hold of our citizens. We have held four very successful flower shows, three in store windows, and the fall show in the public Auditorium. This latter was open two days, and besides the flowers vegetables were entered. The exhibits were afterwards sold by auction, and proceeds amounting to over \$42 were given to the Red Cross Fund.

During the year we have had the pleasure of several addresses. One of the historical events of the year was the visit of H.R.H the Duke of Connaught and the Princess Patricia to St. Thomas. On this occasion our Society was honored by the Duke planting a Royal Oak tree in our Court House Park. During the year excursions were arranged to Rochester, N.Y., to view the park system there, and to Simcoe to see the wonderful gladioli of Mr. Groff.

Our competitions for porch, verandah, yards, etc., and for garden competitions alone had 150 entries, and prizes of cups, medals and shields were given. We have had to keep a man almost constantly employed looking after our public

beds during the summer, but it has been worth the money spent as the results have had a marvellously brightening effect. We are somewhat disappointed not to be able to report a membership of at least 1,500, but are in hopes of next year reaching our goal of 2,000 members.

SANDWICH: Increase of 66 in membership. Thirty flower beds were planted on street corners, shrubs, plants and bulbs were distributed to members. Prizes were given for best lawn and flower beds. Flower Show and entertainment was held in September. The flowers were distributed to Hospitals, Home for Incurables and the sick people of the town.

SEAFORTH: Increased membership from 61 to 84. Fixed up the grounds of new Carnegie Library, Town Hall and public school, planted shrubs, vines and trees, and made flower beds, one result being that a local factory cleaned up their premises and had the Society purchase for them enough vines to plant around their buildings. Some of the Boston Ivy vines are now 8 to 10 feet up the walls.

SMITH'S FALLS: Decrease of 22 in membership, which was partly due to reduction in premiums, which in former years were higher than they should have been. The following competitions were held: Vegetable garden, boy's vegetable garden, window boxes, verandah, hanging basket, all with much success. There were 40 entries in the vegetable garden competition, and a large percentage was excellent. A Flower Show was held in September. Several packages of flower seed were distributed to school children, a class being made for them at the show. The Society looked after parks and the cutting of grass and planting and caring of trees and shrubs, and planted several thousand bulbs in beds around Hospital, Town Hall and Collegiate Institute.

STIRLING: Membership 78. Planted trees around high and public schools. Made improvements on public park grounds.

STRATFORD: Membership has more than doubled—from 187 to 500. Over 50 flower beds were planted throughout the city, many more than last year. Planted and took charge of the flower boxes in front of the City Hall and Post Office. Planted 6,000 tulip bulbs in public beds. Four hundred shrubs and 6,500 bulbs given as options. Flower Shows held during the year were:—May, Daffodils and Tulips; June, Roses; August, Zinnias, Salpiglossis, Sweet Peas and Asters. Three prizes were given in each class, consisting of Hyacinth, Daffodil, Narcissus and Tulip bulbs. In connection with the August exhibit a sale of the flowers was held which netted the sum of \$12, which was turned over to the Belgian Relief Fund.

The flowers from the other shows were sent to the General Hospital. Entries for the Children's Home Garden showed a large increase over those of last year. These were all graded in two classes, bulbs being given as prizes. It is proposed to hold a general bulb exhibit in January. An exhibit for the Children's Home Gardens was held in September, bringing out 138 entries; three prizes in bulbs were awarded for each of the following: Beets, Carrots, Onions, Zinnias, Asters, Salpiglossis, and a prize for the best collection. This has been one of the most successful years in the history of the Society here, and its influence is being seen around the city by the citizens taking a greater care of their own lawns and setting out many flower beds.

STRATHROY: The Society has a membership of 175. Bulbs were distributed to members as premiums, flowers and bulbs planted in public places and seeds distributed to the school children in the spring, and the school children's flower show was held in the public school in September for flowers grown from seed distributed, at which there were over 1,000 entries. The trustees declared the day

a holiday, and hundreds of parents crowded the two large rooms during the whole afternoon. Prof. Hutt gave a lecture in May, which was a decided success.

TILLSONBURG: The cultivation of flowers in Tillsonburg this year shows a wonderful improvement. The citizens are taking a great interest in beautifying their premises by the planting of flowers in corners which a few years ago were left vacant. The Society held an early tulip show in May in the two large windows of the C.P.R. office, which was much admired by the citizens of the town.

Another Tulip Show later in May was also a great success, filling the windows to overflowing: the people were so interested that they ordered bulbs from the Society so as to be sure of getting the same as were shown in the windows. In June a successful Rose and Peony Show was held, and on July 25th a Sweet Pea Show.

The Annual Flower Show of the Tillsonburg Horticultural Society was held on Friday, August 28th, in the public school, and was most successful from every standpoint. The attendance was larger than for several years past. The exhibit of flowers was very fine, and was most attractively arranged in the two large rooms in the basement. Much attention was given to the decorations, which consisted of flags and bunting, in keeping with the patriotic spirit that is finding expression at present in many ways. On September 12th an Aster Show was held in the C.P.R. office windows, and many collections were sent not for competition. This was the best of the season. The Society is doing excellent work.

TORONTO: Eighteen streets were selected for street improvement, for each of which was given one silver and two bronze medals. In the Workingman's Homes competitions there were two districts: Riverdale and Wychwood. Cash prizes were given in each. In the poorest parts of the city 12,220 packages of seeds were distributed to 787 families, 65 per cent. of these turned out well, 15 per cent. fair, and 20 per cent. failures, half of the latter owing to removals. Exhibitions were held as usual in May, June, July and August. The School Children's Home Gardens and exhibitions were a great success, three more schools taking part this year. Cash prizes and medals were awarded. Membership has increased.

WALKERTON: Membership about same as last year. Improved grounds around new Carnegie Library. Held a Flower Show; prizes awarded at same were paid in bulbs and plants. In spring and fall plants and bulbs were distributed to members. Each member received a copy of the *Horticulturist*.

WALKERVILLE: Ten flower beds planted in prominent places round town, with a total of 2,060 plants. The Town Council kept men at work all summer keeping boulevards rolled and grass cut, which greatly enhanced the appearance of the streets. Shade trees were well looked after and trees planted in new sections of the town, including 600 large elms; \$5,046 expended by Town Council in beautifying the town, cutting grass and tree planting. Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons, who take a great interest in the town, greatly encouraged the citizens by donating prizes for garden competitions. In all \$274 were given, 50 prizes going to tenants and 42 to owners. Membership slightly lower than in 1913. Roses, bulbs and plants were distributed to members, and 11,200 tulips set out in public flower beds.

WATERLOO: Membership of 197 as compared with 77 last year. The Society held a successful Flower and Vegetable Show and gave as premiums the following: Apple, Plum, Cherry and Pear trees, shrubs such as Lilac, Weigelia, Hydrangea, Ramblers and Rose bushes, also 1,200 bulbs, and *Horticulturist*. They also got in touch with public school children and gave prizes to them for best kept plots, and also gave prizes at Show for best children's collection of flowers and vegetables.

WESTBORO: New Society, with membership of 82. Held show of Roses and Paeonies in June, one of Sweet Peas in August. supplied three packets of Sweet Pea seed to all children between 9 and 12 years who were willing to grow them and exhibit 12 blooms at the August Show, where prizes were offered for best bloom. This created much interest, and the competition was large. Also offered prizes for best beds of Annual flowers grown by children between 12 and 15 years. This competition was not hotly contested. Silver cup donated by Carter's Seed Company was offered for best kitchen garden grown by members of the Society, and this stirred up considerable friendly rivalry in producing the most serviceable gardens. Illustrated lectures on "Amateur Garden" and on "Best Apples" were given, also addresses.

WHITBY: Slight decrease in membership. Joined with the Town Council in a clean-up-day, and shared the expense with them. Held a Hyacinth Show in February; blooms displayed were from bulbs distributed from Society in the fall. Show was most successful, adults and children showing. The prizes consisted of roses, hardy and climbing, for spring planting. Have succeeded in interesting a large number of the children in the growing of flowers and vegetables. Held a Fall Show in September, good display of flowers and vegetables. The members received *Horticulturist*, also plants, seeds and bulbs. An interesting address was given in September. The work of the Society has been brought before the citizens by notes in the press almost every week.

WINCHESTER: Has a membership of 146 as compared with 80 last year. Each member received seeds, bulbs and plants in the spring, and bulbs and plants were set out on grounds of all churches and schools and a competent man paid to care for them. Held two public meetings and a most successful Flower Show. Bulbs supplied to members and for school and church grounds this fall.

WINDSOR: Increased membership to 406 this year. Beautified the Hospital grounds and Home for Friendless by planting shrubs at a cost of \$100. Gave ferns and planted flower beds for Children's Shelter and Women's Home. Planted flower beds on laws of churches, put concrete curbing around twelve street-corner beds at cost of \$112. Added to beauty of Post Office by buying more palms. Lawn and garden competitions, the first ever held, were very successful, and prizes to amount of \$80 were given.

WOODSTOCK: Fifteen thousand aster plants distributed to school children. Flower Show held in September was the best the Society has ever held. Children made a large exhibit of cut flowers at same. Tulip bulbs distributed this fall, and beds in the South Side Park and around school grounds were planted.

WESTON: A monthly Flower Show was held, which was very successful, and instructive lectures were given at same. The annual September exhibition, at which prizes were offered for best decorated table, was the best ever held. A lecture on "Spring Bulb Planting," illustrated with colored slides, was given. Members were given suitable options.

You will doubtless be pleased to note that Fort William has taken up our Vacant Lot Gardening proposition, and the farmers in that vicinity have co-operated with that thriving Western city in ploughing the ground this fall already for early planting, and applications are in for every vacant plot. For some reason or other Toronto, with its thousands of vacant lots, that in all probability will not be built on for many years, and that were but yesterday utilized by thrifty market

gardeners, and are now producing crops of weeds, has fallen down on this proposition, notwithstanding the fact that a number of farmers gave their services and ploughed vacant lots without charge in an effort to help the unemployed of the city, who are becoming, as the years go by, an increasing burden to the taxpayers.

Potatoes this year in Ontario are a splendid crop, and the prices are extremely low. Seed could be purchased by the City Council and put in storage until planting time and supplied free of charge to those who are willing to plant and look after these lots. Assuming that these lots averaged quarter of an acre, an ordinary crop of potatoes should be raised on such lots of 75 bushels, and 10,000 vacant lots in Toronto and the vicinity yielding 75 bushels each would make a total of 750,000 bushels of this useful, necessary and economic food. This, I am of opinion, should help considerably to feed the unemployed in Toronto, and this same proposition could be adopted in many of the towns and cities of Ontario. At 50 cents a bushel, the total value of Toronto's vacant lot crop would be \$375,000.



A Prize Garden in the North-West Section of Toronto.

A number of Societies have conducted School Garden competitions and are making a success of it, teachers, parents and children all becoming interested. Exhibitions held this year have been very successful. Speakers were sent to many Societies, and reported enthusiastic meetings.

Some Societies have added variety and enthusiasm to their work by holding meetings during the summer months at the homes and in the gardens of members of the Society. These meetings are of educational value, and have a tendency to get members in closer touch with each other, and the social side of our organization should not be overlooked. I would suggest that this feature be taken up by our Societies generally, and I am sure that lasting benefit will accrue therefrom.

At the last Convention we elected three delegates to attend the Convention of the American Civic Association, and your representatives were all ready to start

when telegrams were received stating that the gathering had been postponed till December 2nd, 1914.

One regrettable effect of the war has been the cancelling of the Horticultural Exhibition, which always proved of educational value to the delegates attending our Conventions.

Unavoidable delay in issuing the programme for our Convention was caused by the fact that all arrangements had been made for the holding of this exhibition and railway rates secured good from November the 5th to the 18th. When the programme was on the press the officers of the Exhibition were notified at the last moment that the Horticultural Building had been taken over by the Militia Department, and, as a consequence, the Fair was cancelled. I promptly notified the printers that the dates for the railway rates would have to be changed, and the programme was held till I was notified by the railway agents that the tickets would be good from the 6th to 15th. As soon as the programmes were received from the printer they were all mailed from my office within one hour after they were delivered. These are the facts in connection with the delayed issue of the programmes.

At the last Annual Meeting five notices of motion with reference to changes in the Constitution were handed in. They were as follows: "That District Number 4 be divided into two, York County forming one and Ontario and Peel the other." "That Toronto be a District by itself and that Ontario, Peel and the rest of York County be another." "That Lambton County be removed from District Number 8 and put into District Number 9." "That the Delegates from each district nominate and elect their own Director." "That Clause 6 of the Constitution be amended by adding the following after the word officers 'representatives and delegates.'"

With regard to the first two notices of motion I wish to draw your attention to the fact that District No. 4 comprises at present the following societies: Oshawa, Whitby, Toronto, High Park, Weston and Brampton, six in all, and reasonably close together.

I am of opinion that one Director should be able to cover that ground. If a change is made as suggested in the first motion, there would be three in one District, Toronto, High Park and Weston, leaving three in Ontario and Peel, viz., Oshawa, Whitby, and Brampton.

Considering the size of the other districts I would recommend that no change be made until such time as there are more societies organized in District 4, as at present constituted. I see no reason why Lambton County might not with advantage be transferred from District 8 to 9. Number 4 would seem a fair way of electing Directors. So far as Number 5 is concerned the usual practice has been to elect representatives and delegates, but the amendment is a proper one in order to remove all doubt as to the manner in which these officers should be elected.

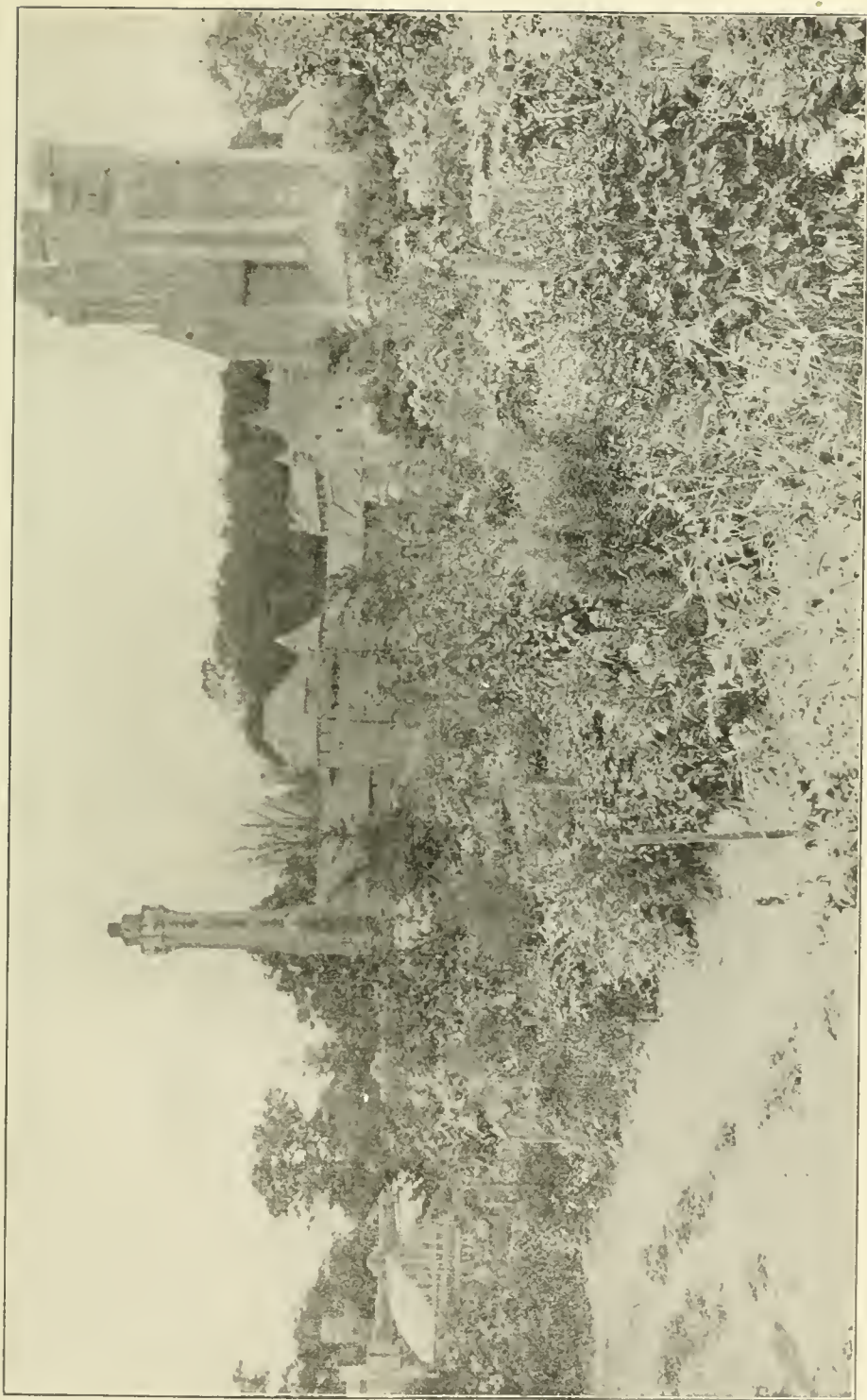
In conclusion, I sincerely trust that the members of our Horticultural Societies in all parts of Ontario will continue the splendid work they have inaugurated not only in our larger cities but in the smaller towns and hamlets of this Province.

Surrounding farming communities are catching the spirit of home beautification, and owing to your efforts are beginning to take a pride in lawns, gardens, trees and flowers. The little children, too, are being enlisted under your banner, and home and school gardens, well-kept lawns and vine-clad homes are the results of your energy and your efforts for the betterment and uplift of those who come within your various spheres of influence. I thank you for the many kindnesses extended to me during the year.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON REPORTS AND ON MATTERS PERTAINING TO WORK OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

REV. A. H. SCOTT: The Horticultural Association may be complimented upon the attendance at this Convention. Some of us were thinking that possibly under present conditions we might have had fewer delegates with us this morning than we have had at the opening occasions for the last two or three years. However, instead of there being a decrease there is an increase, and it is a great pleasure to us who have been at this Convention for a number of years to see so many new representatives to the Association among the delegates who are here from the various organizations throughout this fair Province of Ontario. Then, with reference to yourself, Mr. President, and your associates who have taken part with us this morning in our presentations, I have a sympathetic feeling with you at this moment in that you have delivered yourself of the responsibility of this morning in your Presidential address. This Association is to be complimented on this further fact, that the year now closing has been one of progress. There have been five new organizations. One Society has become defunct. We are not cast down about that. The natural disabilities in the locality in which that defunct organization existed will explain why it is that it is not with us now. We are delighted over the success of our children's work during the year. I do not think Mr. Wilson has been paying too much attention to the arithmetical aspect of our Horticultural Association. He is too wise to say to us that because a Society is not as large, numerically, to-day as it was a year or two ago, that Society is necessarily less influential than it was in the past. To illustrate: the Society to which I have the honor to belong, one that has stood in the Ottawa Valley to do good not only in the Town and County of Perth, but in the environments as well, finds itself in this position to-day. Its membership is not as great just now as it was a year ago, and the explanation is this. Carleton Place, feeling the influence of our Society in days gone by desired to have in our membership a considerable portion of the Carleton Place community, but this year Carleton Place through the blessings received in part, at any rate, from the Perth Society has been able to organize one of its own, and it comes to you to-day with a representation of 130 members. Perth is a hale and progressive Society, and while smaller, numerically, the influence of horticulture has not decreased in any manner.

It would be a strange thing if, this morning the Reports of the President and the Secretary did not contain some reference to the horrible conditions that obtain at the present time in Europe. Possibly some of those whom I have the pleasure of addressing this morning are in the same situation as myself. Perhaps you have a husband, a brother, or, as it is in my case, a son either among the officers or among the privates who have gone to stand for Empire and for Canada in this ghastly business that is being conducted across the seas. "Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off." Because of the significance of that scriptural utterance, some of us require to be careful lest we should allow an undue utterance or an exaggerated statement: lest we should speak too sorely and severely about our brothers in the German Empire, and yet we wish this thing, do we not, to be conducted to a finish? And when that finish has been brought about God grant that the British Flag will float in the process more gloriously than ever before, and because of the influence of that Flag the Empire may know more of God, more of humanity, and more of the blessings, if you will have it so, of the Divine enterprise for this and other nations as well. The



Herbaceous Corner in Sir H. M. Pellatt's Garden.

outlook for horticulture is in every way progressing, and we should stand for enterprise in this particular organization, and put our hearts and our intelligence to the work in the days to come as we have never done before. When, some time ago, I passed through little Belgium and Holland, over to England and Scotland and across to Ireland, I found that in the native land of my own ancestors they were doing with their little pieces of soil what we in favored Canada are only beginning, it seems to me, to do. What we want to do here in Canada is to proceed with our intensive gardening and intensive handling of smaller or larger portions of our soil, and I am glad that this particular organization is seeking to help in that intensive enterprise of gardening in our own country. And what better place is there under the sun to do that than in this Province of Ontario, with its broad acres, its fertile lands, its shining sun, its favorable atmosphere, and its numerous stretches of water, if there is but intelligence and ambition on the part of our men and women. We have here in the Province of Ontario what ought to be an example to the wide world. We are coming to that. When we have become a little older, and when we have a little more unity and enterprise, and with the influence of an organization such as this, that great result will be brought about. And, last of all, we must not forget that a Convention of this kind, and the interests for which this Convention stands, are not only in the cultivation along the lines of pomology and floriculture and landscape gardening, but to it should be applied ambition and intelligence and, under God's blessing, we shall find that horticulture will grow and prosper.

W. B. BURGoyNE: It would be impossible to discuss very fully, in the few minutes we have before the next item on the programme is submitted, such an extended and elaborate Report as has been presented by the Secretary this morning. Perhaps there may be some other occasion during the Convention when we can go into this matter again. I wish, as President of the St. Catharines Society, which has held the record of having the highest membership for the last two years, and at other times, to extend our congratulations to the St. Thomas Society, and Dr. Bennett, the energetic President of it, on having attained the honour of being the largest Horticultural Society in the Province of Ontario. It is a great honour, and we are all glad to know that they have attained it. We have seen other Societies get ahead of St. Catharines. Ottawa got ahead of us one year, and Toronto made a similar effort and succeeded in getting one lap ahead of St. Catharines, reaching a membership of one thousand, but St. Catharines again came to the front. Perhaps history will repeat itself. I think it will. It may not be this year. We do not mind if St. Thomas has the honour two years in succession. We have had it in the past, and we are not going to be selfish. We were neck and neck last year, and they are a little bit ahead now. I wish to say in regard to the general prosperity of the work we have been carrying on that we have been to some extent handicapped by the war which is now in progress in Europe and to which so many of our sons have gone. It remains for those who stay at home to see that there is no slackening in our endeavours and that we must not let the work of the Horticultural Societies fail in any respect while the boys are away to the front, but when they come back, they must find that everything has been carried along by their fathers and mothers while they have been serving the Empire at the front.

JOHN T. REYNOLDS: I am pleased to hear of the increased membership of Societies. Windsor has a very progressive one, and I anticipate that in another year we shall have increased our membership to 300, if not more. We have selected

a very good Board of Trustees, and we find that they are the workers of the Society. When new blood is infused into a Society it is possible to get better work done. We have also elected a new President this year, a lady, Mrs. Cardwell, who secured over 150 members in 1914. She is one of the most energetic workers that Windsor has had. I expect that next year all vacant lots will be plowed up and planted and that the Trustees will approach the Council to see what can be done in the way of improving the city generally.

DR. F. E. BENNETT: I notice in the Reports of the Societies that some of them have been fixing up the Post Office grounds. That is all right, but it seems to me that if they would approach the Minister of Public Works, as we have done in our city, he would be only too glad to do that, and that would save the Society the amount of money that was expended on the Post Office property. With regard to the Board of Education, if they were approached they would, perhaps, fix up the school grounds, and the money saved could be devoted to something else. We were all pleased to hear what Mr. Burgoyne had to say with regard to St. Thomas. I do not think it is too much to expect from St. Thomas 2,000 or 2,500 members. I have heard it said that the Society would become unwieldy. I say that every member, whatever his occupation may be, is an asset to the Society, because you make a convert of him, and every convert you make the more work you can do and the more people will appreciate it. In St. Thomas you can plant a bed on the boulevard and nobody will touch it. If you teach the people to respect the law of property there will be no cause for complaint, and it is so in every walk of life.

A DELEGATE: Dr. Bennett referred to the fixing up of the Post Office grounds. Our Horticultural Society at Stratford took this matter up with the local board, and it was arranged to supply funds for fixing up around the Post Office. The work was undertaken by the Horticultural Society, and paid for by the Government.

W. E. GIGNAC: We had a Flower Show in Windsor during the year which was a big success. The next day we took the flowers to the Home for the Friendless and to the Hospital, and they were very much appreciated by the patients. We distributed flowers in every room. A large measure of our success this year was due to Dr. Bennett. When I took over the office of Secretary we had 100 members. Now we have 169 members. Dr. Bennett came to Sandwich and we provided an entertainment. It was one of the best things we have had in Sandwich. Dr. Bennett will be remembered by the people for a long time to come, and we hope next year to have him again. The event aroused the interest of everybody around Sandwich, and did us a lot of good.

A DELEGATE: I would suggest that the honour list be placed on the basis of population.

C. A. HESSON: This idea of an honour list on the basis of membership obtained is, perhaps, not just what it appears to be. We are forgetting that a small membership might do a great deal more than a large one, and it would be well to take into consideration at the same time with our membership the expenditure involved in the work of a Society. That, of itself, indicates more what is being done actively than the membership, because it is very easy to have a lot of members, but it is a difficult thing to get them working, and get them out when you want them.

R. WHORLEY: Owing to the dry season we have not been able to increase our membership very much. Those who would have come in were afraid of the dry season. We had something like thirteen weeks of dry weather, but, nevertheless, we

had a good show on the 26th of August of fruit, flowers and vegetables. We find it is very difficult on account of the floating population, Haileybury being a mining district, to increase very much, although we expect next year to extend our work considerably. It is very satisfactory to find that among our amateurs there is a very keen competition. I have some onions here, sown on the 1st of March, transplanted on the 1st of May and exhibited on the 20th of August. They would have weighed 2 lbs.. if allowed to grow until the end of October, which shows you distinctly what Northern Ontario land will do if well cultivated. That was bush land three years ago. I acted in the capacity of judge sometime in September and there were on exhibit flowers, fruit and vegetables which would compare with the produce of any place in Canada. I noticed cauliflowers which were



Spiraea and Lilies.

fifteen inches across. With regard to red and white cabbage, we were pestered with insects for nearly two months, until we found out that a mixture of bran, molasses and Paris green had the desired effect; but it is hard work when we have to combat all these kind of things. In the green-houses you will see chrysanthemums equal to what I am showing you on this table. When I left the other night there were four inches of snow on the ground. Then we are subjected to an increase of assessment for improvements. That is a shame. Here is a Society straining every nerve in its endeavour to beautify the country, and assessors, in some instances inexperienced men, go around and increase our assessment while the slovenly man is probably allowed to go scot free. It is not gratifying to the Society. Then it is difficult to ship plants at a reasonable cost, even if we buy them at a reasonable price. Last year I bought about 200 climbing plants, costing some-

thing like \$15.60. The express on that was \$9.45 for 200 and odd miles. That is not very encouraging, and I wish the Convention could see its way clear to take these matters up.

Mrs. LESTER: I have a nice garden at Perth to which visitors come from the country round. I invariably put this question to them: "Do you belong to the Horticultural Society?" In that way the seed dropped often resulted in membership. It is gratifying to hear of what was being done in Toronto. Here you have a land of Goshen. In Perth, if results are attained, it is only by down-right hard work.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAWN AND GARDEN COMPETITIONS.

H. L. HUTT, GUELPH.

At one of the Executive meetings last summer Dr. Bennett, of St. Thomas, Mr. T. D. Dockray, of Toronto, and myself were appointed a committee to gather information regarding lawn and garden competitions. We thought this might be helpful to the Societies, and your committee report as follows:—

A letter of inquiry was addressed to the Secretary of each of the Societies in the Province, asking if they had attempted lawn and garden competitions, and if so, what success they had had, and asking for any information they could furnish that would be helpful to other Societies taking up such work. Replies were received from nearly all the Societies, and it was ascertained that the majority of them were desirous of carrying on such competitions, a number had already undertaken them, while a few had given up because of the difficulties encountered. The following Societies report successful competitions and growing interest in the work: Berlin, Brantford, Dryden, Guelph, Goderich, High Park, Ottawa, Peterborough, Sandwich, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Tillsonburg, Toronto, Walkerville and Windsor.

We would suggest that those wishing fuller information than can be given in this report write to the secretaries of the above named societies for circulars giving particulars regarding their methods of conducting the competitions.

The following particulars gleaned from the various replies received will be of interest:

1. A few Societies confine the competition to members of the Society, but the majority throw it open to all, thus reaching a greater number and arousing more interest in the work of the Society generally. On the other hand, when the interest becomes general, it helps to increase the membership when the competitors are required to become members.

2. In most of the competitions, separate classes are made for those who do their own work and those who employ help; the idea being to encourage amateurs and not discourage them by being brought in competition with professionals.

3. The reports sent in show a wide range in the number and variety of classes in which prizes are offered. For example, some Societies confine the competition to the display seen from the street. Others include the front and back yard and others specify certain features, such as verandah boxes, climbing vines, perennial borders, rose gardens, vegetable gardens, etc. It is not necessarily the largest places or Societies that offer the widest range for competition. For example, the Ottawa Society this year offered but three classes, while the St. Thomas Society

offered prizes in as many as fifteen classes, including both private and business places. For information regarding competitions in a wide range of horticultural activities, we would advise those interested to send for the circular of the St. Thomas Society.

4. In some places the competition is open to competitors in all parts of the town or city. In some the competition is confined to the various wards of the town or city. In a few places they have limited the competition each year to certain streets or blocks in town, and in time cover the whole place. The objection to this plan is that interest is not sustained over the whole town or city.

5. Good advertising is necessary early in the season to arouse interest and get competitors to enter for the competition.

6. Some Societies award the prizes for the best gardens in town without ask-



Screening Fences and Boundaries with Borders of Shrubs and Flowers.

ing for entries, but to arouse interest and make competition keen, entries should be required before a certain date so that the judges need visit only those interested and may have time to inspect them as often as may be necessary. Printed forms for making entries should accompany the circular announcing the competition.

7. A wide range is shown in the number, nature and value of the prizes offered in various places. Some of the smaller Societies offer two or three cash prizes ranging from \$2.00 to \$5.00. A wealthy Society like that at Ottawa, offers nine cash prizes in each of three classes, ranging from \$2.00 to \$40.00. The St. Thomas Society, instead of cash, offers a great variety of valuable prizes, ranging from bronze and silver medals donated by the Society, to wheelbarrows and lawn rollers, cut glass and silver cups, etc., donated by citizens, tradesmen and the Board of Trade.

8. In some cases the judging is done by a single outside judge, and in others by two or three local judges. An exchange of expert judges among the Societies would be helpful.

9. In some cases the judging is done at one inspection about midsummer; in others the judges make two or three inspections to see the gardens at different seasons. Where possible, at least two inspections are desirable, particularly where the competition is keen.

10. The only fair way of doing such judging is to score by points and award the prizes to those obtaining the highest number of points.

11. Apparently each society has adopted its own scale of points for judging, and, so long as the scoring is done carefully and honestly, we believe there is little need for attempting to adopt a fixed scale for all societies.

The following scales of points adopted by various societies will give some idea of how it is done in different places:—

High Park:

Front	20 points.
Back	30 "
General appearance	50 "
Total	100 points.

Ottawa:

Arrangement and artistic effect	50 points.
Neatness and cultivation	25 "
Floral display	15 "
Quality and variety of plants	10 "
Total	100 points.

Guelph:

General effect	30 points.
Neatness and order	20 "
Floral display	20 "
Variety and succession of plants	20 "
Difficulties overcome	10 "
Total	100 points.

In the Dovercourt Backyard Garden Contest, conducted in Toronto this year, the following basis for scoring was adopted:

Layout and general arrangement	25 points.
Variety and succession of crops (including flowers and vegetables)	25 "
Neatness, care and cultivation	25 "
General effect, and use made of space available	25 "
Total	100 points.

In addition to the competitions held by Horticultural Societies there were two unique competitions conducted this year by private corporations. One was by the Hiram Walker & Sons Co., at Walkerville, and the other by the Dovercourt Land, Buildings and Savings Co., Toronto.

In the former; over 110 prizes are offered, amounting to over \$300.00. In the latter, \$1,000 were paid out in twenty-seven prizes, running as high as \$250.00 for first prizes in two different classes. As Mr. W. S. Dinnick, President of the Dovercourt Lands Co., is on our programme for to-morrow morning, we shall leave him to deal more fully with this garden contest.

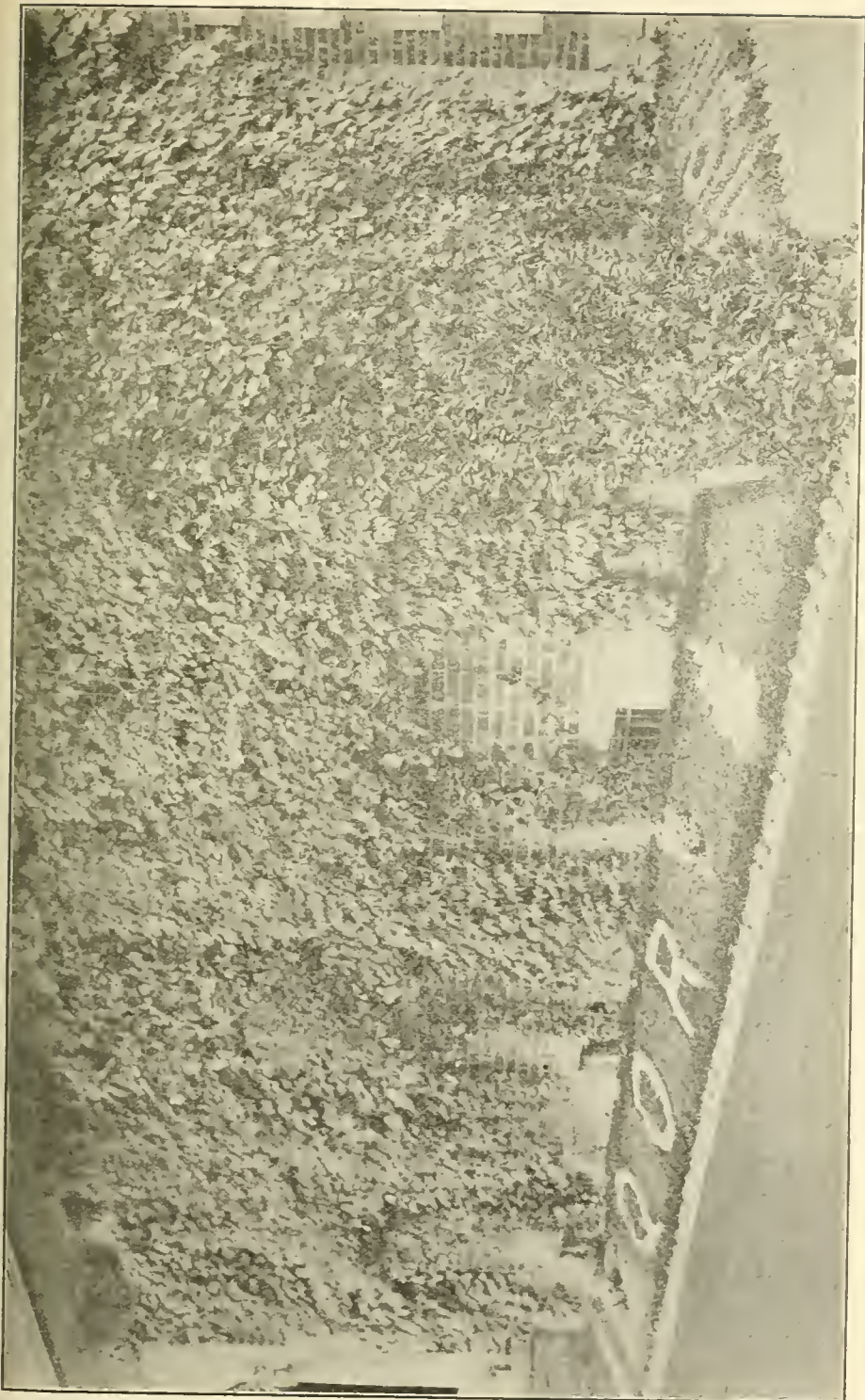
In conclusion, we would commend to Horticultural Societies generally more attention to this class of horticultural work, believing it will be conducive to a great improvement in the towns and cities throughout our fair Province.

THE PRESIDENT: I beg to introduce to you the Hon. W. H. Hearst, who has been kind enough to do us the distinguished honor of addressing our Horticultural Society. As Minister of Mines the Hon. Mr. Hearst addressed us last year on the possibilities of Northern Ontario, and I have now much pleasure in introducing him to you as Prime Minister of Ontario.

ADDRESS.

THE HON. W. H. HEARST, TORONTO.

It gives me a great deal of pleasure this afternoon to have an opportunity of paying this visit to your Association this year again. My purpose in coming was simply to look in and give you what word of encouragement I might be able in the splendid work in which you are engaged. Your President referred to the remarks I made last year with reference to horticulture in Northern Ontario. We are proud of what has been done there. A great aid and incentive has been given to that work by your Association. I know something of it in other parts of the Province, and it will be my privilege and pleasure to see more of that in the future even than I have in the past, because one of the duties of the many that fall upon the first Minister of the Province of Ontario is to try and make himself acquainted with every part of the Province as far as it is possible to do so, and to further everything that makes for the beautification of our country as well as for its material advancement and prosperity. So it will be a duty as well as a privilege to see what advancement has been made in those sections of the Province with which I am not at present familiar, and to watch particularly the work of your Association and the department with which it is connected. It is especially gratifying at the present time to see such a splendid gathering called for the purpose for which you are here this afternoon. In this time of stress and trouble, when the minds of all of us are centred upon the great struggle that is being fought in the fields of Europe for the liberty of not only continental countries, but of the world, we have not the same time, nor, perhaps, the same inclination to think of subjects such as your Association deals with. The motto of the Old Land is a splendid one for the Province of Ontario to adopt, namely, "Business as Usual"; and, while we are anxious that every thought should be given, every act should be done and every possible effort should be put forward to assist in the gigantic struggle that is now taking place, we are not detracting at all from our service and efforts on that behalf by doing what we can to develop the resources of our own Province, and we are not doing anything less by developing those things which make for the beauty and loveliness of the country and of the home, and so I am delighted to think that your interest in this work is not abated at all. I urge you to renewed endeavors along those lines. Perhaps there is no work, looking to the beautification of one's country, where so much good can be accomplished with as little expenditure. The present time calls for economy in every department of life. It calls for economy in connection with the affairs of Government and in the affairs of the individual. It is a time in which not a dollar should be unnecessarily expended. Every dollar should be made to accomplish its greatest purpose at this crucial time in the history of our country, and so it seems to me you can accomplish much good along the lines you have been following, in beautifying the country and making it happy, prosperous and lovely. I thank you for the opportunity you have given me to say



Cottage Covered with Climber Mina Lobata.

a few words to you. I hope your Society will continue to grow and prosper; in fact, with the energy and force and ability that the officers of the department have shown, I am convinced that it will attain greater success in the future than it even has in the past.

ADDRESS.

HON. JAMES S. DUFF, TORONTO.

I do not know that I can do anything better than simply to say "Amen" to what has been so well said by the Prime Minister. I do not think that there is any branch of agricultural development that really deserves better at the hands of the people and more thought than that of horticulture, from the fact that it lays itself so very much towards the beautification of our homes, and not only our homes but our gardens and parks, and all that goes to make the country in the summer season so beautiful in this lovely Ontario of ours. Many years ago I was engaged in an election. The winter was upon us and the snow was very deep. It was scarcely possible to get through some of the back concession lines. A team driver and I were going through a section of the country which I have the honor to represent, and down in the valley there was a new log house. That was a novelty in itself for me, although I remember the log house in which I was born. In most parts of the country there is scarcely such a thing as a new log house, but this was a new one, beautifully built in every way. But what appealed to me most was a magnificent collection of geraniums all in bloom. It was a picture that has never vanished from my mind; that little, new log house. Its occupants were in comparatively humble circumstances, but there was that air of beauty lent to the surroundings by those geraniums in the window that compensated for a great deal more than wealth could furnish. So in that way your Association, and those who are interested in horticulture in this Province, are doing a great work in the way of getting people to beautify their homes. I thank you for the opportunity you have given me to say these few words.

HON. F. G. McDIARMID: I shall not trespass on your valuable time by attempting to make anything in the nature of an address here this afternoon. I am pleased to see so large and representative a gathering present in connection with the annual Convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association. I know something of the progress you have made during the past few years, and of the benefits that have been brought about by your efforts. The interest you have stimulated and aroused in the work has been marvellous indeed. The work in which you are engaged has undoubtedly a refining influence on the people, and for that reason, if for no other, it is deserving of the sympathetic support and interest of the Government of this Province. I thank you for affording me the privilege of saying these few words.

REV. A. H. SCOTT: I feel it a great privilege to count as my friend the Prime Minister of this Province. I spent the first ten years of my public life in the county town of North Grey, and while I was there a young lad became identified with a law office in that town, the head of that office being a member of the congregation which I had the honor to serve in the first ten years of my ministry. Along with him was another young man, who is a judge in some part of our Dominion to-day. I had an interest in the welfare of the young man I referred to at that time. I had a personal interest in the gentleman who sits at your right hand at this moment, Mr. President, and from the time he left that town until he went

to do the distinguished service that he rendered to law and the country in a town farther west, I have followed his career with the greatest interest, and when he was given the responsibilities of the first place in this Province, speaking in a parliamentary or a political sense, I sat down at my desk to write him a congratulatory note. Just about that time I expected our Executive would have our request to him responded to, and I did not do what my heart prompted me to do, for I expected to see him here to-day. I wish to say, as more than an old friend, that, while he has the distinction that this Province has extended to him of being its first Minister, may he be honored, and that may he be blessed, and that he may be long spared to do the service his country expects of him. As far as his colleague, the Hon. Jas. S. Duff, is concerned, he is an old friend of the Horticultural Society. We do not know him politically. When we go to the department for money he candidly says "No." unless we can show a good reason why it should be other than "No." But he has said "Yes" as well as "No." and we have tried to use the finances that have come from the Department in the best possible way. As to their new colleague, we compliment him, and are pleased to welcome him here to-day. I wish to refer for a moment to the kind words the Premier and his two colleagues have said with regard to the work we are seeking to do in horticulture in the Province of Ontario. There is one thing they could do for us at the present time, and which would be particularly acceptable; that is, not in the shape of an advance of money, not in any enlargement, financially, but by increasing our literature facilities; if they will put at our disposal more of our printed pages they will be doing a great service. We depend to a very large extent upon the influence of the printed page in disseminating the things we wish throughout the Province of Ontario. I move that this Association express its pleasure at the visit to us to-day of the Premier and his two colleagues, and for the kindly words they have been pleased to address to us.

W. B. BURGOYNE: I have much pleasure in seconding the motion that has been made by the Rev. A. H. Scott.

The motion was carried unanimously.

HON. W. H. HEARST: Both myself and my colleagues appreciate very much your kindness in moving this vote of thanks to us. We did not require any reward in that direction. The pleasure has been ours in coming here and doing anything we can to assist you in the splendid work in which you are engaged. As to the kind remarks that have been made by the Rev. Mr. Scott with reference to myself, I assure you I appreciate them to the full, coming from one who has known me so long, who knew me in my boyhood days, and one whom I have always looked up to as one of Ontario's best citizens.

GREETINGS FROM FRATERNAL ASSOCIATIONS.

THE PRESIDENT: There are no delegates from the American Association or any other Association that I know of to-day, but we have letters from some of them which the Secretary will be pleased to read to you.

November 6th, 1914.

DEAR MR. WILSON:—The receipt of the programme for the Ninth Annual Convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association, to take place next week, makes me long for a practicable aeroplane or some other means of quick and economical transportation which would enable me to look in upon the sessions of this great organization, at least

for a congratulatory word and for a handshake with the good men whose names I see on the programme; and who have heretofore made themselves known to me as of the most important and desirable character in their relations as citizens.

I congratulate you, and through you the organization, upon this meeting. You have a broad scope and you cover it broadly. You are doing things to make Ontario more fruitful, more beautiful, and a better place to live in.

I shall take it as an honor if you will express to the Association my congratulations and my best wishes.

J. Lockie Wilson,
Toronto, Canada.

J. HORACE MCFARLAND.

November 7th, 1914.

To the Members of The Ontario Horticultural Association, Toronto, Canada:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I am having to deny myself the pleasure of personally attending the Convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association this year, as is our president, Mr. J. Horace McFarland; but we are always thoughtful of you and deeply interested in your meeting and the work that you are so successfully conducting the year through. We have long felt that the Ontario Horticultural Association is giving distinction to a fine work for civic improvement in Canada, and that in many ways a most excellent example is being set to many of the cities in our states.

I wish that I might be with you to tell you in person, as I did a year ago, of some of the achievements for the making of a finer community life in this country. Everywhere there are evidences of increasing interest in work of this character and of an increasing intelligence in the conduct of the work. Associations that have for a number of years carried on, systematically, a work for neighborhood improvement, are extending their activities to embrace entire communities and are exercising rare good wisdom in studying carefully all that city planning comprehends and calling for advice and counsel men, competent by reason of education and study to advise them as to the things that ought to be done not for this year only, but for the years to come. In this connection, it is most gratifying to us in the United States to observe the forward steps Canada is taking, particularly in preparing the fine Enabling Act which may be a guide for the cities of the entire Dominion in respect to city planning undertakings. The Conservation Commission of Canada is setting a fine example to all the states in this country by calling as its special advisor, Mr. Thomas Adams, the distinguished English town planning expert.

The Annual Convention of the American Civic Association will be held in Washington, December 2nd, 3rd and 4th. It is our sincere hope that the Ontario Horticultural Association may be represented by several delegates at that convention, as it has been in the past. This is to be a tenth anniversary occasion for the Association and a notable one in many respects. We have had a very successful year from a financial standpoint, in that we have cleared the Association of an old debt which was carried for a long time. We see now a brighter future than ever before for a fine work of service to all American communities. Among the distinguished speakers at this convention will be Mr. Adams who comes to us from Ottawa.

Wishing you a most successful convention, with a large attendance and an enthusiasm for your work that may not be dampened by the stress that your great Mother-country and the people who gratefully pay homage to England find themselves in this year. I am

RICHARD B. WATROUS,
Secretary.

Niagara Falls, Canada, February 13th, 1914.

DEAR SIR:—As Chairman of the Names and Varieties Committee of the Ontario Horticultural Association, I write to ask your active co-operation in promoting the objects set forth in the Report of your Committee read at the Annual Convention in Toronto during November of the past year.

There are two matters of importance which particularly demand your earnest attention—"A registry of new plants of merit in Canada," and the publication of a "Hand Book" embodying material and data relating to plant nomenclature and rules of Horticultural practice.

It would appear that if we are to have a registry of plants, such can only be arranged with the co-operation of the Ontario Horticultural Association. The value of such an innovation cannot be over estimated, it would protect the raiser of any new and desirable plant, would encourage hybridists to improve our existing types, would

by giving priority of name settle once and for all the vexed question of which name is the proper one, and preclude for all time the possibility of unscrupulous persons usurping the rights of others by claiming priority in the raising or the naming of any new and desirable type, which practice is alas! all too common and will pertain until a registry such as proposed by your committee is innovated.

The value of the proposed "Hand Book" cannot be emphasized too strongly, and as a sum of money is needed for its publication I would urge that the Directors of the Ontario Horticultural Association appropriate such a sum as their finances will warrant to partially defray the cost, there being reason to expect that the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa will make a grant for the same purpose.

Feeling that your Committee has the earnest support of every member of the Ontario Horticultural Association in this work, and that personally we may rely upon yourself for aid in promoting the objects set forth.

J. H. BENNETT, ESQ.,
Barrie, Ont.

H. J. MOORE,
Chairman

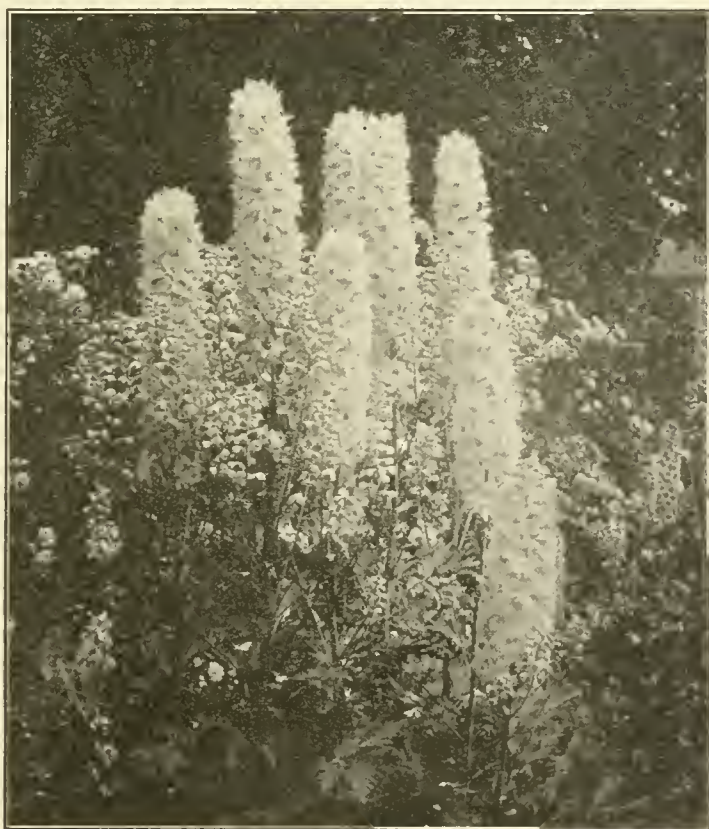


Photo., J. H. Bennett, Barrie.
Delphinium La Danube.

THE PRESIDENT: We regret very much that we are unable to welcome our American friends to our Convention, but we appreciate the expressions of good will they have tendered to us in their letters, and we extend to them the same courtesies. We always appreciate very much the pleasure we enjoy whenever we go amongst them, and which they never hesitate to extend to our delegates.

THE EDUCATIONAL FEATURES OF PUBLIC PARKS.

JOHN DUNBAR, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF PARKS, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

It gives me great pleasure to be here this afternoon, because I have been very much impressed during late years with the wonderful love of horticulture that exists in Ontario and throughout Canada. I have been connected with Rochester parks for the past twenty-three years, and during recent years the Rochester parks have become quite popular in New York State, and far beyond New York State and among Canadian visitors who come there in May and June particularly, when probably the floral displays are at their best. It has been very gratifying to see the large number of horticultural delegates who come from local Societies in Ontario. Whilst large numbers of people come to see the displays in Rochester parks, the largest delegations come from Canada. I have seen Mr. Burgoyne piloting large numbers of people from St. Catharines to see the lilacs, and I was pleased to see Dr. Bennett from St. Thomas with large delegations last spring. I saw the parks in Toronto about eight years ago, when the Association of American Parks Superintendents met here. At that time they were very promising, and I have not seen them since. I have no doubt the good work has been continued in Toronto, and that the parks are, probably, much better developed than they were then.

The development of urban parks on the American Continent during the past twenty-five to forty years has been a most remarkable feature of civic life. In their first conceptions, urban parks were mainly thought of as fresh air resorts, and areas for pleasure and recreation, and this no doubt is fundamentally correct.

In the twenties, thirties, and forties of last century, the urban park idea made an excellent start in European cities, more particularly in Great Britain. The late A. J. Downing, one of the ablest landscape gardeners produced on the American Continent, when visiting Europe about this time, was highly impressed with the utility of city park areas, and its beneficial effects on city populations. During his brief life he wrote ardently in favor of their development in American cities and his influence was potential in starting the Central Park area in New York City. This was the first real beginning of city parks in the modern sense, on the American Continent.

In the amount of money spent, in the areas used, and in the results attained, American cities have far surpassed European ones in the past fifteen to twenty years.

The prevailing objections to public parks at one time, more particularly in the early propaganda of the movement have largely disappeared. It was urged that they were luxurious appendages attached to the corporate life of cities adding to the burdens of taxation, and not in any sense necessary to city development. Every wide-awake city now-a-days realizes the fact that if it is to fully meet the needs of its corporate life it must develop park areas, or its civic life will become stagnant. Parks are as necessary to city development as good public buildings, good streets, and good water.

The nature study conception which has been introduced, and rightly so, into the public school systems of the American continent during recent years is undoubtedly opening the eyes of the rising generation to the appreciation of the natural world around them, and more particularly to the wonderfully varied plant life to be seen on every hand. Nature study not merely impresses the idea of the beautiful in plant life, but conveys indirectly the importance of its preservation from an economic standpoint for the benefit of the human family.

On this continent the handing down of large private estates by primogeniture from generation to generation does not exist and rightly so. This was useful however in some of the old countries in maintaining and perpetuating valuable collections of the trees and shrubs of the north temperate zone, and when these estates were opened for public inspection, as many of them were, they were highly educational.

It is plainly to be seen then, that it is only on public or city park areas, where its perpetuity for that purpose is guaranteed, that all of the beautiful trees, shrubs, and flowering plants of this continent, and other parts of the north temperate zone, which will prove hardy under the governing conditions of latitude and altitude, can be planted and maintained indefinitely.

There are a few botanic gardens and arboretums on this continent where valuable collections of trees and shrubs of the North Temperate Zone, and plants of the world generally are maintained. Three of the most notable are the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, which in its collection of trees and shrubs of the North Temperate Zone has no equal in the world; the Arboretum at the Bronx Botanical Gardens, New York City, and the Arboretum at the Dominion Experiment Station, Ottawa.

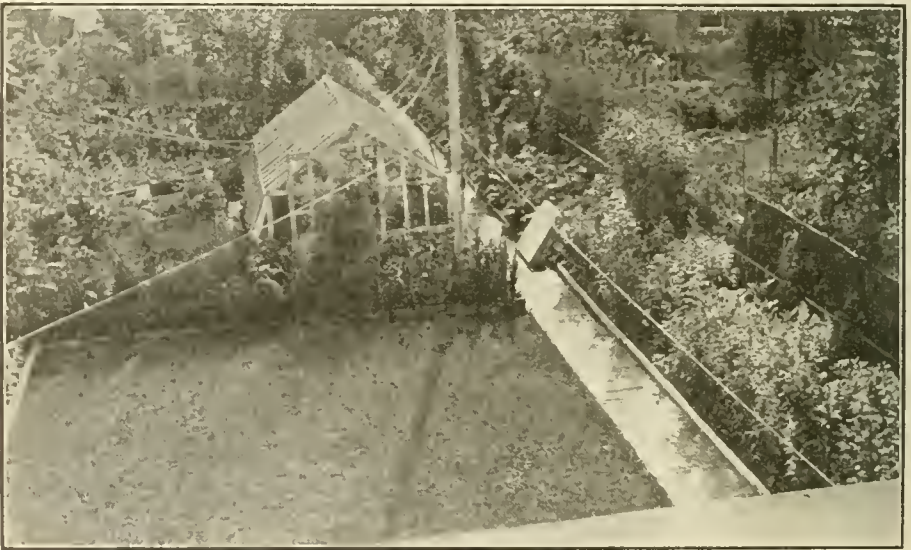
Here then is the opportunity for public parks to become highly educational and contributory agencies to public schools and public education. All of the native trees and shrubs and important plants should be planted without question. If space and money can be spared, the many beautiful trees and shrubs of Europe, Japan, and China and other parts of Northern Asia, should be procured and planted without mixing them with native sylvan effects. As far as practicable it is best to keep foreign plantations segregated. Collections of many beautiful garden plants such as roses, paeonies, bulbous plants of many kinds, lilacs, crab-apples, rhododendrons and azaleas, can be specialized and made distinctive features. I am fully aware that there is a definite northern limit beyond which it is useless to attempt the growing of rhododendrons and azaleas. Where collections of such beautiful flowering garden plants can be made successful, and public attention called to it on special occasions, the influence from it is highly beneficial and educational on civic life and public taste.

Some of these educational features have been partly carried out in some American park systems, but in many instances only to a small extent. The principal considerations have mainly been along the lines of recreative pleasure and all kinds of sports. We are finding no fault with this. Facilities for all kinds of sports and games must be provided in both summer and winter. Young and old must play to be happy and healthful. There is generally ample room however to develop the educational features in most park systems.

The city parks system of Rochester, administered by a Board of Park Commissioners of twenty-one members, appointed by the Mayor of the city, has established large collections of the hardy trees and shrubs of the North Temperate Zone, and it really forms an immense arboretum, although it does not bear that name. The large collections of lilacs, crab-apples, rhododendrons, azaleas, and paeonies are given prominent public notice when they are in bloom, and immense crowds of people visit the displays, and the most perfect order always prevails, and comparatively nothing is injured. Highland Park on the south side of the city of Rochester is entirely given up to these collections. The north side of the park is mainly occupied with a pinetum or collection of coniferous evergreens, where two-hundred and sixty-eight species and varieties of pines, spruces, firs, arborvitaes,

yews, junipers, cypresses, and other genera are growing remarkably well. Highland Park, however, is not large enough to contain the accessions the Park Board receives, and a plantation of about six hundred species of American hawthorns, covering an area from fifty to two hundred feet wide and one mile and a half in length, has been established in Genesee Valley Park. Outside of the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard University, this is the largest plantation of American hawthorns in the world. Other parts of the park system are utilized in the same way for the extension of other collections.

The question may be raised, does this pay? That seems like an irrelevant question. It pays in the same way that a fine art gallery or art museum or any similar institution pays. The education derived from the knowledge and familiarity with such things, whether living plants in collections, or art collections in museums, adds to the pleasure of human existence, it widens the scope of the human horizon, and elevates the mind, and that surely pays.



Mr. Geo. Baldwin's Greenhouse and Garden.

The address was illustrated by a number of excellent lantern slides in colors.

W. B. BURGOYNE: We ought to express to Mr. Dunbar our thanks and appreciation for the treat he has afforded us this afternoon. We have listened with a great deal of pleasure, and have followed with a great deal of interest, the pictures he has placed before us. It has been a pleasure on my part to have been privileged to visit Highland Park at different times during the past few years. My first visits were made in the summer time, usually in July or in August. At those times I admire Highland Park very much, with its great floral beauty even at that season of the year when the bloom is not so great as earlier in the season. Then I heard a great deal about that lilac display Mr. Dunbar has told you about, and which can be seen in its greatest beauty and magnificence about Victoria Day. I felt that our people in St. Catharines would appreciate the privilege of going over and seeing that great display, and so our Horticultural Society arranged for a visit to Highland Park three years ago, and about 100 people went, and they were the most delighted people who ever visited a place of that nature. It was a treat to

them to stroll through that lilac field. It was the day before or after "Lilac Sunday," and we happened to be there just at the very opportune time to see that display of lilacs. Mr. Dunbar and his courteous assistants showed us every attention. We were personally taken through, and every variety of lilac was explained to us. Every year since that time we have visited Highland Park on Victoria Day, and last year we were joined at Rochester by the delegation from the St. Thomas Society, headed by Dr. Bennett, and together we spent an afternoon in Highland Park and two or three other of the parks as the time offered. I want to bring before you an idea which suggested itself to Dr. Bennett and myself when we were at Rochester last Victoria Day, and that was that at this Convention to-day some steps might be taken by which a large party of horticulturists and others interested in visiting such a delightful place as Highland Park should get together—join at Toronto and Buffalo—and spend a day at Rochester at lilac season. One season is, of course, not the same as another one. It was our great pleasure to get there when the rhododendrens and early paeonies were in bloom. That was a year ago last May, but you will not be disappointed if you go there about the third or fourth week in May. Perhaps some steps might be taken whereby a number of people from our different towns and villages could meet together and spend a day with Mr. Dunbar and his assistants at Highland Park. I move that the thanks of this Association be accorded to Mr. Dunbar for his visit and for his very interesting address.

DR. BENNETT: I have great pleasure in seconding that proposition. I was one of those who was instrumental in getting Mr. Dunbar to come here and address us, and we have not been disappointed in our expectations. We have certainly listened to him with much pleasure and profit. When we were at Highland Park last year we got a promise from Mr. Dunbar that he would visit our local Society, and Mr. Burgoyne, I believe, intends to ask him to visit St. Catharines, and Dr. Bothwell is going to have him at Stratford, so I am afraid that Mr. Dunbar will have his hands pretty full. With regard to a concerted effort on the part of the Horticultural Societies to visit Rochester, there seems to be no reason why an effort cannot be made on the part of the Societies within a certain radius of Rochester to meet at certain points and be in Rochester the same day. We were there on Sunday, and I can tell you that the people of Rochester know how to treat you royally.

THE PRESIDENT: It has been proposed that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded Mr. Dunbar for his interesting and instructive address and lantern slides he has given us this afternoon. It has been a pleasure to all of us. I do not know that it is necessary to make any further extended remarks than to tender to Mr. Dunbar our hearty vote of thanks. Carried.

MR. DUNBAR, in reply, returned thanks and expressed the hope that the Members of the Ontario Horticultural Association would come to Rochester Park a thousand strong.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: It would be a good plan for the Societies in the eastern part of Ontario to arrange an excursion next summer with the object of visiting the Central Experimental Farm. Mr. Bryson had already invited them to Moore Park where it was possible to see one of the finest rose gardens, perhaps, on the Continent of America, and if arrangements could be made to have an excursion to the Experimental Farm the members would never regret the visit.

REV. G. W. TEBBS: In view of the various invitations that had been extended to them I move that the incoming Directors take the matter up at their first meeting, and discuss ways and means of arranging such excursions next summer.

SWEET PEA CULTURE.

H. M. LAY, WALKERTON.

The sweet pea may justly be called the Queen of Annuals. Its beauty and grace of form, delicacy and variety of colour, sweetly subtle perfume, its hardiness, above all, the length of its flowering season, are striking qualities which account for the affection with which it is regarded. During the last ten years the sweet pea has become so popular in America as well as in Great Britain and so many useful manuals on its culture have been written by practical florists that, as a novice, I feel it difficult to say anything that others more competent have not already touched upon. At the same time, even in a brief essay on the subject, one must necessarily deal with much that is elementary. No doubt there are those present in this Convention who will be able to supplement my introduction of the subject. I take comfort, however, from the knowledge that from Adam down all gardeners have to do, each for himself, the spade work which is perennially necessary, elementary though digging may be!

This charming flower came to us from the sun-kissed island of Sicily. In its native home it enjoyed a warm climate tempered by the humidity of the Mediterranean breezes. It is, however, not the only islander who has borne transplanting well and who contrives to thrive in more rigorous climates than that of his own "tight little Island." We read that an ecclesiastic in that country about 200 years ago first sent seed to his friends in England and Holland. So we see that a useful function of modern Horticultural Societies was anticipated long ago! No very great progress, however, in its culture appears to have been attained until the last forty years or so, and, in a work on gardening called the "Florist's Guide" published in 1857, the height of sweet peas is given as from three to four feet. The modern books hold out hopes of even 10 or 15 feet of glorious flower bedecked vines.

Whether we determine to have one row or a dozen in our garden it is important that we should plant the best seed to be had. There are a number of growers who make a specialty of sweet pea seed, and, if we purchase from those who have won their spurs on the exhibition stand, we can have some assurance of success.

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND.—You may have very fair results from planting your seeds in the spring, in ground that has had merely ordinary good cultivation, but it is satisfactory to the enthusiast, to know that no flower responds more delightfully to kind treatment. In 1911, the London *Daily Mail* offered a series of valuable prizes, for the best bunch of sweet peas. The result was a magnificent exhibition of thousands of bunches of sweet peas. The first prize was £1,000, and both it and the third prize, were won by a Scotch clergyman, the Rev. D. Denholm Fraser. Mr. Fraser has written a charming and exhaustive little book on sweet peas. He tells us that the winning blooms were grown in his kitchen garden where, at a depth of three feet, there was no sign of the rich loam giving out. After reading this, I believed in the truth of the saying, "Wherever in the world you find anything good, you find a Scotchman sitting down beside it!" With such a garden, we wonder less at his success, for most of us, I fancy, cannot scrape quite so deeply without exhausting the paystreak. In my own garden after removing the top spit, or spadeful, I find room for improvement. A good plan is to mark out the proposed row at least three or four feet wide, dig out the first two spits, throwing them on separate sides of the trench. The bottom spit is then turned over and any stones that may be met with are removed. The bottom of the trench is then spread with a layer of farmyard manure, about three inches in depth. This is thoroughly dug

into the soil so as to induce deep rooting. On the top of this comes a liberal sprinkling of bone meal, say two or three ounces to the yard. The trench is then gradually filled up with soil and alternate layers of good rich farmyard manure and bone meal, using the soil from the second spit first, and keeping the good soil for the last. At least a day should be allowed for settling, longer, if possible; the surface is then raked smooth. A good sprinkling of soot is beneficial as a top dressing both before and after sowing.

TIME TO PLANT.—Many growers recommend fall planting, but this should be delayed in Canada as late as possible, the idea being to have the seeds in place, but growth checked, until, at the earliest possible moment in the spring, they may be ready to go ahead. My experience in two seasons of fall sown sweet peas is that



Persian Lilac in a Barrie Garden.

on the whole they do well and are in bloom two or three weeks before those sown in the spring. Last year I planted a row the first week in December. While, however, they will stand a good frost even after they are up some inches they are apt to suffer if severe frost catches them after a spell of earlier warm weather, so that it is well to plant the bulk of the crop in the spring. In order that this may be done as soon as the snow is off the ground, the soil should be prepared in the fall in the manner before described, and left in a rough state over winter. With the aid of a line a small furrow is opened and the seeds are planted from two to four inches deep and from four to six inches apart. Devotees of the old method of sowing thickly in the manner of growing mustard and cress for salad, are gradually disappearing as the benefits of thin culture are seen. Each variety should be carefully tagged with name or number for identification. To economize space the

seeds are often planted in double rows a foot apart but the single row affords more room for roots and with more air and light the plants will thrive better.

As an alternative to fall planting, and in order to secure early flowers, many growers plant their seeds in pots and place in a cool greenhouse so that the plants may have a good start and be ready to put out in April or May. Very good results were obtained this year from a few sown in pots sunk in a hot bed. They bloomed about the same time as those planted in the fall. As soon as the seedlings are three or four inches high they should be kept in an upright position with small twiggy boughs until strong enough to seize the more permanent supports.

Constant cultivation should now proceed between the rows as close to the plant as can be done without injury. As the soil is rich, there will also be a constant crop of weeds to remove.

SUPPORTS: Various supports are recommended. Some growers prefer long branches with plenty of twigs placed in the ground inclining outwards so that looking at the row from the end it appears to be "V" shaped. This is in order to better support the top growth. Wire poultry netting is an excellent substitute for sticks, using two lengths of four foot netting. As it can be used year after year it is a cheap mode of support. We have found very satisfactory a support made by using stakes 2 inches square from eight to ten feet high and planting them firmly in two rows a foot apart, allowing eight feet between each pair of stakes. The stakes at each end of the row should be well guyed. Strong twine is then carried along the outside of each row of stakes by means of screws or double headed tacks. Screws are preferable as the string can be tightened between each stake more readily. The rows of string are placed from four to six inches apart. If found necessary a third series of strings can be used by attaching them to cross bars on the stakes about one foot apart. If the string is stout and is taken down and put away dry in the autumn it should last several seasons. As we have had about 200 yards of peas supported in this way, we find such little economies profitable! The rows should be from 5 to 6 feet apart in order to allow of proper cultivation and spraying between them.

MULCHING.—As soon as warm weather commences a heavy mulch of well rotted manure should be spread on each side of the rows and well worked in around the roots of the plants. This will not only keep the ground from getting baked by the sun but as watering is carried on its manurial value will be great. A second mulching should be applied a month or six weeks later.

Many of the first flower buds usually fall off without opening, and when we have been eagerly waiting to feast our eyes on the new beauties of the season, this is somewhat disappointing. However our alarm is soon dispelled by the subsequent abundance of bloom which the later buds unfold. By the end of July the only question is how to keep the peas picked, with such magical rapidity do they appear every day upon the vines. On no account must pods be allowed to form if a long flowering season is expected.

MANURING.—After flowering is well under way, the vitality of the plants must be kept up, by the application of liquid manures at least once a week. It is advisable to use half a dozen kinds using a different manure each time. The following are useful:

Nitrate of Soda, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce to a gallon of water.

Sulphate of Potash, 1 ounce to a gallon of water.

Sulphate of Ammonia, $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce to a gallon of water.

Infusions of soot, guano, poultry, cow or stable manure diluted to the strength of weak tea. Put some of the substance in a small sack in a barrel of rainwater, allow it to soak for several hours and pound with a rake or other garden tool. It may then be applied with a watering can as desired. During the past hot season we found more response to animal than artificial manures.

WATERING.—We are not satisfied unless blooms are produced with stems from 10 to 18 inches in length, and with flowers from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the standard. We cannot get this class of sweet pea unless they have plenty of moisture both above and below ground. A regular supply of water will tide them over a spell of drought but no artificial watering will take the place of a sufficiently moist atmosphere. However, if we do not neglect them during the adverse period of drouth when we can no longer take pride in their appearance, if we do not lose patience, we shall find them after a good heavy rain once more returning to their springlike form. If you have a copious supply of water in your hydrant and can stand the expense, a system of galvanized iron piping arranged along the rows with holes drilled in the piping every six inches and a hose coupling attached to one end of your system will do away with the labor of watering a large number of peas. We have only tried this on a single row but found it a great labor saver. The past season was, however, an example of our helplessness without the beneficent aid of nature. Several prolonged spells of drought commencing so unusually early as May, disappointed the hopes we had formed in the early spring, of a very successful season. Other much more experienced horticulturists have told us that their experiments in sweet pea culture carried out under the most favourable conditions and with the help of skilled gardeners have likewise been very disappointing this season. However as one swallow does not make a summer, we must not be down-hearted but look forward to better fortune next year. In any case although under such conditions our peas may not be up to exhibition standard, we may be sure of an abundant supply of delightful bouquets for ourselves and our friends.

SHADING.—Nearly all varieties are benefited by shading during the height of summer, even in England this is found necessary for such varieties as the Orange and Scarlet. For some of these a very short exposure to the direct rays of the sun is sufficient to disfigure the bloom. Our awnings were made of light weight factory cotton sold at about $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents a yard and a yard wide. By means of brass rings sown on both edges about three feet apart it was arranged to slide on stout supporting wires. These were arranged over the row by means of cross bars with screw hooks to hold the wire. The cross bars were attached to the stakes supporting the trellis work at an angle of about 20 degrees and so that the west side from which the hot afternoon rays of the sun would strike the row, would get most protection. On the approach of rain of course it is most necessary to slide off your awning which can be done in a few minutes.

INSECT ENEMIES.—The only serious insect enemy the sweet pea has is the greenfly, and he can be kept in control by spraying with whale oil soap and water or in bad cases with kerosene emulsion. A 20 gallon barrel mounted on wheels with a spray pump attachment, such as is advertised by the manufacturers of spraying supplies enables one to polish off Mr. Aphis with comfort. Two or more rows can be sprayed in one trip down the rows and the whole plantation covered in a very short time.

CUTTING SWEET PEAS.—In cutting the blooms a pair of fairly long sharp scissors should be used and a supply of thread rubber bands is handy for bunching.

If on cutting a spike, it is found that the flowers are more or less wound round with tendrils from adjacent vines, do not attempt to pull the spike by the flower end, for in most cases you will break the spike. Seize it by the butt end, pull steadily when it will be found that in most cases the impeding tendrils will break without damage to the bloom. Peas should be cut early in the morning or in the late afternoon, and if possible when there is no dew or rain upon them. Place in water as soon as cut. If it is intended to ship some distance by rail, allow them to stand over night or for several hours in water. When ready to pack wipe the stems dry; by no means attempt to wrap the stems in wet material of any kind. The water the stems have absorbed will be sufficient to keep them fresh for several



St. Thomas Collegiate Institute. Won Silver Shield for Best Kept School Grounds.

hours but the blooms will assuredly be spoiled, especially in hot weather, if allowed to be wet. Therefore pack them perfectly dry. Simply wrap the ends of the stalks in a little oiled paper and wrap your bunch in half a sheet of tissue paper. Pack in a wooden box with sufficient firmness to prevent movement in transit. It is well to have the boxes labelled conspicuously on the top "This side up" and "Cut Flowers with care," etc. You may then despatch your treasured blooms, praying that the express company's employees will not stand your boxes on end or place them in uncongenial neighbourhood in the car. A year or two ago I was sending some boxes of flowers by express for exhibition in another town and of course could not keep away from them while changing cars. My feelings can better be imagined than described when I saw my delicate "Queens" and "Countesses" being loaded on a truck pell mell with enormous boxes of white fish

and salmon trout fresh from Lake Huron. The ice alone might not have been too bad as it was a day when the thermometer stood at 90 degrees in the shade, but I had horrible visions of the drippings soaking through and the aroma of the fish did not appear calculated to improve the perfume of my flowers.

SELECTING VARIETIES.—There are a thousand varieties of sweet peas. About half of these are the newer Spencer or waved varieties, descendants of their famous ancestor Countess Spencer, first introduced at the exhibition of the British National Sweet Pea Society in 1904. The amateur who has only a limited space may feel rather perplexed in choosing from many lists of these beautiful flowers which might be made up. Of some fifty varieties which I have attempted to grow, the greatest favourites were among the following:

- White—Burpee's White.
- Cream—Primrose and Queen Victoria.
- Scarlet—Scarlet Empress.
- Crimson—King Edward VII.
- Carmine—George Herbert.
- Orange—Thos. Stevenson.
- Pink—Constance Oliver, Gladys Burt, Elfrida Pearson.
- Mauve—Florence Nightingale, Tennant, Irish Belle.
- Maroon—Othello.
- Variiegated—Dainty, Mrs. C. W. Breadmore, Mrs. Cuthbertson.

Sweet peas require no doubt constant attention during the season, but what other flower is there, to which you can go day after day for nearly four months and always be sure of an abundance of lovely bloom. If one does not undertake their culture on too ambitious a scale, the labour will be one of love and well repaid by the health and joy it will bring with it. At this moment while the world resounds with the din and crash of arms, it is a relief to ponder for an hour on the silent marvels of nature. Though the sweet pea thrives in the trenches, though it waves its glorious banners over well ordered rows, like the serried ranks of infantry, though like tiny air craft, its blossoms are flung on high, we may survey this army without fear and in peace, for it bears, as the Rev. W. T. Hutchins said fourteen years ago, "A standard which is friendly to all nations."

BEST VARIETIES OF ROSES FOR AMATEUR GARDENERS, AND METHODS OF DESTRUCTION OF FUNGUS AND INSECT PESTS.

J. M. BRYSON, MOORE PARK.

In submitting to you the following selections of varieties of the rose, I do not wish you to think, that other varieties, which I do not mention, are not quite as good, but, when you consider that a great many varieties are almost the same, as regards colour, or shades of colour, it becomes a hard task, from an amateur's point of view, to determine just what are the best varieties in the various sections of roses now catalogued. Of course, where space and expense are unlimited it is an easy matter to plant all, or nearly all of the varieties at present in cultivation, when, of course, you will have all the varieties that are easy to grow, also the ones that are indifferent. Be that as it may, the rosarian with a small collection, or one who contemplates planting a few bushes for a start, finds himself in a quandary as to the varieties that give the best results

under ordinary circumstances. He must aim at getting varieties that are, if possible, mildew-proof and of robust habit and vigorous growth. Another point to be considered is to be careful to select varieties the colour of which is pleasing to the eye, and which at the same time possess the aforesaid qualities, vigorous growth and hardiness. Unfortunately a very large percentage of our finest roses are what are termed "thin roses," that is to say, they lack substance, a large number of which are easy to grow and are always in flower from the middle of June to the end of October. Though there may be hundreds whose sole object is to grow for exhibition, there are thousands who grow them for their beauty alone, for the rose will grow and thrive in almost any soil to a certain state of perfection. Up to a few years ago the only type of rose that was grown on this continent was a few varieties of the Hybrid Perpetuals, and a few of the old Hybrid Teas, notable amongst which were Magna Charta, Baron de Bonstettin, General Jacqueminot, and American Beauty, and they are still grown, for the simple reason that the varieties which have superseded them in the same colour are practically unknown.

As a matter of fact there is no such a variety as American Beauty. The reason this name was given to this particular rose was simply because it flowered in a collection of roses in the United States, and the grower did not know what it was when it flowered, so he asked his fellow gardeners to name it and they, not knowing it, suggested owing to its being such a fragrant rose and of such a fine type that it be called American Beauty. The proper name of this rose is "Madame Ferdinand Jamain," but it is not a success when grown out of doors. Rose lovers at that time were afraid to plant either Hybrid Teas, or Teas and Noisettes, because it was said that they were not hardy enough to stand the severe Canadian winters, but my experience with Hybrid Teas and Teas (and I except no variety either climbing or dwarf) has been that these two sections of the rose are just as hardy as any of the Hybrid Perpetuals, provided that the proper means of protection are applied to carry them through the winter. You will admit that last winter was the most severe test that outdoor roses have had in the last twenty years in this Province, but such tender roses as Marechal Niel, Devoniensis, Niphetos, Lady Hillingdon, Sunset, Sunrise, and many other varieties of the teas and noisettes which I could mention came through the test in as good shape as any of the Hybrid Perpetuals, that are grown in Avoca Vale, Moore Park. I merely mention this fact to you to dispel the belief that there are only certain varieties and types of roses that will come through the winter in good shape.

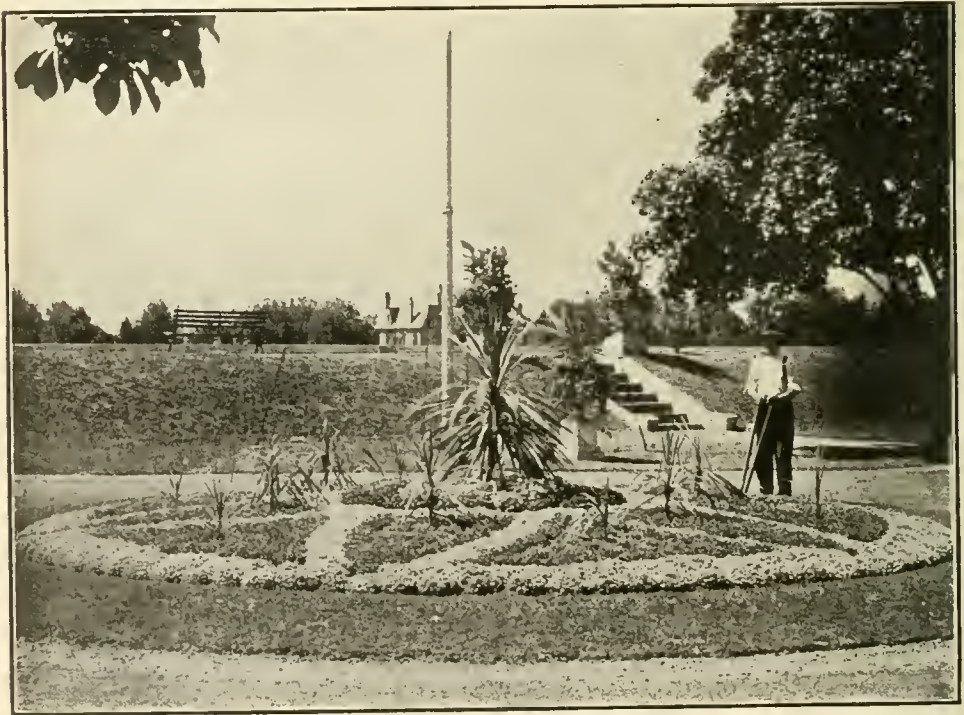
I infer from the numerous enquiries I receive that the rose-loving public find it a difficult task to classify the various sections of the rose, that is to say, they do not know Hybrid Perpetuals from Hybrid Teas and Teas. All of this type of rose are strong growers, and are usually self coloured, especially in the dark shades, and are very fragrant. Some of the best varieties in this section, with their colours are the following: Gloire de Chedane Guinnoiseau in reds is perhaps the largest, and a most profuse bloomer, delightfully fragrant and liable to attacks of mildew, except late in the season. This variety blooms continuously from the middle of June to the end of July, and again in the fall. Hugh Dickson is another brilliant rose, lighter in colour than the former variety, but just as floriferous and sweetly perfumed, but does best in Canada as a garden rose when budded on the Seedling Briar; Alfred Colomb, a grand old rose, bright red in colour and globular in shape; A. K. Williams, red shaded earmine, very

sweetly perfumed; Capt. Hayward, colour light crimson, one of the most popular roses for either exhibition or garden decoration; Charles Lefebvre, dark crimson, one of the best roses of its colour; Earl of Dufferin, colour dark maroon crimson, a magnificent variety, sweetly fragrant, blooming well on into August, but as the blooms are very heavy, they are better tied to stakes to prevent them lying on the ground; Gustave Piganeau, one of the largest roses, colour a beautiful carmine, Ellen Drew, pale rose colour, an almost perpetual bloomer, and mildew proof, also almost thornless; Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford, rose pink in colour, cup shape and a rose that is never out of flower, but mildews badly; Mrs. John Laing, colour shell pink, an old variety but still one of the best, almost perpetual flowering; Margaret Dickson, colour blush white, a good rose and almost the only one of its colour in this section; Marie Bauman, colour carmine red, very sweetly perfumed, a magnificent exhibition or garden rose, according to the way in which it is grown; Paul Neron, colour rose pink, until lately considered to be the largest rose grown. It is particularly good in autumn, but not too free; Prince Camille de Rohan I consider the darkest rose in this section, colour almost black and a variety that likes lots of feeding; Frau K. Druschki, pure snow white in colour and already so well known that it requires no comment from me; Coronation, new, without doubt the largest rose in cultivation to date in Canada, colour a brilliant shrimp pink, with flowers measuring five inches across without feeding, a very vigorous grower and absolutely mildew proof; Ulrich Brunner, red in colour, and a good grower, also proof against mildew and black spot. The above mentioned varieties of the Hybrid Perpetual section I consider to be the best for any purpose, as the majority of them are a distinct advance on some of the other varieties, although the colours are in some cases almost the same and all are perfectly hardy.

HYBRID TEA ROSE.

This section is rapidly advancing, many new and unique colours having appeared within the last few years, and they are all quite hardy. Although French florists have given us the finest roses in colour to date, it is unfortunate, that the French stocks are liable to be winter killed, although the English, Irish and Scotch roses come through with flying colours. The reason for this is difficult to explain, unless it is due to different climatic conditions experienced in these countries. I heard the other day of a gentleman who has just returned from a trip through Alaska, and who told me that he saw roses of this section growing and blooming there quite freely. Dutch or Holland roses, again, are just the opposite, although very large quantities are imported every year into Canada, but this is chiefly due to their cheapness and it is a mistake on the part of the amateur rosarian to begin with this class of rose, because although he may select the very best varieties suitable for his purpose, he cannot under any circumstances attain the state of perfection that is reached with the product of the British Isles, because in the first place, the stock is not suitable in all cases to the varieties that are worked upon it, nor yet is there anything like the substance in the bloom. I do not wish to disparage the Dutch rose in any way, but when a person wants to get roses he may as well start in right and get the best. The Hybrid Tea section, properly speaking, is split up into three classes, namely, those varieties suitable for exhibition, varieties belonging to the decorative class and those most suitable as bedding subjects. To make a selection of varieties suitable for exhibition the grower must select only those that have lots of sub-

stance, as a great many of the Hybrid Teas, although pleasing to the eye, as far as colour and habit of growth are concerned, are absolutely useless for show purposes. Roses that are prolific in ground-breaks or maiden shoots are the most sought after for exhibition. The following are good varieties for this purpose: Madame Melaine Soupert, yellow aurore and carmine in colour, one of the best; Avoca, deep crimson, bearing enormous flowers, sweetly scented; British Queen, white, this variety is best grown as a maiden; Caroline Testout, satin pink, a general exhibition favorite; Colleen an improved Killarney, with a deeper colour, but it has an immense petal. (We have had this rose under test at Avoca Vale for the past year and I can confidently say, that it is a great improvement on any of the Killarney family at present in commerce); Ethel Malcolm, colour ivory white, the finest rose of its colour; George C. Waud, colour orange vermillion; Gustave



In Reservoir Park, Toronto.

Grunerwald, clear pink; J. B. Clarke, colour dark crimson, a very vigorous grower; Jonkheer J. L. Mock, colour imperial pink; K. A. Victoria, colour white with lemon centre; Lady Ashtown, carmine pink; La France, said to be the most popular rose in the world, on account of its intense fragrance; Lyon, rose colour, shrimp pink, chrome yellow and salmon (this variety is without doubt the finest bit of colour to be found in any rose when properly grown); Marquis de Ganay, silvery pink; Mildred Grant, ivory; Mrs. W. J. Grant, pink; Lady Alice Stanley, coral pink, one of the largest roses grown; Senateur Mascuraud, yellow; Rayon D'Or, the finest yellow rose in cultivation.

In the decorative class, a good selection would be: General McArthur, colour red, sweetly perfumed; Irish Elegance, single, colour coppery yellow; Madame Abel Chatenay, colour carmine, fragrant; Madame Lucien Baltet, colour cream

and old gold in centre; Dr. J. Campbell Hall, colour clear pink; Bessie Brown, pale flesh in colour; Betty, old gold and rose, very floriferous; Perle Von Godesberg, pale yellow, fragrant; Pharisaer, colour pale peach; La Tosca, very light pink in colour, and almost spineless; Killarney, pink; Mrs. Cornwallis West, pale flesh; Mrs. A. Hammond, colour amber, yellow and pink, an improvement on Madame Abel Chatenay; Mrs. Alfred Tate, coppery fawn in colour; Lady Margaret Boscawen, peach pink and white in colour; Souvenir de Gustave Prat, sulphur yellow in colour; President W. H. Taft, brilliant pink; Souvenir de President Carnot, pale flesh, a magnificent variety; Robin Hood, colour brilliant scarlet; Mrs. E. J. Holland, the pink Kaiserin, which it resembles in all things save colour; Miss Cynthia Ford, shell pink; Gruss au Teplitz, dark crimson, flowers in clusters; Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, cream overlaid with rose; Yvonne Vacherot, pink. These are the cream of the decorative type of rose, but of which there are many other varieties.

For bedding purposes the varieties are, properly speaking, not so numerous, although any variety of the rose may be used in this manner if grown for the purpose. A good selection would be: Edu. Meyer, coppery pink and yellow in colour; Madame Ravary, colour orange yellow, fragrant; Countess of Gosford, bright salmon pink; Old Gold, colour same as its name; White Killarney, colour white, fragrant; Sunburst, yellow; Mrs. Maynard Sinton, porcelain white; Joseph Lowe, pink; Liberty, deep crimson; Ecarlate, bright vermilion; Mrs. C. E. Pearson, shrimp pink; A. R. Goodwin, orange amber and yellow; Grace Darling, rose; Mrs. Richard Drayer, deep pink, and Frau Lilla Rautenstrauch, ochre and pale straw yellow.

TEA ROSES.

This is a class that has hitherto been regarded as an indoor type, something so difficult to grow and so delicate of constitution that most rosarians would have nothing to do with them, but it has been proved that the true tea rose is just as hardy as the Hybrid Perpetuals when properly cultivated. Last winter I tested a number of varieties which were growing amongst some hundreds of other Teas out of doors. The one lot were protected, the other was not, and I lost 7 out of 75 that were unprotected.

The following were the varieties: Souvenir de P. Notting, yellow; Mrs. E. Mawley, pink; Niphetos, pure white; Francois Debreuil, dark crimson; Beryl, yellow and Bridesmaid, pink, which is sure proof that no one need be afraid to grow Tea roses on account of lack of constitution. A fair selection of varieties of this section would be Miss Alice de Rothschild, yellow called the Dwarf Marechal Niel, on account of its having the same fragrance; Madame Wagram, shell pink; Mrs. H. Stevens, white with fawn centre; Mrs. Foley Hobbs, ivory white, a magnificent variety; Mrs. E. Mawley, pink; Harry Kirk, yellow; W. R. Smith, sometimes erroneously called Charles Dingee; and Jeanette Heller, white tinged pink; Nita Weldon, blush; Sunset, yellow; Lady Hillingdon, yellow; Catharine Mermet, pink; Madame Vermorel, pale straw colour; Lady Roberts, coppery orange; Alex. Hill Gray, sulphur yellow; and Molly Sharman Crawford, white. These varieties are all perfectly hardy in the Province of Ontario, and do not require any further protection during winter than the hilling up of the soil to a height of six inches to protect the pruning line for the following spring. Of climbing roses in the Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Tea and Noisette sections the following varieties are amongst the best, being free bloomers, but they must be taken down and wintered

in a trench which is filled in with soil. Frau K. Druschki, Hybrid Perpetual, white; Caroline Testout, Hybrid Tea, satin pink (one of the best); Mrs. W. J. Grant, dark pink; Gloire de Dijon, buff colour; Reine Marie Henrietta, a crimson variety of the Gloire de Dijon type; Madame Berard, salmon yellow; Marechal Niel, yellow; and Richmond, scarlet. A good selection of climbers from the wichurianas and multifloras or ramblers would be Turner's Crimson Rambler, Dorothy Perkins, pink; Hiawatha, scarlet; white, Dorothy, pure white; Tausendschon, pink and carmine, The Tea Rambler, copper pink and yellow; Minnehaha, deep pink (this variety late flowering); Lady Gay, colour much the same as Dorothy Perkins.

MOSS ROSES.

This is a type of rose about which I get many enquiries as to its cultivation, especially as to pruning. The only pruning required is to remove half the length of the wood made during the previous year, but they must have a large amount of nourishment to be successfully grown. Amongst the best varieties of the moss rose now in cultivation are the following; Annie Welter, colour dark red, beautifully mossed and crested; Blanche Moreau, pure white; Crested Moss, beautifully crested, colour, rose; White Bath, pure white, large flowers; Zenobia, satin rose, old pink, one of the oldest roses of any kind in cultivation.

ROSES SUITABLE FOR ROSE HEDGES.

The method of planting and cultivating a hedge of roses does not in any way differ from that of planting a hedge of privet, spirea or cedar. Of course, to have success with a rose hedge, one must take care to select varieties that are not only of vigorous growth but perpetual blooming habit as well. The location of the rose hedge must also be considered, as it, unfortunately, too often happens that varieties that would do very well for this purpose where the hedge is in the open, are usually found dragging out a miserable existence under the dense shade of trees, or along the north side of a house. It is true that a hedge of roses dies down each fall, but then all roses do until spring, when they come forth with renewed vigor. There is no more gorgeous a picture than a hedge of roses well grown. Hedges formed out of rambler roses do exist in and around Toronto, but, in speaking of a rose hedge, I mean a hedge that is formed out of dwarf Hybrid Teas. Although it is an almost impossible thing to get a hedge of this type of rose to grow satisfactorily under the shade of trees, still I know of nothing finer than a hedge of the Rugosas for a shady position. They are perfectly hardy and require little or no attention after they become established, except spraying. Their foliage is at all times bright, glossy and green, and they produce a crop of bright scarlet fruit in the early fall, while many of them will be found to bloom right up till the frost. A good selection of the Rugosas suitable for hedge planting in the shade are the following: Atropurpurea, colour dark maroon; Blanc Doble de Coubert, semi-double, colour pure white (this variety remains a long time in bloom); Conrad F. Meyer, colour silver pink, a very fine variety, especially in the bud state; Madame Georges Bruant, colour, pure white, semi-double habit of flowering in clusters, Rugosa Rubra, colour deep carmine. This variety bears a crop of very fine fruit.

For a hedge in the open, again, the single Hybrid Teas are very effective and quite hardy, Irish Elegance being about the best variety for this particular purpose, as it is never out of flower and has very pretty coppery foliage, but requires to be sprayed often to keep mildew in subjection, to which it is very subject. Amongst the double forms of the Hybrid Teas suitable for this purpose are Caroline Testout, pink; General McArthur, red, Madame Abel Chatenay, salmon; Gustave Grunerwald, pink; Gruss au Teplitz, crimson, and Betty, old gold and rose. These varieties to form the hedge require to be planted about nine inches apart, and pruned moderately, but must have liberal treatment. What I would consider to be the best twelve varieties of the rose, embracing the Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Tea and Tea sections, for the amateur to start a rose bed with are the following: Frau Karl Druschki, white; Mrs. John Laing, pink:



Bank of Flowers. Allan Gardens, Toronto

Marie Beauman, carmine red; and Gloire de Chedane Guinno'scau, dark crimson, in Hybrid Perpetuals. General McArthur, scarlet; Madame Melaine Soupert, yellow and carmine; Madame Abel Chatenay, salmon; and Betty, old gold and rose in the Hybrid Teas, and Mrs. Foley Hobbs, ivory white; Madame Wagram, shell pink; W. R. Smith, blush; and Lady Roberts, apricot, in Teas.

METHODS OF DESTRUCTION OF FUNGUS AND INSECT PESTS ON ROSES.

MILDEW.

This is one of the worst and most prevalent diseases to which the rose is subject, and is known to most lovers of roses, forming as it does a white dust-like mycelium, first of all, usually, upon the young foliage. The portions of the

roses attacked cause the rest of the bushes to curl up their leaves. In some cases, where mildew has been allowed to go unchecked for any length of time the leaves begin to drop, and, where it attacks the buds, they open to a very hard flower, looking very much like as if they had been blistered. Some methods of cultivation, are often the direct cause of mildew, as for instance, an excessive use of fertilizer or turning the hose on the bushes on a humid morning, especially if the bushes are not robust in character. The most common cause of mildew on outdoor roses, however, is rapid change of temperature, from hot days to cool nights. This disease is rarely troublesome until August when night fogs are prevalent, although such varieties as Pink and White Killarney, Harry Kirk, His Majesty, Her Majesty, and Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford usually are subject to this pest from the outset of their growth. For a mild attack, equal parts of quick lime and flowers of sulphur dusted over the affected parts, will in most cases be found effective, or the use of grape dust in the same manner, but these remedies must be applied in such a way that they come into actual contact with the mildew. For a bad attack of mildew use sulphide of potassium or liver of sulphur, on healthy bushes, at a rate of half oz. to one gallon of water applied cold with a sprayer, or syringe weak bushes with half the above quantity. Abol is another excellent remedy for mildew, the directions for which are supplied with each carton; this is a non-poisonous preparation and it will cure mildew.

BLACK SPOT.

This disease is caused by an entirely different fungus from that which causes mildew, as the mycelium is underneath, or to be more correct, partly inside the leaf, consequently it is hard to reach it by spraying, unless a fungicide be used which besides destroying the black spot also causes the loss of the foliage, but defoliation usually follows in the wake of this disease, and those leaves should be carefully gathered up and burned forthwith. The symptoms of this disease are brownish-black spots, some round and some large and oblong which cover the half of the leaf. A solution of sulphide of potassium, the same strength as for mildew is a corrective only if it is applied weekly throughout the growing season, at the same time spraying the ground under and around the bushes. It is best to use this mixture on a dull day, as if used persistently in the sun, scorching of the foliage is apt to result. The most effectual remedy I know of for this disease is to drop two or three, not more, crystals of permanganate of potash into a gallon of water, and water the plants at the root with this mixture once a month, giving each bush affected one pint of the mixture, and apply it after sundown. I am convinced that this disease must either be treated from the root, or else sprayed with a solution strong enough to kill the foliage, which will, of course, begin to grow again, but if an early severe frost should happen to strike them during the growing period, which by the way is during September and October, it would simply mean that the weakening of the bushes consequent upon the disease, and also the use of strong fungicides combined with the frost, would very likely cause some of them to wither up and die.

THE CARPENTER BEE.

This is a small black fly with a pointed sting which is used with deadly effect, upon not only roses but anything of a thorny nature. In some stages, the effect that the sting from this bee has upon rose foliage resembles black spot; in

other stages of its development it also resembles the Irish gooseberry blight. The rose is attacked in the following manner by this insect: On the extreme end of a shoot from which a bloom has been cut, it makes a small puncture where it deposits its larva, which when incubation starts, works down the pith section drawing the sap from the leaves to sustain it during the cocoon stage, which results in black spots appearing upon the leaves, and the ultimate drying up of the rose bush. This insect will kill out an acre of rose bushes in a week's time if it is not at once checked. The only method I know of to combat it is to cut below the spot where the cocoon has penetrated, which can easily be determined by slicing the shoot lengthwise, and if it has been penetrated to the union or callus the bush must be taken up, root and branch and at once burned, and a strict watch kept daily to see that there is no return of it. It is most prevalent



A Perennial Border.

during June and July, and again in October. Green and brown aphid commonly known as rose bugs, are not nearly so troublesome as another parasite of the name. The Green and Brown fly usually attacks the young growth and leaves during June and July, and does not, apart from its unsightly appearance, do much harm to a rose, unless it becomes chronic, when a sticky mass is formed composed of millions of aphids and their secretions. The most simple remedy for a small collection is the garden hose fitted with a fine nozzle and supplied with the necessary pressure which not only washes them off, but the force of the water, if the hand is held at the back of the part being sprayed kills them. Whale oil soap applied at the rate of half pound of soap to five gallons water cold with a sprayer will not only kill the aphid but it imparts a gloss to the foliage, which in a rose is very desirable.

There are various kinds of sawflies, some of them causing the leaf to curl up, others eat away the leaf or part of it, leaving nothing but its structure, which soon dies and drops off. Others, again, puncture the leaves with holes. The remedy for these is hellebore powder, one oz. to four gallons of water with a little molasses mixed in to make it adhere to the foliage, and applied with some strength with a coarse syringe. The worm of the winter moth is another pest, the first to attack the rose when growth begins. These grubs usually roll the leaves up and eat out the tips of the shoots, at the same time covering themselves up with a sort of spider web. The only effective remedy is hand picking which must be resorted to daily during May and June, and a washing with a solution of niequas at the rate of one in ten will be found to be beneficial.

The rose beetle is another insect which attacks the young buds, and is also called the bud worm; hand picking is the only remedy for this pest, as it is also for any form of the worm or caterpillar. The diseases which I have mentioned are the most common amongst out-door roses, although there are many others which are not so troublesome; but it must be borne in mind that while any rose, irrespective of type or variety, is liable to attacks from these pests, badly cultivated and sickly bushes more readily succumb to attacks of black spot and mildew. The cultivator must strive at all times to keep his bushes in a vigorous and healthy state, avoid over-feeding and stagnation, consequent on over-watering, and at the first sign of anything being wrong with the roses the remedy must at once be sought for, applied, and persisted in until the attack is beaten off and subdued. However, by good cultivation and strict attention to detail, it will be found that success in the culture of the queen of flowers is not such a difficult thing to acquire after all.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Bryson for his paper.

In reply, Mr. Bryson extended an invitation to the members of the Association to visit Moore Park, and he would be pleased to show them over the grounds.

RECENT EXPERIMENTAL WORK, AND BEST FLOWERS.

W. T. MACOUN, DOMINION HORTICULTURIST, OTTAWA.

When the title of "Recent Experimental Work" was suggested to me by the Secretary, Mr. Wilson, I was reminded that this subject had already been dealt with by Mr. F. E. Buck last year, and as it had been treated by him from the Experimental Farm standpoint, it seemed that there was little that I could add, for, apart from the experimental work of the Dominion Farms, and the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, and Mr. Groff's fine work with the gladiolus, the published results of experimental work with ornamental plants by other places in America are comparatively limited. Cornell University has done most exhaustive and excellent work with the paeony and sweet pea, and the bulletins which have been published on these flowers leave little to be said in regard to them. Apart from Cornell, however, little has been published by the other experimental stations of the United States in regard to experimental work with hardy ornamental plants.

During the past three years there has been published at the Arnold Arboretum near Boston what is known as a "Bulletin of Popular Information," which contains in popular form, a most interesting account of the best of the many beautiful ornamental trees and shrubs being tested there, with the chief points of merits of each.

In Canada, our work has not been so exhaustive or thorough as it has been with the few kinds of plants studied at Cornell, but what we have aimed to do is to learn by experiment and experience what are the best varieties of hardy ornamental trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants, and the best ways of growing them, and to give the information to the people as rapidly as possible.

When the Experimental Farms were established in 1887, comparatively little systematic work had been done in Canada to find out what ornamental plants would succeed under cultivation, but seed and plants were soon obtained from various sources and testing was begun. It was found that many beautiful plants which were natives of Japan, China, Russia and other North European and Asiatic countries would succeed well in the different climatic conditions of Canada. Large collections were obtained of varieties of popular trees and shrubs, such as maple, elm, oak, birch, spruce, pine, arbor-vitae, rose, lilac, mock orange, honeysuckle, etc. Experiments at the Central Farm showed which were hardy and which were tender, and also the form of development of each. The introductions of many species particularly suitable for the colder sections of Canada has been the result of this work. Much attention has also been paid to ornamental herbaceous plants, and in addition to the many kinds of annuals grown each year there are large collections of irises, phloxes, peonies, cannas, gladioli, geraniums, tulips, narcissi, and many other kinds of perennial plants, grown to learn their relative merits. It has been possible to pay more attention recently to the breeding of flowers, work being under way with the columbine, geranium, and sweet pea. The new greenhouses give about 7,500 square feet of glass in which to experiment with tender plants.

Ornamental Gardening is considered so important a part of the horticultural work by the Government that Mr. F. E. Buck, B.S.A., devotes his whole time to the study of and experiment with ornamental plants, and how they may be best used to make pleasing landscape effects. By having a specialist for this work, not only is it possible to get more work done, but those interested in lawns, flower gardens, and trees and shrubs are assured of prompt and reliable information when they ask for it.

During comparatively recent years the following bulletins and articles have been published, all of which have been available without cost to anyone who asked for them. The *bulletins* are as follows:—

Catalogue of the Trees and Shrubs in the Arboretum and Botanic Gardens at the Central Experimental Farm, 1899.

Herbaceous Perennials, with Descriptions of Flowers and other notes, 1908.

Hardy Roses, 1913.

The Planting and Care of Shade Trees, 1914.

Articles in the Annual Reports have been as follows:—

List of Desirable Roses, 1895.

Some Choice Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, 1896.

Notes on Peonies and Irises, 1897.

The Best One Hundred Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, 1897.

The Best One Hundred Herbaceous Perennials, with short descriptions of varieties; also an article on Hedges, 1898.

Additional Lists of Good Perennials, 1899.

The Best Low-Growing Flowering Shrubs, 1900.

Descriptive Lists of the Best Woody and Annual Climbers, 1901.

A Descriptive List of the Different Species and Best Varieties of Lilacs, 1902.

A List of Best Spring Flowering Perennials, 1903.

Deciduous Trees, Shrubs and Climbers, with attractive foliage, Bark and Fruit, 1906.

A List of the Best Thirty Hardy Ornamental Flowering Shrubs, 1909.

List of Best Twenty-five Hardy Ornamental Deciduous Trees.

List of Best Twenty-five Hardy Evergreens, 1910.

The Best Philadelphia, 1912.

Hardy Roses, later published as a pamphlet, 1912.

Everlasting Flowers, 1913, and

In the press at the present time—Some of the Best Low-Growing Annuals, Some of the Best Annuals of Medium Height, Some of the Best Tall-Growing Annuals, Some of the Best Climbing Annuals, New and Little Known Annuals Tested at Ottawa, summer 1913; Tulips, Best Trees for Various Purposes, and List of the Best Ornamental Shrubs, Classified according to Season of Bloom.

Every year there are large excursions of farmers who come long distances, especially to see field crops and live stock on the Central Farm at Ottawa, and I am taking this opportunity of asking the members of the Horticultural Societies of Ontario to organize an excursion to Ottawa to see the Central Farm and what is being done there in ornamental gardening. A cordial invitation is herewith given, with the assurance that your visit will be made as pleasant and profitable as possible. I can assure you that your visit will be found most interesting, and in order to arouse your interest I shall try and tell you in a few words something of what there is to see.

There are about thirty-two acres of ornamental grounds at the Central Farm, and the Arboretum of sixty-five acres, which is in the Botanical Division, makes ninety-seven, or nearly one hundred acres of land planted with something of interest to the lover of ornamental plants and gardening. Then there are the greenhouses and about forty acres of fruits and vegetables for those who are interested in this more practical side of horticulture.

The collection of trees and shrubs at the Central Farm is the largest and best in Canada, much credit being due to the late Dr. Wm. Saunders for bringing such a fine collection together. More than 3,000 species and varieties may be seen here, there being nearly 200 of lilacs alone. The rose garden contains many of the newer and best roses, and is very attractive about the end of June. There are 84 different kinds of hedges grown in sample rows of fifty feet in length, which are always a source of great interest to visitors. At the base of the main lawn or campus there is the perennial border about 450 feet long and 12 feet wide, in which is a great assortment of perennials, giving bloom from early in the spring to late autumn. Several acres are devoted to prominent flowers, such as iris, phlox, sweet peas, gladiolus, dahlias, cannas, geraniums, and a great assortment of annuals and other perennials in beds, making an attractive display all through the summer.

Come and see us.

I have already referred to the articles in the annual reports of the Dominion Experimental Farms, in which lists of the best plants are given. Among them are many lists of ornamental trees and shrubs, but I desire now to draw the attention of the members of this Association to the fine lists of best flowers which were published by the Nomenclature Committee of this Association and which, if brought together and revised from time to time, would make a most useful bulletin of information. Following are the lists:—

	1909.	
List of Best Phloxes.		List of Best Dahlias.
List of Best Gladioli.		List of Best Irises.
	1910.	
List of Best Cannas.		List of Best Paeonies.
List of Best Lilies.		List of Best Roses.
	1911.	
List of Best Chrysanthemums.		List of Best Sweet Peas.
List of Best Begonias.		

In conclusion I would urge the members of the Association to strive to obtain the best flowers for their gardens, for with the large amount of reliable information which may be obtained free on application and the reasonable prices now charged for many of the best things, there seems no good reason why the quality of bloom in Ontario gardens should not be high.

THE PRESIDENT: The next item on the programme is Reports of Committees and Notices of Motion. At the last Convention a notice of motion was given by Mr. J. C. Spencer, as follows: "That District No. 4 be divided into two districts, viz.: one, York County; two, Ontario and Peel County." I understand that the mover of this resolution wants to have it withdrawn, because the one that was moved by Mr. Starr covers exactly the same thing, and that will be dealt with in proper order. Is that satisfactory? Motion withdrawn.



Part of Lawn and Garden, J. H. Bennett.

The next motion was by Mr. Armstrong, of Millbrook: "That each district nominate and elect their own district director."

J. LOCKIE WILSON: That would mean that the delegates from each district would elect their own director apart from the general Convention. Anybody can nominate them. I think elect would be better.

THE PRESIDENT: It would be better for the representatives from each district. They have a better conception of the requirements of their district. They know better who they think should be their representatives. Whereas, if we come here and elect them as a whole, a great many of us do not know who they are or what the conditions are at all. It would be a better arrangement. In any event they might try it for a year, and, if not satisfactory, the system could be changed.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: There are two methods which are feasible, one for the nomination to be made in open Convention and the election by the delegates of each district, and the other for the nomination to be made by the delegates and the election by the Convention.

T. CARTER: I move that the delegates from each district make the nomination, and elect the director.

JOHN J. REYNOLDS: I second that motion.

A DELEGATE: I agree with the view that Mr. Wilson expressed a few moments ago, that the nomination should be open to the whole Convention, but the election should be confined to the delegates from that immediate district.

T. D. DOCKRAY: Suppose a district just at the moment of nomination had not a delegate here. That is quite possible, for at the present moment I am the only delegate here from Toronto. There is no provision for electing a representative of that district at all under this motion. There should be some latitude, such as that the nomination at least should be in the hands of the whole Convention.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: Mr. Dockray's idea is along the right lines. Suppose we had a meeting, and there was no delegate here but the director himself. He could not very well nominate himself, but somebody could nominate that director if it so happened that the other delegates were not present when the meeting occurred. It does not seem to be any hardship at all that anybody can make a nomination for a district, but that only those delegates from that district can vote for that director.

REV. A. H. SCOTT: There are two things which, if we can get them, seem to me will cover the situation fully. If we can ascertain from a district what is the name favored by the delegates of that district for district representative, and put that before this Convention, that will accomplish one of the ends: and it should not be left as the final act in the matter to the district delegates to make their election. I do not think that is the function of district representatives, to finally elect; but if they will make choice of a man, and present his name to this Convention, then let the Convention ratify that and elect. It seems to me it would not be a wise thing for this Convention to delegate the election to seven or eight parties, and allow them to have the final say in it; but, if we can ascertain what the mind is of the delegates present from the several districts and have their names before us, and it be left to this Convention to ratify that and make the final election, that would be the right way to bring about the finale of the thing.

W. B. BURGoyNE: I have an amendment here: "That the nomination of district directors shall be open to the entire Association, but the election shall be confined to the representatives of the particular district, providing that there shall be present at least three such representatives. In the event of there not being three representatives present, the Association shall be entitled to make the election.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: That would seem very satisfactory.

T. CARTER: I accept that amendment.

THE PRESIDENT: One motion is to the effect that the nominations be made by the delegates, and that the election take place by the general Convention. As I understand it, the amendment is that the nomination shall take place in open Convention and the election shall be by the delegates.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: You will do well to accept Mr. Burgoyne's proposition and try it for a year, and, if it does not work out well, we can have it remedied.

R. B. WHYTE: We have nothing whatever to gain by this move, and I move that we proceed to the discussion of the next question.

REV. A. H. SCOTT: Does it seem a business-like thing for an important Convention like this to do this thing, to receive a nomination and not have competency enough in itself to deal with the election after the nomination is made? I think that stultifies this Convention. What seems to me to be Mr. Whyte's idea and my own and that of a great many of those present is to ascertain what is the idea of the district. Take St. Catharines as an illustration. Suppose there are ten delegates from St. Catharines here; they meet together in a corner of this room and notify us that they want Mr. Burgoyne to be their representative. Why should this Convention at that stage refuse to express itself and give sanction as a Convention to that election? Why should the election, an important thing like that, be left to those ten people from St. Catharines? It seems to me that we would be doing honor to St. Catharines, and that St. Catharines would be expecting that we should ratify what they had done.

DR. BENNETT: Let the representatives of each district nominate the men they want, and then let the whole Convention vote on it.

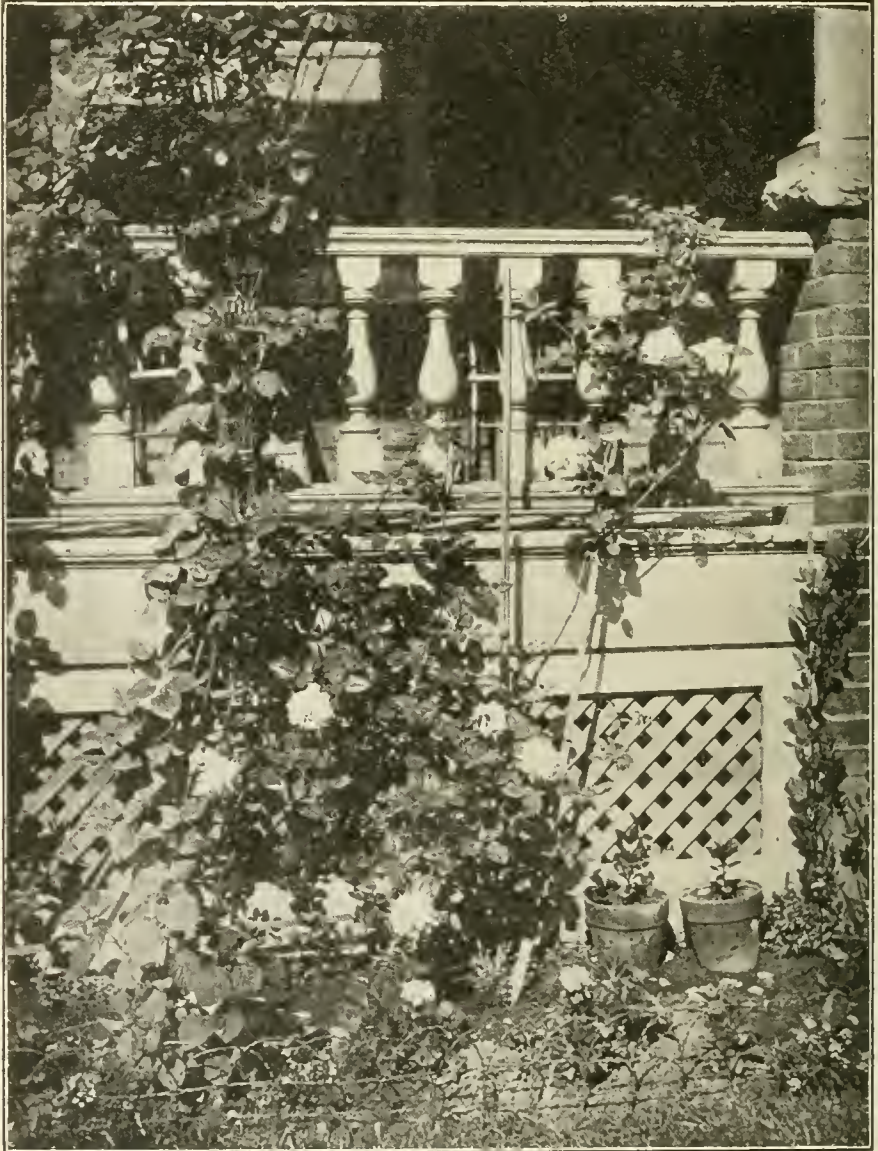
W. B. BURGOYNE: That is the motion that has been made by the Rev. Mr. Scott, but my motion, of course, is entirely different, and I think that my motion has some points in it preferable to Mr. Scott's. Supposing that the representatives from a certain district make a nomination and it comes before this Convention, and this Convention should undertake in its wisdom to say that their choice was not the proper one, how would they feel? If they are entitled to make the nomination, they should be entitled to make the election. I do not think we can get beyond that. Now, to meet the case such as Mr. Dockray suggested this morning of his being the only representative from a district, he would not want to nominate himself, and yet if the nomination had to come from the district Mr. Dockray would be obliged to get up here this morning and say, "I nominate Mr. Dockray," because he is the representative from that district, unless he nominates someone else who is not here and whom we do not know, and do not know whether he would accept it if he were present. So, we should retain in the Convention the nomination of the representatives from the district. That does not prevent them if there are, say, three representatives from the district, each nominating each other, if they want to. So it takes no privilege away from them. If there are three representatives present we have the right to say which one of these three, or who shall be their representative. We protect the rights of every member of the Association, and the rights of the representatives from the districts in the amendment which I propose.

The question was put and the motion was lost, and the regulation remains as it was.

The motion of DR. F. E. BENNETT, of St. Thomas, "That Lambton County be removed from District No. 8 and put into District No. 9," was carried.

THE PRESIDENT: The next motion is by W. J. Diamond: "That at the next Annual Meeting of this Association, the sixth clause of the Constitution be amended by adding after the word 'auditors,' in the fourth line, the following: 'That nominations for the representatives for the Canadian National Exhibition and the representatives to the American Civic Association, and Committee on Names and Varieties, shall be received.'" Carried.

MR. SPENCER: Last year I gave notice of motion that District No. 4 should be divided, Toronto and York County being made a district by themselves, and that Ontario, Peel and the rest of the district be another district. Later on, Mr. Starr, of Whitby, gave a notice of motion that Toronto be a district by itself, and that



Where the Rambler Thrives.

the rest of York County be left in District No. 4, which, I think, is a better proposition, and my notice of motion was, with my consent, withdrawn in favor of that. Now, in the absence of Mr. Starr, I have been asked to make this motion, that Toronto be a district by itself, and that the remaining part of York, with the Counties of Ontario and Peel be another district.

MR. WEBBER: I second that motion.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: As the districts stand now there does not seem to be any great hardship. The societies in this district are Weston, High Park, Oshawa, Toronto, Whitby, Brampton, six in all, all reasonably close together. One director should be able to cover that ground. Now, there are several districts comprising hundreds of miles. Once you begin to break in on these districts, where will you end? There are half a dozen districts in far worse shape than Toronto and the ones I have mentioned. The idea in having these districts reasonably compact is that the director can have supervision over the district. Weston is adjoining Toronto; Brampton is near to Toronto; High Park is here, and Oshawa and Whitby are within thirty miles, perhaps. I think that this district might be allowed to stand until such time as you are prepared to make a revision of all your districts.

J. C. SPENCER: The reason I made this motion is there is a certain amount of honor attached to being a director of a district, and with the excellent work that Toronto is doing at the present time Toronto should have a director always, but, on the other hand, we have some excellent workers in horticulture throughout that district, and they wish to be represented on the directorate.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: Toronto is a city of 500,000, while St. Thomas and St. Catharines are comparatively very small cities, and yet they have a very much larger membership than they have in Toronto. Toronto should have a membership of 2,000 or 3,000, instead of 400 or 500. The motion was lost.

JAS. OGILVIE: The old members of this Association will remember Mr. Alexander, of Hamilton, who was present at the organization of this Association, one of the leading directors, associated with Mr. Burgoyne in his presidency, and well and favorably known all through the Province. He died last Sunday, and was buried on Tuesday. It would be proper for this Association to pass a resolution of condolence to be sent to his family. He was well known throughout the Province, and has written many articles for the *Horticulturist* and other papers, and has always been an active worker in horticulture.

W. B. BURGOYNE: All the older members of the Association, as Mr. Ogilvie has mentioned, will remember Mr. Alexander. I, who was associated with him in his district, often visited the city of Hamilton in connection with horticultural work, speaking to the workers there, and we have had visits from him in St. Catharines. I know his great love for our work, and I move that the President and Secretary be authorized to place on record our appreciation of the loss our work has sustained in the death of Mr. Alexander, and to extend to his family the condolence of his fellow workers in this Association. Carried.

T. D. DOCKRAY: There is a regulation that nursery stock, including trees, roses, etc., cannot be imported by post. I move that this Association memorialize the Dominion Government, or take such steps as they think fit to bring it to the notice of the Dominion Government to have this regulation modified, so that rose trees could be imported by post.

THE PRESIDENT: I understood that roses imported by mail can be imported without being fumigated. I think that is the law. I quite agree with the motion, but it would be well to appoint a committee to take the matter up with the Dominion Government with a view to having the regulation modified. Let the mover and seconder be a committee to take the matter up.

A. R. WALKER: I do not think there is any difference in the regulations in regard to matter imported by post from any other. As a rule these things apply to freight and express, and the post-office is instructed to carry out the instructions of the Department in conjunction with matter coming by mail, or express, or freight, or any other way. I think you will find that the regulations concerning matter coming by post do not vary one bit from articles imported in any other way.

T. D. DOCKRAY: I have the Act here. I got some roses out by post last fall, not knowing anything about the regulation. I wrote to Ottawa, according to the old regulation, saying they were here, and asking that they be inspected. Instead of sending somebody to inspect them as they had done in former years, they sent me the Act here, with a letter pointing out the penalties that I had incurred for importing by post contrary to the Act. The motion was carried.

REV. G. W. TEBBS: I move, seconded by R. W. Brooks, that the incoming Directorate be requested to consider the advisability of arranging for excursions of the Societies to Rochester and Ottawa some time in 1915, as invited by Messrs. Dunbar and Prof. Macoun, and to make the necessary arrangements, if it be considered feasible. Carried.

DR. BENNETT: I have some letters here from the Rochester Chamber of Commerce and some others, saying that if we go they would like to be notified in time. The election of officers resulted as on page six.

REV. A. H. SCOTT: Mrs. Brereton was before us at the last Annual Convention in the matter of a proposal to have the women belonging to the Horticultural Association of Ontario admitted into the membership of the National Council of Canada. Mrs. Brereton was asked by this Convention to proceed to Ottawa and pave the way for the accomplishment of this. Seeing that Mrs. Brereton is in this room at the present moment, it would be a courtesy if the President would ask her to give the Convention the facts, and we shall be better able then to act upon the suggestion that is made to us.

MRS. BRERETON: A year ago I was asked by the members of the Local Council of Women which is affiliated with our Horticultural Society in Toronto to see if we could not get affiliation with the National Council of Canada. I asked our President and Secretary for permission to do so. I was going to Ottawa to the meeting of the National Council of Women, to see if we could not affiliate with them. I brought the matter up there, and we were received by the National Council and accepted. I paid the entry-fee, which was \$2, and the Secretary, Mrs. Wiloughby Cummings, of course, notified our Secretary that we had been affiliated. We had members in the Convention from Hamilton and London and other places, who all spoke about the work of the Horticultural Association, and thought it would be a very great advantage to them. I was asked to stand for representative, and said I would be most willing to give my services.

REV. A. H. SCOTT: Are there any financial or other obligations that would be incurred by this Association in the event of the request now made being granted?

MRS. BRERETON: \$2 a year is the affiliation fee which I paid myself for 1914. The \$2 goes in when the application is made, and for the expansion of the fund of the Council and the work of the societies we give to the Council what we think we can afford. As everyone knows who takes any interest in the National Council of Women, it is not a monied association, but gets its subsistence from the membership fees that come in. Whenever any delegates are sent from any other place they receive the hospitality of the National Council.

MRS. POTTS: I favor the suggestion made. You will find that the women in the various towns and cities who realize the work done by the National Council of Women and the local societies would support your Horticultural work much more freely than they do to-day if they had this recognition, and I would be glad, therefore, to see that this appointment is made.

R. B. WHYTE: Is the fee for this Association or for each individual society?

MRS. BRERETON: For this Association, the women members, also the men.

W. B. BURGOYNE: I move that the Association approves of the affiliation of the



Group of Hybrid Tea and Tea Roses.

Horticultural Societies of Ontario with the National Council of Women, and that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the affiliation fee. Carried.

REV. A. H. SCOTT: I nominate Mrs. R. K. Brereton as our representative. Carried.

A DELEGATE: Mrs. Brereton has said that she paid out of her own personal funds the fee in connection with this affiliation, and I think it is only proper that we should instruct our Treasurer to pay the amount.

MRS. BRERETON: It is not necessary. I went down to Ottawa at my own expense to the National Council of Women, which is one of my hobbies, for the better protection of women and children. I am quite willing to do this.

BEAUTY AND ECONOMY IN HOME SURROUNDINGS.

E. T. COOK, F.R.H.S., TORONTO.

My subject concerns both rulers in City Councils and the individual. Horticulture is an industry and a pastime that must be regarded as an attribute of most beneficial influence in moulding the life of a nation; it is wholly for good, uplifting, inspiring, beautiful, and appealing to all that is worthy in the creature called man. Such an organization under whose auspices we are now assembled is a mighty instrument in organizing the national character and tending to encourage commercial prosperity lifted above what is, unfortunately, sometimes not without reproach. And we are blessed in this great and fair Dominion with opportunities for pursuing horticulture through its many ramifications to its fullest development. Canada is scarcely aware of her tremendous possibilities, but an awakening is taking place, slow but sure, and a steady growth is more valuable than one that is ephemeral and exotic. Horticulture is taking as firm a root as agriculture—we see it in the efforts for the realization of perfect town planning and in the spread of horticultural societies, which reflect, of course, the inclinations and desires of the people, latent though they be.

All this has a direct bearing upon the subject of my remarks, and, when writing of the beauty of the home surroundings, it is not only material beauty that one thinks of but the influence of flowers in moulding the character of boy and girl and youth and maid. An ugly environment too often means a soul distorted, dwarfed and destroyed by the absence of sympathetic and subtle influence—a soul untouched by the influence of a home scented and adorned with things fair to look upon.

Why is it that the children of the farm frequently leave it? One reason is that the making of the homestead attractive and something to be loved is sacrificed to mere commercialism. It is the small things that count and are often held in sweetest remembrance—roses by the garden path, vines looking into the bedroom window, and grateful shadows from some lofty row of trees—all very simple, but possessing an influence that steals imperceptibly into the responsive nature of the young. There are no insurmountable problems to face in making a garden on the farm or in the city. The cry of “no time” is a flimsy excuse, bearing in mind that the ordinary flower and vegetable seeds, the last-mentioned contributing to the food supply of the household, ask for nothing but the simplest cultivation and attention to ordinary wants.

Fortunately in our leading cities the garden is becoming as much considered as the building itself, and, with the spread of suburbs, gardens are arising on all sides, until a house without a plot of land attached will suffer in monetary value. The garden, therefore, must be regarded as a business proposition. The days of gardenless homes, it is scarcely necessary to remind the builders of new districts, are rapidly disappearing and a healthy open-air pastime is entering into the very life of the people.

Canada will be in the future a land of gardens as it is of farms. The severity of the winter over the greater part of this vast Dominion is sometimes urged by those unqualified to utter any opinion as being antagonistic to horticulture, but this is absolutely false. One has only to ride through any well-cared-for city in the spring, summer, or winter to give a direct contradiction to such misleading assertions. The lilac that comes to us from China and Japan may be almost re-

garded as a wilding, its burden of flowers scents wayside and garden and keeps company with a host of shrubs that not merely exist but show riotous growth amid none too genial surroundings; pæony, delphinium and phlox will occur to mind among hardy perennials, and the gay throng of annuals achieve a development that astonishes those from even the old land—the land of gardens set in the deep blue sea.

The experiences of the present year have been of much interest, China asters, perhaps, among annual flowers showing the richest luxuriance in growth, and what is true of this is true also of a number of plants that die out the same year as the seed is sown, *Cosmos* or *Cosmea*, being among a few that give colour to the late fall days.

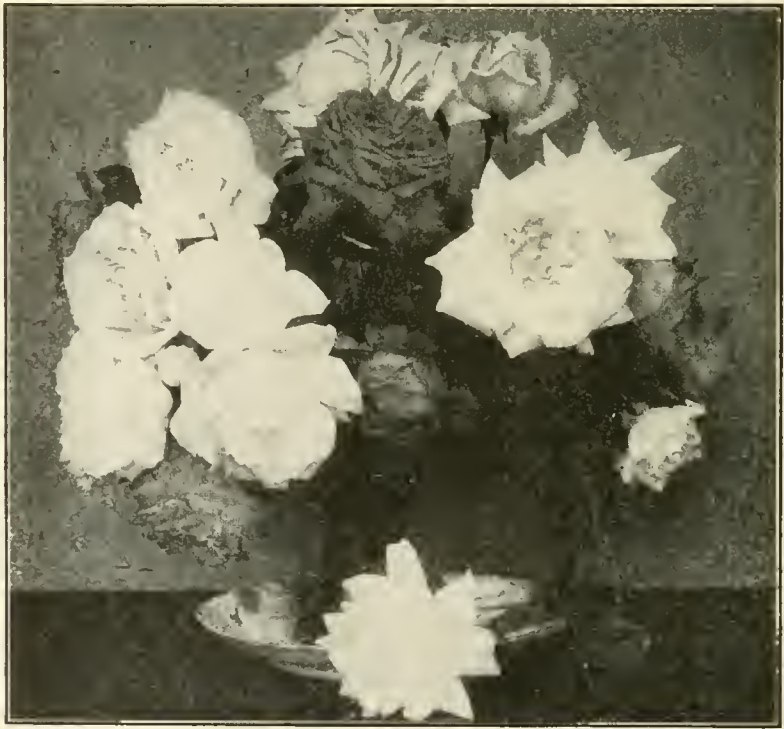
Canada will grow everything except the true exotic, and a remarkable instance of this is the rose, which lives through our winters almost as satisfactorily as in European countries, asking only for protection, which is given almost anywhere the plant is grown in its more modern developments. Thousands of plants in bush, standard, and climbing forms are in Mr. J. T. Moore's garden in North Toronto, and exquisite collections in various districts of the city and its neighborhood, the whole rose family represented in a way to satisfy the most ardent rosarian. There is no excuse whatever, therefore, for homes that are not beautified with plant life in some form, and with the increasing facilities for acquiring the simplest and the most advanced information, failures must be regarded in the main as showing indifference and absence of perseverance.

“Be thorough” should be the watchword in gardening, as in all callings and pastimes of life, and without it there is nothing but disappointment and wasted expense and opportunities.

Simplicity should be the aim in all ways, a simple plan to begin with, avoidance of overcrowding and never planting or sowing things that have not proved themselves adapted to the climate and environment. There are certain things that will not live, or, if they do, merely exist, and this fact cannot be too strongly insisted upon by those who come from the old land. There is wisdom in looking round and taking heed of what others have been accomplishing, learning from their failures what not to do and from their successes exactly what to do. It is somewhat disappointing, to use the mildest of words, to hear good counsel put away in a spirit of self-conceit. I was speaking last spring to a man who had only just come from the Old Land, and he was assiduously planting expensive named varieties of rhododendrons, bushy little shrubs with yellow label denoting their European origin. I suggested that much protection would be needed to save them through our winters, and they were not, at any rate, exactly the flowers for general use out of doors in Ontario. But the planting still progressed. When thinking of the beauty and economy in home surroundings, remember that it is not difficult to make these two attributes of our dwelling places very costly, and to select haphazard from European catalogues and books and lists of flowers, vegetables, trees and shrubs is only to ask for downright failure. Another point is to get out of ruts—slavish imitation of what other people are accomplishing. A spot not far from where these notes are being written was given up largely last summer to one plant, the sweet or night-scented Tobacco (*Nicotiana*), and one got tired of these pearly white flowers; but there was an oasis of comfort, a bed in front of one of the houses filled with Phlox Drummondii, Sweet Williams, and Pansies. It was a relief and interesting for many weeks, teaching a wholesome lesson, judging from

the many who stopped to admire, in the wisdom of getting away from the use of a few *common* things, if so harsh a word is permissible for flowers that in themselves are lovely. At the close of these remarks a list is given of a few flowers and vegetables that may be selected from without fear of failure, unless the culture given is abominably bad.

VACANT PLOTS AND BACK-YARDS FOR GARDENS.—We have read lately of our Superintendent's earnest endeavors to bring fertility to the plots lying waste in this city, and what applies to these applies also to the vacant backyards that may be made into places of living beauty and economic value. It is far from my wish to be pessimistic. It is not a part of my nature, and so one may well write:



Hybrid Tea Roses.

"Is it not a matter of heartfelt congratulation, that the cultivation of the back garden, the handmaiden to the home, is progressive?"

It would be impossible within the proportions of a short paper to give many instances of wonderful success, but I will take one instance out of many. Mr. Boyd, who lives on Albany Avenue, in this city, is one who is hard at work during the day, but fills his modest plot and plays bowls too, in spare moments. I was amazed that such abundant results should come from so tiny a back garden, and I asked him for a few particulars. Small perishable vegetables that take up little space have been grown during the past summer. "Our plot," Mr. Boyd writes, is 12½ feet wide and 45 feet long and surrounded by the unsightly board fences so much in use: but plain or ornamental wire fences are better, they are pleasant to look at, and while permitting light and air to circulate freely through the yards they prevent trespassing as much as the boards, which do not ensure privacy. One

can see well into our neighbors' yards from the windows, while the woven wire fences certainly instil a little healthy rivalry in neatness and in other ways among neighbors. As soon as the frost was out of the ground I dug it over to the depth of a spade, and as far over in width as the high fence could allow the sun to reach. Then, about two weeks afterwards, I dug it again, this time taking out weeds and undesirable material and digging or trenching in some manure. The ground was now clean and level. I had no plan of rotation or order for the vegetables, except bearing in mind the importance of small stuff, just putting in what fancy or the illustrations in the seed catalogues suggested. Along that portion of the fence exposed to the sun, I put in about the middle of May tomato plants 15 inches apart, growing them on a single stem and tacking a tally to each variety to indicate the name, just for curiosity to see which would succeed the best. We began to use the produce during the last week in July and from then right on until the middle of October. As this was more than sufficient for our family of five, the surplus was canned. I nipped the shoots off that reached to the top of the fence, and strong wires were stretched along to tie the plants to.

"I also sowed in some rows 15 inches apart the following seeds all about the same time, viz., one Saturday afternoon in the middle of May: Lettuce (three varieties), onions, beets, garden cress, parsnips, carrots, turnips, and parsley, and as soon as a row was used up I at once put in some more of the same class of vegetables. They were gathered from as soon as they were large enough, and thus thinned out—nothing was wasted.

"I attribute my success to keeping the ground clean, by frequent cultivating, say once a week, and watering, but above all hoe work.

"For covering the rails of the veranda at the back, nasturtiums and Cobæas were sown, and elsewhere asters, petunias, Nicotiana (night-scented) tobaccos, and a few other things. Anything we did not care for we pulled up and something else was put in its place. We looked upon it as a surprise packet, not knowing what it would be like, but derived the greatest pleasure in seeing everything in growth."

VEGETABLES A NECESSARY FOOD.—I hope this heading will not be taken to mean that other people besides myself are not aware of the necessity of good vegetables in the daily diet, but all will agree with me in saying that the growing of the best kinds of vegetable food has not entered too largely into our conception of the garden, which has been taken to mean too often the flowers, trees and shrubs, and greenhouse. If I were restricted to 20 feet of garden, that space would be filled with vegetables which contribute directly to our support and physical well-being. That is the reason Mr. Lockie Wilson is enthusiastic over the filling of the vacant spaces in the city with potatoes—there is something to eat and really something to admire, for the potato in flowering time is as fair to look upon as many of the things we grow for adornment only. Memory recalls a bean field in blossom, whitened with a sea of flowers and pouring out a very pot-pourri of scents, the mingling of rose, mignonette, and sweet violets. Many of us have sniffed that perfume and wondered whence it came until the field was approached. As in the case of the rhododendron, heretofore mentioned, certain vegetables show a strong aversion to our climate, at any rate in Ontario. One is Brussels sprouts, and, to some extent, that lovely climber the runner bean, the dry, hot summer and absence of moisture in the air bringing forth a too rapid development of growth at the expense of the plant's usefulness. We want a greater choice. Those who are condemned to eat in restaurants where food is not exorbitantly priced view

with sadness the perpetual flow of stewed beef, creamed carrots and other mysteries, repeated to an extent as to almost imperil the waiters' very existence, and though things are certainly more human, there is still room for improvement. This will, of course, take place more definitely with increasing competition, and the right use made of the back garden.

Asparagus, for instance, is at present a dish only for the rich man's table, but there is no reason whatever why this titbit of vegetable food should not be as easily obtainable as marrowfat peas. Not many years ago asparagus was rarely seen in the markets of the Old Country, and most of that was forced, imported from France, hence the name of one of the principal varieties, the Argenteuil, after the old Normandy city, the centre of the asparagus industry. But competition has now come from Britain itself, market growers having now for some years past awakened to the fact, never before discovered, that asparagus is easily grown, beds well made lasting for a generation, and I should like to urge the getting of vegetables into market early, this being accomplished by forcing, either with much or a little heat, and thus giving a choice selection for those who are willing to pay the price for this welcome food outside its naturally appointed season. Sea kale is a forced root of excellent flavor and nutritiousness, and nothing in the whole routine of vegetable cultivation is more readily brought to perfection. Passing from these references to vegetables, may I urge that good produce deserves good cooking. It is the way a vegetable is prepared for the table that makes it nutritious and appetising, and there is much to learn yet in this respect.

This leads to a thought which the present opportunity gives me an occasion to ventilate, and that is the wholesale commercial cultivation of vegetable and flower seeds in the Dominion. Since this paper was written I notice that the subject has been alluded to at length by Mr. Lockie Wilson and others. The following remarks in *The Canadian Farm* of recent date bear out my contention that Canada should become a great land for seed production, this having a direct bearing upon the humblest garden. "Many new situations," says the writer, "have arisen out of this war. One of these, receiving considerable attention at the present time, is the effect of the war on the supply of flower, vegetable, and root seeds. The bulk of Canada's supply of these seeds comes from France and Germany. The supply for next spring is not likely to be affected, as the seed men always receive their stocks considerably in advance of the demand. A year from next spring the pinch will come, although farmers may have to pay a little higher price next spring than usual. The situation has, however, brought the question of producing these seeds in Canada to the front.

"Authorities tell us that the soil and climate conditions in Canada are suitable for the production of these seeds, if our people will undertake the production. Millions of dollars have found their way to Europe in past years for the smaller seeds, such as those of vegetables, roots and flowers, and the question may well be asked: Why, if conditions are favorable for producing these seeds at home, some attempt has not been made to do so? Some attempts have been made, but so far the business cannot be said to be a huge success. There are good and sound reasons for this. One of the chief ones is that good seed can be procured in Europe at less than it costs to produce it at home. Then, too, attempts to produce seed in the past have been rather spasmodic, and on too small a scale to make it worth while for the big seed houses to bother about the home-grown supply. With the subvention given by the Government and the European supply cut off, home-grown seed production may become a profitable venture."

The chief reason why the cultivation of garden crops for seed is not undertaken largely in this country is a want, I think, of enterprise. If Germany, a tiny patch of land compared with the great Dominion, can produce seed for our markets, then there is something radically wrong at home that reliance has to be placed upon a foreign country to give us the foodstuffs upon which we depend for our very existence, for without the seed, of course, there can be no mature plant. We may as well send to Norway for lumber and Russia for furs, and I am not thinking now of the strife of nations or the bitterness that is in our hearts towards the Teuton, but of the plain, common sense business.



Standard Rose Mildred Grant.

SOME GOOD THINGS FOR THE GARDEN.—Before enumerating the flowers and vegetables I have found from actual experience to succeed, I would point out the necessity of following closely written authoritative instructions contained in such papers as are delivered at these conventions, in gardening journals and in the seedmen's catalogues as well as in the books, but beware of anything in the way of authorization that is not written for Canada.

Taking flowers first, among annual flowers, that is, those that die the same year as the seed is sown, place strong faith in the china aster, which is best represented by two forms, the Ray and the Plume, each possessing far greater beauty

than the dumpy forms seen in many of the older types. It is the selection of such as these that makes for beauty in the garden and their colourings full of charm and subtlety—pure white, soft pink, mauve, and rose, with many intermediate tints. Then think of the following, all of much interest and value for colour and satisfactory growth, having in mind that these are only a few chosen from a throng, appealing to the writer: The white cape marigold (*Calendula pluvialis*), Empress Candytuft, the crimson and gold *Coreopsis* or *Calliopsis*, to give the two names of the same family. *Celosias*, atlame with crimson and gold in summer and fall, and the *Cosmos* or *Cosmea*, which is only stayed in its flowering by frost. A group of it is not too much, no annual possessing more delicate grace in growth and leaf or refinement in colouring. This is a strong instance of the importance of early sowing owing to the late flowering of the plants, and unless the seed is sown at the right season, the flowers appear just in time for their destruction by frost. It is for this reason wise to select also some of the early flowering types. A delightful little flower is called by the long name *Dimorphotheca aurantiaca*, and I cannot discover any popular description, but its success in this country is most marked.

The flowers are orange and this is intensified by a black disk. Cornflowers (*Centaurea cyanus*). The blue butterfly larkspur (*Delphinium*) is well-named, its flowers, blue as the deep sea, are posed on slender airy stems, and in strong contrast to a pink that will flower the first season for seed—*Dianthus latifolius atrocoecineus* fl. pl., a cross between the Chinese Pink and Sweet William and has double flowers of brilliant red colouring. Its flowering season extends over several weeks. The Lace-flower (*Lypsophila elegans*), single sun flower (*Cucumeri folius Stella*), the dwarf primrose coloured, *Portulacaeas*, suitable flowers of the sun: Shirley poppies, the vermilion, black-blotched *Umbrosium Salpiglossis*, tall sweet Scabious, Sweet Peas, and Zinnias of strong self-colouring, golden yellow, scarlet and crimson. The long-sparred Columbine (*Aquilegia*), the blue, mauve, rose and white Canterbury Bell, *Aloysia* (*Anehusa Dropmore* variety), a flower as blue as the bluest larkspur and a wonderful perennial for effect, and *Phlox Drummondii* in pure scarlet, crimson and white colourings. This *phlox* may be made fuller use of without introducing an element of sameness.

This and the *petunia* seem to revel in the hottest suns and even dry soils: they are certainly the Mark Tapleys of our flower gardens and highly effective. These are a few annuals and perennials that are worth repeating from year to year from the hosts of other kinds available: *Hollyhoeks*, *nasturtiums*, *morning glory*, and *stocks*, and flowers with which we are more or less familiar.

Among vegetables much, of course, will depend upon the likes and dislikes of the individual, but one cannot insist too strongly on the importance of introducing types that have not been heretofore largely grown in the Dominion, such as the marrowfat peas, the best French or dwarf beans, leeks, toothsome cabbages, and so forth. Give liberal cultivation, that is, on no account stint the manure if it can be obtained at a reasonable price, or the hoe, and include in your list the following, which I have proved to my satisfaction will be welcome accompaniments to the daily diet. The list is alphabetical and the first to head it is the bean, of which there are several forms, the least in importance because of its uncertainty being the English broad bean, beloved by the old countrymen when with bacon as an escort; but those that should succeed in almost every part of the Province are the stringless dwarf French beans, *Holborn Wonder*, *Canadian Glory*, *Canadian Wonder*, *Early Golden Wax*, *Henderson's Bush Lima*, *Runners* or *Pole Lima* and *Golden Butter*, *Crimson Ball*, and *Egyptian beets*, *Swiss chard*, the big stalks when

properly cooked recalling asparagus, and the leaves are used as spinach. Siberian kale, Ellam's Early Cabbage, and Drumhead and Early Dwarf Savoys, Blood Red carrot, Witloof chichory, White Plume celery, Giant Pascal, and Standard-bearer Red celery, sweet corn Golden Bantam, improved Early White Spine, and, best of all, Ridge cucumbers, Early Black Beauty Egg plant, Mustard and Cress all the year around, Immensity, Big Boston, and Longstander cabbage. Lettuces, Jumbo and Paris white cos, Burrell's Gem and Mash Melon and Blenheim Orange English variety. Cole's early water melon, Ailsa Craig, large red Italian Tripoli, and Pearl Pickler onions, yellow and white Dutch sets. I have grown superb Ailsa Craig onions not far from the city. Hollow crown and the Student parsnips, peas. Peas, the dwarf types for preference, Little Marvel, American Wonder, Gradus, Daisy, and, of the tall kinds, Telephone, Telegraph, Quite Content, and the Ne Plus Ultra. Sugar and cheese pumpkins, Giant Summer Crook Neck and Improved Hubbard Squash. French breakfast and scarlet olive-shaped radishes, New Zealand, perpetual or spinach beet, and the spinach, Sunrise Tomato, Early Snowball and Golden Ball Turnips, and bush or cluster vegetable marrows. This list is neither perfect nor complete, but simply contains those kinds among these that have proved worthy under cultivation on a southerly slope not many miles from this city.

Remember to sow many things in a hot-bed, that is, raise young plants ready to go into the garden immediately the ground is sufficiently warm. Procrastination in all things appertaining to the garden means crops that fail to mature at the proper season, the summer sun is upon them before the roots have got a firm hold of the soil and so they will fail. Watering really saves the situation; it is all a matter with flowers as well as vegetables of sowing early, planting at once when all the winter has gone, and then frequent hoeing all through the season. The hoe is the gardener's best friend—the soil must be frequently loosened for sun and wind and air to enter and stimulate the growth. There is one point in the cultivation of every plant, and that is if one wishes for full flowering development the blossom must be removed before seed has formed, otherwise the double burden that has to be borne will result in speedy collapse. This is especially necessary on warm, none too rich soils, therefore remove with strict regularity decaying flowers and gather vegetables in just the right stage for the table. It is absolutely false economy to allow vegetables to attain abnormal dimensions. Six small marrows, for example, are infinitely more palatable and profitable than one monster permitted to exhaust the plant's strength to the detriment of smaller fruits.

It is these apparent trifles that make up for the fullest crop production.

C. D. BROWN: Have you had any experience with stem rot? I had it on aster plants for three or four years, and have written to different seed houses to find out if we could do anything to remedy it. They tell us the best way to do it is to stop growing asters for five years.

E. T. COOK: I have not had a great deal of experience, but found that you must pull all asters up, not growing them again for at any rate three years, and thoroughly sweeten the soil, and transfer the plants to another part of the garden altogether. And that is the case with all crops, vegetable and flower, when you find a pest, disease or fungus of any description, take it clean away and give the soil a thorough dressing of some preparation.

R. WHORLEY: By taking a little ammonia, making it weak, and applying it to the root of the asters, the trouble will disappear.

PROF. MACCOUN: We have eighteen experimental farms scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We send out the same kind of flowers to these farms every year, and get them from the same seed firms. We have a farm at Prince Edward Island and one on Vancouver Island, with intermediate farms. This year I was in Nova Scotia about the time the asters were coming in flower at our farm at Kentville, in the Annapolis Valley, and they were worse than in any other part of our whole system, almost a total failure. The asters were turning yellow, and some of them had this trouble that was spoken of. Some of these were grown on soil on which there never had been any asters before, and they were the worst of the lot. So that, although the soil may have something to do with it, I think the season has more. I would not put off growing asters if you have got any other



A St. Thomas Lawn which has been several times awarded a prize in Large Lawn competitions where gardener is employed. Note old boxwood hedge.

soil to grow them on. I would not wait five years before growing them on the same soil again, because I think it is due largely to the season. I noticed at the experimental farm at Kentville, and in my own garden at Ottawa, that plants that grow in partial shade were not so much affected as those growing in sunlight. I think you will find it has something to do with sunlight and moisture. So far as I know, none of the botanists have been able to find the reason for the disease. I found that on sandy and gravelly soil not 1 per cent. of the asters died. Within a stone's throw, on the other side of the ravine, they were a failure in a different kind of soil. In Ottawa we had the finest asters I ever saw from the same kind of seed that was grown on some of our other farms. We had very little of this injury.

PROF. HUTT: I quite agree with Prof. Macoun in regard to the climate and weather conditions having a great effect on the growth of asters. If you have a light soil and a wet season, you naturally would get better results than you would in a dry season. I am firmly of opinion that weather conditions have a great deal to do with asters. I know that for two or three years we have had a dry soil and the plants have had a check. The tissues of the plant seem to become hardened, and then they get moisture and this decay ensues. This year we had a great deal more moisture, and the asters were a great deal better. I am inclined to think that it is the weather conditions.

HOME GARDENS AND THE HOMEMAKERS.

Mrs. R. B. POTTS, HAMILTON.

A study of the past records of this organization reveals the fact that there has not only been "line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little," but "here much and there much" on all matters pertaining to Horticulture; and now the problem is how to add to this accumulated wealth of information anything which will be worthy of a place in the records of the association, or give a stimulus to greater effort through the coming year.

Horticulture, in any of its phases, needs no definition here, though, in the world at large, it is not as clearly understood as could be desired; and it is there, too, we find that homemakers are not yet as well known as they should be, or as highly prized as is their due, since it is the silent influences of such which mean so much in times of crisis.

Taking it for granted that it is the general consent to-day that woman is largely the homemaker, it is this aspect of the question which will form the main position of this paper. Ruskin wrote: "Home—it is the place of peace; the shelter, not only from all injury, but from all terror, doubt and division. As it is not this, it is not home; so far as the anxieties of the outer life penetrate into it and the inconsistently-minded, unknown, unloved, or hostile society of the outer world is allowed by either husband or wife to cross the threshold, it ceases to be home; it is then only a part of that outer world which you have roofed over and lighted fire in. But so far it is a sacred place, a vestal temple, a temple of the hearth, watched over by the household gods, before whose faces none can come but those whom they can receive with love—so far as it is this, and roof and fire are types only of a nobler shade and light—shade as of the rock in a weary land and light as of the Pharos in a stormy sea—so far it vindicates the name and fulfils the praise of the home.

"And wherever a true wife comes, this home is always round her. The stars only may be over her head; the glow-worm in the night-cold grass may be the only fire at her feet; but home is yet wherever she is; and for a noble woman it stretches far around her, better than ceiled with cedar, or painted with vermilion, shedding its quiet light far, for those who else were homeless. This, then, I believe to be—will you not admit it to be—the woman's true place and power?"

Amiel, the French philosopher, truly said that "Woman is the salvation or the destruction of the family. She carries its destinies on the folds of her mantle, and when education has formed strong, noble and serious women, in whom con-

science and reason hold sway over fancy and sentimentality, then we shall be able, not only to honor woman, but to make a serious end of gaining her consent and adhesion."

It is true that by every way in which woman is broadened and bettered, so the life of the family is benefited. Times have changed, and are rapidly changing, since it is not so very long ago, that the thought of emancipating woman from the thralldom of ignorance, by giving her a liberal education, met with most strenuous opposition, and all kinds of dire results were prophesied. At that time the ideal woman was of the clinging vine type, unable to support herself upright, depicted always in a graceful reclining position, weeping oceans of tears over the imaginary woes of Angelina and Augustus, and, as a result of bearing the burden of such sorrow, was not in a condition to take real life earnestly or seriously into consideration. To-day it is the educated women and the women with "Missions" who count; the women, who instead of filling their hands with tear-soaked handkerchiefs harvested from imaginary woes, fill them with work in order to make a practical demonstration of sympathy for the real suffering and sorrowing ones and give their best thoughts for that which uplifts and upbuilds. Without its current a stream suffers, and so, too, does a life without its mission, and the homemakers find in the horticultural field a valuable accessory to their life mission work—the garden standing in relation to the life of the home for something not realized by those less interested in finding the difference between real living and merely existing. The purposeless life is the one which utters words indicative of failures, and full of pessimism, and it is the homemakers' highest duty to encourage in every way and create, wherever possible, a desire to make the most and best of life. There are *Homemakers* and *Housekeepers*, and this difference means that the latter class has not yet measured up to their full privileges, since a woman may be an immaculate housekeeper and yet lack those finer qualities which belong to the homemaker, but, where the two are blended into one, it is a happy combination and its beneficent influences reach far beyond the four walls of the building called home.

Horticulture has been deemed a masculine profession and women were warned by many signs to keep out of this field, being assured most solemnly that it was much too strenuous for the weaker vessels of humanity to stand, but, with that beautiful perversity which is always attributed to woman—and therefore a reputation to be lived up to because expected of her—the very warnings did but prove attractions to feminine minds, and the signs so carefully posted as danger signals were considered things to be treated as targets to be practised upon and each well directed shot was aimed to hit the mark, resulting in breaking down the erected and carefully labelled barriers, and to-day records show that horticulture and women are rather intimately acquainted in many places—and successfully so. Efficiency in productiveness is said to be the distinguishing mark of success in modern life, and that "but few of us stop to take into account the physical penalty exacted by inexorable nature, owing to nerves": and yet these same nerves are the things which really distinguish the human from the inanimate machine. We go on with the daily grind until suddenly a halt is called and the man or woman is laid aside for repairs which not infrequently have been delayed beyond such possibility. We hear so much to-day attributed to "nerves," and yet all of life's physical pleasures are brought to us through our nerves, and it is through the medium of feeling that the higher joys of intellectual and spiritual life are ours, and for this reason it behooves us to strive to keep our nerves normal. Women,

and men too, cultivate the habit of hurrying, and race through each day's existence as if under the lash of some tyrant, with the result that conditions become abnormal.

There was a time when to be without some form of "nerve trouble" was to be voted hopelessly "uninteresting and common," but another day has dawned and now women go about setting their lives right, regulating food, considering



The Duke of Connaught Planting a Royal English Oak at St. Thomas, May 6th, 1914.

exercise, rest, occupation and all other important matters, not for themselves alone, but as these are related to all under their care. Women are thinking earnestly to-day, thinking and studying methods of life, trying to find that which is likely to give better mental tone and poise, saner and more hopeful standards of living, and this is why horticulture appeals to women. There are women who garden for pleasure, others who garden for profit, and those who garden for pleasure find a

profit which cannot be calculated in dollars and cents, while those who garden for profit derive a pleasure not known, or understandable, to the non-gardening sections of the community.

Woman, the homemaker, has awakened to the dangers of the mad rush of to-day and thoughtfully tries in various ways to lead her household into quieter and more peaceful ways of living, whenever opportunity is afforded.

The garden-loving woman, if, like Martha, cumbered with many cares, turns to her garden, not only to find supplies to meet the daily needs of her household, but to gather through communion with nature that which calms the overstrained nerves—strain due to the innumerable demands falling of necessity upon every real homemaker—and thus she gets back again the lost balance caused by the overloading cares of the day, and feels that something of those spiritual blessings which are considered Mary's part in life, has come to her also, giving strength and fortitude which enable her to go calmly on her way again. Someone has said truly that "Nature is the old cure, the only cure for the desiccation that follows too mechanical and too material a life. She brings us nearer to the source of things; and certainly it is of especial importance that women should be near to those sources. There will probably be no reaction from the stand that women have taken as to self-support; but if they can be self-supporting by following an order of vocations that keeps them in touch with the basic and primal conditions of existence, instead of those that are artificial and derived, how great the gain may be to all of us."

In an article on the profession of agriculture a writer closes his strong appeal for improved conditions by saying, "Facilities for transportation will bridge over the gap between this urban and the rural existence, and other causes will bring about an even greater equalization of conditions between the two modes of life. This is inevitable. Meanwhile we might get something of the same result, on a smaller scale, by having women, to whom we still look obstinately for much of the spiritualization of the race, constitute themselves more and more the custodians of the benignant influences that come from the soil. In the new interest that has sprung up in Nature Study the softer sex has borne a prominent part. But mankind is so constituted that what it works on affects it more than what it plays with. A life of practical concern in what nature produces and can be made to yield in hard money cannot be play, and there are women in whom it might have unexpected results—results of more account to the world at large than the consequences of much feminine work at desk and office."

A special report on Floriculture prepared some years ago showed that *then* over 300 floricultural establishments were owned and managed by women, and that many others were engaged in the business in lesser ways, in spite of the fact that the verdict of the world was "Horticulture is *not* for Women." There were, and are still, a large number of women who raise flowers and vegetables in connection with their home work—for home use and for sale—and this helps to pay the household expenses; while the raising of flowers for decorative purposes gives a healthful and remunerative employment to hundreds of women.

Women specialists in gardening state that "though it demands hard work and business methods, it is attractive; it is healthgiving and it pays."

For the homemaker who gardens, not for possible marketable value, much can be said. It is she who will lead the tired, overwrought, working members of her family down the garden paths, there to find rest and gain strength for the

duties of the coming morrow. Demonstrate to the housekeeping woman that the garden's harvest benefits her family physically, morally and mentally, and also makes a difference in the housekeeping accounts, and she will enthuse over kitchen garden contests. Prove to her that the garden will yield health to the delicate, rest for the weary, solace in sorrow, give the energetic son of the home a place in which to work off that superfluous energy which at times is such a trial to endure calmly and direct wisely, and she will organize Children's Flower Guilds and Community Club Contests. Then, too, extravagant "At Homes" and Pink Teas will be replaced by Flower Shows, or will be shelved for Garden Competitions to such an extent that the popular contests so fashionable and also ill-afforded to-day will sink into oblivion and living be thus improved. There will be listed as ancient history the records of those who once sought in newspaper columns to be announced as the most successful of the candidates in the expensive Dinner-Giving Competitions. This will usher in the period longed for when sincere sociability will be practised, with even possible friendly contests in the art of producing simple, tasty dishes evolved from the material to be found in the home gardens, to the benefit of all concerned. To the man or woman in rundown condition through the strain of daily business, outdoor garden occupations are regular factors in building up and making him anew. Those who garden for recreation truly find that which recreates them, and this should be true of all those diversions now termed our recreations.

There are innumerable people who can tell much of the value of garden life; but who can estimate the amount saved when health takes the place of half-health, or what it means to be comfortable living together in the home when semi-invalidism is removed, tired brains are rested and refreshed, and ragged nerves are reduced to smooth edges again? If one could even get an approximate estimate of what this would mean in one home and then multiply this by the number of homes, it would even then be far from the real truth as to its actual value.

Our recreations, though designed to re-create us and thus fit us anew for the tasks assigned us, are more wearing often than the work we are engaged in, and in the insane pursuit of what we unwisely consider frequently the great aims of our lives, we fail to get the best out of life or see the best in life.

However, we take our recreations in most unreasonable ways, and one might justly infer that the word moderation had never been known, since, whether at work or play, we do what we attempt with all our might, as if, as someone sagely said, "The object of all life's labours was almost within grasping distance and one more frantic effort would gain the coveted prize."

It was a wise man who wrote as follows about what he called "Our Tedious Pleasures": "How painfully we take our amusements and how many intolerable things are done in the name of enjoyment. How little genuine enjoyment is afforded by these things to those who most assiduously cultivate them is apparent to anyone who will composedly stay in some crowded place, in a secluded corner, and mark the medley of mechanical noises about him—the unreal laughter and fantastic gibberish which fills up the intervals. As a matter of fact most of our every day amusements are merely the result of a blind and hysterical desire to keep going, to be on the move, and have nothing to do with heartfelt pleasure. Most of the enjoyment that we really have we find in those hours of quiet and useful activity when we are not thinking in the least of pleasure; hours touched with the tenderness of friendship or domestic love, with spirits kindled to a crystal flame by the

earnestness of quiet and undemonstrative converse. These are the things which feed and succor the soul and redeem the melancholy of life."

And where can these quiet, restful times be found better than in the garden, or where can more healthy, rest-giving themes for converse be more readily discovered, and this is surely within the homemaker's legitimate sphere?

It is stated that young people leave the home because of its lack of attractiveness and its failure to interest and entertain them, and there is, alas, but too much truth in this statement. The home, with its garden interests, would change many conditions deplored by thoughtful people, who see in the street life adopted by young people in lieu of the home life, the place and conditions where human flowers rapidly deteriorate into the weeds of humanity. O. C. Simonds once wrote: "I believe that to make a country beautiful will do more than anything else to make its people happy and contented. Nothing will do more to encourage patriotism than to have the surroundings of our homes so attractive that they will be loved and admired." The home is the unit upon which we must base all our calculations and begin our part in the work of cultivating patriotism.

Dean Hole in one of his books writing on the Cottage Gardens said, "They who earnestly desire to promote the happiness of their fellow-man should bring all their influence to bear upon the home, to increase the attachments which endear a man to his home. Nowhere else will he find happiness if he does not find it there; and, therefore, those adjuncts should be applied and those interests should be educed which suggest the pleasant and profitable occupation of the leisure hours and so produce content." Referring to the statement of a writer who said that "The pleasantest work of human industry is the improvement of something which we can call our own," the Dean adds, "He who shall persuade and help the cottager to put this axiom to the test, and to realize the power which he possesses to improve his surroundings, will not only deserve the gratitude of the individual man but of the community at large."

The more deeply we consider the question the more clearly will be seen the connection between horticulture and homemakers. All those who advocate gardening and its more general adoption feel that this includes something which is much too important to be overlooked, since it is a fact that opportunity, limited as it is for many, can be of little value to a large majority of people, because there has not been training—no previous preparation—and to increase opportunities on a larger scale would require first that an education be given which would fit those desiring to embrace such opportunities, before benefit could be possible through such a change, and, to-day, it is safe to say, judging from the use made of such opportunities as are now available, that any movement to increase these would, in at least 90 per cent. of the cases, result in the most dismal failures.

There is much educational work yet to be done along horticultural lines and each day's delay means serious loss to innumerable homes. Just how great this is we are only beginning to surmise. When questioning garden advocates as to what they consider the first and greatest benefit to be derived from the home gardens, the answer comes "Health"—and where is there a real homemaker to whom this is not one of the first—if not indeed the first—problem to which most earnest consideration is given, since, without health, efficiency is handicapped.

To-day more and more women are rebelling against the strain of social life as prescribed by present customs, and yet there must be a just recognition of the fact that we are social beings, and since there are social instincts to consider—and rightly so—and some attention must be paid to the customs of the day, the wise

homemaker looks round to find that which restores the balance and gives strength to meet the demands of the hour. Nature's volume is ever open, and for all. "Every season, like the page of a fine book, is profusely illustrated," and, when too jaded and weary to read from volumes indoors, it is possible, if we have been taught to read the book of nature, to feast royally and have our minds and spirits refreshed.

The nature volume, found in its home garden editions, will fill life very full, if only nature's alphabet is understood, and a whole library can be found in any backyard garden by earnest, thoughtful attention to what is there for our profit and pleasure.

Douglas Jerrold once said, "A garden is a beautiful book, writ by the finger



Density in Flower Border.

of God; every flower and every leaf is a letter, and you have only to learn (and he is a poor dunce who cannot if he will do that), to learn them and join them, and then go on reading and reading and you will find yourself carried away from earth by the beautiful story you are going through."

To learn the garden alphabet and decipher the beautiful stories in any part of nature's volume is to take us from the sordid things of earth and lift us above its cares and discomforts, and give new thoughts, new visions and new aspirations.

The people of Scandinavia many years ago taught the importance of tilling the ground by telling the children this story: "There was once a giantess who had a daughter, and the child saw a husbandman ploughing in the field. Then she ran and picked him up with her thumb and finger and put him and his plough and oxen into her apron and carried them to her mother and said, 'Mother, what sort

of a beetle is this I found wiggling in the sand?' But the mother said, 'Put it away, my child; we must be gone out of this land, for these people will dwell in it.'

There is a world of meaning in this simple story and Emerson's teachings fit it well, "He who knows what secrets and virtues are in the ground, the waters, the heavens, and how to come at these *enchancements*, is a rich and royal man," and so we are to learn that

"To him who looks on Nature as a friend,
Who loves her varying moods, whate'er they be,
Of calm and glorious sunshine, or the free,
Wild sweep of winds that toss about and bend
The branches of the mighty oaks, or rend
Their great hearts wide—to him, the mystery
Of life is not so great—he holds the key
To much that others cannot comprehend,
And finds a miracle in every bird
Or creature wild—and endless springs
Of joy, and as the seasons come and go
And Nature's wooing voice is clearly heard,
Rejoicing in the best, he learns to fling
Aside as worthless much—for room to grow."

And so those who find it impossible to realize their ideals, learn to "idealize their reals" as one writer quaintly terms it, thus illustrating what John Ruskin meant when he wrote "While I live, I trust I shall have my trees, my peaceful landscapes, my fine country life, and while I possess so much, I shall own 100,000 shares in the Bank of Contentment."

The garden affords much besides its fruits and flowers and it would be wisdom on the part of all Horticultural Societies to strive to interest *all* homemakers in matters horticultural, that every effort may be made to draw from the home gardens which are, and will be, established, those elements which will make ours a nation that will be better fit physically, morally, and spiritually than it is to-day.

A great work remains yet to be done, a work which when accomplished will mean so much to multitudes in knowing the real joy of living, and, to accomplish it, the workers will do well to keep in mind these words of Schiller's: "To reach is but to persevere for every end. This means endeavor."

W. B. BURGOYNE: We have all listened with a great deal of pleasure to the eloquent paper read by Mrs. Potts, and I beg to move our hearty thanks to her. Carried.

REPORT OF TORONTO HOME GARDENS COMMITTEE.

C. B. HAMILTON, TORONTO.

After the season of 1913 the question was asked: "Is it worth while to have Home Gardens?" This was referred to the principals of several schools whose earnest replies assured us we were doing good and urging us to continue the work.

We gave our attention to the same eight schools that took part last year, believing the experienced gained by the teachers would be an advantage, while the change of pupils would give new material to receive the benefits.

The folder "About Home Gardens" issued last year was revised, three thousand copies printed, and a supply sent to each school and into several other channels. Lists of the best ten gardens were received from seven schools (one school withdrew, having only five entries) these were inspected for our Silver and Bronze Medal awards. Some of the children took great interest in their gardens.

The autumn fairs were held in September; they were a success, a number of the parents and friends being present. All kinds were well represented except Cosmos and Nasturtiums—being early for bloom of former, and latter seemed to be generally poor in all schools. The prize for bouquet, containing flowers grown by pupils different from those on prize list, was much appreciated, as it enabled them to extend their variety and had good results. Your Committee had the assistance of a number of ladies and gentlemen whose presence lent a prestige to the occasion, they taking part in the judging, and delivering addresses. There were 292 prizes won by 109 boys and 95 girls. For vegetables boys won 108 prizes, girls 63. For flowers boys won 51 prizes, girls 80; boys predominate in substantial, girls in the beautiful.

Mr. T. D. Dockray gathered a quantity of Hollyhock seeds from his garden, these he put up in four thousand small envelopes which were distributed among pupils in fourteen schools. These had been planted by many and were doing well.

The number of children having gardens was very small, only about 60 in schools of 600 to 700 pupils, about 10 per cent., while if nature was on the list of studies each child with a back yard would have a garden. One principal who had a garden herself said the time to start home garden lessons was then, Sept. 10th, while the interest in the fairs and prizes was fresh in mind.

The conduct of garden work is entirely voluntary on the part of the principals and teachers of the various schools, and we appreciate highly what some of them have done but we still feel we are not accomplishing all we would, had we a scheme for the city similar to that now in force in the country places. The Ontario Government makes a grant to each teacher and school board in the rural sections that conduct gardens and fairs, and these are meeting with marvellous success. This same plan is being actively conducted in many states of the U.S.A.

It is essential first of all to have Nature Study, with the Home Garden as accessory for practical work, as part of the curriculum.

Supply to each teacher a live magazine in the interest of gardening and horticulture containing information for both the primary and advanced growers.

Special prizes to each school might be an incentive:

1. A prize to teacher in whose room the largest number of pupils have gardens and are exhibitors at autumn fair.
2. A prize to teacher whose pupils take the highest aggregate sum in prizes.
3. A prize to teacher who shows best bouquet of flowers from her own garden at autumn fair in her school.

The opportunity is open for those in authority in our schools to smooth the way, then garden study will be an assured success. The Toronto Horticultural Society has done what it can to arouse and continue an interest in the subject among the children—"as the twig is bent the tree inclines"—the early impressions which the child gathers while working in his garden observing development and studying nature should prove an important part of his education.

Swansea Public School omitted their usual fair this year because of addition to the school—building material had covered the ground used for garden plots—instead they had a competition for gardens at pupils' homes for which our Society gave them one each. silver and bronze medals.

Following out the thought of that. I went and saw Inspector Cowley. He said, "We are hand-in-glove with you in regard to this subject. We will do all we possibly can to promote the Nature Study in the schools." Through Mr. Lockie Wilson, an appointment was made with Dr. Waugh, Chief Inspector of the Public Schools of Ontario. I explained to him what we wished to do, to make more children interested in horticulture, because it is the young you must reach, more than the grown individual. He said, "If you will take the matter up with Prof. McCready of Guelph, and also with Inspector Cowley, anything they will recommend, I will be very glad to adopt." I have written to Dr. Waugh, and sent him a copy of our Ontario Report.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NAMES AND VARIETIES.

F. E. BUCK, OTTAWA.

Your committee, reappointed at the last Annual Meeting of this Association, begs to make the following report.

Owing to the unusual circumstances prevailing since late summer, it was found impracticable to hold the usual September meeting of the Committee. As far as it could be done, therefore, the usual work was arranged by correspondence.

The committee met yesterday to go over the various sections of the work which have been undertaken by its various members during the past year. This work briefly outlined is as follows:

In the first place it must be noted that considerable work has been done by the chairman in connection with a scheme for inaugurating a National Plant Registry. Considerable correspondence and a paper on this question delivered at the Annual Convention of the Canadian Horticultural Association last September, resulted in the appointment of a committee of three to deal further with the question.

In the second place, the notes on "Novelties and Plants Not Well Known" are contributed this year as in former years. These lists deal chiefly with annuals and bring to notice several useful flowers not hitherto grown or seen to any extent in Canada. In addition they record that many novelties were not improvements on the older varieties of well known annual flowers, etc.

In the third place a fifth list of "Plant Names Frequently Mispronounced in Ordinary Usage" is again contributed to the report. It should be pointed out that this list deals this year entirely with annual plants. By dealing with one large group of plants at a time, it is hoped that better and more systematic work can be accomplished.

In the fourth place a second list of "Thirty Annual Plants" is contributed to that section of the work of this committee which aims to make possible at some future date the adoption of an authoritative English nomenclature for all popular herbaceous flowers, shrubs and trees. The aim of this section of the committee's work is to suggest that one, and only one, and that the most suitable English name, be used in connection with any well known plant, and not, as is now so frequently the case, several names for the same plant. Where such plant is already well known by its botanical name, this should be accepted as sufficient and any colloquial names should be discouraged. Examples of plants well known by their botanical names are Alyssum, Phlox, Verbena, etc.

In the fifth place a further, although small contribution has been made to the section described under the caption "Aids in Plant Nomenclature." Fifty additional Latin adjectives are given, with their meanings classified according as such meanings have reference to the plant, its leaves, or its floral organs.

And in the sixth and last place a list of the best "Sweet Peas" has been added. Last year this branch of the work has temporarily dropped, but with an increased number of members on the committee it is thought desirable to re-establish it. The Sweet Pea is admittedly a difficult flower to deal with in this way and, therefore, it should be pointed out to the members of this Association that, with their help and criticism, such lists as these may be materially improved



Perennials in a St. Thomas Garden.

every few years by timely revision based on the findings of the many experienced growers of such flowers who are members of this Association.

Your committee therefore will welcome your active and esteemed co-operation in this and other ways.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed on behalf of your committee,

H. J. MOORE, *Chairman.*

F. E. BUCK, *Secretary.*

NEW AND LITTLE KNOWN PLANTS.

F. E. BUCK, OTTAWA, ONT.

A list of the best of the newer annuals from those grown at the Central Experimental Farm, Summer of 1914:—

Abronia umbellata (Sand Verbena). A plant of trailing habit, about 12 inches high, with Verbena-like, rose-coloured flowers. Very suitable for rock work; in bloom from July 1st to middle of October.

Amaranthus tricolor splendens (Joseph's Coat). A striking ornamental foliage plant, with leaves rather broader than those of the ordinary *Amaranthus*. The leaves are glowing scarlet crimson, marked with yellow and bronze green. Height 2½ to 3 feet, rather tender to frosts.

Arctotis grandis (African Daisy). A half hardy plant, growing about 2 feet in height, producing a pleasing and attractive effect in the border; has large white Marguerite-like flowers, each one being very symmetrical in form and having a bluish centre surrounded by a narrow golden band. Unfortunately, however, the flowers have a habit of closing up in the strong sunlight, which militates somewhat against its usefulness. In bloom from July 10th to middle of October.

Calandrinia grandiflora (Rock Purslane). A handsome hardy annual with fleshy leaves, height about 15 to 18 inches. It bears attractive, rose-coloured flowers, but, inasmuch as they are produced very sparingly, the plant is not so useful as it otherwise would be. In bloom from July 10th to middle of October.

Cleome Giant Hybrids (Spider Flower). A tall plant, growing from 3 to 4 feet in height. Produces long-petalled, starry flowers, arranged in terminal heads. Flowers are produced in several colours, but mostly shades of pink and purple. Useful for decorative groups in a conservatory, or outside border.

Dahlia, Single Collarette (Seedlings). Plants make a vigorous growth and attain a height of about 3 feet. Flowers produced in a number of pretty colours, many of them very attractive. These single dahlias, on account of the ease with which they may be raised from seed sown about the beginning of April, will probably make a great addition to our border plants. In bloom from July 7th till early October.

Dahlia, Double Collarette (Seedlings). Plants similar to the single varieties and equally vigorous. Flowers produced in mixed colours and of several types, not so attractive on the whole as the single Collarette dahlias, but recommended for certain parts of the garden, especially partially shaded places near fences. In bloom from July 7th until early October.

Eschscholtzias (California Poppies), Hybrids. Many of the new strains of the *Eschscholtzias* advertised by many of the seed firms were tested at the farm during the past summer; amongst these, the new hybrids of recent introduction are particularly pleasing. Many of them in habits of growth are similar to the regular *Eschscholtzias*, although in some cases they are very compact or more dwarf in form. As a rule they attain about 1 foot in height. It is to be expected that, following the introduction of many shades of pink and duplex designs of colour in this easily grown flower, it will attain a much greater degree of popularity during the next few years. In bloom from August 3rd till end of October.

Mesembryanthemum tricolor (Fig Marigold). A dainty little plant growing about three inches high, and very suitable for rock work. It is well adapted for sunny situations and produces crimson and white flowers with a dark centre which, although not large, are quite attractive. In bloom from July 10th till middle of October.

Sedum caeruleum (Stonecrop). A pretty little rock plant, growing about 3 inches high. Flowers pale blue. In bloom from July 26th until middle of October.

Tagetes signata pumila (Dwarf Marigold). This is a little plant growing about 9 inches high and produces throughout the whole season abundance of orange-yellow flowers. This variety is exactly the same as that reported on last year under the name of *Tagetes Golden Gem*. In bloom from July 1st until middle of October.

Viscaria, Blue and White Varieties (Rose of Heaven). A profuse blooming hardy annual growing about 1 foot high. This special mixture contains blue and white varieties only, which, although pretty, are not so attractive as the variety *Cardinalis* reported on last year. In bloom from July 15th until end of September.

Chrysanthemum tricolor (Annual Chrysanthemum). This is one of the larger-growing, daisy-like type of chrysanthemum. The plant is somewhat large and spreading and attains a height of about 2 feet. The flowers are tricolor, as suggested by its name, many of them are very attractively and sometimes very oddly marked. Quite useful for cutting, and the plant is very suitable for borders. In bloom from July 4th till middle of September.

Chrysanthemum, Morning Star (Annual Chrysanthemum). This is another chrysanthemum of the same type as the former. The flowers are golden or pale yellow and white, attractive and suitable for cutting. In bloom from July 7th till end of September.

Helianthus miniature (Sunflower). Free blooming sunflower, described by the raisers as a miniature type. Height about 4 feet and spreading in habit. Flowers are golden yellow with dark centres, single, and about 3 inches across—rather useful for cutting, although the plant is, perhaps, more useful for the back of a border. In bloom from July 1st to middle of October.

Perilla nankinensis (Improved). This is an improved form of *Perilla nankinensis*. This plant has an attractive dark purple foliage, and is suitable for borders or bedding purposes. It is useful also for growing in the greenhouse. Many distinct types were noticed from those raised from the same packet of seed. Height about 2 feet.

Matthiola (Stocks, Beauty of Nice).—This variety of ten-weeks stock is of very compact form and free flowering in habit. Height about 2 feet, and the colour is a pleasing pink. Amongst the many varieties of stock tested this year, this is one of the best, both for compactness and length of blooming season. In bloom from July 1st to middle of October.

Alyssum Benthamii compactum (Lilac Queen).—This variety was sent out as a novelty by one of the large seed firms. It is very compact in form and continuous in its flowering habit, and desirable for those reasons, but in some cases a few of the plants are not fixed in colour, and present a rather dirty white appearance rather than lilac. In bloom from July 1st until end of October.

Browallia elata (Amethyst Plant). This is a rather well-known plant, which did well grown as an annual. It attained a height of about 18 inches and continued in flower for a long season. Useful for borders. In bloom from July 14th to middle of October.

Chrysanthemum (New single early flowering hybrids). This is another novelty sent out by one of the large firms, but from comparative tests it appears to be practically the same as the Japanese Chrysanthemums which have been grown for some years past. The plant is in many cases able to survive the winters if planted in a sheltered position. The flowers are single and semi-double, and on account of their profusion are not so large as could be desired. In bloom from July 21st until early November.

Chrysanthemum (Northern Star). This is another novelty sent out for the first time this year, and is similar in all respects except that of colour, which is slightly different to the Morning Star variety mentioned above. In bloom from July 14th until end of September.

Calendula (Pot Marigold). Several new strains of Calendula were tested this year. The plants are in no way different from those of the ordinary calendula, although the flowers are in many cases more attractive. Height about 18 inches, flowers produced in great profusion, and very useful for cutting. In bloom from July 3rd until the end of October.

Centaurea, Moschata Roses (Sweet Sultan). This, although sent out as a novelty for the first time this year, is in no ways different from Sweet Sultans reported on last year. Centaureas are very useful plants in the border and exceptionally so for cutting purposes, the flowers being produced on long stems and lasting well when cut. These new strains of Centaurea are perhaps among the most useful of all our annual flowers, as they continue in flower and produce abundance of bloom for table decorations late in the month of October.

Lobelia, Hybrida Sapphire. This is a new Lobelia sent out as a novelty this season which has a habit of growth very similar to the Tenuoir types. It grows from 9 to 12 inches tall, with a somewhat spreading habit. The flowers are extremely attractive, being a brilliant blue with a white centre. It will probably be found that this will be a very popular type for window box work, as it is certainly a great addition to the Lobelias. In bloom from July 1st to the beginning of October.

Schizanthus grandiflorus maximus (Butterfly Flower). This variety was sent out as a novelty this season and was grown amongst the other varieties of Schizanthus for comparative test. It did not, however, appear to be any better than many of the regular and older types. July 7th till September 1st.

Antirrhinum, Double White (Snapdragon). Sent out as a novelty this season. One of the best of the medium height, double white snapdragons. In bloom from July 15th till middle of October.

Stocks (One and All New White). A good white variety sent out as a novelty this season. Recommended. In bloom from July 14th until end of October.

NOTES ON NOVELTIES AND PLANTS NOT WELL KNOWN.

W. M. HUNT, O.A.C., GUELPH.

Alyssum, "Lilac Queen." This variety, as its name implies, is of a lavender colour shading late in the season, with an almost purple tinge. A decided change to the ordinary white type.

Chrysanthemum, "Morning Star." An annual of the odorum type, having large flowers of good substance. Outer part of petals pure white, base of petals a soft pale yellow, sometimes having a ring of chocolate colour near the centre. A novelty in its class.



Charlton Ave. School Children's Exhibit, Hamilton:

CANNAS.—Among a number of new varieties tested, the following were the most promising:—

Beacon. Promises well for a good bedding variety. Large trusses of bright cardinal red flowers.

Louis Reverchon. The rich, bright bronze chocolate foliage and the bright red flowers so profusely produced will make this variety a close competitor to the well known King Humbert Canna.

Meteor. The bright green foliage and robust growth of this variety, with its large trusses of vivid red flowers freely produced, marks it as one likely to take its place as a prominent bedding variety.

Uhlberg. The dainty colors and markings of the flowers of this variety are very striking, the centre of the petals is of a rosy carmine shade, the base of petals a soft pale yellow, the rosy carmine centre being margined with golden yellow. Will make a decided acquisition to any amateur's collection of Cannas.

Undine. A variety that promises to be a good dwarf bedding variety. Dense green foliage with large orange scarlet flowers that are showily edged with golden yellow.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.—*Smith's Ideal.* Pure white, medium-size, globular flower. Top of petals fimbriated and narrowed, giving it a pleasing unique appearance. Might be termed a white type of the well-known yellow Chrysolora.

Odessa. A decided acquisition to the large yellows. Immense bloom, pure yellow, shaded deep golden yellow. Strong grower, amply furnished with foliage. A grand show variety.

Nerissa. Immense globular blooms of a silvery pink shade. Rosemawr type. Strong stem and foliage. Grand for exhibition purposes.

Garnet Gem. Not as good a variety as Harvard, Dick Witterstatter, L'Africane or Black Hawk, the colour being of a much duller shade of crimson than those named. Stem—thin, wiry.

Flamingo. This variety is also of a dull reddish crimson shade, and did not show any advance on the crimsons before named.

Nesco. Among several new pompoms tested this variety proved to be the best. Its well furnished sprays of silvery pink, medium-sized blooms will make it a decided addition to this class.

GLADIOLI.—Among about twenty of the newer named varieties tested, the following are decided acquisitions:—

Blanche. Almost pure white, slightly marked with a delicate flesh-rose pink. Large flowers.

Cardinal. As its name implies, this variety is of an intense cardinal red colour. Very showy.

Eucharis. The name is very appropriate, as this variety in shading of colour resembles very much the "Eucharis Amazonica" or "Amazon Lily" grown in greenhouses. Colour—ivory white, faintly shaded pale yellow.

Heliotrope. The large violet flowers, shaded deep purple, make this a very desirable variety on account of its peculiar, almost indescribable shading.

PLANT NAMES FREQUENTLY MISPRONOUNCED IN ORDINARY
USAGE.

WM. HUNT, GUELPH, AND. F. E. BUCK, OTTAWA.

Agathea	ag-ă-the'a	not a-găth'-ea.
Adonis	a dô'-nis	not a-dôn'-is.
Abronia	ab-rô'-nî a	not abro-nî'-a.
Acroclinium	ak-rô-klîn'-î-um	not a-cro-eli-nî-um.
Alyssum	al-is'-sum	not al' isum.
Ambrosia	am-bröz'-î-a	not ambro-sî'-a.
Amaranthus	am-ar-ănth'-us	not am-a-rân'-tus.
Anagallis	an-ă-gal'-is	not a-năg'-a-lis.
Arctotis	ark-tô'-tis	not ark tôt' is.
Argemone	ar-gēm'-o-ne	not ar'-ge-mone.
Bartonia	bar-tô'-nî-a	not bar-tôn'-î-a.
Cineraria	sin-er-ar'-î-a	not ci-neră'-ri-a.
Cacalia	ka-kă'-li-a	not ca că'-li-a.
Dimorphotheca	di-mor-foth'-ē ka.	not dim-or-fo'-the-ka
Erysimum	er is'-i-mum	not er-i-sî'-mum.
Euphorbia	u-for'-bi-a	not e-u-for-bî'-a.
Geum	jē'-um	not gee-um.
Godetia	go-de'-shî-a	not go de-tî'-a.
Ipomoea	ip o-mē'-a	nót i-pôm'-ea.
Kaulfussia	kâul-fūs'-sî-a	not kaul-fû'-sî-a.
Linaria	lî-năr'-î a	not lî-na'-ri-a.
Lobelia	lô-bē'-li-a	not lob'-e-li-a.
Lychnis	lik'-nis	not like'-nis.
Mathiola	ma tî'-o-la	not math'-i-o-la.
Mimulus	mim'-û-lus	not mi-mu'-lus.

AN ENGLISH NOMENCLATURE FOR POPULAR FLOWERS.

WM. HUNT, GUELPH, AND F. E. BUCK, OTTAWA.

Second List of Thirty Annual Flowers.

BOTANICAL NAME.	RECOMMENDED ENGLISH NAME.
<i>Antirrhinum majus.</i>	Snapdragon.
<i>Acerolinium roseum.</i>	Everlasting Flower.
<i>Amaranthus tricolor.</i>	Joseph's Coat.
<i>Aretotis grandis.</i>	African Daisy.
<i>Ageratum mexicanum.</i>	Floss Flower.
<i>Alonsoa.</i>	Mask Flower.
<i>Arnebia cornuta.</i>	Prophet Flower.
<i>Bartonia aurea.</i>	Barton's Golden Flower.
<i>Browallia elata.</i>	Amethyst Plant.
<i>Cleome speciosa.</i>	Spider Flower.
<i>Cobaea scandens.</i>	Cup and Saucer Vine.
<i>Datura cornucopia.</i>	Trumpet Flower.
<i>Dimorphotheca.</i>	Cape Daisy.
<i>Diascia barbarae.</i>	Bonnet Plant.
<i>Gomphrena globosa.</i>	Globe Amaranth.
<i>Gypsophila elegans.</i>	Baby's Breath.
<i>Hunnemannia fumariifolia.</i>	Tulip Poppy.
<i>Lavatera trimestris.</i>	Mallow.
<i>Lychnis (Agrostemma) Coeli rosea.</i>	Rose of Heaven.
<i>Lupinus Hybridus.</i>	Lupine.
<i>Linum grandiflorum.</i>	Scarlet Flax.
<i>Malope trifida.</i>	Mallow Wort.
<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.</i>	Ice Plant.
<i>Mesembryanthemum tricolor.</i>	Fig Marigold.
<i>Ricinus.</i>	Castor Oil Plant.
<i>Sedum caeruleum.</i>	Stonecrop.
<i>Silene armeria.</i>	Label's Catchfly.
<i>Salvia.</i>	Scarlet Sage.
<i>Tropaeolum canariense.</i>	Canary Bird Vine.

KNOWN BEST BY THEIR LATIN NAMES:

<i>Eccremocarpus scaber.</i>	Eccremocarpus.
<i>Gaillardia pulehella.</i>	Annual Gaillardia.
<i>Jacobaea elegans.</i>	Jacobaea.
<i>Lobelia erinus.</i>	Lobelia.
<i>Petunia violacea hybrida.</i>	Petunia.
<i>Verbena hybrida.</i>	Verbena.
<i>Viola.</i>	Pansy.

AIDS IN PLANT NOMENCLATURE: F. E. BUCK OTTAWA.

Additional list of fifty Latin Adjectives relating to:—

	<i>The Plant.</i>	<i>The Leaves.</i>	<i>The Flowers or Fruit</i>
acuminatus.....		long pointed.....	
alatus.....			winged, with wings.
annuus.....	yearly.....		
aquaticus.....	living in water.....		
argutus.....	fine pointed, sharp toothed.....		
caeslus.....			milky blue.
ciliatus.....			fringed.
concolor.....		of uniform tint.....	
decumbens.....	reclining.....		
dubia.....	doubtful,uncertain.....		
erecta.....	upright.....		
fascicularis.....			in close clusters or buudles.
furcatus.....		forked.....	
glomeratus.....			club shaped, clustered.
grandis.....	large, big.....		
graminifolius.....		grass-like leaves.....	
hirsutus.....	rough, hairy.....		
hispidus.....	with stiff hairs or bristles.....		
hirtus.....	with short, stiff hairs.....		
incarnatus.....			flesh coloured.
laevigatus.....		smooth, slippery.....	
lanceolatus.....		lance-like in form.....	
longifolius.....		with long leaves.....	
macrophyllus.....		with elongated leaves.....	
maritimus.....	growing on the sea shore.....		
montanus.....	growing on the mountains.....		
mollis.....		soft, tender, velvety.....	
micranthus.....			with minute flowers.
neglecta.....	unobserved, insignificant.....		
nemoralis.....	growing in woods or groves.....		
Novae-Angliae.....	from New Eng.....		
opulus.....			snowball.
pachyphyllus.....		thick leaved.....	
platyphyllus.....		broad leaved.....	
paniculatus.....			panicles or tufts of flowers.
pilosus.....	covered with long, soft hairs.....		
patens.....	spreading out.....		
polycephalus.....	with many flower heads.....		
punicus.....			scarlet, carmine.
pungens.....		piercing, sharply pointed.....	
rigidus.....	stiff, inflexible.....		
ramosus.....	having many branches.....		
rugosus.....	covered with wrinkles.....		
racemosus.....			like bunches of grapes.
scandens.....	climbing.....		
scabra.....		rough to the touch.....	
serotina.....			blooming late in year.
spicata.....			spike-like.
subulatus.....		awl-shaped.....	
tomentosus.....		densely covered with short, tangled hairs.....	
uliginosus.....	growing in swamps.....		

BEST SWEET PEAS.

F. E. BUCK, OTTAWA.

COLOR.	ONE OF THE BEST OF THE COLOR.	OTHER CHOICES OF SAME COLOR.
White	King White	Etta Dyke, Dorothy Eckford, Nora Unwin, Burpee White. Mrs. Collier, Clara Curtis.
Cream	Primrose Paradise	
Chocolate or Purplish maroon	Nubian	Othello Spencer, Paradise Colossus. (Black Knight).
<i>Blue and shades and tints of Blue.</i>		
Light Blues	Princess Mary	Helen Pierce, Flora Norton Spencer, Paradise Celestial, Wedgewood, Zephyr, Empress Eugenie.
Dark Blue	Lord Nelson	
Rose and Lavender	Tennant Spencer	Orchid, Asta Ohn, Irish Belle, Mrs. Walter Wright. Paradise Peacock, Invonstone.
Blush Lavender	Florence Nightingale	
<i>Red and shades and tints of Red.</i>		
Scarlet Crimson	King Edward Spencer	Maud Holmes, Dobbie's Sun-proof Crimson, Crimson Paradise.
Scarlet	Scarlet Emperor	Queen Alexandre, Vermilion Brilliant.
Ruby Red	Ruby Palmer	
<i>Pink and shades and tints of Pink.</i>		
Light Pinks	Lady Evelyn Eyre	Martha Washington, Elsie Herbert, Mrs. Hardcastle Sykes, Prima Donna, Zarina, Duplex Spencer, Paradise Cherry Ripe. Ethel Roosevelt, Mrs. Routzan, Lillian, Paradise Ivory, Mrs. C. W. Breadmore, Mrs. Hugh Dickson, Helen Chetwynd Stapylton. Charm, Agricola. Paradise Comet. Jeanie Gordon, Constance Oliver, Hercules.
Creamy Pinks	W. T. Hutchius	
Blush Pinks	Dainty	
Rosy Pinks	Margaret Altee	
Deep Rosy Pinks	Mrs. Cuthbertson	
<i>Salmon and Orange tints.</i>		
Salmon Pinks	Mrs. R. Hallam	Zarina Spencer, Janet Scott.
Orange and Pinkish Salmon	Helen Lewis	Edron Beaut, Stirling Stent. Barbara, Illuminator. Saint George.
Orange Scarlets	Thomas Stevenson	
<i>Flakes, Various Colours.</i>		
Pinkish Salmon Flakes	Aurora	Miss Willmott, Mrs. W. J. Unwin. Mrs. A. Ireland.
Pinkish Cerise Flakes	Apple Blossom Spencer	
Maroon Red Flake	America Spencer	
Chocolate Brown Flake	Senator Spencer	
<i>Various.</i>		
Carmine Cerise	Cerise Spencer	Rosabelle, George Herbert, Prince of Wales, John Ingman.
Rose Carmine	Rose du Barrie	
Pale Lavender Lilac	Moonstone	
Light Mauvish Lavender	Charles Foster	

The report was received and adopted.

DISCUSSION ON FLOWER SHOWS.

LED BY THOMAS D. DOCKRAY, TORONTO.

Flower Shows are useful in stimulating an interest in Horticulture and in building up the membership of Horticultural Societies.

SHOW COMMITTEE.—Early in December the Society, or its executive committee, should take up the question of exhibitions to be held in the coming months of May, June, July, August and September, or oftener if desired. If the whole executive committee be found too unwieldy or not sufficiently interested in exhibitions, a sub-committee of four or five, to be known as the Show Committee, should



The President's Pæony Garden.

be appointed to sketch out a programme of exhibitions for the coming season. It will give the Show Committee something to talk to the executive about. And the executive can tell it to the society at the monthly meetings. The society will then tell it to the public. And much advertisement will be obtained.

PROGRAMME.—The programme should contain a few rules, names of the exhibits, the prizes, the dates, roughly speaking, of the shows, and a strong appeal to the members to bring exhibits and attend the shows.

If the programme is to be printed, the whole season's work could be set down in a little booklet of 4 or 6 pages, or a sheet could be printed a few days before each exhibition and placed in the hands of the members or stuck up in several prominent places around the town. Merchants could be persuaded to display these

notices in their shop windows, possibly stating that the winning bunch of tulips, or other flowers, would be displayed there after the show; or such other remarks as would advertise the society.

RULES.—At first there should be very little of “Thou Shalt Not” about the rules. Get the people to bring anything at all they have, and help them to get them into the right classes at the show. But it would be as well to make known, either orally or in print, such necessary rules as:—

(1) The Exhibitors must be members. Fee \$1.00.

(2) The Exhibitors must be amateurs, that is, not growing flowers, fruits or vegetables as a business or for hire.

(3) All exhibits must be the property of the Exhibitor and grown on his or her premises.

(4) Only one prize will be given to any exhibitor in any one class.

As competition becomes keener and the Flower Shows become regular monthly events, open classes may be inaugurated in which professionals may show. Also a division may be made between those exhibitors who employ gardeners and those who do not. And then some such rules as the following may be added:

(5) Where a specific number is called for in the prize list, not more may be shown. But a less number may qualify.

(6) Exhibitors showing in collections of Perennials, Annuals, Shrubs, etc., must not have in that collection any flower that has a special class or section of its own at this show. This rule could be made clearer by calling for “Collection of *other* perennials, etc.”

There are also rules:—

That vases, plates, etc., will or will not be provided;

That judge’s decision is final, unless a protest be lodged with the Show Committee in writing within one hour of the staging of the exhibit complained of;

That no member can compete in the section he is judging;

That exhibitors show flowers with their own foliage where possible;

That all exhibits be correctly named and properly labelled;

That in classes calling for “any varieties,” or “in variety,” the judges will give consideration to the number of varieties exhibited;

That an exhibitor competing in a larger section cannot compete in a smaller section;

That no prizes will be awarded unless the exhibit is worthy of it.

And such rules as the Show Committee find necessary to meet the local conditions, bearing clearly in mind that rules should be made to encourage, not to discourage, the exhibitors. Once get a man or woman inoculated with the joy of winning a prize in a fair field and you have got a good member for your society.

DATES OF EXHIBITIONS.—The best time to show a flower is when it is in bloom. A little attention to this will prevent such mistakes as calling for pasonies in July and delphiniums in September.

Where the Exhibition Hall can be obtained on short notice, it is perhaps best not to set the date of the exhibition until about a week before the flowers to be shown are in bloom. This will necessitate some consultation between the Show Committee and the growers. But all this will help to advertise the show and to keep the Horticultural Society ever present in the minds of citizens.

In Toronto we have to rent the hall in January for our shows, but we have found the following dates suit the following exhibits fairly well:—

May 15th: Early Tulips, Daffodils or Narcissus, Hyacinths, English Primroses, Cowslips and Polyanthus and Spring Perennials. This date was a little late for Hyacinths.

To this list could be added "Other Bulbous Cut Bloom," which would bring in Scillas, Grape Hyacinths and other small bulbs, if at all largely grown in your neighborhood.

Classes for Children could also be opened of Tulips, Narcissus or other bulbs.

Also the children should be encouraged to bring a collection of not more than 12 varieties of wild flowers, not more than six of each, correctly named and labelled. With this material to speak on, some wild flower enthusiast could give a short talk to the children, who would come to the show after school, telling them that the wild flowers make splendid garden perennials, if planted in a little shade.

June 5th: Tree Pæonies, Lilacs, Columbines, German Iris, Darwin Tulips Flowering Shrubs, Perennials, Asparagus, Rhubarb. Children's Classes: Columbines, German Iris, and Darwin Tulips.

This show was a little late for many of the Darwin Tulips with us.

July 3rd: Our July show is always set so as to suit the roses, and this year we had H.T.'s, and H.P.'s and Climbing Roses, Pæonies, Canterbury Bells, Delphinium, Foxgloves, Japanese Iris, Flowering Shrubs, Annuals, Perennials, Strawberries, Cherries, Red Currants, Lettuce, Radishes, Green Onions, Beets. Children's classes: Roses and Annuals.

This show was a little late for pæonies. In fact, pæonies in Toronto should have a show somewhere from the 20th to the 30th of June, where they will be the main feature.

August 21st: Asters, Gladioli, Hollyhocks, Dahlia, Phlox, Lilies, Hydrangea, Shrubs, Sweet Peas, Annuals, Perennials, Melons, Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Grapes, Tomatoes, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Savoy, Red Pickling Cabbage, Celery (White, Yellow and Red), Carrots (short), Carrots (long), Parsnips, Cucumbers, Green Corn, Vegetable Marrows, Squash, Pumpkin, Potatoes, Onions. Collection of Vegetables. Children's classes: Asters, Gladioli, Sweet Peas, Annuals.

We find that the Canadian National Exposition interferes with our having a September Show. But nearly all the flowers on our late August list could be found for a show on September 15th, with the addition of such perennials as Anemones, Hardy Asters, Heleniums, Helianthus, Rudbeckias, etc., and such late annuals as Cosmos, etc.

Roughly speaking, the season is usually a week or ten days earlier than Toronto in the Niagara Peninsula, and a week or ten days later than Toronto in, say, Barrie or Ottawa.

The size and appearance of the show can be helped out by offering prizes for collections of perennials, say not more than 6, 12, or 18 varieties, and not more than six flowers or spikes of each. This also has the good effect of encouraging the growing of good permanent plants that do not have to be renewed every year.

The collection of annuals can be treated the same way, beginning with July show. Also in localities where many varieties of annuals are grown prizes may be given for the separate annuals, such as "Zinnias, 12 blooms, 6 colors," or "Verbenas, best display, in variety, one stalk of each color."

The prize list should be drawn so that those who have small gardens have a fair chance of winning something. This is accomplished by making several classes for the same flower, according to the colors or according to the number, and by

making a rule that a competitor in a larger class cannot compete in a smaller class. A good example of this is: (a) Paeonies, collection, 24 blooms, in a variety,



Cucumbers 26 inches long. Sixty-eight of these were picked off four vines.

open; (b) Paeonies, 4 blooms, in variety; (c) Paeonies, 3 blooms, in variety, open only to those who have never won a prize for this class before; (d) Paeony, one bloom.

In fact, our classes in Toronto for those who have not won a prize before have done a great deal to keep the prizes at our shows spread around and to bring out exhibits.

Prizes could also be given to professionals or amateurs for displays of Pot Plants or Cut Flowers. These could be given a certain amount of space to fill or a separate table each. All this helps the appearance of the show and is a good advertisement for the Horticultural Society, as well as for the professional exhibitors.

Prizes may also be given for hand bouquets, table bouquets, button-hole bouquets, presentation baskets and tables decorated with outdoor flowers. But some special rules would have to be made regarding these sections of the prize list, so that no mistakes could occur as to the scope of the competition. For instance, in the class for decorated tables, it would be well for the Society to provide the tables of uniform size, round or square, and from four to five feet across, and such of the furnishings for the four places as they saw fit. But the decorations otherwise should be left to the discretion of the exhibitors.

Children's Classes or Classes for Boys and Girls not over 16 years of age should be opened at each exhibition for flowers, fruits and vegetables that young people are apt to grow.

PRIZES.—Money is always a welcome prize. The amount does not much matter. Some societies give \$2, \$1, and 50 cents for 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes in each class. Others give only \$1.50, 75 and 50 cents. One of the most successful societies in the Province gives only 75, 50 and 25 cents. Some societies give gold, silver and bronze medals for the large collections and open classes. Other societies give a certain number of marks to the winner at each show, and then a certain number of prizes to the 7 or 10 or 15 members having the highest aggregate of marks for the season. Another society offers 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes, and then, at the end of the season, gives to the winner of a 1st prize a large silver shield with all his 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes engraved on it, and to the winner of the 2nd prize a large bronze shield with his 2nd and 3rd prizes engraved on it, and to the winner of a 3rd prize a small bronze shield with all his 3rd prizes engraved on it. These shields are, perhaps, more satisfactory than medals, as they can be used as decorations in the house, whereas the medals are apt to be shut up in their little velvet boxes and forgotten. These shields are mounted on polished wood and cost \$2.50, \$2 and \$1.50 each.

TABLES.—Some trestles are necessary on which to place boards about 6 or 8 feet long. These boards should be firmly strapped across underneath with light lumber, making a table top about 3 or 4 feet wide and easy to handle in setting up. A coat or two of white, grey or light green paint on trestles and table tops will add greatly to the appearance of the show and obviate the necessity of spreading paper on the tables.

VASES.—At first the exhibitors will have to bring their own vases. If they can bring wide-mouthed bottles, such as pickle bottles and gem jars, they can be very often induced to leave these with the society. To these could be added a few small glass vases, 4 or 5 inches high, suitable for holding two roses or eight sweet peas or six pansies, and costing about thirty-five cents per dozen wholesale. Then could be obtained some larger glass vases, say 7 inches high, suitable for Columbines, Dahlias and Annuals and costing about 75 cents per dozen wholesale. Finally a few large glazed earthenware jars could be obtained that will hold six

Delphiniums, cut 5 ft. long, or a whole plant of Canterbury bells or a bunch of lilacs or a large bouquet. All vases should have broad bases so that they will not tip over easily. But get the small vases first. A pæony can be cut with a stem short enough to go into a very small glass vase. But six violets in the Collection of Perennials look rather helpless floating around a big jar. If instructed in the sizes and shapes required possibly a local pottery could make three sizes of suitable vases at a very reasonable rate.

All the vases should be filled with water and placed on a setting up table before the exhibitors come.



Gladiolus Peace.

A Show Secretary should be sitting at a table, so placed that the exhibitors cannot get into the show without telling him what they are going to show. He should look over their exhibits, give them some advice as to what classes they should enter and take down their names and exhibits in a book, giving each exhibitor a number and writing out for each exhibit an entry card on which should appear the name and number of the class and the exhibitor's number. These cards he should hand to the exhibitors, together with a piece of string long enough to tie the entry cards to the vases. The exhibitors then pass along the setting up table, and, with the help of the other members of the Show Committee, arrange the exhibits in the vases that have been already filled with water. Then the exhibits are placed in their proper classes on the exhibition tables by the Show Committee.

It would be also a good thing if the secretary had on hand some small white cards on which the exhibitors could plainly write the names of the varieties. These could also be attached to the vases with string.

There should also be some red, blue, and yellow cards for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prizes. On these should be written the name of the winner and full name of the exhibit.

The exhibitors and the public will understand the competition far better if the classes containing the same flower are not all placed side by side. For instance, instead of having Delphinium, 3 spikes; Delphinium, 6 spikes, and Delphinium, 24 spikes, all in a row on the same table, it would be far more informing to the public to have other flowers come in between these classes and have the table run, say, Canterbury Bells, 3 stalks, Delphinium, 3 spikes, Foxgloves, 3 spikes, Delphinium, 6 spikes, Roses, Collection of Climbers, Delphinium, 24 spikes, or even separate still further the masses of raw blue that the Delphiniums form. A ribbon or strip of heavy paper should be placed across the tables, so as to separate one class or one large exhibit, such as a collection, from another. Or a pot plant or fern or palm or hothouse exhibit may be placed between the classes of the regular programme.

Arrange the tables as far apart as possible, so as to give the public a good chance to get on all sides of the exhibits, and keep the interesting exhibits well spread out over the whole room, so that the people will not remain crowded around some three or four novelties. If the number of tall exhibits be very large, place the outside tables against the wall and use these very tall exhibits as a background. Large growers can lend splendid assistance for this purpose by sending in big bunches of lilac and other shrubs, tall perennials, Crimson Rambler Roses, Hollyhocks, Clematis Paniculata and other high stuff.

Many exhibitors will not care to take their exhibits home. The Show Committee should see that such exhibits go to a hospital or to some institution where they will do good.

If you must have someone talk at the show, let it at least be someone who will urge the public to join the Society and who will point out the Secretary, still sitting cooly at that table, ready to take the one dollar membership fee.

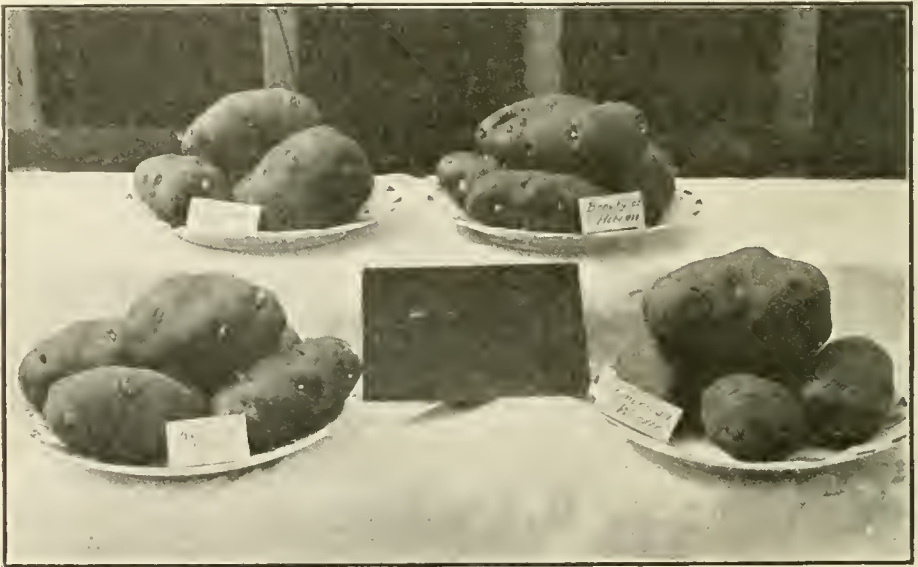
If the show be not a very large one and the competition not very close, the judge, after having had a good look around, could make a very interesting address by judging the show aloud, giving his reasons for decisions and working in much good information on the varieties shown and the success or failure of the growing or setting up. Even at a very large exhibition a judge, or some horticulturist who would take the trouble to closely examine the whole show, could give a most interesting and instructive address from the platform, using the exhibits as material for his lecture, and having the committeemen, placed along the tables for that purpose, lift the various vases referred to high in the air so that all might see. Children particularly will listen most attentively to an address of twenty minutes or half an hour on a Flower Show, especially if they are told why they do not get a prize.

Above everything, the Show Committee must not become discouraged or get into any easy-going methods because of the slimness of the early shows. For the Exhibition idea is bound to make itself felt and the exhibitors will turn out to some later show with such a number of exhibits that a sleepy Show Committee will find itself at a great disadvantage in making proper arrangements to handle a really successful exhibition.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: In connection with the committee to arrange about the excursion to Rochester and to the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, I would move that Mr. Burgoyne and Dr. Bennett be added to that committee. They have taken these trips before and will be useful members of the committee. Carried.

Moved by W. T. Macoun, seconded by H. B. Cowan, That we, the members of the Ontario Horticultural Association, desire to express our hearty approval of the suggestion contained in the annual address of our President, Mr. Bennett, that the apple be recognized as the national fruit of Canada and to pledge our support to the movement having the accomplishment of this object in view. Carried.

W. B. BURGOYNE: Mr. Dockray's paper covers so many things in connection with an exhibition that it is quite difficult to criticize it at all. It is a very excellent paper, and will be of great value to the Societies holding exhibitions throughout the Province. We have run very successful exhibitions now for eleven years in St. Catharines, as you know, and, on the whole, our exhibitions have been



Potatoes grown in a small backyard in Toronto.

Photo., G. Baldwin.

looked upon as being the most successful and the largest in the Province. We started in a small way, the exhibition being held at the largest hall we had, but I remember with what fear and trembling we approached that first exhibition date. We were so uncertain whether we should have any exhibits on the next day or not, that we spent the afternoon previous in going around and asking people if they would not prepare something just for show, even if they would not enter anything in the way of competition. To our great delight next day we found that the tables we provided were over-loaded with what had been brought in for competition directly. We started out on a small scale, but with the idea of giving money prizes and charging an admission fee to our exhibitions. We have never varied from that principle from that day to this, and our entries for the June exhibition would number perhaps four or five hundred; and for our September exhibition from 1,750 to 2,400 entries. You will see from that that it would be absolutely impossible for a secretary to take in those entries on the day of the exhibition. We

insist on the entries being made not later than 8 o'clock the evening preceding the exhibition for our June show: and for the September exhibition we insist upon their being made at an earlier date than that, at not later than 1 o'clock on the day preceding the exhibition. Our prize list is quite extensive, as you will imagine, if I tell you that for our June exhibition it would run close to \$300; and the prizes are what Mr. Dockray has said, very largely 75c., 50c. and 25c. for the great bulk. We charge an admission fee and give every member the privilege of making 10 entries without any extra charge. After they have made 10 entries, if they desire to make more, they pay 10c. for each additional entry, and we have very many who make these.

Now, we divert in this respect from what Mr. Dockray has suggested. He suggested that those who enter in the larger numbers should not do so in the smaller. Our exhibition has grown upward in this respect. I will give our June exhibition in the matter of roses as an instance. We started out on a small scale with, perhaps, a few entries, and we had as many as 12 varieties of roses, besides one class for the largest and best collection. Then we added 18 varieties, and then 24 varieties as well as the largest and best display of roses. Now, we have some who will enter in all of them; that is, they will enter for show purposes, and for 6, and for 12 and for 18 and for 24, and for the largest, and we make no restriction on how many, so long as they do not make two entries in any one class. We forbid that. So that we have a very large exhibition.

The Armory, in which we hold our exhibition, if I can give you an idea of its size, speaking from memory and from Mr. Hesson's recollection of it, for he has been the chairman of our exhibition committee for ten years, is about 75 x 170 feet. Of course, at the June exhibition, which is principally roses, it is difficult to fill it up with tables. We are obliged to leave lots of room for the people who attend. That is a one-day exhibition. The flowers are brought in the morning and are placed ready for judging at 1 o'clock. We have here one of the gentlemen who has judged our rose exhibition for three years or more, Mr. Arcott. He can tell you of the manner in which we put up our exhibition from the standpoint of a judge, which would be very valuable, I think, because he could point out our weak spots as well as our successful ones. At our September exhibitions, we have no room in the building to properly contain all the flowers and the plants which our people would like to show. If we had a building half as large again, we would have no difficulty in filling that building with the displays of flowers, fruit, vegetables and plants.

We had a complaint early in our history of not being able to get the people to attend our exhibitions. We started out with a small admission fee I think of 15c. or two for a quarter, and for our September exhibition of 25c. or three for a half dollar. But last year we charged a straight fee of 25c. at both our June and September exhibitions. We had a promenade concert by the 19th Regiment Band on every night of our show, and our income from the door receipts alone was between \$600 and \$700—nearer \$700 than \$600; and that was from the public in addition to our members, to whom we make no charge for admission; their membership ticket includes the privilege of coming in and attending our exhibitions.

There are some matters that Mr. Dockray referred to in the matter of detail that I might mention here. At first we rented tables, and then we began to purchase tables or to have them constructed, and to add to these tables every year, so that we now have tables almost sufficient to accommodate our largest exhibition. We have nine tables, 4 x 6, all made alike for the decorated-table competition, and they are made so that they can be put together and taken apart and stored away

with the least amount of space. We own all our glassware. We started early to purchase it, and we have added to that. We do not encourage gem jars, although we have been obliged where we have had more entries than we expected, to use them, but we have purchased, and we have property now in our tables and in our glassware and the other paraphernalia of an exhibition, which is valued, I think, at something like \$700 or \$800, so that we have a valuable asset in this, which enables us to put up our exhibition very easily with the least amount of work. We know where to go and get these things, and they are carted to the exhibition building and carted away again after they have been used. We let our exhibitors fill their own vases. We have a tap connected with a waterworks system in the Armory and a hose running into that; so that there is plenty of water, and we have containers with handles so that every exhibitor can come and get a quantity of water and fill their own glasses, and select their own glass for that matter, although we try to give advice as to what glassware they should use.



Street in London Garden Suburb.

I would say in regard to exhibitions, we have confined ourselves to two in the year. For some few years we did run a third exhibition in July called a "Sweet Pea Exhibition," but we found that so many of our people were away during July and August, and it involved so much work to the directors, that we decided to discontinue this one. We have found it quite impossible to select a date for our rose exhibition any further than a week ahead, and even then it is pretty difficult to strike the right date for a rose show. If any of the secretaries would send to us, we would be glad to supply them with our prize lists so far as we can, and what we have found for 11 years to be the best rules and prize lists that we can get up for our service.

THE PRESIDENT: We have here Mr. B. H. Farr of Wyomissing, Pa., a man whom from my own experience, from what little knowledge I have of pæonies, has probably the greatest knowledge of the pæony of any man in America. He grows the most, and he probably has the nomenclature as adopted by the Pæony Association of the United States, down to a finer point than any other person.

PEONIES AND PERENNIALS.

B. H. FARR, WYOMISSING, PA.

I have been asked to speak to you to-day on the subject of "Pæonies and Perennials." I must confess before you discover it for yourself, within what a narrow field my knowledge of horticulture is encompassed.

More than half of my life has been spent in lines entirely different, and I have served no long apprenticeship in acquiring either the mysterious secrets of the skilled propagator, or a knowledge of the florist's or nurseryman's trade from a commercial point of view. It would, therefore, be out of place for me to attempt to teach those who have spent their lives in the florist's trade anything pertaining to the business of the growing and propagating of plants in general.

My knowledge of plants has been gained through an intimate association with, and a persistent study of those kinds which have been of special interest to me, and the growing of which has until recent years been but a delightful recreation in which I found much pleasure during all my spare moments, a hobby of such absorbing interest that I could not resist the temptation finally to make it my business.

Naturally my point of view and my ideals are those of the amateur rather than the professional, and from the amateur standpoint I may be able to say something that may be of interest to you on the subject of "Pæonies and Perennials."

The thought of a garden instantly suggests to us a place of quiet seclusion, away from the stress of the outer world, a retreat in which the cares of everyday life fade away into forgetfulness. If it is an old, old garden that comes to mind, we picture it filled with the old-fashioned garden perennials that still flourish, though so far back as we can remember they have always existed there; and that is why the hardy plants have always appealed to me. They are permanent features of the garden, and there seems to be a sort of personality about them that makes them seem like old friends as season after season we see that they are safely tucked away for their long sleep under their snowy blanket.

With the first mild day of spring how eagerly we watch for their awakening, how it thrills us as we discover the first to appear, the dainty snowdrops, chionodoxas, and the little dwarf irises, followed in quick succession by the tulips and daffodils, their golden cups standing out in bold relief against those sluggards, the pæonies, which are just awakening and beginning to push up their long crimson stems.

Like magic the transformation is effected. Everywhere the garden teems with new life and our perennial companions have begun another cycle of their existence which will hold us entranced again until the last of the pompons succumb to the killing November frost.

To even begin to enumerate all the members of this wonderful cycle of the hardy garden, and tell you of their use and requirements would be impossible in so short a time, so I will only speak of what to me seem the essentials that cannot be dispensed with in any hardy garden.

My garden, for instance, might almost be described as being made up of three items: irises, pæonies and perennials. This description could be broadened to describe the average hardy garden by saying that it is made up of but little more than a dozen standard species, varied by the odds and ends that each individual adds according to their own taste and fancy. The principal motifs of this cycle of the hardy garden, then, are almost entirely made up of the following:

First: and perhaps the most important of all, are the Irises, the passing of which through the spring and summer months is like that of a grand procession the first glimpse of which may be had when, in the sheltered places in February, such gems as *Iris Reticulata* and *Sindjarensis* first appear. Then come the dainty *pumilas* in March followed by the various dwarf forms in April and May in ever-increasing boldness of form and color, until June ushers in the great *germanica* family, the bearded irises with their broad masses of colors.

In quick succession come the tall *sibericas* and the still taller *spuria* varieties of *aurea*, *monnieri* and *gigantea*, until with a great burst of splendor, comes *iris kempferi*, the crowning glory of all, with its great blooms a foot in diameter, rising on tall stems to a height of five feet—the royal family, arrayed in richest blue, and purple, and gold—and the pageant comes to an end, under the blazing August sun.



Pæony, *Carnea Triumphans*.

Again in November, the Crimean irises, yielding to the allurements of the mild summer days put forth their blooms here and there as if to remind us of their existence and their impatience in awaiting the coming of the spring.

The charm of the iris appeals irresistibly to those whose taste for the refined and delicately beautiful leads them to seek a close acquaintance with it. The ethereal beauty of its soft iridescent coloring and its frail, orchid-like formation is likely to pass unnoticed by the casual observer whose fancy is caught only by the more gorgeous and striking things, and who only think of the iris as the common flag. But to the enthusiast who yields to their magic spell, there is opened a field where he may have full scope for his wildest fancies. For, there are irises for every conceivable situation, for nearly every month in the year; there being about one hundred and seventy distinct species, with the varieties running into the thousands.

While the German or bearded irises are still in the height of their glory, the pæonies appear, and for the time being, overshadow everything else. Throughout

the month of June their gorgeous blooms rich with the warmth of their glowing colors and intoxicating in their delightful fragrance, make a universal appeal to all human interest.

Here again is a field broad enough in its scope to captivate and occupy the undivided attention of anyone who has a tendency to confine himself to some special hobby. I have been giving the pæonies my undivided attention for twelve successive Junes, and am just beginning to feel that I know them.

In striking contrast to the pæonies are the stately delphiniums with their tall spikes of bloom rising to a height of five and six feet, supplying our gardens with a wealth of blue that would be sadly lacking were it not for these magnificent plants, combining the soft azure of the forget-me-not, the rich blue of the gentian, the sapphire and royal purples, all suffused with a beautiful rose iridescence impossible to describe. Beginning in June with the pæonies, they remain with us throughout the summer, sending up a succession of their tall spikes until the end of the season.

The golden trumpets of the *hemerocallis* are an important feature of the garden at this time forming a pleasing contrast to the blue of the delphiniums, beginning in May with *middendorfi*, through June with *florham*, gold dust and *flava*, into July with *thunbergi* and *luteola*, and ending with *ochroleuca* and *citrina* the last of July.

Here and there standing out in bold relief against a background of shrubs the oriental poppies flaunt their dazzling, barbaric colors, commanding instant attention and bidding defiance to everything else in the garden.

Next to the irises and pæonies in importance, are the hardy phloxes, which fill in the gap during the late summer and early autumn season, without which our garden would be bare of color. For bold color effects in large masses, they have no equal in their season of bloom, covering almost every shade from delicate white, flesh and soft pinks, through salmon, orange and fiery scarlet, to deep blood-red and crimson, dark maroon, purple and amaranth. There are pale mauves and lilacs, soft blue and lavender, deep lavender and the dark metallic blue of "Lord Raleigh" as seen in the morning and evening light, which changes in bright sunlight to the darkest purple.

In the autumn there are hardy asters or *michaelmas* daisies as they are called in Europe, which along with the golden rod form the color scheme of our glorious American autumn, their solid sheets of blue of every shade and their rich purples contrasting harmoniously with the bright yellow sunflowers and with the golden and bronze of the *heleniums*.

Following these are the *anemone japonicas*, their masses of white and rose yielding at last to the first hard frost of the autumn.

Were it not for the hardy *chrysanthemum*, the pageant would now come to an end, but in the dull November days when every flower in the garden has succumbed to the frost, it holds full sway with a wealth of rich, oriental colors unaffected by ordinary freezing, the shades of yellow, mahogany, bronzy red and brown harmonizing with the autumn tints of the woodlands.

There are other things without which no hardy garden is complete: the *funkias* and *trollius* in early spring, primroses and *pyrethrums* in May, *gailardias* and *shasta* daisies which keep up a mass of bloom all summer, the *rudbeckias* and *salvias* and *veronicas*, and hundreds of other plants which may be included, but the main display falls upon the class of plants I have enumerated. The other plants could be dispensed with but no hardy garden could be thought of without having a representative from the list I have given you.

There are biennials which are indispensable in the hardy garden: the tall hollyhocks, foxgloves and canterbury bells; but the biennials are transient like the annuals which give us but a short season of bloom and die, and can never gain the same hold on us as the constant perennials that may still exist in the old garden where we spent our childhood, planted perhaps by other hands, breathing the spirit of the past into the living present.

I never dreamed when I first became interested in the pæony, to what extent my admiration would lead me. Fifteen years ago I only knew the old-fashioned varieties commonly seen in every garden. I thought they were beautiful and I determined to have more of them, and if possible, to have a complete collection. No one could be more surprised than I to find that the list of varieties ran into the thousands, or that there existed any such wonderful creations as the varieties I now possess.



Pæonies, *Alexandrea Therese*.

Unfortunately, I found that so many of them seemed so much alike that I appeared to be getting only a duplication of the same things under different names, and I resolved to import from Europe the best French varieties from the most responsible growers. When these bloomed they were a revelation to me and my enthusiasm became greater than ever.

It seems that about this time a number of others in various sections of the country had been going through practically the same experience. Nearly all the large collections in the U.S. that are the most important to-day, began to be built up about the year 1900. Most of the collectors from Lemoine and Dessert in France, from Kelway & Son in England, and from the Holland growers, everywhere had the same experience. The French varieties proved to be true to name, but the Holland and English varieties like those that came from our American firms, were untrue to name and description and so badly mixed that it seemed almost hopeless to purchase pæonies with any certainty of getting the varieties desired.

This led to the formation of the American Pæony Society, whose membership comprised nearly all the principal growers and enthusiasts in U.S. and Canada. With the assistance of Cornell University at Ithaca, and under their care, there was established on the University Grounds, an enormous collection of pæonies contributed by all the prominent growers in the U.S. and Europe, and a check list made of all the varieties represented and catalogued by the leading houses, showing upwards of three thousand varieties listed, most of which were respresented at Cornell.

When this collection first came into bloom, the chaotic confusion in nomenclature became glaringly apparent and it seemed an absolutely hopeless undertaking to attempt to straighten it out. And it is only after ten years of the most persistent effort on the part of the Department at Cornell assisted by the members of the Society who had given the subject most careful study, that the knot was at last untangled.

The immense number of so-called varieties at Cornell was sifted down to not over four hundred, and this could never have been accomplished had it not been for the splendid collection sent from France by Dessert, which furnished the key to the whole situation.

Such varieties as *whitleyii*, *edulis superba*, Dr. Bretonneau, and hosts of others that had previously masqueraded under innumerable names were stripped of their many aliases and appeared under their proper names.

And here, what to me has seemed one of the most striking things in the history of the pæony became apparent. Nearly all the varieties of pæonies listed to-day by the American Pæony Society have a distinct pedigree, backed by the name of their introducer and the date of their introduction. While some of these varieties are similar, they are all absolutely distinct, and may be considered as one family, nearly all of them having come down to us from one source.

The first few varieties were introduced into France about 1850, one of the principal collections of that time being under the care of M. Jacques, gardener to King Louis Philippe, who bequeathed his collection to his nephew, Victor Verdier.

Another collection owned by Count de Cussy was inherited by Mons. Calot of Douai, who continued to raise seedlings until 1862, whose collection passed into the hands of M. Crousse of Nancy, who selected and named the best of the Calot seedlings and sent them out annually until 1879. From 1882 to 1889, M. Crousse sent out seedlings of his own raising, all noted for their uniform high quality, raising the standard of excellence to a height that has never been surpassed.

The successor to Crousse, whose son still occupies the old Crousse place at Nancy, was that greatest of all hybridizers, the late Victor Lemoine, whose varieties to-day are among the rarest and are considered by all competent to judge to be the most beautiful and distinct of all the pæonies that have been introduced.

Related to M. Crousse, and also an enthusiastic amateur, is M. Mechin, whose grandson, Mons. A. Dessert, succeeds him and is considered to-day the greatest living authority on pæonies.

From this source alone, then, almost the entire list of fine pæonies that we have to-day, has sprung.

The Hollanders and the English renamed many of the French varieties and sent them out as their own seedlings. Many mixed seedlings were sold, and nurserymen who lost labels, not knowing what their varieties were, would—as one grower frankly confessed—give them other names in order to make them saleable, and so the confusion began.

Nearly every reliable grower has corrected his catalogue to a degree with the A. P. S. bulletins, so that to-day this difficulty is almost entirely done away with. All the varieties in the bulletins are accurately described and are classified.

In addition to the French varieties from the few growers mentioned, must be included the varieties sent out by Kelway & Son in England, and the American varieties comprised in the collections of John Richardson, Dorchester, Mass., H. A. Terry, Crescent, Iowa, and Geo. H. Hollis, South Weymouth, Mass.

With a few exceptions, then, all the standard varieties of pæonies we have to-day came from these few enthusiasts (Terry being in his 80th year), who grew them as amateurs purely for the love of it.

In the propagation of pæonies and the raising of new varieties, there is no easy, royal road to quick results. It takes from four to six years before blooms may be had from seed and if one in a thousand has sufficient merit and distinction to justify its introduction, it takes many more years to raise by the slow process of division sufficient stock to offer it to the trade. That is why the new varieties are so expensive. And even to-day there are only a very few varieties of which there is any great stock held.

Even *festiva maxima*, one of the oldest and still one of the most beautiful, which has seemed so plentiful, of late years is suddenly becoming more difficult to obtain and advancing in price. The same is true of *edulis superba*, probably the most valuable of all the early pink varieties for commercial purposes that can be had in quantity at a low price.

And, of the newer varieties of Lemoine, Dessert and many of the Richardson and Hollis varieties, only a very few plants may be obtained from any one source. For this reason a collection of fine pæonies always is a distinct asset and always has a specific value, for, unlike a new rose or carnation, which in a few months can be increased to an unlimited number from cuttings, the pæony can only be increased by the slow process of division, and the demand is always greater than the supply.

To say which is the most beautiful pæony, as I am often asked to tell, is an impossibility. It is equally impossible to say even which are the best one hundred varieties. Many such lists have been made up and sent in from various sources, none of them agreeing except in the case of a very limited number of varieties.

One might almost say that the original productions of Lemoine, Dessert, Crousse, and Calot, are without a really poor pæony.

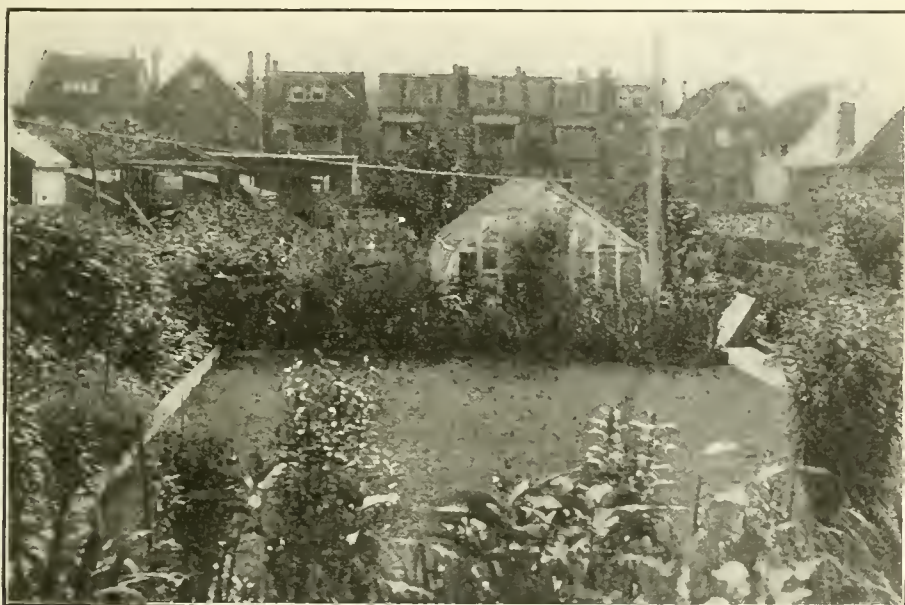
A few years ago when I thought it time to discard some of my pæonies to cut down the list, I allowed three varieties to remain when the others were transplanted to new quarters. In a year or two these developed immense clumps and the amount of blooms was astonishing.

When taken to task by a commercial friend who grows twenty acres of pæonies for the Chicago flower market because of this statement I made that all varieties of pæonies are good, he informed me that for commercial purposes he grew the best three varieties in existence—the best keepers and the best shippers, and varieties that could be obtained in large quantities. When I asked what they were, our astonishment was mutual to find that his three best varieties were the very three I had discarded from my collection, namely: *Whitely* or *Queen Victoria* as it is commonly sold, *Dr. Bretonneau Verd.*, as known in the trade as *Lady Bramwell*, and *Fragrans*, which masqueraded in the trade as *American Beauty*, *Andre Laurias* and many other names.

My point of view being that of the amateur and the value of the pæony in a collection or garden decoration, I naturally do not consider merely the fact that a flower can bear rough treatment and withstand cold storage for a long period

as a matter of the first importance. There is a place everywhere for the single pæonies which are preferred by many of artistic tastes, also the quaint Japanese varieties, and the massive fragrant rose types that are so popular. There is a place, too, for the varieties that are not of any value to the cut-flower trade or that cannot be considered as choice exhibition blooms, but whose abundance of bloom, erect habit and light, loose construction, enabling them to withstand heavy rains that beat some of the other varieties down, admirably fit them for landscape work.

Among the newer varieties, I wish to mention some of those which specially appeal to me. The Lemoine varieties are without exception extremely beautiful. They are entirely distinct from any other strain, the character of the foliage and petals showing a different strain of blood from those of the Dessert and the other French collections. They are nearly all of the rose type, very fragrant, and most of them are late varieties. The colors are all very delicate, white or soft rose—the



A Toronto Garden.

whites in many cases being tinted with amber or salmon and but few dark colors.

Among the most distinct are: Alsace Lorraine, resembling a large, double water-lily, creamy white deeping to pale yellow; Belle Mauve, a distinct shade of pale lilac-rose and unusually fragrant; Claud Gelle, a repetition of Alsace Lorraine but only half its height. Among the white varieties Enchantress and Mont Blanc are very large, compact, globular blooms, Enchantress being very tall and Mont Blanc only medium height. Both are very late. Mignon, soft light rose passing to amber cream, is considered by many one of the best, but it is generally considered that Soulange, a rare and indescribable shade of flesh white with a salmon centre and an immense full flower, is the most perfect. Le Cygne is in a class by itself, entirely distinct from any other pæony, a large globular flower, pure milk white with incurved petals like a chrysanthemum. La Fee is a giant, one of the tallest pæonies grown.

Among the Dessert varieties we find an entirely different type, many very dark colors, including Mons. Martin Cahuzac, by far the darkest pæony in existence. A close rival, however, is Adolphe Rosseau, a beautiful purple-garnet, very tall and much more vigorous grower, and is distinct in being—so far as I know—the only dark red pæony early enough to be classed with Festiva Maxima and Edulis Superba as an early pæony.

Among the other pæonies in the Dessert collection that may be classed as among the finest varieties in existence are Mme. de Treyeran, wonderfully fragrant; Germaine Bigot, pale lilac-rose; Theresè, considered by many his best, but those who have seen Rosa Bonheur at its best, would question it.

A DELEGATE: I move a vote of thanks to Mr. Farr for his very interesting address. It was a happy idea on the part of the Executive of the Association to have invited him, especially at this particular time. I do not think there is any man in America who knows more of the plant nomenclature of the pæony and the iris than Mr. Farr. As you know, he is President of the American Pæony Association, and has been for a number of years. I look on Mr. Farr as being the best posted man on the iris in America.

PROF. HUTT: I would like to ask Mr. Farr what a good many pæony growers are interested in, that is regarding the non-flowering properties, whether that question has been properly solved?

B. H. FARR: I can answer that in a general way. I believe that all varieties of pæonies sometimes have got into that condition. There has been a great deal of discussion about a pæony disease called Nemenclosis, which is supposed to be the cause of this trouble. I think the cause of Nemenclosis is the condition the pæony roots get in as the result of sour soil. Pæonies to bloom well must be in active growth, and when the clump gets large and the stems get crowded together, there is no vitality in them to produce the bloom. The only remedy I have ever found is to take those clumps and divide them, cut away all the old pieces of roots, leave simply enough root to give them a start; plant it in fresh soil so that the plant has got to fight for its life, and in most cases the plant will free itself of that disease. They call it the Lemoine disease, because, practically, all the pæonies that have ever come from Lemoine are affected, and many growers will immediately send those roots back to you if they find them affected.

The vote of thanks was carried.

TOWN AND CITY BACK YARD DEVELOPMENT.

W. S. DINNICK, TORONTO.

The Back Yard Movement is an offshoot of the Garden City idea. It probably began with the solitary flower growing in an old tin can in a slum window. I think that pathetic and touching, and yet hopeful sight, must have planted in some compassionate heart and fertile mind the seed out of which germinated the Back Yard Movement.

We are all, of course, realizing more and more, how tremendously important environment is, next to heredity the most important of all influences, in the formation of character.

Health, cheerfulness, mental alertness, despondency, energy and dulled sensibilities spring not only from inner conditions, but from the influence of our surroundings. Large employees of labor have been forced to realize this in dealing with thousands of people too ignorant and too poor to attain the right conditions for themselves. It became a matter of material interest as well as altruistic pleasure to see that those conditions were supplied. The healthy workman and workwoman are a source of increased efficiency and wealth.

Amongst the most successful experiments in making gardens in slums has been that of the National Cash Register, at Dayton, Ohio, where a neighborhood of a most undesirable character was transformed into one of the show places of the city. They pulled down fences, cleaned up the rubbish, the unsightly backyards, and then employed an expert landscape gardener of the "natural" school.



An ideal backyard garden, with due proportion of lawn, flowers, fruit and vegetables.

who not only planted the longer-lived shrubs and vines that would take some time to grow, but quickly reared plants and vines which gave a splendid result the first year and thus kept alive and spread the enthusiasm which had been awakened. The people were instructed by means of booklets on gardening and lectures with lantern slides. The instruction was given not only to the employees of the N.C.R., but to the people of the city. Prizes were given at the end of each year. In time, this educational campaign was carried on throughout the country. The property in the neighborhood, thus transformed, has increased to four times its former value. Considered from even a business standpoint, beauty is a valuable asset in the city.

Another good thing achieved was the keeping of idle boys out of mischief by giving them vegetable gardens to plant and look after, the produce of which they sold themselves.

In Baltimore, four years ago, three people who had been turning their attention to making gardens out of backyards, resolved to systematize their efforts and extend them over the whole city. They made themselves into a committee, obtained the services of a social worker and the very valuable assistance of the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, which advertised a window box and garden competition, photographed the successful gardens, and opened its columns to a daily discussion on how to beautify Baltimore. A vacant lot garden was started, where many poor families grew vegetables for their own use. In transforming the rows of backyards, wires only were used to mark divisions, and thus the general effect was that of one long garden, at which all could gaze and enjoy. This idea of back gardens has spread through Baltimore. A year later the newly formed Women's Civic League became affiliated with the committee.

There are now several vacant lot gardens and a large number of backyard gardens and window boxes in places where before a flower or shrub was hardly to be seen. A successful effort has been made to get a City Forester appointed who will look after trees in the city and plant more. The school children are to be instructed in the preservation of trees in the streets. Another excellent thing that is being done is the formation of Clean City clubs. A valuable advertising agency in Baltimore for this garden work is the Moving Picture Theatre. In all the larger ones in the city, colored slides are shown as illustrations to a lecture given on the work. Another thing that gives the movement helpful publicity is the holding of an annual flower market, where not only flowers, plants, fruits, shrubs, but garden tools and fittings, aprons, gloves, kneeling cushions and furniture for the garden are sold. Here you may buy growing flowers for as little as five cents. Luncheon is served, and there is music. All this had a splendid advertising effect.

Another excellent idea is the giving of a prize for the best poster advertising the Flower Market. The successful poster is reproduced in colors and shown in the city's shop windows. The Flower Market attracts large numbers of people and brings in funds for the vacant lot work.

A remarkably successful garden club is that of Minneapolis. It started in 1911, somebody having been happily inspired with the idea that a growth of gardens all over the city was a good way to celebrate the jubilee the city was to hold in honor of its civic achievements. The psychological moment was perceived and taken advantage of. The nasturtium was made the emblem of the movement. This concentration of attention on a single vivid flower helped to spread the enthusiasm. An account of the Garden Club's first two years records wonders. The year of its birth one garden alone was maintained, that of the Minneapolis *Tribune* for the Boys' Club of the city. The second year members of the Garden Club planted three hundred and twenty-five vacant lots, the larger proportion of square feet being cultivated with vegetables, the rest with flowers. More than three miles of gardens were strung along business streets. Twenty-two thousand packages of nasturtium seeds were distributed to children; six hundred acres of rubbish were cleaned or screened. In 1913 this club influenced the planting of 1,002 vacant lots with either vegetables or flowers, while 279 home gardens were cultivated. In 1913, the vegetable and flower gardens of the club covered one-quarter of the city, seven acres of which are planted with flowers, the rest with vegetables. The value of the crop of 1912 to 1913 was \$50,000, the cost of production \$6,154.55. The Garden Club in Minneapolis had the advantage of

being helped by the municipality, which gave it tools and ground, and it made an appeal in its initial stage to the imagination and civic pride of the citizens.

Through the goodwill of the real estate board of the city, it got the use of vacant, unsightly lots to grow flowers and vegetables, which gained in value and general condition by cultivation, on condition that they were given up on five days' notice. This helped to advertise the lots. The fee for membership was \$1.00, and for this a lot 40 x 120 feet was prepared for planting; seeds were given and a book of instructions and some amount of supervision throughout the season. It was a condition that in each lot should be planted eight different kinds of vegetables sufficient for a family of five, and that ten feet of flowers be put in front of the lot. Both flowers and vegetables could be sold. A superintendent and several assistants kept a friendly eye on the 325 gardens of the club. The vacant lot members garden the land near their homes. For a fee of \$2.50 a lot to the extent of 120 feet by 40 is prepared for planting, seeds and plants given, and a book of gardening instructions. Minneapolis differs from other cities in doing none of the work on a purely charitable basis. The result of the movement there has been a fall in the price of vegetables and a movement of householders into the suburbs for the sake of more soil to work in.

In Philadelphia, vacant lots, which would otherwise be left unkept, are used by poor families for growing vegetables, or as gardens for the children. In one of its annual reports, the Philadelphia Vacant Lots Cultivation notes: "In these days, when the importance of manual training is being forced to the front more than ever before, has been found no method with greater educational powers than gardening. In addition to training the eye, the mind and the hand together in proper relation, gardening trains the worker to use great foresight, to be prepared for emergencies. To be successful in gardening one must be prepared to do things at the proper moment. Seasons and weather conditions will not wait. Attention must be given to crops at the proper time, or the detrimental effect cannot be avoided. This is undoubtedly one of the most necessary lines in training or preparing children to be successful in their industrial life."

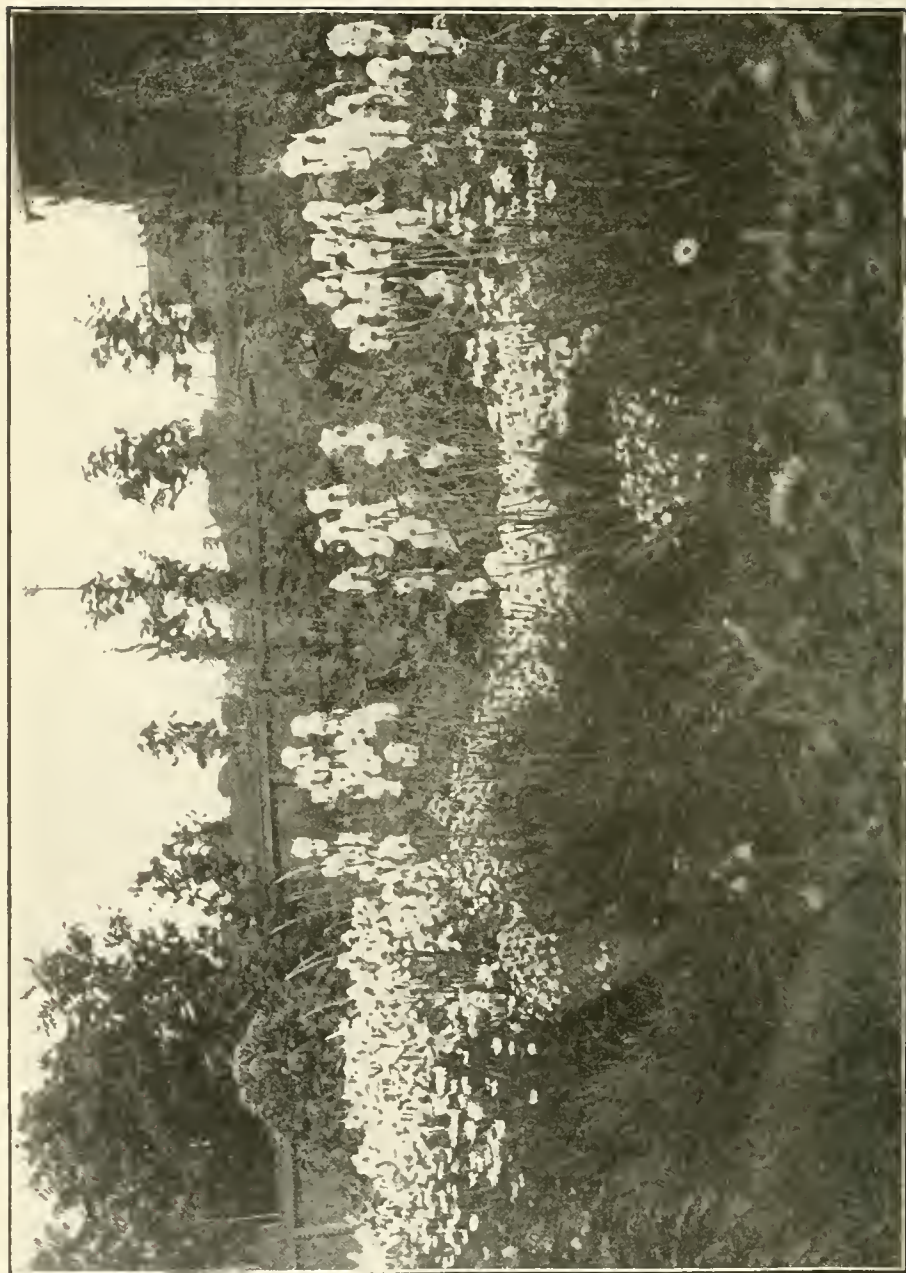
The Vacant Lot Garden Movement in Cleveland was started only two years ago by the City Park Department, with the object chiefly of encouraging the City Beautiful idea. The city made arrangements with the owners of about 100 lots for their free use by cultivation. Since its beginning the home or Back Lot Gardens had been included in the movement, and it has been taken over by the Forestry Division. Prizes were offered through the generosity of the citizens for the best gardens and products.

BACKYARD GARDEN CONTEST IN TORONTO.

The Dovereourt Backyard Garden Contest was started only this year, and has had such a gratifying result that it is intended to hold a competition each year. There were 234 contestants, and \$1,000 were given in prizes. Anyone resident within the area of Greater Toronto was eligible to compete. There are two classes of contestants, one for people living in houses under \$3,000 in value and another class for those living in houses valued at over \$3,000.

Professor Hutt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, was the judge, and took four things into consideration in making the awards:

1. Layout and general arrangement.
2. Variety and succession of crops (including fruit, flowers and vegetables).



Siberian and German Iris and Marguerites.

3. Neatness, care, cultivation.

4. General effect and use made of space available.

A prize has been offered to the contestants for the best suggestion for increasing the value of the ensuing contests.

It has been very encouraging to see the transformation of ugly little backyards littered with broken furniture, boxes and cans, without plants or flowers, and cheered only by an occasional bright-hued garment on washing days, into little green and flowery places, where the family can refresh their minds and bodies, rest and think, and perhaps dream a little. It is good for some of us in this workaday world to dream a little now and then.

It may be useful here to note that the Committee of Conservation, following the example of the British Board of Agriculture, has recently advised householders to cultivate all waste pieces of ground around their dwellings for the growth of vegetables to provide for any possible shortage of food supply caused by the war. Apart from possible contingencies, the growing of their own vegetables by the people is an excellent thing, as the chief value of a vegetable, and that which one cannot depend upon in purchasing, is its freshness. It would also tend to lessen the general use of canned vegetables, which contain far less nutriment.

As to the effect of this movement for the beautifying of the city, we may entertain large hopes. In movements like this everything depends upon the enthusiasm, guided by knowledge, of those who believe in it. What we have to do is to create a greater intolerance of ugliness. It must be regarded as an evil, something not merely distasteful to the eye, but as having some effect upon the soul. It is by our senses that we come to a knowledge of the things of the spirit. Through the eye and ear all our knowledge enters. We want a keener sense of the human value of the beautiful and harmonious. Beautify their surroundings and teach them themselves how to take their part in that process of beautifying and you ennoble the people. Weather becomes important when you have a garden to care for, and the study and contemplation of the wide spaces of the sky and the beauty of the clouds is better for the mind than looking at the walls of a room or the long lines of streets.

Gardening means added health, increased cheerfulness, keener interest in life, and the being able to do without distractions of a less beneficial kind. It means the increase of neighborliness, sympathy which springs out of a common interest, and with that, greater possibilities for co-operation. Our occupations react upon us in all sorts of unrealized ways. And surely it is not fanciful to believe that those who have to do with the tending and watching of such innocent and lovely things as flowers must tend to have developed in them some greater tenderness of spirit, mental peace, and moral sweetness. We have been so busy with our commercial progress and material successes that we are only just beginning to realize that the beautiful, whether in art or nature, is also an essential part of life, and that to deprive men of it is to stifle in them some of their best and purest impulses.

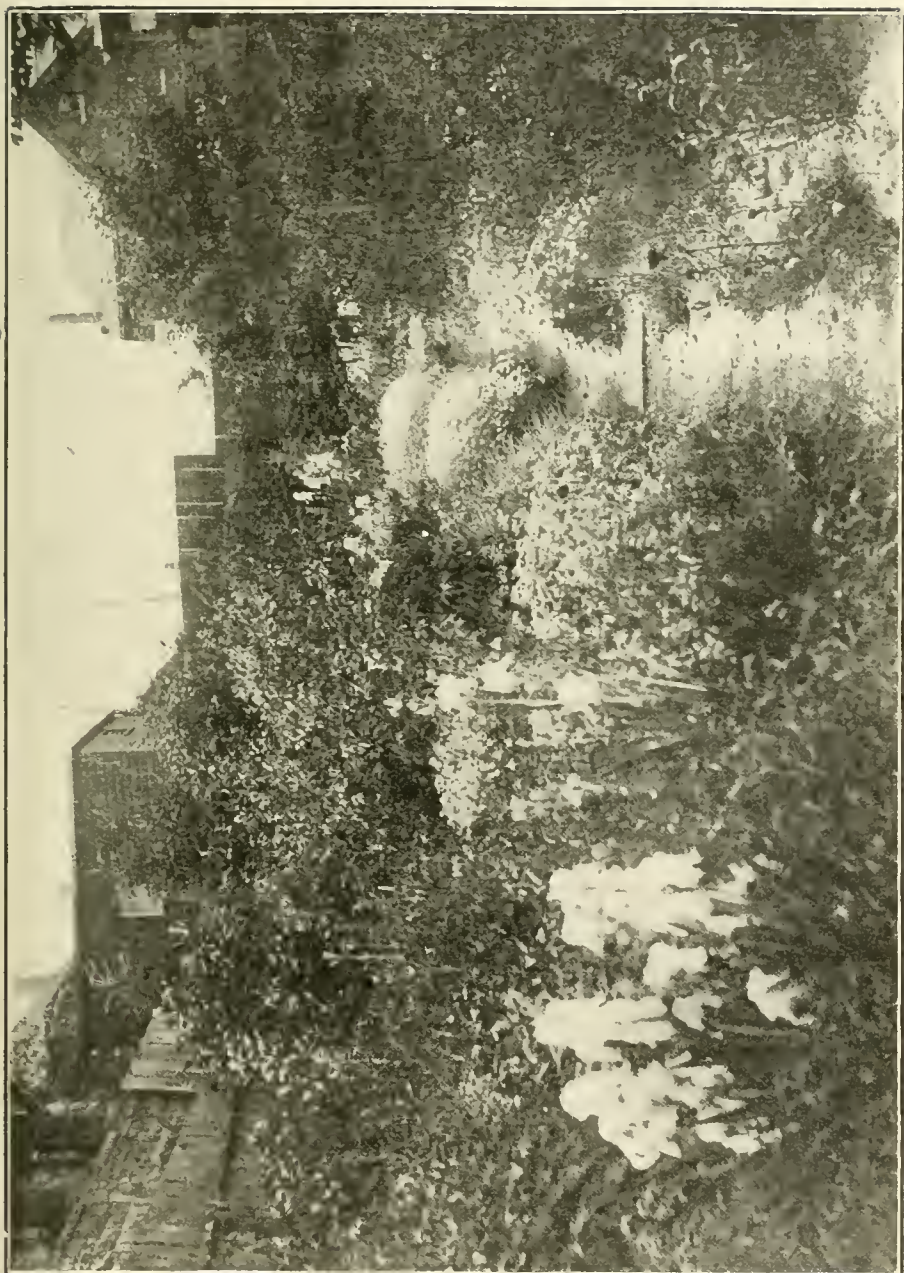
SCHOOL GARDENING AND WELFARE WORK.

BENJAMIN HAMMOND, BEACON, N.Y.

Thirty years ago I crossed Ontario for the first time from Toronto to Lake Saint Clair and took notes by the way. Within four weeks I have crossed Ontario east and west from Ottawa to beyond Port Arthur and Fort William, on the north-west corner of the inland seas, and you have in Ontario a province an empire in extent, and my opinion is that energy, perseverance and patience dominate the spirits of its inhabitants, which is the spirit that subdues the earth and prospers.

Wherever I have been in the frontier settlements, there I have found the little school house, and in the larger towns the more modern school houses; even at Haileybury, one hundred miles or more north of North Bay, at the head waters of the great Ottawa River, overlooking the lake, standing out the second most prominent structure in the town was the school house, with flag flying and scores of children in attendance. In Cobalt, the town of rocks and ravines, stands a school house with about four hundred children. It was my privilege to go through that school while in session, and I found the boys were writing plainly—you could read every word of their copy. I spoke a few words to them, and beating in the hearts of those young lads was the impulse of appreciative response to the mighty truth when I quoted Captain Smith of the ill-fated *Titanic*, "Women and children first." The training of the child determines the character of the nation, and in school much is done aside from the routine work to bring about the ideals which make the home life of a people substantially happy.

With twenty-seven years of direct touch in the administration of local school affairs, I can say that every fad and fancy which comes up may not be grafted upon the school without damage, but in the now common demand for steady attendance in school until fourteen years or thereabout, there must be recognized this fact, that every scholar is not fitted especially for the clerical or professional work. As the country fills up and cities of concentrated population grow, a division of occupation may properly become a portion of modern school instruction; the economic and family aid which may result from cultivation of bits of home ground is no fad. In the United States, at a time of serious depression in commercial affairs, the late Governor Pingree, of Michigan, gave a strong impulse to the real value of cultivating empty city lots for the crop value. In our great cities, like New York and others, the instruction of school children has a developing power of great value in sending young children with naturally inquiring minds into new fields, that otherwise would lie dormant, even though it be but a window box of flowers. Teach the children in class how to plant the seeds of flowers and vegetables, let them have a bit of garden all their own, and the sense of proprietorship is engendered which makes children more careful of flowers and well-kept ground. Wherever you find a well-kept door yard there you will find in the home a taste and appreciation of nice and tidy things. Teaching a little school gardening will affect for the better home surroundings of many and many a dreary farm homestead which now lacks adornment of tree, bush or flower, and the obliteration of barrenness around farm homes in the United States is one of the objective points of the work of many of the Agricultural Colleges; most notably this has been done under the patronage of Cornell Agricultural College at Ithaca, N.Y., and the publications issued for years to our public schools of cleverly illustrated nature studies in the primary and grade divisions of our schools are of great benefit, both



German Iris and Pinks.

instructing and stimulating. In Guelph, Ontario, the work done there in starting teachers in this class of work for the benefit of the schools has been so well done that their reputation has gone over the line. In some of the Southern States work of this character has been done to uplift the working children in cotton mills and to afford an interest in home garden work to the elders. This bit of industrial enterprise helps for better food supply.

As one travels about, a home, be it ever so humble, with a few flowers, has a cheer about it. This calls to mind the truth to mankind, that "there is no place like home." At the coming Panama-Pacific Exposition, to be held next year in San Francisco, it is planned to there make a distinctive feature of school gardening, to be seen by all visitors. Toronto, in recent years, has, through its local Horticultural Society, stirred up local pride, and if a stranger but takes a trip over any electric line through the city, the continuous display of door yards well cared for speaks emphatically that the citizens of that city are caretakers of their homes and appreciate things neat, tidy and pretty.

Remember this—that no amount of public school training can make up for the vital impressive leading that a child should receive from its parents; there are, however, exceptions to all rules, and there are, as far as I have seen, cases where the child, from instruction received in the public school, has led the parents to take interest in this work which they otherwise would not have done.

Canada is a great country. Its neighbor to the south is a great nation. We speak the same language, think in the same words, and from ocean to ocean between our boundaries there is no fortification. Peace and good will reign supreme, and in all that tends to up-build the homes of the people we are one. May peace, industry and plenty continue through the generations yet to come and rest upon us both.

REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 1.

F. B. BOWDEN, DIRECTOR.

Your representative for Eastern Ontario has pleasure in reporting successful work on the part of the Societies in this district for the year 1914.

Societies have sent their several reports, and the work of the city of Ottawa needs no comment.

Two new Societies were formed, and have done successful work, viz.: Carleton Place, which has branched out from the Perth Society, and Westboro, and both have had numerous meetings, and the prospects are most encouraging.

Your Director during the year visited Carleton Place, Smith's Falls, Winchester, and Chesterville, and has great pleasure in testifying to the work of the Winchester Society. For a small town the Directors are to be congratulated on the excellent work done by the members, and one might travel far to find neater streets and gardens. The school grounds were in splendid condition, and one of the lady members of the Society had presented some thousands of imported bulbs to the board, the result being most satisfactory to all concerned.

Perth, Smith's Falls and Winchester had successful exhibitions, and the former Society had demonstrations in spraying fruit trees and are considering purchasing a sprayer.

REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 5.

JAMES OGILVIE, DIRECTOR.

By corresponding with the secretaries of the different Societies in District No. 5, I have received from each one encouraging reports of work being done in their immediate neighbourhoods, which indicates growing interest in the work of the Societies to increase their usefulness, by aiding in beautifying the homes of the people and the community.

CALEDONIA: This Society is still doing good work. Although not very large in numbers there seems to be a desire to aid in encouraging horticultural work: they distributed plants and bulbs among their members, also planted sixty maple trees on the streets and in the parks, as well as a large number of geraniums in the park where on previous occasions they had planted pæonies. They also distributed seeds among the school children and held a flower show for children, where they made a very creditable display of the flowers grown from the seed given them.

PORT DOVER: This Society has a very encouraging report, having added fifteen members during the year, and they have thirteen new members already secured for next year. They also held a very successful fruit, flower and vegetable show this year, with 800 more entries than during any previous year: they seem to take great interest in their show to make it a success.

They also give the *Horticulturist* and fifty cents worth of nursery stock to each member of the Society, also distributed flower seeds to the school children, and are to be congratulated on the good work they are accomplishing.

GRIMSBY: This Society is still doing good work, holding its own in regard to membership; they give their members the *Horticulturist*, and last spring two hybrid tea roses to each one, and again this fall they are distributing narcissus bulbs, and they held a very successful rose show in June. They have added a musical programme to their public meetings to make them more attractive and secure a better attendance.

OAKVILLE: The Society in Oakville is doing good work planting flower beds in different parts of the town, thus making it a beauty spot, which is much admired by their own people as well as by visitors who may be there spending their vacation. They had an increase of thirty-seven in their membership, which is very gratifying, and they give the *Horticulturist* to any who wish it, also several options on different kinds of flowers and flowering shrubs for their members to choose from. Held no public meetings, considering individual effort of greater advantage.

ST. CATHARINES: This Society has been very successful during this year, increasing their membership of 720 by 200, which is certainly a good showing and speaks well for the enthusiastic manner in which the officers and members of this progressive Society work together to obtain such grand results. We hope this enthusiasm may become contagious, and that many of our Societies may be inculcated with the same spirit. They continue as usual to distribute liberally to their members shrubs, plants and bulbs, which with so large a membership means enormous quantities of each. In the way of civic improvement this year, they conducted very successfully a lawn and garden competition, which created widespread interest and was a great pleasure to many citizens. They also held a very

successful rose show in June, where many very fine specimens were on exhibition. The usual show in September, which has become a fixture now, was held, and as usual proved very successful, although somewhat curtailed for want of room, being unable to secure the Armoury. Notwithstanding this, they had an excellent show of flowers and preserved fruits; the receipts at the door, amounting to \$122, were divided between the Red Cross Society and the Patriotic Fund. As in the past, they supplied the school children with aster seeds and gladioli bulbs. Some of the blooms of both shown at the exhibition in September were remarkably fine. A large percentage of the children take great interest in growing flowers.

HAMILTON: The Hamilton Society has had a prosperous year, adding over one hundred to its membership, with bright prospects ahead for the coming year.



Hollyhocks.

Each member of the Society was supplied with the *Horticulturist* for the year, also for the spring distribution of plants two roses were given to each, six varieties to select from. For the fall distribution garden hand books are to be given, there being fourteen different subjects to select from. Five public meetings were held during the year, addressed by as many popular speakers on different subjects, viz.: civic improvement, back yard farming, beautifying the home, and flower growing. One garden meeting was held, which proved very successful, and was enjoyed very much by all present; they have several in view for next year, invitations for which have been received. This is real practical work, where those interested can see the flowers in bloom and thus be enabled to choose flowers they would like to procure for their gardens, also observe how to plant and cultivate the borders or beds.

They also held their usual rose show in June, which proved very successful, many citizens being interested and showing their interest by donating valuable cups and other prizes for competition. This show is growing in interest, many more taking part in it this year than ever before. Garden visiting was continued this year again, and nearly sixty articles written by the garden visitor and published in the press, the idea being to stimulate gardening and flower growing among the members. The distribution of seeds to the school children was discontinued this year, to see if a more satisfactory system could not be formulated to carry on this very desirable work among the children. One school continued work in the line of children's gardens and made a very creditable display at the June show. The Society supplied judges for two Improvement Societies from their members, but had to refuse another for want of workers who could spare the time to undertake the work.

REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 7.

R. W. BROOKS, DIRECTOR.

BRANTFORD: Gave prizes for lawns, children's flower gardens, and premiums the *Canadian Horticulturist*, shrubs, plants, bulbs, fruit trees. Membership increased. City is showing marked improvement.

GUELPH: Prizes for lawns, flower and vegetable gardens; also introduced junior membership (fee 25c.); distributed aster seed and gladioli to school children; assisted Daughters of Empire with Flower Show in aid of Patriotic Fund.

HESPELER: Distributed seeds, plants, shrubs, and bulbs, and also *Canadian Horticulturist* to members.

GALT: During the past three years a campaign has been carried on for beautifying the town, and, as a result, the membership has considerably increased. Distributed flower and vegetable seeds, gave prizes for school children's garden plot competition, and *Canadian Horticulturist* to members as premium; held annual exhibition, which was very successful.

PARIS: Held exhibition on Aug. 17th; also during the year two lectures were given by Professor Hutt and Mrs. Potts; lawn and garden competitions were held, and they distributed periodicals, shrubs, dahlias, gladioli, and seeds. Increased membership. Altogether a very successful year.

The Convention then adjourned after singing the National Anthem.

ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN 1914.

Societies.	Members' fees.	Legislative grant.	Municipal grants and donations.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	For exhibitions.	For seeds, bulbs and plants and Civic Improvement.	Lectures and periodicals.	Officers' salaries.	Total actual expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Amherstburg	124	157	85		426		224		15	363
Barrie	149	236	173	46	690	97	346	24	35	728
Belleville	104	90	50		248		141	41	25	275
Berlin	282	325	323	131	1,154	483	191	23	100	1,143
Bowmanville	104	83			187	138				162
Brampton	238	166			404		303	119		437
Brantford	372	224	100		697	*169	319	45	22	657
Caledonia	49	67			116		74	13	2	96
Cardinal	70	68			138		119			123
Carleton Place	132	75	11	32	255	30	141	10		218
Chesterville	51	46			97		51	3	15	94
Clifford	108	240		226	761	301			30	677
Clinton	180	137	25		342		222	90	10	339
Cobourg	93	96			189		114	41	2	189
Dryden	71	75	64	22	232	101				139
Dundalk	59	62			142	33	70		10	141
Durham	65	74	28	19	217	36	116	13	30	235
Elmira	91	126	20	19	327	60	146	50	15	344
Fergus	62	57		14	137	80			15	142
Fort William	121	108	28		281	116	97			254
Galt	241	225	118	19	606	275	139	38	75	640
Goderich	125	116	45		286		145	63	20	255
Grimsby	85	93			178		118	59		184
Guelph	238	277	100	55	780	*65	173	146		610
Haileybury	71	101	94	33	325	211			35	333
Hamilton	565	495	95	94	1,249	60	196	434	100	1,227
Hanover	139	100	58		329	53	188	31	10	318
Hespeler	71	73			183		119	36	10	183
High Park	130	134	25		291	101	*25			300
Kincardine	74	84			161	19	75	37	25	166
Kingston	120	254			374				50	178
Kingsville	91	104	65		327		288			350
Lindsay	83	59			145		57	45	25	139
London	431	433			906	10	352	386	110	1,079
Markdale	53	72			195	55	111			208
Midland	103	92	25		220	30	160	6	5	223
Millbrook	73	61			134		67	38		133
Mitchell	109	98			214		135	55	15	227
Napanee	67	66			144		104		25	139
Newcastle	81	75			159		134			157
Oakville	120	79		4	203		130	40	20	203
Orangeville	132	158	10	18	430	64	205		10	440
Oshawa	146	102			248		229		10	266
Ottawa	525	494	310		1,335	158	572		150	1,331
Owen Sound	106	152	39	70	434	146	122	25		455
Paris	136	106	105	12	405	150	169	27		417
Perth	196	212	30	38	530		250	104	25	512
Peterborough	258	305			632	12	236	148	50	629
Pictou	90	89			179		124	19	20	179
Port Dover	91	121	141		436	232	103	52	25	458
Port Hope	145	118			263		165	72	10	254
St. Catharines	957	800	506	301	2,832	373	872	17	200	2,560
St. Thomas	653	614	455		1,979	*450	1,273	68	338	2,415
Sandwich	169	80	250		533		282		50	498

* For lawns and gardens.

† Includes lawns and gardens.

ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES
IN 1914.—Continued.

Societies.	Members' fees.	Legislative grant.	Municipal grants and donations.)	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	For exhibitions.	For seeds, bulbs and plants and Civic Improvement.	Lectures and periodicals.	Officers' salaries.	Total actual expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sault Ste. Marie.....	61	99			182	+83	11		25	178
Seaforth.....	84	84	25		259		238	45	25	344
Smith's Falls.....	114	202	270	22	608	55	362	11		542
Stirling.....	75	61	4		140		78	39		168
Stratford.....	500	159	50		747	46	433	28	50	825
Strathroy.....	150	142			292	52	155	31	25	294
Streetsville.....	100	75			175		96	50	12	168
Thornbury.....	65	73	8		146	5	39	37	22	124
Tillsonburg.....	115	114	70	16	333	98	89	8	32	289
Toronto.....	602	500	928		2,522	337	297	12	153	2,140
Walkerton.....	84	80		16	182	7	74	42	20	179
Walkerville.....	273	305	250		847		571		50	719
Waterloo.....	162	123	25	30	340	28	140	98	40	390
Westboro.....	84	75	3		162	27	95			154
Weston.....	145	128	27		318	80	97		24	269
Whitby.....	75	67			161	3	89	55		163
Winchester.....	146	103	73		362	39	218	2	15	363
Windsor.....	406	433	400		1,267	*180	1,290		75	1,817
Woodstock.....	79	129	75	25	331	30	68	7	35	216
Totals.....	12,518	11,906	5,286	1,362	44,059	5,278	14,432	2,853	2,342	33,764

* For lawns and gardens.

† Includes lawns and gardens.

STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP AND LEGISLATIVE GRANTS FOR 1913-4-5.

Societies.	Expenditure in 1913, on which grant for 1914 is based.	Membership.		Legislative grants.		
		1913	1914	1913	1914	1915
	\$ c.			\$	\$	\$
Amherstburg.....	498 83	80	122	151	157	121
Barrie.....	604 79	231	212	289	236	234
Belleville.....	248 49	76	104	120	90	95
Berlin.....	1,003 17	217	315	425	325	363
Bowmanville.....	187 05	102	104	85	83	66
Brampton.....	372 99	200	238	175	166	174
Brantford.....	596 59	202	372	147	224	266
Caledonia.....	163 85	72	49	60	67	37
Cardinal.....	171 43	69	70	61	68	49
Carleton Place (organized in 1914).....			132		75	90
Chesterville.....	106 46	57	51	67	46	37
Clifford.....	700 68	170	104	234	240	190
Clinton.....	316 95	159	180	122	137	133
Cobourg.....	222 60	112	93	106	96	71
Dryden (organized in 1914).....			71		75	54
Dundalk.....	140 46	77	57	75	62	50
Durham.....	200 01	65	65	97	74	74
Elmira.....	359 41	97	100	97	126	110
Fergus.....	142 25	60	62	69	57	52

STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP AND LEGISLATIVE GRANTS FOR 1913-15.—Continued

Societies.	Expenditure in 1913, on which grant for 1914 is based	Membership.		Legislative grants.		
		1913	1914	1913	1914	1915
	\$ c.			\$	\$	\$
Fort William.....	249 04	125	137	116	108	101
Galt.....	580 03	216	241	211	225	223
Goderich.....	299 90	112	125	136	116	97
Grimsby.....	234 15	93	84	64	93	64
Guelph.....	781 15	216	238	168	277	213
Haileybury.....	323 76	86	96	131	101	100
Hamilton.....	1,191 01	539	618	545	495	477
Hanover.....	247 30	105	139	100	100	110
Hespeler.....	169 41	84	71	73	73	64
High Park.....	344 79	132	130	75	134	90
Kincardine.....	218 07	83	71	110	84	61
Kingston.....	665 53	235	120	284	254	77
Kingsville.....	297 03	78	91	86	104	103
Lindsay.....	132 09	74	83	63	59	57
London.....	1,072 74	447	431	524	433	383
Markdale.....	185 72	69	59	58	72	60
Midland.....	229 89	93	103	131	92	82
Millbrook.....	133 92	75	73	55	61	53
Mitchell.....	224 88	116	109	100	98	83
Napanee.....	161 97	71	61	78	66	51
Newcastle (organized in 1914).....			77		75	60
Oakville.....	194 77	84	120	105	79	83
Orangeville.....	420 67	142	132	89	158	145
Oshawa.....	241 49	115	146	112	102	106
Ottawa.....	1,199 23	528	525	548	494	470
Owen Sound.....	326 12	196	130	106	152	145
Paisley.....	235 70	93		103	93	
Paris.....	267 91	107	136	75	106	138
Perth.....	472 33	258	196	180	212	178
Peterborough.....	698 00	361	270	292	305	228
Picton.....	217 12	95	90	92	89	68
Port Dover.....	358 60	82	91	133	121	135
Port Hope.....	256 35	151	145	128	118	103
St. Catharines.....	3,224 15	730	957	800	800	800
St. Thomas.....	1,424 58	708	1,070	284	614	800
Sandwich.....	176 25	100	169	103	80	167
Sault Ste. Marie.....	285 54	73	85	125	99	67
Seaforth.....	241 58	61	84	103	84	106
Smith's Falls.....	597 25	136	114	221	202	162
Stirling.....	159 28	58	75	79	61	62
Stratford.....	337 82	185	500	127	159	343
Strathroy.....	343 98	154	150	173	142	113
Streetsville (organized in 1914).....			100		75	69
Thornbury.....	183 09	77	65	91	73	48
Tillsonburg.....	308 07	100	115	115	114	102
Toronto.....	2,804 47	546	630	725	500	500
Walkerton.....	198 35	85	84	106	80	67
Walkerville.....	760 21	313	273	281	305	250
Waterloo.....	317 72	120	162	158	123	140
Westboro (organized in 1914).....			84		75	61
Weston.....	312 05	137	151	107	128	108
Whitby.....	155 58	79	75	67	67	60
Winchester.....	292 03	80	139	104	103	127
Windsor.....	1,353 67	234	406	420	433	549
Woodstock.....	390 08	81	79	221	129	74
Totals.....	32,562 53	11,362	13,209	11,864	11,999	11,475

PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Societies.	Presidents.	Secretaries.	Address.
Amherstburg	C. Teeter	Rev. F. O. Nichol	Amherstburg.
Barrie	S. J. Fisher	T. T. Young	Barrie.
Belleville	A. R. Walker	W. J. Diamond	Belleville.
Berlin	J. A. Hallman	Wm. Downing	Berlin.
Bowmanville	Wm. Trewin	Jas. Dayman	Bowmanville.
Brampton	T. Thauburn	J. E. Cooper	Brampton.
Brantford	E. E. C. Kilmer	H. S. Tapscott	Brantford.
Caledonia	J. M. Forbes	H. J. Gould	Caledonia.
Cardinal	J. Carr	E. E. Gilbert	Cardinal.
Carleton Place	Wm. Findlay	W. M. McNeely	Carleton Place.
Cayuga	Sheriff McConnell	Geo. L. Woltz	Cayuga.
Chatham	Ino. Glassford	W. McK. Ross	Chatham.
Chesterville	Miss Helen Moad	A. E. Bolster	Chesterville.
Clifford	R. M. Hazlewood	Jno. R. Scott	Clifford.
Clinton	M. D. McTaggart	T. Cottle	Clinton.
Cobourg	E. W. Hayden	Chas. R. Gummow	Cobourg.
Dryden		Alex. Kennedy	Dryden.
Dundalk	F. Martin, M.D.	W. F. Rundle	Dundalk.
Dundas	F. E. Lennard	Jas. A. Kyle	Dundas.
Durham	Mrs. J. S. McIlwraith	Chris. Firth	Durham.
Elmira	A. Edwards	C. W. Schierholtz	Elmira.
Essex	J. A. Short	Rev. H. Miller	Essex.
Fergus	Jno. Malcolm	J. C. Templin	Fergus.
Fort William	Geo. H. Coe	C. Le Cocq	Fort William.
Galt	W. D. Sheldon	R. S. Hood	Galt.
Goderich	J. P. Hume	W. Lane	Goderich.
Grimsby	W. A. Brownlee	W. B. Calder	Grimsby.
Guelph	Wm. Hunt	J. E. Britton	Guelph.
Haileybury	A. McMillan	A. B. Ilife	Haileybury.
Hamilton	J. W. Jones	Mrs. R. B. Potts	16 Bruce St., Hamilton.
Hanover	D. Luesing	Miss Florence Kirchner	Hanover.
Hespeler	W. G. Bain	E. H. Birkin	Hespeler.
High Park	Albert Chamberlain	H. P. Howard	208 Pearson Ave., Toronto.
Kincardine	J. E. Pomeroy	M. J. Macpherson	Kincardine.
Kingston	Lt.-Col. R. E. Kent	A. W. McLean	Kingston.
Kingsville	J. E. Brown	Geo. Pearse	Kingsville.
Lindsay	E. C. Armstrong	Jas. Keith	Lindsay.
London	Wm. Hayden	A. M. Hunt	London.
Markdale	R. W. Ennis	Miss Florence Lemon	Markdale.
Midland	R. G. Nesbitt	Mrs. O. Bryant	Midland.
Millbrook	A. T. Armstrong	W. S. Given	Millbrook.
Milton	Geo. S. Bowes	Jas. A. McLennan	Milton.
Mitchell	C. H. Eisler	A. J. Blowes	Mitchell.
Napanee	Mrs. E. F. Robinson	W. S. Herrington	Napanee.
Newcastle	Dr. McIntosh	Mrs. J. E. Matchett	Newcastle.
Oakville	W. S. Savage	L. V. Cote	Oakville.
Orangeville	Rev. G. W. Tebbs	Herbert F. Tuck	Orangeville.
Oshawa	D. A. Vallan	Mrs. Wm. Jacobia	Oshawa.
Ottawa	W. G. Black	J. F. Watson	19 James St., Ottawa.
Owen Sound	Thos. Findlay	Miss J. S. Maughan	Owen Sound.
Paris	W. N. Bell	R. Schuyler	Paris.
Perth	Hy. Taylor	N. G. Dickson	Perth.
Peterborough	W. Stocker	C. H. Williamson	Peterborough.
Picton	W. J. Carter	Walter T. Ross	Picton.
Port Credit	Edward Burnes	W. R. Hill	Pt. Credit.
Port Dover	Jno. Aldredge	Jno. Aldredge	Pt. Dover.

PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—Continued

Societies.	Presidents.	Secretaries.	Address.
Port Hope ..	A. G. Aldrich.....	W. T. Greenaway	Pt. Hope.
Richmond Hill	J. H. Dunlop	G. F. Allen	Richmond Hill.
St. Catharines	W. B. Burgoyne	Miss L. A. Radcliff	St. Catharines.
St. Thomas	Dr. F. E. Bennett	J. C. Spencer	St. Thomas.
Sandwich	Jno. J. McCarthy	H. E. Gignac	Sandwich.
Sault Ste. Marie ..	J. W. LeB. Ross	W. B. Culbert	Sault Ste. Marie.
Seaforth	A. F. Cluff	Chas. Stewart	Seaforth.
Smith's Falls	W. T. Ferguson	H. S. Hunter	Smith's Falls.
Stirling	Geo. E. Kennedy	A. D. McIntosh	Stirling.
Stratford	Jno. Elbow	Alex. C. Barclay	Stratford.
Strathroy	J. R. Smith	R. F. Richardson	Strathroy.
Streetsville	W. J. Graydon	N. M. Hicks	Streetsville.
Thornbury	Hy. Pedwell	Geo. Wright	Clarksburg.
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Walkerton	M. G. Dippel	Jas. Tolton	Walkerton.
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Weston	Jno. Dickin	J. M. Pearen	Weston.
Whitby	H. W. Wilcox	Geo. Robb	Whitby.
Winchester	I. D. Stewart	E. N. Elliott	Winchester.
Windsor	Mrs. C. W. Cadwell ..	H. J. McKay	Windsor.
Woodstock	T. D. Newton	Jno. Whitehead	Woodstock.

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Fruit Growers' Association

OF

Ontario

1914

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
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1915

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TORONTO

To His Honour 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 honour to present the Forty-sixth Annual Report of the Fruit
Growers' Association of Ontario.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

TORONTO, 1915.

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Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario

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Vineland Experiment Station: F. M. CLEMENT.

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Canadian National: H. T. FOSTER, Burlington.

London: DR. A. J. GRANT, Thedford; C. W. GURNEY, Paris.

Ottawa: W. T. MACOUN, Ottawa; D. JOHNSON, Ottawa.

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COMMITTEES:

Transportation: A. ONSLOW, Niagara; GEO. FRENCH, Sarnia; W. J. BRAGG, Bowmanville.

Co-operation: ROBT. THOMPSON, St. Catharines; C. W. GURNEY, Paris; PROF. J. W. CROW, Guelph; DR. A. J. GRANT, Thedford.

New Fruits: W. T. MACOUN, Ottawa; PROF. J. W. CROW, Guelph; F. M. CLEMENT, Vineland Station.

Historical: A. W. PEART, Burlington; W. T. MACOUN, Ottawa.

TREASURER'S REPORT, 1914

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, 1913	\$8 21
Members' fees	384 15
Show, fruit sold	518 52
Grant	2,200 00
Interest	13 56
Co-operative Association	30 00
	\$3,154 44

EXPENDITURES.

Annual meeting	\$192 50
Committees	75 70
Printing	15 25
Show	248 45
Periodicals	732 20
Transportation	1,164 39
Miscellaneous	17 70
Balance on hand	708 25
	\$3,154 44

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Directors' expenses:	
J. J. Gilbertson.....	\$7 15
F. M. Lewis	2 40
W. J. Saunders	10 25
Delegates' expenses, St. Catharines:	
Cold Storage Co.	20 90
Wm. C. DeLatre	3 40
R. R. Davis	3 40
J. E. Palmer	3 40
Roy Scratch	6 25
F. S. Wallbridge	10 40
Reporting, Angus & Stonehouse	100 00
Advertising, <i>Farmers' Advocate</i>	14 00
Expenses Convention, 1913,	
P. W. Hodgetts	5 60
Expenses Convention, 1914...	5 35
	\$192 50

SHOW.

1913—	
Canadian Express	\$4 01
Bell Telephone	0 30
1914—	
Manning Cold Storage	22 67
St. Catharines Cold Storage	6 40
Judges—	
L. Parsons	13 85
M. L. Watts	10 60
Tickets, National Live Stock Show	38 50
Canadian Express	2 12
Services, E. T. Reed.....	150 00
	\$248 45

PERIODICALS.

<i>Canadian Horticulturist</i>	\$732 20
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TRANSPORTATION.

G. E. McIntosh, services and expenses	\$999 39
Miss Lester, services	165 00

COMMITTEES.

Directors' expenses—	
Dr. A. J. Grant.....	\$19 00
R. R. Sloan	30 50
C. W. Beaven	8 65
Geo. French	15 15
A. W. Peart	2 40
	\$75 70

PRINTING.

College Press, letterheads and envelopes	\$15 25
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Exchange	\$2 00
Dominion of Canada Guarantee, bond	10 00
Toronto Stamp and Stencil works	0 45
F. W. Adams, cheque returned	5 00
Postal note, Burlington (counter entry)	0 25
	\$17 70

Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario

ANNUAL MEETING

The fifty-fifth annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario was held in the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, on November 11th, 12th and 13th, 1914.

At two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, November 11th, 1914, President Robt. Thompson, of St. Catharines, called the meeting to order.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

ROBERT THOMPSON, ST. CATHARINES.

I am delighted to see so many members present at this the opening session of the Fifty-fifth Annual Convention of the Fruit Growers of Ontario. We have not a fruit show as we had last year, not being able to secure the buildings owing to the fact that they are occupied by our gallant troops who are preparing to defend our country. We will possibly do more business than we otherwise would if we had the fruit show to attend.

The time for our annual meeting has once more rolled around, and finds us ready as ever to meet old troubles and face new difficulties and problems. The fruit grower has had a rather uphill road to climb during the year. First, the peach crop was badly injured by a sudden change in temperature on the 14th of January last, so much so, that in the Niagara District it was almost a total failure, in the Lambton District a partial, while Essex had almost a full crop on the few orchards that are of bearing age. Japanese plums also suffered everywhere. East of Toronto, cherries were a failure, while in the Niagara District the crop was large and prices very low. All over the province the apple crop has been good, especially on well sprayed and cared for orchards, but prices have ruled low. The depression in business and stringency of money in the early half of the year tended to keep prices low, and in the latter half the war situation has made things worse. While the grain, dairy and stock farmer has been receiving better prices, the fruit and vegetable growers have been getting less remuneration each month.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Sir Geo. E. Foster, is to be commended for his efforts in trying to advertise the apple and draw the attention of the public to the many uses to which it can be put, and in showing that it is a necessity and not a luxury. There has been some criticism as to the wisdom of this advertising, but it is not well to find fault with our friend's efforts; the fault, if any, lies with some of our people who have been talking as if all of the apples were going to waste, while as a matter of fact they are being disposed of very nicely, especially those from the better orchards. Attention should be given to the method adopted quite freely this season, of shipping a portion of a heavy crop in bulk cars. It would seem, if this were adopted for as many of our large towns and cities as possible, that the consumer would get a plentiful supply of good apples at a minimum cost, and the grower be enabled to do away with a lot of expense. Is it not time that Canada adopted a national dish for the table?

England has the roast beef, Scotland the oatmeal, and Ireland the potato, and other countries have theirs. We in Canada might well take the apple for ours, as in no other country does the apple flourish as it does in Canada.

We are sorry that the Fruit, Flower and Honey Show had to be abandoned. Preparations were on the way to have a greater display than ever before, but the buildings were required for our soldiers. The war we trust will soon be brought to a successful finish for the allies.

It would be well for the fruit grower to spare no pains in pruning, and getting ready for next season's work in spraying and cultivating his orchards.

The Fourth Dominion Conference of Fruit Growers was held at Grimsby, and much good should result from the addresses and debates on live subjects.

The fruit growers of this Dominion and this Association, have suffered a great loss in the death of our friend, the chief of the Fruit Division, at Ottawa, Mr. Alex. McNeill, one who always had the best interests of the fruit growers at heart, and who gave the best years of his life to fruit work. The Fruit Marks Act will stand as one of the monuments to his work and ability. May his remembrance stimulate many of us to strive to follow his example in unselfish devotion to everything that will tend to uplift and help the fruit interests of our Dominion.

We are pleased to welcome our old friend, Mr. D. Johnson, in his new position as Fruit Commissioner, and thank the Minister of Agriculture for appointing him. We look for successful efforts to be made in finding new markets, for assistance in furnishing improved crop reports and in making experimental shipments.

There has been considerable criticism as to Sir George E. Foster's advertising the Canadian apple, but if we look in the papers any day we can see that the manufacturers are having money used for that purpose, and it has certainly done a great deal of good. Some of the newspapers have put in articles that have been far from the truth. Some have gone so far as to say that the growers ought to gather the apples, ship them in and give them to the people in the city, as if the people in the cities have not as much money as the farmers to pay for the picking and packing of the fruit. A lot of harm has come from articles of this kind, but not from the efforts of Sir George Foster, and the work his Department has done. If these efforts were followed up by this Association, we would receive a great deal of benefit.

When the people know that they can get apples at so much per bushel, then they do not want to pay for the barrels, 45c. each. It certainly takes time and expense to pack the apples in a barrel, and it would be much easier to ship them in bulk. I am glad to say that quite a large number of small towns have taken apples in bulk this year. Places like Huntsville away up north have received apples in this way, and some have gone as far as Edmonton.

We should follow along the line of "Business as Usual" during the war. There has been some criticism to the effect that the farmers are not sending the same quota of men on the contingents as the cities. There are several reasons for this: first, the cities are getting credit for a number who are coming from the country. One young man from our own neighborhood who was working for me has been credited as coming from the city. I think the man who has business to attend to, whether in the city or on the farm, and who is employing other men should attend to his own business and should not go to the front except in very exceptional cases, because it will be necessary to keep up our credit and to provide food for those who are fighting, and to provide ways and means for paying the pensions and other expenses that will come up later on.

They tell us there is more grape juice drunk per head in British Columbia than any State of the Union, and that they are exporting large quantities. I am glad that we now have a factory for the manufacture of grape juice in our midst. We welcome the Welch Grape Juice Co., established in the Niagara District this season. May their business increase, and may more and more of the pure grape juice be drunk.

In conclusion I wish to thank you for the honor conferred on me in choosing me as your president, an honor that one may well be proud of, even if not sufficiently earned. I can assure you I will always be ready to work in the interests of the fruit growers.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

MEMBERSHIP: The membership of the Association at the present time is 1,477, a gain of 115 over last year, and practically double that of 1909, five years ago. Of this number 1,386 are members through Affiliated Associations, there being 91 members who do not belong to local societies. There are between 57 and 60 local Fruit Growers' Associations in the Province, but only seventeen of these have affiliated with the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario. This is a gain over five years ago, when only twelve local associations were affiliated. However, there are still 40 odd associations not affiliated. It seems almost impossible to get them to see the wisdom of uniting with us, though repeated efforts have been made.

COMMITTEES: The Transportation Committee, through Mr. G. E. McIntosh, has continued its valuable work, and at the Dominion Fruit Conference recently held at Grimsby, Mr. McIntosh was able to present a very valuable and instructive report covering the work done by him during the year. It is hoped that the investigation problems can be continued. The only difficulty in the way in the past has been finding sufficient funds to meet the extra expense incurred. The 1913 financial statement showed only a balance of a few dollars, but this year the finances of the Association are in somewhat better shape, so there seems to be no reason at present why the Transportation work should not be carried on.

INCREASED GRANTS: In view of the fact that heavier expenses than usual had been incurred by the Association through its transportation work, the Ontario Government voted the Association a special grant of \$500. This grant is for the current year only.

GRANT TO COUNTIES EXHIBITING AT THE HORTICULTURAL SHOW: At a meeting of the Directors of the Association on January 13, 1914, it was ordered that grants to above counties be discontinued. This was felt to be necessary partly in view of the financial state of the Association, and also partly that the work of Mr. McIntosh as transportation agent be continued at all hazards.

INCREASED MEMBERSHIP FEES: It has been felt for some time that the membership fee of the Association should be increased for members of affiliated societies. At the annual meeting of the Directors it was decided to ask the Association to pass a resolution that the fee be increased from 25c. to 50c. This increase was felt necessary, as otherwise part of the work being carried on by the Association would have to be discontinued from lack of funds.

MR. BUNTING: Before leaving the President's Address and the report of the Secretary, there are a number of matters referred to in them that are of considerable importance. I do not think it is possible for the Association to grapple with these points at the present time. Still, I think we would be derelict in our duty if we should allow these documents to go through without further consideration, and I think we should appoint a small committee to take into consideration the President's address and the Secretary's report, and that this Committee be requested to bring in a report. There are one or two things that I might refer to at the present time, namely, that we have only 91 members at large in connection with this Association, and that out of 60 or 70 Associations, only 17 are affiliated with this Association. That is a rather lamentable state of affairs, and I think some practical steps should be taken to remedy it. The Secretary also referred to the fact that there was only some \$8 on hand at the close of last year. He now shows that we have some \$900 to our credit. I do not think it is serious if at the end of the year the funds of the Association have been expended, provided they have been well expended, and I have no doubt that the funds were well expended during 1913. It is possible that a committee might make some suggestions as to future expenditure in connection with the Association. We should expend our money in the interest of the fruit growers, and we have a perfect right to call on the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the fruit growers of the Province for more funds if they are needed.

There were several very important points mentioned in the President's address that should have further consideration.

Moved by MR. BUNTING, seconded by MR. HAMILTON, that the President's address and the Secretary's report be referred to a Special Committee to be appointed by the Chairman. Carried.

A Special Committee as above was then appointed. Resolution and Nominating Committees were also appointed.

THE FUTURE OF THE FRUIT INDUSTRY.

D. JOHNSON, DOMINION FRUIT COMMISSIONER.

I am sure it affords me a great deal of pleasure to be present this afternoon at a meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. It has been my privilege during the last few months to have visited most of the Associations in the Dominion of Canada. It has also been my privilege to meet many of the Fruit Growers at their homes or in their orchards and in some cases in their packing houses. I have had an opportunity of seeing things that I would not otherwise have seen. I am glad to be back again among the Ontario Fruit Growers, and to look upon so many familiar faces. It is not so long ago since I occupied the position of our worthy president, and I am very glad that the mantle has fallen upon his shoulders, because there is no man in Ontario who has taken a greater interest in the welfare of the fruit industry, and no man better prepared or more capable of discharging the responsibility which rests upon him. He has done a great deal not only for his own district but for the whole Province of Ontario. I believe the first experimental shipment of tender fruit to the Western Provinces was from St. Catharines, and Mr. Thompson, your President, was one of the leading men in bringing it about and since that time large shipments have been going forward, and they are the direct result of his work.

When I was asked to make an address at this convention I was not told what subject I was to speak on. However, I have prepared a paper which I will read, and if there is any point in it that you would like to discuss, I would be very glad if you would stop me and ask any questions you may desire. There is no better way for gaining information at a meeting of this kind than by a full and free discussion.

The season of 1914, will, I believe, pass into history as one of the most unprofitable that the fruit growers of Ontario ever experienced. The heavy frosts of last winter practically destroyed the peach crop and, while the strawberries and raspberries were fairly productive and prices good, yet right in the midst of the harvesting operations of tender fruit the gathering war clouds in Europe burst upon us in one of the most frightful wars the world has ever known, resulting in a panicky condition in all lines of commercial trade. Early in August all classes of business were seriously affected, especially any that had to do with articles that were looked upon as luxuries. The consuming public seemed to withdraw themselves for anything which looked like needless expenditure, and while the price of wheat advanced, the price of peaches, plums, pears and apples declined until at one time in the season it looked as if a most disastrous condition would exist.

I was in the State of Washington at the time, and was present at a meeting of representatives of American, Canadian and Australian fruit firms in Yakima, and found them all most depressed. The peach crop was then being marketed, and the result was that thousands of bushels of most beautiful peaches were allowed to waste upon the trees. Many carloads were shipped out with the expectation of making nothing more than expenses, while 35c. for a 20 lb. box was considered a good sale. These low prices declined until they reached 25c. per box, and as the cost of production is from 18 to 20c. per box a profit of only 5 to 7c. was realized on such sales. I raised the question with the shippers: would it not be more profitable to leave the peaches on the trees rather than ship them into the central States and north-western Canada on the risk of a profit of only 5c. per box? But they told me they were getting the cost of production out of the fruit and that was all they expected this season.

As for the apple crop it was freely predicted in Washington by growers and dealers that apples would not average more than 65c. per box f.o.b. shipping point. It was pointed out that since the declaration of war the German navy would be prowling about the sea, and the trade between Canada and Great Britain would be impossible, and as the United States shipped something like 17 per cent. of their fruit to Europe, that fruit would have to be consumed at home.

Nova Scotia, on account of the European war, would, it was believed, be unable to ship any of its apples to the other side, and would have to ship them back to western Canada. Ontario was in a like condition, and the whole situation was summed up by the Washington fruit growers and Association managers as follows: That the markets of Canada and the United States would be flooded with fruit and there would be no possibility of making a profit. On every possible occasion expressions of good-will and feeling toward Great Britain were freely made. But the power of the British navy was not known. That the German fleet would be bottled up and that American, British and Canadian commerce would be able to traverse the seas as in more peaceful days, was unthought of. Yet that is what actually happened. Instead of a general blockade, the people of Canada and Great Britain are consuming as much fruit as usual. I will not soon forget the discouraged feeling with which I was possessed after leaving Washington. As I returned to British Columbia the feeling was somewhat more optimistic, but it was a discouraging

sight to see thousands of bushels of beautiful peaches wasting on the trees simply because people would not buy.

Upon my return to Ontario about the 1st of September, I found conditions much more hopeful than they were in the West. The cost of producing the fruit was not so great, such unreasonable prices had not been paid for orchards and marketing problems were more simple, and the power of the British navy was being felt in the establishing of commercial relations between Canada and the Motherland. However, the consuming public would not buy, and although the plum crop was only some 25 per cent. of that of 1913, yet that 25 per cent. was as hard to sell as the full crop of the previous year, and the prices little if any higher. The peach crop was almost a failure, not one-tenth of 1913, and yet the great mass of people would not buy peaches owing to the panicky feeling which existed. Factories were closing down, mills were running half time, mines were not operating, and the working man was hoarding the little money he had. This was the condition in which we entered the apple season of 1914, with one of the largest crops that Canada has ever produced and perhaps the finest in quality.

European buyers who up to this year had been a most important factor in the harvesting of the apple crop did not appear, the banks would advance but little money, and the fruit growers were thrown upon their own resources, resulting in thousands of barrels of good apples wasting in the orchards, with the exception of those localities where co-operative associations existed, or where some shipper had some connections with the trade in former years which stood him in good stead now. This year, above all seasons, has justified the existence of co-operative associations. These associations have had their ups and downs. They have had their encouragements and discouragements, and have passed through good seasons and bad seasons. While this may be their history for the past few years of their existence, yet it is an undoubted fact that they have increased the sales of orchard lands in the districts in which they are established in many cases 100 per cent. and have caused their members to take a keener and more intelligent interest in their orchards. Production has been more than doubled and growers have realized for their apples about 50 per cent. better prices than were formerly paid. This has been the history of co-operative associations in the past. Their record in 1914 will be even more striking. It has been my privilege this season to examine the packs of most of the associations, and nearly all have reflected credit upon the organization. Growers who are fortunate enough to be members of these associations have been able to market their apples through their associations, either by f.o.b. sales or on consignment, in carload lots, in such a way as to make a fair profit on the season's operation. In some districts I have seen large crops of fine apples wasting in the orchards or being devoured by the hogs, while apples of no better quality are being sold at from \$2 to \$2.50 per barrel f.o.b. shipping point by the co-operative association to which the grower belonged.

In the early days of co-operation some ten years ago, when the late Mr. McNeill first started to preach co-operation among the fruit growers of Canada, he was severely criticized in some places, and the ground was taken that the buyers would be put out of business. But the history of the movement for the last few years has proven that the local apple buyers were unable to take the risk of handling fruit to the same extent that an association could. The risk this year was altogether too great for them and they did not appear at all. The result was that a large percentage of the fruit which they formerly handled was not harvested after it had been produced; on the other hand, the associations, the co-operative organizations of the farmers, still exist and have marketed to the best of their ability the crop of their members.

In watching this season's operation it has been driven home to me more and more that for the great bulk of apples there is too great an expense from the orchard to the consumer. I do not for one moment wish to criticize the reasonable middleman or insinuate that there is not a place for well packed apples in boxes and barrels. Well packed fruit cannot be too much encouraged and will receive all possible assistance from the Dominion Department of Agriculture, but is it not a fact that Canada herself is not consuming the amount of apples that she should? I think I can say without the slightest hesitation that not one-quarter of the fruit is being consumed in our cities that would be consumed were it not for the expense of placing it in the hands of the consumer. The well-to-do people will always buy apples in barrels and boxes, but the working people cannot afford to do this. They may buy a barrel or a box, but they will not be able to eat the quantity that they desire. In fact I believe that 50 per cent. of the population of our cities are scarcely touching apples at all, and those who are using them are not eating half as many as they should. Believing this, the Government undertook an advertising campaign this fall to try and attract the attention of the masses to apples. This campaign was carried on for seven weeks at an expenditure of something over \$12,000. The result has been that something like 36,000 letters of enquiry have been received asking where apples can be got, and how they should be served. Of course, it is impossible for the Government to advertise any particular pack of apples or any particular price. If the growers themselves had reinforced the campaign by definite advertisements as to the price and quality of apples which they could offer I have no doubt that it would have assisted tremendously in the marketing of the crop. As it is we are advised by wholesale and retail dealers all over Canada that the demand was greatly increased by the efforts put forth in that way. The fact that so many enquiries were received is also a good indication that the public are giving attention to apples. In Washington I was told by a large association that by the expenditure of 10c. per box in advertising on a certain number of carloads of apples they increased the net price 25c. per box, or in other words, an expenditure of 10c. brought them in 35c.

We know what has been accomplished by advertising in western land booms which have attracted attention from all parts of the world, filling the country with an industrious population and increasing land values two or three hundred per cent. We also know what advertising has done in increasing the consumption of bananas and oranges in Canada. It is an alarming fact that while apples have not increased in consumption, yet the imports of these fruits have increased in value from \$1,891,539 in 1903 to \$6,525,518 in 1913, an increase of 325 per cent. in the last ten years (or 35 per cent. each year.)

In view of these facts I think the time has arrived for the Canadian apple growers to proclaim to the world through the medium of advertising, the value of their products. And, while we would not advocate the adoption of all the methods by which advertising has increased the price of certain commodities, yet the principle of advertising is right and could be followed with equal advantage to producer and consumer; and I believe that if the various associations had this year set apart 5c. or 10c. per barrel for advertising purposes they would have brought their names prominently before the public and would have secured for themselves a good reward for the expenditure. In addition to the home market there are also the great fields of Europe to be exploited, South America, Australia and South Africa, in which a vigorous commercial and advertising campaign would bring an enormous increase in the consumption of our fruit.



A fine Spy tree in the Orchard of Norman Moyer, Jordan Harbor. In 1910 the tree had a spread of 60 feet, but the branches have since been cut back to a 50-foot spread. The circumference of the trunk at 3 feet from the ground is 8 feet.

The marketing of apples at the consumer's end has made no progress in the last fifteen or twenty years. There has been no effort on the part of the producer to get closer to the consumer. Something of this kind was strongly brought to our attention a few days ago in the city of Ottawa. A carload of apples was bought in Prince Edward County at 25c. per barrel on the trees. The apples were picked and loaded by the buyer in bulk form on board the car, piling the apples some 2½ ft. deep. The apples were shipped 150 miles and sold to the retail trade in Ottawa at \$1 per barrel. These apples were turned over to the consumers at from \$2 to \$3 per barrel. The fruit arrived in good condition, and was just the class of apples that the great majority of the consuming public of our cities are looking for. They would keep well on into the winter, and would meet the needs of the great bulk of our consumers; but the fruit should have been placed straight to the consumer instead of to the horde of peddlers, hucksters, etc., who largely control the fruit trade of our cities. The great question in my mind at the present time for the fruit growers in Ontario to consider is how can we bring the products of our orchards to the consumer at least possible cost. Money and energy expended in this way will, in my opinion, bring greater results to the province as a whole than large plantings of orchards at the present time.

I can see no reason why a step forward in the organization for handling our apples should not be taken. We took advantage of the opportunity a short time ago of pointing out in the press the chance for municipalities, charitable institutions, factories, etc. to go to the orchard districts and buy their apples direct from the producer. These apples could have been placed on board car at the least possible cost, in bulk form, and conveyed to the cities, and given to the consumer at a much lower price than he is paying at the present time. In this connection I may say that last week the City Council of Ottawa imported a car of apples from Western Ontario, some 400 miles distant, giving the apples to the consumers at a price of \$1.30 for the contents of a barrel delivered in their cellars in bags. A single notice in the papers was sufficient to sell the car before it arrived. Thus the producer got a fair price for his apples and the consumer got his fruit at less than half what he was paying for expensive packages when he bought through the regular channels of trade. I have no hesitation in saying that this year at least twice as many apples could have been used had transportation charges and the net profits of the producer been the only costs to the consumer. This question opens a great field for operation, and I trust that the thought and energies of our progressive growers and organizations will be concentrated on an effort to eliminate the cost of operation between producer and consumer. Something along the line worked out by the city of Ottawa would, I am sure, be worthy of careful consideration. If we do not take some steps to increase consumption there is no doubt in my mind but that over-production will soon result. During the past season it has been my privilege to travel some fifteen thousand miles among the fruit growing districts of Canada and the Western States. A great deal of that distance has been covered by motor among the orchards and farms, so that I have had a fair opportunity of judging the extent of our orchard lands. I knew before that Canada had some twenty-five million fruit trees, but had never realized what these figures meant until I came in contact with the orchards. Then it was pressed home to me that, unless consumption was greatly increased, there was a day not far distant when Canada would be face to face with over-production.

In the famous Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia not more than 50 per cent. of the apple trees are bearing, and those that are bearing are still young and far from

yielding their maximum amount of fruit. The orchards are situated in a valley some 100 miles long and an average of over 6 miles wide. In this valley apples are the main product of the land, and the good care that the growers are giving their trees assures us that Nova Scotia will yet produce twice as much and perhaps four times as much before many years. New Brunswick is also planting, and on the sloping bank of the St. John River are thousands of acres of young orchard that are not yet producing. Quebec is forging to the front once more, and many acres of Fameuse and McIntosh Red are there producing apples of superb quality and appearance. With conditions in Ontario we are all more or less familiar. We know that in some districts plantings have greatly increased while in others San Jose scale has wiped the orchards out of existence; but I think you will agree with me that one-half of our 10,000,000 apple trees are not yet bearing. It is only necessary to drive up and down the concessions of the fruit producing districts to be convinced that our orchards are just beginning to produce.

British Columbia was a great surprise to me. I had often heard of the orchards there, but when brought face to face with them it was a revelation. I travelled hour after hour through solid orchards, kept in fine state of cultivation. It is true that they are only producing some 1,000 car loads of apples this season, yet this is only a beginning, as two-thirds of the trees are under five years of age and the other third practically only beginning to bear. The Northwest States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho are in a like position, producing now some 15,000 cars. In view of these facts, I can only ask you as I have asked myself time after time: What of the future? The answer, to my mind, is the extension of markets and the use of modern advertising to increase consumption both at home and abroad, and, also, the adoption of some cheaper method of handling the fruit from producer to consumer in order to give the great bulk of our population a chance to eat apples, which is, of course, only another method of increasing consumption.

A MEMBER: What did the consumer pay for these apples that were delivered in Ottawa at \$1 a barrel?

MR. JOHNSON: From \$2 to \$3 a barrel. When he bought them by the barrel he got them for \$2, but when he bought them by the peck he paid \$3 and more. This is caused to a great extent by the middlemen.

A MEMBER: When these apples are shipped in bulk are the different varieties mixed together?

MR. JOHNSON: No, the different varieties are kept separate. Six inches of straw was put in the bottom of the car and the car was padded on the sides. The apples were bagged up in Ottawa by hand which cost 2c. a bag, and the bags cost 5c. each.

Q.—Would not they carry right through in bags?

A.—I am doubtful about that; I think they would rub together. These apples sold for 65c. a bag and I think the council are going to have a good profit on them. They were tree-run.

MR. LICK: What quantity of apples did they get in a car?

MR. JOHNSON: 30,000 pounds.

MR. LICK: What price did the grower get for these apples?

MR. JOHNSON: 40c. a hundred, delivered at the car. I am not pointing out to you that the grower made a fortune out of these apples, but I am pointing out to you that they could have been placed in the car and sold at a higher price than that, and that they would arrive in good condition. One single notice in the paper was sufficient to sell the car before it arrived, and I believe the money was put up before the apples arrived.

DR. JESSOP, St. Catharines: What is the area of the Annapolis Valley?

MR. JOHNSON: It is 100 miles long and 6 miles wide. The Okanagan Valley is about the same size, but is not all in orchard yet. They have thousands of acres of young orchards planted there by commercial companies which are being looked after wonderfully well, and they seem to be fully alive to the necessity of holding on for a few years. I think in a few years, British Columbia will be a factor in the market. At the present time, they have only 1,000 cars, but five or six years ago they were practically nothing at all. If they continue to increase as they have been, we will have to extend our markets.

MR. BUNTING: Don't you think these companies have sold some of this land to individuals in some cases absentees, and a large percentage of these orchards will go back?

MR. JOHNSON: There is no doubt that there are a number of companies and individuals that have settled right down to grow fruit. The Belgian colony is a very important one. They have planted tremendously and are very industrious.

Our inspectors in the Western Provinces have advised me that a good many car loads of apples in bulk have arrived in the West and were selling at a fair price. I think this will be a means of increasing the consumption of fruit.

LORNE H. CAREY: The ordinary consumer thinks that the grower only gets 30 or 40c. a barrel for his apples and they object to paying \$3 and \$4 a barrel. It should be clearly pointed out that these are bulk apples. I started a campaign in Hamilton. We were getting \$2 per barrel, and I figured at 10c. for freight into Hamilton, 15c. for canvassing the city, 10c. for warehousing and advertising, 10c. for delivering from the warehouse to the house, and 5c. for collection; that brought it to \$2.50 per barrel delivered to the householder. I started canvassing at that price, so as to see whether the people were prepared to buy barrelled apples, and the result was that we got 43 orders and we gave it up. Not only that, but somebody wrote a letter to the paper and said that the local associations were trying to sell apples in the city at \$3 a barrel and that the Government should take charge of them. We were offering to sell the local consumer barrelled apples at the same price that we were getting for them in car lots, but they would not buy them. I think it should be fully explained that apples that are bought cheaply by the consumer are not the expensive barrelled apples. Very few people will hand pick apples and dump them into a car. Most of the growers get 65c. and 75c. for No. 1's and 2's on the trees.

MR. PATTERSON: I was manager of a fruit farm and we sold most of our apples at Hamilton, 400 barrels. I was also concerned in a large apple proposition in Northumberland County, and we sold 5,000 barrels f.o.b. cars, and I was up against some of the propositions Mr. Carey has described. I had no difficulty in selling No. 1's and 2's in Hamilton for \$2.25 to \$3. These apples were sold to people who were fairly well to do. The campaign in the papers has been productive of a great deal of good, and some little harm. Some dealers have stated to me that they found it very difficult to sell barrelled apples because the people said the Government were advertising apples at \$1 per barrel. We sold our 5,000 barrels in Northumberland for from \$2.25 to \$3 on the switch. Half of them went to Winnipeg and the other half to Calgary. The people in the city have an idea that the fruit grower is going to run around and hunt them up in order to supply them with cheap fruit; they are mistaken in that; if they want cheap fruit they have got to do something themselves in order to get it. The farmers may be charitably in-

clined at all times, but they cannot be asked to part with their crop for nothing any more than the city merchant could be asked to part with his stock for nothing.

MR. D. JOHNSON: As to the public getting the idea that they can buy apples for \$1 a barrel, that should be blamed on the newspapers and not the Department. The campaign was started early in the season, and we found a number of cars arriving at Ottawa and being sold to retail merchants at \$1 a barrel in bulk. I told Mr. Burrell about it, and he said it was a shame that we should be getting so many letters from the country saying the apples were going to waste in the orchard, and that the consumers were paying \$2 and \$3 a barrel for apples which are being bought for 25c. a barrel in the orchard. Dr. C. C. James and myself drafted a letter showing the possibility of buying apples in bulk form; we were careful to say in bulk form. We handed that letter to the newspapers and the next morning they came out with big headings saying that Fruit Commissioner Johnson said that apples could be placed in the consumer's cellars at \$1 per barrel. As a matter of fact I did not say any such thing, but I did say that apples in "bulk form" could be placed in the consumer's cellars at \$1 a barrel. I wrote a short article pointing out that what I wished to impress upon the people was that they could buy bulk apples at \$1 a barrel, but unfortunately the newspapers only published part of that article. I have made very careful inquiries from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and I am told that the consumption of apples has been much larger than formerly, and the publicity that has been given to the apple question has been responsible for it more than anything else.

MR. BUNTING: I want to draw attention to the differences in apples; there are apples and apples. We have been endeavoring to raise the standard of our apples, and we have got to the position where the average grower feels that if his apples do not come up to a certain standard they are entirely unmerchantable, and they allow them to rot in the orchard. I do not think that is right. I think this question of bulk apples would cover that situation, and if the demarcation was clearly defined, and bulk apples are not to be considered as apples picked according to the Government standard, perhaps the atmosphere would be clear. We are not in the business of delivering apples into the cellars of the consumers.

MR. ROY CAREY: I sold something like 2,000 barrels of apples in the city of Toronto alone, and they were delivered to over 1,500 homes. Some people in Toronto that our agents would call on when asked to pay \$3.25 for a barrel of No. 1 apples, would throw up both hands and say, "I just read in the paper where Mr. Johnson said we ought to have first-class apples for \$1." We would tell these people all right, we will give you apples at \$1, but we will have to ask you 50c. for the barrel, and we took orders for apples to be delivered in the cellar at \$1 a barrel in bulk. We got orders for about 150 barrels in that way, but the people wanted the No. 1 apples, and they were willing to pay \$3.25 a barrel for them.

MR. ROY CAREY: Last year I shipped 18 cars of bulk apples to Montreal on the same plan that Mr. Johnson has been speaking of, and this year I shipped 12 cars in the same way, and they worked out quite satisfactorily. We do not ship the No. 1 or No. 2 in bulk.

MR. PATTERSON: There are many varieties of apples outside of the Spy that are good apples. I have done a lot of campaigning in selling apples lately, and I find that 99 people out of 100 want Spies. A great many people do not understand they should not buy Spies in October and November; they should not be used before Christmas. The Greening and other apples are admirable cooking apples, and I think they should be advertised to a greater extent.

MR. D. JOHNSON: The advertising agency has been under the Department of Trade and Commerce, and this matter was turned over to Mr. Gibbons, and they attended to the advertising, and I pointed out to them that other varieties of apples should be extensively advertised as well as the Spy.

CITRUS FRUITS AND BANANAS IN RELATION TO MARKETING OF ONTARIO FRUITS.

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

What I have to say will be more in the nature of a continuation of the discussion which you have so much enjoyed. The points that have been going through my mind are very much those which have been presented to you by the Dominion Fruit Commissioner in his excellent summary of the situation. It is quite evident that the market problem is a serious one. It would appear that we have reached the point where we can scarcely feel like advising a man to plant apple trees. We are not talking at the present time about planting apple trees, but we are talking about selling the apples that we are now growing, and that is what you might call a new phase of the apple industry.

For some years back we have been boasting and boasting of the apple business. We have evidently got a little past that, and we have now come to the problem of selling the fruit that is in our orchards. So far as the marketing end of the problem is concerned, I feel that the Commissioner is correct in his conclusions as to the proper remedy. He sums his argument up in this way, "What we need is an extension of markets." That is to say, we must cover a wider territory. We all agree with that. We all see that our markets can be extended. The Commissioner referred to the possibility of increasing the consumption by means of advertising. The discussion which has taken place has referred more particularly to the matter of retailing and to the possibilities there may be of distributing apples in the cities at the least possible cost. We have not realized just where the sticking point is in the distribution of our apple crops, and it might assist us to a proper conclusion if we straightened out our ideas on that particular point. To my mind the power of advertising and the benefits which can come from it are very great indeed. Advertising is the only means the producer has at his disposal for increasing the consumption of fruit. The idea Commissioner Johnson has presented to us in regard to the shipment of bulk apples is a very good one in a case of emergency such as we have had during the present year. So far as I can see there is no possibility of a Producers' Organization entering into the retailing of fruit. No co-operative association that I know of has ever made any serious efforts to conduct a retail business. I do not believe it is possible, practicable or desirable for any of us who are interested in the production of fruit to get into the retail end of the business: We ought to realize that that is a separate part of the business. And we ought to realize that when apples are sold in Western Ontario at \$1 a barrel, or when they are landed in Ottawa at \$1 a barrel and sold at \$2 to \$3 a barrel, that looks like an unnecessary profit, but we fail to realize that that is the customary thing in regard to the selling of any product. I mean by that that the retail price of almost any product is ordinarily about double the wholesale price, and that means if you carry it out that the expenses in connection with the distribution of any of our farm products are very great. Mr. Johnson intimated that there must be an immense profit in the push-cart business. I venture to say it is very small, because the

cost of conducting the business is very large. You may think that because the grocer charges you twice as much as the wholesale price for a can of peas or beans that he is making a large profit, but that is not the case. It costs money to handle these things, and I doubt if they could be handled for any less under our present system. The only people who are actually marketing food products at any considerable saving in the cost are the large departmental stores. By virtue of the fact that they handle large quantities and have a complete delivery system, they can do it at less cost than other people. If you will only think of the number of retailers that there are in the city of Toronto.

A MEMBER: There are 1,400 fruit stores including foreign stands.

PROF. CROW: You are not counting the grocery stores.

THE MEMBER: All who handle fruit including grocery stores; that is a list taken from Might's Directory, that won't cover hucksters.

PROF. CROW: How many of these retail dealers could be eliminated by a proper system of distribution? How many retailers would it take to make up the volume of business that is done by one of our big departmental stores? The profit of the retail business is not high when you consider the large number of men engaged in it. Very few men are making a fortune out of it. It is the easiest thing for a man to get into and the easiest for him to get out of. As a general thing the retail men are crowding each other to the limit, and no one man is making a large fortune. As Mr. Patterson has very correctly said, that is a problem for the consumer. I do not think we as fruit growers have any occasion to worry about the poor consumer in the city. When I say that I do not include people who are in want. That of course is a different problem. We will sacrifice and do sacrifice for the needy poor. In years past the consumer in the city has said, "Bring your stuff along and get your money." Things are somewhat pinched at the present time, and the situation is somewhat changed, but until the consumer in the city gets pinched to the point of necessity, he will go right on in the same old way. Some day our civic Government will realize that the question of marketing is a public one and not a private question, and they will establish civic markets and have them properly controlled. When that time comes, the consumer in the city will be protected, and the consumption of farm products will be increased, and the general situation of all concerned will be very much improved. The grower follows the apples up to the point where they reach the wholesale market—that is controlled by the law of supply and demand. We can to a certain extent effect a saving of cost up to that point. Starting from the wholesaler, on the other side of the fence, the apples go through two or three hands before they reach the consumer, that is the consumer's side of the fence. We cannot influence to any extent the consumer's side of the problem except through advertising. We can make known to the consumer what fruit is available at a given time and what fruit will be available next week. We can let them know what price should be paid and the quality. We should not allow winter apples to be used up in October; that is not good business. We should educate the consumer on these points. Consider some of the advertisements which you are familiar with—take for instance Cream of Wheat or Shredded Wheat. Ask any groceryman how much profit there is in Shredded Wheat. These articles are advertised to such an extent that people believe in them and demand them and the result is that the groceryman is forced to carry them in stock at a small profit, and he has to make up his profit out of staples. That, I think, is a fair example of what is possible by advertising. We can get our fruit crops to the consumer by advertising, but we cannot get to him any other way. I do not know whether we can get to the consumer by lowering

the price of our apples, because as you know the price the farmer receives goes away down before there is any reduction whatever in the retail price. The first cut made in the price of apples is the cut in the price paid to the farmers, and the last cut is from the retailer to the consumer. Therefore, I do not think we can do much by lowering the general wholesale price of our products. I hope the beginning which has been made in advertising this year will continue. A great deal of good has been done by it.

One point I would like to mention which has developed out of the present situation. People are using more apples than ever before. There is a very good reason for that; apples this year started at a low price and the people began to use them. The result is that in some lines the apple market is already cleaned up. I am told that in the vicinity of Montreal, the farmers are receiving as high as \$4.50 a barrel for No. 1 Snows; three weeks ago these same apples were selling on the market for \$3 per barrel. They are going up, and they will continue to go up. The point I want to make is, that every time in the history of our apple crop when the price has been moderate at the beginning of the season, apples have moved into consumption and have been used up, and invariably, prices became higher; but when apples start at a high figure in July and August, they are held back and move slowly, and a great many go into storage and come on the market after New Year's with a rush and the price goes down, and nobody gets any apples to eat and everybody loses money. There have been cases where with a light crop of apples, the price has started high in the fall and has gone to smash in January or February.

Speaking of the subject which appears before my name of "Citrus Fruits and Bananas in Relation to Marketing of Ontario Fruits," there is something of interest to be derived from a study of the market system of citrus fruits which are placed on our markets in such large quantities. I have the following figures from the Commissioner of Customs at Ottawa relative to the quantity of these fruits imported into Canada annually. The figures I have here give the quantities imported into Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1914. I have the value and not the number of car loads:

Bananas	\$2,663,453.00
Lemons	973,531.00
Oranges and Grape Fruit	3,630,329.00

Total, \$7,267,313.00

I estimate that the oranges and grape fruit combined would make about 1,600 cars of fruit. I am told there are about ten car loads of oranges a day coming into the Toronto market at the present time, and they go into consumption right away, and this in spite of the fact that the apple season is at its height. How do you explain that? There are very good reasons which can be given in explanation of the present situation, and of the large quantity of these fruits which are used in Canada. One is the value of the product. I mean by that the value as compared with other products which are on the market for a similar use. When it comes to the question of dollars and cents value in terms of food supply, the banana is the cheapest fruit on our market by long odds. Our apples do not compete with bananas successfully on the question of food value; they are away below the banana in food value. Oranges in one sense are ahead of the apple and in another sense they are behind. The consumer can buy a small quantity of oranges and there is very little waste; as a rule the product is uniform, well ripened and satisfactory to use. When a

consumer buys apples he has a more difficult problem; he has to consider the wastage which results from carelessness in handling or because the fruit is too ripe. In actual food value per pound, apples are superior to oranges, but there is quite a loss in the weight of apples between the store and the table. I have no doubt you have all been convinced of the fact that oranges and bananas are to a large extent sold in Toronto from fruit stands and stores. They also sell apples, but the apple takes third place in the fruit stand. It is also true that there are large quantities of apples sold from grocery stores by the basket and box and sometimes by the barrel. The fruit supply of Toronto does not depend on the fruit stand by any means. I asked one of these men the price of apples and he said three for five. I asked him how many more apples he would sell if he sold six for five, and he said, "The buyers do not come fast enough." That is to say he is selling all the apples he can at the present time, and he is getting what the consumer is willing to pay. The fact of the matter is the consuming public takes oranges and bananas at the fruit stands in preference to apples.

The banana comes first in food value, and I have intimated the difference in value between the apple and the orange, and the orange is a foreign product and in a sense novel. I do not know to what extent that counts.

MR. ROBERTS: The dealer would sell more apples if he was willing to take the same profit.

PROF. CROW: Apples are more perishable in the fruit stand trade than oranges. An orange can be left on the tree for a month or two months, but you must pick an apple when it is ready to be picked or it will fall to the ground.

MR. HAMILTON: I am in an orange growing district, and this year I marketed my oranges, and they are now sold. Last year they were not marketed until March. Everyone of these oranges is polished and scrubbed; they are all selected.

PROF. CROW: I would like to ask what percentage of a well-grown orange crop are culls.

MR. HAMILTON: A very small percentage. An orange that falls on the ground is left there; it is not saleable. All the oranges that come into the Ontario market must be in perfect condition. I can plant bananas on my plantation in Florida and get a crop the following winter. It is just like growing potatoes; they can be produced cheaply.

PROF. CROW: I am told the customary price for bananas in Jamaica at the present time is 15c. a bunch, and there are from six to ten dozen on a bunch.

DR. JESSOP: That is so, you can get a large bunch for 15c.

MR. HAMILTON: There is no expense in packing them; they are just brought in in bulk.

PROF. CROW: I want to say to you that the biggest saving that can be made on the grower's side of the fence is in the elimination of cull apples; that can be brought about in several ways. The most important point in orchard production that I can think of is that of thinning, and I cannot imagine why our growers will continue to produce from 25 to 40 per cent. of unsaleable fruit. I call fruit unsaleable which is only fit to go to the evaporator.

Bulk shipments are a necessity under present conditions. I contend that the money in the apple business is in the production of better fruit; we must grow a higher product, that is the only way in which we can make money. We are continually admonished to pack better fruit and to put our apples on the market in better condition, pack apples that are well colored, free from worm holes, and the only way to do that is to grow that kind of apples. Some think

that the association manager is in a position to raise the standard of the pack. What do you suppose is going to happen to the association manager who holds back 15 to 25 per cent. of any man's crop and says they are unsaleable? That manager will have to look for another job. The association manager cannot, of his own effort, raise the grade of apples above a certain point. The associations that have been most successful in Ontario up to the present time are those that have admitted to membership only men who grow first-class apples, and who hold each individual member responsible for his pack. A member cannot pack first-class stuff unless he has got it. The British Columbia growers are our most serious competitors. They are putting up high grade fruit, and they are sending it on the market well graded and packed. From the beginning, in British Columbia, they have not put up fruit in the way we have; they started right. I know that it is said that the British Columbia pack has not improved of late years, but it is away ahead of the Ontario pack on the average. The chief factor in the high product from British Columbia is in the growing of the fruit.

A MEMBER: Weather and local conditions have a great deal to do with it; they are less liable to have small apples than we are.

PROF. CROW: They can irrigate their land and keep their trees growing when they are young. If you will run over the men in Ontario who are making money from growing apples, you will find, without exception, that they are men who are growing good-fruit. They are spending money on their orchards and are getting a high grade product in return.

Mr. Johnson, Mr. Kydd, and myself got into an argument this morning and I came out ahead, and I want to give you some of the figures, and I want you to take your pencils and put down the value of 100 barrels of apples orchard run, grown under ordinary conditions without thinning; 25 per cent. of these apples are culls. You can put down 25 barrels of culls; 60 per cent. of the balance we will estimate as No. 1, and 40 per cent. No. 2, that leaves us 45 barrels of No. 1, 30 barrels of No. 2, and 25 barrels of culls. Taking figures for an ordinary season, we will receive \$2.25 per barrel for No. 1, \$1.75 for No. 2, and 10c. per 100 on the tree for the culls. We allow \$1 a barrel for picking and packing and drawing to the station. That gives us 45 barrels at \$1.25, \$56.25; 30 barrels at 75c., \$22.50; and 25 barrels at 15c., \$3.75—making a total of \$82.50.

Now we will take that same theoretical 100 barrels of apples and thin them, and we will imagine that by thinning it is possible to get 90 per cent. of these apples fit to go into barrels, and we will allow 10 per cent. for culls, which is a high percentage—that means that you will have 90 barrels of apples. It has been admitted that by thinning it is possible to get 85 per cent. of No. 1's; that would be 76½ No. 1's, 13½ No. 2's, and 10 barrels of culls.

MR. BUNTING: You are taking it for granted that by thinning you will get 100 barrels from the same trees.

PROF. CROW: Most assuredly; there will still be 100 barrels of apples after they are thinned. Under some conditions you take off 50 per cent. of the apples, but ordinarily you take off from 15 to 40 per cent. The increase in size makes up the bulk.

MR. DAVIS (Ottawa): We remove 10 per cent. without decreasing the yield of the tree, counting the number of apples taken off and the number picked and all the windfalls. These trees that were thinned, had they not been thinned, would have produced exactly the same number of apples per barrel as the unthinned

trees. For instance, if the trees that were not thinned gave 648 apples per barrel then divide the total number of apples which came off the thinned trees by 648, that gave us the yield they would have given us if the apples had not been removed.

PROF. CROW: Do you think that is a fair way to compute?

MR. DAVIS: Supposing a tree that was thinned had in the first place 20,000 apples on it, and by removing 2,000 apples and leaving 18,000 apples on the tree, we found at the end of the season it produced 10 barrels, and if the 20,000 had been left on the tree they would have produced 10 barrels. The increase in size made up for the 2,000 apples that were taken off. We find that taking off 10 per cent. of the apples increases the size.

PROF. CROW: Were these trees heavily loaded?

MR. DAVIS: Yes. There is no doubt we made a large profit from the thinning; we got a larger percentage of No. 1's and 2's, and when we shipped to England and sold on their merits, the 1's and 2's from thinned trees in every case brought 25 to 30 per cent. more, simply because they were magnificent 1's and 2's.

PROF. CROW: How many culls did you have off the thinned trees.

MR. DAVIS: Very few; it would not be over 10 per cent. I think out of 11 barrels of apples we had one barrel of culls. We had a large per cent. of culls on the unthinned trees.

PROF. CROW: There are many cases where we had to take off 25 per cent. Ten per cent. is a small percentage for varieties like the Spy and the Baldwin

To conclude the theoretical computation we started with: These 100 barrels at the prices used in the previous figures came out in this way:

76½ No. 1's	.....	\$95 62
13½ No. 2's	. . . . .	10 12
10 barrels culls	. . . . .	1 50
		\$107 24

or \$24.74 on 100 barrels of apples due to thinning. It has been suggested that I must charge up the cost of thinning. Some people maintain it cannot be done for less than 10c. a barrel.

MR. DAVIS: It can be done for 30c. a tree.

MR. KYDD: What do you pay that man per hour?

MR. DAVIS: I am charging my time at 20c. an hour. You can thin a big tree in an hour and a half.

MR. KYDD: How many barrels will these trees grow?

MR. DAVIS: Five barrels to the tree.

MR. KYDD: What do you use to thin them with?

MR. DAVIS: A small hand snipper that is sold for the purpose. There are springs on them and the snippers open of their own accord. How long do you leave your apples on the trees before you start thinning them?

MR. KYDD: We want to leave them long enough so as to be sure that we are leaving the best apples on the trees.

MR. DAVIS: I have never had any trouble in thinning, and I would like to get 10c. a barrel for doing the work.

PROF. CROW: I am perfectly convinced that thinning is something we will have to do in the future. You can produce the apples for 23½c. a barrel less than if you do not thin them, and you can afford to sell your apples for 23½c. less a

barrel and come out where you would have been if you had not thinned, and we will be establishing a better grade of apples, and that is where you are going to improve market conditions. That is one point I want to leave with you.

MR. KYDD: Just to answer what Prof. Crow has said about thinning apples. This year we had quite a number of Wagener apple trees, and we thinned these trees with the idea of carefully counting the cost of thinning, and keeping track of the number of apples that came off. On the thinned trees you would have said that every apple looked like a No. 1, and on the unthinned trees they were mostly all culls. The Wagener is one of the varieties that must be thinned. There are two or three varieties of apples that I do not think a man can make a success of unless he thins them. They are the Snow, the Wagener, and the Wealthy.

THE BUSINESS SIDE OF CO-OPERATION.

F. C. HART, DIRECTOR OF CO-OPERATION AND MARKETS BRANCH, TORONTO.

The Fruit Growers of the Province are more largely organized, co-operatively, than any other branch of agriculture, one reason being that we have legal standards for apples, and as a result can sell the product according to that standard. As I look at co-operative associations over the province, I am impressed with the fact that the average member expects too much from his Association, and perhaps that is true of fruit associations as well as others. There is a tendency on the part of some Associations to practise false economy. Certainly large economies can be brought about by organization; but there are certain costs of marketing goods which are practically the same under any system. Those who have had charge of the marketing of farm products under the old system have become experts in eliminating waste, and where an Association starts to market its goods it cannot expect to lessen the cost of certain processes more than they are at the present time. For instance, as a result of the lack of appreciation of the business aspect of advertising on the part of our co-operative associations, the Government has come to their assistance in this regard. A product, however, should bear its own cost of advertising. Advertising pays not only in fruit, but in all lines. Coming down to this meeting, I passed on the street a little piece of crumpled, dirty paper that had some red printing on it. I could see one little corner of this paper, and from the marks on it I recognized the wrapper of the Sun-kist Orange. I believe any man in this audience who saw just a small part of the red print on that wrapper would have recognized it as the wrapper of an orange that was grown more than 3,000 miles away. The business aspect of advertising should not be lost sight of by members of this association.

Another point that is not appreciated is that capital is necessary in any business. One of the greatest difficulties in connection with the co-operative associations is lack of capital. A great many people are willing to join an association, but they are unwilling to take the business risk. They are willing that the other man should put his money into the business and take that risk. One of the principles of a co-operative association is that each member should be required to finance his part of the business. That is what co-operation means,

and in order to insure loyalty to the association each member must be responsible financially to the association, and he must be required to put up the capital to run the business.

We must not forget the fact that under any system of marketing the goods pay for capitalization. Even the itinerant buyer pays you cash, and he has to have capital to do it. He pays you in proportion, and naturally he gets more than interest on his money. If you are going into a co-operative association, you must recognize that the business has to be capitalized.

Different methods are used for raising capital: First, the joint and several notes of the members or directors; this is quite sufficient where a small amount of capital is necessary. The regulations and by-laws spread the liability of the joint and several notes equally among the members. A more common method of raising capital is by selling shares, the dividends on which are limited to a certain maximum percentage. This is, perhaps, the most satisfactory method where a large association is being formed and where capital is to be used in permanent equipment. A third method is by means of individual notes of the members used as collateral for raising money at the bank or from other lenders. By this method the member's cash is not used as capital but his credit is. It has the advantage that interest is paid on capital only while it is in actual use. If you want to use at a certain period of the year \$200 or \$300, you take these notes to the bank and use them as collateral to borrow the amount of money which you desire to use and you only pay interest on that amount of money. Under the share system, if you have taken \$2,000 cash from your members for shares, you should pay interest on the whole \$2,000, and part of that money may be lying in the bank at 3 per cent. interest.

The advantage of having adequate capital should be more largely recognized by the average member because the business is certainly hampered if sufficient capital is not in the hands of the manager. Under any system of selling goods, we like to be paid for the goods when they are delivered, and when we sell goods to a store or a buyer he pays us cash when we deliver the goods. An association should do the same, but in order to do that it must have cash capital. Some associations are buying supplies, and in some cases money can be saved by buying more than are actually required, and holding the goods over for another year, but in order to do that capital is necessary. Again, an association might want to build its own fruit-houses and this requires capital. I understand that there are a large number of fruit-houses in the Province, and practically none of them belong to the fruit associations properly. When a fruit-house has been established in connection with the Fruit Growers' Association, it belongs to a joint stock company, which is usually made up of some of the members of the Fruit Growers' Association. Now, it appears to me that if a Fruit Growers' Association is not strong enough financially to own a building, or a little piece of property, co-operation will not go very far, and these associations would be much better off from a business standpoint if they had sufficient capital with which to do things of this nature. If an undertaking is too risky or promises to be an unprofitable one, it should not be entered into under any consideration, but if it is good business, I can see no reason why the members should not be willing to put their capital into it. In the case of a fruit-house the objection is sometimes made that, as the fruit pays certain charges and these charges are used to pay for the fruit-house, and a member might be in an association for years and eventually own \$200 or \$300 in value for that fruit-

house. If he removes to another district, what is going to happen to his \$200 or \$300? That is overcome by having a reserve account into which all members pay in equal proportions. It is simply a matter of book-keeping to know how much of each member's money is in the reserve fund, and when he withdraws he can be repaid his part of such fund. This question of reserve fund is extremely important from a business standpoint. It would seem almost necessary to require associations to maintain a sufficient reserve fund. It is a business principle that is extremely sound, and every business should safeguard itself against difficulties. Many associations have gone to pieces just on that rock. Some little accident happens whereby things went wrong, and the whole association failed because they had not something laid by for just such a contingency.

Another important point that I desire to mention is in regard to the management of an association. There must be a business man in control. It is not necessary that he be an efficient producer, but he is required to sell the goods, and he should know something of the market and transportation problems, and all the details with regard to marketing. But, no matter how efficient a manager is, and no matter how much he is trusted by the association, the association should never be allowed to become a one man proposition. The directors should be in close touch with everything the manager is doing, and the members also should know what is taking place in the association; not for the reason that the manager may be considered unsafe, but simply for the reason that the members should be kept interested in the success of their association, and should have certain responsibilities placed upon them, so that they will give it their financial and moral support at all times. For that reason I do not think a manager should have complete control to the exclusion of the directors. An efficient manager will sometimes make a greater success of an association when he is not interfered with by the directors, but such an association is not in a strong position to carry on the business when the manager must eventually drop out.

The question was brought out strongly this afternoon of the importance of increasing the quality of the goods placed on the market. That is a sound business principle. Give your customers just a little better than they expect to get. It is certainly not business to endeavor to just come up to the standard. The endeavor should be to exceed the standard as much as possible.

One point in which most associations are extremely lacking is in the matter of keeping books and accounts. Books are not properly kept and accounts are not promptly rendered and collections promptly made. The annual statements sometimes reveals very little to the members as to the real financial conditions of the association. Every business, no matter how small it is, pays money for book-keeping. The book-keeping must be attended to. I think it is too much for associations to expect the manager during the busy season to sit up half the night keeping books and sending out accounts and expect him to do good business for the association during the day. Among some of the legitimate expenses to be incurred by any association is for the proper keeping of books. I have known associations to be completely put out of business simply because the manager did not keep proper accounts. One association has been defunct for three or four years, and there are still outstanding accounts in connection with it. The auditing of books should be carefully attended to. I would like to have an expert accountant in my department who could visit associations and audit their books, with the view not only to see that the vouchers all agree with the books, but to size up the business

methods of the association, and to find their weak points and improper methods of doing business, and point out to them where these matters can be improved. I think a great deal of good could be done by such a man, who could visit associations and straighten out their business methods. I am under the impression that a good many associations would welcome an outside auditor. Some directors do not like to question the honesty of their manager, but perhaps there is a little doubt as to the real condition of things, and an outside man coming in might restore confidence.

MR. LORNE CAREY: I understand that one of the rules of co-operative associations provides for the auditing of the books.

MR. HART: That is simply to see that the accounts are straight. What I want is a man who will size up your business just a little differently and point out your weak methods of doing business.

MR. PATTERSON: Would not there be friction between the auditor and the manager?

MR. HART: Not if he is a proper man. Some things are going on in associations that should not be allowed. They are not stopped simply because nobody likes to interfere. I came across one association (not a fruit association, by the way) that had outstanding accounts of \$4,000. These accounts were long overdue, but the association was not charging interest on overdue accounts, and the merchants with whom they were dealing were letting these accounts run along. It is in matters such as this that an outside auditor could be of use.

I quite realize that I have not presented anything new or startling with regard to co-operative management of associations, but I have tried to point out some of the things that should not be lost sight of by co-operative associations.

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS ON PEACH CANKER.

W. A. McCUBBIN, M.A., DOMINION FIELD LABORATORY OF PLANT PATHOLOGY,
ST. CATHARINES.

I bring this subject before you with some reserve, because with the limited time at my disposal this morning it will be impossible to give you all the evidence I have on this subject. The paper I shall give is somewhat sketchy in its nature, but I think it will be convincing as to the cause of the disease that is rather troublesome and causes more damage than most people are aware of. When I came to the neighborhood I noticed a great deal of the canker throughout the Niagara District, and those other peach growing districts, Lambton and Essex. In all cases it seems to have been very serious in its effect on certain parts of the tree, the large limbs and the trunk. The cause of the disease did not seem to be very evident at first, but by making an immense number of observations and a large number of experiments, I have been able to obtain what I think is a fairly accurate account of the cause of the disease, and I will give you an outline of the experiments this morning without going into minute details.

I assume that all peach growers are more or less familiar with the exudation of masses of gum from the peach tree, a phenomenon which is as natural to the

peach as the flow of blood from a wound in the human body, and which in like manner occurs when the tree is cut or injured in any way. I mention this in order to bring out the distinction between this general flow of gum from injuries and a disease which should properly be termed a canker. It is true that cankers are usually accompanied by a copious gum flow, but gum is also exuded from cuts, bruises, cracks, and borer holes, none of which are, rightly speaking, cankers. I shall, therefore, use the term canker in its more correct sense to apply to those unsightly open sores on the trunk and limbs of peach trees, which are due primarily to the death of the bark and the growing tissue beneath it, and which are extended from year to year by the dying of fresh zones of tissue at the edges.

Although this disease cannot be considered as of so serious a nature as Yellows and Little Peach, it is still sufficiently important to warrant attention. The damage done by cankers each year in the peach districts of Ontario is far greater than is generally known. Not only is there a great destruction of individual limbs by them, but whole trees are often destroyed by cankers developing on the trunk or around the crotch, and it is quite common to see trees of which a half or a third has been lost by the formation of a canker on one of the main limbs near the trunk. While the disease is present everywhere in the peach regions of the Province, it seems to be much more severe in some orchards than in others, and it is usually found at its worst on poorly drained or wet land. Peaches on sandy hillsides, where both air and soil drainage are good, are relatively free from the disease.

In attempting to work out a treatment for canker it is of the first importance to obtain as clear a knowledge as possible of the factor or factors to which the disease is due, for with the cause definitely known the method of cure or prevention becomes a much simpler matter to deal with.

Before entering into the question of cause I should like to dismiss with a few words a popular misunderstanding regarding cankers. There is a tendency among less observant peach growers to attribute them to the work of borer larvae, which one often finds buried in the gum and dead bark, and which eat out the soft fresh tissue at the edges. But though these "grubs" are very frequently associated with cankers, and play a part in enlarging them, they have nothing to do with causing the canker in the first place. They are not found in all cankers by any means, and are usually absent entirely from the early stages of every canker; so that, despite a widespread belief to the contrary, we must endeavor to find the cause elsewhere.

Judging from the manner in which many other well-known cankers arise, one would be inclined at the beginning to suppose that peach cankers are the work of fungi. Cankers of a similar nature, but without gum of course, are to be met with in apple, oak, poplar, sumach, and numerous other wild and cultivated trees, and so many of these, like the Black Rot Canker of the apple, have been shown to be the work of some particular fungus that there is a strong probability that peach cankers are likewise caused by fungi as well. The experimental work that has already been done supports this view. Jehle, of New York, succeeded in producing cankers by inoculating peach limbs with the Brown Rot fungus. Mr. L. Caesar, and Mr. H. T. Gussow, the Dominion Botanist, did similar experiments with Brown Rot, but found that though gum was copiously produced the wounds healed afterward without an extension of the canker. In the New York Report for 1900 there is a record of the inoculation of peach limbs with another fungus found universally on the dead and dying limbs of peaches, and gum exudations resulted in each case. In addition to these the writer has made numerous observations which tend to show that the cankers are caused by fungi. While in a few instances cankers may arise

from wounds, borer holes, frost cracks, and gum blisters, the vast majority start around the bases of dead twigs. Sometimes these twigs are seen to have been killed by Brown Rot, and many instances occur where a mummied peach remains on the tree, and at the base of its dead spur or stalk a canker has begun.

In numberless other cases there was no evidence of the Brown Rot, but the dead twig sticking out of the canker was covered with the minute pustules of the common *Cytospora*, previously mentioned. Even in the exceptions mentioned, where borer holes, cuts, etc., give rise to cankers, there is strong evidence that this last mentioned fungus has invaded the tissues about these places and has caused the cankers. The results of these observations were not conclusive, but served to strengthen the suspicion that either the Brown Rot or the *Cytospora*, or both, were closely associated with canker formation.

In order to add the weight of experimental evidence to these observations work has been carried on during the last two years by the writer with the object of finding out by the culture method what fungi were present in active cankers, and to determine by inoculation whether any of these were capable of forming cankers in healthy limbs. The account of this work is too long to be given here, but will be published later in bulletin form. Briefly, of the half dozen fungi obtained from cankers only one occurred with any frequency, and it was apparently the *Cytospora*, already mentioned. This was then inoculated into peach limbs. At the same time two or three of the other cultures were also used for inoculation as well as the Brown Rot fungus obtained from rotting peaches.

As was expected, only the two, the Brown Rot and the *Cytospora*, showed a clear and unmistakable power to induce canker conditions in the limbs, i.e., they killed the tissue about the point of inoculation, set up a copious gum flow, and stimulated a pronounced callus growth around the wound.

It would seem, then, that the cause of canker is fairly well established to be due to either, or both, of the two fungi mentioned. It still remains to account for the enlargement or extension of the canker from year to year. There is a good deal of evidence which goes to show that while a canker may be started by one of these fungi, neither is likely to extend it after the first year unless the surrounding tissue is first weakened in some way. And the only reasonable explanation which will account for such weakening is that the callus around the incipient canker is stimulated by the presence or by the action of the fungus into late and abnormal growth, and hence entering the winter in an unripened condition is killed by winter cold. The fungus is then able to invade the injured area, and the canker spreads. The mass of evidence which can be brought forward to support this view is very large, and will have to be given in detail elsewhere, but I think there can be no doubt whatever that the freezing of the immature callus is a very important factor in the enlargement of cankers on the peach.

In order to prove beyond question the possibility of this process of canker formation, I froze some three or four cankers in late summer (Sept. 17) with artificial cold, using a cylinder of carbon dioxide for the purpose. In each case the tissue was destroyed, and a callus has since formed at the edge of the dead area.

According to the evidence in hand at present, the process of canker formation may be summed up as follows:

A fungus (either Brown Rot or *Cytospora*) establishes itself in a dead or dying twig, a wound, crack, or borer hole, and kills a small area of the living tissue. There is a stimulation of the healthy tissue around this area which results in the formation of an excessive callus growth. This callus enters the winter in an unripened

condition, and is killed by freezing. In the following spring the frozen area is invaded by the fungus, and the process is repeated.

It is possible that with further study some slight modification may have to be made in this conception of the origin and spread of Peach Canker, but at present it seems to fit without any disagreement all the facts known to me.

The problems of prevention and cure can now be intelligently discussed. I am unable to state definitely what proportion of our cankers is due to each of the fungi mentioned, but I think I am safe in saying that by far the greatest number arise from twigs killed by *Cytospora*. In dealing with this fungus, as well as with Brown Rot, it must be remembered that though the spring spray will destroy all surface spores, it will, unfortunately, not reach the fungus in its habitat under the dead bark. It remains here unhurt, and forms countless spores in the minute pimply pustules which may be seen on almost any dead peach limb. It is necessary then in clearing an orchard of this fungus, to get rid of all dead twigs and branches as soon as possible. In the same way no Brown Rot or mummied peaches should be allowed to remain on the branches. A little extra care will be needed at pruning time to effect this result.

In the light of what has already been said regarding the cause of canker the treatment of cankers already formed can be outlined with some confidence.

It would be absurd, of course, to try to treat cankers on the smaller limbs, but where a canker involves the trunk or main limbs it is well worth while to get it to heal up. The main object is to put the canker into such a shape that the callus around it will grow sufficiently hard and mature to resist the winter. The best way to do this is to clean out all the gum, dead wood, and bark to allow access of the sun and air, and to keep it as dry as possible. After a rain is good time to do this, as the gum is then soft, and it should be done early enough in summer, so that the wood will ripen before fall. After cleaning it is well to wash or brush out the canker with an antiseptic solution (Corrosive sublimate. 1—1,000), and when dry to give it a coat of ordinary lead paint. The corrosive sublimate destroys all fungi in and about the canker, and the paint prevents them from invading and rotting the dead heart wood afterwards.

This treatment costs for labor and material about five cents per canker, and has given excellent results in the experimental work carried on during the last three years by the writer, as well as in actual practice by some of the Niagara peach growers themselves.

DR. JESSOP: Did you find the canker more prevalent on young than on old trees?

MR. McCUBBIN: It apparently does not attack the trees until two or three years old. It is worse on trees that are weak or unhealthy.

MR. FLEMING: Did you observe that an excessively healthy tree showed more signs of canker? I do not think we have any remedy for canker yet. I think canker can be checked by thoroughly cleaning out the canker and painting the limbs. Dr. Jessop mentioned young trees. I recently bought a young orchard and found a considerable amount of peach canker, and I attributed it to careless pruning. I found the branches had been cut off leaving an inch or an inch and a half, and there was where the canker started.

MR. McCUBBIN: Rapidly growing, vigorous trees would be liable to canker because they would not ripen in the fall. Of course there is no orchard in which the fungus is absent.

MR. FLEMING: How does the fungus get there?

MR. McCUBBIN: In any orchard you will find trees that have died of natural causes. A number of twigs die each year, and these trees are affected by the fungus.

MR. FLEMING: How do you account for canker caused by a bruise?

MR. McCUBBIN: The bruise might cause a late growth of tissue which would be killed in the winter and the fungus might get in. The largest number of cankers I have seen were caused from dead twigs.

PRECOOLING OF CANADIAN FRUITS.

EDWIN SMITH, IN CHARGE FRUIT COLD STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION INVESTIGATIONS, GRIMSBY.

The precooling of fruit for shipment is commonly supposed to be a practice of recent origin. Pioneers are not often heard about, and this is true with the people who started the work of cooling fruit before shipment. The first man to develop precooling as a special process in the fruit shipping industry was Mr. Parker Earle, of Cobden, Ill. Like all pioneers he met with a great deal of grief in developing new methods for tender fruit shipments. After repeated losses in the latter sixties in attempts to ship strawberries to Chicago and Detroit in the then crude types of refrigerator cars, he constructed a cooling house in his packing shed. By leaving his berries in this house for 24 hours to cool off, then sending them to Chicago by express, he found that they arrived in much better shape than those which were sent as soon as picked. He then went to Chicago and secured what was then the best refrigerator car that had been made, the old Tiffany car, built to carry dairy products. After cooling the berries in the cooling house they were placed in the car and sent to Chicago. The venture was a complete success from the start, and resulted in placing on the Chicago market more solid and better-keeping berries than had ever before been seen there.

The date of this first successful shipment was 1872. It is certain that rapid development in the refrigeration of fruits for transportation proceeded from this date, but not until after G. Harold Powell, of the United States Department of Agriculture, started his notable investigations into the transportation of fruits and employed precooling for the shipment of Georgia peaches to New York, in 1904, did we commonly hear of the now much used term "precooling."

The results of Powell's experimental trials and demonstration in California were so effectively brought to the attention of the railroads and shipping organizations, that not only did they start the erection of large precooling plants but they also took steps to remedy their handling methods, so that the possibilities of successful orange shipments to far-off markets mounted to undreamed of heights and popularized the expression "precooling," so that it has ever since received widespread attention. Since then precooling has been applied to the shipment of practically all tender fruits from various districts in North America.

DEVELOPMENT IN CANADA: The need of improving transportation facilities has been felt in various fruit districts in Canada for a long time. Excessive losses in shipping tender fruits from Ontario to the Western and Maritime Provinces; losses in exportation of fall apples and pears from Nova Scotia; losses in prairie shipments of small fruits from the Lower Fraser Valley and peaches from

the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia, have all called for discussion, investigation, and remedy, in which the word "precooling" has been heard more or less frequently. This has led to early attempts at cooling fruits at Grimsby, Ontario, with various trial shipments to the West. The establishment of the St. Catharines Cold Storage and Forwarding Co. took place and started western shipments. In 1912 the government of British Columbia appropriated funds to carry on precooling investigations, and in 1913 installed a precooling plant having a capacity of two cars per day in the warehouse of the Summerland Fruit Union.

Owing to a failure of plans of fruit growers in the Niagara Peninsula whereby a large central precooling plant for the district was being promoted, active attention of the Dominion Government was called into this field, and by the latter part of 1913 the erection of an experimental cold storage for precooling was started at Grimsby, Ontario, under the direction of Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner. This plant was completed previous to and initiated during the fruit season of 1914.

TYPES OF PRECOOLING PLANTS: There are two general types of precooling plants using distinctive systems, viz., car precooling and warehouse precooling. With the former a blast of cold air is blown through a loaded refrigerator car for several hours previous to shipment, while with the latter, or warehouse type, the fruit is placed in a cold storage room, cooled down to from 38 to 40 degrees Fahr., and then loaded in an iced car in a cold condition.

With either type of precooling plant one of two general sources of refrigeration may be used—ice or mechanical refrigeration. The modern method of using ice is with the Gravity Brine System, in which the temperature of the brine is cooled to from 0 to 10 degrees Fahr. by rapidly melting ice with salt about the primary coils in an insulated tank. The primary coils being connected with the secondary coils in the cold storage or in "the coil-room-bunker," a circulation of cold brine is immediately set up as soon as the brine in the upper or primary coils becomes more dense from becoming cold. The process of mechanical refrigeration is based upon the condensing of a vapor (ammonia, carbon dioxide or sulphur dioxide) to a liquid by the use of pressure and cold water, and then evaporating the liquid in coils placed in the cold storage or in the "coil-room-bunker." The term mechanical is derived from the mechanical compressor used to place the vapor under great pressure.

In designing the Grimsby plant the type selected was of the warehouse design using ice as a refrigerating medium in a Cooper Gravity Brine System. The warehouse type was selected for the following reasons: (1) The car precooling plant is not economical since a large part of the refrigeration is lost through connections with the car, leaky car doors, vents and insufficient insulation in refrigerator cars. The warehouse plant is well insulated and self-contained, with a minimum loss of refrigeration through transmission. (2) The car precooling plant is not efficient because faulty connections and misdirected air currents that are unavoidable in cooling a loaded car, result in cooling unevenly throughout the car. In a warehouse the cold air is evenly distributed through perforations in a false floor and false ceiling so that all fruit is cooled evenly and thoroughly to from 38 to 40 degrees, with no possibility of freezing fruit in one part of the room and having it at a temperature of from 45 to 50 degrees in another. (3) The car precooling plant causes delay between picking and cooling as the car has to be loaded and shipped to the precooling plant before the cooling can be started. A few hours in the heat before precooling means the shortening of the life of the

fruit several days. If too much haste is used to overcome this the fruit is roughly handled and the car poorly loaded which will more than undo the benefit of pre-cooling. With the warehouse type the fruit is cooled as soon as packed and loaded while cold. Capable experts who load cars day after day at a precooling warehouse insure careful and secure loading. (4) The car precooling plant is not wholly adaptable to the cooling of deciduous fruits. To cool a car in four hours it is necessary to have the blast of cold air near 10 degrees. Peaches, plums and tomatoes will soon freeze at this temperature. If a longer time than 4 hours is taken the capacity of the plant is cut down and congestion follows. (5) A warehouse plant offers the opportunity of assembling cars of fruit during the dull season, making shipments of tender fruits possible that would be impossible with the car precooling plant. (6) The warehouse precooling plant is used as an apple and general cold storage after the precooling season. This greatly lessens the heavy overhead expense of a plant which would otherwise be used but a few weeks during the summer.

With our present arrangement fruit is brought in from the orchards as soon as picked and packed, loaded from the drays to specially designed trucks which are then run into one of the four precooling rooms. Each room holds considerably over a carload of boxes or baskets loaded on trucks, and has a perforated floor and ceiling through which a circulation of cold air is blown from the coil room by means of large 60 inch fans. Electric thermometers are placed in the bottom and top tiers of fruit packages, and as soon as the fruit is entered the doors are closed, the fans set in motion and cooling is started. By means of the electric thermometers the temperature of the fruit is taken from the outside and as soon as sufficiently cooled for shipment (38 to 40 degrees) loading takes place.

Fruit once cooled down *must not be exposed to the warm air* until it reaches the market, consequently a cold corridor extends from the precooling rooms with an adjustable vestibule to the refrigerator car door. Through this the trucks of cold fruit are run directly into the cold car, thus preventing exposure, rough and unnecessary handling of packages and greatly cutting down the work and time necessary for loading.

RESULTS OF THE PAST SEASON: Although handicapped by not having a peach crop to handle, the season of 1911 has been an active one at the Grimsby plant. The first experimental shipment was made by the Dominion Department of Agriculture on July 16th, when 2,277 baskets of Montmorency cherries were pre-cooled and shipped to Winnipeg, arriving there in splendid condition on July 22nd. The fruit was sold on commission by the Scott Fruit Company for 60c. per basket. At the same time other sour cherries were selling in Winnipeg markets for from 38c. to 42c. This speaks for the superior quality of the pre-cooled fruit.

From this time on the growers and shippers took advantage of the plant and 35 cars of cherries, plums, pears, tomatoes and other fruits have been pre-cooled and shipped west at freight rates.

As a cold storage plant great savings to the growers have been made during the whole season. In one case during the raspberry season when the canning factories were unable to receive berries that had to be handled at once as much as four and one-half cars of fruit were brought to the plant, placed in a low temperature for two or three days till the factories were again in shape, and thus avoided a certain loss of over \$3,000. In another instance a shipper who was exporting Bartlett pears to Glasgow was unable to get his refrigerator space on ship owing to the requirements of war shipments. The pears were held for three weeks in perfect condition and the shipment made on a later boat.

An interesting experiment was tried in handling Red Astrachan apples. These apples usually go out at a fairly low price, but between their season and that of the Duchess there is a scarcity of early apples. This shipper placed his apples in cold storage prior to August 15th, then marketed them as they were demanded by the trade during the latter part of the month, making a neat gain on the transaction. Similar trials were successfully made with tomatoes, and with the shipping of ripe tomatoes.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS: In addition to the commercial use of the plant the experimental cold storage laboratory that occupies a portion of the building has been used for scientific investigations connected with the cold storage and precooling of tender fruits.

In this laboratory we have three different constant temperatures, and here we are making records on the behavior of all our tender fruits.

The scientific part of our Grimsby work is of great value to the grower. To illustrate this I will cite our work with tomatoes. We are running tests on the Earliana, Chalk's Jewel and Danish Export, picked at three different stages of ripeness, stored at 32 degrees, 39 degrees, and 45 degrees. These are stored in eight different kinds of packages.

We have found that the Earliana and Chalk's Jewel are of little use for cold storage. The first variety will store in fair condition for three weeks, while the latter but little over a month. It is useless to try to store a tomato that is cracked or injured in any way. The most of our varieties in Ontario are too subject to cracking about the stem end. A small sized tomato stores better than a large one. For storage the tomato needs to be picked when turned to straw-color, earlier than this it will not color before it softens upon removal, and if picked riper it will soon become soft in storage. We have found that tomatoes wrapped and stored in the four-basket plum crate of British Columbia keep better than when stored in open baskets. Placing tomatoes in wood-wool proved better than wrapping, while storing in a box having a sawdust filler kept the tomatoes in the best shape, especially where they were cracked. The value of this work is to be seen at once when I cite a grower who came to us and wanted to cold store a carload of tomatoes till Christmas time and get the big prices paid for hot house tomatoes. Our records at the time did not encourage him, and I talked him out of it. He would have lost the entire car had he stored the varieties of tomatoes grown.

PRE-REQUISITES OF PRECOOLING: It must be understood that to precool fruit it is not always necessary to have an elaborate and expensive plant. Anything that lowers the temperature of the fruit previous to shipment tends to check its ripening processes and postpones decay. At Summerland, B.C., a type of plant is being experimented with that costs from \$1,500 to \$3,000, and is giving splendid results. At Mission and Hatzig, B.C., the Provincial Department of Agriculture has carried on experiments to show the beneficial results of using the cold night air that they have in that region, and also by picking raspberries in the early morning while the dew is yet present and removing the moisture by fanning in a dehydrator before shipping. Such an appliance costs but from \$25 to \$50 depending on the size, and so successful has it been that the growers have become enthusiastic about it and are picking in the rain and making very successful shipments after dehydrating. The practice of wet picking is not to be encouraged in regions where plenty of dry weather is to be had. Mr. J. O. Wiggen, of Wyndale, B.C., cools his strawberries by placing them in a cooling house situated in a

mountain "draw" or ravine, through which currents of cold air pass during the night. This practice coupled with his admirable cultural and harvesting methods gives him a wonderful reputation in all his markets, and he thus commands high prices.

In precooling fruit for express shipments extreme care must be used not to overdo the work. While in British Columbia I had charge of a series of investigations in the Lower Mainland precooling strawberries for express shipments. By means of thermographs I secured the average temperature of the express cars travelling between that region and the prairie markets. Berries were then cooled to various temperatures from 45 degrees up till they were shipped at the same temperature as taken from the patch. On the market an inspector determined the score of the fruit and percentage overripe. The results showed that cooling was beneficial to the average cooled five degrees below the temperature of the express cars. When cooled lower than this the berries suffered on account of the condensation of moisture on removal from the cooling chamber, with a resultant growth of mold which was as bad or worse than when shipped hot from the patch.

But whatever method of precooling is used successful shipments are impossible if other points in handling are neglected. Precooling is not a panacea and will not make over-ripe or injured fruit arrive in good condition. This was admirably illustrated during the past season when two cars of fruit were shipped the same day to the same firm in a prairie city. One car was delayed and arrived twenty-four hours later than the other. The delayed car was in ideal shipping condition, with fruit at an even and satisfactory degree of ripeness and arrived at its destination in perfect condition. The car that was not delayed contained plums that were beginning to soften at the time of shipping and some carelessly packed, and arrived at its destination with a part of its plums in bad shape.

To have precooling work to the advantage of the shipper the following precautions must be followed: (1) Frequent pickings of fruit to avoid ripeness and secure even maturity; (2) careful handling in picking, packing and hauling; (3) careful grading and expert packing; (4) immediate cooling after picking and packing; (5) immediate shipment after cooling; (6) secure and careful loading in satisfactory iced refrigerator cars.

At the Grimsby cold storage we can only control these pre-requisites by refusing to receive fruit that is not in good condition, and even this means cannot be as effective and as satisfactory as where the shipper or grower is honest enough to serve his own interests best by shipping only satisfactory fruit promptly and carefully harvested.

By controlling the loading of the cars we are able to govern this factor for successful shipments. On all long distance shipments the fruit is raised 4 inches from the refrigerator car floor on a slatted rack and loaded so as to leave a continuous air space. In the center of the car a space is left from two to five feet for air circulation and the loads in either end of the car are held rigidly in place by bulkheads and proper braces. This is the most effective way of stopping the evil of broken packages, and by using care we have not had a complaint about a single broken package during the season.

Precooling is yet in its infancy in Canada. When fruit is properly picked and carefully handled without delay the advantage of precooling has been shown beyond all doubt. As yet we have made only a start, and to look forward to the day when each shipping point will have its precooling plant is a long step, just as it is to

look ahead to the time when our fruit will be carefully and honestly packed suitable for precooling and long distance shipments. But I am convinced that the time when these desires will be realized is not many years away.

MR. SMITH: How long have you been operating that plant?

MR. EDWIN SMITH: Not quite a year.

MR. BUNTING: How long did you have Bartlett pears stored?

MR. EDWIN SMITH: I have some Bartlett pears stored there now. I would not advise holding Bartlett pears more than a month, but I think it is perfectly satisfactory to hold them a month or six weeks.

THE VINELAND EXPERIMENT STATION: ITS PURPOSE, AIMS AND METHODS.

F. M. CLEMENT, DIRECTOR.

The Vineland Experiment Station is what its name implies and suggests—a farm set aside for experimental and investigation work along horticultural lines. Situated at Vineland, in the heart of the leading tender fruit section of Ontario, it is naturally adapted to the study of problems related to tender fruits, but not entirely. All fruits are represented, and as time goes on the scope will undoubtedly broaden.

Apples are the leading fruit in the Province, and it can hardly be expected that the Provincial Station should not give them the place they deserve. Progress at the best is slow. I am sometimes asked what good an experiment station can do; of what value it is likely to prove to the fruit growers of this Province, and has anything been accomplished. In answer to these questions, I shall take a few minutes to dwell on experimental work in general and then to make applications to our particular case.

The work may be divided into two parts: (1) A study of varieties, cultural methods and such problems as are faced ordinarily by the fruit grower; (2) the production of new varieties and a study of the laws and principles underlying the various operations of orchard practice. The former is experiment, testing underlying conditions side by side, varieties, cultural methods, spray mixtures, etc., with the hope of throwing some light on the various practical operations of everyday orcharding. The latter is the true investigation and is of most value.

Principles and laws are the same throughout the Province, and when once a law is established and understood it is of infinitely more value than isolated fact, no matter how clearly the fact may have been demonstrated.

The work as thus outlined is not as it appears to the ordinary observer. To him the station is devoted to the growing of fruits and vegetables and to plant breeding. That is correct, but the main objects are experiment, investigation and research as just outlined. More than 140 varieties of peaches in the variety test section looks like an interesting and instructive experiment, but yet not nearly so interesting as more than 1,040 seedlings of Early Crawford parentage at present showing various degrees of hardiness or thrift. No two are alike. In some, the growth is vigorous and the trees give fair promise of being equal to or better than their parents. In others, the growth is weak and being claimed by disease. More than 54 varieties of grapes make a nice collection



Tomatoes, Strawberries, Raspberries and Garden Crops under Irrigation at the Experimental Station, Vineland.

and a very attractive exhibit when neatly arranged, but they are not nearly so instructive or interesting as 5,000 seedlings of known parentage growing in the nursery plots. The same might be said of strawberries. The 92 varieties yield a fund of information but not nearly so much as the 7,500 individuals growing in hills near them. The point I wish to make clear is this: our aim is not only a study of old varieties and old methods, but the principles underlying the production of newer and better varieties, and underlying methods of production now commonly in practice. It might be argued that you cannot hope to do this. Experiment stations have not produced even one of our leading varieties. Let us take the apple as the example. Northern Spy, King, Baldwin, Greening, McIntosh and Fameuse, where did we get them and how long were they known before they were introduced to the trade? The Northern Spy was planted as a seedling in Bloomfield, N.J., in the year 1800. It did not attract attention outside of its locality for forty years, and was not listed as a popular variety until 1852, fifty-two years after the seedling was planted. The King was found growing as a seedling about 1804 at Washington, N.J., and was not generally known until 1857, when it was listed by the American Pomological Society. The Baldwin, the most largely grown winter apple in the Northern States and Canada to-day, came up as a chance seedling some time after 1740. For forty years it was not known outside of its own locality. No mention is made of it in the work of Coxe on fruits in 1817 and in 1832, almost 100 years after the seed was planted, it is just given brief mention in Thacker's *American Orchardist*. By 1852, it was recognized as a popular apple and has gained in popularity ever since. The Rhode Island Greening was supposed to have been planted in 1748, a seedling, but only after 100 years was it spread far from its native state. McIntosh and Fameuse are both of shorter history, and though to-day very popular are not found planted in large blocks except in a few cases in certain localities. The box package is making them popular, and in years to come we may expect to see them planted more heavily.

Cross breeding was first taken up by an experiment station in Canada in 1894, just twenty years ago, the work being done by Prof. Macoun, at Ottawa. To-day we have 23 promising seedlings from Prof. Macoun's selections growing in our variety test block at Vineland, and a great many more, especially all the hardier types, are being tested on the branch farms through Canada. Fairly good progress in two decades. Time goes slowly, and it takes oftentimes a century for a variety to establish itself. What some of Prof. Macoun's seedlings may be to Canada, and particularly the Canadian West, a hundred years hence, it is difficult to say: but I feel quite certain they will have at least won a place. Peaches, grapes, raspberries and strawberries require a short period to fruit, but even with these the time required to hybridize, to grow in the nursery, to grow in the commercial plots, and then to test locally, is measured by tens of years, not years. Prof. Zavitz spent more than twenty years on his experimental plots before he produced O.A.C. No. 21 Barley and O.A.C. No. 72 Oats. These plants are annuals. What can we expect from plants that require at least two years to fruit? I do not give all this as an excuse for the failure of the station to produce anything of commercial value in the eight years of its existence, because our efforts are very promising, but to emphasize the point that it requires many years, not a few years, to get results.

When we are living the years and waiting results, time is long; but when we consider the progress along horticultural lines in 250 years, the results are

astonishing. In published works about the year 1650 and 1660 we find these statements: "To get an inscription on the fruit, inscribe the words on the stone of the peach or almond and the inscription will often appear on the ripe fruit of the tree." "To have all fruits taste as you shall think good, let the stones soak in such liquor as you would have them taste of." "To make white lilies become red, fill a hole in lily root with some red color," and one other remark that is not so ridiculous—speaking of potatoes—"they will make very good bread, cakes, paste and pies, and increase of themselves in a very plentiful manner with very little labor. They will likewise grow and thrive very well being cut in slices and then put in the earth." In the years following many of the apparently ridiculous statements have been corrected. We are to-day correcting some errors of former generations, and I doubt not but that the succeeding generations will smile at some of our methods, and refer to them as coming from the dark ages just as we smile at the methods of two and three hundred years ago. We are aiming at the truth. We are conducting experiments in spraying, using the various common and uncommon insecticides and fungicides. We are conducting cultivation experiments using the greatest extremes from clean cultivation to sod mulch. We have experiments with fertilizers on peaches and strawberries, and irrigation tests on strawberries, raspberries, tomatoes and asparagus. The details in each case are being carefully carried out.

An experiment conducted this year in the thinning of apples is of special interest, and I give it as an example. Forty-six trees in our old orchard are admirably adapted to such an experiment. The varieties are largely Baldwins and Greenings, and this year as a whole they were heavily loaded. Twenty-six of the trees were selected at regular intervals and thinned, care being taken to leave the fruit well scattered over the tree and in as perfect balance as possible. An average of 3,191 apples were removed from each tree. We aimed to leave only one apple to a spur and often not that if there was any likelihood of the fruits touching each other when they had attained full size. The work was done from the 8th to the 16th of July, when the fruit was about the size of shelled walnuts and smaller. Thinning shears purchased at a cost of 31c. a pair, were used to cut the stems rather than pulling off by hand; $5\frac{3}{4}$ days for two men or $11\frac{1}{2}$ days for one man were required to do the work at a cost of \$1.75 per day. This is an average cost of 77.4 cents per tree. One-fourth of this time was used in picking up the apples and counting, which is equal to 19.3 cents per tree, leaving 58.1 as net cost per tree, when the trees were thinned commercially. The 26 thinned trees yielded a total of 48.7 barrels of firsts, including fancy, 15.1 barrels of seconds and 20.6 of culls. The culls included all the windfalls. This gives an average of 2.46 barrels per tree, which are worth \$1.90 f.o.b. or \$4.66 per tree f.o.b. The 20 unthinned trees yielded 25.4 firsts, 23.6 seconds and 23.7 culls including windfalls. This again is an average of 2.46 barrels per tree. At \$1.90, the return per tree is exactly the same for thinned as unthinned. The firsts sold the seconds, but on an estimate of \$2.25 for the firsts and \$1.70 for seconds we have a return of \$5.20 for the thinned trees and \$4.86 for the unthinned trees, a gain of .34 cents per tree in favor of the thinned. A fairly accurate record of the time required to pick and pack the thinned trees gave again an average of six minutes per tree in favor of the thinned trees for four men or 24 minutes per tree for one man. This at \$1.75 per day is worth 7 cents, making in all a gain of 41 cents in favor of the thinned. The net cost of thinning was 58.1 cents per tree, or all told, making a cash loss of 17.1 cents per tree.

Three other factors we must consider. (1) A share of the firsts were fancy and might have been sold for more money if sold alone. (2) It is doubtful if it is good policy to put seconds on the market at all this year when there is an abundance of first and fancy. Their value is really less than I have given them. (3) The effect on the crop for another year. This latter factor cannot be answered now, but the experiment is laid out to extend for a period of years and will be reported on from time to time.

In conclusion I wish to state that besides working with plants, studying their lives, their ancestors and their offspring and their special requirements of soil, air and water—their nature and their nurture—we are in addition farming a farm. We are dealing with trees, soils and markets the same as you are. We differ from you, as far as our farming operations are concerned, only that we do not feel the stringency if our products do not sell well. We are willing to sacrifice a shipment or more in order to establish a fact. Also we have many varieties and you have comparatively few. Because of our practical experience we maintain we are able to assist you. We ask your co-operation. If you have a promising seedling or a mutation send it to us. We will propagate and test it for you as your property. It is our business to help and we only ask an opportunity to do so.

PROF. W. T. MACOUN: Was the proportion of codling moth and scab less in your orchard?

MR. CLEMENT: Yes, we had comparatively little scab or moth. We conducted a spraying experiment and a thinning experiment. We used two different brands of sulphur. I am not prepared to report definitely on that experiment.

MR. DAVIS: How much of a decrease was there in the total yield due to thinning?

MR. CLEMENT: There was not any difference at all. The removing of 55 per cent. made no difference. On the thinned trees we got a remarkably good color. The apples were more perfect and regular and uniform in color. These two factors stand out, uniformity in size and color.

SELECTION OF NURSERY STOCK.

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

I first want to refer to the question of thinning. I have taken Mr. Clement's figures and I have figured as I did yesterday, 57 per cent. No. 1, 19 per cent. No. 2, 24 per cent. No. 3, and following these at yesterday's figures, \$1.25 on the tree for 1's, 75c. for No. 2 and 15c. for the culls, the apples would be worth \$89.10. The unthinned crop runs 35 per cent. No. 1, 32 per cent. No. 2 and 33 per cent. No. 3, giving a valuation on the same basis of \$72.70, or a difference in favor of thinning the apples of \$16.40 per 100 barrels. That means that a man can afford to spend \$16.40 in thinning his apples. Mr. Clement stated to you that the cost of thinning was 15c. a barrel.

MR. CLEMENT: It would run almost 20c. a barrel for No. 1.

PROF. CROW: Mr. Clement's work would be much more carefully done than straight commercial thinning. On the thinned trees, we had not more than 5 per cent. of culls.

MR. CLEMENT: We can practically eliminate the culls by thinning.



Thinning Apples when about the size of walnuts at the Experimental Farm, Vineland.

PROF. CROW: I submit in support of my argument of yesterday that a man can afford to spend \$16 on thinning his apples, and that it is certainly worth while to do so, because if a man thins his apples and only breaks even, he will be money ahead because he will have a crop of apples the next year.

MR. KYDD: If you thin the apples once, will you expect the trees to have a fairish crop the next year?

PROF. CROW: I do not know to what extent it is possible to get a crop of apples every year. In order to do that we have to properly fertilize and prune, but I expect that if we thin our apples and prevent over-bearing and properly care for the trees in other respects, we will get a crop of apples in an off-year. As proof of that, I would like to bring to your attention the experience of some of our peach-growers. Some of these men get a crop of peaches every year, barring frost.

MR. PATTERSON: In my experiments, I found that it was not true that you could get a crop each year by thinning. My theory is that to a certain extent apple trees form habits the same as people. If you take a young tree and never allow it to over-bear, there is a considerable expectation of getting an annual crop, but if you ever allow it to over-bear, that tree gets the habit of over-bearing.

PROF. MACOUN: We have been keeping records of the yield of the individual trees in our orchard at the Experimental Farm for the past 17 seasons. We have about 3,000 apple trees in this test. We have found that certain trees of certain varieties, like the Duchess and the Wealthy and the McIntosh, will bear a good crop every year. We have had a continuous crop of Duchess apples of from two to four barrels a tree, and we have had the McIntosh bearing continuously. But we have other trees that have practically no crop one year. If you keep your orchard in a good state of cultivation and fertilize it well, the thinning will not make quite as much difference in the amount of crop as one might expect. Anything that checks the growth of the tree in the early part of the season, June or July, will affect the crop for the next year. If you get a dry spell, when the fruit buds are forming in June or July, you will probably have a large crop of fruit the next year, therefore, if you have a heavy crop of fruit on your trees this year, it is likely to check the growth of the tree and throw it into fruit for the next year. Of course if the trees are starved, thinning will affect the crop the following year.

MR. ARMSTRONG: I had a discussion with a neighbor on this subject, and he told me he could get five baskets from a six year old peach tree, and I got ten. He got \$1 a basket, and I got 50c. He had as much money as I had, and I argue that my trees will not carry out the same condition later on. The same thing applies to the apple, it is the seed that takes the most nourishment out of the soil, and you have double the quantity of seed to produce in the unthinned tree.

MR. BUNTING: During the past few years, I have done more or less thinning of both peaches and apples, and I regret that I did not do more of it; the results have been very satisfactory. I have had consecutive crops of Greening, and my Kings are bearing annual crops.

PROF. J. W. CROW: We will now take up the discussion of the question of nursery stock. I have a number of views showing how nursery stock is grown and the various classes of stock which are offered for sale. Most of you are familiar with the production of nursery stock. The first illustration shows the first year's

growth in a nursery. If you want the right kind of sweet cherry trees, you should buy one year old stock. The custom has been for nurserymen to sell two year old trees, but I am convinced that the one year old tree is the best.

A MEMBER: What stock do you grow sweet cherry trees on?

PROF. CROW: I would want them on sweet cherry stock every time. It is what the nurseryman calls Mazzard stock. Some nurserymen will put sweet cherries on sour stock, and not tell you that there is a difference. Sour cherry stock is not satisfactory for sweet cherries, because it has a shorter life and the stock is not strong enough.

In some of the stronger growing varieties of plums, I am convinced the one year old tree is best. The good tree is the one that gets up to four or four and a half or five feet high the first year. Some of the Japanese plums will reach four and a half or higher the first year. The height of a tree is not a perfect index of its value; the diameter should count as well. What we want is a stocky, well-grown tree up to four feet.

MR. PATTERSON: Do you prefer two-year old apple trees?

PROF. CROW: I think we will get better satisfaction out of two-year old trees. The apple or pear tree does not grow as strong the first year or two as the plum or cherry or peach. One objection to the planting of one-year old whips in apples is that the ordinary workman does not think much of them and will drive the waggon or harrow over them. The fruit grower can do better work by using a one-year old whip than by taking a two-year old tree out of the nursery, but for a general planter, I would say take the two-year old tree.

A MEMBER: If you were planting out a whip, how many buds would you allow to start on it?

PROF. CROW: If I were planting a one-year whip in an apple and wanted to form a properly shaped tree, I would want to start as many buds as I could, so as to give as wide as possible space for branches when it came to eliminate some and leave scaffold branches. I want three scaffold branches, and in order to get three in the proper place, it is necessary to get as many buds started as you can. I have experimented on that point carefully, and have been able to take a whip and get a tree of proper form in one year. I can get two scaffold branches the first year in the right place and then I have to take the central leader to get the third scaffold branch where I want it.

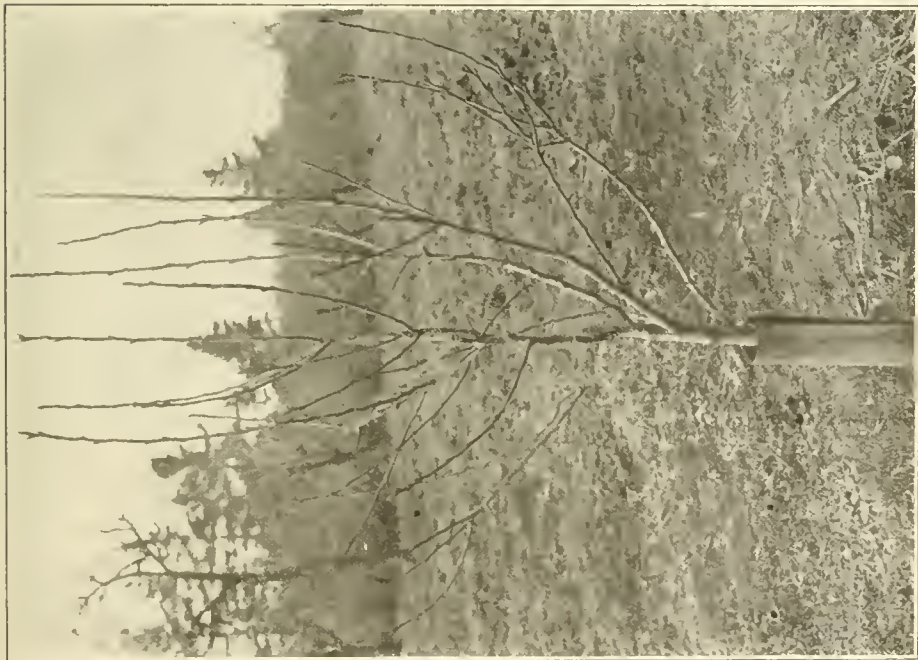
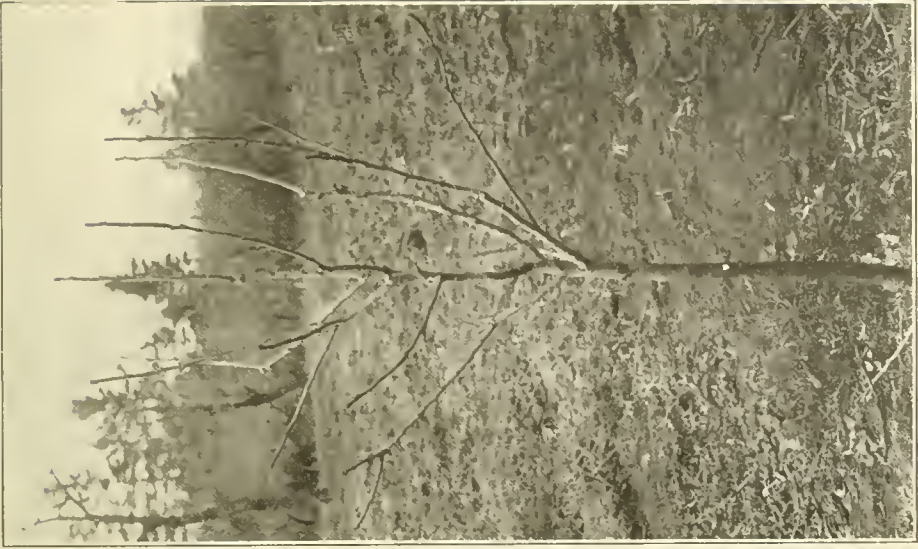
A MEMBER: Will you take that central leader out of that tree?

PROF. CROW: No, you have to leave part of it. The best plan of the head of an apple tree that I have been able to get is what you may call a modification of the vase form, that is where the central leader is carried up.

MR. PATTERSON: In setting out a two-year old tree would you trim it back to the whip or form a head?

PROF. CROW: Ordinarily as you get a two-year old tree from the nursery it has a well defined head and it would be out of the question to remove that head and take it back to the whip stage.

The next slide shows a number of trees pruned after the method of a gentleman in the audience. His method is to leave three main scaffold branches, and then to leave a lead up the centre of the tree. The idea is that the terminal bud of the central branch is the strongest bud on that tree, and that it is of some value of the tree to have that terminal bud there because it starts into early growth and strengthens the tree. I think the idea of the man who uses this system is to remove that central leader entirely after the tree becomes thoroughly established, say the second year.



A young Apple Tree before and after pruning.

PROF. MACOUN: We have adopted the idea at Ottawa of pruning our trees very little when we set them out. We have a small nursery of our own. I think there is an advantage in leaving at least one of the branches with the buds at the top. If you prune all the branches back one-half it may be three weeks or so before the buds break, and that three weeks may be one of the driest times of the year and you are likely to lose quite a few trees, but if you had a tree that started growth at once, the chances are that there would be a far larger proportion of the trees grow.

PROF. CROW: That slide represented the method adopted by Mr. Harold Jones.

MR. HAROLD JONES: The idea is to keep that central leader, carrying up the lateral branches in a swivel, repeating the operation twice or three times, and then eliminating the central leader altogether. We are subject to very severe ice storms in the fall, and we find that where we prune to an open head the trees split with the ice storms and sometimes by an overload of fruit. I think we have a stronger tree by my method, and a tree that will live longer than where you have an open head.

MR. KYDD: How far above the side branch would you cut off the leader?

MR. JONES: I would strive to get another swivel of laterals, not having them opposite one another, and no closer than six or eight inches apart.

PROF. MACOUN: Do you find any difference in the time the tree starts to grow?

MR. JONES: I have observed the central leader is the first to force the leaf bud in the spring of the year.

MR. HAMILTON: The point made by Prof. Macoun and Mr. Jones is one that cannot be too strongly accentuated. It is a new one to me, and seems to be applicable to this season, which has been most disastrous in our locality. We lost 25 per cent. of our young trees by reason of drying winds. If we could have saved a large portion of them by leaving a central leader ready to go on with its growth at once, it would have been an important factor.

MR. DEMPSEY: I leave a central leader, and I find the trees come on better.

MR. JONES: I adopted that system to overcome the ice storms that we are subject to, and I find I have a healthier tree in the trunk than under the old open-headed system.

MR. STEWART: The little sap that is left in that tree goes up that leader, and all the sap goes to the top, and it cannot get any more sap until it makes root.

PROF. CROW: That is one side of the argument, but under certain conditions it is a great aid for the tree to have strong buds which start growing early.

MR. STEWART: There is just a certain amount of sap in that tree, and if it all goes to the top, the rest of the tree will be in bad shape.

MR. LICK: If you have a vigorously growing tree that has an extra supply of material you are perfectly safe to take off the whole end, and the tree will be ready to supply moisture and plant food; but if you have a tree that is not vigorous, you should leave a central leader to help you along.

PROF. CROW: This slide shows a number of trees which were used as part of an experiment to find out the best method of pruning tops of young trees at planting time. That experiment was also repeated concerning the treatment of roots. The planting conditions were not favorable, as the spring was dry and hot, but the experiment indicates to me that under unfavorable planting condi-

tions, the more we take off the top of the tree, the greater the percentage of success we will have in planting. Of course, that is subject to a limit; but under severe conditions, with spring planting in hot weather, I am quite convinced we should cut the tree fairly hard and should not leave on too much.

BUSINESS METHODS FOR THE FRUIT GROWER.

G. E. MCINTOSH, TRANSPORTATION EXPERT, FOREST.

Are you making as much money as you should? If not, why?

In the great army of agriculturists in the Province of Ontario, I wonder how many adopt business methods in connection with their farms, or how many at least have applied to the fruit growing branch of this great industry a business system, whereby they have specific information on the operation of that one branch.

There are in Ontario 13,460,863 acres of improved farm land giving employment to nearly two million souls. The products of this tremendous concern are valued according to latest statistics, at \$271,611,509, and yet this great industry is being carried on without an executive head in the way of organized interests. Is it possible that such conditions can exist and the producer receive all that is his right, when every branch and every channel into which these products pass after leaving the producer's hands—transportation companies, commission firms, etc., are each a fully organized body, conducted upon most modern business principles, the intermediary being between the producer and the consumer, who alone are working on a sure basis.

The average fruit grower of Ontario is not a merchant. He is a producer, placing on the market a product that has an average valuation of \$12,000,000. As such he should have a clear knowledge of his business and be in a position to know and know definitely, not only the cost of production, but every detail in connection with that business. Business methods applied to the orchard would permit the grower to know exactly the minimum price at which he could market a barrel of apples or a basket of peaches and not incur a loss. Would it not thus determine the price at which the grower's fruit is to be sold, just as every other substantial producing business considers cost, adds a reasonable profit, and thus determines the selling price? In other words, would it not put the grower in business for himself on a business basis?

In all lines of manufacturing, the first and most important thing to know is the cost of production. Why is it not equally as important in the orchards? Perhaps you did not make as much money last year as you thought you should, and yet how many can tell just why they did not. You have some idea, perhaps, but few have records to verify that impression. I believe there is a way it can be done in the fruit business with as great results as in any other business, and I venture to say the work of keeping such records would not be too cumbersome to apply to the orchard.

Your business methods should furnish guiding information. At the close of a day or a week or a month you should know the exact standing of that orchard in a business sense. It should enable you to keep a close check on your business. You should be able to run your orchard more profitably and to buy or sell more

intelligently. A business method which would furnish up to the minute records without delay and extra work should cost but a trifle, and should not require a college student to perform the work.

The cost of production is to my mind one of the important branches of orchard work, which is not receiving proper attention. How is the improvement to be made? That is a point upon which considerable discussion has from time to time taken place. My own opinion is that it should start first in our Public Schools. The boys must be taught more agriculture in the rural schools, particularly, and that branch of agriculture for which the boy is most interested. This is being done now to some extent, and I am glad to say the results are surprising.

Somebody may ask: "Is there not a danger of making too much of the boy on the farm?" Such a questioner cannot know very much about either the boy or the farm. A few years ago the United States Secretary of Agriculture brought two lads from Southern Carolina to Washington, and presented them with diplomas because Jerry Moore had raised 228 bushels of corn to an acre (the world's record for yield) at a cost of 43c. a bushel, while his companion, Archie Odom, had raised 177 bushels to the acre at a cost of only 23c. a bushel—thus showing a world record for profit per acre of corn. These boys adopted a business method. They knew in every detail what their enormous crop cost to produce, and were even summoned before the Agriculture Committee of Congress to explain their extraordinary success. It is then to the rising generation to which we more particularly look to pull the agriculturists and the fruit growers out of present day unbusiness-like methods and adopt for the operation of the orchard, business principles, simple and effective in their workings, that will appeal to the producers. That this is essential for the proper carrying on of the fruit business is, I believe, too evident to admit of question.

Organization and co-operation are also business methods that have been sadly neglected among our fruit growers of Ontario. In this respect we are a long way behind our friends to the south, and also growers of other Provinces in our fair Dominion. It is a reasonable estimate that the fruit crop of Ontario the present year was worth \$20,000,000. There is no possible way of conducting such a business without proper organization. How can this be done? The Central Association is doing good work. No question of that. But are we following a good business method in our system of organization?

We have our local associations, some 53 or more in the Province. Then we jump to the Central. Has it ever occurred to you that considering the large area covered by these local associations there should be a distinct association to act as a medium between the local and the Central? I merely throw out this suggestion to open up discussion.

Transportation, crop distribution and marketing are important problems in connection with the industry which you represent, and it is only by organization that you can hope to meet them. Experience indicates that while a community which grows general farm crops and is fairly prosperous cannot be organized and the organization successfully held together: the one founded on a special industry such as fruit, dairy products, eggs, etc., obliged to unite to protect their interests can be successfully organized for business purposes. The operations of the California Fruit Grower's Exchange furnishes a splendid example. This organization has been operating for probably twenty years, starting with the smallest possible nucleus, in a single market, and extending year by year, market by market,

trade by trade, until its connections now reach out through the entire country. It comprises 17 district associations, composed of 115 local associations of from 40 to 200 members each, distributing and marketing under the best possible conditions 65 per cent. of the fruit products of that state. Business methods have made it possible for this organization to sell in the past eight years \$115,000,000 worth of fruit and only lost in uncollected bills and in other ways less than \$6,000, while the total selling cost for 1912-1913, including the expense of the district Exchange, was only 23 $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.

Business methods enabled the fruit growers of Nova Scotia a year ago to realize an average of \$3.27 per barrel for all varieties of No. 1 at a marketing cost of only four cents per barrel.

British Columbia has solved the problem of meeting American competition in wholesale and jobbing channels by organization.

Just one year ago, born of necessity, the North Pacific Distributors came into existence, and the fruit growers of Oregon, Washington and Idaho went into business on a business basis. Last season they marketed 3,958 cars of fruit, at an average price of \$1.26 per box f.o.b. shipping point, for all varieties, all grades and all sizes. Of the total shipment of 3,958 cars, 2,102 cars (53 per cent.) started on f.o.b. orders, 1,790 cars (45 per cent.) were started on tramp cars, but 3,284 cars (83 per cent.) were delivered on an f.o.b. basis—while only 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or 92 cars were delivered on consignment.

Here in Ontario we have been lulled to sleep and failed to keep pace with the times and constantly changing conditions, until fruit growers must now ask themselves this question: Are they not laboring under suppressed competition maintained through dis-organization and a poor business system, selling as most farm crops are sold even now, to a local buyer or to a representative of distant firms or consigned on commission to markets many miles away, and receiving as returns in many instances bills for freight and selling charges? In so far as marketing the fruit crops of Ontario is concerned, we are to-day just where the fruit growers of California were twenty years ago. At that time, with 5,000 carloads of fruit to market annually, they thought that over-production stared them in the face, and the stability of the industry was questioned, but the real trouble came through bad distribution and an inadequate local system of handling.

We have heard of a threatened over-production of fruit in Ontario, in fact in the Dominion. My opinion is there should be no such word in our thoughts, much less in our vocabulary. True, the word is in the dictionary, being there defined "supply beyond the demand." Let it remain with Webster, it belongs to his time, and is a word that grates on the nerves of the growers. Let us as Mr. DeVere Fairchild, of North Yakima, says, adopt as our descriptive term "under-consumption." This word is found in the same dictionary and is defined "consumption of less than is produced." I think the term belongs more to our day. It describes the same condition but is more hopeful in its tone, and it gives us a clue which is to lead to the solution of the problem. We all agree that in the apple crops the present season the supply exceeds the demand. It will be so again, and yet again, unless we apply sound business methods in the administration of this industry in which millions of dollars are invested.

The question of distribution is probably one of the greatest problems before the fruit shipper or dealer to-day, and if effective distribution is ever to be settled, as was pointed out by Prof. Broderick at the Dominion Conference, there must be a getting together of shippers, whereby a central distributing agency will be established, and shipments placed as the market demands. When a dealer who

holds the fruit but a few days and passes it out over the counter at a profit in excess of the man who plants, cultivates, prunes and sprays the orchard, harvests the crop and maintains his skill and vigilance through years of toil, or the transportation company that carries a barrel of apples 146 miles and receives 15c. more than the producer, ask yourselves if there is not something wrong with present methods and something wrong with the system of distribution.

Seventy-five per cent. of the manufacturing business is now incorporated. Many of the corporations have consolidated into larger corporations. The corporation is the exception in agriculture, and the fruit growers of Ontario have the task of organization largely before them. We have as I said before some fifty-two co-operative Fruit Growers' Associations in Ontario. It is not enough, although a fair start. Let the work of organization then proceed, and in this probably a more aggressive movement on the part of the Government might be in line; the central Association is making a start, but I believe only thirteen local associations co-operate with it. Certainly not sufficient to make its importance felt in transportation, marketing, or distributing matters, and in this movement are our methods of doing business aggressive enough? Naturally as was intimated at the Dominion Conference, fruit growers and farmers are suspicious of one another in the face of an undertaking of which they have little knowledge. We need a Provincial-wide campaign to preach co-operation and organization—a get-together movement. A large percentage of growers have not yet grasped the principle of brotherhood, and economic democracy underlying co-operation. I am convinced that only undying vigilance, and an organized educational campaign will place the growers upon the solid rock of assured success.

The fruit grower is a manufacturer of a raw product, each orchard is a factory and every tree a machine which produces a certain variable quantity of perishable products. In Ontario the success or failure of over 600,000 stockholders, probably a million and a half wage earners and the dividend on several millions of dollars invested in this concern of considerable magnitude, depends upon the stability of the industry; let us then adopt for its guidance the best possible business methods, and this I believe can only be accomplished by a more united co-operation, through which at least 75 per cent. of the crop can be controlled. This accomplished and the fruit producer given a fair deal by the transportation companies, Ontario fruit growers will become a power in the business life of to-day.

Men directly in charge of a certain work however are often too near to see its problems in direct proportion. Therefore get the right focus on your business. A nearby hammock will obscure a whole mountain range. The point of a lead pencil held at arm's length will cover the aeroplane four or five thousand feet in the air.

Stand above your work. Look down into it, not at it.

MR. PEART: On the subject of the cost of producing a barrel of apples on the tree, we have done some figuring in the Burlington District, and taking the average well kept orchard for a period of five years, each tree in the orchard gives an average of two barrels per annum, and placing the cost of the orchard at \$500 per acre, we figure, everything considered including insurance, that the apples cost us \$1 per barrel on the tree, and it costs \$1 a barrel to take the apples off the tree, sort them, pack them and haul them to the station and load them on the cars. It costs \$2 a barrel to produce apples and load them on the cars.

MR. MCINTOSH: I was interested in a statement I saw in the papers of a car load at \$1.30 a barrel. If that is the case, I think the growers had better stop packing the apples because the packing, picking and the barrel runs to 63c.

SPRING VS. FALL PLANTING.

F. M. CLEMENT, VINELAND.

Spring is the generally accepted time for the planting of fruit trees—apples, pears, plums, peaches and cherries. Of late years, because of the heavy loss in spring planted cherries, a few of our authorities are recommending fall planting. The idea is gaining, and from my own observations and experience I feel quite safe in saying that with proper soil conditions the percentage loss from fall planting will be less than from spring planting. But the cherry is exceptional among fruits, in that growth starts very early in the spring, and when once the buds have swollen or burst it is practically impossible to get a large percentage to grow. This is particularly true of the sweet cherry. Other fruits do not start so quickly and then even though a few buds are swollen or burst the loss with careful planting is comparatively small. We must then look for other reasons before recommending fall planting.

There are four factors to be considered, (1) The availability of well ripened nursery stock that can be delivered in mid or late October. (2) The time or labor required to plant. (3) The soil in which they are to be planted. (4) The climatic or weather conditions to which the newly planted trees will be exposed during the winter. Nursery stock is usually readily available in the fall of the year. This year was as exceptional as we are likely to get for some time. A warm fall kept the trees growing until late, and yet we have been able to obtain 200 well-ripened apple trees, as clean and likely a looking shipment as I ever saw. These we planted this week—the first week in November. They were delivered to us the third week in October. One nursery firm to whom I wrote did not care to take orders for fall delivery, but I am quite willing to assume all responsibility.

We cannot argue without reserve that there is more time to plant in the fall than in the spring. It may be so on many farms, but I have not found it so in my experience. Fruit picking, fall plowing and cleaning up the year's work fill every hour just as full as the hours in the spring. But fall work can often be delayed a few days without loss. Spring seeding and planting must be rushed. It is much easier to take a few days from late October and early November than from late April and early May or even late May and early June. Labor is also more plentiful in the fall than in the spring.

The soil factor is important. Some difficulty may be experienced in harvesting the year's crop, plowing and preparing for the trees. It is taken for granted nothing would be used but a field that had grown a hoe crop the immediate summer. The trees may then be planted and plowed up to at once. It is absolutely essential that all standing water be kept away from them. Be careful to open all ditches and run the cross furrows. This is essential even though the field may be well underdrained. Surface water often does as much or more damage than soil water. Bank the trees up to a height of about eight inches with soil and then mulch the manure close around the mound. This will afford ample protection to the roots. Don't prune the tops. Leave them just as they come from the nursery and cut away all damaged or dead parts in the spring.

The weather conditions are quite largely the deciding factor. They vary greatly over the Province and a discussion of them will lead us into a discussion of winter injury. Let it suffice to say here that winter injury is largely the result of desiccation or drying. Largely so but not entirely. But it is the factor we



Fall vs. Spring Planting. The tree on the left was planted in the spring; that on the right the previous fall. Photograph taken in midsummer of the first year.

have to deal with in the fall planting of nursery stock. A certain amount of evaporation takes place even on the coldest days of winter. This must be made up by a flow of water or sap from the roots upward. Infinitely small as this flow may be, on the bright warm days it is sufficiently heavy to make up the loss of colder days. The mulching prevents deep freezing and freezing and thawing of the surface soil. It also aids in retaining moisture.

Experiments conducted at Vineland on plums and pears show a decided advantage in favor of fall planting.

Six Reine Claude plums and six Bartlett pears were planted in the falls of 1911, 1912 and 1913. Duplicate check rows were planted in the springs of 1912, 1913 and 1914. In every case there is a difference in favor of the fall planting.

The following table showing the results on the plums may be of interest. The trees are yet too young to bear fruit, but the growth of the longest planted trees this summer is a fair indication of the value of the one time of planting over the other.

	Dynamited Holes, 1912.		Spring Planted, 1913.		Autumn Planted, Fall of 1912.	
	Diameter of Trunk.	New Growth, 1914.	Diameter of Trunk.	New Growth, 1914.	Diameter of Trunk.	New Growth, 1914.
Tree 1	1.11	188½	1.58	299	1.66	266¾
“ 2	1.11	164	1.75	278	1.66	338
“ 3	1.43	317½	1.41	138½	1.58	255
“ 4	1.27	222	1.34	216½	1.66	274½
“ 5	1.34	216	1.43	161¾	1.75	237
“ 6	1.27	209	1.58	274	1.75	266½
Total	7.53	1,317	9.09	1,367¾	10.06	1,637¾
Average	1.255	219.5	1.51	227.9	1.67	272.9

No trees have been lost in the fall planted rows and only one in the spring planted; none in the dynamited.

In connection with this experiment we have also been testing the value of dynamiting holes for fruit trees. The above table gives the results to date. At present the trees are smaller and making a little slower growth than either the fall or spring planted, but I do not care to draw any conclusions as yet. I attribute the smaller growth of the trees in the dynamited holes to the fact that the holes were dynamited and the trees set at once. The soil was well shattered as it should have been, and consequently dried out badly, the trees suffering a setback from which they have not yet recovered.

We are dynamiting this fall and setting the trees at once in part of the experiment, dynamiting now and setting the trees in spring and in part dynamiting and setting the trees at once in the spring. This should give us a fair idea of the value of the practice.

The soil is a heavy clay with a very stiff blue and red clay subsoil.

MR. FISHER, Burlington: Two years ago this last spring we were planting trees and the people who manufacture explosives wished to give a demonstration and they made 60 holes in one row, and we watched the trees that were planted

in these holes very closely since then and we cannot see any difference whatever. The trees have grown uniformly both where the holes were made by explosives and where they were dug. What date do you plant in the fall?

MR. CLEMENT: Any time after the 15th of October.

MR. FISHER: Would you defer the date of planting?

MR. CLEMENT: I would want it done before the 1st of November.

PROF. CROW: If the nurserymen are going to induce us to plant in the fall, they must ripen the trees up a little earlier.

MR. CLEMENT: I have had a good shipment of Spies from Prince Edward County, and they were as well ripened as any trees I have ever seen.

PROF. CROW: I have seen leaves on the trees in the nursery row right up to Christmas.

MR. CLEMENT: Where the leaves are green on the trees they are not matured.

THE PRESIDENT: A question that was asked by one of our growers might be answered by Prof. Crow or Mr. Clement. It was as to the fall pruning of peach trees. There has also been some discussion as to whether grapes should be pruned early in the winter or later on. This particular grower does not know whether it would be any damage to prune his peach trees now or wait until later. It has been the custom with us to leave our peaches until later on.

MR. HAMILTON: Do you prune your grapes in the fall?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, all grapes are pruned in the fall as soon as the leaves fall.

MR. CLEMENT: I would not like to say that it would be wise to advocate fall pruning of peaches. Even though the winter is mild there are a certain number of dead limbs on a tree in the spring. This year it was remarkably so. You might not lose by pruning in the fall, but I do not think it is advisable.

MR. ALLAN: I have never seen any damage to grapes from fall pruning. The only damage that can occur by fall pruning is the freezing back proposition. If you cut back to about five buds, and it freezes back of that it becomes a serious matter, but I have never noticed that to occur in grapes, and I do not think it makes any difference as to when you prune your grapes. In our section, we are obliged to do it at any time when we can stand the cold weather. I believe peaches are more likely to be affected by frost.

MR. ROBERTSON: I have done considerable pruning this year. We have no crop of peaches, and our land was in good shape, and I thought the best way to put them in condition for next year was to work the land up and seed it down the end of June or the fore part of July. I summer pruned them, and took out the cross branches. I was looking at some of the trees since the leaves dropped and they need very little pruning and all the new wood is set with good plump fruit buds from one end to the other. I have been following that method with plums, pears and peaches, and I think we will prune our trees in the summer time, and it will become one of the summer jobs. We are after fruit, and we can induce early bearing and annual bearing and the proper ripening of buds and better foliage and better fruit by pruning in the summer.

MR. BUNTING: I agree with nearly everything Mr. Allan has said except one or two modifications. We commence to prune our grapes about the 1st of December and keep at it until the job is completed in the early part of the next year. We try to avoid pruning grapes in very severe weather because it is hard on the men and the wood is very brittle at that time and the men are liable to break off canes. We follow on with apples, and pears and plums, and leave the

peaches until the latter part of February or the month of March. I think it is the practice with a good many peach growers to prune whenever they can. Mr. Armstrong and others in that district prune right through and they usually have good crops. I think the greater danger to the peach crop is in May rather than in the winter. I would not hesitate to prune the peach orchard in the winter if it was done intelligently.

MR. DEWAR: I agree with what Mr. Bunting has said. Commence with the grapes first. The first good frost will enable you to tell which wood is green. We then go on with the apples, then the pears, and the last we do are the peaches. We do the cherries at the same time as the plums. I generally leave the stone fruit, cherries, plums and peaches for the last. The fruit grower has got to work according to the acreage he has and the number of men he employs. If he has a large acreage to prune and he does not want to hire too many men, he must commence to prune a little earlier.

THE PRESIDENT: The only danger with the grape is leaving immature wood. There is a lot of it in some of the varieties this year.

We have here a couple of boxes of preserved cherries that were put up in Germany and sold in England at a high price. Cherries are increasing rapidly in this country and the price is coming down, and the question has been asked as to whether we could not put some of them up in this way and realize better prices.

MR. DEWAR: I brought these boxes of cherries here for the purpose of giving the fruit growers an opportunity of capturing this German trade. I have a nephew in the business in London, England, and he sent these boxes to me. If we can capture any of the German trade it will be of benefit to this country. I spoke to Mr. E. D. Smith about it and he thought that labor was too expensive in this country.

A MEMBER: This year one of the bee men told me I had better be careful when I was spraying for the saw fly. I never heard any more from him, but I would like to have some information as to the proper time to spray.

MR. CLEMENT: We had about twenty letters and telephone calls from fruit growers in the vicinity in regard to the same difficulty. If you spray when the saw fly appears, the fruit will have been almost set and at that time we had no hesitation in spraying with two pounds of arsenate of lead and water and we had no trouble.

MR. W. A. MITCHELL: Last winter a number of my Montmorency cherries were killed and I put in 100 peach trees. I am from Bruce County and I would like some information on the subject.

PROF. MACOUN: We carried on some experiments last winter to try and find out the time when the sour cherry buds were killed. They are nearly all destroyed with us in the winter. We found last year that cherries went through 30 degrees below zero without being injured at all, and it was on towards March or the middle of February when there were sudden changes of temperature that the injury occurred. They were not at all injured by the low temperature.

MR. MITCHELL: The majority of my trees were alive and they started to sprout from the roots in the spring.

MR. MACOUN: Sour cherries are nearly all propagated on Mahaleb stock, and it is not hardy.

CULTURAL METHODS.

HAROLD JONES, MAITLAND.

In the early days of orcharding in the Province the soil, rich in humus and undepleted of its natural resources, gave satisfactory crops of fruit with trees growing in sod. As time went on with intercropping of hay and grain the soil became depleted of its humus and readily available plant food, and it became more compact and less able to hold moisture until the trees declined in vigor and productiveness.

Many of these orchards were stimulated into vigor again by breaking up the sod and adding fertilizers, mostly in the form of barnyard manure, and giving cultivation through the growing season.

This system although it doubled the crop in many instances gave unsatisfactory results in some cases. It appeared to extend the growth of the tree too late in the season and retarded the ripening of the wood, and the trees were unable to endure the low temperatures of winter without injury. Root killing was also observed on soils uncovered with vegetation when there is very little or no snow covering.

To obtain the good results of thorough cultivation and eliminate the unsatisfactory results mentioned above as far as possible, cultivation should cease at or near the close of the growing season of the tree and the land sown to some cover crop.

The length of time that cultivation may be safely continued varies in different sections of the Province, but a study of the growth of the tree and the temperature in winter are the two factors to be considered when deciding to cease cultivation.

The season of growth in most woody plants extends scarcely to midsummer; most, if not all our native trees cease growing very early in the season. This is no doubt the reason why they endure the winter so successfully.

Trees that complete their growth early in the season and mature their wood and terminal bud well, are said to be "determinate" in their growth, while those of the opposite habit like some of the Japanese plums for instance are said to be "indeterminate."

It is of course apparent why plants of indeterminate growth are not hardy as a rule.

It has been observed that practically all of our hardy apple trees are quite "determinate" in their growth, forming their terminal bud early in June. It has also been observed that the vigorous growth of a tree can be prolonged past its normal period by excessive cultivation and fertilization.

The active normal growth of the tree is completed early in June. Then it settles down to ripen and mature the newly made tissue and store up plant food in its cells for the early forcing of leaf and flower the following spring.

In the colder sections of the Province cultivation should cease at or about the time that normal growth is completed, say the early part of June, and the cover crop sown. For some time after this the trees receive the full benefit of the cultivation before the cover crop has made sufficient growth to take up and hold the excess moisture and liberated plant food.

The cover crop to use is best determined by the character and the richness of the soil and the vigor of the trees in the orchard.

If the trees are growing slowly, and the land is in a good state of tilth, it is advisable to use a nitrogenous crop such as red clover or vetch with applications of fertilizer.

If on the other hand the trees are making a luxuriant growth, and the soil is a heavy loam, some non-nitrogenous crop should be used such as oats, rye, buckwheat, etc.

A good combination for most soils where the clovers do not make a good stand is 6 to 10 pounds of Dwarf Essex rape and 20 pounds of common vetch to the acre, the rape to be cut in September when the vetch will then grow to cover the ground for winter.

A cover crop in connection with cultivation is valuable in many ways: It improves the physical condition of the soil; prevents hard or clay soils from cementing or puddling; holds the rains and snow until they have a chance to soak into the land; prevents alternate freezing and thawing of the surface; adds humus that improves the chemical and mechanical condition of the soil; and renders locked up plant food available.

Some unfavorable reports have come to my notice where cabbages or rape were used as a cover crop. One case was at St. Henri, on the Island of Montreal, where cabbages were grown where the heads were cut for the Montreal market, and the stalks and leaves left on the ground. The fruit was undersized and of very poor color.

Another case has been reported by the District Representative for Durham, where an orchard sown to rape and vetch gave undersized fruit of poor quality. In other cases the results have been very satisfactory, notably in my own orchard, and at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

I would be glad to hear a discussion on this point as something of value may be brought out.

MR. KYDD: Mr. Duncan's orchard in Durham County has not had any cultivation for twelve or fifteen years, and he has grown very successful crops of McIntoshes and Snows.

MR. JONES: In regard to St. Henri, reference was made to Robert Brodie's orchard. He had been growing successful crops of Fameuse in sod, and had quite a trade in vegetables in Montreal. He plowed up several acres of this Fameuse orchard and sowed it to cabbage and cut the heads and left the leaves and stocks on the ground. That year where the cabbages were grown, the trees grew an immense crop of fruit, but it was under-size and of a dull green color, and he said it was absolutely useless, whereas the rest of his crop was of good size and marketable. In Dundas, Mr. Bradt has had phenomenal success with these cover crops that are sure to grow.

MR. W. L. SMITH: Acting under the advice of Mr. Jones, I used that cover crop, and it is the most satisfactory I have ever grown. I think the trouble in Mr. Duncan's orchard was that the cultivation of the cover crop ceased too early, hence the fruit was not matured. I would have suffered a great deal by ceasing cultivation too soon. It should be continued at least until the end of June in a normal season in Durham County.

MR. JONES: I believe that the period of cultivation should vary in all the different sections of Ontario. I found very serious results in my orchard by the practice of continuing cultivation to the 1st of August as we were taught to do in the early days of this Association. I had immense crops of fruit, sometimes rather under color, although of good size, but I lost a number of trees by winter killing, as the trees went into winter in a green, unripened condition, and the leaves hung on until about Christmas. In some cases the snow had a tendency to break them down and in the spring, there was plenty of frozen wood so that

it did not take long for the trees to die out completely. Since I have continued vigorous spring cultivation and then stopped, I have had much better ripened wood, and my trees as a whole have been hardier.

MR. W. L. SMITH: You have more moisture down in Eastern Ontario than we have.

PROF. HUME, Toronto: Might it not be possible that the injurious effects of growing cabbage and so on were due to the sudden change from the method of sodding and the breaking up of the sod?

MR. JONES: I do not think there is a sudden change. I do not think the sudden change could make the difference: last season was very peculiar: it was very dry and when rape is growing readily it draws moisture very rapidly from the soil, more so than any other crop except corn, and that may have affected Mr. Duncan's crop.

PROF. MACOEN: We have been using rape and vetch in our orchards for eight or ten years, and find it very satisfactory. We put it in every year, but we find it difficult to get our cover crops sown much before the last week of June because we want to cultivate the ground a few times. In Eastern Ontario, the earlier we can get our cover crop in the more sure we are of getting the wood to ripen, which is a most important thing down there, because if they grow late, we are almost sure to lose them.

DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER.

W. H. BUNTING, ST. CATHARINES.

In the early days, the chief efforts of this Association were to educate our people to grow good fruit and plenty of it, to eliminate from the large variety of trees those that were undesirable and to select and perpetuate those that would prove worthy of further propagation. That work has been followed up until to-day we know pretty well in the various districts of this Province what classes of fruit we can grow successfully. The fact that we are producing the present varieties successfully and in large quantities and have secured such a reputation for them is sufficient evidence that the work has been well and truly performed. It is not possible that we have reached the acme of perfection, for the experimental work at Jordan and Ottawa will, no doubt, as the years go on, bring out still more desirable varieties of fruit. But apart from that, we have a large variety of first class fruits to such an extent that the question of markets and distribution is becoming a very live issue. The time has come when we should pay more attention to organization and systematic marketing of those products if we would get out of them all we are entitled to.

I took exception on Wednesday to the statement that 40c. was a satisfactory price for apples except in the time of emergency, when it helped out in a particular instance. If we are going to go through all the operations that have been inculcated as to the successful production of fruit, we must have a fair return for our labor, and I am sure that the public are quite willing to pay a fair price for a first class article under ordinary conditions; and if a year like the present should occur again, it will be an incentive to us towards increased effort in the future. At present, we have various methods of distribution of our product. We have

first, the system that was first in vogue, and which will be in vogue for a long time to come—the sale of fruit on commission. For many years I have shipped a certain proportion of my fruits to commission houses: and where the commission man is carefully selected and is an honest, reliable man, I find it a very satisfactory way of disposing of a large quantity of my fruit which could not be put on the market by any other method without more attention than I could give to it. The commission man has his place, and though it may be necessary to put further safeguards around their business than we have at present in order to protect the average shipper, the question of the survival of the fittest operates through, and the man who conducts his business in an honest way and has the confidence of the shipper, will continue to do business.

Then in some sections of the country we find the larger dealers or growers have been in the habit of issuing quotations direct to the retail trade throughout the Dominion, weekly or oftener as the case requires, for the purpose of soliciting orders for the goods they have in season. That method has proved very satisfactory in disposing of large quantities of fruit. That method applies largely to individual businesses and the general public are to some extent at the mercy of those men in the purchases that they make. The law of supply and demand operates there and while they serve a very good purpose, they do not cover the ground entirely.

Then we have had during the past few years co-operative societies which have, especially during the past year, proved their usefulness to a very considerable extent, and it will be very desirable that more of those societies are formed in different localities in order that the individual grower may be able to bill his fruit with his neighbors, and thus secure a market that he otherwise could not reach. To my mind one of the great causes of the demoralization of the apple trade this year is the fact that the men in Ontario who have smaller or larger apple orchards on their farms, who are growing fruit as a side line and who do not give the attention to it that a specialist does, and who have been led to depend for years upon a buyer who would come at the proper season and buy their entire crop and handle it for them, and pay them for it and take it away without any further trouble, have not been approached by these buyers. This class of fruit grower is absolutely at his wit's end to know what to do with the product that he had never been in the habit of disposing of: hence the fruit was left largely to waste. That is why the report was spread through the country that thousands of barrels of apples were rotting on the ground. That condition of things should be done away with. I do not think it is in the interest of the fruit producer or the general public that that class of business should be countenanced or approved of by this Association.

Another avenue that has been taken up particularly lately is the car-lot trade with the Western Provinces. Our own Association at St. Catharines was the pioneer in that trade which has grown to very great proportions. Other co-operative organizations have grown up throughout the Province and taken advantage of our experience. That is a business that is bound to increase as the immense country to the west of us develops and becomes more densely populated.

Another outlet for our fruit is the overseas trade. This year owing to war conditions that avenue was very seriously demoralized and caused a great deal of loss and trouble to many shippers who have been disposing of their fruit by export trade. I think we were more afraid than we need have been of the possibility of disposing of certain portions of our crop in the Old Country

markets this year. I made a few shipments to Scotland and my reports have been favorable if not very optimistic, and I hope to have a fair return for my effort.

Coming now to the subject more directly assigned to me, for the last few years, I have been making some effort to get away from the profits of the middle-man on a certain portion of my product. I felt I was taking particular pains with a good deal of my fruit and was entitled to a little better share of the proceeds than I was getting in the ordinary way. It seemed to me that there was an increasing number of people in the larger centres and scattered through the country who were not getting the better class of fruits in such a condition as they would like and who would be willing to pay a fair price for a first class article delivered to them promptly and efficiently with a guarantee behind it. With this idea in my mind I have been endeavoring to work up a trade of that kind during the past few years. It has not been a large trade, but it has been satisfactory to me and has been growing from year to year. As I had secured quite a considerable number of customers, I was deluged with letters this year asking if I could not send them peaches as I had done heretofore, notwithstanding the announcement through the papers that the peach crop in the Niagara District was a failure this year. I received so many letters of this kind that I was obliged to take advantage of the press and announce that we had no peaches, but that I would be pleased to supply them with other classes of fruit just as good. That experience shows the advantage of establishing a trade direct with individual customers.

There are two or three essential factors in the successful prosecution of a business of this kind. A man must have a good article to supply to his customers. In my trade I have endeavored to supply only the choicest quantity of fruit in each case. Then it is necessary to inform the public that you have a fine product. I have found the daily papers the best medium for such publicity and while I have not done very extensive advertising, I have been careful in selecting my mediums in order to reach the portion of the public that I wish to influence, and in that I have had reasonable success.

Having once secured your customer you must take such measures as will retain him, and my method has been to do a little better by him than perhaps he expected, for I find that a satisfied customer has been one of my best advertisements. I have had repeat orders not only from year to year but during the same year for other varieties of fruits, and I receive letters speaking of the quality of fruit and the treatment customers have received, and these have been a great satisfaction to me. I would say to our younger men who wish to enter into this class of trade that they should follow closely all the methods inculcated by the professors and leading men of the trade in order to produce a first class article; then make it known to your public. Then having once secured your customers, do all you possibly can to retain their confidence from day to day and year to year. If this plan is carried out, I am satisfied that others will get as much satisfaction in that particular side line as I have myself.

MR. ROBERTSON: How much more business can you do if you had a good express service? Do you find a falling off in your business on account of the unsatisfactory handling of your goods by the express company?

MR. BUNTING: That is one of the serious obstacles in this line of business. You may do all that is possible to get a good crate, packing it as well as you know how, but the minute you hand it over to the transportation company, it is beyond your control to a very large extent, and very frequently it is at the

mercy of men who care very little for you or your customer. This year a case occurred that I was obliged to take to the President of the Canadian Express Company in order to get redress. I was delivering packages of that kind personally to the express company, handing them over to the messenger who was not only throwing the packages but kicking them across the floor of the car. I called his attention to it and received some impudence from him, and reported him to the chief messenger. A week after that I was again delivering some goods for a customer whom I have supplied for thirty years, and in this particular case, he piled the packages up in a corner, about eight high. I called his attention to the fact that the car was practically empty and that the first jolt it got, the pile of baskets might be down on the floor, and I asked him to place some of them on the floor and as occasion required they could be put up. I got some impudence from that same man again, and was obliged to take the matter to the Superintendent, and the President of the Express Company. I got the man's name and reported him and asked that he be dismissed. I got a letter from the Superintendent saying that that would not occur again. These are some of the things you have to contend with. The only redress we have at present, as far as I can see, is to take notice of claims of that kind and follow them up. If you compel the companies to make redress, you touch their pockets, which is the only place where you hurt them.

When I was carrying on the work that Mr. McIntosh is now doing, I found the same trouble which he complained of, that of getting fruit growers to keep accounts of matters of this kind so as to get definite information on which to base claims. The details should be given very definitely and accurately. I think as the years go by, that matter will be overcome.

MR. HAMILTON: I understand that Mr. McIntosh, who has charge of transportation matters, stands ready to follow up any claim for shortage or excess of charges or loss or damage.

MR. MCINTOSH: I will be very glad to do anything I possibly can to assist any individual shipper, but of course they must make their own claims individually. It will be impossible for me to handle all the claims that occur throughout this Province. I believe rough handling is one of the most serious problems in connection with the fruit industry. I feel deeply concerned in the bill we have now before the House; and if that bill goes through it would be possible for Mr. Bunting to bring before a magistrate the express messenger who did that rough handling in his case and make him liable under the criminal code. It is a shame that a fruit grower has to spend a long time becoming proficient in the production of his fruit, and as soon as he hands it over to these companies, it is at their mercy. From records sent me last year, about 10 per cent. of the shipments are pilfered. I estimated a loss on that of something over \$10,000. My post office address is Forest, and I would be glad to give any information or do anything possible.

MR. BIGGS: I have had a little experience with express companies. My brother received an order from Port Arthur for a box of peaches, with the money. He spoke to the agent at Burlington who said, "Well, we cannot guarantee its safe delivery; the chances are it will never get there—that the employees will steal it." My brother returned the money rather than take the trouble. I told him I would have shipped it through and followed it up to its bitter end. That is the only way that we can ever bring the express companies to time. It looked to me absurd to think we had the money in our hands from Port Arthur and yet we were told by the agent of the Express Company that they could not

guarantee its safe delivery. My brother said, "I have had some experience with express companies and it will take more time and money to get that through than the fruit is worth, and I prefer to return the money." It is a sad commentary on the effectiveness of the express companies in this Province. I think they can be brought to time if we follow up every case and see that it is looked after properly. Here is the place to do that, especially when there is a big force behind it like this Association, which can accomplish what we could not do individually.

PROF. HUME: I have never yet had a barrel of apples delivered to my house that had two men to take it down or a slide by which it could be let down from the waggon, but I have had barrels dumped down and smashed in. The teamsters claim that they do not have to deliver such goods into the consumer's house, that they have only to put them on the sidewalk. One fellow delivered mine on the boulevard and burst one barrel, and I insisted that he must put them over against my house though he claimed he had delivered them, which I denied. They drop the barrel down and ask for a quarter to put it in the house, and as there is usually only a woman at home, we are held up in that way; 25 cents is a pretty large holdup for a single barrel.

MR. FOSTER: While it is true that the quickest way to reach the companies is through their pockets, the difficulty is to get to that point. It takes the patience of more than one Job to follow up all these cases.

MR. BUNTING: We should have our own spotters on these trains.

MR. FOSTER: I think that would go a long way. We should also carefully preserve data and particulars of these troubles as the days go by; then we would have something to work on without hearsay or guessing, for the Superintendent will not listen to anything that is not definite. This proposed legislation forcing employees on trains to handle fruit carefully subject to penalty, would have some effect, but we have got to get the feeling of the communities behind that view. The local associations should take this matter up and acquaint their members of Parliament with the situation and the hardships and impress on them the necessity of such a measure. It makes me sick to go to the station with a load of fruit that has been carefully handled and see it abused the minute it gets on the platform. I believe the head officials are really sincere when they say they have instructed their employees to do the right thing; but they will not do it, and it is up to somebody to see that they do it.

THE PRESIDENT: An ordinary fruit grower will not take the time and trouble to follow up these claims, but if we as an Association or a body of shippers at St. Catharines or Grimsby or elsewhere got together in the early part of the season, and a dozen or two of us agreed to go together and put in our claims in the name of that body, we would avoid the trouble spoken of. When Mr. Bunting or anyone makes a complaint against any employee, he incurs his illwill, and when the superintendent's back is turned, he will get it in the neck every time. I have found this to be so personally because I have got it myself. I have almost given up going to the Express Company, because it is practically impossible to send shipments satisfactorily to smaller points.

THE FRUIT BUSINESS FROM THE RETAILER'S POINT OF VIEW.

D. W. CLARK, TORONTO.

I must confess to a little surprise when your Secretary asked me to give an address as a representative of the retailers at this your annual convention. It is a somewhat new departure as far as I know, and I trust it will work towards a better understanding between the fruit and vegetable growers on the one hand, and the retail grocers on the other.

I regret that you have not your display of fruit as in former years, because all such publicity helps to advertise it and hence sales are increased for both grower and dealer.

You know there are many people under the impression that if the grocer buys an article for 99 cents and sells it for a dollar he is making a profit of one cent. Such is not at all the case. I have been in the grocery business in Toronto over thirty years, and from my own experience, and the experience of others in the trade, the expenses of a grocer reach from twelve to eighteen per cent. on the turnover. So that if a retailer sells a basket of fruit for one dollar, he must figure that from the time that basket entered his store until it was handed in at the door of the consumer, it cost him anywhere from 12 to 18 cents. Suppose it cost him the average, 15 cents—you can see that if the first cost of the article was 85 cents, and he sold it for one dollar he is actually just breaking even and no net profit whatever has been made.

The overhead expenses of a retail grocer include many items. There are wages to be paid the manager or proprietor, and the selling staff; there is rent, or interest on investment; light; fuel; the up-keep of delivery horses and waggons, and driver's wages; taxes; insurance; store equipment and fixtures; depreciation on everything; stationery, stamps, etc.; bad debts which frequently necessitate the writing off of considerable money; and sometimes unforeseen occurrences such as the death of a horse or the smashing of a delivery waggon in a runaway. Goods which we purchase and stock in our own stores so as to have them convenient for the consuming public must each and all bear their share of these inevitable overhead expenses. In the case of fruit and other perishable goods there is always the additional expense of waste to be added, for no merchant, no matter how careful he may be, can gauge his purchases and sales correctly at all times.

I think you will all agree with me that the consuming public would not buy as much fruit and vegetables if they had to get their supplies direct from the country. The attractive displays of the retailers of Toronto every season are undoubtedly responsible for the great majority of sales, and if there were no displays to tender suggestions to the people, the consumers were left upon their own initiative to write or wire to the country for supplies, there would be a large amount of stuff go abegging. I would just like to see the retailers of the country give up the sale of fruit and vegetables for one year, and allow the consuming public to send to the country for everything they wanted. You can depend upon it, there would be very little fruit consumed that year.

If, then, the retail grocer is a necessary link in the chain of fruit and vegetable marketing to secure the maximum turnover, the next question to decide is the cheapest and best way for fruit and vegetables to reach his store. You growers appreciate the fact that to obtain the maximum benefit from your crops, the harvest you produce should all find its way into consumption, and at prices that



A Sweet Cherry Tree in Norman Moyer's Orchard, Jordan Harbor—circumference of trunk, 5 feet 7½ inches; height, 39 feet 4 inches; crop, 43 11-quart baskets in 1913 and 50 in 1914.

will bring you a reasonable net profit. If you produce more than a market can be found for, you lose. If the prices you receive do not pay you a net profit, you lose. Your aim is quite clear.

My opinion is that fruit can be more satisfactorily bought by the retail dealer from the commission merchant. It seems to me to be the only fair way for you to market your goods. My reason is this: when the merchant buys from one party at a distance he has no choice in appearance and quality. The goods may be satisfactory to-day and to-morrow they may bring all kinds of complaints from consumers, and you must remember that we make good to our customers anything that is not right. Melons may arrive too ripe or too green; peaches may be off color, etc., and as we are the final distributors we get the blame. If we purchase goods we cannot conscientiously recommend, we must lose in the price.

But on the other hand when goods are bought from the wholesale market when competition is keen, we have our choice from scores of growers. If a retailer has a market for only one kind of fruit, he can personally select what he wants from all the offerings on the open market. A merchant too, soon gets to know the shippers who send in the most reliable fruit and vegetables, and at the commission house he has the opportunity of obtaining his daily supplies from one or another.

The dealer must also protect himself from the standpoint of price. Should he purchase direct from one shipper, he pays the one price. But on the commission market the prices are up to-day and down to-morrow, so that if the price a merchant has paid to his own shipper happens to be higher than the ruling commission market quotation—as it would frequently be—he must cut his retail price and lose his net profit. It is therefore much the safer method—despite the recommendations of many of the daily papers, and others, ignorant of the situation—and surely the most satisfactory method to buy our fruit and vegetables.

No doubt some of you will be able to point to instances to the contrary, but for the best interests of the larger section of the growers and retail dealers, the marketing system I have outlined must prove the generally accepted one.

The majority of us like to be commended for the good things we do, but we are usually loath to hear of these things that ought not to have been done. Nevertheless let me recall a few errors of commission, and errors of omission, that the fruit we frequently receive in our stores point to. Sometimes, for instance, we receive boxes of berries a little better than half filled. Out of a crate of 27 boxes it may require three or four boxes to fill up the remainder in order that we can offer them to our customers without fear of complaint. Suppose a crate of 27 boxes cost 13 cents. That would mean a total of \$3.51. Suppose we were to sell the remaining 23 boxes that have been filled up at 15 cents per box, or an advance of 2 cents—which is the usual margin—we would only receive \$3.45 altogether. That would mean a loss on the first cost without taking into consideration the cost of doing business which is from 12 to 18 per cent. There you have an example of an error of omission. On the other hand, when we purchase berries that come from the United States the boxes are jammed full. Of course you realize that what I have said about Canadian boxes does not apply to all cases, but it has occurred frequently, and that is why I have mentioned it here. The retail grocers are in a position to give the growers great assistance in the marketing of fruit if we receive it in good order and properly packed. For the better condition it reaches us, the lower is the margin of profit we can afford to take, and the lower the price to the consumer, the more will there be consumed and that is what you men are striving for.

From my own experience, I must say that a great deal of credit is due the Leamington Fruit Growers for the fair way in which they put up their goods. Most of the shippers there are dependable, and you can be certain that the retailers soon become acquainted with the good men and endeavor to get their goods from them. Every man of course thinks his goods the best, just as every athlete thinks he has greater powers than his competitor. There are some shippers who mark their goods No. 1 whereas other producers would call them No. 2. Here we have an error of commission. If the marketing of fruit is to be put upon a satisfactory basis, as a retailer I would think that more care should be taken in this respect. We often purchase goods supposed to be as the top row indicates, but when those underneath are investigated, we find an inferior quality which we cannot send out to our customers. All of this injures the fruit business in general, and it is undoubtedly not good business on the part of the shipper. It tends to rob him of a good name he would otherwise possess. In retailing it is just the same. If we do not give satisfaction to our customers, somebody else will and we lose the trade.

There are too many disturbing influences in the trade. Supposing a man goes out to the country to visit a friend, and brings home with him what fruit he wants. He usually gets it at a lower price than the retailer can buy in quantities, and he doesn't forget to tell us about it. We are every day being gently reminded by those who have just come in from the country how cheap apples are. Sometimes they tell us they can almost get them for carrying them away. They forget that we have high rents to pay, and wages, and everything else connected with the stocking, displaying and selling of apples, and think they should get them as cheaply as in the country. It is up to the producer, if he wants to get good prices for what he grows, to help maintain prices and not to demoralize them for the retailer from whom he expects so much in the way of getting the goods into consumption.

I trust you understand the position of the retailer better in so far as the marketing of fruit and vegetables are concerned. Those of you who read some of our daily papers no doubt have seen the abuse we receive from Householders' Leagues, etc., about charging exorbitant prices. I assure you that competition is too keen in grocery staples for that. These people do not understand methods of doing business and in their ignorance create all kinds of unjust prejudice against us. In fact the service demanded by the public nowadays is one of the large factors in price advances.

I am sure you will agree with me that the retailer is a necessity in the distribution of fruit and vegetables if the maximum is to be sold in a season.

I believe in such conferences as these and I hope there will be more of them. I appreciate the honor you conferred upon me through your Secretary, Mr. Hodgetts, in inviting me here to-day to give you this talk, and I thank you for your very kind attention.

MR. CLEMENT: About what percentage of the fruit will decay in the store?

MR. CLARK: I could not answer definitely, because some days we buy what we think is going to sell during the day and perhaps the sale that day is not as good as others; therefore we have a loss by holding them over. On other days we will have to buy a second time.

MR. CLEMENT: What is the loss from decay by holding them over?

MR. CLARK: There is more loss in cherries than other fruits; I have found them decay quicker. Plums will decay, but sometimes they keep up well.

MR. CLEMENT: Would it be as much as 10 per cent.?

MR. CLARK: No, I do not think it would be that much through the whole season from my personal experience.

MR. ARMSTRONG: What conveniences have you to take a delivery of peaches on the local market? Is your waggon suitable?

MR. CLARK: Some of us have our waggons with shelves in so that we can put them in without being bruised. A good many storekeepers have fruit delivered by the commission men and it is piled anyway on the waggon.

MR. ARMSTRONG: I have repeatedly stood on the market, and especially on the Yonge Street wharf, and I failed at any time to discover any facilities for properly taking charge of those baskets.

MR. CLARK: I generally take my own fruit home, and I have a waggon for that purpose that can handle them without being bruised.

MR. BUNTING: Mr. Clark has made a valuable suggestion as to the desirability of a conference between the different factors of production and the consumer. We have not had such a conference as yet, and it would be desirable if an arrangement were made for a whole session of our Association in which the wholesale and retail men of Toronto were invited. Mr. Clark has given us some things to think about, and I believe a good many abuses can be corrected by a conference.

MR. ALLAN: The basket is very important in the retail trade, and I think nothing can be done too soon in the way of legislation to give inspectors authority covering the matter of unfilled or insufficiently filled packages. This is most detrimental to our trade in more articles than berries, for instance plums and grapes and other fruits that are not laid in. A grape basket only three-quarters full is not attractive to the buyer. I believe there is legislation considered in regard to this and the sooner it is put through, the better.

MR. CLARK: I just mentioned that one instance of berries. Of course there are others. We go to the market; a case of berries is opened and is shown us and we get it home. The second layer is not so well filled as the first, and the third not so well as the second. It annoys us. I had two or three boxes that were filled with clover leaves, with berries on the top. I do not blame the growers, but I blame the packers. In regard to green grapes, at the first of the season I think it occurs, but I do not think it is any benefit to the growers to ship out green grapes. If I get such a case as that, I would shift the fruit grower for the whole season.

MR. ALLAN: This year the blue grapes and white grapes started out on a fine basis—the Niagaras and Concords—but the Niagaras should not have been put on the market. When they go on the market green, the grocers and customers get a dose of them, and the consequence is that by the middle of the season you could not get an order for Niagaras because the first dose of green grapes was a disgrace; they were not fit for food. That also should be covered by inspection—the matter of picking and marketing fruit in an unripe condition or unfit for food. In our local association, I fathered a resolution to that effect some time ago.

MR. HAMILTON: Do you think it would be desirable or possible to adopt the English Continental system in regard to those packages—of buying by weight? We fill our boxes high and my neighbor fills his slack and gets the same price, yet there might be 20 pounds in my packages and only 15 in his. Handling by weight would solve that difficulty.

MR. CLARK: I think that is the only solution. In the case of American peas and beans and new potatoes, I weigh them when they come in and find how much they cost me and put them in boxes and I know exactly what we are going to

charge. That is the only fair way of marketing goods. I cannot understand why we do not get our boxes as well filled as the Americans, for they send them in from hundreds and thousands of miles and they are jammed full, crushed right down on top, yet the last few days we got our berries in here slack filled and they are down a cent after we buy them.

MR. EDWIN SMITH: What is the most desirable package for peaches?

MR. CLARK: Some people want six quarts and some eleven quarts. We find the American boxes of peaches that come in carry better than our baskets do. They are not bruised so easily. I think the six or eleven quart baskets are a nice thing to ship in.

THE PRESIDENT: I think great good would come from a conference. I think it could be shown that our berries would not stand being crushed. On the other hand when a crate is filled at the top and not at the bottom, there should be criminal prosecution.

Mr. Clark said that American boxes of fruit carry better, but I did not hear him say they sell better. The trade in Toronto does not encourage the packing of peaches in boxes, because very often if they were sent here they would get the same price for 20 pounds that you would get for 15 or 16 pounds in a basket.

MR. CLARK: I did not recommend the box; I think the baskets are the best for display and for selling the goods. The goods well displayed are half sold.

YIELDS OF APPLE TREES AT DIFFERENT AGES.

W. T. MACOUN, DOMINION HORTICULTURIST, OTTAWA.

This paper is written merely to point out to fruit growers that very few of them keep records of what their trees yield from year to year and it is hoped that a discussion of the paper may lead a number of fruit growers to keep records themselves.

Each year there is a large number of new fruit growers in the Province of Ontario, men who believe that they can make a success of the industry and who are determined to try. These men, before making their decision, estimate present and future expenses; they also endeavor to estimate probable crops and profits, but when they come to look for figures showing the yields of different varieties of apples they are disappointed. It is a remarkable fact that there has been very little reliable information published in America on the actual crops obtained from trees of different ages of the varieties of apples which are usually planted for commercial purposes. There is the general statement that Wealthy and Wagener are early bearers, that Northern Spy does not bear anything to speak of until it is about twelve years of age, that King is a very shy bearer, that McIntosh is a rather light cropper in some places, and so on, but few actual figures are available. In fact until a table of such yields was published in the Annual Report of the Experimental Farms for 1902 we do not think that any records of yields had been published when trees came into bearing and afterwards. Other records have been published in the reports for 1903, 1905, 1905-6, 1909, and 1911.

Since the year 1898 or for sixteen consecutive years records have been kept of over 3,000 apple trees in the orchards at the Central Experimental Farm. Unfortunately, among these trees the winter varieties of most commercial value in



A mature Spy tree before pruning.

Western Ontario are not to be found, such varieties for instance as King, Greening, Baldwin and Spy, as they have not proved hardy at Ottawa, but other well known sorts such as Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Wealthy, Fameuse, and McIntosh have been recorded with many others. The number of trees of each variety grown at Ottawa, however, is very limited, as so many sorts are under test. In the table which has been prepared only the heaviest yields are given, as it is believed that where only a few trees of each variety are grown the highest yielding tree would be fairly near the average of an orchard of several acres. These figures are not given for the main purpose of basing future profits in orcharding, but rather to give some idea of about the crop one might expect from trees of different ages. For estimating probable profits the yields from whole orchards should be taken for a series of years, but while, no doubt, many such figures will be available in a few years, few have been published yet except those in connection with demonstration orchards where mature trees are under test.

It has been found that the McIntosh apple comes into bearing the sixth year after planting at Ottawa. In that year a tree has borne about two eleven quart baskets of fruit, and by the eighth year nearly a barrel of fruit is borne on a tree. By the tenth year a barrel and a half, by the twelfth year three barrels; the fifteenth year, four and a half barrels; the nineteenth year seven and a half barrels; the twenty-first year, seven barrels; the twenty-third year, six barrels, and the twenty-fourth year and the year following four and three-quarter barrels or an average during the past two years of nearly five and a half barrels a year. Taking the average per year for nineteen years during which it has been in bearing, we find the average yield per year from one tree has been about two and three-quarter barrels. It would look as if one might safely count on two barrels a tree.

The Duchess apple is one of the most reliable and productive varieties. It begins bearing the third year after planting and by the sixth year the trees will bear nearly a barrel apiece. By the eighth year two barrels, and by the tenth year three barrels; by the eleventh year more than four barrels, and the maximum crop so far has been reached in the twenty-fourth year, when a yield of over eight barrels was obtained from one tree. One tree bore the following crops in thirteen consecutive years beginning with the 11th year: $2\frac{1}{2}$ barrels, 2, $3\frac{3}{4}$, 3, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 2, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 4, 6, 2, $5\frac{1}{2}$. Other trees bear a heavy crop every other year. The average yield per tree from the third year to the twenty-sixth is about two barrels per tree, and from the tenth year to the twenty-sixth, three barrels.

The Wealthy is one of the earliest and most productive bearers, but it does not become a large tree, and the maximum crops have not been as large as some other varieties. It begins bearing the second or third year after planting. One tree gave us as much as nine gallons of fruit the third year, but as a rule there are only a few apples the second and third years, and most trees do not give more than from three to five gallons the fourth year. The fifth year there is about half a barrel to a tree, although we have had over a barrel on one tree. By the seventh year the trees will be bearing a barrel or over, and by the eighth year there has been as high as two barrels on a tree. By the eleventh year some trees will bear two and a half barrels, and by the thirteenth and fourteenth year from three to four barrels. The highest yield obtained from a Wealthy in one year was $5\frac{3}{4}$ barrels in the twenty-fourth year. The average yield per year from the third to the twenty-sixth year is about a barrel and a half. This is a low average compared with some other varieties, but the Wealthy is a small tree, and as a rule bears heavily one year and has a light crop the next which brings down the average.

YIELD OF FRUIT, IN GALLONS, PER TREE, YEARLY, FROM DATE OF PLANTING

Variety.	Date of Planting.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	6th year.	7th year.	8th year.	9th year.	10th year.	11th year.	12th year.	13th year.	14th year.	15th year.	16th year.	17th year.	18th year.	19th year.	20th year.	21st year.	22nd year.	23rd year.	24th year.	25th year.	26th year.	Total.	
Yellow Transparent	1890						*27	1	17½	0	59	1	97	25	109	10½	100	0	61								
"	1897		3	6	14	26		5	46½	0	42	0	82	16	100	54	143	0	126	1	131	0	175	1½	169	1,201	
Duchess of Oldenburgh	1888								*46	22½	66	6	62	47	89	70	111½	68	100	52½	111½	93	149	49	132	1,201	
"	1888								*32	0	78	2	109½	1½	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	451
Wealthy	1897								*33	0	52	2	93	42	111	22	96½	1½	75	5	118	15½	129	0	119	872½	
"	1888								*21	51	32	52	44	55	61	46	56	39	72	13½	77	1	38	3½	49	497½	
Famense	1888								*35	20	25	38	28	77½	45	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	609½
"	1890								*37	6½	71	94	12	109	3	109	41½	184	50	166	55	145	112			351	
McIntosh	1890								*17	26	64	28	96	24	79½	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,239
"	1893								*19	16½	64	28	96	24	79½	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	433
Milwaukee	1895								*8	21	56	43½	62	1	116	25	34	4½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	473
Baxter	1889								*21	0	14	28½	18	55	55½	62	36	50	20	30	24	24	6	6	6	433	
"	1888								*14	0	1	8½	1	9	29	11½	40½	0	20	30½	36	0	0	0	0	0	576½
Lowland Raspberry	1888								*14	0	1	8½	1	9	29	11½	40½	0	20	30½	36	0	0	0	0	0	199½
"	1892								*3	0	17	25	61	0	25½	18	13½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	190
Langford Beauty	1897								*62	0	83	2	147	1½	141	40	124	11	142	2½	133	20	110	0	206	1,235	
McMahon	1888								*25	4½	46	36	69½	43	72	96	75	52	81	78	97	94	50	72	143	1,098½	
"	1888								*1	27½	32	36	71	47	61	82	58	54	38	55	27	82	54	75	59	860½	
Peach of Montreal	1888								*8	4½	10	2½	29	30	17	70	17	54	11	46	27	54	16	12½	18	427	
Canada Baldwin	1888								*3	0	9½	2	57	7	88	68	105	84	84	77	112	65	113	0	132	1,027	
Antonovka	1888								*2	0	12½	10	47	22	67	40	69	15	110	33	87	10	120	13	129	787	
"	1888								*2	0	14	9	15	44	12½	70	0	73	2	109	0	169	0	129	0	649	
"	1897								*33	41	55	94	50	10	58	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	356½	
Hibernia	1888								*19	0	74	60	0	60½	0	98	18	121	22	134	3	120	17	78	0	198	962½
"	1892								*4	24	4	60	66	6	100½	33	81	33	103	38	97½	15	108½	25	133	624	
Charlamoff	1888								*20	41	32	61	66	6	100½	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	908½
"	1897								*88	0	73	0	60½	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	387
Dudley	1891								*6	39	39	88	68	64	48	25	27	73	80	66	52	51	0	0	0	0	744
Patten	1892								*12	4	15	84	34	92	3	138	0	95	0	205	0	172	0	0	0	0	974½
Bethel	1890								*35	14	17	34	18	44	24	78	0	55	20½	92	29	28	20	0	0	0	744
"	1895								*0	0	22	34	18	44	24	35	44	38	62	119	35½	142	0	132	8	249	
Anis	1888								*81	0	131	88	76	12½	86	70	83	62	119	35½	142	0	132	8	166	1,022½	
"	1890								*5	31	62½	10½	69	74	65	60½	92	44	135	0	67	23	150	0	0	887½	
"	1890								*1	0	67½	16½	80	106	8	146	0	155	½	133½	0	53	122	0	0	896½	
Anisim	1888								*0	0	5½	4	42	37	16	88	8	110	1½	130	52	153	0	75	30	752½	

* Record previous to 1898 not kept.

But from the twentieth to the twenty-sixth year the average is two and three-quarter barrels a tree.

Other varieties could be discussed in the same way, but the records of them will be found in the table which will be published. One of the highest yields obtained from any one tree in any one year was from a McMahan which, in the twenty-sixth, which is the greatest age of trees in our orchards, yielded nine barrels.

In Bulletin No. 376 of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station the yields are given of an acre of Baldwin orchard of trees twenty-seven years old at the beginning of the experiment and thirty-seven years at the end. For ten years the average yield per tree was 4.29 barrels consisting of 2.91 barrels stock and 1.38 culls and drops. These are the only figures outside of our own for a long period of years that I have been able to find.

The figures which I have given in this short paper are merely suggestive as has been stated before. What are needed are figures for a considerable number of years from large orchards of a few varieties, and it is to be hoped that the Provincial demonstration orchards throughout the Province will later on publish this information.

PROF. MACOUN: Since I came to this meeting Prof. Crow has put in a statement prepared by one of his students giving figures for three years. I hope it will be possible to publish that table with the proceedings in connection with this paper, because it would add some more figures for the information of those men who have been looking for them.

PROF. CROW: Referring to the figures mentioned by Mr. Macoun, they were collected in Norfolk County and give the average yield per tree for the years 1911, 1912, 1913 as follows: 1,329 Baldwins, 1,124 Spies, 1,077 Greenings. The trees were of bearing age, that is possibly about twenty-five years, and all under uniform conditions of ordinary good care; the inferior trees or orchards, not well cared for, have not been included in this estimate. The average yield per tree was: Baldwins, 2.41 barrels; Spies, 2.35 barrels; Greenings, 2.03. I have additional figures of other varieties, but in each case the number of trees are not sufficiently large to give us the average yields, therefore, it is better to say nothing about them. As to these three varieties, I feel that we have a fairly accurate record of the way these trees perform in an orchard under average conditions for a period of three years—the total yield of packed apples not including culls; Nos. 1 and 2 are lumped together here and that might make somewhat of a difference.

MR. BUNTING: Would you call it two years of comparatively light bearing and one of heavy bearing, or two of heavy bearing and one of light as far as those orchards are concerned?

PROF. CROW: The average yield of Baldwins in 1911 was 2.84; of Spies, 2.63; in 1912, Baldwins, 2.68; Spies, 2.33; in 1913, Baldwins, 1.85; Spies, 2.14.



The same Spy tree as on page 69, after pruning. Note that considerable of the top of the tree has been removed in addition to thinning out the lower branches.

CO-OPERATIVE EXPERIMENTS.

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

Regarding the co-operative experiments there was a movement started last spring from Guelph to carry on experimental work in certain phases of fruit growing. The movement grew out of discussions which took place in the meetings at Vineland of the Board of Control of the Experimental Station. My idea is that there is a great deal of work which can be done better in a co-operative way working with the fruit growers on their own farms than on the Government farm in one place even under the best of management. I am perfectly convinced of that. I have studied the experimental work in fruit growing for a long time, and I would like to have 500 or more acres on which to conduct experiments which would settle, for instance, this matter of the sale of stocks for fruit trees and methods of propagation and culture. My conclusion is that the sort of thing to be worked along on a large enough scale to make it adequate is impracticable; it can only be done by the fruit growers. Last year we started three experiments in top grafting to find out whether we can successfully change Ben Davis to Northern Spies and McIntoshes, and we used some Snows, and we hope to extend that top grafting work next year. This year we started experiments in the matter of summer pruning to see if it would be possible to hasten the fruit bearing of the Northern Spy. We are working with that variety particularly, because it is of such great importance to bring the Northern Spy into fruit bearing at an early date. We have a number of experiments started on that point and we are hopeful that we shall be able to obtain results. Ordinarily growers have to wait fifteen or seventeen years to get fruit out of that variety. That is too long. It eats up the profit. The other experiments are along the same line. One important point which we have come up against this present year is the proper stocks for fruit trees. This will not be easy to work out as it involves the procuring of various stocks which are not at present handled by nurserymen; propagating trees on them and sending those trees out to certain commercial plantations, then following those for a number of years until we can see the result. In our work this year we have been called upon to investigate a large number of cases of what proves to be winter injury to trees. Strange to say we find more of that south in the Province than we do north, for the simple reason that in localities which have abundant snowfall there is comparatively little root killing. The form of winter killing we have come in touch with this year is root killing. We have put a good deal of time on that, and my conclusion is that the stocks which nurserymen are using at present—I mean the roots on which they bud our trees, apples, pears, and cherries—are not sufficiently hardy for this Province. Hundreds and thousands of trees are dead and dying at present in Ontario as a result of root killing which took place last winter and the winter before and even the winter before that. For the last three years we have had a good deal of it. It does not manifest itself in the same way; that is one of the problems that must be considered. We are hoping to overtake that by procuring from whatever source we can the hardiest stocks, and of course it will take sometime to grow the stock before we can put it out to the fruit growers.

In the matter of top grafting and summer pruning, and in matters having to do with the use of cover crops and fertilizers and different methods of tillage,

I simply wish to state that if any fruit grower would like to work with us in testing out any of those points, we should be very glad indeed to work with him. We want to get in touch with careful men who will follow up matters intelligently, and of course follow instructions which we hope will always be reasonable and correct. By working in harmony with the growers, we shall be able to arrive at more really definite conclusions on matters which at present are problematical.

PROTECTION AGAINST FROST BY THE USE OF FIRE POTS.

M. B. DAVIS, B.S.A., OTTAWA.

The question of protection against late spring frosts is one that has had the attention of nearly every grower of fruits and vegetables which are subject to its ravages.

Of the various methods devised only one seems worthy of consideration and that is the method of raising the temperature of the surrounding air by the use of orchard heaters or fire pots.

TYPE OF HEATER USED.

Although there are many types of heaters on the market, only one was used at the Central Farm owing to the inability of several manufacturers to supply their heaters at short notice. The type used is known as the competition heater and is one of the simplest forms on the market. It has the great advantage of being able to be stored in a comparatively small space, and furthermore there is no mechanical device to get out of order. The heater in question consists of an ordinary pail of sheet iron with perforations around the top to allow of a draught of air; there is also a perforated rim which fits into the heater to assist in this draught. The heaters are supplied with a cover to be used during bad weather.

FUEL.

The fuel used in these heaters is what is known as fuel oil and can be procured from any of the leading oil companies of Canada. It has a specific gravity of about .85 and a flashing point of 275. In tank car lots it may be purchased at six cents per gallon or less, f.o.b. Ottawa and in barrel lots at eleven cents f.o.b.

NUMBER OF HEATERS PER ACRE.

The number of heaters required per acre will depend upon the degree of frost to combat. For ordinary purposes 100 heaters per acre should be ample, as this number of heaters is sufficient to raise the temperature of the surrounding air 8 degrees on the worst night and 10 degrees on the average frosty night, a great deal depending upon the wind.

METHOD OF DISTRIBUTING THE HEATERS.

The method of distributing the heaters throughout the area to be heated will depend on the quarter from which the wind is blowing. Generally on our frosty nights the wind comes from between the north and west, so that in this case there

should be more heaters on the north and west sides than on the other sides. It will be readily understood why this is done, as the wind could blow the heat over the rest of the area. If on the other hand the wind was from the east and the larger number of heaters were on the west side of the area the heat would be driven from the western side to a point outside of the area to be heated. It is not a very large task to shift the pots just before lighting to suit the night in question, but it is very important to have the larger number of pots well to the windward of the area requiring heating.

The pots should be filled and placed in the field some time before frost is expected so that everything will be in readiness at a moment's notice. As a good strong cover is supplied with each heater there will be no danger of rain getting in to dilute the oil, if the heaters are kept covered while not in use.

LIGHTING AND CARE OF HEATERS WHILE IN USE.

As the oil used in these heaters is very crude and unrefined it has a very high flashing point, or, in other words, will not ignite readily. Hence it is necessary to employ some other means of lighting the pots than by merely applying a lighted match or torch. If gasoline, which is a very combustible product, is applied to the surface of the liquid in the heaters, and a lighted match or torch is then applied, the gasoline will ignite and burn and by the time it has burned out it will have raised the temperature of the oil to its flashing point and ignition will take place. In experimenting at this station it has been found that only a few drops of gasoline are necessary for this purpose; two quarts is ample for one acre or one hundred heaters. In lighting up, the method employed is somewhat as follows: First, have all the covers removed from the heaters, which will only take a few minutes. After the covers have been removed one man starts with a bottle of gasoline and drops a few drops of the gasoline in the heaters. He is immediately followed by a man with a lighted torch who applies the torch to the surface of the pot. In this manner the task of lighting is carried out very quickly. One thing to remember is, do not apply the gasoline until just before ready to light, for it is so volatile that the small amount used will readily evaporate from the comparatively large surface. The torches used may be made out of any stick with bagging wrapped around and tied with wire, then soaked in gasoline, or kerosene. Another point worthy of mention is that kerosene or coal oil will not take the place of the gasoline in lighting up, as kerosene will not light quickly and is consequently of no use for that purpose.

REFILLING.

Whether or not the heaters require to be refilled while a frost is in duration will depend upon the length of the frost period. The heaters hold six imperial quarts and will burn anywhere from six to nine hours. Ordinarily this is ample to carry a crop through the worst night we would expect in spring, as at that time of year frosts only last about four hours. If, however, it becomes necessary to refill, it can be safely carried out without extinguishing the flame. The oil is of such non-combustible nature that it will not explode or cause any harm to the operator when poured into a burning heater. At first there will be a sputtering, due to the cold oil coming in contact with the hot pot, but if a large snouted can is used no danger need be anticipated. It is not advisable, however, to apply the oil from an ordinary bucket, for in this operation the operator may have to put

his face too close to the heater and thus may receive burns from the hot sputtering oil. Allowance should always be made for refilling, and barrels of oil should be distributed throughout the area to be heated so as to facilitate the operation of refilling as much as possible. With the oil distributed in barrels at different points, two men can, with a ten-quart long-snouted can, care for from two to three hundred heaters on the worst night and keep same properly filled.

EXTINGUISHING.

The fire or flame in the heaters may readily be extinguished by simply placing the cover on the heater. The flame may smoulder for a few minutes but will soon be extinguished as soon as the cover is placed in position.

SOME RESULTS FROM USING FIRE POTS.

As no frosts were experienced in the late spring it was decided to test out these orchard heaters in the early fall. On the night of September 28th the heaters were lighter for the second time. On this night the frost came very early and the thermometer had fallen to 32 degrees before there was any person in the vicinity to give the alarm, as all the men were home to their suppers. The heaters were lighted, however, at 8.35, and at this time the temperature was 30 degrees F. on the ground and 32 degrees F. fourteen inches above the ground. It might be added that thermometers were placed both inside and outside of the heated area. These thermometers were placed one on the ground and the other fourteen inches above the ground, four thermometers being used for the two areas. These had all been previously tested and corrected. The thermometers inside the heated area were placed as far from any of the heaters as it was possible to place them. Readings both inside and out were taken at different intervals throughout the night, and the results are recorded below. Besides depending on the thermometers, young tomato plants from the greenhouse were placed, some inside and some outside, the heated area. Next day it was observed that those plants which had been inside the heated area were not injured at all, while those plants which had been outside were entirely killed by frost. As before stated, the heaters were lighted at 8.35 when the ground temperature was 30 F. and the temperature fourteen inches above the ground was 32 F. At 9.05, just half an hour after lighting, the temperature inside the heated area had risen to 32 F. on the ground and 34 F., fourteen inches above the ground, while the temperature outside was 28 F. on the ground and 30 F. fourteen inches above the ground. This shows a rise of 4 degrees in temperature in one-half hour due to the effect of the heaters.

The following table gives the temperatures both inside and outside the heated area at different hours during the night:

	9.05 p.m.		10.30 p.m.		1.30 a.m.		3.00 a.m.		5.45 a.m.	
	Gr.	14"	Gr. & 14"	Gr. & 14"	Gr. & 14"	Gr. & 14"	Gr. & 14"	Gr. & 14"	Gr. & 14"	Gr. & 14"
Heated area	32	34	33	36	32	34	31	34	32	34
Outside area	28	30	32	34	28	30	24	28	26	29

It will be noted that until 1.30 a.m. the heated area had a minimum temperature of 32 degrees F. against a minimum temperature of 28 degrees F. for the outside area. After 1.30, of course, the temperature on the ground inside the heated area dropped to 31 degrees F., or 1 degree below frost, but it must be remembered that this was some 7 degrees higher than outside the heated area and

that such a frost at this rarely occurs, if ever, during the spring. It is also well to note that at 14 inches above the ground the minimum temperature inside the heated area was 34 degrees F. as against 28 degree F. for the unheated area. This record, coupled with the fact that the tomatoes in the heated area came through uninjured is fairly good evidence that the heaters are a practical method of fighting frost.

Cost.

Whether or not it is an economical method will depend to a very large extent on the margin of profit of the crop in question, although it must be borne in mind that a frost may mean the difference between absolute failure and success, and even if the cost of saving the crop eats up the profit, the loss may not be as great as it otherwise would be had it been allowed to be totally destroyed by frost.

The following estimate of plant and operating expenses seems fair:

Cost of 100 heaters at 31cents	\$31 00
One frost alarm thermometer	30 00
Total for plant	\$61 00
Operating expenses per acre:—	
Placing and filling 100 heaters	\$1 25
Tending to 100 heaters, 5 hrs., 2 men at 20 cents.....	2 00
Fuel, (maximum consumption, see below)	12 50
Gasoline for lighting	0 20
Cost per acre	\$15 95

NOTE.—The amount of fuel used may vary from four quarts per 4½ hours to four quarts per seven hours, or in cost from \$1.60 to \$2.50 per acre per hour, depending on the night in question. The frost alarm will also serve for any number of acres, so the cost of plant per acre would gradually be reduced.

A FROST ALARM SYSTEM.

Many nights during early spring threaten frosts, which do not actually arrive, or if they do, only come in local areas, and are very difficult for any person to foretell whether a frost will actually come or not, so that the only way to be on the safe side would be for the grower to sit up and keep watch. As this is a very arduous task, it is quite essential that a frost-fighting equipment be supplemented by the addition of a frost alarm. The frost alarm thermometers are very accurate, and are very simple in construction. The working is very simple. The thermometer is placed on a post a distance of about six or eight inches from the ground and the battery box and bell are placed in the caretaker's bedroom. The thermometer should be placed in a cold part of the farm where frosts generally strike, and it should not be more than 900 feet from the battery box. The two wires are then led from the battery to the thermometer.

The alarm thermometer is a specially made instrument, with a fine platinum wire fused into the bore of the tube connecting with the mercury column at 32 degrees F. or any other one permanent point desired. A second wire, touching the mercury at a point below the other, completes a circuit which is broken the instant the mercury drops below the designated danger point,—the permanent point referred to above. A non-sparking special relay battery attachment causes a bell to ring at practically any distance from the thermometer itself the moment the circuit is broken. Until the alarm rings the danger is not imminent, and all unnecessary expense may be spared.

REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL COMMITTEE.

A. W. PEART AND W. T. MACOUN.

The story of the growth of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association is so interwoven with the evolution of the fruit industry of the Province, that the history of the one involves and implies that of the other.

In this report the purpose of your Committee is to give only a synopsis of a very general character of a few of the outstanding events which made for the betterment of the industry, and marked the solid progress of the Association.

Over half a century ago the leading fruit growers felt that the lack of a central organization for mutual usefulness was a serious handicap, and on the 19th day of July, 1859, they met in the City of Hamilton and organized the Association.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Society was held in Toronto, in 1909, and fittingly celebrated.

The beginnings of co-operation in handling and shipping apples in car lots were found at Belleville and Burlington around the year 1881.

About the year 1898 co-operation in shipping was organized by the St. Catharines and Chatham Associations.

Previous to these, however, if we mistake not, other local societies in the Niagara District such as Winona and Grimsby united for selling their fruits to better advantage in the various markets of the Province, by appointing salesmen and distributing their products to better advantage.

At Leamington in 1903, co-operation was a leading feature of the programme, and in the following year at Toronto, a Standing Committee was appointed by the Association to organize co-operative societies wherever desired by local growers. So effective was this work that in 1908 there were some thirty-five organizations in the Province. At the present time there are at least fifty-seven such societies. All are doing effective, economic work for their members.

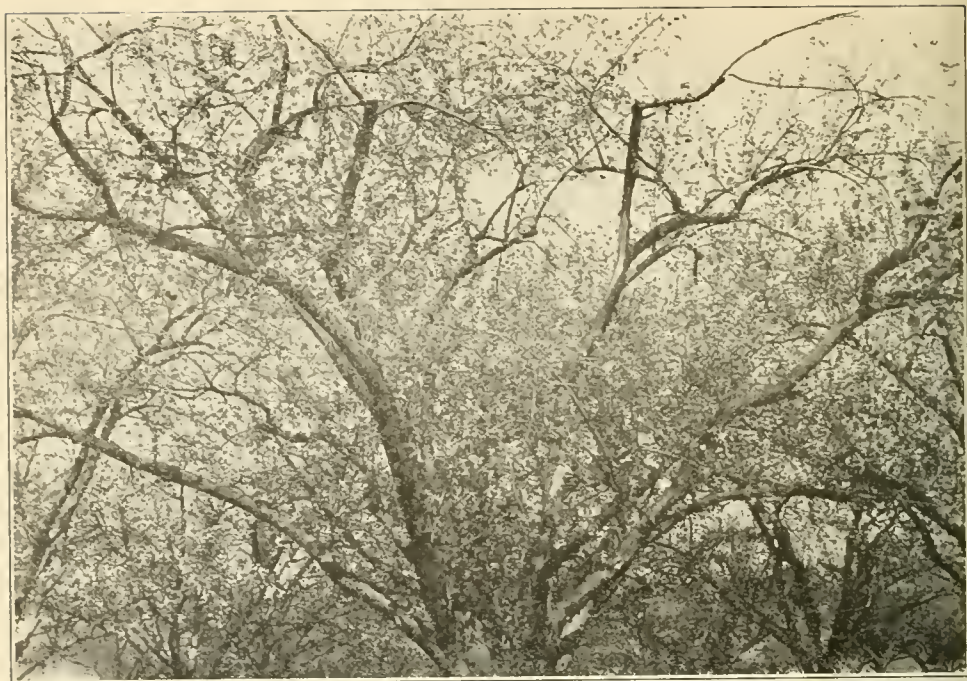
During 1885-1889 local fruit interests began to organize and affiliate with the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, and from then on to the present the societies have increased rapidly, now numbering about sixty-five.

In 1889 some leading growers discouraged by the ravages of the codling moth bought spray pumps, and used paris green and water as a spray. This was more or less effective, but the difficulties were such that few had the courage to go on.

In 1895 the Department of Agriculture began to give demonstrations in spraying in various parts of the Province. These served a good purpose inasmuch as they stimulated the growers to be more thorough in spraying their orchards.

Up to 1908, however, there was very general scepticism as to the advantage of spraying for the codling moth. During that year the Central Association took a firm grip of the problem, and by showing what practical growers had done, how they did it, and the results they got, gave spraying a definite place in the routine of successful fruit growing.

In Hamilton, on June 19th, 1897, a mass meeting of growers was held to determine the best means to fight the San José Scale, which had appeared in some districts. It was decided to secure Governmental aid and wage a vigorous



An Apple Tree becoming unproductive through canker and old age. The illustration below shows the same tree after "beheading."



A "Beheaded" Apple Tree. One way of rejuvenating trees that have become unproductive from some cause or other.

campaign against this dreaded scourge. After much investigation, experiment and labor, the scale was finally brought under control, lime-sulphur and soda-sulphur being found effective remedies.

Fruit experimental stations were organized at various points in 1894. These did a good work in trying out varieties of fruits suitable to a given district, and were especially useful to young men, and those just starting into the fruit business, but lacking in experience. Having served their purpose during an existence of twelve to fourteen years most of them have been abolished.

In 1904 the Ontario Association settled permanently in Toronto; previous to this time the meetings were held at various centres in the Province, in order to encourage a wide range of production where conditions were suitable, and the formation of local societies. These objects having been accomplished, it was felt that the time had come to settle permanently in Toronto, convenient to all parts of the Province, and in official touch with the Department of Agriculture.

While fruits, especially the newer varieties, were always shown at the annual meetings of the Association, and served a useful educative purpose, in 1904 it was considered that the fruit industry had reached such proportions that a fruit show could be successfully organized, especially if in connection with the flower and honey industries.

Arrangements to this end were made, and in November, 1904, a fine display of fruits, flowers and honey was placed at Massey Hall.

This show has been an annual event ever since, waxing stronger and stronger, until it became one of the best on the continent, especially in regard to the quality of products.

TABLE SHOWING INCREASES AND DECREASES IN FRUIT PRODUCTION, IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

(Taken from Census Reports.)

Fruit.	Quantity.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Apples	Bushels	5,486,509	11,400,517	5,043,612	13,631,264	6,305,462
Peaches .....	"	.....	.....	40,626	539,482	503,075
Pears .....	"	.....	.....	208,887	487,759	417,397
Plums .....	"	.....	.....	171,335	337,108	331,278
Cherries .....	"	.....	.....	106,658	132,177	137,281
Other fruits ...	"	242,878	644,707	208,415	40,108	33,181
Grapes	Pounds	1,028,431	3,697,555	11,725,281	23,156,478	36,615,877
Small fruits ...	Quarts	.....	.....	.....	16,232,020	18,249,707

Estimated capital invested in the fruit industry of the Province of Ontario, \$80,000,000.

It should not be inferred from the 1911 record as shown above that the fruit industry is on the wane in the Province of Ontario.

The census taken in 1911 was based on the crop of 1910, and it so happened that orchard fruits were a short crop that year.

The same census shows the following increase in acreage in this Province in 1911 over 1901:

Orchard and nursery.....	4,554 acres more.
Vineyard	3,629 acres more.
Small fruits	13,940 acres more.

1914 is an abnormal year from whatever angle you may view it. Early in the season a wave of depression swept over the country succeeding a period of general prosperity. The fruit industry, in common with many others, began to suffer, noticeably in regard to the cherry crop. For the first time in fifteen years the fruit at one stage of its marketing did not return to the grower the cost of handling.

This was previous to the great war in Europe. After that volcano burst the grower began to direct his best energies towards the disposition of his apples, and from that time on he has had an uphill fight. Between the trade depression, the heavy crop and the war, prices have been cut in two, and it is still a problem whether he will come out even. The Department of Trade and Commerce helped the situation in a measure by inaugurating a broad advertising campaign, calculated to direct the attention of Canadians to the high quality and general merits of our apples, and thus broaden the home demand for our best fruit.

A meeting of the Dominion fruit growers was held at Grimsby, early in September. A full complement of delegates was present from all the Provinces, and under the generalship of Mr. D. Johnson, our new and capable Fruit Commissioner, a pleasant and profitable time was spent.

We regret to have to chronicle the absence of the Fruit, Flower and Honey Show this year, but venture to hope that when the war clouds roll by it will re-appear with new and increased vigor.

Upwards of 2,300 boxes of apples were promised by various associations for this year's exhibition when it had to be cancelled. This is considerably more than last year.

It is pleasant to record that the fruit growers of the Province have arisen to the call of the Mother Country for help in her hour of need. Many of them have enlisted and gone to the front, others again have contributed liberally of their means and substance in donating carloads of apples to the soldiers and stricken Belgians, and otherwise relieving distress; while all are devoting their best ability to increasing the productiveness of their crops, being convinced that in the final issue the fate of empires will be largely determined by the supply of food available.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

This Committee beg to report that we are thoroughly in accord with the President's suggestion which was greatly emphasized in Mr. Johnson's admirable address, that in coming years very much greater attention should be paid to a well considered and fully organized campaign looking to this better distribution of the large quantities of fruits which are now being produced by the fruit growers of this Province, and would recommend that the officers of this Association be charged with the duty of assisting the members generally in this laudable object.

That while the Fruit Exhibition which has in the past few years grown to such large proportions, was unavoidably cancelled for this year, steps be taken in ample time to arrange for a still more successful exhibition next year than any that have heretofore been held.

That the statement of the Acting Secretary, that a large number of local associations throughout the Province are not affiliated with nor officially repre-

sented by the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, is a matter of regret, and that steps be taken to remedy this condition. And to this end that the Director of each division be requested to take a census of the local fruit growers' organizations in his district, visit these associations, and urge those not at present affiliated with the Provincial Association to become connected under the liberal terms at present offered and thus strengthen both themselves and the Provincial Association by their active co-operation and assistance.

That this Committee express their hearty satisfaction with the continued interest taken by the Minister of Agriculture the Hon. Mr. Duff in the activities of this Association both personally and in a financial way.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were submitted, discussed and carried:

1. RESOLVED, that this Association place on record its appreciation of the great service rendered to the Horticulture of this Province by the late Dr. William Saunders. We feel, too, that the personal memories left with us are no small part of the valuable legacy left by our esteemed friend. The beginning of Dr. Saunders' work for horticulture dates back beyond the memory of most of our members, but his later work is still fresh in our minds. It is not too much to say that this Association has for many years back been reaping the result of his labors, and that we shall continue to do so for many years to come; and resolved further that a copy of this resolution be sent to the widow of the late Dr. Saunders.

2. RESOLVED, that the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association place on record its deep sense of the loss sustained in the removal of our old friend, colleague and leader, the late Alexander McNeil. We of this Association retain many vivid memories of the never failing courtesy, sympathy, and wise counsel which were so characteristic of him. His singleness of purpose and his high mindedness are inseparable in our thoughts from the man himself, and we feel that his influence and memory merit unqualified recognition at this time.

3. RESOLVED, that this Association desires to express their appreciation of the enterprise of Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in advertising throughout Canada the merits of the Canadian apple, with a view to its increased home consumption.

That in the opinion of this Association the campaign has increased the domestic consumption of Canadian apples, and that the Department be asked to continue the campaign next year.

4. RESOLVED, that in the interest of apple growers and shippers the Fruit Division at Ottawa be asked to make such regulations as will permit the use of a half box for export purposes of the same length and width as the standard apple box, but 5 inches in depth.

5. RESOLVED, that we heartily endorse the appointment of Mr. D. Johnson to the Fruit Commissionership of Canada, and congratulate the Hon. Martin Burrill on his selection.

6. RESOLVED, that this Association desires to thank Mr. Ruddick for his valuable services in the past as the head of the Fruit Department at Ottawa.

7. RESOLVED, that the staff of fruit inspectors be strengthened so that the fruit growers may have their fruit inspected at point of shipment upon applica-

tion during the packing season, and that upon request the inspectors issue a certificate stating the results of their inspection so far as it has gone.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion.

8. RESOLVED, that the present acreage of trees planted now and coming into bearing will necessitate the further extending of our markets and that our Association impress upon the Federal Government the absolute necessity of extending the power and scope of the Dominion Railway Commission to cover the operations of the transportation agencies doing business in Canada.

9. RESOLVED, that the present system of production and distribution of nursery stock should receive some attention and some legislation enacted to safeguard the growers of fruit from either careless or unscrupulous growers or distributors of nursery stock.

10. RESOLVED, that this Association place on record its appreciation of the work, in its interests, of the late Linus Woolverton, who for many years was the Secretary of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, and a prominent fruit grower in the Province. Mr. Woolverton, who passed away since the last annual meeting of this Association, has left as a record of his labors and a constant reminder of himself, "The Fruits of Ontario," published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and the "Apple Growers' Guide," a private undertaking. It is also desired that Mrs. Woolverton should receive a copy of this resolution.

11. RESOLVED, that this Association cordially endorses the resolution passed at the Fourth Dominion Fruit Conference in support of Bill 85, introduced into the House of Commons last session by J. E. Armstrong, M.P.

We respectfully urge upon the Government the necessity of placing under the Railway Commission all navigation companies operating on inland waters.

Also the provision of satisfactory legal remedies covering pilfering of, wilful damage and unnecessary delay to fruit in transit.

Also that the Railway Commission have power to adjudicate claims which remain unsettled at the expiration of ninety days.

Also that the Railway Commission be given power to enforce equality of transportation privileges as provided by Bill 85.

12. WHEREAS, the work for the betterment of transportation facilities hitherto conducted by the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association generously aided by the Ontario Government has been and is of great value to shippers of all Provinces of the Dominion;

Therefore, this Association in convention assembled, desires to bring to the attention of the Hon. M. Burrill, Minister of Agriculture, and to Mr. D. Johnson, Dominion Fruit Commissioner, the far reaching importance of this work. This Association expresses the hope that the Dominion authorities may see fit to assist in furthering the efforts devoted to this matter.

13. RESOLVED, that a message of sympathy be sent to Mr. P. W. Hodgetts, the efficient secretary of this Association, in his illness, with the hope that he will soon be about again. His active form and genial manner are missed amongst us.

14. RESOLVED, that as the apple reaches the highest state of perfection in this country; is both beautiful to look upon and very pleasing to the taste; is popular with both rich and poor, and is one of the most healthy and stimulating articles of diet, it is therefore the opinion and wish of this Association that the apple henceforth be regarded as the National Dish of Canada.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Bureau of Industries
FOR THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.
1914

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
PART II.—CHATTEL MORTGAGES

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO:
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1915

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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, etc., etc.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to present herewith for your consideration the Report of
the Ontario Bureau of Industries for the year 1914.

• Respectfully yours,

JAS. S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

TORONTO, 1915.



Ontario Bureau of Industries

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE.—The following table gives the temperature of the Province of each month during the last five years, together with the mean annual temperature, also the mean temperature for the six months April-September—practically the growing season—together with the average for the five years 1910-14, and the thirty-three years, 1882-1914:

Month.	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1910-1914	1882-1914
January	20.9	26.1	7.7	20.8	21.6	19.4	18.0
February	10.7	15.4	13.6	21.1	16.8	15.5	17.0
March	27.4	29.0	21.1	26.2	35.2	27.8	26.3
April	39.7	44.3	39.5	40.6	46.6	42.1	41.5
May	57.0	52.4	54.9	59.9	51.2	55.1	53.9
June	63.1	63.2	60.0	64.1	62.4	62.6	63.8
July	67.5	68.1	67.8	70.1	68.3	68.4	68.1
August	65.9	66.4	62.2	67.7	65.6	65.6	64.5
September	58.8	57.8	60.7	58.2	57.0	58.5	59.6
October	50.8	49.4	49.3	46.9	49.0	49.1	47.3
November	34.5	40.3	37.1	32.7	33.4	35.6	35.2
December	21.3	29.3	28.0	30.0	17.7	25.3	23.7
Annual mean	43.1	45.1	41.8	44.8	43.7	43.7	43.2
Mean for 6 months, April to September	58.7	58.7	57.5	60.1	58.5	58.7	58.6

The mean temperature for the year 1914 was 43.1 degrees, being 2 degrees lower than the preceding year, and only 0.1 lower than the normal for the thirty-three years 1882-1914.

The mean temperature for the six months, April-September, was exactly the same as the previous year, and 0.1 higher than the thirty-three year normal. October was the warmest month relatively, being 3.5 degrees above average; February was the coldest month, being 6.3 degrees below its respective average.

SUNSHINE.—In the following table the averages of sunshine are, as usual derived from the records of the weather stations at Woodstock, Toronto, Lindsay Kingston and Ottawa:—

Month.	Sun above horizon.	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1910- 1914	1882- 1914
	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
January	285.7	66.0	61.3	98.7	79.2	53.0	71.6	75.1
February	291.4	148.8	111.8	109.7	89.9	107.6	113.6	104.7
March	369.9	128.9	106.7	181.2	159.4	173.7	150.0	142.9
April	406.4	137.6	207.5	177.3	192.3	152.6	173.5	184.1
May	461.1	263.0	241.4	188.9	272.2	176.1	228.3	214.7
June	465.7	262.1	315.5	281.6	215.3	242.6	263.4	247.7
July	470.9	266.0	297.5	264.2	303.1	268.9	279.9	267.6
August	434.5	223.7	257.6	153.8	247.1	204.8	217.4	240.5
September	376.3	210.8	213.4	114.0	190.7	179.3	181.6	186.2
October	340.2	137.5	121.4	147.3	150.9	142.8	140.0	140.1
November	286.9	83.9	95.1	82.9	75.0	43.2	76.0	78.4
December	274.3	66.1	78.6	52.4	65.3	74.5	67.4	60.7
Total for the year..	4463.3	1994.4	2107.8	1852.0	2040.4	1819.1	1962.7	1942.7
Total for six months, April to September.	2614.9	1363.2	1532.9	1179.8	1420.7	1224.3	1344.1	1340.8

The year 1914 had 1,994.4 hours of sunshine, or 51.7 hours more than the average for the last thirty-three years. The six growing months, April-September, had 1,363.2 hours of sunshine, or 22.4 hours more than the average for the period 1882-1914. The six months, February, May, June, September, November, and December, were all above the average, May being highest with a departure of 48.3 hours; January, March, April, July, August, and October were below, April being lowest with a departure of 46.5 hours.

PRECIPITATION.—The fall of both rain and snow for the five winter months, including November, 1913, and March, 1914, is given in the following table for five years, together with the average for the thirty-three years, 1882-1914. An inch of water is equivalent to ten inches of snow:—

Months.	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1910- 1914	1882- 1914
November :	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
Rain	2.78	2.66	2.52	1.35	3.03	2.47	2.04
Snow	3.8	7.4	13.4	12.8	4.9	8.5	7.6
December :							
Rain	0.23	1.18	1.44	0.09	0.93	0.77	1.19
Snow	6.8	11.2	9.1	22.9	9.0	11.8	15.0
January :							
Rain	0.56	2.45	0.44	0.76	1.09	1.06	0.98
Snow	21.5	13.6	25.4	9.9	19.6	18.0	19.4
February :							
Rain	0.24	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.71	0.35	0.78
Snow	12.1	13.2	16.8	15.6	19.7	15.5	16.2
March :							
Rain	0.88	2.82	0.20	0.96	0.65	1.10	1.21
Snow	11.2	13.8	14.1	13.3	3.1	11.1	10.6
Five months :							
Rain	4.69	9.42	4.68	3.56	6.41	5.75	6.20
Snow	55.4	59.2	78.8	74.5	56.3	64.9	68.8

The total amount of rainfall for five months, November-March, was 4.69 inches, or 1.51 inches below the average for the thirty-three years, 1882-1914.

The total amount of snowfall was 55.4 inches, or 13.4 inches below the average. January and March were slightly in excess, the other being all several inches below.

The six months, April to September, however, comprise what is regarded as the growing season for most crops, and the following table gives the rainfall of these months for the last five years, 1910-1914, and for the thirty-three years, 1882-1914:—

Months.	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1910- 1914	1882- 1914
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
April.....	1.93	2.77	2.24	1.58	3.15	2.33	1.77
May.....	1.99	1.93	5.08	2.08	2.84	2.78	2.83
June.....	2.39	1.77	1.56	2.30	1.49	1.90	2.70
July.....	1.41	2.46	2.61	2.30	3.12	2.38	2.79
August.....	3.81	3.43	4.33	2.29	3.18	3.41	2.61
September.....	2.28	1.64	3.98	2.77	2.45	2.62	2.59
Total for six months.....	13.81	14.00	19.80	13.32	16.23	15.42	15.29

The rainfall for the six months, April-September, comprising the growing season, was 13.81 inches, or 0.19 inches less than 1913, and in comparison with the normal for the thirty-three year period was 1.48 inches below. April and August were above the average, and all the rest were below.

VEGETATION AND SPRING SOWING.

Conditions of spring growth about the middle of May were thus described in the crop bulletin published in that month: "Correspondents differ greatly as to the present stage of vegetation, some stating that the season is well forward, while others claim that it is a week or more late, the first two weeks of May having been too cold and wet for much growth. Cattle and sheep were reported to be on the grass at dates ranging from the 1st to the 11th of May. When correspondents wrote vegetation in the fields appeared to be more forward relatively than in the case of orchards and forests."

SPRING SOWING.—The soil was in splendid condition for a seed bed in the latter part of April, even heavy clays having been well pulverized by the severe frosts which occurred during the winter. Farmers who got on the land to sow early were well advanced—and some were through—when returns were made; but cold rains early in May prevented those who had been tardy from getting to work for a week, and in such cases seeding was more or less unfinished, while the soil was in a much stiffer condition than at the opening of the season. However, the general tone of the reports received about the middle of May was very satisfactory, except in the case of some from the low-lying townships of Kent and adjoining counties.

STATISTICS OF FIELD CROPS.

The following table gives the acreage, production and market value of the field crops of Ontario for the year 1914. Detailed tables showing the statistics by counties will be found elsewhere in this report.

Crops.	Acres.	Bshsels.	Bshsels per acre.	Market Value	
				Total.	Peracre
				\$	¢.
Fall Wheat	685,692	14,333,548	20.9	15,644,232	22 81
Spring Wheat.....	118,607	2,169,425	18.3	2,340,520	19 73
Barley	579,473	18,096,754	31.2	11,640,790	20 09
Oats	2,776,883	103,564,322	37.3	51,232,043	18 45
Peas	177,856	2,609,585	14.7	3,565,974	20 05
Beans	51,149	835,895	16.3	1,787,432	34 95
Rye	138,913	2,315,532	16.7	1,965,522	14 15
Buckwheat	177,227	4,251,421	24.0	3,041,564	17 16
Corn (for husking).....	290,817	23,232,360	80.0	10,622,455	36 53
Potatoes	167,591	26,717,587	159.	11,747,332	70 10
Carrots.....	2,448	766,170	313.	95,771	39 12
Mangel-wurzels	50,663	25,439,520	502.	2,035,162	40 17
Turnips	95,371	46,336,708	486.	4,633,671	48 59
Sugar Beets	18,534	7,466,819	403.	933,352	50 36
Mixed graius	456,631	16,854,550	36.9	10,074,687	22 06
		tons.	tons.		
Corn (for Silo)	418,105	4,751,223	11.36	11,878,058	28 41
*Hay and Clover	3,415,484	3,842,554	1.13	55,917,380	16 37
Totals:					
{ 1914.....	9,621,444	.....	.....	199,152,945	20 70
1913.....	9,541,537	.....	.....	168,455,253	17 65
1912.....	9,574,474	.....	.....	185,790,341	19 40
1911.....	9,718,741	.....	.....	179,974,358	18 52
1910.....	9,725,684	.....	.....	175,115,742	18 01
1909.....	9,578,323	.....	.....	167,966,577	17 54

* Including alfalfa.

The acreages devoted to other crops in 1914 were as follows: orchards, 298,627; small fruits, 23,863; vineyards, 10,850; gardens, 58,167; rape, 42,375; flax, 6,025; hops, 462; tobacco, 6,281. (Essex, 4,231; Kent, 1,582); summer fallow, 268,714; pasture (cleared), 3,302,503.

THE GRAIN CROPS.

FALL WHEAT. Wheat sown in the fall of 1913 to be cut the following summer was thus referred to in the 1913 November bulletin: "Reports indicate an enlarged acreage, every fall wheat district promising to share in the increase. Notwithstanding the rather dry conditions at the time of sowing, the soil as a rule proved to be in good tilth for a seed bed, and the young fields at present are described as looking strong and promising. Only a few complaints have been made of injury from Hessian fly or other insects. Seeding ranged from the last week of August into the third week of September, the bulk of the crop being got in during the first twelve days of the latter month. Dawson's Golden Chaff is still the favorite variety."

The April bulletin said: "The new fall wheat, according to the November returns, had found a good seed bed, and was then looking strong and promising. The crop is beginning April in nearly the same condition in which it entered the winter, having received but little injury from the low temperatures occurring at times during January and February, as the fields were nicely protected by snow. A few returns describe the young plants as looking rather brown, but the bulk of correspondents regard the present appearance of the crop as most encouraging. However, the first half of April, with its tendency to freeze by night and thaw by day, is considered the critical time for fall wheat and clover, and that period has yet to be encountered."

Conditions six weeks later were described as follows in the May bulletin: "In the April crop bulletin, which was based on statements of correspondents reporting on the first day of that month, fall wheat prospects were said to be encouraging, as the crop had come through the winter practically unscathed. April, however, proved to be a most trying time for the young wheat, and it suffered severely from the formation of ice from "heaving." The area plowed up this spring, however, will not be relatively great, as farmers have preferred to drill barley or other spring grains into the bare spots rather than lose the grass that was seeded down with the fall wheat. Some correspondents report a most promising outlook on high and well-drained land, but the bulk of the fields are more or less spotted, or patched in with other grain. Very little injury from insects has been reported, odd mention only being made of the Hessian fly."

August reports concerning the fall wheat crop were thus summarized in the bulletin issued in that month: "This crop is very variable in yield, returns ranging from 10 to 35 bushels per acre, the average for the Province being lower than that for thirty-two years. Ice-forming and other unpropitious conditions in April, and spells of drouth and great heat occurring at times during the early part of the summer, told against a large yield. The quality of the grain is fair, but it will seldom go over weight. The straw is short, but as a rule clean, although a few complaints have been made of rust and a little smut, with occasional mention of injury from the Hessian fly and joint worm. Harvesting extended from July 13th to August 1st."

According to November bulletin the crop fell below the average yield of recent years: but while a few of the returns described the grain as being shrunken the bulk of the reports suggested a medium weight. The straw was generally of good quality.

THE NEW FALL WHEAT. The November bulletin contained the following regarding the young wheat then growing to be cut in 1915: "At the time of writing fall wheat never promised better, nor have returns been more unanimous. The ground at seeding time was in fine tilth, and the catch was perfect. Copious rains and warm weather brought the young fields along in splendid form, until now the only fear is that the luxuriant growth may have given the plants too much top for entering the winter. A few complaints are made of the Hessian fly and the wireworm, but only a slight injury has been done by these or other insects. The season of 1914 may indeed be described as peculiarly a new fall wheat one, the present condition of the fields never being better, while the increase in acreage is one of the largest on record. Sowing ranged from the last week of August to the end of September, most of the seed being got in during the first two weeks of the latter month. Dawson's Golden Chaff is the variety most largely grown, although about forty other kinds are named. It is estimated that the increase in the area of fall wheat now in crop will be about 140,000 acres, or a little over 20 per cent."

SPRING WHEAT. August comments on the condition of the spring wheat crop were as follows: "Comparatively little spring wheat is now being raised in Ontario, but what is grown will be about an average in yield and quality. Some of the crop remained to be cut when correspondents reported."

November references to spring wheat were to the effect that the crop had been a good one both as to yield and quality.

BARLEY. According to the August returns this grain had done relatively better than fall wheat, having more than an average yield of fairly plump and well colored grain. The straw was short, but bright, and of good quality. Some of the crop suffered in low-lying places from the army worm, but not to a serious extent from a general point of view. Harvesting covered from the 20th of July to the third week of August.

In the November bulletin barley was described as being the best of the cereals this season, the yield being well over the average and the grain of good color, although not up to the previous year in plumpness. The straw was also of good quality, but short in length.

OATS. The condition of oats in August was thus referred to in the bulletin then issued: "The crop suffered more than any other of the grains from the army worm, its doing being reported from seven counties in western Ontario and two in the eastern half of the Province. All these cases were of a more or less local nature, however, and the extent of the injury was not so general or heavy as was at one time feared. A number of farmers cut their oats while green to anticipate the pest. Taking the Province over, the yield of oats will be a good one, although much of the grain will be hardly up to weight on account of too rapid ripening owing to unusually hot, dry weather. The straw also is short from this cause, but it is of excellent feeding quality, although there are reports of rust and smut. Cutting will extend from the last week of July to the third week of August."

November reports were to the following effect: "Oats are light in weight, relatively, but the yield per acre is above an average. They suffered more than any of the other grain crops from the midsummer drouth and the later rains, and from the army worm, grasshoppers, and rust, and yet the general return may be described as satisfactory. The straw was fair in quality."

WINTER RYE. Only a comparatively small acreage of rye is now grown in Ontario. The crop was well up to the average in yield and quality of both grain and straw. Much of the rye now grown is used for green feed or for turning under for manure.

PEAS. The August bulletin said: "Two kinds of field peas are now being raised, some for the canning factories and later varieties for stock feeding. Both classes vary greatly in quality, and the yield per acre for the Province will be hardly up to the average. The aphid was reported as being troublesome in many fields, and the drouth at times prevailing shortened the straw. A considerable portion of the crop remained to be ripened and cut when correspondents reported."

Regarding peas, the November bulletin had the following: "This crop is said to be a poor one, both as to yield and quality, there being complaints of injury by weevil, by drouth, and, at the time of pulling, by rains. Early-sown peas did best."

BUCKWHEAT. Some of the late harvested buckwheat was damaged by rain, but the crop may be generally described as a good one in every way. Some complaints were made of injury by grasshoppers, and in a few places some of the crop while in blossom was caught by an early frost.

MIXED GRAINS. Barley and oats—late barley and early oats—are the favorite grain mixture for the field, as they ripen about the same time and are easily cut by machinery. Some prefer an addition of wheat or peas, while others suggest substituting rye, buckwheat, spelt, millet, or flax.

BEANS. According to the August bulletin only a few correspondents report concerning beans. The yield will be nearly an average, but the season has been rather dry for them, and when returns came in the growing crop was described as being very much in need of rain.

The November bulletin added: "Beans appear to be decreasing in popularity as a field crop. There has been a fair yield, but the drouth at the period of early growth, and the wet weather later on, were trying to best results in the matter of quality."

CORN. August conditions were described as follows: "The weather at planting was rather cold and backward, and it was feared that germination would not be successful; but the young plants came up better than was expected, although the crop is now regarded as being late in season. Some of the corn fields got slightly nipped by June frosts, but they quickly recovered. The crop was met by drouth later, and here and there was threatened by the army worm, but on the whole it may now be classed as looking well, growing rapidly, and promising a good yield for both husking and the silo, should ordinary weather conditions ensue."

The November bulletin said: "This has been a successful crop both for the bin and the silo, as the plants were well cobbled, and the warm, open fall ensured perfect maturing, there being little injury from frost. 'Full silos everywhere,' as voiced by a correspondent, appear to be the rule."

HAY AND CLOVER.

HAY AND CLOVER. The April bulletin stated: "This crop, like fall wheat, has so far come nicely through the winter. Should it escape injury from heaving during the first couple of weeks of April, pastures will get off to an excellent start."

Conditions about the middle of May were reported to be as follows: "As in the case of fall wheat, clover fields are very variable in appearance. This crop also suffered more or less from the testing weather of the early part of April, which caused considerable heaving, especially in low and poorly drained situations, although some correspondents report the fields as looking well on rolling and well-drained lands. Two-year-old clover is much poorer than that in the case of new fields, as the older meadows were greatly tried by last summer's drouth. Some correspondents also point out that many pastures were rather too closely cropped last fall for best results."

The hay and clover crop was thus reported on in the August bulletin: "This will be a comparatively light crop, and the yields have been very uneven. However, hay generally has been well cured and put under cover in first-class condition, except a few late-cut fields which were too mature for best quality. Old meadows as a rule were in poor condition, and in most cases timothy did relatively better than clover. Harvesting was spread over the month of July, being general during the week beginning on the 13th. The few correspondents mentioning alfalfa speak favorably of it."

CLOVER SEED. August was so dry that it was very trying to clover fields, which headed poorly and yielded a comparatively small crop of seed. Alsike did much better than red clover in this respect.

ALFALFA. This crop did not come through the winter quite so well as clover. There is a strong desire expressed by correspondents for a hardier variety of alfalfa suitable for the climate of this Province, and Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has recently expressed himself as being hopeful that he will be able to satisfactorily meet this need very soon.

FIELD ROOTS.

POTATOES. "The chief drawback to this crop," said the August bulletin, "has been the midsummer drouth, which had kept the tubers small, although they are said to be of good cooking quality. It is thought that the rains that were falling as some late correspondents reported may revive the crop sufficiently for a normal yield. The Colorado beetle, although reported to be plentiful in some quarters, is not so general as in recent years. No rot has so far been reported, and apart from the effects of the drouth on some of the tops, but little mention is made of blight or other actual disease."

Reports concerning potatoes were on the whole very favorable when correspondents wrote at the beginning of November. In many cases there was a generous yield, "extra good" being a frequent description, and occasional mention only was made of rot or scab. Late planted varieties did better than those put in earlier. The crop was being most satisfactorily harvested.

In the August bulletin all classes of roots were described as being rather small in size, owing mainly to drouth, but timely rains were promising, and there was a fair chance for roots to pick up.

TURNIPS. These roots also suffered in some localities from the louse or aphid and from grasshoppers, and as a class they did not do so well as mangels.

The November bulletin said of turnips: "This class of roots was kept back by the drouth, and reports of yield and quality range from fair to good. Several returns complain of lice. Considerable of the crop remained to be housed by the end of October, but it was expected that all would be got in safely, as the weather was then promising."

MANGELS. Mangels were not large in size when August returns were made, but were otherwise in fair condition, and gave promise of improvement as correspondents wrote.

In reporting on mangels at the beginning of November the bulletin for that month said: "This crop has done better than turnips, although it also was checked in growth by the drouth. It is variously described as being from fair to excellent both as to yield and quality. Most of the mangels were under cover when correspondents wrote."

CARROTS. Field carrots have now a comparatively small acreage, but where grown there was a good yield of good quality.

SUGAR BEETS. This class of roots turned out well both as regards yield and quality. In some quarters beets are taking the place of turnips in feeding cattle and other live stock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOBACCO. "A decrease in acreage, and the promise of less than an average yield, sums up the present condition of the tobacco crop," said the August bulletin. The plant got a poor start owing to unfavourable weather, and it has also suffered from drouth.

The November bulletin had the following statement: "There does not seem to be as much enthusiasm over tobacco growing as was expressed in former years, although the most of the remarks describing the condition of the crop are complimentary. The acreage is smaller than in recent years, but the crop is said to be from fair to good in yield, and the leaf is curing well."

THE ARMY WORM. The August bulletin contained the following: "When the presence of the Army worm in some of the counties of the Province was first reported much anxiety was expressed as to the outcome of the unexpected and dreaded visitation. The pest appeared in about a dozen counties, nearly always near a creek bed or other low-lying spots, but the injury in each instance was more or less purely local in range and result, as each outbreak was either soon controlled or it quickly ran itself out. Oat fields seemed to be the favorite feeding ground for the worms, and a considerable quantity of that grain had to be cut green to save it from devastation. In some quarters corn, barley, clover, and other crops were also attacked."

THRESHING AND MARKETING. Improved machinery and favoring weather forwarded threshing, and in most quarters the work was more or less completed by the 1st of November. Good prices for wheat tempted a number of farmers to sell considerable of that grain, but others were holding on account of war contingencies. Many, again, prefer to feed practically all their grain and other fodder to live stock, and thus "market on the hoof," while also enriching their land by the manure.

FALL PLOWING. Although the season has been an open one, considerable plowing remained to be done during November, owing, first, to the large amount of corn to be cut and stored in the barns or silos, and also to the fact that the land in some places required rain. Many farmers, however, had completed their fall plowing in October.

FARM IMPROVEMENTS. Considerable tile draining has been done during the year, more especially in some of the Lake Erie counties. Several correspondents refer approvingly to the use of the traction ditcher. About the usual extent of woven wire fencing of various designs has been erected; but while there has been some activity in building or renovating farmhouses, barns and stables, hardly as much has been done as in more recent years.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.

The April bulletin stated: "Notwithstanding the unusually low temperatures that were registered at times during the winter, orchards have come through in a fairly satisfactory way. Reports are frequent that peach buds have been more or less frozen, but the actual injury will not be known until the period of blossoming. So far, however, no serious loss is apprehended from root freezing. A number of the more tender bush fruits were nipped by the severe cold, but no serious harm is anticipated. Judging by the remarks of some correspondents, however, the San José Scale and the tent caterpillar are more to be feared by fruit raisers than occasional dips in temperature during midwinter. Scattering reports of injury to young orchard trees by field mice and rabbits were received from several counties."

The following interesting information regarding the fruit industry was contained in the May bulletin: "The low and sustained dips in the temperature at times during the winter caused much anxiety among growers of peaches and other tender fruits, and the results have shown that they had reason for their fears. In nearly every peach section the fruit buds have been more or less frozen back. In some cases in the Niagara district the loss will be almost complete, while in Essex, Kent and Lambton the injury has been lighter. One correspondent points out the fact that early varieties have escaped better than the later sorts. However, there has been comparatively no root freezing, and our great peach industry is likely to suffer but one season's loss in bearing. On the other hand apples, pears, cherries and plums are very promising as to blossom, but the presence of the San José scale and the oyster shell bark louse is threatening many orchards. The tent caterpillar is also much in evidence in York and other counties to the east. Small fruits have come through the winter with comparatively little injury, and present prospects are good. Correspondents speak approvingly of the increase of the practice of spraying fruit trees, but complain of the lack of competent farm help in orchard work."

Midsummer conditions were thus described in the August bulletin: "The San José scale is still doing much injury to various classes of orchard trees, more especially in the western half of the Province, while the tent caterpillar has been denuding many apple trees, more particularly in the Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence and Ottawa Counties. Several correspondents speak most favorably of the manifest good effects of spraying in staying these and other orchard pests, thus improving both the quality and quantity of fruit. Apples, while doing well in some localities, will not have an average yield. A considerable portion of the crop has dropped from some of the summer and fall apple trees owing to the drouth, and in some localities the fruit on the winter varieties is reported to be rather small in size from the same cause: but expected rains, it was thought, would revive the orchards. Pears will about match apples in yield, with perhaps an improvement in general condition. Peaches are almost a complete failure in the Niagara district, especially the later and more valuable kinds, but more favorable accounts come from Kent and one or two localities where this fruit is not so largely grown. Plums had generally a light yield, with occasional reports of good returns. Cherries were the bumper orchard crop of the season, particularly the sour varieties. Grapes promise well at present. Small fruits were on the whole a good crop, and but for the drouth strawberries and raspberries—the latter especially—would have had record yields."

The following was contained in the November bulletin: "Complaints are numerous of injury to orchards by the San José scale, and also by the tent caterpillar, but otherwise the trees are said to be in good condition. There has been a fair yield of apples, of better quality, as a rule, than ordinarily: but the poor markets and consequent low prices have caused tens of thousands of bushels of choice varieties to go to waste—in some cases the fruit remaining unpicked. One correspondent states that the evaporators were paying from \$3 to \$4 per ton for apples, while another says that farmers are getting 20c. a bushel from canners and evaporators. Pears have also yielded well, but are comparatively slow in selling. Peaches were the only fruit not equal to the demand, the favorite late varieties being almost impossible to procure. Plums were not a large crop, but cherries were abundant. There was a good yield of grapes, which in the warm fall weather ripened to perfection. Small fruits, which promised immense yields early in the season, were considerably checked in both product and quality by the midsummer drouth."

PASTURES, LIVE STOCK AND THE DAIRY.

The condition of live stock in the early spring was thus dealt with in the April bulletin:

"The wintering of live stock caused anxiety to many farmers owing to the severe cold occurring at times during the winter, but some correspondents claim that the rather steady cold weather was much better for carrying farm animals through than in the case of a so-called mild winter.

"Horses, with the exception of some cases of distemper, wintered well, and are generally in excellent shape for spring work, although perhaps a little lean from economical feeding. Unfortunately, at present there is less demand for horses than for any other class of live stock.

"Cattle have also wintered well, and are remarkably free from disease. Dairy cows are described as being thin but thrifty, the result of the careful feeding demanded by the comparatively spare stores of fodder. Both fat and store cattle are in good trim generally, but are scarcer than in recent years, as the great demand in the fall for all kinds of beef cattle made a big clearing. The cattle on hand average much younger than in former years, many of them being yearlings, and most of the beef cattle are now turned off at about two years. Several correspondents state that most of the calves are now being kept for raising on the farm, and where sold are commanding higher prices than ever before.

"Sheep are reported to have come through the winter in prime condition, but they are fewer in number than they should be.

"Swine are being marketed regularly, there being a steady and strong demand for this class of live stock. The chief incident of the winter has been the large number of hogs in many counties of the Province subject to a crippling which is described by some as a stiffening of the hind quarters, while others allude to it as a form of rheumatism. Several correspondents ascribe the trouble to injudicious feeding; others assert that the animals lacked a supply of earth or charcoal, which they believe is essential to a hog's good digestion during its winter confinement; others, again, lay the blame on cement floors and a lack of sufficient bedding during the severe weather. Young pigs have been the chief sufferers from this complaint."

The August bulletin had the following: "Pastures held out nicely until the middle or end of July, when lack of rain, combined with intense heat for several days together, dried up the grass to an alarming extent. The copious rains falling as later returns are coming in, however, have given much encouragement to all concerned. Any cattle which have had to depend mainly upon grazing are thin, but most farm animals have been well looked after, and there is practically a clean bill of health reported for the live stock of the Province. Dry pastures have, of course, lessened the milk flow, and milch cows have also suffered from the fly in several localities; but the falling off of dairy produce is only normal at this season. Winter fodder supplies are likely to be sufficient for requirements, as the number of live stock have been kept down from various causes—mainly the brisk demand by buyers early in the year—and also as there is a likelihood of there being a fair supply of corn, roots, and other roughage to supplement the hay and grain."

The live stock situation in November was described as follows in the bulletin issued in that month: "Pastures were very dry in midsummer, but picked up splendidly, and live stock were still on the grass at the end of October. Cattle were inclined to leanness owing to the open summer pastures, but they were otherwise in good condition, and were getting ready for fattening where not already sold for the market. About the same number as last year of yearlings and two-year-olds are on hand, although not so many as in the previous year, and more calves than usual

have been kept this season. Sheep are rather scarce, but they have done well where kept. Several correspondents refer to dogs as a menace to sheep. Hogs are being turned off steadily from month to month. They are reported to be in good condition and equal to the demand. Some returns refer discouragingly to the recent fall in prices for bacon pigs. A few horses have been sold for army purposes. All classes of live stock will go into winter quarters in fair condition and remarkably free from disease."

METHODS OF FEEDING. The following was contained in the April bulletin: "The old proverb of 'Many men, many minds,' holds good in this Province so far as the winter feeding of live stock is concerned. More farmers than formerly are practising loose feeding, although some correspondents express doubt as to its efficiency compared with close, clean stall feeding. An increased quantity of corn is being used in its various forms of dry fodder and ensilage. One correspondent tersely says: 'The man with the silo comes out best.' More straw is being run through the cutter than ever before, and most of the grain rations are now given in ground form. There is more mixed feeding than formerly, but the combinations are too many to describe them. Concentrates or richer feeds such as ground grain, mill feeds, or hay are mixed with some such roughage as ensilage, stover, chaff, roots, or straw, according to the judgment or experience of the feeder. Even then the rations, both as to quality and quantity, vary, as some farmers merely intend to carry their animals over the winter in fair shape to put on the grass for the last touches, while others feed their beeves generously and at higher cost in order to finish them off for a more immediate market. Feeders appear to be aiming more and more at early maturity in the case of beef animals."

FODDER SUPPLIES IN APRIL. The bulletin issued then thus referred to fodder conditions at the beginning of April: "Careful winter feeding of live stock is now a habit with the farmers of this Province, and fodder supplies are much more economically and effectively used than in former years. In nearly every county hay has been at least sufficient for all needs, although in a few instances it had to be purchased for local emergencies. Straw has been scarce, and its excellent feeding value has constrained many farmers to be rather too sparing of its use for bedding in the stable. Roots are helping to make the rations succulent for live stock until the animals get on the grass, and there is a sufficiency on hand. Grains of all kinds are somewhat scarce, but with careful handling the supply will be equal to the demand. Corn in the form of either stover or ensilage is not so plentiful as in recent years, but there is enough to help to keep things going until the pastures are ready. Every year our farmers have a good word to say of corn as standby for the raiser of live stock."

FODDER SUPPLIES IN MAY. The reports which came in about the middle of May were thus summarized: "During the past seven years the farmers of Ontario have learnt to make their supplies go farther than formerly. Hay and the grains are now fed sparingly, the coarser fodders being much more largely utilized. The quantity of hay on hand in most quarters is said to be sufficient for emergencies; but while individually some report a surplus others have had to buy in order to carry live stock over until they could be put on the grass. All classes of grains are being more and more fed, although it is likely that a decided rise in prices would bring out a fair supply of wheat, barley and oats. The rather backward spring, however, has had a tendency to decrease any surplus of either hay or grain."

FODDER SUPPLIES IN NOVEMBER. The bulletin issued early in November said: "The generally good corn yield of both cob and stalk has ensured a safe winter fodder in most quarters, supplementing as it does so well the hay, grain and

root crops. Straw also has turned out to be more plentiful than was expected earlier in the season. Except in rare instances, there will be sufficient fodder to carry over live stock in good shape with reasonable care, and some farmers will be able to buy more animals to use up their extra supplies of provender. Ontario live stock men as a class are facing the winter with comfortable assurance."

DAIRYING. The following paragraph referring particularly to dairying was contained in the November bulletin: "Taking the situation generally the dairy industry has been in good condition. Butter appears to be gaining in popularity on cheese in most sections of the Province, although in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties and elsewhere in the east cheese is perhaps more than holding its own. The quality of dairy products has been kept well up to the mark, in butter especially, and on the whole prices have been satisfactory. Timely fall rains renewed pastures to a remarkable degree, and the fall flow of milk has been ahead of the average at this season. Holsteins, Durhams, Ayrshires, and Jerseys are the favorite dairy cows, the first-named breed being preferred for cheese factories."

POULTRY. More attention is being given to poultry on the farm, both in regard to selection and handling. Several returns state that they pay where properly looked after, while other reports contend that profits are doubtful on the average Ontario farm. One correspondent claims that a hundred hens have made him \$100, while another remarks that profits in farm poultry range from 160 per cent. to zero. Prices have ruled slightly lower than for the past year or two, but as between flesh and eggs the latter have done better relatively in the way of returns. It is claimed that egg circles are helping to keep up the price of poultry products. There are fewer complaints than usual of disease among fowl, turkeys especially being named as in fine condition this season.

STATISTICS. The following table gives the total numbers and value of the several classes of live stock and poultry on hand July 1st, 1914, together with live stock sold or slaughtered in the year preceding that date:

Live Stock.	Live stock on hand, July 1, 1914.		Sold or slaughtered in year ending June 30, 1914.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Horses (all ages)	774,544	112,576,793	80,872	12,480,960
Cattle:—				
Milk cows	1,006,703	57,396,788	911,794	42,978,531
Other cattle	1,597,925	49,238,360		
Sheep and lambs	922,375	6,155,451	512,066	3,219,409
Swine (all ages)	1,770,533	17,951,258	1,984,105	30,275,538
Poultry (all kinds)	14,175,214	7,551,428	6,575,434	4,062,797
Totals:				
1914		250,870,078		93,017,235
1913		237,591,885		89,651,016
1912		225,848,942		84,982,339
1911		214,720,424		80,675,390
1910		194,416,037		71,833,731
1909		184,747,900		64,464,923

The values for the several classes of poultry on hand July 1st, 1914, were as follows:—turkeys, \$833,660; geese, \$459,849; ducks, \$302,480; other fowl, \$5,955,439.

VALUE PER HEAD. The following table gives the average value per head of live stock and poultry for 1913 and 1914, and at five year intervals.

Live Stock.	Live stock on hand July 1.					Sold or slaughtered in year ending June 30.				
	1914	1913	1910	1905	1900	1914	1913	1910	1905	1900
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Horses (all ages).....	145	151	128	110	76	154	160	136	119	79
Cattle:—	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Milch cows	57 01	50 56	40 76	35 06	31 01	47 14	44 02	37 44	36 23	32 12
Other cattle	30 81	27 29	22 43	21 29	17 93					
Sheep and lambs.....	6 67	6 27	5 75	4 68	4 29	6 29	5 92	5 36	4 28	3 64
Swine (all ages).....	10 14	9 51	8 50	6 44	5 42	15 26	13 65	12 49	9 79	7 69
Poultry (all kinds) ...	53	51	43	34	29	62	61	51	39	37

LABOR AND WAGES.

"Correspondents still complain of the scarcity of capable farm labor," said the May bulletin, "and the consequent deterioration of the land for lack of proper cultivation. The comparative neglect of some fields on this account is given as a reason for the spread of many noxious weeds. A system of hiring which would give more permanency to those employed upon the farm is advocated by several of those reporting. The rural telephone and the rural mail systems are referred to most approvingly by some correspondents as helping to make life on the farm more endurable—or enjoyable—for all concerned, while others are looking to the Hydro-Electric power plan to further improve agricultural conditions in both outside and domestic matters."

The August bulletin said: "Applicants for work on the farm have been more plentiful than for many years, but much of the labor offering has been unskilled in agriculture, a considerable number of men from our towns and cities having this season sought rural employment. The light hay crop, the short, upright straw of the grain crops, and the favorable weather for harvesting have required much less field help at harvesting. Farmers are also utilizing improved machinery more and more in order to save manual labor, and many of them have also developed a system of exchange of work with neighbors which is making them largely independent of casual help. Wages show little change, ranging from \$1.25 to \$2.00 or even \$2.50 (with board) during harvest, according to skill or locality, and from \$20 to \$35 per month, with extra good hands commanding as high as \$40."

The influence of the present European war upon Canadian farm labor is strongly suggested in the following statement contained in the November bulletin: "Correspondents are more or less divided on the question of farm labor, which is being affected to a certain extent by the war. The fact that a number of farmers' sons and hired men have enlisted, and that the duration of military operations is uncertain, has given a new slant to the rural labor outlook. There is also the fact that Canadian manufacturing and general trade conditions have been much upset by the wide range of hostilities, and a large number of factory and other town workers have been flung on the labor market, many of whom are willing to go on the farm until things take a more active turn in the towns. The result is that experienced agricultural hands are scarce, and will command as high wages as ever, while unskilled farm labor is more than sufficient and is likely to meet a falling rate unless the war ends soon or urban industries otherwise revive."

TEMPERATURE OF 1914.

TABLE I.—Showing for each month the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest, and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario for 1914; also the annual mean for each station.

Months,	Southampton.	Birnam.	London.	Woodstock.	Stoney Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst.	Ottawa.	Haleybury.
January	Highest..... 51.8 Lowest..... 10.0 Mean highest... 31.9 Mean lowest... 17.7 Monthly mean.. 24.8	52.4 11.2 31.7 22.9 27.3	54.0 18.0 33.5 18.8 26.1	52.0 15.0 31.9 17.9 24.9	57.0 13.0 34.6 19.8 27.2	54.3 32.0 33.3 17.8 35.6	47.6 31.3 27.9 7.6 17.8	47.0 35.0 27.9 5.2 16.6	42.0 32.0 20.2 2.1 11.2	45.1 34.4 17.7 2.3 7.7
February	Highest..... 41.4 Lowest..... 21.2 Mean highest... 22.0 Mean lowest... 5.2 Monthly mean.. 13.6	40.2 12.1 21.0 6.4 13.7	42.0 13.0 24.6 5.6 15.1	40.0 14.0 20.7 4.5 12.6	44.0 15.0 23.9 8.9 16.4	41.7 18.2 23.3 7.7 15.5	37.8 25.4 19.8 0.8 10.3	41.0 42.0 20.0 10.4 4.8	42.0 27.5 16.5 4.1 8.2	44.1 48.0 10.5 12.3 0.9
March	Highest..... 54.8 Lowest..... 4.1 Mean highest... 35.2 Mean lowest... 19.9 Monthly mean.. 27.6	56.5 7.5 35.7 23.7 29.7	58.0 7.0 38.6 22.5 30.6	59.0 5.0 37.6 21.3 29.5	62.0 8.0 37.8 24.7 31.3	55.3 4.5 37.6 23.8 30.7	52.6 5.6 34.8 16.3 25.6	50.0 14.0 34.1 12.4 23.3	49.0 0.5 33.1 18.0 25.6	48.7 12.8 29.0 10.5 19.8
April	Highest..... 77.0 Lowest..... 18.1 Mean highest... 47.4 Mean lowest... 31.0 Monthly mean.. 39.2	80.0 17.0 49.7 35.8 42.8	81.0 16.0 52.4 32.9 42.7	78.0 11.0 50.4 31.5 41.0	80.0 22.0 49.0 34.5 41.8	67.0 21.5 48.9 34.1 41.5	69.0 13.8 49.1 30.2 39.7	73.0 12.0 47.2 27.2 37.2	68.5 14.0 46.1 29.9 38.0	59.6 2.1 43.3 23.8 33.5
May	Highest..... 88.5 Lowest..... 28.1 Mean highest... 64.7 Mean lowest... 42.1 Monthly mean.. 53.4	85.5 28.6 68.0 47.4 57.7	89.0 28.0 70.8 44.9 57.9	83.0 32.0 67.5 46.8 57.2	85.0 33.0 69.2 48.3 58.3	87.0 34.8 69.7 47.4 58.6	86.5 29.9 71.7 43.6 57.7	83.0 25.0 68.0 39.1 53.6	88.0 33.0 70.7 48.1 58.4	87.8 22.5 67.4 41.7 54.6
June	Highest..... 88.9 Lowest..... 33.1 Mean highest... 70.8 Mean lowest... 49.5 Monthly mean.. 69.2	92.5 33.0 75.1 53.2 64.2	94.0 35.0 76.5 52.4 61.5	88.0 35.0 75.2 51.8 63.3	97.0 38.0 76.8 53.5 65.2	91.3 38.0 74.2 54.0 64.1	92.3 33.8 76.1 49.3 62.7	94.0 31.0 74.6 46.2 60.4	85.0 39.0 75.5 52.4 63.9	94.0 32.3 75.3 48.7 62.0
July	Highest..... 85.4 Lowest..... 44.8 Mean highest... 73.8 Mean lowest... 57.0 Monthly mean.. 65.4	89.0 44.6 79.3 58.7 69.0	91.0 45.0 82.7 57.1 69.9	86.0 46.0 78.2 57.4 67.8	92.0 49.0 80.0 59.8 69.9	92.6 47.9 80.5 60.4 70.5	91.4 42.8 81.4 55.9 68.7	88.0 39.0 80.7 52.8 66.8	88.0 46.0 77.4 57.5 67.5	92.7 41.3 78.0 51.3 59.7
August	Highest..... 86.7 Lowest..... 40.9 Mean highest... 73.3 Mean lowest... 56.6 Monthly mean.. 65.0	91.5 43.0 77.6 58.1 67.9	95.0 42.0 80.5 55.5 68.0	92.0 42.5 76.4 55.9 66.2	90.0 44.0 77.9 58.4 68.2	92.0 48.1 77.7 58.4 68.1	95.7 39.7 78.8 53.7 66.3	95.0 35.0 76.2 51.5 63.9	85.0 42.0 73.7 53.7 63.7	94.4 37.4 75.2 51.1 62.2
September	Highest..... 85.9 Lowest..... 32.1 Mean highest... 68.7 Mean lowest... 50.7 Monthly mean.. 59.7	84.5 37.2 68.4 51.2 59.8	90.0 39.0 72.7 46.6 59.7	87.0 35.0 70.8 48.2 59.5	89.0 35.0 70.7 50.3 60.5	86.8 36.6 71.2 50.8 61.0	87.7 31.2 70.2 45.4 57.8	87.0 26.0 68.5 44.7 56.6	88.0 31.0 66.6 47.3 57.0	87.5 31.4 65.5 47.0 56.3
October	Highest..... 74.5 Lowest..... 24.9 Mean highest... 61.2 Mean lowest... 43.8 Monthly mean.. 52.5	75.6 25.0 59.8 42.3 51.1	80.0 22.0 63.3 41.5 52.1	76.0 24.0 61.2 42.5 51.9	78.0 24.0 61.2 44.5 52.9	79.2 26.0 61.4 44.1 52.8	78.4 20.0 63.0 39.1 51.1	77.0 22.0 60.1 35.9 48.0	76.0 23.5 50.9 35.7 48.8	75.2 20.0 38.7 33.9 46.3
November	Highest..... 58.1 Lowest..... 15.1 Mean highest... 43.8 Mean lowest... 29.3 Monthly mean.. 36.6	61.5 11.0 44.3 31.4 38.1	63.0 5.0 45.8 27.8 36.8	63.0 5.0 44.7 26.8 35.8	65.0 12.0 46.9 30.6 38.8	62.0 8.8 45.4 30.8 38.1	60.4 3.0 44.0 28.3 33.7	62.0 0.0 40.2 21.7 31.0	65.0 0.0 37.0 23.4 30.2	59.4 8.8 24.4 19.3 25.9
December	Highest..... 53.0 Lowest..... 2.0 Mean highest... 29.5 Mean lowest... 18.9 Monthly mean.. 24.2	56.5 14.0 28.0 18.0 23.0	56.0 22.0 29.6 15.8 22.7	57.0 21.0 29.2 16.2 22.7	59.0 14.0 31.9 20.0 26.0	53.8 7.2 31.5 20.0 25.8	55.1 30.3 29.4 11.7 20.6	52.0 38.0 28.1 9.6 18.9	45.0 34.0 25.0 8.6 16.8	50.3 27.0 19.7 4.9 12.3
Annual mean.....	43.5	45.4	45.5	44.4	46.4	46.0	42.7	40.1	40.6	36.6

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE FOR THIRTY-THREE YEARS.

TABLE II.—Showing for each month the monthly average for the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest and the mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario, derived from the thirty-three years, 1882-1914, also the annual mean at each station for the same period.

Months.	Southampton.	Birmam.	London.	Woodstock.	Stoney Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst.	Ottawa.	Haileybury.	
January	Highest.....	45.1	46.4	46.8	46.7	50.9	45.5	42.0	41.7	40.4	38.3
	Lowest.....	-6.9	-9.0	-9.7	-11.0	-4.7	-7.5	-20.4	-27.4	-21.2	-33.6
	Mean highest...	28.4	27.3	29.1	28.6	32.5	29.5	24.8	24.5	20.0	18.4
	Mean lowest....	13.8	15.4	14.6	12.1	18.2	15.0	7.0	3.9	2.2	5.3
Monthly mean..	21.1	21.4	21.9	20.4	25.4	22.3	15.9	14.2	11.1	6.6	
February	Highest.....	44.2	46.4	46.1	45.4	48.0	44.6	41.8	42.0	40.1	40.3
	Lowest.....	-11.2	-11.8	-11.5	-11.4	-6.4	-8.4	-18.7	-27.8	-29.9	-35.2
	Mean highest...	27.3	26.4	28.3	27.5	30.3	28.5	25.0	24.6	21.6	21.1
	Mean lowest....	10.7	12.6	11.5	10.3	14.7	13.1	5.3	2.3	3.0	2.2
Monthly mean..	19.0	19.5	11.9	18.9	22.5	20.8	15.2	13.5	12.3	9.5	
March	Highest.....	54.1	57.9	58.5	56.4	60.3	56.3	51.6	50.8	48.3	50.6
	Lowest.....	3.2	1.6	0.4	1.2	5.3	3.9	-6.6	-14.1	-8.4	-21.8
	Mean highest...	35.4	36.4	38.1	36.5	39.7	36.7	34.4	34.1	32.6	33.0
	Mean lowest....	18.2	21.7	20.7	19.1	24.8	22.2	16.0	12.7	15.2	7.2
Monthly mean..	26.6	29.1	29.4	27.8	32.4	29.5	25.2	23.4	23.9	20.1	
April	Highest.....	72.9	76.3	76.3	74.8	77.1	71.6	74.0	71.3	73.3	73.2
	Lowest.....	16.0	17.9	18.4	17.0	22.9	21.0	13.7	10.7	14.8	5.9
	Mean highest...	49.3	52.1	53.4	52.4	53.1	50.9	51.8	49.7	50.6	50.5
	Mean lowest....	31.4	34.2	32.8	31.9	35.5	34.1	30.8	28.6	31.2	26.1
Monthly mean..	40.4	43.2	43.1	42.2	44.3	42.5	41.4	39.2	40.9	33.3	
May	Highest.....	80.5	82.4	83.0	81.2	84.7	79.8	82.7	81.4	83.0	84.3
	Lowest.....	25.3	28.9	29.4	28.8	33.2	31.7	28.0	26.7	39.9	23.8
	Mean highest...	61.2	65.4	66.9	65.0	65.4	63.4	66.1	65.9	66.2	65.2
	Mean lowest....	41.4	44.6	44.2	42.8	45.1	44.3	42.2	40.9	44.0	38.7
Monthly mean..	51.3	55.0	55.6	53.9	55.3	53.9	54.2	52.4	55.1	52.0	
June	Highest.....	85.5	88.2	88.6	87.3	91.9	87.7	88.8	87.3	87.9	89.5
	Lowest.....	37.3	37.2	37.7	38.2	41.9	42.3	38.8	36.0	41.6	33.4
	Mean highest...	70.8	75.1	76.5	75.2	76.8	74.2	76.1	74.9	75.5	75.3
	Mean lowest....	50.7	53.5	53.2	51.9	55.0	53.8	51.3	50.2	53.9	48.0
Monthly mean..	60.8	64.3	64.9	63.6	65.9	61.1	63.7	62.4	64.7	61.7	
July	Highest.....	87.3	91.8	91.8	90.0	95.3	91.1	91.6	89.4	90.8	91.5
	Lowest.....	43.5	42.9	43.7	44.0	48.5	48.3	43.9	42.3	47.7	40.4
	Mean highest...	76.7	79.6	80.6	79.4	82.6	79.1	80.0	78.4	78.9	78.1
	Mean lowest....	56.2	57.8	57.2	55.8	60.7	58.7	55.5	55.0	58.4	52.7
Monthly mean..	66.5	68.7	68.9	67.6	71.7	68.9	67.8	66.7	68.7	65.9	
August	Highest.....	86.3	89.5	90.6	88.4	92.9	88.2	84.7	87.7	88.0	87.9
	Lowest.....	41.8	43.2	40.7	41.5	46.1	46.4	40.4	38.7	43.6	37.3
	Mean highest...	73.8	76.8	76.1	77.0	80.0	76.5	77.5	75.8	75.9	74.6
	Mean lowest....	55.4	56.0	54.5	52.6	58.4	54.2	53.3	52.7	55.5	50.4
Monthly mean..	64.8	66.4	66.3	64.8	69.2	65.4	65.4	64.3	65.7	62.5	
September	Highest.....	84.9	86.8	86.8	85.7	90.3	85.0	86.0	83.8	84.1	83.6
	Lowest.....	34.2	34.1	31.9	31.6	36.5	36.7	31.6	30.7	33.3	29.2
	Mean highest...	68.4	70.5	71.8	70.4	73.4	69.6	69.6	68.6	68.0	67.2
	Mean lowest....	50.0	51.0	49.4	47.7	52.5	50.9	46.9	46.5	48.0	43.7
Monthly mean..	59.2	60.3	60.6	59.1	63.0	58.3	56.3	57.6	58.0	55.5	
October	Highest.....	74.4	75.5	75.9	74.4	77.5	73.2	74.3	72.7	71.2	73.3
	Lowest.....	25.4	25.0	23.5	23.3	26.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.3	17.5
	Mean highest...	56.3	57.0	58.2	56.7	60.6	56.6	55.9	50.4	54.2	53.3
	Mean lowest....	39.9	40.7	38.3	37.1	41.5	40.2	36.4	36.5	37.2	33.4
Monthly mean..	48.1	48.9	48.3	46.9	51.1	48.4	46.2	46.0	45.7	43.4	
November	Highest.....	61.1	62.6	62.1	61.4	75.2	60.0	59.2	58.7	57.6	55.7
	Lowest.....	14.7	13.4	12.8	11.5	17.6	15.5	6.4	7.3	7.1	0.0
	Mean highest...	43.5	42.9	44.2	43.2	46.8	43.9	41.1	40.6	39.7	36.9
	Mean lowest....	38.3	30.9	29.4	28.0	32.5	30.9	26.2	25.9	26.6	21.9
Monthly mean..	36.9	36.9	36.9	35.6	39.7	37.4	33.7	33.3	33.2	29.4	
December	Highest.....	49.6	49.0	53.4	49.3	53.8	48.6	45.3	44.9	42.5	44.6
	Lowest.....	0.3	-0.7	-2.4	-3.3	-1.2	-1.1	-13.3	-11.7	-15.4	-25.0
	Mean highest...	33.3	31.8	33.1	32.2	35.9	33.8	29.3	29.1	25.2	24.1
	Mean lowest....	20.6	21.1	19.8	18.2	23.0	21.1	13.6	12.6	10.1	4.5
Monthly mean..	27.9	26.5	26.5	25.2	29.5	27.5	21.5	21.0	17.7	14.3	
Annual mean.....	43.5	45.1	45.2	43.8	47.5	44.9	42.4	41.2	41.4	38.3	

RAIN AND SNOW.

TABLE III.—Summary of the total fall of rain and snow, and the number of days on which rain and snow fell in Ontario, during 1914, at stations reporting the whole year, and the average for the Province.

Stations	Rain.		Snow.		Stations	Rain.		Snow.	
	Inches	Days	Inches	Days		Inches	Days	Inches	Days
ALGOMA:					ONTARIO—Continued.				
Biscotasing	14.68	56	83.4	48	Uxbridge	14.43	66	74.5	35
BRANT:					OXFORD:				
Brantford	27.05	74	48.2	33	Woodstock	23.11	83	58.7	38
Paris	25.59	71	59.4	38	PARRY SOUND:				
BRUCE:					Emsdale	22.01	81	83.0	44
North Bruce	15.63	87	74.6	54	Parry Sound	18.61	84	138.9	59
Southampton	16.26	95	117.8	81	PEEL:				
Warton	16.38	52	170.0	46	Alton	20.89	63	73.3	46
CARLETON:					PERTH:				
Ottawa	18.17	78	94.7	65	Listowel	20.29	47	90.9	32
DUFFERIN:					PETERBOROUGH:				
Grand Valley	69.90	79	73.0	41	Peterborough	15.78	58	84.2	36
ESSEX:					PRINCE EDWARD:				
Cottam	24.65	62	63.9	22	Bloomfield	16.86	65	65.8	21
Windsor	27.43	74	33.8	21	Hillier	15.83	51	53.5	18
ELGIN:					RENFREW:				
Port Burwell	24.85	72	54.7	31	Renfrew	15.49	72	78.8	54
Port Stanley	29.69	126	75.0	66	Stonecliffe	17.50	94	115.2	70
FRONTENAC:					RAINY RIVER:				
Kingston	19.66	91	55.0	55	Fort Frances	20.48	54	36.6	32
GREY:					Ignace	22.70	60	80.5	23
Markdale	17.45	61	117.0	26	SIMCOE:				
HALTON:					Barrie	16.97	99	121.3	79
Georgetown	19.48	91	52.3	45	Collingwood	10.91	60	90.6	42
HURON:					Coldwater	12.19	56	147.8	51
Clinton	24.56	92	83.4	56	SUDBURY:				
Goderich	21.69	99	85.2	37	Porcupine	8.35	37	66.8	35
Lucknow	18.42	94	129.7	79	Wawaits Falls ...	14.80	67	96.7	59
KENORA:					THUNDER BAY:				
Sioux Lookout	21.35	52	45.9	47	Kakabeka Falls ...	19.58	74	63.1	30
KENT:					Nipigon	19.15	89	59.1	41
Chatham	25.12	53	46.0	16	Oscar	19.06	69	128.4	52
Wallaceburg	19.91	61	28.4	19	Port Arthur	15.69	87	28.5	39
LAMBTON:					Savanne	17.85	29	37.5	19
Birnam	23.81	60	86.8	41	Schreiber	16.37	63	111.9	36
LANARK:					VICTORIA:				
Almonte	18.21	23	94.6	39	Lindsay	16.12	76	71.9	51
MacCue	18.57	46	48.0	14	Kinmount	19.27	61	95.8	43
Montague	17.76	60	64.3	22	WELLAND:				
LEEDS:					Niagara Falls	22.39	63	68.5	21
Westport	17.77	55	51.7	20	Welland	23.22	78	11.8	31
LINCOLN:					WELLINGTON:				
Grimsby	27.60	87	44.5	33	Elora	20.36	81	74.0	30
North Grimsby	22.87	84	71.3	38	Guelph	21.54	97	52.1	49
Port Dalhousie (Grantham)	22.91	81	47.2	39	WENTWORTH:				
MIDDLESEX:					Stoney Creek	18.95	59	59.6	22
London	24.45	86	110.1	54	YORK:				
Westminster	23.52	37	53.5	14	Agincourt	17.48	75	70.7	55
MUSKOKA:					Aurora	17.16	43	89.3	28
Beatrice	19.45	61	174.5	50	Deer Park	16.73	74	60.3	29
Buckskin	18.22	40	94.1	40	Toronto	19.76	100	74.3	50
Gravenhurst	19.35	65	105.5	50	Wexford	18.64	75	55.4	23
NIPISSING:					Average for the Province: 1914.	19.65	71	74.3	40
Cochrane	13.70	76	70.4	38	1913..	25.73	79	53.9	30
Haileybury	15.56	74	99.1	71	1912..	27.09	85	78.0	40
Montreal River	13.55	41	90.5	43	1911..	23.32	78	64.3	38
Rutherglen	15.77	64	65.9	32	1910.	23.01	76	80.3	44
NORFOLK:					1910-1914.	23.76	78	70.2	38
Port Dover	27.36	105	76.2	42	1882-1914.	24.08	84	72.8	40
ONTARIO:									
Oshawa	15.40	56	24.6	16					

RAIN AND SNOW.

TABLE IV. Monthly summary of inches of rain and snow in precipitation in the several districts of Ontario in 1914, also the average derived from the thirty-three years, 1882-1914.

Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
West and Southwest :	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
Rain... { 1914.....	0.63	0.49	1.51	2.47	3.39	2.47	1.54	1.86	2.44	1.81	1.94	0.53	24.28
{ 1882-1914.....	1.21	1.15	1.39	1.99	3.17	2.83	2.58	2.73	2.52	2.69	2.28	1.47	26.01
Snow.. { 1914.....	19.7	11.7	6.5	3.9	5					0.9	3.2	16.2	62.1
{ 1882-1914.....	15.4	13.3	8.4	2.3	5					0.7	5.1	12.1	57.3
North and Northwest :													
Rain... { 1914.....	0.27	0.02	0.44	1.27	1.69	2.26	1.74	3.30	2.50	2.19	1.48	0.14	17.30
{ 1882-1914.....	0.71	0.46	0.94	1.54	2.66	2.63	2.86	2.81	2.99	2.97	1.89	0.86	23.32
Snow.. { 1914.....	22.3	16.4	11.9	5.5	5					1.0	14.9	22.0	94.0
{ 1882-1914.....	24.7	20.3	13.1	3.7	0.3					1.5	12.4	21.9	97.9
Centre :													
Rain... { 1914.....	0.69	0.41	1.29	1.95	1.69	2.21	0.99	4.06	1.99	1.78	1.86	0.35	19.47
{ 1882-1914.....	1.10	0.89	1.34	1.95	2.82	2.65	2.81	2.27	2.34	2.48	2.08	1.27	24.00
Snow.. { 1914.....	20.7	10.3	13.2	2.6	5					5	3.9	15.2	65.9
{ 1882-1914.....	17.2	14.8	9.6	2.8	5					0.5	5.1	11.9	62.1
East and Northeast :													
Rain... { 1914.....	0.46	0.05	0.28	2.01	0.99	2.63	1.26	3.03	2.19	1.88	1.97	0.72	17.57
{ 1882-1914.....	0.92	0.61	1.15	1.61	2.68	2.69	2.90	2.63	2.52	2.38	1.87	1.09	23.05
Snow.. { 1914.....	23.2	10.1	13.3	4.2	5					0.2	8.8	15.3	75.1
{ 1882-1914.....	20.4	16.4	11.1	3.2	0.1					0.8	7.5	14.3	73.8
The Province :													
Rain... { 1914.....	0.56	0.24	0.88	1.93	1.99	2.39	1.41	3.81	2.28	1.92	1.81	0.43	19.65
{ 1882-1914.....	0.98	0.78	1.21	1.77	2.83	2.70	2.79	2.61	2.59	2.63	2.03	1.16	24.08
Snow.. { 1914.....	21.5	12.1	11.2	4.1	5					0.5	7.7	17.2	74.3
{ 1882-1914.....	19.4	16.2	10.6	3.0	0.1					0.9	7.5	15.1	72.8

SUNSHINE.

TABLE V. Monthly summary of bright sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario for 1914, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon, the hours of registered sunshine, the total for the year, and the average derived from the thirty-three years, 1882-1914.

Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Sun above horizon.....	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
285.7	291.4	369.9	406.4	461.1	465.7	470.9	434.5	376.2	340.2	286.9	274.3	4463.3	
Woodstock..... { 1914.....	36.2	122.6	119.7	128.6	352.3	258.0	270.2	222.9	209.4	141.3	100.4	58.1	1919.7
{ 1882-1914..	61.5	91.1	123.4	169.6	309.1	249.0	275.0	234.1	175.4	143.6	74.0	54.3	1860.3
Toronto..... { 1914.....	53.3	140.6	142.6	134.0	268.5	277.9	271.2	244.3	234.8	147.2	86.9	61.2	2065.5
{ 1882-1914..	76.6	108.3	150.3	189.4	322.2	261.8	264.1	250.9	208.4	153.1	63.1	65.0	2053.2
Lindsay..... { 1914.....	70.3	125.2	111.1	128.7	260.1	227.5	218.1	198.6	175.3	126.9	69.9	44.6	1756.5
{ 1882-1914..	75.0	103.3	147.1	187.3	310.9	240.4	255.3	230.0	188.9	134.6	72.1	55.7	1900.6
Kingston..... { 1914.....	71.4	167.4	120.7	116.1	259.2	278.1	274.8	218.8	209.6	128.5	85.5	72.0	2002.1
{ 1882-1914..	76.8	110.6	147.1	183.5	306.5	252.9	270.7	247.8	187.9	138.2	78.2	67.5	1967.7
Ottawa..... { 1914.....	98.6	188.0	150.3	181.0	275.1	269.2	295.7	233.7	224.8	143.5	76.6	91.5	2228.0
{ 1882-1914..	85.7	110.3	146.5	190.2	334.9	234.5	252.9	239.9	170.6	130.8	84.5	61.0	1931.8
Average of five stations..... { 1914.....	66.0	148.6	128.9	137.6	263.0	262.1	266.0	222.7	210.8	137.5	83.9	66.1	1994.4
{ 1913.....	61.9	111.8	106.7	207.5	341.4	315.5	297.5	257.6	213.4	121.4	95.1	78.6	2107.6
{ 1882-1914..	75.1	104.7	142.9	184.1	214.7	247.7	267.6	240.5	186.2	140.1	78.4	60.7	1942.7

RURAL AREA ASSESSED.

TABLE VI.—Showing by County Municipalities the rural area of Ontario as returned by Municipal assessors for 1914; also the comparative totals for the Province for the five years, 1910-1914.

Counties and Districts.	Acres of assessed land.	Acres cleared.	Acres of woodland.	Acres of slash land.	Acres of swamp, marsh or waste land.	Per cent. cleared.
Algoma	310,636	47,797	208,883	16,829	37,127	15.39
Brant	215,487	179,110	9,600	17,062	9,715	83.12
Bruce	933,360	585,599	118,713	107,430	121,618	62.74
Carleton	562,156	369,504	51,391	96,883	44,378	65.73
Dufferin	356,295	274,489	17,521	33,747	30,538	77.04
Dundas	236,529	177,853	23,717	30,400	4,559	75.19
Durham	370,543	304,910	25,542	8,695	31,396	82.29
Elgin	435,573	361,316	46,713	21,784	5,760	82.95
Essex	426,226	352,215	25,556	38,800	9,655	82.64
Frontenac	693,245	258,915	84,862	141,450	208,018	37.35
Glengarry	288,045	192,544	52,988	20,413	22,100	66.85
Grenville	272,774	187,230	30,628	17,920	36,996	68.64
Grey	1,063,936	696,547	121,469	82,603	163,317	65.47
Haldimand	280,813	239,503	31,751	8,085	1,474	85.29
Haliburton	586,323	45,388	375,191	51,821	113,923	7.74
Halton	224,334	173,777	15,750	24,039	10,768	77.46
Hastings	1,070,689	439,595	251,046	205,525	174,523	41.06
Huron	799,107	663,915	49,927	34,924	50,341	83.08
Kenora	73,518	4,752	23,489	35,242	10,035	6.46
Kent	568,388	468,413	31,965	49,407	18,603	82.41
Lambton	659,954	497,420	61,381	91,407	9,746	75.37
Lanark	670,628	331,416	175,888	36,880	126,444	49.42
Leeds	471,154	270,183	100,271	35,173	65,527	57.34
Lennox & Addington	441,546	252,686	93,343	48,836	46,681	57.23
Lincoln	189,885	162,077	15,085	10,923	1,800	85.36
Manitoulin	283,050	48,294	49,625	92,054	93,077	17.06
Middlesex	756,474	658,964	64,078	18,902	14,530	87.11
Muskoka	570,460	68,625	310,858	70,813	120,164	12.03
Nipissing	312,775	49,362	209,743	8,494	45,176	15.78
Norfolk	396,576	279,099	63,946	31,450	22,081	70.38
Northumberland...	441,331	353,210	38,316	18,386	31,419	80.03
Ontario	506,736	379,615	23,581	45,381	58,159	74.91
Oxford	471,350	399,832	33,863	20,709	16,946	84.83
Parry Sound	621,109	85,451	376,060	84,787	74,811	13.76
Peel	285,334	260,693	8,564	5,024	11,053	91.35
Perth	518,466	451,594	34,140	23,942	8,790	87.10
Peterborough	581,156	261,099	130,339	96,057	93,661	44.93
Prescott	294,300	209,411	37,423	29,655	17,811	71.15
Prince Edward	234,191	197,358	18,077	3,397	15,359	84.27
Rainy River	289,679	30,141	182,856	15,580	61,102	10.40
Renfrew	1,072,040	366,191	386,753	137,402	181,694	34.16
Russell	249,492	144,611	22,418	77,386	5,077	57.96
Simcoe	970,838	674,401	108,346	147,355	40,736	69.47
Stormont	248,550	157,648	37,108	34,339	19,435	63.43
Sudbury	356,128	49,216	198,048	22,261	86,603	13.82
Thunder Bay	411,076	31,259	307,405	38,546	33,866	7.60
Timiskaming	299,781	22,935	194,416	16,532	65,898	7.65
Victoria	599,641	287,295	61,849	110,469	140,028	47.91
Waterloo	307,346	252,780	32,178	5,502	16,886	82.25
Welland	226,849	185,535	18,683	13,691	8,940	81.79
Wellington	627,685	502,680	33,008	16,730	75,267	80.08
Wentworth	269,627	213,371	15,237	12,436	28,583	79.14
York	532,186	437,244	27,195	23,838	43,909	82.16
The Province.						
1914	24,935,350	14,595,068	5,066,783	2,487,396	2,786,103	58.53
1913	24,914,027	14,515,128	5,010,284	2,488,879	2,899,736	58.26
1912	24,799,117	14,447,258	5,366,855	2,366,337	2,718,666	58.26
1911	24,683,747	14,381,650	5,333,296	2,307,773	2,561,028	58.26
1910	24,706,699	14,323,478	5,293,094	2,320,820	2,769,307	57.97

FALL WHEAT AND SPRING WHEAT.

TABLE VII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Fall Wheat and Spring Wheat for the year 1914, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1912 and 1913, and the annual average for various periods.

Counties and Districts.	Fall Wheat.				Spring Wheat.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
Algoma.....	247	6,374	25.4	\$ 6,725	668	12,291	18.4	\$ 13,299
Brant.....	23,153	444,538	19.2	479,657	34	714	21.0	714
Bruce.....	27,821	614,844	22.1	661,572	3,476	69,172	19.9	67,858
Carleton.....	299	7,415	24.8	8,201	6,698	140,658	21.0	155,568
Dufferin.....	2,910	61,401	21.1	68,769	2,900	50,750	17.5	53,795
Dundas.....	101	2,475	24.5	2,752	852	19,000	22.3	20,140
Durham.....	8,445	179,034	21.2	203,920	4,574	65,408	14.3	73,126
Elgin.....	25,840	602,072	23.3	655,656	74	1,406	19.0	1,378
Essex.....	17,642	393,417	22.3	425,677	117	3,540	20.0	3,363
Frontenac.....	577	12,579	21.8	13,761	1,686	28,999	17.2	31,580
Glengarry.....	121	2,662	22.0	2,928	3,434	71,771	20.9	76,795
Greenville.....	40	900	22.5	975	666	13,520	20.3	14,561
Grey.....	19,046	382,825	20.1	421,490	5,411	96,216	17.8	105,934
Haldimand.....	27,178	554,431	20.4	603,775	593	9,369	15.8	8,769
Haliburton.....	25	458	18.3	458	147	2,881	19.6	2,990
Halton.....	15,710	241,954	15.4	269,514	586	10,079	17.2	11,006
Hastings.....	9,299	215,737	23.2	233,859	1,730	28,026	16.2	30,156
Huron.....	30,955	640,769	20.7	709,331	1,544	27,792	18.0	28,931
Kent.....	55,350	1,117,666	20.2	1,192,550	103	2,091	20.3	1,986
Lambton.....	30,987	684,813	22.1	733,435	241	5,784	24.0	5,784
Lanark.....	1,069	27,260	25.5	30,259	5,239	95,874	18.3	109,872
Leeds.....	1,208	29,234	24.2	32,450	1,073	20,065	18.7	22,031
Lennox and Add..	4,532	101,970	22.5	111,759	1,500	27,450	18.3	30,442
Lincoln.....	14,951	339,388	22.7	372,648	287	3,875	13.5	4,116
Manitoulin.....	298	6,884	23.1	7,455	1,226	21,823	17.8	23,329
Middlesex.....	44,378	998,505	22.5	1,082,379	59	944	16.0	991
Muskoka.....	27	540	20.0	594	498	8,615	17.3	8,865
Nipissing.....	53	795	15.0	890	783	15,112	19.3	16,442
Norfolk.....	30,041	588,804	19.6	639,441	82	1,558	19.0	1,433
Northumberland..	13,770	315,533	22.9	351,912	3,188	49,733	15.6	54,905
Ontario.....	12,414	276,832	22.3	308,114	5,599	99,662	17.8	108,831
Oxford.....	27,108	601,798	22.2	642,720	52	1,050	20.2	1,077
Parry Sound.....	104	2,527	24.3	2,780	871	15,765	18.1	17,168
Peel.....	12,635	222,376	17.6	244,836	2,418	50,778	21.0	54,332
Perth.....	29,577	550,132	18.6	589,191	539	9,648	17.9	9,455
Peterborough....	10,152	213,192	21.0	237,070	2,521	36,555	14.5	39,553
Prescott.....	187	3,740	20.0	4,114	2,679	48,490	18.1	52,903
Prince Edward..	5,379	105,428	19.6	112,386	627	10,659	17.0	11,149
Rainy R. & Kenora	246	5,904	24.0	6,258	830	17,928	21.6	19,273
Renfrew.....	2,265	57,758	25.5	61,628	30,098	541,764	18.0	585,647
Russell.....	326	6,520	20.0	7,283	2,284	48,192	21.1	54,216
Simcoe.....	68,820	1,486,512	21.6	1,636,650	5,022	87,383	17.4	92,364
Stormont.....	93	1,795	19.3	1,953	680	12,988	19.1	13,521
Sudbury.....	91	1,820	20.0	2,002	910	21,112	23.2	24,279
Thunder Bay....	38	904	23.8	949	486	12,150	25.0	12,758
Timiskaming.....	94	2,115	22.5	2,396	407	8,262	20.3	9,361
Victoria.....	7,306	155,618	21.3	176,626	4,431	71,782	16.2	78,314
Waterloo.....	26,357	455,976	17.3	493,366	281	4,018	14.3	3,950
Welland.....	18,335	423,539	23.1	471,822	63	882	14.0	882
Wellington.....	11,667	222,840	19.1	244,678	2,070	39,951	19.3	39,551
Wentworth.....	19,993	381,866	19.1	421,962	511	7,921	15.5	7,526
York.....	26,452	579,299	21.9	647,656	5,699	117,969	20.7	124,221
The Province:								
1914.....	685,692	14,333,548	20.9	15,641,232	118,607	2,169,425	18.3	2,340,520
1913.....	646,533	15,945,717	24.7	13,550,459	116,581	2,068,951	17.7	1,818,652
1912.....	759,888	15,039,885	19.8	13,795,968	123,080	2,302,339	18.7	2,072,266
Averages (10 years)								
1902-1911....	720,272	16,912,017	23.1	14,142,444	182,335	3,269,976	17.9	2,655,591
1892-1901....	930,794	18,688,313	20.1	12,650,091	356,355	5,405,846	15.2	3,650,840
1882-1891....	902,846	18,059,235	20.0	16,250,884	563,547	8,882,998	15.8	7,959,306
Average (33 years)								
1882-1914....	837,310	17,627,721	21.1	14,346,116	344,868	5,519,058	16.0	4,511,782

BARLEY AND OATS.

TABLE VIII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Barley and Oats for the year 1914, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1912 and 1913, and the annual averages for various periods.

Counties and Districts.	Barley.				Oats.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
				\$				\$
Algoma.....	1,428	46,553	32.6	32,587	9,782	407,909	41.7	212,928
Braut.....	8,145	241,907	29.7	158,207	27,463	961,205	35.0	461,378
Bruce.....	21,367	739,298	34.6	451,711	111,220	4,370,946	39.3	1,997,522
Carleton.....	7,420	251,538	33.9	167,776	86,279	3,554,695	41.2	1,777,348
Dufferin.....	14,648	520,004	35.5	317,202	68,191	2,829,927	41.5	1,358,365
Dundas.....	3,952	142,667	36.1	104,004	32,113	1,339,112	41.7	727,138
Durham.....	13,848	325,428	23.5	216,410	54,091	1,655,185	30.6	852,420
Elgin.....	7,803	250,476	32.1	161,807	52,816	1,933,066	36.6	962,667
Essex.....	10,154	339,144	33.4	208,574	69,605	2,519,701	36.2	1,138,905
Frontenac.....	4,320	105,408	24.4	75,261	39,976	1,103,338	27.6	589,182
Glengarry.....	5,646	195,916	34.7	134,790	40,885	1,602,692	39.2	809,359
Grenville.....	1,930	52,882	27.4	38,234	37,340	1,306,900	35.0	667,826
Grey.....	28,634	904,834	31.6	564,616	153,688	5,563,506	36.2	2,631,538
Haldimand.....	8,151	247,790	30.4	159,081	35,927	1,253,852	34.9	605,611
Haliburton.....	553	16,424	29.7	11,168	9,365	300,617	32.1	155,720
Halt.....	7,630	244,160	32.0	161,878	30,635	1,240,718	40.5	615,396
Hastings.....	15,531	344,788	22.2	244,455	84,052	2,403,887	28.6	1,365,408
Huron.....	30,053	1,084,913	36.1	673,731	136,407	5,797,298	42.5	2,742,122
Kent.....	16,050	513,600	32.0	308,160	63,541	2,338,309	36.8	1,110,697
Lambton.....	18,094	622,434	34.4	383,419	81,537	3,285,941	40.3	1,580,538
Lennox and Add... Lincoln.....	6,946	226,440	32.6	156,244	47,416	1,768,617	37.3	884,309
Leeds.....	4,391	129,974	29.6	92,931	43,298	1,472,132	34.0	819,978
Lennox and Add... Lincoln.....	6,646	166,815	25.1	117,938	36,865	1,017,474	27.6	557,576
Manitoulin.....	2,001	59,030	29.5	39,727	18,594	674,962	36.3	355,030
Middlesex.....	1,713	55,501	32.4	35,465	7,913	335,511	42.4	162,052
Muskoka.....	18,344	632,868	34.5	403,137	100,206	3,948,116	39.4	1,950,369
Nipissing.....	702	18,884	26.9	13,313	14,838	492,622	33.2	272,420
Norfolk.....	904	27,030	29.9	20,029	10,783	410,832	38.1	211,989
Northumberland.....	5,116	151,434	29.6	101,764	36,302	1,136,253	31.3	574,944
Ontario.....	10,025	243,608	24.3	167,846	60,149	1,906,723	31.7	1,052,511
Oxford.....	24,102	701,368	29.1	451,681	84,903	3,217,824	37.9	1,612,130
Parry Sound.....	12,603	458,749	36.4	295,893	78,030	3,464,532	44.4	1,611,007
Peterborough.....	1,279	30,312	23.7	21,946	19,438	662,836	34.1	351,966
Perth.....	27,007	861,523	31.9	570,328	55,432	2,239,453	40.4	1,101,811
Prescott.....	25,694	976,372	38.0	576,059	103,979	4,637,463	44.6	2,151,783
Rainy R'r. & Kenora Renfrew.....	10,178	251,397	24.7	172,207	52,129	1,589,935	30.5	809,277
Russell.....	4,634	133,459	28.8	93,154	49,514	1,653,768	33.4	798,770
Simcoe.....	7,975	207,350	26.0	135,814	28,098	831,701	29.6	415,851
Stornont.....	1,882	60,224	32.0	44,566	6,285	244,487	38.9	149,382
Sudbury.....	4,835	142,633	29.5	89,716	65,620	2,198,270	33.5	1,055,170
Thunder Bay.....	4,189	136,561	32.6	93,817	33,947	1,310,354	38.6	628,970
Timiskaming.....	63,152	1,799,832	28.5	1,117,696	145,419	5,278,710	36.3	2,607,683
Victoria.....	3,425	110,628	32.3	76,997	30,063	1,118,344	37.2	570,355
Waterloo.....	1,288	36,193	28.1	27,724	9,750	321,750	33.0	188,546
Welland.....	957	31,581	33.0	19,833	5,638	242,998	43.1	126,602
Wellington.....	788	25,216	32.0	19,542	4,734	175,631	37.1	107,486
Wentworth.....	20,315	540,379	26.6	346,923	65,125	2,155,638	33.1	1,073,508
York.....	9,725	320,925	33.0	207,959	57,526	2,289,535	39.8	1,137,899
The Province:	1,989	49,924	25.1	32,950	25,612	865,686	33.8	462,276
1914.....	21,478	743,139	34.6	478,582	116,143	4,517,963	38.9	2,182,176
1913.....	8,335	270,054	32.4	177,966	37,460	1,393,512	37.2	732,987
1912.....	41,498	1,307,187	31.5	867,972	100,761	4,221,886	41.9	2,153,162
Averages (10 yrs.)								
1902-1911.....	579,473	18,096,754	31.2	11,640,790	2,776,883	103,564,322	37.3	51,232,043
1892-1901.....	623,658	18,255,958	29.3	10,136,759	2,699,459	98,426,902	36.5	36,342,489
1882-1891.....	647,382	19,232,275	29.7	11,296,962	2,601,735	98,444,807	37.8	38,005,016
Average (33 yrs.)								
1882-1914.....	711,199	21,709,056	30.5	10,870,736	2,703,900	98,968,442	36.6	36,309,289
	498,932	13,100,823	26.3	5,037,346	2,291,902	79,229,462	34.6	22,119,649
	743,245	19,349,351	26.0	10,547,091	1,663,205	58,410,603	35.1	21,017,492
	648,009	18,096,281	27.9	9,018,977	2,262,671	80,803,670	35.7	27,880,117

PEAS AND BEANS.

TABLE IX.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Peas and Beans for the year 1914, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1912 and 1913, and the annual averages for various periods.

Counties and Districts.	Peas.				Beans.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
				\$				\$
Algonia	1,147	24,316	21.2	31,368	14	280	20.0	644
Brant	1,886	22,255	11.8	25,972	923	13,845	15.0	28,659
Bruce	16,241	228,998	14.1	313,956	285	3,848	13.5	8,696
Carleton	1,071	17,779	16.6	24,446	279	5,580	20.0	12,667
Dufferin	4,264	64,386	15.1	87,565	15	225	15.0	450
Dundas	319	7,273	22.8	7,528	184	4,600	25.0	10,074
Durham	13,383	148,551	11.1	219,558	488	7,125	14.6	16,673
Elgin	1,026	16,416	16.0	18,238	5,860	97,862	16.7	204,532
Essex	292	4,380	15.0	4,380	757	13,626	18.0	28,751
Frontenac	292	4,234	14.5	4,806	208	3,245	15.6	7,626
Glengarry	899	16,272	18.1	20,877	164	3,280	20.0	6,986
Grenville	118	2,478	21.0	2,691	139	2,335	16.8	5,347
Grey	11,471	159,447	13.9	226,734	68	1,088	16.0	2,176
Haldimand	2,452	31,140	12.7	32,604	353	5,789	16.4	12,678
Haliburton	292	4,876	16.7	5,573	12	240	20.0	600
Halton	1,923	26,153	13.6	37,634	103	1,267	12.3	2,851
Hastings	2,833	37,962	13.4	51,097	445	6,141	13.8	13,265
Huron	7,419	107,576	14.5	152,865	7,874	125,984	16.0	264,566
Kent	1,808	38,330	21.2	44,080	23,143	379,545	16.4	785,658
Lambton	1,297	26,718	20.6	30,565	984	17,122	17.4	34,586
Lanark	1,246	17,444	14.0	23,706	182	2,675	14.7	5,805
Leeds	454	7,673	16.9	9,814	197	3,152	16.0	6,871
Lennox and Add'ton	1,008	14,112	14.0	17,795	152	2,584	17.0	6,072
Lineoln	1,181	17,330	14.6	20,865	370	6,105	16.5	14,652
Manitoulin	2,038	37,907	18.6	44,768	17	204	12.0	428
Middlesex	2,033	41,677	20.5	50,596	1,336	23,514	17.6	50,555
Muskoka	900	15,840	17.6	20,497	22	330	15.0	825
Nipissing	930	17,205	18.5	25,584	16	240	15.0	511
Norfolk	3,599	51,106	14.2	57,085	1,267	20,525	16.2	42,897
Northumberland ...	6,458	72,330	11.2	111,388	546	9,937	18.2	23,451
Ontario	9,467	147,685	15.6	218,721	407	6,105	15.0	13,919
Oxford	1,162	19,057	16.4	22,049	143	2,631	18.4	6,183
Parry Sound	2,039	33,032	16.2	42,545	14	210	15.0	494
Peel	3,897	72,484	18.6	101,913	38	475	12.5	1,107
Perth	5,201	81,136	15.6	101,014	77	1,115	15.0	2,564
Peterborough	11,304	118,692	10.5	183,973	110	1,727	15.7	4,076
Preseott	772	13,278	17.2	18,589	205	4,100	20.0	9,594
Prince Edward ...	4,177	60,567	14.5	74,679	576	9,792	17.0	22,130
Rainy Riv. & Kenora	113	2,260	20.0	3,019	6	90	15.0	188
Renfrew	10,460	161,084	15.4	216,014	212	3,032	14.3	7,065
Russell	766	16,775	21.9	23,150	139	2,196	15.8	4,546
Simeoe	9,532	141,370	14.8	211,207	309	5,099	16.5	10,606
Stormont	44	651	14.8	719	124	1,860	15.0	3,999
Sudbury	1,209	24,180	20.0	36,439	6	96	16.0	240
Thunder Bay	323	6,460	20.0	11,305	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timiskaming	772	18,528	24.0	26,310	8	120	15.0	240
Victoria	6,091	85,274	14.0	119,213	53	795	15.0	1,988
Waterloo	2,163	33,959	15.7	37,049	19	266	14.0	614
Welland	458	7,282	15.9	9,132	1,971	28,185	14.3	85,119
Wellington	9,086	129,021	14.2	168,888	29	580	20.0	1,276
Wentworth	645	10,643	16.5	12,655	147	2,940	20.0	6,703
York	7,869	144,003	18.3	202,756	153	2,188	14.3	5,229
The Province:								
1914	177,856	2,609,585	14.7	3,565,974	51,149	835,895	16.3	1,787,432
1913	177,303	3,108,263	17.5	3,127,551	66,639	1,021,243	15.3	1,738,900
1912	221,524	3,667,005	16.6	4,047,354	69,703	1,182,132	17.0	2,280,173
Averages (10 years):								
1902-1911	389,104	7,056,642	18.1	5,275,196	50,006	854,999	17.1	1,263,012
1892-1901	759,819	14,242,404	18.5	7,613,480	51,654	875,597	17.0	818,381
1882-1891	668,962	13,908,658	20.8	8,573,501	26,201	469,393	17.9	545,087
Average (33 years):								
1882-1914	571,380	10,953,391	19.2	6,829,171	44,427	758,762	17.1	971,858

RYE AND BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE X.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Rye and Buckwheat for the year 1914, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1912 and 1913, and the annual averages for various periods.

Counties and Districts.	Rye.				Buckwheat.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
				\$				\$
Algoma	360	6,588	18.3	5,336	64	1,280	20.0	1,011
Braut	3,785	70,023	18.5	58,819	2,462	52,933	21.5	36,788
Bruce	642	10,914	17.0	7,912	4,090	99,796	24.4	69,857
Carleton	1,262	21,833	17.3	17,641	5,040	122,976	24.4	87,067
Dufferin	5,810	107,485	18.5	90,610	6,752	168,800	25.0	119,679
Dundas	750	13,875	18.5	11,974	1,749	52,470	30.0	35,837
Durham	13,588	197,026	14.5	168,063	6,254	130,709	20.9	91,496
Elgin	2,633	47,657	18.1	39,746	3,054	60,469	19.8	42,147
Essex	627	13,794	22.2	11,490	1,043	24,302	23.3	15,650
Frontenac	2,159	36,487	16.9	30,576	2,639	57,530	21.8	40,904
Glengarry	10	180	18.0	140	1,727	46,802	27.1	33,510
Grenville	799	15,980	20.0	13,487	4,055	92,454	22.8	67,399
Grey	1,344	21,907	16.3	17,548	6,375	143,438	22.5	95,673
Haldimand	224	3,763	16.8	2,988	2,240	59,360	26.5	41,493
Haliburton	352	6,547	18.6	5,138	709	15,385	21.7	10,169
Halton	537	9,183	17.1	7,475	885	18,054	20.4	13,089
Hastings	9,407	154,275	16.4	128,357	8,797	214,647	24.4	159,268
Huron	296	5,920	20.0	4,618	5,199	122,696	23.6	84,415
Kent	1,147	25,808	22.5	21,859	801	18,423	23.0	12,767
Lambton	105	2,100	20.0	1,514	146	2,920	20.0	2,240
Lanark	2,789	46,576	16.7	39,170	6,354	149,954	23.6	108,117
Leeds	1,523	28,176	18.5	23,865	3,548	86,213	24.3	61,041
Lennox and Add.	2,970	50,193	16.9	43,969	4,179	100,714	24.1	73,823
Lincoln	377	6,409	17.0	5,236	382	9,932	26.0	7,469
Manitoulin	391	6,256	16.0	4,629	43	1,161	27.0	755
Middlesex	977	17,586	18.0	14,297	914	21,205	23.2	16,625
Mu koka	93	1,553	16.7	1,305	113	2,260	20.0	1,808
Nipissing	52	910	17.5	774	110	1,980	18.0	1,550
Norfolk	11,072	177,152	16.0	156,425	10,330	247,920	24.0	177,263
Northumberland	14,986	230,784	15.4	215,091	10,887	272,175	25.0	200,865
Ontario	5,922	110,741	18.7	96,677	7,107	176,254	24.8	129,018
Oxford	2,751	45,116	16.4	36,093	3,035	76,786	25.3	54,825
Parry Sound	329	5,725	17.4	4,695	214	4,815	22.5	3,520
Peel	2,107	36,873	17.5	31,526	2,228	47,456	21.3	33,741
Perth	194	3,104	16.0	2,483	1,128	29,328	26.0	21,116
Peterborough	5,005	81,582	16.3	67,795	5,070	118,131	23.3	85,173
Prescott	191	3,056	16.0	2,598	1,650	41,415	25.1	29,860
Prince Edward	7,651	119,356	15.6	97,753	5,839	148,895	25.5	108,247
Rainy R. & Kenora	38	722	19.0	578	-19	380	20.0	266
Renfrew	9,603	166,132	17.3	137,723	2,019	43,207	21.4	27,480
Russell	40	640	16.0	512	1,331	31,678	23.8	22,808
Simcoe	13,350	222,945	16.7	185,490	14,897	360,507	24.2	258,844
Stormont	75	1,215	16.2	984	2,652	62,057	23.4	44,185
Sudbury	171	3,420	20.0	2,736	176	4,400	25.0	3,300
Thunder Bay	141	2,820	20.0	1,974	77	1,540	20.0	1,078
Timiskaming	8	136	17.0	109	48	930	20.0	720
Victoria	1,345	21,789	16.2	18,521	6,771	176,723	26.1	124,590
Waterloo	2,349	41,342	17.6	33,652	1,955	44,183	22.6	31,105
Welland	418	8,109	19.4	6,803	2,081	44,533	21.4	32,197
Wellington	1,523	26,196	17.4	22,057	8,469	210,031	24.8	151,642
Wentworth	1,532	24,512	16.0	19,928	2,004	47,294	23.6	35,660
York	3,103	53,061	17.1	44,783	7,516	181,887	24.2	132,414
The Province:								
1914	138,913	2,315,532	16.7	1,965,522	177,227	4,251,421	24.0	3,041,564
1913	118,429	1,979,775	16.7	1,310,306	228,279	4,012,418	17.6	2,549,398
1912	105,949	1,839,675	17.4	1,287,208	205,893	5,414,796	26.3	2,950,001
Averages (10 yrs.)								
1902-1911	112,424	1,877,432	16.7	1,129,754	131,168	2,871,668	21.9	1,503,428
1892-1901	129,188	2,088,786	16.2	937,885	131,005	2,450,389	18.7	949,189
1882-1891	103,636	1,683,211	16.2	1,010,057	69,230	1,413,900	20.4	586,472
Average (33 years)								
1882-1914	115,629	1,897,857	16.4	1,070,909	118,952	2,455,703	20.6	1,179,753

CORN.*

TABLE XI.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of Corn for husking and for fodder for the year 1914, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1912 and 1913 and the annual averages for various periods.

Counties and Districts.	Corn for husking.				Corn for Silo.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market Value.	Acres.	Tons green.	Per acre.	Market value.
Algoma	60	5,100	85.0	2,550	171	2,102	12.29	5,255
Brant	3,731	310,792	83.3	150,113	7,148	76,984	10.77	192,460
Bruce	520	26,000	50.0	13,104	11,032	117,822	10.68	294,555
Carleton	909	52,813	58.1	29,945	16,322	232,099	14.22	580,247
Dufferin	27	1,350	50.0	698	1,942	18,313	9.43	45,782
Dundas	2,435	176,538	72.5	84,915	9,952	119,424	12.00	298,560
Durham	1,778	97,790	55.0	51,046	8,682	91,421	10.53	228,552
Elgin	21,284	1,947,486	91.5	981,533	15,505	175,051	11.29	437,627
Essex	81,952	6,859,382	83.7	2,846,644	2,442	22,784	9.33	56,960
Frontenac	1,834	115,175	62.8	64,498	6,322	66,381	10.50	165,952
Glengarry	687	34,350	50.0	18,618	6,535	79,270	12.13	198,175
Grenville	2,017	138,770	68.8	62,447	6,194	83,371	13.46	208,427
Grey	393	23,580	60.0	12,568	15,889	155,394	9.78	388,485
Haldimand	3,317	233,185	70.3	119,857	4,044	33,484	8.28	83,710
Haliburton	190	10,450	55.0	5,570	330	3,887	11.78	9,718
Halton	548	35,072	64.0	17,536	6,083	73,483	12.08	183,707
Hastings	5,904	354,240	60.0	182,788	14,255	121,453	8.52	303,632
Huron	1,218	62,118	51.0	32,798	17,836	224,555	12.59	561,388
Kent	66,444	5,601,229	84.3	2,369,320	6,853	82,853	12.09	207,132
Lambton	26,087	1,934,691	83.8	903,501	16,014	150,051	9.37	375,127
Lanark	1,035	51,750	50.0	28,049	10,879	135,988	12.50	339,970
Leeds	3,296	224,458	68.1	111,556	9,413	104,767	11.13	261,917
Lennox & Add... ..	2,189	140,096	64.0	77,753	4,156	38,443	9.25	96,108
Lincoln	4,871	349,251	71.7	185,103	3,910	36,715	9.39	91,788
Manitoulin	78	4,056	52.0	2,028	504	6,386	12.67	15,965
Middlesex	13,760	1,191,616	86.6	592,233	22,136	270,059	12.20	675,147
Muskoka	155	10,075	65.0	5,713	636	6,430	10.11	16,075
Nipissing	89	3,560	40.0	1,780	189	1,890	10.00	4,725
Norfolk	15,753	1,131,065	71.8	555,343	8,590	81,605	9.50	204,012
Northumberland ..	3,715	282,712	76.1	142,487	9,574	88,464	9.24	221,160
Ontario	824	45,320	55.0	23,838	14,870	181,117	12.18	452,793
Oxford	4,349	330,959	76.1	175,077	30,684	373,117	12.16	932,793
Parry Sound	88	4,400	50.0	2,200	316	2,528	8.00	6,320
Peel	241	12,050	50.0	6,591	6,805	95,270	14.00	238,175
Perth	560	34,720	62.0	16,909	16,173	186,636	11.54	466,590
Peterborough	245	14,700	60.0	8,232	6,926	89,692	12.95	224,230
Prescott	1,679	92,345	55.0	52,360	6,154	66,402	10.79	166,005
Prince Edward	6,277	421,187	67.1	222,387	6,305	56,051	8.89	140,128
Raiuy R.r. & Kenora	30	1,200	40.0	660	33	305	9.25	763
Renfrew	641	32,050	50.0	19,230	5,787	56,597	9.78	141,493
Russell	426	21,300	50.0	11,545	4,520	51,076	11.30	127,690
Simcoe	1,178	70,680	60.0	38,874	15,748	190,236	12.08	475,590
Stormont	1,737	93,103	53.6	48,786	6,297	88,725	14.09	221,813
Sudbury	40	1,600	40.0	800	71	497	7.00	1,243
Thunder Bay					19	190	10.00	475
Timiskaming					4	40	10.00	100
Victoria	527	26,350	50.0	13,175	7,019	71,945	10.25	179,863
Waterloo	419	20,950	50.0	10,999	11,148	123,520	11.08	308,800
Welland	6,420	470,586	73.3	249,411	3,794	34,146	9.00	85,365
Wellington	274	15,070	55.0	8,078	8,526	97,282	11.41	243,205
Wentworth	804	60,300	75.0	30,271	7,135	85,905	12.04	214,763
York	782	54,740	70.0	30,928	16,233	199,017	12.26	497,543
The Province:								
1914	290,817	23,232,360	80.0	10,622,455	418,105	4,751,223	11.36	11,878,058
1913	299,871	22,214,614	74.1	9,545,538	388,138	4,059,545	10.46	10,148,363
1912	301,251	21,969,468	72.9	8,162,565	377,982	3,969,597	10.50	9,923,993
Averages (10 years)								
1902-1911.....	325,515	22,988,755	70.6	8,780,681	236,330	2,731,936	11.56	5,652,083
1892-1901.....	294,076	21,218,057	72.2	5,314,705	157,611	1,777,533	11.28	3,555,065
Average (23 years)								
1892-1914.....	308,167	22,151,476	71.9	7,360,192	222,766	2,516,298	11.30	5,392,156

*The combined average of corn for the ten years, 1882-1891, is 195,878 acres, the average value of the produce for the same period being \$3,704,614. The combined average for corn for the thirty-three years 1882-1914 is 429,402 acres, the average value of the produce for the same period being \$10,176,834.

POTATOES AND CARROTS.

TABLE XII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of Potatoes and Carrots for the year 1914, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1912 and 1913, and the annual averages for the various periods.

Counties and Districts.	Potatoes				Carrots.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
				\$				\$
Algoma	1,259	299,642	138	140,832	34	11,900	350	1,488
Brant	2,670	408,510	153	177,293	21	9,093	433	1,136
Bruce	4,428	757,188	171	320,291	96	34,272	357	4,283
Carleton	5,586	932,862	167	452,438	79	16,590	210	2,073
Dufferin	3,800	706,800	186	232,537	15	4,500	300	563
Dundas	1,762	362,972	206	183,931	23	7,291	317	911
Durham	3,737	568,024	152	244,818	28	8,400	300	1,050
Elgin	3,417	386,121	113	183,407	33	11,550	350	1,443
Essex	3,241	434,294	134	231,478	40	12,000	300	1,500
Frontenac	3,263	554,710	170	284,012	34	6,562	193	820
Glengarry	2,106	318,006	151	148,827	91	31,395	345	3,924
Grenville	2,860	574,860	201	245,465	37	18,500	500	2,313
Grey	5,746	1,045,772	182	399,485	90	29,250	325	3,556
Haldimand	1,378	158,470	115	84,148	17	3,196	188	400
Haliburton	634	105,244	166	51,885	27	8,100	300	1,013
Halton	1,666	271,558	163	116,770	13	5,395	415	674
Hastings	5,928	930,696	157	390,892	68	16,836	244	2,105
Huron	4,591	780,470	170	309,847	65	24,375	375	3,047
Kent	4,491	606,285	135	320,118	56	23,800	425	2,975
Lambton	3,773	614,999	163	295,200	69	34,500	500	4,313
Lanark	2,444	432,588	177	186,445	47	11,750	250	1,469
Leeds	3,069	503,316	164	243,102	47	12,831	273	1,604
Lennox & Add.	3,179	457,776	144	200,048	22	4,862	221	608
Lincoln	2,382	290,604	122	147,336	92	31,004	337	3,875
Manitoulin	624	137,904	221	51,990	12	5,400	450	675
Middlesex	7,655	1,217,145	159	489,292	59	15,340	260	1,917
Muskoka	1,269	269,028	212	124,829	29	6,815	235	852
Nipissing	1,109	252,852	228	117,070	49	7,350	150	919
Norfolk	4,130	491,470	119	226,076	51	13,158	258	1,645
Northumberland	4,283	655,299	153	262,120	48	13,920	290	1,740
Ontario	5,072	781,088	154	311,654	48	10,800	225	1,350
Oxford	3,148	519,420	165	251,919	44	18,172	413	2,272
Parry Sound	1,498	268,640	180	114,867	50	15,500	310	1,937
Peel	3,606	674,322	187	273,100	99	30,195	305	3,774
Perth	3,196	588,064	184	235,226	23	6,555	285	819
Peterborough	2,311	342,028	148	145,020	21	4,200	200	525
Prescott	2,577	381,396	148	164,382	35	10,115	289	1,264
Prince Edward	1,887	243,423	129	115,383	37	13,505	365	1,688
Rainy R'r & Kenora	676	137,904	204	94,878	21	6,573	313	822
Renfrew	3,951	612,405	155	278,032	76	19,076	251	2,385
Russell	1,875	324,375	173	137,535	91	27,300	300	3,413
Simcoe	9,258	1,509,054	163	543,259	167	48,764	292	6,096
Stormont	1,772	294,152	166	149,429	39	13,494	346	1,687
Sudbury	1,262	278,902	221	138,355	25	6,200	248	775
Thunder Bay	1,720	345,720	201	230,595	38	11,400	300	1,425
Timiskaming	839	91,451	109	58,529	21	4,200	200	525
Victoria	2,390	370,450	155	155,589	20	6,000	300	750
Waterloo	3,141	489,996	156	212,168	45	17,235	383	2,154
Welland	3,095	315,690	102	178,996	23	5,267	225	658
Wellington	5,231	894,501	171	341,699	42	16,800	400	2,100
Wentworth	4,437	519,129	117	233,089	27	10,503	389	1,313
York	8,169	1,209,012	148	518,666	63	24,381	387	3,048
The Province:								
1914	167,591	26,717,587	159	11,747,332	2,448	766,170	313	95,771
1913	159,661	19,024,115	119	12,114,656	2,400	592,016	247	74,002
1912	158,888	21,346,394	134	13,604,052	2,742	747,207	273	93,401
Averages (10 years)								
1902-1911	153,092	17,355,152	113	8,928,246	5,243	1,688,002	322	211,000
1892-1901	164,451	18,304,038	111	6,150,629	11,163	3,880,538	348	485,068
1882-1891	155,449	18,840,683	121	8,476,165	10,243	3,659,347	351	457,417
Average (33 years)								
1882-1914	158,062	18,548,268	117	8,272,226	8,360	2,860,129	342	357,516

MANGEL-WURZELS AND TURNIPS.

TABLE XIII. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Mangel-Wurzels and Turnips for the year 1914, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1912 and 1913, and the annual averages for various periods.

Counties and Districts.	Mangel-Wurzels.				Turnips.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per Acre.	Market Value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per Acre.	Market value.
				\$				\$
Algoma	19	7,733	407	619	385	209,055	543	20,906
Brant	1,079	592,371	549	47,390	2,848	1,424,000	500	142,400
Bruce	3,240	1,470,960	454	117,677	3,404	1,361,600	400	136,160
Carleton	372	117,180	315	9,374	2,195	939,460	428	93,946
Dufferin	518	213,416	412	17,073	2,726	1,215,796	446	121,580
Dundas	109	57,225	525	4,578	130	43,940	338	4,394
Durham	1,706	810,350	475	64,828	4,359	2,074,884	476	207,488
Elgin	521	264,668	508	21,173	240	108,000	450	10,800
Essex	483	199,479	413	15,959	63	25,200	400	2,520
Frontenac	246	80,934	329	6,475	480	166,560	347	16,656
Glengarry	141	67,116	476	5,369	520	301,600	580	30,160
Grenville	133	85,120	640	6,810	250	147,000	588	14,700
Grey	2,390	1,104,180	462	88,334	5,013	2,356,110	470	235,611
Haldimand	285	125,970	442	10,078	130	41,860	322	4,186
Haliburton	24	7,992	333	639	244	82,228	337	8,223
Halton	1,396	805,492	577	64,439	952	518,840	545	51,884
Hastings	281	103,127	367	8,250	1,512	535,248	354	53,525
Huron	4,545	2,408,850	530	192,708	4,086	2,100,204	514	210,020
Kent	719	327,145	455	26,172	64	24,256	379	2,426
Lambton	850	447,950	527	35,836	196	93,100	475	9,310
Leamark	283	144,896	512	11,592	1,057	573,951	543	57,395
Leeds	276	96,600	350	7,728	627	312,246	498	31,225
Lennox & Addingt'n	126	40,824	324	3,266	164	57,400	350	5,740
Lincoln	265	122,960	464	9,837	114	52,212	458	5,221
Manitoulin	43	19,350	450	1,548	231	111,804	484	11,180
Middlesex	1,464	755,424	516	60,434	1,355	643,625	475	64,363
Muskoka	39	11,310	290	905	565	236,170	418	23,617
Nipissing	12	4,404	367	352	394	153,266	389	15,327
Norfolk	423	179,775	425	14,382	849	332,808	392	33,281
Northumberland...	808	315,928	391	25,274	3,993	1,736,955	435	173,696
Ontario	3,192	1,391,712	436	111,337	9,172	4,292,496	468	429,249
Oxford	2,040	1,168,920	573	93,514	4,892	2,817,792	576	281,779
Parry Sound	54	23,332	433	1,871	907	409,057	451	40,906
Peel	1,253	631,512	504	50,521	1,381	621,450	450	62,145
Perth	3,870	2,337,480	604	186,998	3,407	1,877,257	551	187,726
Peterborough	869	399,740	460	31,979	2,415	1,221,990	506	122,199
Prescott	70	28,630	409	2,290	395	141,805	359	14,180
Prince Edward	70	25,900	370	2,072	53	19,822	374	1,982
Rainy R'r & Kenora.	29	10,498	362	840	171	69,084	404	6,908
Renfrew	188	56,776	302	4,542	846	325,710	385	32,571
Russell	61	22,875	375	1,830	505	221,190	438	22,119
Simcoe	2,770	1,365,610	493	109,249	6,888	3,478,440	505	347,844
Stormont	102	45,288	444	3,623	150	67,050	447	6,705
Sudbury	48	19,200	400	1,536	418	177,650	425	17,765
Thunder Bay	26	7,800	300	624	390	151,330	388	15,133
Timiskaming	4	1,600	400	128	192	59,904	312	5,990
Victoria	942	386,220	410	30,898	4,123	1,706,922	414	170,692
Waterloo	3,031	1,712,515	565	137,001	3,545	2,098,640	592	209,864
Welland	139	54,905	395	4,392	40	12,480	312	1,248
Wellington	3,465	1,857,240	536	148,579	9,649	5,374,493	557	537,449
Wentworth	1,444	760,988	527	60,879	2,111	1,135,718	538	113,572
York	4,200	2,142,000	510	171,360	4,575	2,077,050	454	207,705
The Province:								
1914	50,663	25,439,520	502	2,035,162	95,371	46,336,708	486	4,633,671
1913	54,568	21,935,847	402	1,754,868	97,572	41,889,894	429	4,188,989
1912	60,103	27,671,114	460	2,213,689	101,529	49,561,566	488	4,956,157
Averages (10 years)								
1902-1911	70,809	33,245,680	470	2,659,654	123,855	54,987,697	444	5,498,770
1892-1911	39,984	17,864,726	447	1,429,178	147,080	63,424,431	431	6,342,443
1882-1891	19,546	8,538,096	437	683,048	104,943	42,981,280	410	4,298,128
Average (33 years)								
1882-1914	44,507	20,349,439	457	1,627,955	122,826	53,082,492	432	5,308,249

SUGAR BEETS—MIXED GRAINS.

TABLE XIV.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Sugar Beets and Mixed Grains for the year 1914, together with the comparative totals for the Province for the past eight years, and the annual average for 1907-1914.

Counties and Districts.	Sugar Beets.				Mixed Grains.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
				\$				\$
Algoma.....	21	8,673	413	1,084	445	17,667	39.7	12,367
Brant.....	236	117,056	496	14,633	5,639	205,260	36.4	115,151
Bruce.....	211	52,750	250	6,593	17,928	731,462	40.8	419,128
Carleton.....	225	68,400	304	8,550	10,035	390,362	38.9	218,212
Dufferin.....	268	120,600	450	15,075	10,711	386,667	36.1	231,614
Dundas.....	77	23,100	300	2,887	9,689	426,316	44.0	230,211
Durham.....	79	39,500	500	4,937	22,500	697,500	31.0	441,518
Elgin.....	184	78,200	425	9,775	8,822	306,123	34.7	178,776
Essex.....	340	136,000	400	17,000	4,943	185,363	37.5	101,950
Frontenac.....	113	36,725	325	4,590	4,805	140,787	29.3	91,230
Glengarry.....	81	26,325	325	3,290	3,918	138,305	35.3	84,366
Grenville.....	73	41,975	575	5,247	4,951	188,138	38.0	114,764
Grey.....	535	205,975	385	25,747	20,280	748,332	36.9	448,999
Haldimand.....	109	45,780	420	5,722	5,586	187,690	33.6	110,362
Haliburton.....	9	3,600	400	450	497	12,723	25.6	7,850
Halton.....	176	79,200	450	9,900	6,805	259,951	38.2	154,441
Hastings.....	125	44,250	354	5,531	6,851	175,386	25.6	115,650
Huron.....	286	131,560	460	16,445	20,176	865,550	42.9	479,515
Kent.....	6,494	2,513,178	387	314,147	6,278	237,508	37.8	132,655
Lambton.....	2,459	1,116,386	454	139,548	7,196	277,766	38.6	160,827
Lanark.....	182	91,000	500	11,375	8,366	302,013	36.1	191,174
Leeds.....	173	52,765	305	6,595	5,445	195,476	35.9	124,909
Lennox and Add..	101	28,078	278	3,510	8,779	230,010	26.2	158,247
Lincoln.....	267	110,538	414	13,817	1,943	64,508	33.2	41,543
Manitoulin.....	50	22,000	440	2,750	1,337	59,095	44.2	39,298
Middlesex.....	432	178,848	414	22,356	11,489	454,964	39.6	262,514
Muskoka.....	32	9,056	283	1,132	702	23,447	33.4	14,514
Nipissing.....	14	3,150	225	394	1,051	31,530	30.0	19,864
Norfolk.....	238	57,596	242	7,200	5,046	159,958	31.7	99,654
Northumberland..	106	33,390	315	4,174	11,553	333,882	28.9	217,023
Ontario.....	120	27,000	225	3,375	21,664	749,574	34.6	471,482
Oxford.....	561	276,012	492	34,502	20,010	868,434	43.4	521,060
Parry Sound.....	29	11,600	400	1,450	1,078	40,102	37.2	27,751
Peel.....	270	112,860	418	14,108	8,023	306,479	38.2	190,017
Perth.....	393	185,889	473	23,236	17,125	703,838	41.1	377,961
Peterborough.....	53	20,882	394	2,610	4,896	146,880	30.0	99,291
Prescott.....	47	19,035	405	2,379	1,803	57,516	31.9	38,823
Prince Edward..	44	12,672	288	1,584	3,780	114,534	30.3	75,936
Rainy R. & Kenora	21	6,573	313	822	254	8,890	35.0	6,561
Renfrew.....	73	21,681	297	2,710	3,800	99,180	26.1	64,963
Russell.....	30	10,500	350	1,313	3,609	116,147	38.6	68,062
Simcoe.....	863	346,063	401	43,258	23,309	808,822	34.7	507,940
Stormont.....	85	27,285	321	3,411	2,985	111,639	37.4	69,998
Sudbury.....	20	8,000	400	1,000	836	28,842	34.5	19,613
Thunder Bay.....	22	6,600	300	825	546	13,840	40.0	8,996
Tiutiskaming.....	10	3,000	300	375	432	17,280	40.0	11,232
Victoria.....	53	22,101	417	2,763	10,076	290,189	28.8	189,493
Waterloo.....	1,226	485,496	396	60,687	25,448	1,076,450	42.3	604,965
Welland.....	59	18,349	311	2,294	2,050	63,140	30.8	39,778
Wellington.....	339	138,312	408	17,289	43,748	1,732,421	39.6	997,874
Wentworth.....	155	79,050	510	9,881	6,672	246,864	37.0	145,897
York.....	365	152,205	417	19,026	21,521	819,950	38.1	520,668
The Province:								
1914.....	18,534	7,466,819	403	933,352	456,631	16,854,550	36.9	10,074,687
1913.....	19,083	6,389,177	335	798,647	414,517	15,113,480	36.5	7,953,111
1912.....	21,054	7,819,066	371	977,383	448,402	16,382,161	36.5	8,674,724
1911.....	24,664	8,941,659	363	1,117,707	486,112	14,845,595	30.5	9,104,141
1910.....	26,879	11,238,577	418	1,348,629	497,936	18,261,803	36.7	9,187,822
1909.....	19,812	7,001,565	353	840,188	474,530	16,199,434	34.1	8,825,196
1908.....	17,453	7,004,748	401	840,570	456,049	15,354,350	33.7	8,444,893
1907.....	16,851	8,237,044	489	988,445	443,100	14,202,511	32.1	7,811,381
Average (8 years)								
1907-1914.....	20,541	8,012,332	390	980,615	459,660	15,901,736	34.6	8,759,494

HAY AND CLOVER—ALL FIELD CROPS.

TABLE XV.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce, and market value of Hay and Clover, and all field crops enumerated in Tables VII and XV for the year 1914, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1912 and 1913, and the annual averages for various periods.

Counties and Districts.	Hay and Clover.				All Field Crops.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Per acre.	Market	Acres.	Value.	Per acre.
				value.			
				\$		\$	\$ c.
Algoma.....	20,905	21,059	1.01	307,251	37,009	796,250	21 52
Brant.....	39,589	62,238	1.57	787,311	130,812	2,878,081	22 00
Bruce.....	138,498	126,194	.91	1,822,241	364,499	6,713,116	18 42
Carleton.....	97,127	112,979	1.16	1,893,528	241,198	5,539,027	22 96
Dufferin.....	64,587	54,260	.84	718,945	190,084	3,480,302	18 31
Dundas.....	52,889	48,928	.93	834,712	117,086	2,567,546	21 93
Durham.....	54,791	39,612	.73	759,362	212,331	3,845,265	18 11
Elgin.....	75,564	112,875	1.49	1,289,033	224,676	5,199,738	23 14
Essex.....	63,764	84,965	1.33	1,016,181	257,565	6,126,982	23 79
Frontenac.....	86,442	91,120	1.05	1,431,495	155,396	2,859,424	18 40
Gleugarry.....	63,628	60,275	.95	935,468	130,593	2,513,582	19 25
Grenville.....	48,955	54,152	1.11	813,904	110,557	2,284,597	20 66
Grey.....	162,688	153,233	.94	2,411,887	439,061	8,080,481	18 40
Haldimand.....	79,247	109,607	1.38	1,250,616	171,231	3,136,078	18 31
Haliburton.....	12,948	13,495	1.04	241,561	26,358	518,725	19 68
Halton.....	41,570	52,924	1.27	817,676	117,218	2,535,870	21 63
Hastings.....	105,180	107,439	1.02	1,750,181	272,199	5,036,419	18 50
Huron.....	1 1,723	174,763	1.23	2,121,623	414,273	8,587,970	20 73
Kent.....	77,274	121,645	1.57	1,334,446	330,596	8,187,148	24 76
Lambton.....	111,856	148,443	1.33	1,828,818	298,891	6,524,561	21 83
Lanark.....	74,073	95,768	1.29	1,524,627	169,607	3,709,578	21 87
Leeds.....	73,408	96,860	1.32	1,489,707	151,446	3,347,324	22 10
Lennox & Addington.....	79,159	77,041	.97	1,161,778	155,727	2,666,432	17 12
Lincoln.....	47,803	75,869	1.59	1,018,921	99,796	2,337,214	23 42
Manitowlin.....	18,651	25,304	1.36	285,682	35,169	689,997	19 62
Middlesex.....	123,569	167,161	1.35	2,184,794	350,166	7,921,999	22 62
Muskoka.....	26,949	21,878	.81	339,547	47,569	846,811	27 80
Nipissing.....	19,509	11,328	.58	213,873	36,047	652,073	18 09
Norfolk.....	58,969	79,865	1.35	938,414	191,858	3,831,269	19 97
Northumberland.....	69,240	68,673	.99	1,181,862	223,329	4,407,505	19 74
Ontario.....	70,142	59,203	.84	1,058,550	275,025	5,802,719	21 10
Oxford.....	81,275	135,752	1.67	1,755,273	271,887	6,718,036	24 71
Perry Sound.....	32,897	26,067	.79	481,457	61,205	1,123,873	18 36
Peel.....	56,109	56,812	1.01	891,380	183,549	3,869,405	21 08
Perth.....	96,923	131,311	1.35	1,699,164	308,059	6,648,294	21 58
Peterborough.....	48,033	35,751	.74	539,483	162,238	2,772,693	17 09
Prescott.....	74,752	53,464	.72	843,127	147,344	2,294,392	15 57
Prince Edward.....	45,370	53,742	1.23	739,766	124,145	2,332,935	18 79
Rainy River & Kenora.....	17,273	23,824	1.38	354,025	27,927	689,809	24 70
Renfrew.....	94,559	95,344	1.01	1,594,152	235,033	4,320,521	18 38
Russell.....	50,547	52,126	1.03	817,336	104,086	2,026,145	19 47
Simcoe.....	109,162	108,753	1.00	1,923,841	489,864	10,116,491	20 65
Stormont.....	46,552	49,627	1.07	840,185	96,875	2,058,550	21 25
Sudbury.....	19,297	17,412	.90	333,092	35,618	799,425	22 44
Thunder Bay.....	9,236	13,940	1.51	265,836	19,457	698,408	35 89
Timiskaming.....	8,598	6,103	.71	129,201	16,959	372,244	21 95
Victoria.....	53,331	27,685	.52	505,528	189,918	3,188,434	16 79
Waterloo.....	53,752	58,983	1.10	934,291	202,130	4,426,523	21 90
Welland.....	59,405	86,058	1.45	1,070,562	125,952	2,733,885	21 71
Wellington.....	117,462	106,967	.91	1,686,870	359,201	7,271,993	20 24
Wentworth.....	53,263	84,710	1.59	1,185,940	146,675	3,410,992	23 26
York.....	86,991	86,967	1.00	1,508,877	335,950	7,656,014	22 79
The Province:							
1914.....	3,415,484	3,842,554	1.13	55,917,380	9,621,444	199,152,945	20 70
1913.....	3,428,846	3,924,563	1.14	51,302,565	9,541,537	168,455,253	17 65
1912.....	3,367,369	5,220,713	1.55	61,449,429	9,574,474	185,790,341	19 40
Averages (10 years)							
1902-1911.....	3,072,288	4,722,662	1.54	47,093,908	9,233,879	156,824,689	16 98
1892-1901.....	2,520,733	3,650,840	1.45	29,085,813	8,494,796	106,139,762	12 49
1882-1891.....	2,290,495	3,102,733	1.35	32,086,445	7,517,606	116,195,708	15 48
Average (33 years)							
1882-1914.....	2,698,405	3,871,217	1.43	37,919,123	8,521,220	131,666,671	15 45

SUMMER FALLOW, PASTURE, ORCHARD, SMALL FRUITS, VINEYARD
AND GARDEN.

TABLE XVI.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area of Summer Fallow, Pasture, Orchard, Small Fruits, Vineyard and Garden for the year 1914.

Counties and Districts.	Summer fallow.	Pasture.	Orchard	Small Fruits.	Vineyard.	Garden.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Algoma	320	7,001	328	98	7	436
Brant	5,016	25,801	4,431	440	13	818
Bruce	15,811	142,010	8,752	352	57	1,473
Carleton	1,512	94,011	2,306	205	21	1,374
Dufferin	5,799	51,504	2,421	78	17	613
Dundas	752	43,016	2,694	106	8	711
Durham	5,506	57,315	11,652	422	51	1,015
Elgin	5,775	90,448	9,455	823	42	1,816
Essex	2,646	45,699	8,124	1,251	275	2,870
Frontenac	1,416	91,943	2,697	115	20	1,201
Glengarry	1,313	46,515	1,828	101	17	548
Grenville	755	60,784	1,972	148	4	733
Grey	11,088	167,173	12,673	248	127	1,728
Haldimand	11,503	36,701	5,342	346	79	982
Haliburton	346	13,929	226	6	12	235
Halton	6,253	27,660	7,811	1,474	184	724
Hastings	4,386	118,901	9,805	544	74	1,996
Huron	10,370	182,871	13,114	423	46	1,540
Kent	4,802	90,114	9,821	980	134	2,145
Lambton	4,306	146,063	13,882	720	51	1,828
Lanark	1,698	112,047	1,863	106	10	799
Leeds	698	96,196	2,556	132	17	1,008
Lennox and Addington	4,175	67,196	5,110	404	25	1,124
Lincoln	5,295	19,352	16,347	2,620	5,071	1,436
Manitoulin	329	8,649	360	13	6	189
Middlesex	9,335	239,138	13,527	863	60	2,556
Muskoka	506	14,514	342	68	2	650
Nipissing	533	10,773	39	26	.....	399
Norfolk	8,650	41,661	9,855	1,797	29	1,786
Northumberland	4,993	70,908	20,028	679	30	1,421
Ontario	4,034	69,945	8,179	313	34	1,381
Oxford	4,733	84,010	8,920	508	48	1,688
Parry Sound	902	19,443	242	36	6	588
Peel	8,620	52,888	5,691	899	168	858
Perth	12,189	102,338	6,173	327	49	1,096
Peterborough	5,096	65,839	2,772	177	13	1,121
Prescott	234	53,649	1,252	143	35	986
Prince Edward	2,046	40,168	11,452	640	25	907
Rainy River and Kenora	437	4,903	15	10	3	331
Renfrew	4,120	93,863	1,307	142	20	1,537
Russell	347	30,732	500	109	10	600
Simcoe	38,339	103,107	9,649	715	54	2,235
Stormont	306	44,512	1,715	69	10	532
Sudbury	1,308	5,846	17	30	.....	284
Thunder Bay	481	3,270	13	38	.....	254
Timiskaming	304	4,848	20	3	.....	200
Victoria	3,661	64,478	3,139	107	16	930
Waterloo	6,269	31,477	4,478	301	35	753
Welland	9,149	27,766	7,352	1,076	926	1,268
Wellington	9,340	92,025	6,013	299	79	1,265
Wentworth	6,900	30,577	11,020	1,782	2,790	1,448
York	14,032	56,926	9,347	551	40	1,751
The Province:						
1914	268,714	3,302,503	298,627	23,863	10,850	58,167
1913	268,487	3,120,146	306,764	24,360	11,136	55,029
1912	278,317	3,082,671	310,096	24,699	11,634	56,716
1911	279,220	3,116,768	303,188	25,360	11,586	58,748
1910	254,038	3,159,712	298,347	24,384	11,390	57,982
1909	231,707	3,180,780	300,364	24,614	11,420	57,123

RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROP.

TABLE XVII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number of acres under the various crops in 1914 per 1,000 acres of cleared land; together with the comparative average for the Province for 1912 and 1913, and the annual averages for various periods.

Counties and Districts.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Beans.	Rye.	Buck- wheat.	Corn.	Potatoes.	*Other roots.	Hay and Clover.	Mixed Grains.
Algonia	5.1	13.9	29.8	204.6	24.0	.2	7.5	1.3	4.8	26.9	9.6	437.3	9.3
Brant	129.3	0.2	45.5	153.3	10.5	5.2	21.1	13.7	60.7	14.9	23.4	221.0	31.5
Bruce	47.5	5.9	36.5	189.9	27.7	.5	1.1	7.0	19.7	7.6	11.9	236.5	30.6
Carleton	.8	18.1	20.1	233.5	2.9	.8	3.4	13.6	46.6	15.1	7.8	262.9	27.1
Dufferin	10.6	10.6	53.4	248.4	15.5	1.	21.2	24.6	7.2	13.8	12.8	235.3	39.0
Dundas	.6	4.8	22.2	180.6	1.8	1.0	4.2	9.8	69.6	9.9	1.9	297.4	54.5
Durham	27.7	15.0	45.4	177.4	43.9	1.6	44.6	20.5	34.3	12.3	20.2	179.7	73.8
Elgin	71.5	0.2	21.6	146.2	2.8	16.2	7.3	8.5	101.8	9.5	2.7	209.1	24.4
Essex	50.1	0.5	28.8	197.6	.8	2.2	1.8	3.0	239.6	9.2	2.6	181.0	14.0
Frontenac	2.2	6.4	16.4	151.8	1.1	.8	8.2	10.0	31.0	12.4	3.3	328.3	18.2
Glengarry	.6	17.8	29.3	212.4	4.7	.9	1.1	9.0	37.5	10.9	4.3	330.4	20.3
Grenville	.2	3.6	10.3	199.4	.6	.7	4.3	21.7	43.9	15.3	2.6	261.5	26.4
Grey	27.3	7.8	41.1	220.6	16.5	1.1	1.9	9.2	23.4	8.2	11.5	233.6	29.1
Haldimand	113.5	2.5	34.0	150.0	10.2	1.5	.9	9.4	30.7	5.8	2.2	330.9	23.3
Haliburton	0.6	3.2	12.2	206.3	6.4	0.3	7.7	15.6	11.4	14.0	6.7	285.3	11.0
Halton	90.4	3.4	43.9	176.2	11.0	.6	3.1	5.1	38.2	9.6	14.6	239.2	39.2
Hastings	21.2	3.9	35.3	191.2	6.4	1.0	21.4	20.0	45.9	13.5	4.5	239.3	15.6
Huron	46.6	2.3	45.3	205.5	11.2	11.9	.4	7.8	28.7	6.9	13.5	213.5	30.4
Kent	118.1	.2	34.3	135.6	3.9	49.4	2.4	1.7	156.5	9.6	15.7	165.0	13.4
Lambton	62.3	.5	36.4	163.9	2.6	1.9	.2	.3	78.6	7.6	7.2	224.8	14.4
Lanark	3.2	15.8	21.0	143.1	3.8	.5	8.4	19.2	35.9	7.4	4.7	223.5	25.2
Leeds	4.5	4.0	16.3	160.2	1.7	.7	5.6	13.1	47.0	11.4	4.2	271.7	20.1
Lennox & Add.	17.9	5.9	26.3	145.9	4.0	.6	11.8	16.5	25.1	12.6	1.6	313.3	34.7
Lincoln	92.2	1.8	12.3	114.7	7.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	54.2	14.7	4.6	294.9	12.0
Manitowlin	6.2	25.4	35.5	163.9	42.0	.4	8.1	.9	12.1	12.9	6.9	386.2	27.7
Middlesex	67.3	0.1	27.8	152.1	3.1	2.0	1.5	1.4	54.5	11.6	5.0	187.5	17.4
Muskoka	.4	7.3	10.2	216.2	13.1	.3	1.4	1.6	11.5	18.5	9.8	392.7	10.2
Nipissing	1.1	15.9	18.3	218.4	18.8	.3	1.1	2.2	5.6	22.5	9.5	395.2	21.3
Norfolk	107.6	.3	18.3	130.1	12.9	4.5	39.7	37.0	87.2	14.9	5.6	211.2	18.1
Northumberland	39.0	9.0	28.4	170.3	18.3	1.6	42.4	30.8	37.6	12.1	14.0	196.0	32.7
Ontario	32.7	14.7	63.5	223.7	24.9	1.1	15.6	18.7	41.3	13.4	33.0	184.8	57.1
Oxford	67.8	.1	31.5	195.2	2.9	.4	6.9	7.6	87.6	7.9	18.8	203.3	50.0
Parry Sound	1.2	10.2	15.0	227.5	23.9	.2	3.8	2.5	4.7	17.5	12.2	385.0	12.6
Peel	48.5	9.3	103.6	212.6	14.9	1.	8.1	8.6	27.0	13.8	11.5	215.2	30.8
Perth	65.5	1.2	56.9	230.2	11.5	.2	.4	2.5	37.1	7.1	17.0	214.6	37.9
Peterborough	38.9	9.6	39.0	199.6	43.3	.4	19.2	19.4	27.5	8.8	12.9	184.0	18.8
Prescott	0.9	12.8	22.1	236.4	3.7	1.0	0.9	7.9	37.4	12.3	2.6	357.0	8.6
Prince Edward	27.2	3.2	40.4	142.4	21.2	2.9	38.8	29.6	63.7	9.6	1.0	229.9	19.1
Rainy R'r & Kenora	7.1	23.8	53.9	180.1	3.2	.2	1.1	.5	1.8	19.4	6.9	495.0	7.3
Renfrew	6.2	32.2	13.2	179.2	28.6	.6	26.2	5.5	17.5	10.8	3.2	258.2	10.4
Russell	2.3	15.8	29.9	234.7	5.3	1.0	0.3	9.2	34.2	13.0	4.7	349.5	20.8
Simcoe	102.0	7.4	93.6	215.6	14.2	0.5	19.8	22.1	25.1	13.7	15.8	161.9	34.6
Stormont	.6	4.3	21.7	190.7	0.3	0.8	0.5	16.8	51.0	11.2	2.4	295.3	18.9
Sudbury	1.8	18.5	26.1	198.1	24.6	.1	3.5	3.6	2.3	25.6	10.4	392.1	17.0
Thunder Bay	1.2	15.5	30.6	180.4	10.3	...	4.5	2.5	0.6	55.0	15.2	295.5	11.1
Timiskaming	4.1	17.7	34.4	206.4	33.7	0.3	0.3	2.1	0.2	36.6	9.9	374.9	18.8
Victoria	25.4	15.4	70.7	226.7	21.2	0.2	4.7	23.6	26.3	8.3	17.8	185.6	35.1
Waterloo	104.3	1.1	38.5	227.6	8.6	.0	9.3	7.7	45.8	12.4	31.0	212.6	100.7
Welland	98.8	.3	10.7	138.0	2.5	10.6	2.3	11.2	55.1	16.7	1.4	320.2	11.0
Wellington	23.2	4.1	42.7	231.0	18.1	.1	3.0	16.9	17.5	10.4	26.8	233.7	87.0
Wentworth	93.7	2.4	39.1	175.6	3.0	.7	7.2	9.4	37.2	20.8	17.5	249.6	31.2
York	60.5	13.0	94.9	230.5	18.0	.3	7.1	17.2	38.9	18.7	21.0	199.0	49.2
The Province:													
1914	47.0	8.1	39.7	190.2	12.2	3.5	9.5	12.1	48.6	11.5	11.5	234.0	31.3
1913	44.5	8.0	43.0	186.0	12.2	4.6	8.2	15.7	47.4	11.0	12.0	236.2	28.5
1912	52.6	8.5	44.8	180.1	15.3	4.8	7.4	14.3	47.0	11.0	12.8	233.1	31.0
Average (10 yrs)													
1902-1911	51.3	13.0	50.7	192.8	27.7	3.6	8.0	9.4	40.1	10.9	15.8	219.0	†33.1
1892-1901	73.2	28.0	39.2	180.2	60.5	4.1	10.1	10.3	35.5	12.9	15.6	198.2	.....
1882-1891	81.6	50.9	67.2	150.4	60.5	2.4	9.4	6.2	17.7	14.0	12.2	207.1	.....
Average (33 yrs)													
1882-1914	65.5	27.0	50.7	177.1	44.7	3.5	9.0	9.3	33.6	12.4	15.4	211.2	‡32.0

* Including Sugar Beets. † Average for 5 years. ‡ Average for 8 years.

MARKET PRICES.

TABLE XVIII.—The following table shows by counties the average prices of agricultural products for 1914, together with the average price for 1912 and 1913, and the annual averages for various periods.

Counties and Districts.	Fall Wheat,	Spring	Barley,	Oats,	Peas,	Beans,	Rye,	Buckwheat,	Corn(in ear)	Hay,	Potatoes,
	per bush.	Wheat, per bush.	per bush.	per bush.	per bush.	per bush.	per bush.	per bush.	per bush.	per ton.	per bush.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ c.	cts.	cts.	cts. \$ c.	\$ c.	cts.
Algoma.....	105.5	108.2	70.0	52.2	129.0	2 30	81.0	79.0	50.0 14 59	47.0	47.0
Brant.....	107.9	100.0	65.4	48.0	116.7	2 07	84.0	69.5	48.3 12 65	43.4	43.4
Bruce.....	107.6	98.1	61.1	45.7	137.1	2 26	72.5	70.0	50.4 14 44	42.3	42.3
Carleton.....	110.6	110.6	66.7	50.0	137.5	2 27	80.8	70.8	56.7 16 76	48.5	48.5
Dufferin.....	112.0	106.0	61.0	48.0	136.0	2 00	84.3	70.9	51.7 13 25	32.9	32.9
Dundas.....	111.2	106.0	72.9	54.3	103.5	2 19	86.3	68.3	48.1 17 06	51.5	51.5
Durham.....	113.9	111.8	66.5	51.5	147.8	2 34	85.3	70.0	52.2 19 17	43.1	43.1
Elgin.....	108.9	98.0	64.6	49.8	111.1	2 09	83.4	69.7	50.4 11 42	47.5	47.5
Essex.....	108.2	95.0	61.5	45.2	100.0	2 11	83.3	64.4	41.5 11 96	53.3	53.3
Frontenac.....	109.4	108.9	71.4	53.4	113.5	2 35	83.8	71.1	56.0 15 71	51.2	51.2
Glengarry.....	110.0	107.0	68.8	50.5	128.3	2 13	77.5	71.6	54.2 15 52	46.8	46.8
Grenville.....	108.3	107.7	72.3	51.1	108.6	2 29	84.4	72.9	45.0 15 03	42.7	42.7
Grey.....	110.1	110.1	62.4	47.3	142.2	2 00	80.1	66.7	53.3 15 74	38.2	38.2
Haldimand.....	108.9	93.6	64.2	48.3	104.7	2 19	79.4	69.9	58.8 11 41	53.1	53.1
Haliburton.....	100.0	103.8	68.0	51.8	114.3	2 50	80.0	66.1	53.3 17 90	49.3	49.3
Halton.....	111.4	109.2	66.3	49.6	143.9	2 25	81.4	72.5	50.0 15 45	43.0	43.0
Hastings.....	108.4	107.6	70.9	56.8	134.6	2 16	83.2	74.2	51.6 16 29	42.0	42.0
Huron.....	110.7	104.1	62.1	47.3	142.1	2 10	78.0	68.8	52.8 12 14	39.7	39.7
Kent.....	106.7	95.0	60.0	47.5	115.0	2 07	84.7	69.3	42.3 10 97	52.8	52.8
Lambton.....	107.1	100.0	61.6	48.1	114.4	2 02	72.1	76.7	46.7 12 32	48.0	48.0
Lanark.....	111.0	114.6	69.0	50.0	135.9	2 17	84.1	72.1	54.2 15 92	43.1	43.1
Leeds.....	111.0	109.8	71.5	55.7	127.9	2 18	84.7	70.8	49.7 15 38	48.3	48.3
Lennox and Add.....	109.6	110.9	70.7	54.8	126.1	2 35	87.6	73.3	55.5 15 08	43.7	43.7
Lincoln.....	109.8	107.0	67.3	52.6	120.4	2 40	81.7	75.2	53.0 13 43	50.7	50.7
Manitowlin.....	108.3	106.9	63.9	48.3	118.1	2 10	74.0	65.0	50.0 11 29	37.7	37.7
Middlesex.....	108.4	105.0	63.7	49.4	1 1.4	2 15	81.3	78.4	49.7 13 07	40.2	40.2
Muskoka.....	110.0	102.9	70.5	55.3	129.4	2 50	84.0	80.0	56.7 15 52	46.4	46.4
Nipissing.....	112.0	108.8	74.1	51.6	148.7	2 13	85.0	78.3	50.0 18 88	46.3	46.3
Norfolk.....	108.6	92.0	67.2	50.6	111.7	2 09	88.3	71.5	49.1 11 75	46.0	46.0
Northumberland.....	111.6	110.4	68.9	55.2	154.0	2 36	93.2	73.8	50.4 17 21	30.0	30.0
Ontario.....	111.3	109.2	64.4	50.1	148.1	2 28	87.3	73.2	52.6 17 88	39.9	39.9
Oxford.....	106.8	102.6	64.5	46.5	115.7	2 35	80.0	71.4	52.9 12 93	48.5	48.5
Parry Sound.....	110.0	108.9	72.4	53.1	128.8	2 35	82.0	73.1	50.0 18 47	42.6	42.6
Peel.....	110.1	107.0	66.2	49.2	140.6	2 33	85.5	71.1	54.7 15 69	40.5	40.5
Perth.....	107.1	98.0	59.0	46.4	124.5	2 22	80.0	72.0	48.7 12 94	40.0	40.0
Peterborough.....	111.2	108.2	68.5	50.9	155.0	2 36	83.1	72.1	56.0 15 09	42.4	42.4
Prescott.....	110.0	109.1	69.8	48.3	140.0	2 34	85.0	72.1	56.7 15 77	43.1	43.1
Prince Edward.....	106.6	104.6	65.5	50.0	123.3	2 26	81.9	72.7	52.8 14 24	47.4	47.4
Rainy R. & Kenora.....	106.0	107.5	74.0	61.1	133.6	2 09	80.0	70.0	55.0 14 86	68.8	68.8
Renfrew.....	106.7	108.1	62.9	48.0	134.1	2 33	82.9	63.6	60.0 16 72	45.4	45.4
Russell.....	111.7	112.5	68.7	48.0	138.0	2 07	80.0	72.0	54.2 15 68	42.4	42.4
Simcoe.....	110.1	105.7	62.1	49.4	149.4	2 08	83.2	71.8	55.0 17 39	36.0	36.0
Storont.....	108.8	104.1	69.6	51.0	110.4	2 15	81.0	71.2	52.4 16 93	50.8	50.8
Sudbury.....	110.0	115.0	76.6	58.6	150.7	2 50	80.0	75.0	50.0 19 13	49.6	49.6
Thunder Bay.....	105.0	105.0	62.8	52.1	175.0	.....	70.0	70.0	..... 19 07	66.7	66.7
Timiskaming.....	113.3	113.3	77.5	61.2	142.0	2 00	80.0	75.0	..... 21 17	64.0	64.0
Victoria.....	113.5	109.1	64.2	49.8	139.8	2 50	85.0	70.5	50.0 18 26	42.0	42.0
Waterloo.....	108.2	98.3	64.8	49.7	109.1	2 31	81.4	70.4	52.5 15 84	43.3	43.3
Welland.....	111.4	100.0	66.0	53.4	125.4	3 02	83.9	72.3	53.0 12 44	56.7	56.7
Wellington.....	109.8	99.0	64.4	48.3	130.9	2 20	84.2	72.2	53.6 15 77	38.2	38.2
Wentworth.....	110.5	95.0	65.9	52.6	118.9	2 28	81.3	75.4	50.2 14 00	44.9	44.9
York.....	111.8	105.3	66.4	51.0	140.8	2 39	84.4	72.8	56.5 17 35	42.9	42.9
The Province:											
1914.....	109.1	107.9	64.3	49.5	136.6	2 14	84.9	71.5	45.7 14 55	44.0	44.0
1913.....	85.0	87.9	55.5	36.9	100.6	1 70	66.2	63.5	43.0 13 07	63.7	63.7
1912.....	91.7	90.0	58.7	38.6	110.3	1 93	70.0	54.5	37.2 11 77	63.7	63.7
Averages (10 years)											
1902-1911.....	83.6	81.2	50.1	36.7	74.8	1 48	60.2	52.4	38.2 9 97	51.4	51.4
1892-1901.....	67.8	67.5	38.5	27.9	53.5	93	44.9	38.7	25.0 7 97	33.6	33.6
1882-1891.....	90.0	89.6	54.5	34.3	61.6	1 16	60.0	41.5	..... 10 34	45.0	45.0
Average (33 years)											
1882-1914.....	81.4	81.7	49.8	34.5	62.3	1 28	56.4	48.0	*33.2 9 80	44.6	44.6

* Average for 23 years, 1892-1914.

HORSES AND

TABLE XIX.—Showing by County Municipalities the number and value of Horses and Cattle June 30th, 1914, together with the totals

Counties and Districts.	Horses all ages.				Cattle.	
	Number on hand.	Value.	Horses sold.		Milch cows on Hand.	
			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Algoma	2,952	478,224	257	38,293	3,911	240,135
Brant	10,249	1,496,354	736	117,760	12,232	742,115
Bruce	30,081	4,301,583	3,827	635,282	27,657	1,632,593
Carleton	17,911	2,919,493	1,617	281,358	34,357	1,789,656
Dufferin	13,707	1,932,687	1,552	223,488	12,744	740,681
Dundas	9,805	1,313,870	998	133,732	25,178	1,331,916
Durham	15,775	2,318,925	1,559	232,291	15,405	894,722
Elgin	20,873	2,984,839	2,310	353,430	27,720	1,795,979
Essex	24,552	3,461,832	2,351	340,895	16,804	977,153
Frontenac	11,227	1,571,780	1,080	154,440	25,445	1,304,820
Glengarry	10,080	1,471,680	894	136,782	24,855	1,251,449
Grenville	7,885	1,056,590	391	92,594	18,511	925,550
Grey	34,243	4,862,506	3,601	547,352	34,642	1,965,934
Haldimand	13,748	1,965,964	1,505	224,245	13,714	834,360
Haliburton	1,822	258,724	299	39,169	2,654	124,552
Halton	9,080	1,380,160	868	146,692	11,170	695,221
Hastings	19,797	2,731,986	1,076	290,640	38,945	1,919,599
Huron	35,228	5,284,200	5,437	924,290	30,151	1,888,659
Kent	29,778	4,258,254	2,770	423,810	20,764	1,277,401
Lambton	28,022	4,035,168	2,504	380,608	27,788	1,763,704
Lanark	12,236	1,761,984	1,114	162,644	23,229	1,191,648
Leeds	11,310	1,504,230	848	119,568	32,957	1,677,511
Lennox and Addington	11,210	1,479,720	843	124,764	20,356	1,036,528
Lincoln	9,868	1,460,464	704	104,192	8,275	506,016
Manitoulin	2,759	364,188	264	35,640	3,728	205,077
Middlesex	36,995	5,438,265	4,413	719,319	43,133	2,743,259
Muskoka	3,663	589,743	393	56,592	5,847	297,612
Nipissing	2,428	403,048	263	38,398	4,164	206,118
Norfolk	15,927	2,197,926	1,731	233,685	18,467	1,110,605
Northumberland	17,739	2,430,243	1,810	251,590	22,627	1,225,478
Ontario	21,822	3,295,122	2,798	458,872	22,492	1,407,100
Oxford	22,705	3,405,750	2,518	385,254	44,899	3,046,846
Parry Sound	4,015	646,415	420	57,120	6,121	314,742
Peel	14,599	2,204,449	1,668	261,876	17,123	1,046,729
Perth	26,947	4,042,050	3,142	527,856	33,118	2,046,692
Peterborough	12,358	1,779,552	1,312	187,616	17,596	909,009
Prescott	9,173	1,311,739	1,100	171,600	23,142	1,027,505
Prince Edward	9,827	1,306,991	759	103,983	14,003	773,666
Rainy River and Kenora	1,870	370,260	280	50,960	1,886	114,744
Renfrew	15,198	2,462,076	1,205	192,800	24,615	1,161,336
Russell	6,959	1,009,055	725	116,000	15,469	746,225
Simcoe	37,750	5,435,000	3,547	528,503	35,998	1,981,690
Stormont	8,282	1,109,788	759	107,019	21,515	1,067,574
Sudbury	2,087	341,462	330	51,480	3,058	161,126
Thunder Bay	1,143	226,314	38	7,030	1,856	132,277
Timiskaming	1,425	252,225	240	37,200	1,640	103,287
Victoria	14,412	2,075,328	1,806	276,318	15,413	871,451
Waterloo	15,143	2,195,735	1,758	261,942	17,658	1,085,084
Welland	10,455	1,526,430	927	137,196	11,016	662,062
Wellington	27,881	3,903,340	2,841	454,560	25,703	1,614,405
Wentworth	13,441	2,016,150	1,084	160,432	14,469	915,598
York	26,132	3,945,932	2,300	381,800	30,483	1,911,589
The Province:						
1914	774,544	112,576,793	80,872	12,480,960	1,006,703	57,396,788
1913	751,726	113,240,047	96,841	15,507,939	1,032,039	52,176,881
1912	742,139	109,000,214	101,911	15,793,129	1,044,177	49,929,061
1911	737,916	103,373,206	105,741	15,616,714	1,045,610	47,377,588
1910	724,384	92,757,431	97,900	13,345,490	1,052,796	42,908,322

CATTLE.

on hand July 1, 1914 and the number and value of those sold or slaughtered in the year ending for the Province for the past five years.

Cattle.						Counties and Districts.
Other cattle on hand.		Total on hand.		Sold or slaughtered.		
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value	Number.	Value.	
	\$		\$		\$	
5,864	145,662	9,775	385,797	2,624	100,893	Algoma.
18,028	582,304	30,260	1,324,419	10,306	517,877	Brant.
72,914	2,475,430	100,571	4,108,023	37,753	2,095,292	Bruce.
45,758	1,408,889	80,115	3,198,545	27,510	1,127,350	Carleton.
30,656	985,897	43,400	1,726,578	15,263	826,034	Dufferin.
18,262	387,885	43,440	1,719,801	11,437	401,324	Dundas.
31,399	845,261	46,804	1,739,983	17,649	893,216	Durham.
40,212	1,377,261	67,932	3,173,240	25,539	1,297,126	Elgin.
22,862	665,970	39,666	1,643,123	13,200	537,240	Essex.
24,440	571,163	49,885	1,875,983	13,964	463,046	Frontenac.
17,289	424,791	42,144	1,676,240	10,948	335,228	Glengarry.
16,559	426,394	35,070	1,351,944	10,032	341,088	Grenville.
84,400	2,719,368	119,042	4,685,302	44,171	2,313,235	Grey.
22,606	686,092	36,320	1,520,452	12,814	584,575	Haldimand.
5,200	127,244	7,854	251,796	3,206	107,016	Haliburton.
19,718	645,370	30,888	1,340,591	11,910	651,715	Halton.
43,980	957,445	82,925	2,877,044	26,098	690,292	Hastings.
88,359	3,358,649	118,490	5,247,308	49,255	2,875,999	Huron.
45,886	1,644,554	66,650	2,921,955	24,653	1,286,887	Kent.
70,773	2,663,896	98,561	4,427,600	37,697	2,022,444	Lambton.
40,966	1,020,053	64,195	2,211,701	20,271	809,826	Lanark.
26,704	580,812	59,661	2,258,323	13,916	484,277	Leeds.
24,267	568,333	44,623	1,604,861	13,628	467,440	Lennox & Addington.
9,464	294,614	17,739	800,630	6,669	279,891	Lincoln.
8,153	202,521	11,881	407,598	3,650	154,979	Manitoulin.
95,206	3,892,021	158,339	6,635,280	57,336	3,040,528	Middlesex.
8,897	211,215	14,744	508,827	5,116	162,433	Muskoka.
7,094	156,494	11,258	362,612	3,683	118,777	Nipissing.
21,439	612,512	39,906	1,723,117	13,038	499,747	Norfolk.
30,891	762,081	53,518	1,987,559	19,042	726,643	Northumberland.
48,832	1,619,269	71,324	3,026,369	24,072	1,397,620	Ontario.
44,222	1,541,579	89,121	4,588,425	28,028	1,447,926	Oxford.
12,040	293,535	18,161	608,277	6,420	225,984	Parry Sound.
26,459	919,450	43,582	1,966,179	16,442	931,933	Peel.
60,303	1,942,963	93,421	3,989,655	32,735	1,620,055	P Perth.
29,386	759,040	46,982	1,668,049	15,777	593,531	Peterborough.
18,065	327,338	41,207	1,354,843	9,670	304,895	Prescott.
13,045	290,512	27,048	1,064,178	8,440	267,886	Prince Edward.
3,275	94,582	5,161	209,326	1,777	72,235	Rainy River & Kenora.
46,473	1,159,037	71,088	2,320,373	24,248	864,441	Renfrew.
15,938	354,142	31,407	1,100,367	9,492	303,459	Russell.
73,023	2,070,932	109,021	4,052,622	37,165	1,736,720	Simcoe.
13,790	313,860	35,305	1,381,434	9,012	295,053	Stormont.
4,893	102,900	7,951	264,026	2,854	94,211	Sudbury.
2,624	77,592	4,480	209,869	1,574	68,060	Thunder Bay.
1,816	42,930	3,456	146,217	1,520	56,787	Timiskaming.
35,620	1,057,202	51,033	1,928,653	18,808	896,578	Victoria.
26,039	780,649	43,697	1,865,733	22,205	1,251,030	Waterloo.
12,964	376,086	23,980	1,038,148	8,010	343,068	Welland.
60,208	2,013,958	85,911	3,628,363	36,270	2,113,816	Wellington.
17,685	588,557	32,154	1,504,155	12,244	602,527	Wentworth.
32,999	1,112,066	63,482	3,023,655	22,713	1,278,288	York.
						The Province:
1,597,925	49,238,360	2,604,628	106,635,148	911,794	42,978,531	1914.
1,596,806	43,582,141	2,628,845	95,759,022	880,303	38,751,801	1913.
1,580,603	40,474,841	2,624,780	90,403,902	849,140	36,269,271	1912.
1,547,595	37,257,374	2,593,205	84,634,962	837,544	34,065,248	1911.
1,514,332	33,964,401	2,567,128	76,872,723	817,239	30,595,363	1910.

SHEEP, SWIN

TABLE XX.—Showing by County Municipalities the number and value of Sheep, Swine and year ending June 30, 1914, together with th

Counties and Districts.	Sheep and Lambs.				Swine.	
	Number on hand.	Value.	Sold or slaughtered.		Number on hand.	Value.
			Number.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$
Algoma	8,754	54,362	3,535	20,927	3,576	32,89
Braut	10,201	77,426	4,944	34,460	26,608	296,41
Bruce	40,326	260,103	24,952	153,954	49,016	499,90
Carleton	23,622	153,543	12,454	79,457	27,141	289,32
Dufferin	24,557	167,479	13,536	85,006	29,703	302,37
Dundas	5,739	34,204	2,727	15,571	24,123	235,19
Durham	27,950	191,458	14,789	95,833	29,926	303,74
Elgin	22,721	157,229	12,372	78,810	60,051	598,70
Essex	18,942	120,850	10,718	64,522	130,640	1,261,98
Frontenac	15,244	98,629	8,914	53,841	19,579	202,44
Glengarry	5,010	31,062	3,112	16,680	15,150	160,45
Grenville	10,760	63,807	5,846	33,556	16,472	172,46
Grey	67,524	451,060	40,307	248,694	62,871	660,77
Haldimand	16,211	111,045	8,584	53,392	25,639	264,08
Haliburton	5,926	31,349	3,320	17,496	1,853	17,88
Halton	8,050	62,549	5,014	35,800	21,870	223,07
Hastings	31,555	177,655	17,456	96,183	43,907	444,33
Huron	25,138	181,748	14,759	99,033	70,373	744,54
Kent	21,036	148,304	12,678	82,407	127,373	1,226,60
Lambton	32,772	246,445	17,990	125,390	62,689	617,48
Lanark	31,890	193,572	15,261	94,313	20,770	202,71
Leeds	13,277	84,442	6,659	41,086	26,415	266,52
Lennox and Addington	11,668	71,525	6,584	38,253	19,009	201,49
Lincoln	5,617	42,465	3,428	23,722	13,141	141,92
Manitoulin	19,205	107,932	7,673	38,979	4,353	36,87
Middlesex	26,655	209,775	18,148	127,036	65,587	716,21
Muskoka	13,188	75,963	6,677	36,724	3,270	33,61
Nipissing	5,581	29,021	3,628	17,668	4,293	40,86
Norfolk	15,516	95,113	9,665	57,507	38,605	380,64
Northumberland	13,177	89,867	7,042	43,660	35,659	358,01
Ontario	37,743	286,092	19,255	143,642	54,067	556,89
Oxford	8,814	62,227	5,107	33,604	64,125	654,71
Parry Sound	17,097	101,898	7,797	40,155	5,335	51,37
Peel	8,377	63,163	5,267	38,870	29,848	308,62
Perth	12,490	92,426	7,453	50,084	75,992	808,55
Peterborough	14,969	97,448	7,469	44,216	20,163	201,22
Prescott	9,389	55,207	5,100	26,826	16,076	171,20
Prince Edward	8,472	56,762	4,653	27,918	13,389	139,11
Rainy River and Kenora	1,577	12,506	726	5,714	3,335	38,45
Renfrew	51,729	277,267	23,914	126,744	23,676	214,50
Russell	4,357	28,997	2,975	19,338	12,632	123,41
Simcoe	55,840	383,062	30,805	185,446	88,884	872,84
Stormont	5,445	34,467	2,695	15,550	19,570	183,99
Sudbury	4,321	24,630	2,001	10,345	4,457	51,74
Thunder Bay	262	1,834	128	768	2,291	25,31
Timiskaming	830	5,270	160	925	1,212	15,21
Victoria	23,312	155,258	11,421	67,612	31,590	308,31
Waterloo	5,260	35,452	4,722	33,196	46,721	476,51
Welland	7,368	45,976	5,335	33,184	13,117	144,01
Wellington	36,175	285,421	23,121	167,627	74,136	751,71
Wentworth	11,461	85,041	6,672	46,304	28,456	292,51
York	19,265	145,065	12,518	91,381	61,799	627,21
The Province:						
1914	922,375	6,155,451	512,066	3,219,409	1,770,533	17,951,2
1913	996,155	6,242,672	534,311	3,163,752	1,618,734	15,393,1
1912	1,021,848	6,181,595	531,957	3,054,930	1,702,652	14,141,9
1911	1,040,245	6,213,021	505,015	2,839,888	1,744,983	14,593,9
1910	1,065,101	6,127,018	512,902	2,748,972	1,561,042	13,265,8

ND POULTRY.

ultry on hand on July 1, 1914, and the number and value of those sold or slaughtered in the
als for the Province for the past five years.

Swine.		Poultry of all classes.				Counties and Districts.
Sold or slaughtered.		Number on hand.	Value.	Sold or slaughtered.		
Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	
	\$		\$		\$	
5,092	65,076	62,604	36,844	31,867	20,714	Algoma.
29,446	473,197	160,294	84,200	75,548	48,351	Brant.
70,185	1,069,619	487,911	239,088	214,949	131,119	Bruce.
33,438	511,601	364,661	217,441	186,684	130,679	Carleton.
33,405	509,092	192,668	102,157	86,392	51,835	Dufferin.
29,502	410,373	247,641	134,458	95,963	62,376	Dundas.
39,167	596,905	291,803	153,588	126,767	76,060	Durham.
66,833	1,036,580	419,187	217,682	192,539	119,374	Elgin.
104,333	1,711,061	629,592	306,198	282,572	161,066	Essex.
24,931	351,982	188,708	107,852	115,647	74,014	Frontenac.
15,754	245,762	178,323	101,263	83,932	51,199	Glengarry.
21,253	297,542	176,186	94,266	83,242	52,442	Grenville.
73,294	1,208,859	546,496	272,413	244,475	149,130	Grey.
29,731	450,425	234,563	128,643	117,195	71,489	Haldimand.
2,547	36,677	29,469	15,488	13,870	8,322	Haliburton.
26,690	399,816	161,168	100,925	88,732	60,338	Halton.
52,523	750,028	368,720	191,336	169,517	101,710	Hastings.
90,788	1,448,976	687,664	347,738	292,603	178,488	Huron.
113,084	1,865,886	642,746	301,280	272,530	147,166	Kent.
66,398	1,037,137	577,913	294,096	248,219	148,931	Lambton.
25,052	384,799	211,349	112,845	95,401	59,149	Lanark.
28,352	412,238	213,921	119,263	98,168	59,882	Leeds.
23,515	346,141	205,324	108,716	97,119	58,271	Lennox & Addington.
16,370	258,973	175,464	93,007	108,548	69,471	Lincoln.
6,298	73,246	42,824	22,622	20,034	12,020	Manitoulin.
72,841	1,145,061	748,019	425,655	352,549	222,106	Middlesex.
5,510	79,675	72,517	37,338	36,777	20,595	Muskoka.
4,365	66,130	39,194	20,074	19,900	11,542	Nipissing.
42,406	615,311	325,872	166,934	150,426	82,734	Norfolk.
39,652	577,730	329,532	164,876	135,431	78,550	Northumberland.
55,042	864,159	357,250	205,849	178,661	117,916	Ontario.
78,492	1,219,766	397,616	212,600	168,090	100,854	Oxford.
6,508	91,633	74,643	38,866	37,050	22,601	Parry Sound.
34,673	528,763	250,831	157,912	149,806	104,864	Peel.
88,702	1,340,287	507,983	260,260	200,995	120,597	Perth.
26,393	382,699	219,835	122,300	99,918	61,949	Peterborough.
12,262	193,740	158,757	92,350	86,776	53,801	Prescott.
18,110	241,950	158,171	79,186	69,992	41,295	Prince Edward.
4,420	66,830	47,176	26,529	20,746	13,070	Rainy River and Kenora.
20,353	299,393	237,178	130,918	100,962	62,596	Renfrew.
12,876	190,307	118,866	66,108	62,811	39,571	Russell.
96,877	1,478,343	609,501	322,833	263,220	163,196	Simcoe.
21,610	317,667	166,101	89,661	74,129	44,477	Storont.
3,542	56,814	59,608	21,599	21,636	13,414	Sudbury.
2,470	32,357	45,686	27,009	20,249	12,149	Thunder Bay.
1,842	30,190	34,194	18,521	17,055	10,574	Timiskaming.
35,463	530,526	266,120	141,703	104,117	62,470	Victoria.
51,127	772,018	231,225	106,636	100,683	56,382	Waterloo.
16,606	248,758	213,542	110,933	127,943	74,207	Welland.
93,540	1,340,428	417,031	221,134	196,401	129,625	Wellington.
34,210	501,861	195,858	121,430	107,132	72,850	Wentworth.
71,182	1,111,151	415,709	258,805	229,466	165,216	York.
						The Province :
984,105	30,275,538	14,175,214	7,551,428	6,575,434	4,062,797	1914.
078,462	28,378,551	13,511,383	6,956,952	6,325,007	3,848,973	1913.
088,874	26,656,149	13,024,983	6,121,323	5,501,913	3,208,860	1912.
963,937	25,318,455	12,942,293	5,905,318	5,011,313	2,835,085	1911.
844,405	23,029,692	12,460,787	5,392,031	4,164,715	2,114,214	1910.

WOOL CLIP, POULTRY ON HAND AND LIVE STOCK SOLD.

TABLE XXI. Showing by County Municipalities the number of pounds of wool, the number of turkeys, geese, ducks and other fowls on hand June 30th, 1914; also the value of all live stock sold or killed in the year ending June 30, 1913, together with the totals for the Province for the past five years.

Counties and Districts.	Wool Clip.	Poultry on Hand.				Total value of Live Stock sold or killed.
		Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Other fowl.	
	lbs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$
Algoma	33,901	5,302	903	788	55,611	245,903
Brant	55,256	1,277	3,728	5,105	150,184	1,191,645
Bruce	139,826	34,305	17,618	26,298	409,690	4,085,266
Carleton	78,319	16,938	13,946	17,490	316,287	2,130,455
Dufferin	82,304	7,651	13,386	8,338	163,293	1,695,455
Dundas	23,210	19,246	8,041	8,791	211,563	1,023,376
Durham	117,489	10,888	11,691	10,679	258,545	1,894,305
Elgin	88,612	26,865	9,228	12,906	370,188	2,885,320
Essex	88,176	18,493	14,428	36,629	560,042	2,814,784
Frontenac	56,414	21,988	3,621	11,680	151,419	1,097,323
Glengarry	16,039	17,615	3,126	3,586	153,996	785,651
Grenville	32,723	11,820	5,534	7,270	151,562	817,222
Grey	215,918	35,115	23,750	23,419	464,212	4,467,270
Haldimand	59,155	8,826	6,395	9,997	209,345	1,384,126
Haliburton	19,195	2,916	585	626	25,342	208,680
Halton	32,100	5,020	6,500	8,362	141,286	1,294,361
Hastings	91,621	26,062	9,998	8,789	323,871	1,928,853
Huron	90,768	37,664	19,693	40,167	590,140	5,526,786
Kent	81,499	20,330	12,352	34,741	3,803,156	3,803,156
Lambton	128,431	42,167	15,555	29,379	490,812	3,714,510
Lanark	88,894	14,697	3,882	3,642	189,128	1,510,731
Leeds	42,705	12,755	5,040	8,985	177,141	1,117,051
Leunox & Addington.	39,779	14,413	4,103	6,088	180,720	1,034,869
Lincoln	20,332	3,266	1,981	7,067	163,150	736,249
Manitoulin	77,306	5,186	1,302	1,171	35,165	314,864
Middlesex	129,556	64,088	16,416	28,884	638,631	5,254,060
Muskoka	40,763	3,062	334	1,219	67,902	356,019
Nipissing	20,726	1,219	577	819	36,579	252,515
Norfolk	52,594	13,338	5,565	7,505	299,464	1,488,984
Northumberland	53,107	15,835	6,437	8,873	298,387	1,678,173
Ontario	178,153	8,393	17,312	17,903	316,642	2,982,209
Oxford	38,867	11,952	8,352	14,213	363,099	3,187,404
Parry Sound	60,228	5,439	1,740	1,104	66,360	437,493
Peel	35,619	13,149	11,610	15,318	210,754	1,866,306
Perth	40,658	12,759	20,110	29,197	445,917	3,658,879
Peterborough	54,503	19,886	7,032	5,212	187,705	1,270,011
Prescott	24,406	12,332	4,914	3,155	138,356	750,862
Prince Edward	24,602	6,737	2,581	4,503	144,350	683,032
Rainy River & Kenora	5,606	3,115	615	1,188	42,258	208,809
Renfrew	147,555	13,455	8,731	4,902	210,090	1,545,974
Russell	18,357	5,046	4,628	5,951	103,241	668,675
Simeoe	225,662	35,485	28,103	22,722	523,191	4,092,208
Stormont	29,648	15,218	2,693	3,062	145,128	779,763
Sudbury	14,258	2,081	580	557	36,390	226,264
Thunder Bay	935	3,937	422	872	40,455	120,364
Timiskaming	3,544	665	248	944	32,337	135,676
Victoria	82,053	16,670	12,409	9,075	227,966	1,833,504
Waterloo	19,988	1,836	5,605	5,929	217,855	2,374,568
Welland	21,624	3,611	1,918	10,691	197,322	836,413
Wellington	124,104	7,689	19,879	17,107	372,356	4,206,056
Wentworth	38,806	1,825	5,396	8,032	180,605	1,383,974
York	84,331	14,469	14,727	25,722	360,791	3,027,836
The Province:						
1914	3,370,225	744,096	425,300	586,654	12,419,164	93,017,235
1913	3,647,245	699,861	389,173	497,734	11,924,615	89,651,116
1912	3,669,419	660,843	362,674	415,251	11,586,215	84,982,339
1911	3,780,798	638,943	365,876	404,679	11,532,795	80,675,390
1910	4,010,300	629,313	347,705	378,969	11,104,800	71,833,731

FARM PROPERTY, IMPLEMENTS AND LIVE STOCK.

TABLE XXII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the value of farm lands, buildings, implements and live stock for the year 1914, together with the totals for the Province for the past five years.

Counties and Districts.	Land.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live Stock on hand	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Algoma	3,472,705	1,152,572	418,808	988,126	6,032,211
Brant	10,805,722	5,615,313	1,316,893	3,278,812	21,016,740
Bruce	25,882,440	11,641,862	2,899,600	9,408,760	49,832,662
Carleton	22,615,702	8,457,161	2,496,662	6,778,345	40,347,870
Dufferin	11,583,648	5,272,479	1,281,489	4,231,278	22,368,894
Dundas	10,073,730	4,820,790	1,437,364	3,437,532	19,769,416
Durham	13,669,500	6,821,854	1,649,824	4,707,703	26,848,881
Elgin	20,742,322	9,393,578	2,562,375	7,131,698	39,829,973
Essex	29,186,849	10,621,064	3,209,267	6,793,985	49,811,165
Frontenac	10,922,208	4,788,519	1,388,799	3,856,691	20,956,217
Glengarry	10,222,371	4,798,990	1,440,028	3,440,684	19,902,073
Grenville	7,905,201	3,855,534	988,295	2,759,069	14,868,099
Grey	27,476,028	13,969,550	3,651,784	10,932,055	56,030,117
Haldimand	10,841,046	5,769,954	1,557,509	3,990,186	22,158,695
Haliburton	1,533,047	478,406	204,871	575,238	2,791,562
Halton	12,803,326	5,166,621	1,209,738	3,107,299	22,286,984
Hastings	18,616,535	8,210,843	2,505,086	6,422,360	35,754,824
Huron	31,231,435	14,754,769	3,489,461	11,805,540	61,281,205
Kent	34,088,575	12,923,626	3,676,189	8,856,395	59,544,785
Lambton	25,935,977	10,557,303	3,034,894	9,620,796	49,148,970
Lanark	12,528,768	4,944,489	1,535,130	4,482,817	23,491,204
Leeds	11,716,060	5,352,528	1,553,417	4,232,785	22,854,790
Lennox & Addington	11,080,057	5,134,170	1,487,898	3,466,317	21,168,442
Lincoln	19,255,456	6,765,602	1,524,324	2,538,489	30,083,871
Manitoulin	1,748,154	813,919	283,534	939,210	3,784,817
Middlesex	37,425,412	16,423,431	3,782,201	13,425,185	71,056,229
Muskoka	3,299,492	1,471,153	512,426	1,245,487	6,528,558
Nipissing	2,970,578	904,322	459,286	855,624	5,189,810
Norfolk	14,888,106	7,439,231	1,920,885	4,563,735	28,811,957
Northumberland	15,222,780	7,794,290	1,985,095	5,030,561	30,032,726
Ontario	19,957,335	9,749,131	2,330,559	7,340,322	39,407,347
Oxford	24,928,575	12,032,193	2,967,977	8,923,718	48,852,463
Parry Sound	3,238,006	1,470,255	563,479	1,446,832	6,718,572
Peel	15,584,865	7,258,084	1,554,120	4,700,331	29,097,400
Perth	24,264,852	12,442,552	2,983,996	9,192,946	48,884,346
Peterborough	12,560,532	5,184,184	1,251,568	3,868,576	22,864,860
Prescott	12,314,759	5,089,547	1,538,910	2,985,348	21,928,564
Prince Edward	8,392,628	4,398,480	1,204,698	2,646,229	16,642,035
Rainy River & Kenora	2,725,479	378,031	275,674	657,074	4,036,258
Renfrew	15,004,007	5,796,836	2,106,655	5,405,139	28,312,637
Russell	9,947,979	3,683,457	1,227,712	2,327,942	17,187,090
Simcoe	32,462,544	15,040,420	3,916,085	11,067,358	62,486,407
Stormont	8,190,390	3,949,415	1,108,321	2,799,308	16,047,434
Sudbury	3,130,196	737,829	368,585	703,507	4,940,117
Thunder Bay	4,093,686	517,461	223,884	490,342	5,325,373
Timiskaming	2,612,913	550,660	283,640	437,444	3,884,657
Victoria	14,654,349	5,423,618	1,556,670	4,609,260	26,243,897
Waterloo	14,571,518	7,697,977	1,907,624	4,680,110	28,857,229
Welland	12,269,091	5,501,012	1,471,306	2,865,512	22,106,921
Wellington	23,323,969	12,539,886	2,782,138	8,789,997	47,435,990
Wentworth	19,056,767	7,767,032	1,846,863	4,019,304	32,689,966
York	38,110,336	14,046,660	2,770,280	8,000,717	62,927,993
The Province:					
1914	790,538,706	347,348,643	91,703,876	250,870,078	1,480,461,303
1913	782,993,853	345,303,335	89,702,273	237,591,885	1,455,591,346
1912	758,729,268	335,141,520	86,231,210	225,848,942	1,405,950,940
1911	723,902,419	317,876,963	84,969,426	214,720,424	1,341,469,232
1910	700,905,425	306,517,941	81,570,981	194,416,037	1,283,410,384

FARM VALUES PER ACRE.

TABLE XXIII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario average values per acre of farm property in 1914, together with the average for the Province for 1913 and preceding years at five year intervals, from 1882-1907.

Counties and Districts.	Farm values, average per acre occupied.					Values buildings, implements, and live stock, per acre, cleared
	Land.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live Stock.	Total.	
Algoma.....	\$ 11 18	\$ 3 71	\$ 1 35	\$ 3 18	\$ 19 42	\$ 53 55
Brant.....	50 15	26 06	6 11	15 21	97 53	57 01
Bruce.....	27 73	12 47	3 11	10 08	53 39	40 90
Carleton.....	40 23	15 04	4 44	12 06	71 77	47 99
Dufferin.....	32 51	14 80	3 60	11 87	62 78	39 29
Dundas.....	42 59	20 38	6 08	14 53	83 58	54 52
Durham.....	36 89	18 41	4 45	12 70	72 45	43 22
Elgin.....	47 62	21 57	5 88	16 37	91 44	52 83
Essex.....	68 48	24 92	7 53	15 94	116 87	58 56
Frontenac.....	15 76	6 91	2 00	5 56	30 23	38 75
Glengarry.....	35 49	16 66	5 00	11 94	69 09	50 27
Grenville.....	26 78	14 06	3 62	10 04	54 50	40 39
Grey.....	25 82	13 13	3 43	10 28	52 66	40 99
Haldimand.....	38 60	20 55	5 55	14 21	78 91	47 25
Haliburton.....	2 61	0 82	0 35	0 98	4 76	27 72
Halton.....	57 07	23 03	5 39	13 85	99 34	54 57
Hastings.....	17 38	7 67	2 34	6 00	33 39	38 99
Huron.....	39 08	18 46	4 37	14 77	76 68	45 26
Kent.....	59 97	22 74	6 47	15 58	104 76	54 35
Lambton.....	39 30	16 00	4 60	14 57	74 47	46 67
Lanark.....	18 68	7 37	2 29	6 68	35 02	33 08
Leeds.....	24 87	11 36	3 30	8 98	48 51	41 23
Lennox and Addington.....	25 09	11 63	3 37	7 85	47 94	39 92
Lincoln.....	101 40	35 63	8 03	13 37	158 43	66 81
Manitowlin.....	6 18	2 87	1 00	3 32	13 37	42 17
Middlesex.....	49 47	21 71	5 00	17 75	93 93	51 04
Muskoka.....	5 78	2 58	0 90	2 18	11 44	47 05
Nipissing.....	9 50	2 89	1 47	2 73	16 59	44 96
Norfolk.....	37 54	18 76	4 84	11 51	72 65	49 89
Northumberland.....	34 49	17 66	4 50	11 40	68 05	41 93
Ontario.....	39 38	19 24	4 60	14 54	77 76	51 24
Oxford.....	52 89	25 53	6 29	18 93	103 64	59 83
Parry Sound.....	5 21	2 37	0 91	2 33	10 82	40 73
Peel.....	54 62	25 44	5 45	16 47	101 98	51 83
Perth.....	46 80	24 00	5 76	17 73	94 29	54 52
Peterborough.....	21 61	8 92	2 15	6 66	39 34	39 47
Prescott.....	41 85	17 29	5 23	10 14	74 51	45 91
Prince Edward.....	35 84	18 78	5 14	11 30	71 06	41 80
Rainy River and Kenora.....	7 50	1 04	0 76	1 81	11 11	37 57
Renfrew.....	14 00	5 41	1 96	5 04	26 41	36 34
Russell.....	39 87	14 76	4 92	9 33	68 88	50 06
Simcoe.....	33 44	15 49	4 03	11 40	64 36	44 53
Stormont.....	32 96	15 89	4 46	11 26	64 57	49 84
Sudbury.....	8 79	2 07	1 03	1 98	13 87	36 77
Thunder Bay.....	9 96	1 26	0 54	1 19	12 95	39 40
Timiskaming.....	8 71	1 84	0 95	1 46	12 96	55 45
Victoria.....	24 43	9 04	2 60	7 69	43 76	40 34
Waterloo.....	47 41	25 04	6 21	15 23	93 89	56 51
Welland.....	54 08	24 25	6 49	12 63	97 45	53 02
Wellington.....	37 16	19 98	4 43	14 00	75 57	47 97
Wentworth.....	70 68	28 81	6 85	14 90	121 24	63 89
York.....	71 61	26 39	5 21	15 03	118 24	56 76
The Province:—						
1914.....	31 70	13 93	3 68	10 06	59 37	47 27
1913.....	31 42	13 86	3 60	9 54	58 42	46 34
1912.....	30 47	13 46	3 46	9 07	56 46	44 80
1907.....	27 65	11 67	2 99	7 77	50 08	38 75
1902.....	25 49	10 00	2 62	5 93	44 04	32 43
1897.....	23 72	8 82	2 20	4 01	38 75	27 31
1892.....	27 19	8 64	2 25	5 19	43 27	30 38

CHEESE FACTORIES.

TABLE XXIV.—Showing by Counties of Ontario the number of cheese factories in operation, the quantity and value of cheese and butter made, and the value of cream, casein and milk sold in 1914, together with comparative figures for the Province for 1909-1914.

Counties and Districts.	Cheese factories.				Butter plants at Cheese factories.			
	No. of factories.	Milk used for cheese.	Cheese made.	Value.	Number operated.	Butter made.	Value.	Value of milk, cream and casein sold.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	\$		Lbs.	\$	\$
Brant	6	5,918,827	521,413	68,150	1	22,761	4,154	1,200
Bruce	4	4,211,417	384,227	51,139				
Carleton	54	49,490,756	4,561,071	612,428	6	24,321	6,327	
Dufferin	2	827,850	78,877	10,895				
Dundas	62	72,567,585	6,635,992	866,461	15	64,988	21,346	15,256
Durham	1	879,249	82,414	11,129				
Elgin	16	30,846,806	2,870,670	371,059	4	76,166	21,439	5,804
Frontenac	64	69,917,825	6,331,562	845,958	12	39,178	9,467	1,039
Glengarry	67	54,485,659	5,122,626	684,908	3	23,430	6,313	
Grenville	44	48,434,443	4,355,851	583,943	5	81,020	22,601	3,550
Haldimand	3	3,498,971	320,805	43,328	1	15,420	4,241	
Hastings	76	83,263,295	7,546,237	1,019,983				
Huron	4	5,042,034	457,747	62,106				
Lambton	6	4,768,841	436,909	58,770	4	59,207	15,158	881
Lanark	41	38,930,417	3,551,474	472,985	7	40,949	10,862	
Leeds	98	118,119,587	10,791,810	1,443,263	35	111,902	27,748	8,588
Lennox and Add.	32	51,816,754	4,762,166	635,753	2	3,793	911	
Lincoln	1	1,096,161	99,733	13,810				
Middlesex	22	46,266,505	4,136,875	561,016	5	81,489	20,499	791
Norfolk	6	8,846,042	776,454	104,282				
Northumberland.	38	40,759,055	3,639,173	484,948	1	3,926	1,149	
Oxford	33	81,667,714	7,255,317	986,406	16	357,474	99,686	35,947
Perth	20	40,184,473	3,637,153	500,536	7	267,535	73,562	
Peterborough ...	32	24,660,069	2,204,742	300,743	10	110,666	27,228	
Prescott	72	51,015,184	4,841,134	640,084	4	13,436	4,065	723
Prince Edward..	23	38,586,246	3,496,553	468,644	11	42,320	10,866	358
Renfrew	17	11,469,553	1,080,377	140,959	2	34,703	8,632	
Russell	60	49,448,179	4,719,297	624,650	5	15,475	3,961	256
Stormont	50	65,800,197	5,833,164	775,241	3	10,056	2,365	138
Victoria	8	6,795,827	621,322	84,882				
Waterloo	2	2,456,924	223,345	28,563				
Wellington	3	3,029,283	269,177	36,439				
Wentworth	1	709,764	66,669	9,304				
The Province:								
1914.....	968	1,115,811,492	101,712,336	13,602,745	159	1,500,215	402,580	74,531
1913.....	1,002	1,209,890,007	110,795,926	13,890,656	154	1,562,294	426,216	172,657
1912.....	1,055	1,405,921,858	129,653,063	16,574,573	144	1,765,950	505,532	132,731
1911.....	1,077	1,369,856,680	127,123,016	15,491,406	157	1,963,768	491,448	164,412
1910.....	1,102	1,451,244,620	135,521,390	14,491,410				
1909.....	1,177		125,611,359	14,193,918				

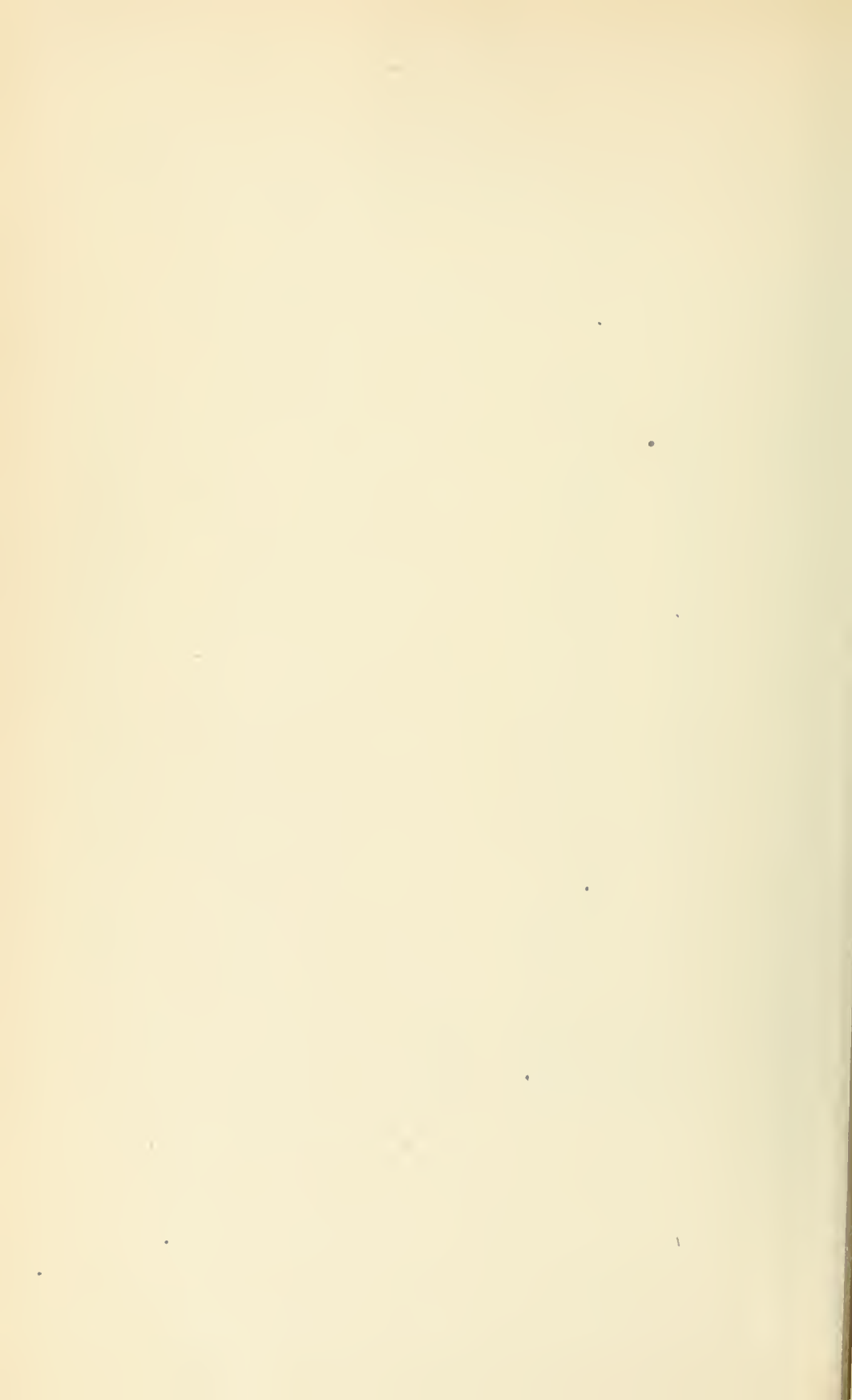
*Including 306,245 lbs. whey butter, value \$75,621.

Note.—The statistics in this and following table have been compiled by this Bureau from returns made by the staff of instructors under the direction of the Dairy Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

CREAMERIES.

TABLE XXV. Showing by counties of Ontario the number of Creameries in operation, the quantity and value of butter made, the value of cream, casein and milk sold in 1914, together with comparative figures for the Province for 1909-1914.

Counties and Districts.	Creameries.			
	No. of Creameries.	Lbs. of Butter.	Value of Butter.	Value of milk, cream and casein sold.
			\$	\$
Brant.....	4	876,000	238,120	.....
Bruce.....	10	1,296,098	327,078	.....
Carleton.....	3	747,366	209,239	1,600
Dundas.....	3	5,452	1,297	28,941
Durham.....	3	186,101	47,170	.....
Elgin.....	6	503,889	138,461	15,000
Essex.....	4	202,000	52,450	.....
Frontenac.....	1	130,399	37,293	.....
Glengarry.....	1	97,946	24,487	.....
Grenville.....	1	4,000	946	.....
Grey.....	6	548,358	137,070	.....
Haldimand.....	8	1,247,497	328,383	.....
Haliburton.....	1	28,443	6,924	.....
Hastings.....	3	240,758	65,822	8,426
Huron.....	9	1,843,599	471,212	.....
Kent.....	7	447,029	111,300	.....
Lambton.....	8	1,015,348	266,349	.....
Lanark.....	2	72,638	21,240	.....
Leeds.....	2	200,000	54,500	10,817
Lincoln.....	3	386,417	108,624	.....
Middlesex.....	9	1,831,662	483,363	.....
Norfolk.....	9	776,100	199,560	41,225
Northumberland.....	1	195,322	48,900	.....
Ontario.....	6	681,797	179,566	.....
Oxford.....	6	670,604	171,807	.....
Perth.....	8	821,327	205,856	.....
Peterborough.....	3	207,051	54,611	8,794
Renfrew.....	3	334,334	85,216	.....
Simeoe.....	2	75,738	19,172	.....
Stormout.....	1	27,530	7,157	1,296
Victoria.....	7	700,682	181,202	.....
Waterloo.....	5	952,710	247,701	3,026
Welland.....	3	238,310	62,694	3,549
Wellington.....	5	1,599,933	428,503	.....
Wentworth.....	5	227,085	62,998	.....
York.....	9	3,685,014	1,029,154	.....
The Province.				
1914.....	167	23,104,537	6,115,425	122,674
1913.....	155	20,629,555	5,318,435	290,637
1912.....	136	15,835,801	4,451,339	167,277
1911.....	120	13,738,203	3,268,303	.....
1910.....	121	12,893,650	3,016,135	.....
1909.....	97	9,015,206	2,175,955	.....



PART II.—CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

Table showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the total number and amount of Chattel Mortgages on record and undischarged on December 31st, 1914, against (1) all occupations; (2) farmers; together with totals for the Province for the past five years.

Counties and Districts.	Chattel mortgages against all occupations.				Chattel mortgages against farmers.			
	To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.		To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Algoma	201	460,744	1	2,000	98	24,996		
Brant	199	248,696			66	36,157		
Bruce	229	108,995	3	5,528	159	62,564	2	528
Carleton	247	214,326	7	11,296	42	24,872		
Dufferin	64	56,076			32	33,263		
Elgin	273	271,967			76	44,916		
Essex	293	238,064			184	60,140		
Frontenac	253	220,616			171	61,758		
Grey	433	261,372	1	5,000	245	127,937		
Haldimand	98	83,865			57	21,875		
Haliburton	39	10,310			36	8,867		
Halton	58	67,312			20	12,970		
Hastings	488	233,114			282	100,705		
Huron	176	185,513			86	42,657		
Kenora	59	†552,821	1	300	8	4,360		
Kent	430	332,857			325	185,226		
Lambton	332	176,657			141	70,433		
Lanark	119	108,465			62	36,325		
Leeds and Grenville	256	222,448			157	103,031		
Lennox and Addington	140	76,897			79	46,751	1	306
Lincoln	121	*1,258,150	3	(a) 100,480	28	115,020		
Manitoulin	104	33,019			82	18,872		
Middlesex	232	228,320	1	10,000	88	51,691	1	10,000
Muskoka	160	109,598	1	25,000	74	16,486		
Nipissing	228	293,446			95	36,493		
Norfolk	174	102,860			120	40,637		
Northumberland & Dur	327	191,927			202	82,944		
Ontario	170	431,287	1	15,000	79	38,341		
Oxford	210	184,319			113	89,492		
Parry Sound	156	‡5,632,075			32	7,976		
Peel	37	28,400			23	10,809		
Perth	122	138,135	1	1,000	42	36,385		
Peterborough	180	137,645	1	100	76	37,457		
Prescott and Russell	157	268,160	1	5,000	94	47,773		
Prince Edward	92	78,500			63	46,076		
Rainy River	80	67,828			38	15,315		
Renfrew	168	394,061	1	1,050	106	51,550	1	1,050
Simcoe	455	287,206			286	126,748		
Stormont, Dun. & Glen	225	160,902	17	9,525	143	88,247	10	4,743
Sudbury	267	180,244			109	43,471		
Thunder Bay	163	174,764	3	20,676	44	25,062		
Timiskaming	291	240,356	6	(b) 6,045,275	117	36,267		
Victoria	79	62,374			54	25,621		
Waterloo	163	159,247	1	300	33	32,051		
Welland	197	277,657	3	100,000	21	6,876		
Wellington	161	151,786			55	50,336		
Wentworth	505	543,543	1	1,000	62	51,625	1	1,000
York	1,270	**12,218,047	8	6,979	106	62,858		
The Province;								
1914	10,881	28,164,771	60	6,365,509	4,711	2,418,382	16	17,627
1913	10,190	32,442,616	49	8,485,788	4,831	2,279,301	16	4,012
1912	10,654	39,406,857	55	542,235	5,016	2,310,071	6	3,489
1911	11,261	40,698,959	74	1,492,161	5,482	2,624,057	14	7,860
1910	12,490	31,108,900	80	1,101,014	6,196	2,658,283	18	8,258

* Including 1 manufacturer for \$1,000,000. † Including 1 lumberman for \$250,598. ‡ Including 12 lumbermen for \$5,577,637. ** Including 479 Instruments unclassified aggregating \$19,919,564, also 123 hotels for \$819,565. (a) Including 1 Crushed Stone Co. for \$100,000 (b) Including 6 mining Cos. for \$6,045,275.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Bureau of Industries

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1912

PART III.—MUNICIPAL STATISTICS

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



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ONTARIO BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

PART III.—MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

HON. J. S. DUFF, *Minister of Agriculture:*

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to present a belated part of the report of the Bureau of Industries dealing with Municipal Statistics of the Province of Ontario.

A report of this kind must be complete to be of much value. Most of our efforts have been directed in securing this complete information, but it has been necessarily slow under existing conditions. A foundation has been laid and much information has been secured which will facilitate the compiling of succeeding reports. We have had to point out many irregularities, which are not in harmony with the Municipal Act, and to make suggestions as to changes in methods employed. However, we are encouraged by the progress made, even if complete annual reports are not presented to the public promptly.

We have, however, been able to issue Municipal bulletins, containing some of the leading information sought by the public, compiled from the latest available data. It is our intention to extend these bulletins.

While the officials of many municipalities regularly make the returns required of them promptly and correctly, many others fail to give, or are unable to give, information desired by this Bureau owing to the lack of proper records being kept. Even with proper financial returns in our possession, the tabulation is no easy matter, as adjustments have to be made in order to bring about uniformity, owing to the varied judgment used in filling a necessarily condensed schedule.

We do not charge dishonesty, but there are too many unrecorded transactions whereby money is transferred, as it were, from one pocket to another. A simple cross entry showing why it was taken from one pocket, and why it was placed in the other would be a perfect record.

The Municipal Act does not restrict the treasurer to the use of a cash book as many seem to imagine. He may in addition use any books that will help him to keep proper accounts.

Complete accounting of municipal affairs is not to be accomplished with a cash book alone. A cash entry too often represents the difference between the accounts of two services for which statistics are desirable, but are not obtainable from such a record. It frequently happens that liabilities incurred in one year are not paid in the cash book until the following year and it is possible to show a large increase in a particular service in the latter year as compared with the former year, whereas the real liability chargeable to the year might actually be less.

Ideal annual statistics, therefore, should be obtained from another set of books which would enable the auditors to present statements showing the revenue for the particular year, whether received or not and the expenses incurred whether paid or not. These would set forth the profit or loss on the operations of the year. Such books have been adopted by a number of municipalities and by several

commissions in charge of Public Utilities. Municipal Auditors would be then obliged to present both "cash" and "revenue" statements.

I might enumerate the many difficulties encountered, including the extended correspondence necessary with some who will not be convinced that the Statute rules. Habits are not easily broken. It is customary to have a committee for fire, light and water. It ought not to be a difficult matter to keep distinct records for each of these services and provide information, but it seems more important in some places to jumble them all into one as the accounts of the committee.

The same mistake is being carried out occasionally with commissions managing more than one public utility. The accounts of each public utility should be the objective rather than one account of the commission.

Some auditors seem to confine their work to examining the cash handled by the treasurer, instead of all accounts in which the municipality is interested. In fact, some audits merely consist of a copy of the cash book from January 1 to December 31, and some auditors admit that they do not examine the vouchers either as to their legality or actuality.

Much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining definite information regarding sinking funds, as records are often very meagre, although as a rule taxes are regularly levied, but not always. Occasionally the treasurer denies all knowledge of these funds, as it has been made the duty of the clerk to look after debenture records and sinking funds. Municipalities take great liberties with these funds.

In regard to public utility accounts, we have followed up the previous plan of including the full accounts, showing cash revenue and costs of operation. Hereafter we will endeavour to show only the transactions between the municipality and each public utility, as the accounts of the latter are dealt with by the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

The Bureau has drawn the attention of many municipalities in which are situated police villages to the irregular method of paying police village accounts. It was a common practice to make an arrangement to pay a lump sum to a "Treasurer" of the police village, an officer for which the Act makes no provision. Detailed statistics were not available under this plan. The Act provides that the township treasurer should pay all accounts on the order of the trustees. Most of them will conform with the Act now that their attention has been drawn to their duties.

I append various circulars used in collecting information.

Following these will be found some statistical summaries for the Province, compiled from the detailed statements, which show the particulars in regard to each municipality.

Respectfully submitted,

W. O. GALLOWAY, *Secretary.*

CIRCULARS AND MEMORANDA.

CIRCULAR TO HEADS OF MUNICIPALITIES.

(IN CARE OF MUNICIPAL CLERK.)

Section 312 of the Municipal Act (R.S.O. 1914, Chapter 192) provides:—

(1) Every Corporation shall, on or before the 31st day of January in each year, transmit to the Secretary of the Bureau of Industries in such form as may be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, a statement as to the debts of the corporation as they stood on the preceding 31st day of December, specifying in regard to each debt of which any part remained unpaid on that day:—the original amount of the debt; the date when it was contracted; the time fixed for its payment, the part of the principal of the debt paid during the year, etc., etc., and the *amount of principal still unpaid*.

(2) For every contravention the corporation shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$40.

Note that the Act requires that the principal of each debt shall be shown, both in the payment and in the amount outstanding. Numerous calculations have been made in this Bureau to get this information from some municipalities, but it is time that the records in these municipalities were improved in this respect.

I have to request, therefore, that you will cause the return to be made for 191—, according to the enclosed schedule. If the municipality has no debt outstanding, please state this fact on schedule, and mail the return as usual.

The statement should include all outstanding debts, no matter when contracted, whether of a local or a general nature, temporary or bonded. It will, therefore, embrace debentures issued for railway and other bonuses, tile or other drainage, *schools*, water-works, *local improvements*, police villages, etc., and current loans.

One line of the form is sufficient for each by-law.

Additional forms may be had on application.

Section 307 of the Municipal Act requires that the council shall furnish the Provincial Treasurer with a statement as to the *state of investment* of sinking funds.

I enclose two copies of "Memo. to Municipal Auditors," which you will please forward to the auditors when appointed.

NOTE.—This Act does not specify what particular officer shall make out this statement, but I would suggest that it be submitted to the scrutiny of the auditors, who very often overlook this important matter in their annual audits.

MEMO. TO MUNICIPAL AUDITORS.

Section 237 of The Municipal Act (R.S.O. 1914, Chap. 192), requires the auditors of municipalities to transmit by registered post, one copy of the *abstract* and also one copy of the *detailed statement* of the receipts, expenditures, assets and liabilities of the *corporation* or *commission*, to the Secretary of the Bureau of Industries, Toronto, not later than the first day of March.

If the report of the auditors is to be printed for the year ending December 31, 191—, a certified copy will answer our purpose. All audits should be printed for the benefit of the ratepayers.

In many cases the *abstract only* has been forwarded, or the statements of assets and liabilities have been omitted. A number have made the audit to December 15th, while some have gone beyond the end of the financial year. These are not in accordance with the Statutes, and cannot be accepted as audits.

The assets should show cash balance, arrears of taxes, sinking fund or other investments, lands, buildings or other property of municipalities, amounts owing to municipality, etc.

Debenture liabilities should include the whole amount of the debt outstanding, and not merely the next payment for which taxes have been levied. Sinking funds should not be deducted.

Auditors should examine all vouchers both as to their actuality and legality.

More attention should be given to the receipts than is customary.

Many auditors neglect to furnish details. Detailed expenditure should contain the names of all persons receiving moneys, the exact service rendered by each, and the amount paid to them in the year for such service or material, although a pay sheet for labor is admissible.

Particular attention is directed to the state of sinking funds, clergy reserve funds, drainage funds, etc.; also school and other debentures. Show how the cash and investments in these funds vary by giving a statement of withdrawals, matured investments, interest earned, together with deposits and reinvestments, and give a detailed list of securities held by each of such funds, on December 31.

Trustees of police villages have no authority to pay accounts. They simply pass orders for work done and the township treasurer pays the accounts, and has charge of all revenue, including commuted statute labor.

We also require all reports of commissions and trusts, such as water, electric light, etc., etc.

In this connection your attention is directed to the following section of The Public Utilities Act (R.S.O. 1914, Chap. 204).

Sec. 41 (3).—The accounts of the commission shall be audited by the auditors of the corporation, and the commission and its officers shall furnish to the auditors such information and assistance as may be in their power to enable the audit to be made.

Sec. 41 (3) clearly points out the authority of the municipal auditors and means an abstract and detailed statement of receipts, expenditures, assets and liabilities to December 31st, and to no other date, for all public utilities, in addition to the general accounts of the municipality. A revenue statement only of a public utility is not sufficient.

Much confusion would be avoided if the accounts of public utilities were kept separate from the general account, as if they were private enterprises to which the municipality would pay for services as is done by other consumers, while the public utility account would transfer funds to the municipality to meet debenture charges in lieu of rent.

An audit should be not merely a copy of the cash book, but the items should be grouped to follow as nearly as possible the schedule furnished the treasurer by this Bureau. It should be a complete record of all transactions of the municipality, whether entered in cash book, journal or ledger.

No forms are furnished by the Bureau, as the audit is made in "such form as the council directs." Note, however, that a *detailed* statement is required by the Act.

CIRCULAR TO MUNICIPAL TREASURERS.

DEAR SIR,—The enclosed schedule has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of section 227 of The Municipal Act (Chap. 192, R.S.O. 1914), as follows:—

(1) The treasurer of every municipality shall, on or before the first day of April in each year, transmit by registered post to the Secretary of the Bureau of Industries, on forms approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and furnished by the Secretary, such information or statistics regarding the finances or accounts of the corporation as the forms call for.

(2) For every contravention of this section the treasurer shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$40.

Section 241 of the above Act provides as follows:—

The Treasurer of Ontario shall retain in his hands any money payable to a corporation, if it is certified to him by the Secretary of the Bureau of Industries that any officer of the corporation whose duty it is to make returns to the Bureau has not done so.

The schedules are sent in duplicate. It would be advisable that you fill up and retain the second copy for future reference. This statement should be for the calendar year ending *December 31, 191-*. A statement to any other date will be considered as not received.

Please take notice that this schedule is not intended as a personal cash account of the treasurer, but calls for a complete statement of all the financial transactions of the municipality for the year, whether from day book, journal, ledger or other records, including the bank.

Too often we find that two transactions are offset against each other or are settled by the payment of the difference between them. Such a method, while understood locally, gives no statistical information in regard to either transaction in any attempt at comparison with other municipalities.

The amount paid for county rates should include the *full amount of levy paid*, and not merely the balance due on account, as between county and municipality, the chief contra item being non-resident taxes. In the same way the county treasurer should give the full rates collected from local municipalities, the contra account for non-resident taxes collected being specified in the disbursements.

When interest is credited on a sinking fund deposit, it means that the municipality receives interest and makes a contra deposit to the credit of the sinking fund. The schedule requires the entry of both transactions whether the treasurer handles the *cash* or not, in order to account for the increase in the fund.

The temporary use of uninvested sinking funds in the general account causes much confusion. In such cases, when local improvement debentures are purchased by the sinking funds, there is often no record of the sale of these debentures nor of the investment of the sinking fund, and when payments on these debentures are due, there are no entries made in the expenditures by the municipality nor in the receipts of the earnings of the sinking fund or of its matured investments.

These funds are not general funds and should be deposited in savings until further investment. It may be good business to use sinking fund for current purposes, but this should be done in the same way as if borrowed from the bank, by depositing municipal notes. The schedule provides for each transaction in connection with sinking fund, such as interest earned, matured investments, and withdrawals, together with deposits, investments and debentures redeemed. This also applies to clergy reserve funds.

We often find that money has been raised on debentures and paid over for some specific purpose without either transaction appearing in the schedule or in the auditor's report. This is more particularly the case as regards schools, drainage, local improvements and public utilities. Please enter the sale of such debentures and the disposal of the proceeds.

Under the head of "Municipal and School Taxes" you should place all sums collected that have been levied by tax bill. This will include all arrears, whether general or special taxes, poll taxes, dog taxes, statute labor commuted, etc. The gross amount of non-resident taxes collected should be given: contra accounts or allowances should not be deducted, but should be given as disbursements.

If by-law empowers the collector to pay over moneys direct to schools, drainage or other special accounts, please place all such amounts in the schedule. Where the treasurer does not handle all municipal moneys and fails to give this information we find it impossible to reconcile the taxes collected and arrears with the total collection rolls reported. Taxes remitted should be shown as collected and paid out.

Remember that the return is a municipal one, and has nothing whatever to do with the expenditure by school boards. Only the collection of rates and payments to school boards are to be dealt with here. The collection of school debenture rates and the payments of the debentures are municipal transactions. Trustees have nothing to do with handling moneys for these payments.

As the Hydro Electric Commission treats with the full statistics relating to the Hydro Electric utility and the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board superintends the accounts of other public utilities, this Bureau will require only the transactions between the municipality and these utilities. This would be a simple matter if the accounts of each utility were kept separate, but they are often carried in the general account. Our schedule provides for this option, but it necessitates the separation of the expenses of operation and maintenance from those of construction.

A difficulty, however, seems to be experienced in the matter of debentures. We find it absolutely necessary in determining the debenture debt, and in accounting for the increase or decrease from year to year, to have the principal and interest separated both in the disbursements and in the statement of liabilities. If debenture books were properly kept as required, this could be easily accomplished. Many treasurers are in the habit of giving the next payment on debentures as the liability. What we require is the whole of the principal of the debt unpaid up to the 31st of December. Interest due and unpaid at that date is provided for separately. In no case must future interest be included in the liabilities, nor should sinking funds be deducted, as they should appear in the assets. In the case of those debentures which are issued so that the coupons include both principal and interest, their separation becomes a matter of calculation, which should be found in the by-laws.

The return of debts required by section 312 (Municipal Act) should give the necessary information in regard to debentures for this schedule. It requires the *principal only* outstanding of each debt to be shown.

Please fill in the schedule to the best of your judgment, as opinions will differ in a condensed statement. See that they are correctly totalled and draw attention to doubtful items in the margin or in a special note.

MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTING OF PUBLIC UTILITIES.

MEMO. No. 1.

The rapid growth of municipal ownership of public utilities, such as waterworks, light, power, telephones, etc., has made a decided change necessary in the accounting of municipalities. Where the utility is operated by a commission there appears to be no accountant of the municipality, as the duties of the "municipal treasurer" seem very often to be limited to that of a cashier. Some treasurers even profess to know nothing of the accounts of the utilities, and many will not go beyond their cash books in filling the schedules of this Bureau, which call for all the financial transactions of the municipality, and it is becoming extremely difficult to get complete statistics.

Instances are not rare where a municipality has issued debentures and neither the proceeds from their sale nor the expenditures of the same appear either in the schedule furnished by the treasurer or in the official auditors' report. Enquiry would elicit the fact that the proceeds were handed over to the school board, it may be, or to a commission. Again, instead of entering the interest earned by sinking funds in his receipts and depositing the same to the credit of the sinking fund in his expenditures, the municipal treasurer frequently leaves the book-keeping to the bank, because he did not handle the cash. The railway tax distribution is another of many examples that might be given. The Provincial Treasurer furnishes a statement to each municipality of the amount of its share, a receipted contra account for the care of municipal patients in provincial institutions and issues a cheque for the difference. Instead of entering the gross share as a receipt and an amount for the care of patients as a payment, most of the treasurers, even in the large cities, record the cheque only as it deals with *cash*.

There have been repeated appeals for a uniform municipal accounting. What we first need is a "common sense" accounting by which a systematic record is kept of all the business transactions of a municipality, not merely a cash record. Too often we find that two transactions are offset against each other or are settled by the payment of the difference between them. Such a method while understood locally gives no statistical information in regard to either transaction in any attempt at comparison with other municipalities. The accounting of the relations between a municipality and a public utility is imperfect in this regard. All of these accounts should be for the calendar year ending December 31.

The accounts of each and every public utility, whether operated by a commission or a committee of the council, should be kept separate from the general account. If operated by a commission this must necessarily be so, then for the sake of uniformity alone the council should do the same. The general account should show the transactions between the municipality and the utility accounts, and these should be reflected clearly in the utility accounts.

Where a commission has charge of more than one public utility a separate account should be kept for each utility. Municipal auditors are obliged to audit the accounts of all public utilities as well as the general accounts of the municipality.

The rates of each utility should be so adjusted, or readjusted where necessary, on the municipality and general consumers as to provide for interest on capital invested by the municipality, and for the cost of operating, repairs, and maintenance to keep the plant up to the standard.

Moneys for construction and extensions must originate with the general account by way of debentures and be paid by the general account to the utility account, as the work progresses, and there expended in detail. The utility account should show payments for construction apart from costs of operation and maintenance. The municipality in the general account should pay debt charges after receiving the same from the utility account and should pay to the waterworks account for hydrant and other municipal water service and to the light account for lighting of streets and public buildings, as in the case of any other consumer of water, light or power, and which would be done if the utility were owned by a private company. We have received numerous returns in which

it was stated that the commissioners had never made any such charge. Such a procedure is not business, and an arrival at a proper "profit or loss" is not possible.

The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board has been given special charge of superintending the system of book-keeping for all public utilities (except the Hydro Electric). The Audit Act (which, however, does not apply to any city with a population of over 15,000) makes it one of the duties of the Provincial Municipal Auditor to prepare a book or sets of books of account for use by the municipalities.

If this plan of separate accounts were followed, as is done by several municipalities, it would facilitate the work of the auditors and would be one more step in the direction of uniform municipal accounting. The general account so kept would furnish all the information desired at present by this Bureau, and for this reason I make the suggestion. I am satisfied that it would result in much benefit to the municipality, and I trust that its adoption will receive your earnest consideration and approval.

A commission does not own a public utility. It simply operates it.

MEMO. No. 2.

The treasurer and auditors of some municipalities have failed to give, or have been unable to give information desired by the Bureau of Industries, owing to the lack of keeping of proper records, especially in connection with the public utilities.

A municipally owned public utility is a partnership between the municipality and private consumers, and the account should be kept separate from the general account as if it were operated by private parties, as sometimes happens, or if someone else kept the account instead of the municipal treasurer. The public utility account should be credited with all of its earnings and the municipality should pay for its light and water service the same as any private consumer.

When a waterworks is established one of the primary objects is "fire protection." The municipality should pay for this protection as a portion of its contribution to the revenue of the water works. This is usually done under the head of "hydrant rental," a fair average being \$40 per hydrant, although this will vary considerably according to the extent of the plant installed, the cost of operation, etc. The municipality should also pay for water for public buildings, water used for streets and parks, free water to industries, etc.

This revenue provided by the municipality and private consumers should be at least sufficient to pay all costs of operation, repairs and maintenance, together with interest on capital invested by the municipality. This interest would be a transfer to the general account of the municipality in lieu of rent, as it were, while the payment of the debenture charges should be shown in the general account.

Money for construction or extension should always be provided for by the issue of debentures by the municipality. The diverting of revenue for capital purposes is getting altogether too prevalent. There may, however, be no valid objection to a temporary use of such funds, pending the issue of debentures.

While it is desirable that each public utility should have a fair working surplus, it is my opinion that any surplus in excess of this should be applied to the gradual reduction of rates on the municipality and consumers alike. The object of a public utility should be to produce water, light, etc., at the lowest cost.

Experience alone will fix the rates, for it may be necessary to make adjustments from time to time, if a fair working surplus disappears or grows too large. Instances have occurred in which the rates charged to private consumers alone have created a surplus, thereby giving a false impression of a low rate of taxation, whereas the water rates to private consumers were really excessive, and nothing was contributed by the municipality from taxation. On the other hand, the rates on private consumers may be too low, and the charge against the municipality thus becomes abnormally high.

The duty of superintending the accounting of public utilities has been entrusted to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board since its inception in 1908, and although the Board has been endeavouring to get these accounts on a business plan, they are being kept by many municipalities in the same old hap-hazard way. Rates from private consumers are often pooled with the general fund into a common melting pot, and all accounts which are chargeable to the public utility are paid out of this common fund without regard as to whether the revenue of the public utility will meet such payments. Whatever, therefore, is provided by general funds to enable a public utility to meet its obligations is practically the cost of the service of the public utility to the municipality for the year, whether, in the case of waterworks, it be for hydrant rental or other services.

When the accounts of a waterworks operated as a public utility are not kept independent and on a business plan, the cost of municipal services is a matter of calculation. Ordinarily, about 30% of water revenue should be contributed by the municipality and 70% by private consumers. Much depends, however, on the extent of the plant installed. If it is far beyond present requirements, the municipality should pay more. This is a problem for each municipality to solve.

MEMO. No. 3.

The main object of a municipally owned public utility is to produce water, light, etc., at the lowest cost for good service, and not to accumulate a large surplus for the benefit of non-consumers.

A fair working surplus is desirable, but anything in excess of this should be applied to the lowering of rates to the municipality and consumers, while, on the other hand, a deficit would necessitate an increase in rates.

Municipal ownership is, as it were, a partnership between the municipality and private consumers, operating a plant owned by the municipality. The municipality should pay for water, light, etc., the same as any private consumer.

The accounts of each public utility should be kept separate from the general account of the municipality. Each of such accounts should be credited with all of the earnings of the public utility and should be charged with the cost of operation, repairs and maintenance to standard efficiency, together with interest on the capital invested by the municipality, which would be payable, in lieu of rent and taxes, to the general account of the municipality.

The municipality should advance the capital for construction, by the issue of debentures, and pay the annual instalments for sinking funds and interest. In addition to an operating account, each public utility should have a capital account. Repairs and renewals are chargeable to revenue, while extensions should be provided by capital.

Revenue should not be diverted to capital, but this is frequently done by municipalities in which accounts are kept in a very hap-hazard way.

One of the primary objects of establishing a waterworks is to provide "fire protection." It is proper, therefore, to charge the municipality for, and credit the waterworks account with, such "fire protection." This is usually done under the head of "hydrant rental."

Until recently, very few municipalities kept independent accounts of the waterworks, probably owing to the fact that the use of water is almost universal, and that there was no difference between "taxes" and "water rates." Many municipalities pay no "hydrant rental" as such, but we find them paying salaries or so-called "deficits" out of the general taxes as a mark of gratitude for free water and "fire protection." In other cases the private consumers have been charged excessive rates, producing a much-boasted surplus, without the aid of any contribution by the municipality for municipal service, and thereby creating a false impression of a low rate of taxation. The practice of granting free water or light to certain industries, schools, etc., is equivalent to a bonus and should be so treated in proper accounting, so this amount of earnings be credited to the public utility account.

STATISTICAL SUMMARIES.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT, TAXATION AND MUNICIPAL DEBT.

The following statement is compiled from the summarized tables and gives population, total assessment, amount of taxes imposed, the amount of debenture and floating debt, of all municipalities of the Province of Ontario for the twenty-seven years, 1886-1912.

Year	Popula- tion.	Total assessment.	Taxes imposed for all pur- poses, including schools.			†Debenture debt for all purposes.		Floating debt.
			Total.	Rate per head.	Mills on the dollar.	Total.	Rate per head.	
1912..	2,442,866	\$ 1,525,858,478	\$ 29,068,304	\$ c. 11 90	19.05	\$ * 119,067,550	\$ * 48 74	\$ 21,210,269
1911..	2,358,720	1,417,367,117	26,363,325	11 18	18.60	107,470,346	46 80	15,812,084
1910..	2,296,147	1,331,198,191	23,941,400	10 43	17.98	100,441,779	43 87	13,256,765
1909..	2,289,438	1,253,980,739	22,386,619	9 78	17.85	94,092,117	41 92	12,727,530
1908..	2,244,385	1,202,670,915	20,979,084	9 35	17.44	83,980,184	38 18	15,721,344
1907..	2,199,563	1,148,980,112	19,529,258	8 88	17.00	77,898,323	36 38	12,566,149
1906..	2,141,295	1,103,504,688	18,021,428	8 42	16.33	73,590,591	35 02	10,671,987
1905..	2,101,260	1,036,910,130	16,589,522	7 90	16.00	68,195,775	32 83	9,509,932
1904..	2,077,169	906,105,659	15,553,950	7 49	17.17	63,927,539	31 09	8,526,493
1903..	2,056,365	888,495,028	14,764,032	7 18	16.62	61,179,468	30 03	7,760,872
1902..	2,037,267	859,943,263	14,146,831	6 94	16.45	59,496,650	29 32	7,223,781
1901..	2,028,889	835,697,607	13,341,355	6 58	15.96	56,389,603	28 04	6,302,266
1900..	2,013,860	822,435,670	12,992,821	6 45	15.80	54,506,372	27 11	6,883,735
1899..	2,010,748	816,765,473	12,535,284	6 23	15.35	53,577,475	26 91	6,482,953
1898..	2,001,350	809,184,833	12,222,966	6 10	15.11	52,948,275	26 85	6,261,394
1897..	1,990,977	803,625,377	12,206,325	6 13	15.19	51,895,991	26 51	5,834,129
1896..	1,972,286	814,917,633	12,122,785	6 15	14.88	49,724,587	25 68	6,669,567
1895..	1,957,390	821,466,166	12,316,429	6 29	14.99	48,083,243	25 17	6,796,422
1894..	1,936,219	826,179,370	12,320,312	6 36	14.91	47,166,962	24 70	6,469,899
1893..	1,910,059	825,530,052	12,512,660	6 56	15.17	43,888,853	22 83	7,629,730
1892..	1,909,527	825,211,127	11,803,570	6 18	14.30	40,720,985	21 24	8,387,186
1891..	1,922,121	818,847,394	11,767,748	6 12	14.37	38,988,332	20 41	6,493,519
1890..	1,917,544	798,616,271	10,897,485	5 68	13.65	34,729,527	18 47	6,437,363
1889..	1,906,901	761,905,816	10,249,198	5 37	13.45	31,943,320	17 28	5,645,208
1888..	1,880,145	748,654,570	9,919,962	5 28	13.25	29,924,863	16 37	4,841,717
1887..	1,848,457	717,311,938	9,300,113	5 03	12.97			
1886..	1,828,495	694,380,659	9,009,385	4 93	12.97			

* Statistics of debts for 1912 are not yet complete.

† The amount accumulated in Sinking Funds on Dec. 31, 1911, was \$19,486,254, so that the net debenture debt was \$93,581,296, as compared with \$89,490,132 in 1910, an increase of \$10,091,164, while the floating liabilities increased \$5,398,185.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

Summary Statement showing the Totals for all Townships in Ontario of the several items of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities for the ten years ending December 31st, 1902-1911.

Schedule.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
RECEIPTS.										
Balance from the previous year	\$ 1,091,355	\$ 858,240	\$ 732,952	\$ 702,498	\$ 809,946	\$ 743,074	\$ 751,708	\$ 725,947	\$ 723,041	\$ 678,905
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>										
Municipal and school taxes	7,850,484	7,507,613	7,171,657	7,076,175	6,696,218	6,459,742	5,939,729	5,567,974	5,297,520	4,983,382
Licenses (liquor and other)	25,976	26,655	34,408	38,470	38,596	44,547	38,419	40,843	45,248	42,194
Fees, rents, fines, etc.	25,854	31,518	21,028	18,256	16,368	13,249	14,265	14,652	10,741	14,848
Refund of loans, investments and deposits	178,091	184,659	200,680	234,647	194,291	273,899	280,971	272,523	219,361	152,856
Interest and dividends	71,149	64,062	65,942	63,117	65,439	60,080	63,538	61,317	61,927	57,794
<i>Loans:</i>										
Money borrowed for current expenses	1,411,443	1,420,505	1,425,026	1,241,101	1,314,499	1,049,985	901,851	910,303	699,904	598,030
Money borrowed on debentures for—										
Schools	245,027	219,284	169,270	179,800	232,340	80,104	106,320	118,239	79,673	79,296
Drainage	627,935	640,397	400,068	438,815	357,191	397,494	428,621	355,049	305,589	199,541
Other purposes	206,443	140,545	180,306	211,285	100,829	69,067	108,819	136,504	27,773	73,687
Premiums on debentures sold	4,879	8,923	10,275	7,865	2,860	3,570	7,433	4,031	6,354	5,578
Grants from county for roads, etc.	40,411	36,115	30,755	49,397	58,125	19,648	31,088	19,059	18,941	17,916
Miscellaneous	383,217	335,475	266,891	240,484	183,080	146,214	170,823	133,769	148,561	106,211
Total	12,162,262	11,473,991	10,709,258	10,501,910	10,069,782	9,360,673	8,843,585	8,360,210	7,644,633	7,010,238
DISBURSEMENTS.										
<i>Expenses of Municipal Government:</i>										
Allowances, salaries and commissions	403,767	392,151	381,224	375,892	366,483	355,340	349,263	335,165	323,391	316,203
Law costs (including salaries)	48,062	59,601	52,447	52,279	67,745	65,414	59,225	55,538	40,916	55,095
Other expenses of municipal government	149,557	142,713	134,260	132,702	131,180	121,243	114,919	114,212	109,842	102,842
<i>Construction works:</i>										
Roads and bridges	1,772,873	1,699,378	1,700,007	1,670,669	1,593,060	1,432,122	1,406,018	1,383,143	1,191,534	963,577
Buildings and other works	170,229	114,087	91,004	25,537	39,203	38,159	34,636	60,571	17,805	23,256
Drainage works	685,181	697,509	571,641	630,537	568,411	578,527	579,732	517,172	350,090	219,891
Support of the poor and other charities	58,181	57,043	55,823	58,003	54,655	51,779	53,345	54,157	52,777	55,565
County treasurer for levy	1,638,986	1,595,723	1,488,129	1,412,720	1,247,213	1,312,185	1,147,378	1,006,880	986,269	944,223

Payments on schools and education..	3,300,441	3,116,507	2,943,185	2,918,001	3,007,191	2,619,450	2,460,878	2,362,041	2,224,707	2,119,463
Sinking Fund investments and deposits	20,415	20,186	29,632	44,158	37,779	41,215	37,759	48,616	69,069	92,569
Other investments and special deposits	182,737	171,913	120,548	248,501	154,075	168,993	221,454	229,695	206,278	78,025
<i>Loans repaid:</i>										
Debtures redeemed (principal)—										
School	98,190	99,531	91,443	85,192	79,783	78,098	69,081	74,118	70,942	67,138
Drainage	370,011	334,343	305,645	305,963	306,050	264,886	241,965	230,195	207,202	221,222
All other	90,970	66,985	112,301	106,671	73,060	75,748	117,839	58,377	58,935	55,268
Interest on loans, advances, debent's,	276,230	234,186	224,280	215,208	201,722	182,277	172,463	151,395	143,053	144,829
Moneys borrowed for current expns.	1,459,161	1,337,809	1,343,259	1,308,473	1,253,146	1,011,986	881,259	756,883	695,141	628,856
Board of Health (including salaries)	43,616	44,948	52,217	40,519	38,125	30,904	30,904	36,228	62,243	65,836
Miscellaneous	255,871	198,025	134,963	132,511	146,069	115,180	122,393	133,516	111,892	133,399
Totals	11,024,453	10,382,638	9,851,018	9,768,958	9,367,284	8,550,727	8,100,511	7,608,502	6,918,686	6,287,197
ASSETS.										
Cash in treasury	1,137,809	1,091,353	858,240	732,952	702,498	809,946	743,074	751,708	725,947	723,041
Taxes in arrears	1,918,803	1,741,160	1,623,254	1,664,566	1,628,496	1,494,402	1,489,899	1,415,501	1,312,290	1,278,210
Sinking Fund investments and deposits	229,926	104,572	105,345	158,041	191,902	197,965	241,122	517,153	522,675	385,028
Other investments and special deposits	1,023,723	1,125,116	1,122,883	1,120,307	1,029,384	1,026,544	1,047,068	792,485	788,371	881,224
Land, buildings, and other property..	940,794	770,661	702,389	605,141	599,815	593,890	547,885	523,948	483,497	465,572
Miscellaneous	1,977,464	1,978,559	1,701,641	1,459,464	1,441,403	1,270,597	1,215,211	1,137,925	994,865	1,013,723
Totals	7,228,519	6,811,421	6,113,752	5,740,471	5,593,498	5,393,284	5,284,259	5,138,520	4,827,645	4,746,798
LIABILITIES.										
County levy	357,656	341,782	392,493	390,961	370,704	329,742	431,779	444,802	388,561	369,977
Local school rates	443,796	458,970	436,043	416,524	389,039	355,748	289,265	293,966	300,001	283,875
Debtures outstanding (principal) for										
Aid to railways	318,397	343,562	358,971	389,613	324,248	354,229	381,163	433,437	433,090	449,291
Schools	1,170,402	1,023,565	903,812	825,985	731,277	582,722	580,716	543,285	499,164	490,433
Drainage	2,758,834	2,500,910	2,118,611	1,985,009	1,937,844	1,804,809	1,617,727	1,617,727	1,392,873	1,392,053
Other purposes	778,097	637,459	548,490	489,843	451,979	400,866	380,613	340,380	262,600	279,624
Due Sinking Fund	706	206	4,924	7,996	11,757	36,936	41,820	26,420	34,110	33,618
Loans for current expenses and interest	679,130	726,549	635,951	548,457	609,874	518,636	453,183	447,522	290,100	291,076
Miscellaneous	419,335	366,104	278,743	267,934	258,743	275,958	276,065	254,460	269,631	187,110
Totals	6,926,353	6,399,107	5,753,461	5,455,924	5,132,630	4,792,681	4,639,413	4,401,999	3,970,130	3,777,057

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

Summary showing the Totals for all Cities, Towns and Villages in Ontario, of the several items of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities for the Years ending December 31st, 1902-1911.

Schedule.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
RECEIPTS.										
Balance from previous years	929,843	1,720,883	1,224,603	999,004	885,870	819,448	808,889	718,609	1,078,813	709,186
Municipal and school taxes	18,311,150	16,555,848	15,203,038	13,794,319	12,552,297	11,711,185	10,588,826	9,976,174	9,642,241	9,314,398
Licenses (liquor and other)	532,654	537,372	541,338	525,262	505,411	498,751	310,094	298,297	314,372	290,444
Fees, rents, fines, etc.	1,596,112	1,427,383	1,322,285	1,240,083	1,179,335	1,047,634	986,876	832,372	736,895	704,194
Water and light rates, etc.	4,773,632	4,180,151	3,817,011	3,476,888	3,179,449	2,723,002	2,396,917	2,019,763	1,866,174	1,688,811
Refund of loans and special deposits ..	7,358,918	6,560,553	6,741,158	3,911,031	4,921,606	4,073,676	2,527,285	4,679,308	1,921,475	1,976,806
Interest and dividends	980,638	753,306	1,020,310	839,371	704,795	560,886	543,900	540,749	448,521	477,882
Loans for current expenses	13,249,713	9,722,327	5,985,245	6,732,954	9,905,221	8,208,264	7,146,078	7,324,352	6,835,263	5,950,931
Money borrowed on debentures for—										
Schools	958,904	902,894	1,170,525	1,868,538	1,169,645	637,503	495,679	391,379	150,382	417,772
Other purposes	13,041,559	8,764,733	8,616,144	10,105,796	7,063,061	6,073,365	6,214,010	6,658,210	3,910,310	2,838,990
Premium on debentures sold	6,186	18,139	44,735	20,032	3,704	16,323	23,451	10,757	6,906	10,815
County grants	26,115	18,815	24,177	13,168	19,614	8,948	6,273	4,529	5,641	5,891
Miscellaneous	1,910,296	1,163,588	1,335,773	1,433,917	876,298	1,084,002	749,520	745,296	625,229	553,912
Totals	63,675,720	52,305,992	47,046,340	44,960,963	42,966,306	37,553,587	32,798,398	34,199,795	27,542,222	24,940,032
DISBURSEMENTS.										
<i>Expenses of Municipal Government:</i>										
Allowances, salaries and commissns ..	809,731	744,504	663,038	611,055	588,711	565,704	501,330	464,911	440,250	427,687
Street lighting, water supply, fire protection	2,499,170	2,920,368	2,733,233	2,713,517	2,611,719	2,467,053	2,312,618	2,305,688	2,077,426	1,855,821
Law costs (including salaries)	161,996	138,578	114,420	133,365	142,855	115,508	115,711	137,418	88,921	96,059
Other expenses of government	1,178,677	2,428,314	1,987,715	1,277,082	1,131,356	949,240	656,657	402,066	397,686	306,024
Operation and maintenance of Public Utilities	*2,476,366									
<i>Construction works:</i>										
Streets, bridges and parks	6,640,385	6,045,564	4,641,968	5,478,455	5,371,284	4,500,745	3,761,193	3,477,826	3,121,504	2,648,582
Buildings and other property	1,125,774	807,636	1,208,904	851,704	1,173,201	763,158	793,769	462,677	553,275	455,890
Waterworks, sewers and electric light plants, etc.	8,831,966	5,873,579	3,783,611	3,275,866	2,728,430	2,673,152	2,904,692	2,309,910	1,607,030	1,318,909

Support of the poor and other charities	901,099	655,004	613,915	582,616	389,169	479,692	310,156	268,254	263,791	254,309
Administration of justice, police service, etc.	1,447,636	1,294,223	1,240,208	1,162,673	1,064,861	992,714	907,323	861,543	812,293	773,354
County Treasurer for levy	270,265	258,247	254,477	242,055	211,415	210,813	176,658	156,737	149,912	137,537
Payments on schools and education	6,759,623	5,800,067	5,175,279	5,065,325	4,198,431	3,487,089	3,333,470	2,775,601	2,581,714	2,455,691
Sinking fund investments & deposits	6,093,138	5,364,195	4,992,471	3,979,510	4,958,870	4,281,530	2,930,424	4,149,797	2,220,167	1,906,669
Other investments and special deposits	2,576,440	1,992,012	1,445,115	1,597,348	2,171,267	1,788,752	952,090	777,869	1,078,525	515,007
Debentures redeemed—	3,375,081	3,381,142	3,779,002	2,399,037	2,434,173	2,635,753	1,555,949	3,122,580	1,542,216	1,648,267
Interest or discount on loans, etc., and debentures	4,949,964	4,303,464	3,973,217	4,113,442	3,651,465	3,055,928	2,917,063	2,937,212	2,581,806	2,549,753
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	9,356,785	7,804,460	7,218,221	9,146,572	8,072,664	6,886,513	7,042,917	7,916,476	6,369,037	5,408,276
Board of Health (including salaries)	386,048	297,557	308,269	293,594	254,678	205,329	171,283	165,748	152,138	172,881
Miscellaneous	1,394,109	1,247,235	1,192,394	813,084	812,693	609,044	635,587	698,593	785,922	930,503
Totals	61,834,253	51,376,149	45,325,457	43,736,360	41,967,302	36,667,717	31,978,956	33,390,906	26,823,613	23,861,219
ASSETS.										
Cash in treasury (exclusive of S. Fund)	1,841,367	929,843	1,720,883	1,224,603	999,004	885,870	819,448	808,889	718,609	1,078,813
Taxes in arrears	3,422,130	3,245,297	3,121,532	3,074,219	2,847,484	2,612,496	2,612,580	2,527,756	2,517,328	2,638,137
Sinking fund investments and deposits	18,889,431	17,523,004	16,741,101	16,454,844	15,257,141	13,818,411	12,819,837	11,720,488	11,322,312	10,439,173
Other investments and special deposits	5,240,839	4,650,158	4,644,567	5,552,641	5,100,850	4,266,533	3,303,523	3,045,049	3,207,162	2,744,717
Waterworks and electric light plant	42,195,311	34,548,983	31,766,492	29,093,258	26,997,734	24,701,688	22,752,063	21,106,360	18,981,162	17,804,397
Other buildings and property	31,295,140	29,184,136	27,648,260	25,843,222	24,719,844	21,291,068	20,429,304	19,691,313	18,865,378	18,690,234
Miscellaneous	23,910,101	19,485,533	15,133,787	13,520,415	12,485,680	10,751,536	9,574,711	8,230,994	8,192,604	7,122,865
Totals	126,794,319	109,566,954	100,776,622	95,363,825	86,407,743	78,327,602	72,311,472	67,130,849	63,804,585	60,518,396
LIABILITIES.										
County levy	64,955	52,601	60,281	53,296	49,643	41,010	63,969	70,963	55,789	52,257
Local school rates unpaid	367,363	341,542	312,352	397,996	375,665	317,454	313,482	291,104	297,993	294,622
Debentures outstanding										
Aid to railways	2,964,910	3,075,022	3,007,633	2,757,613	3,093,879	3,107,054	3,131,698	3,041,422	3,087,770	3,011,513
Schools	10,559,539	9,592,086	8,873,704	7,887,589	6,228,637	5,266,732	4,746,906	4,358,508	4,078,307	4,036,683
Other purposes	97,391,188	87,616,027	82,115,868	77,304,336	69,051,665	64,186,635	60,569,518	55,893,938	52,189,726	49,790,479
Due Sinking funds	79,116	46,470	51,957	55,369	49,651	57,157	31,484	34,162	36,127	35,420
Loans for current expenses	9,706,264	5,835,692	3,867,240	5,119,595	7,506,935	5,586,317	3,942,939	3,851,658	4,433,184	4,018,067
Miscellaneous	8,991,570	6,799,048	6,299,553	4,601,696	5,311,773	4,519,094	4,260,871	3,189,361	1,918,353	1,679,299
Totals	129,224,905	113,359,088	104,588,588	98,177,490	91,667,908	83,081,473	77,060,867	70,731,136	66,097,249	63,008,340

* Previously included with "Street lighting, etc.," and "Other expenses of municipal government."

† Including maintenance and repair.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Summary Statement showing for all Municipalities in Ontario (including counties, town
ments, Assets and Liabilities for the ten

Schedule.	1911.	1910.	1909.
RECEIPTS.			
	\$	\$	\$
Balance from previous year	a 2,324,498	2,859,787	2,169,271
<i>Ordinary municipal revenue:</i>			
Municipal and school taxes	b 26,161,634	24,043,461	22,374,695
Licenses (liquor and other)	a 577,607	582,277	595,506
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	a 1,635,167	1,469,060	1,351,189
Water rates, electric light or gas rates, etc.	c 4,773,632	4,180,151	3,817,011
Surplus fees from Registrar	d 22,420	22,436	19,112
Rates from local municipalities	d 1,941,088	1,926,075	1,797,736
<i>Subsidies and refunds:</i>			
Received from Legislature on account of—			
Schools	d 534,567	457,187	413,604
Administration of justice	d 123,292	189,393	244,932
Refund of loans, investments and special deposits	a 7,656,084	6,797,304	7,277,966
Interest and dividends	a 1,076,673	834,606	789,087
<i>Loans:</i>			
Money borrowed for current expenses	a 16,159,951	12,457,722	8,573,689
Money borrowed on debentures (face value) for—			
School purposes	a 1,203,931	1,122,178	1,339,795
Other purposes	a 14,447,003	9,928,675	9,426,518
Non-resident taxes collected	d 31,546	35,652	32,621
Towns or cities separated from counties	d 115,157	112,288	83,076
Miscellaneous	a 2,628,343	1,749,767	1,838,112
Totals	81,412,593	68,768,019	62,143,920
DISBURSEMENTS.			
<i>Expenses of municipal government:</i>			
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	d 84,572	77,491	65,790
Allowances, salaries and commissions	a 1,312,264	1,225,180	1,125,056
Lighting of streets, water supply, fire protection	c 2,499,170	2,920,368	2,733,233
Law costs, (including salaries)	a 226,213	234,963	181,541
Other expenses of municipal government	a 1,427,463	2,678,828	2,215,494
Operation and maintenance of public utilities	c 2,476,266		
<i>Construction works:</i>			
Roads, bridges, streets and parks	a 9,415,482	8,507,453	7,008,135
Grants to minor municipalities for roads	d 120,253	130,809	122,276
Water and electric light works	c 8,831,966	5,873,579	3,783,611
Buildings and other works	a 1,430,062	1,063,576	1,380,636
Drainage works	e 685,156	697,509	571,641
Administration of justice, gaols, police, etc.	f 1,897,591	1,723,343	1,706,267
* Support of the poor and other charities	a 1,211,203	954,451	889,102
County treasurer for levy	a 1,909,251	1,853,970	1,742,606
Payments on account of schools and education...	a 11,080,435	9,829,953	8,943,895
Sinking Fund investments and deposits	a 6,761,321	5,430,753	5,094,650
Other investments and special deposits	a 2,912,937	2,214,486	1,570,205

* Including hospitals, other than Isolation hospitals for contagious diseases.

ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES.

ships, cities, towns, and villages, the total of the several items of Receipts, Disbursements, years ending December 31st, 1902-1911.

1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1,859,919	1,933,597	1,794,358	1,783,091	1,736,751	2,046,125	1,578,195
20,870,494	19,248,515	18,170,927	16,528,555	15,544,148	14,939,761	14,297,780
582,670	562,677	563,090	367,774	358,243	375,233	347,740
1,265,757	1,202,444	1,068,783	1,010,352	854,759	755,232	728,062
3,476,888	3,179,449	2,723,002	2,396,917	2,019,763	1,866,174	1,688,811
25,509	24,990	22,283	18,572	16,795	17,929	14,520
1,659,095	1,459,209	1,529,950	1,320,461	1,180,799	1,115,242	1,114,766
417,003	387,576	198,212	142,464	138,341	185,600	137,792
161,694	157,122	185,966	161,477	168,108	90,283	140,288
4,256,211	5,173,184	4,434,072	2,869,165	5,014,690	2,156,043	2,186,385
920,831	783,743	638,418	628,587	617,958	525,450	548,181
9,317,073	12,305,443	10,131,946	8,871,179	9,072,489	8,241,547	7,085,441
2,048,338	1,401,985	717,607	601,999	509,618	230,055	497,068
11,195,374	7,687,853	6,762,526	6,888,250	7,374,796	4,548,817	3,261,285
37,557	37,280	37,839	33,589	28,120	32,525	34,604
77,215	73,220	80,255	64,159	74,557	68,729	93,019
1,892,772	1,261,779	1,376,761	1,070,824	1,029,301	887,306	739,626
60,064,400	56,880,066	50,435,995	44,757,415	45,739,236	38,082,051	34,493,563
65,368	66,098	54,203	48,526	54,358	47,504	42,768
1,068,384	1,034,329	998,358	929,516	873,859	838,869	817,406
2,713,517	2,611,719	2,467,053	2,312,618	2,305,688	2,077,426	1,855,821
201,452	222,529	195,103	187,117	202,028	137,526	161,833
1,507,008	1,357,676	1,157,986	873,600	607,112	607,458	482,473
7,836,574	7,423,690	6,293,307	5,461,136	5,271,546	4,613,946	3,823,574
111,136	140,640	92,960	80,045	132,130	105,007	23,657
3,275,866	2,728,490	2,673,152	2,904,694	2,309,910	1,607,030	1,318,909
918,606	1,332,387	998,319	903,022	629,052	633,277	627,171
630,537	568,411	578,527	579,732	517,172	350,090	219,891
1,610,039	1,481,408	1,416,958	1,322,055	1,262,586	1,202,552	1,143,062
840,192	640,512	693,369	511,583	473,614	446,204	418,343
1,654,775	1,458,628	1,522,998	1,324,036	1,163,617	1,139,361	1,083,203
8,789,247	7,967,449	6,652,508	6,211,424	5,526,701	5,188,486	4,937,354
4,079,556	5,094,353	4,358,643	3,023,711	4,245,798	2,329,689	2,046,632
1,862,852	2,339,999	2,001,785	1,209,864	1,017,906	1,296,803	611,050

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Summary Statement showing for all Municipalities in Ontario (including counties, bursements, Assets and Liabilities for the ten years end

Schedule.	1911.	1910.	1909.
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Loans repaid:</i>			
Debentures redeemed	a 4,060,956	4,023,153	4,416,651
Interest on loans, advances and debentures....	a 5,337,452	4,639,150	4,289,646
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	a 12,161,214	10,452,640	9,640,636
<i>Non-resident taxes paid</i>	d 30,875	32,405	35,276
†Board of Health (including salaries)	b 429,664	342,505	360,486
Miscellaneous	a 1,755,205	1,536,956	1,407,300
Totals	78,057,071	66,443,521	59,284,133
ASSETS.			
Cash in treasury (exclusive of Sinking Funds)...	a 3,355,422	2,324,498	2,859,787
Taxes in arrears	b 5,340,933	4,986,457	4,744,786
Rates due from local municipalities	d 522,012	479,838	570,751
Sinking Fund investments and deposits.....	a 19,486,254	17,980,214	17,199,730
Other investments and special deposits	a 6,442,509	5,885,027	5,831,716
Waterworks and electric light plants	c 42,195,311	34,548,983	31,766,492
* Other buildings and property	a 36,650,201	34,278,655	32,519,760
Miscellaneous	a 26,344,973	21,855,453	17,218,517
Totals	140,337,615	122,339,125	112,711,539
LIABILITIES.			
County levy	g 422,611	394,383	452,774
School rates and grants unpaid	a 830,840	823,444	783,162
<i>Debentures outstanding (principal) for—</i>			
Aid to railways	a 3,403,307	3,538,584	3,489,149
Schools	b 11,729,941	10,616,251	9,777,516
All other purposes	a 103,934,302	93,315,511	87,175,114
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	a 11,148,426	7,284,943	5,230,473
Local municipalities for non-residents taxes	d 76,968	11,705	8,458
Miscellaneous	a 8,731,424	7,297,609	6,781,898
Totals	140,277,819	123,282,430	113,698,544

* Exclusive of school property.

† Including Isolation hospitals for contagious diseases.

ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES.—*Concluded.*

townships, villages, towns, and cities), the total of the several items of Receipts, Dis-
ing December 31st, 1902-1911.—*Concluded.*

1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
3,130,954	3,008,859	3,210,062	2,094,442	3,627,254	2,029,823	2,081,863
4,419,037	3,935,845	3,320,400	3,167,243	2,961,166	2,784,757	2,762,612
11,772,823	10,243,615	8,738,266	8,759,211	9,435,267	7,677,580	6,596,080
38,517	34,120	37,493	30,889	28,790	46,584	34,835
339,535	295,197	243,454	202,187	201,976	214,381	238,717
1,029,154	1,034,193	797,494	826,406	1,108,615	970,947	1,120,184
57,895,129	55,020,147	48,502,398	42,963,057	43,956,145	36,345,300	32,447,438
2,169,271	1,859,919	1,933,597	1,794,358	1,783,091	1,736,751	2,046,125
4,738,785	4,475,980	4,106,898	4,102,479	3,943,057	3,829,618	3,916,407
586,376	550,244	438,060	579,976	579,103	527,890	482,437
16,910,880	15,768,040	14,281,901	13,336,823	12,516,290	12,099,680	11,044,846
6,739,762	6,216,163	5,376,207	4,430,001	3,883,220	4,070,337	3,698,117
29,693,258	26,997,734	24,701,688	22,752,069	21,106,360	18,981,162	17,804,397
30,626,301	27,457,129	25,976,658	24,765,171	23,798,114	22,896,172	22,674,469
15,323,648	14,204,551	12,270,710	11,002,097	9,519,195	9,293,238	8,232,626
106,788,281	97,529,760	89,085,719	82,762,974	77,128,430	73,434,848	69,899,424
444,257	420,347	370,752	495,748	515,765	444,350	422,234
841,043	790,269	686,254	611,098	597,570	609,447	590,801
3,285,226	3,573,127	3,631,283	3,712,231	3,674,259	3,733,760	3,697,804
8,713,574	6,959,974	5,849,474	5,327,622	4,901,793	4,577,471	4,527,116
82,093,317	73,447,083	68,417,566	64,550,738	59,619,723	55,616,308	52,954,548
6,317,176	8,738,714	6,591,242	4,917,791	4,820,258	5,178,828	4,670,123
11,113	12,073	8,913	8,567	5,867	6,537	20,192
5,113,941	5,759,941	4,908,988	4,638,783	3,570,472	2,287,331	2,057,522
106,819,647	99,701,528	90,464,472	84,262,578	77,705,707	72,454,032	68,940,340

(a) All municipalities.

(b) Townships, cities, towns and villages.

(c) Cities, towns and villages.

(d) Counties. (e) Townships.

(f) Counties, cities, towns and villages.

(g) Townships, towns and villages.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Summary statement of the assessed values and amount of Taxes imposed, shown by the collection rolls, together with the average rate of taxes per head of population assessed as resident, and rate in mills on the dollar of total assessed value for the twenty-four years, 1889 to 1912, classified as *rural* (townships) and *urban* (cities, towns and villages).

	Assessed Values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
	Real property.	Business Assessment.	Taxable Income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on \$.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	
1912:							
Rural ..	637,837,157	4,976,231	8,312,021	651,125,409	8,590,619	8 48	13.19
Urban ..	760,237,393	86,265,365	28,230,311	874,733,069	26,477,685	14 33	23.41
Total.	1,398,074,550	91,241,596	36,542,332	1,525,858,478	29,068,304	11 90	19.05
1911:							
Rural ..	618,763,659	4,894,593	7,483,354	631,141,606	7,972,335	7 84	12.63
Urban ..	684,283,623	77,742,508	24,199,380	786,225,511	18,390,990	13 71	23.39
Total.	1,303,047,282	82,637,101	31,682,734	1,417,367,117	26,363,325	11 18	18.60
1910:							
Rural ..	609,204,275	5,015,602	7,035,469	621,255,346	7,529,615	7 35	12.12
Urban ..	615,838,086	70,451,421	23,653,338	709,942,845	16,411,785	12 91	23.12
Total.	1,225,042,361	75,467,023	30,688,807	1,331,198,191	23,941,400	10 43	17.98
1909:							
Rural ..	597,443,550	4,883,579	4,846,156	607,173,285	7,149,315	6 81	11.77
Urban ..	558,421,801	65,010,580	23,375,073	646,807,454	15,237,304	12 29	23.56
Total.	1,155,865,351	69,894,159	28,221,229	1,253,980,739	22,386,619	9 78	17.85
1908:							
Rural ..	592,945,755	4,545,214	4,267,353	601,758,322	7,001,102	6 69	11.63
Urban ..	517,658,737	61,956,824	21,297,032	600,912,593	13,977,982	11 67	23.26
Total.	1,110,604,492	66,502,038	25,564,385	1,202,670,915	20,979,084	9 35	17.44
1907:							
Rural ..	587,270,564	4,516,285	2,807,996	594,594,845	6,809,382	6 52	11.45
Urban ..	478,019,675	57,657,265	18,708,327	554,385,267	12,719,876	11 00	22.94
Total.	1,065,290,239	62,173,550	21,516,323	1,148,980,112	19,529,258	8 88	17.00
1906:							
Rural ..	581,969,656	4,877,832	1,378,261	588,225,750	6,390,362	6 09	10.86
Urban ..	441,616,086	54,616,485	19,046,367	515,278,938	11,631,066	10 66	22.57
Total.	1,023,585,742	59,494,318	20,424,628	1,103,504,688	18,021,428	8 42	16.33
1905:							
Rural ..	565,625,864	4,494,627	1,036,491	571,156,982	5,967,495	5 64	10.45
Urban ..	412,623,461	41,527,950	11,601,737	465,753,148	10,622,027	10 19	22.81
Total.	978,249,325	46,022,577	12,638,228	1,036,910,130	16,589,522	7 90	16.00
1904:							
Rural ..	477,209,517	2,324,830	259,315	479,793,662	5,617,682	5 27	11.71
Urban ..	382,480,132	35,046,769	8,785,096	426,311,997	9,936,268	9 83	23.31
Total.	859,689,649	37,371,599	9,044,411	906,105,659	15,553,950	7 49	17.17
1903:							
Rural ..	475,302,111	2,237,536	305,153	477,844,800	5,326,380	4 95	11.15
Urban ..	370,283,305	30,192,728	10,174,195	410,650,228	9,437,652	9 62	22.98
Total.	845,585,416	32,430,264	10,479,348	888,495,028	14,764,032	7 18	16.62
1902:							
Rural ..	463,499,678	2,172,336	274,014	465,946,028	5,035,380	4 65	10.81
Urban ..	354,379,624	29,803,566	9,814,045	393,997,235	9,111,451	9 55	23.13
Total.	817,879,302	31,975,902	10,088,059	859,943,263	14,146,831	6 94	16.45
1901:							
Rural ..	456,004,618	2,145,858	241,670	458,392,146	4,866,415	4 46	10.62
Urban ..	340,393,737	27,648,050	9,263,674	377,305,461	8,474,940	9 03	22.46
Total.	796,398,355	29,793,908	9,505,344	835,697,607	13,341,355	6 58	15.96

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—Continued.

	Assessed Values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
	Real property.	Business Assessment.	Taxable Income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on \$.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	
1900:							
Rural ..	451,275,483	2,413,144	228,576	453,917,203	4,690,314	4 29	10.33
Urban ..	334,265,297	25,542,808	8,710,362	368,518,467	8,302,507	9 03	22.53
Total.	785,540,780	27,955,952	8,938,938	822,435,670	12,992,821	6 45	15.80
1899:							
Rural ..	447,706,336	2,771,097	209,065	450,686,498	4,617,203	4 16	10.24
Urban ..	330,402,154	26,624,681	9,048,090	366,074,925	7,918,264	8 78	21.63
Total.	778,108,490	29,395,778	9,257,155	816,761,423	12,535,467	6 23	15.35
1898:							
Rural ..	445,877,275	2,696,084	236,701	448,810,060	4,461,474	4 02	9.94
Urban ..	325,506,076	24,871,912	9,996,785	360,374,773	7,761,492	8 71	21.54
Total.	771,383,351	27,567,996	10,233,486	809,184,833	12,222,966	6 11	15.11
1897:							
Rural ..	441,878,264	2,609,661	234,553	444,722,478	4,407,005	3 96	9.91
Urban ..	324,466,610	25,372,494	9,063,795	358,902,899	7,799,920	8 88	21.73
Total.	766,344,874	27,982,155	9,298,348	803,625,377	12,206,925	6 13	15.19
1896:							
Rural ..	444,056,842	2,792,097	268,444	447,117,383	4,292,741	3 86	9.60
Urban ..	332,992,261	25,301,921	9,506,068	367,800,250	7,830,044	9 10	21.29
Total.	777,049,103	28,094,018	9,774,512	814,917,633	12,122,785	6 15	14.88
1895:							
Rural ..	445,375,439	2,762,179	279,641	448,417,259	4,473,269	4 03	9.98
Urban ..	337,617,152	25,700,489	9,731,266	373,048,907	7,843,160	9 24	21.02
Total.	782,992,591	28,462,668	10,010,907	821,466,166	12,316,429	6 29	14.99
1894:							
Rural ..	448,216,984	2,899,503	359,616	451,476,103	4,579,044	4 15	10.14
Urban ..	338,742,493	26,369,711	9,591,063	374,703,267	7,741,268	9 29	20.66
Total.	786,959,477	29,269,214	9,950,679	826,179,370	12,320,312	6 36	14.91
1893:							
Rural ..	448,311,559	2,957,944	359,600	451,629,103	4,629,028	4 22	10.25
Urban ..	337,904,069	26,504,723	9,492,157	373,900,949	7,893,632	9 70	21.11
Total.	786,215,628	29,462,667	9,851,757	825,530,052	12,522,660	6 56	15.17
1892:							
Rural ..	448,566,182	3,089,202	410,274	452,065,658	4,599,442	4 17	10.17
Urban ..	333,987,413	27,380,414	11,777,642	373,145,469	7,204,128	8 92	19.31
Total.	782,553,595	30,469,616	12,187,916	825,211,127	11,803,570	6 18	14.30
1891:							
Rural ..	450,559,809	3,101,663	408,892	454,070,364	4,544,291	4 07	10.01
Urban ..	325,553,737	28,030,632	11,192,661	364,777,030	7,223,457	8 95	19.80
Total.	776,113,546	31,132,295	11,601,553	818,847,394	11,767,748	6 12	14.37
1890:							
Rural ..	448,916,986	3,178,614	371,488	452,467,088	4,473,108	4 00	9.89
Urban ..	308,261,058	27,178,781	10,709,344	346,149,183	6,424,377	8 03	18.56
Total.	757,178,044	30,357,395	11,080,832	798,616,271	10,897,485	5 68	13.65
1889:							
Rural ..	447,114,443	3,470,224	392,553	450,977,220	4,507,717	3 99	10.00
Urban ..	274,202,252	26,600,629	10,125,715	310,928,596	5,740,481	7 38	18.46
Total.	721,316,695	30,070,853	10,518,268	761,905,816	10,248,198	5 37	13.45

POPULATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

Table showing by County and District boundaries the population of the municipally organized townships in Ontario as taken by the assessors in 1911 and 1912 and the preceding quinquennial years 1910, 1905, 1900, 1895, 1890 and 1885.

Counties and Districts.	1912	1911	1910	1905	1900	1895	1890	1885
Algoma	6,379	6,574	6,670	6,696	5,803	4,225	2,809	2,572
Brant	14,465	13,950	13,910	12,953	13,971	14,759	15,447	16,750
Bruce	30,619	33,028	33,422	35,845	38,923	40,717	40,859	42,048
Carleton	25,557	25,522	25,207	27,804	28,328	27,412	28,948	30,661
Dufferin	12,193	12,997	13,078	14,520	15,255	16,877	16,890	16,243
Dundas	12,663	12,595	12,498	12,816	14,022	13,551	14,369	14,983
Durham	15,334	15,585	15,821	16,686	18,326	20,511	20,762	21,895
Elgin	22,163	22,218	22,367	23,899	24,793	25,576	25,875	26,048
Essex	32,477	32,190	32,025	32,609	32,886	31,130	30,473	31,263
Frontenac	18,065	18,304	18,950	20,102	20,539	21,061	21,659	21,145
Glengarry	15,594	15,807	15,882	16,984	16,607	17,480	17,761	17,677
Grenville	10,505	10,670	10,588	11,709	12,652	12,967	13,738	14,476
Grey	38,455	39,580	40,846	46,196	49,339	53,113	52,189	55,134
Haldimand	13,667	13,585	13,831	14,349	15,332	15,927	16,282	17,110
Haliburton	5,639	5,497	5,876	5,945	5,858	5,975	5,670	5,046
Halton	11,623	11,484	11,634	11,095	12,082	12,892	13,525	14,160
Hastings	30,596	31,762	32,249	32,536	34,655	35,554	35,146	32,719
Huron	35,264	36,088	36,567	39,688	43,173	45,913	46,220	49,040
Kenora	844	727	680	330	302	.....	.....	.....
Kent	30,866	31,341	31,616	31,239	33,502	32,042	32,140	31,766
Lambton	27,340	27,099	27,771	31,170	32,684	33,740	33,909	30,200
Lanark	15,933	16,363	16,230	17,815	19,585	20,152	19,973	20,628
Leeds	18,480	18,850	18,870	19,040	20,716	21,363	22,410	23,810
Lennox and Addington	14,924	15,466	15,406	17,262	18,676	17,459	18,009	18,899
Lincoln	14,486	14,198	13,949	13,739	13,767	13,900	13,901	14,584
Mantoulin	4,797	4,894	5,081	5,167	5,052	4,418	4,237	4,998
Middlesex	38,484	39,296	39,745	40,970	44,214	45,164	46,857	51,303
Muskoka	10,718	10,745	11,089	11,858	11,410	11,404	10,351	10,581
Nipissing	17,981	15,438	17,459	9,395	5,833	5,318	5,615	5,574
Norfolk	18,055	18,212	19,056	19,786	21,303	22,014	23,380	24,335
Northumberland	20,292	20,210	20,872	21,792	23,385	25,147	25,356	25,975
Ontario	23,987	24,812	24,880	26,433	27,663	29,215	30,452	32,555
Oxford	25,470	25,931	26,271	26,914	27,597	29,021	28,904	29,778
Parry Sound	10,656	10,788	11,022	12,391	11,562	10,916	8,622	5,222
Peel	14,864	15,280	15,169	15,174	16,435	17,300	17,766	17,944
Perth	25,711	25,982	26,139	28,005	28,763	29,922	30,493	30,801
Peterborough	16,326	16,651	16,501	17,228	18,797	18,578	18,440	18,614
Prescott	18,565	18,779	18,548	18,751	19,004	19,918	19,123	17,653
Prince Edward	10,782	11,140	11,197	11,532	12,694	13,640	13,691	14,568
Rainy River	3,960	3,911	3,896	2,881	1,183	249	.....	.....
Renfrew	31,662	31,628	32,914	34,260	34,737	32,554	31,808	28,517
Russell	15,843	15,110	15,067	14,991	14,513	13,693	13,819	14,240
Simcoe	44,117	45,092	46,852	50,069	50,782	49,255	48,263	48,113
Stormont	17,005	16,921	16,630	18,311	17,600	17,081	17,488	15,908
Sudbury	14,483	11,254	9,079	7,379	5,421	2,929	1,936	.....
Thunder Bay	3,970	3,426	3,197	1,570	778	554	1,296	975
Victoria	17,114	17,488	17,497	18,786	19,782	19,956	21,088	21,546
Waterloo	21,050	21,243	21,317	22,029	23,445	23,974	24,339	24,808
Welland	17,445	17,766	17,546	16,205	16,531	16,481	16,934	17,384
Wellington	26,462	27,106	27,507	28,913	31,444	32,976	34,372	35,511
Wentworth	22,293	21,680	21,285	22,029	22,329	22,822	24,448	24,369
York	47,372	44,901	43,401	42,533	40,213	40,218	39,491	43,441

POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Table showing by County and District boundaries the population of the cities, towns and incorporated villages in Ontario as taken by the assessors in 1911 and 1912 and the preceding quinquennial years 1910, 1905, 1900, 1895, 1890 and 1885.

Counties and Districts	1912	1911	1910	1905	1900	1895	1890	1885
Algoma.....	22,308	19,193	16,879	13,758	5,037	3,132	2,117	.....
Brant.....	29,486	28,362	25,831	23,425	19,587	19,360	17,589	15,483
Bruce.....	15,885	16,519	16,872	16,649	16,340	17,638	17,627	15,553
Carleton.....	99,122	93,701	88,953	70,051	61,932	52,745	44,125	34,429
Dufferin.....	3,998	4,131	4,260	4,716	5,959	4,868	4,146	3,470
Dundas.....	4,283	4,338	4,501	4,610	4,738	4,574	4,407	2,804
Durham.....	9,257	8,845	8,689	8,660	8,721	9,174	10,296	11,001
Elgin.....	21,539	21,130	21,166	17,552	16,263	14,942	14,002	14,494
Essex.....	34,481	32,594	31,344	26,594	23,194	22,039	20,404	14,980
Frontenac.....	20,474	19,643	19,749	19,077	19,091	19,053	19,354	16,439
Glengarry.....	3,682	3,648	3,667	3,598	2,888	2,641	2,042	966
Grenville.....	5,982	6,145	6,221	6,533	6,535	6,065	5,962	5,446
Grey.....	24,372	22,988	21,376	18,878	15,994	12,981	12,586	8,403
Haldimand.....	6,401	6,431	6,140	5,089	5,213	4,860	4,667	3,365
Haliburton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton.....	9,385	9,111	8,830	7,699	7,031	7,030	7,105	6,573
Hastings.....	21,653	20,830	20,683	19,858	21,082	20,223	19,505	19,363
Huron.....	16,244	16,575	16,633	16,384	16,939	15,831	15,551	16,320
Kenora.....	8,227	6,963	7,184	5,297	6,430	3,587	2,256	870
Kent.....	23,025	22,098	21,872	21,070	20,010	19,463	20,544	16,611
Lambton.....	20,939	20,345	20,564	20,384	19,769	18,793	18,981	17,340
Lanark.....	16,890	16,354	16,469	16,420	16,954	15,507	14,644	12,513
Leeds.....	14,982	15,230	15,227	14,856	14,297	14,057	13,643	12,004
Lennox and Addington..	3,724	3,539	3,499	3,771	3,916	4,098	4,204	4,746
Lincoln.....	22,273	20,423	19,358	16,979	15,809	15,429	15,168	15,323
Manitoulin.....	1,881	1,814	1,679	1,608	1,258	1,066	1,300	.....
Middlesex.....	59,700	55,274	54,084	50,432	46,703	44,262	40,985	36,465
Muskoka.....	7,542	7,846	7,663	7,826	6,924	5,259	4,342	2,530
Nipissing.....	27,087	27,483	26,072	9,618	5,050	3,968	1,750	933
Norfolk.....	7,424	7,221	7,437	6,540	6,565	6,440	6,035	5,284
Northumberland.....	11,666	11,644	11,640	9,933	9,820	9,698	10,629	10,240
Ontario.....	15,068	14,447	13,502	12,130	11,800	11,927	12,548	12,881
Oxford.....	20,445	20,305	19,747	17,877	17,991	17,208	18,585	14,425
Parry Sound.....	6,255	5,938	6,619	4,674	3,723	2,862	2,752	.....
Peel.....	4,213	4,372	4,442	3,903	3,937	4,389	4,716	4,691
Perth.....	23,435	22,947	23,093	21,032	19,376	19,132	19,184	18,043
Peterborough.....	23,399	22,845	20,488	17,703	15,718	15,474	13,112	11,328
Prescott.....	6,947	7,031	7,171	7,217	5,863	3,033	2,305	2,380
Prince Edward.....	4,720	4,871	5,024	4,390	4,214	4,003	3,539	3,307
Rainy River.....	3,615	3,557	3,399	1,881	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew.....	16,297	15,458	15,473	14,403	12,811	12,341	9,509	7,961
Russell.....	3,995	4,147	3,781	2,506	2,164	2,335	2,668	.....
Simcoe.....	35,652	35,400	32,928	30,305	27,145	26,544	25,840	21,580
Stormont.....	6,889	6,689	6,655	6,166	6,190	6,056	6,159	5,397
Sudbury.....	11,101	9,101	8,435	5,610	1,524	1,408	.....	.....
Thunder Bay.....	38,461	34,750	32,720	14,452	7,097	5,021	4,267	6,097
Victoria.....	10,561	10,769	11,195	10,742	10,879	9,937	9,538	8,579
Waterloo.....	43,836	41,385	39,243	32,624	28,983	25,346	24,090	18,292
Welland.....	23,674	21,621	20,844	16,077	12,782	13,006	10,801	10,912
Wellington.....	26,446	26,497	26,258	24,861	22,863	23,102	22,408	22,147
Wentworth.....	93,993	86,983	78,225	63,723	56,682	52,480	49,737	45,715
York.....	436,357	392,225	357,203	262,740	217,823	193,990	182,287	123,868

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT, EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.

The following statement has been compiled from the returns from the Assessment and Collection Rolls of the Province of Ontario, for the year 1912 :

Assessment.	Townships.	Villages and Towns.	Cities.	Total.
No. of Municipalities	544	272	20	836
Population assessed as resident	1,013,595	519,873	909,398	2,442,866
No. of acres assessed	21,799,117	250,605	89,570	25,139,292
Real property (taxable and exempt):	\$	\$	\$	\$
(1) Exclusive of buildings	469,673,741	66,539,443	309,839,265	846,052,449
(2) Buildings	187,370,026	154,828,925	367,757,432	709,956,383
Assessed for municipal and school rates:				
(1) Real property.....	637,837,157	190,085,960	570,151,433	1,398,074,550
(2) Business assessment.....	4,976,231	19,629,741	66,635,624	91,241,596
(3) Income	*8,312,021	+6,109,843	22,120,468	36,542,332
Total.....	651,125,409	215,825,544	658,907,525	1,525,858,478
Assessed for school rates only :				
(1) Real property	2,875,999	5,683,370	15,477,486	24,036,855
(2) Business assessment.....	676,220	1,830,229	2,420,378	4,926,827
Total.....	3,552,219	7,513,599	17,897,864	28,963,682
Net amount liable for municipal rates...	647,573,190	208,311,945	641,009,661	1,496,894,796
Real property exempt from taxation or liable for local improvements only.....	19,206,610	31,282,408	107,445,264	157,934,282
†Total real property exempt from general municipal rates	{ 1912 22,758,829 1911 21,073,023 1910 19,819,342	{ 38,796,007 34,630,796 32,655,526	{ 125,343,128 109,656,467 98,090,384	{ 186,897,964 165,360,286 150,565,252
Taxes levied for all school purposes.....	3,372,270	1,902,288	4,289,614	9,564,172
Taxes levied for municipal purposes, local improvement rates, dog taxes, statute labor commuted, etc.....	5,218,349	3,636,022	10,649,761	19,504,132
Total taxes levied in 1912	8,590,619	5,538,310	14,939,375	29,068,304
Taxation per head of population :	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
School	{ 1912 3 33 1911 3 10 1910 2 88	{ 3 66 3 46 3 19	{ 4 72 4 69 4 43	{ 3 92 3 74 3 47
Municipal	{ 1912 5 15 1911 4 74 1910 4 47	{ 6 99 6 63 6 30	{ 11 71 11 22 10 67	{ 7 98 7 44 6 96

* Including \$6,547,078 in one township (Coleman, Nipissing.)

† Including \$2,332,945 in Town of Cobalt, Nipissing.

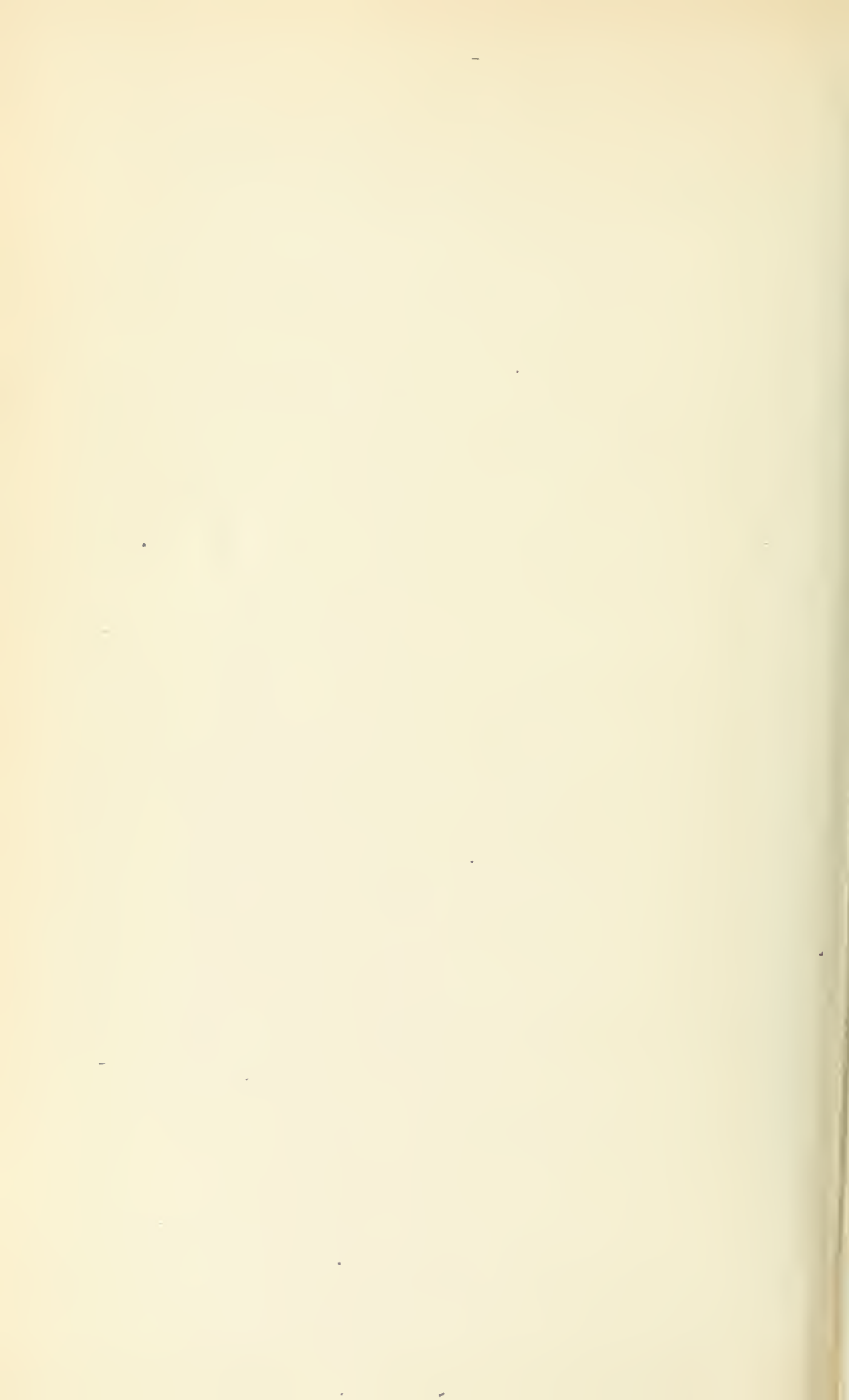
‡ In addition to this there are numerous fixed assessments, in which cases many assessors fail to value (for school taxes) the amount exempted; also "conditional" exemptions, on which taxes are levied and afterwards remitted.

POPULATION.

Table showing the population of Ontario for forty-one years, 1872-1912, classified as *rural* (townships) and *urban* (cities, towns and villages), also the population of towns and villages organized in each year, the population of which in the previous year was included in townships.

Year.	Townships.		Cities, towns and villages.		Total.		Population of urban municipalities organized in year.
	No.	Population.	No.	Population.	No.	Population.	
1912.....	544	1,013,595	292	1,429,271	836	2,442,866	1,830
1911.....	542	1,017,164	287	1,341,555	829	2,358,719	3,475
1910.....	539	1,025,160	283	1,270,997	822	2,296,157	2,579
1909.....	537	1,049,240	279	1,240,198	816	2,289,438	3,125
1908.....	532	1,047,111	277	1,197,274	809	2,244,385	3,518
1907.....	529	1,043,658	272	1,155,905	801	2,199,563	6,284
1906.....	526	1,049,935	265	1,091,366	791	2,141,295	1,453
1905.....	520	1,058,379	262	1,042,881	782	2,101,260	1,094
1904.....	518	1,066,346	260	1,010,823	778	2,077,169	3,801
1903.....	509	1,075,773	256	980,592	765	2,056,365	2,375
1902.....	506	1,083,093	252	954,174	758	2,037,267	2,230
1901.....	503	1,090,758	251	938,131	754	2,028,889	1,344
1900.....	500	1,094,246	248	919,614	748	2,013,860	1,522
1899.....	498	1,108,874	247	901,874	745	2,010,748	7
1898.....	498	1,109,940	246	891,410	744	2,001,350	739
1897.....	496	1,112,655	246	878,322	742	1,990,977	1,950
1896.....	493	1,112,264	245	860,022	738	1,972,286	1,156
1895.....	492	1,109,013	243	848,377	735	1,957,390	1,249
1894.....	492	1,103,230	242	832,989	734	1,936,219	2,491
1893.....	488	1,096,271	240	813,788	728	1,910,059	2,119
1892.....	484	1,101,717	238	807,810	722	1,909,527	2,096
1891.....	484	1,115,089	233	807,032	717	1,922,121	4,706
1890.....	478	1,117,533	231	800,011	709	1,917,544	7,971
1889.....	472	1,129,403	221	777,498	693	1,906,901	1,822
1888.....	468	1,132,491	219	747,654	687	1,880,145	2,476
1887.....	458	1,140,138	213	708,319	671	1,848,457	7,763
1886.....	453	1,148,856	207	679,639	660	1,828,495	1,022
1885.....	445	1,128,570	205	661,551	650	1,790,121	3,115
1884.....	445	1,117,866	204	638,888	649	1,756,754	3,644
1883.....	442	1,115,841	200	600,769	642	1,716,610	.....
1882.....	438	1,120,574	201	576,712	639	1,697,286	2,540
1881.....	433	1,134,192	198	561,042	631	1,695,234	.....
1880.....	430	1,131,288	193	554,329	623	1,685,617	3,627
1879.....	427	1,128,889	189	545,429	616	1,674,318	5,889
1878.....	424	1,117,580	182	528,227	606	1,645,807	6,294
1877.....	418	1,108,671	174	512,172	592	1,620,843	6,922
1876.....	416	1,088,753	166	493,866	582	1,582,619	3,719
1875.....	414	1,071,757	159	472,128	573	1,543,885	16,313
1874.....	411	1,064,040	142	442,180	553	1,506,220	9,445
1873.....	407	1,047,812	131	407,897	538	1,455,709	7,499
1872.....	406	1,047,931	122	374,854	528	1,422,785	.....

* Portions of townships have also been annexed to existing urban municipalities, causing decreases in population of the former.



STATISTICS
OF
ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR 1911
POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION FOR 1912

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1911.						
	Balance from 1910.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
1 Adelaide, Middlesex	10,625	18,338			26		7,367
2 Adjala, Simcoe	9	13,365	30	25			2,750
3 Admaston, Renfrew	1,117	8,922		5	24		
4 Adolphustown, Lennox & Addn.	731	4,303		5	135		2,200
5 Albemarle, Bruce	51	7,536	51		44		1,500
6 Alberton, Rainy River	273	3,809	3				1,225
7 Albion, Peel	2,080	18,863					5,002
8 Aldborough, Elgin	16,064	34,719		1	227		32,000
9 Alfred, Prescott	124	19,080	264	70			2,200
10 Algona S., Renfrew		2,062		2			
11 Alice and Fraser, Renfrew	65	6,980		7			
12 Alnwick, Northumberland	362	4,291	53	24			406
13 Amabel, Bruce	2,940	13,647		8	49		
14 Amaranth, Dufferin	392	19,155		8	530		
15 Ameliasburg, Prince Edward		14,153		6	536		1,451
16 Amherst Island, Lennox & Addn.	881	4,112	48	19			138
17 Ancaster, Wentworth		29,293		55	1,537	2,913	1,300
18 Anderdon, Essex		12,986	93		7		4,875
19 Anson and Hlndon, Haliburton ..	244	1,050	24				150
20 Armour, Parry Sound	994	3,857			15		400
21 Arran, Bruce	2,260	16,783		1	29		
22 Artemesia, Grey	888	22,448		22	78	3,758	3,000
23 Arthur, Wellington	62	26,193	48	1	5		6,300
24 Ashfield, Huron		18,896			50		1,000
25 Asphodel, Peterborough	230	12,559		114			3,550
26 Assinack, Manitoulin	506	4,620	42				
27 Athol, Prince Edward	2,218	6,178			85	1,452	
28 Atwood & Curran, Rainy River.		1,802		25	64		4,280
29 Augusta, Grenville	3,449	24,579	5	592	679	111	
30 Bagot and Blythfield, Renfrew	364	5,151	96				
31 Balfour, Sudbury	1,921	5,331		4			590
32 Bangor W. & McClure, Hastings.		2,953	40				
33 Barrie, Frontenac	167	1,714	21	2			
34 Barton, Wentworth	16,173	19,586	138	269	842	7,658	8,944
35 Bastard and Burgess S., Leeds ..		19,683	10	16	554		
36 Bathurst, Lanark	652	12,049		1	173	6,483	2,745
37 Bayham, Elgin	11,574	29,651	184	65	123		7,918
38 Beckwith, Lanark	945	9,204	10	2	906		
39 Bedford, Frontenac	762	6,723	27	7			
40 Belmont & Methuen, Peterborough.	710	7,267	15	4			600
41 Bentinck, Grey	5,503	16,066			64		
42 Bertie, Welland		31,392	403	23			17,380
43 Beverly, Wentworth		27,677			606	2,391	
44 Bexley, Victoria	8	4,682	40	14			500
45 Biddulph, Middlesex	1,454	14,746	17		40		500
46 Billings, Manitoulin	341	2,614	23	11			500
47 Blinbrook, Wentworth	979	11,129			11		1,150
48 Blandford, Oxford	4,767	14,683	53	149	53		
49 Blanshard, Perth	4,519	21,659			29		9,250
50 Blenheim, Oxford	4,061	36,010		615	58		7,424

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.

Receipts, 1911.							Disbursements, 1911.						No.
Borrowed on de- bentures for schools.	Borrowed on de- bentures for drainage.	Borrowed on de- bentures for other purposes.	Premiums on de- bentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissious.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
					732	37,088	763		250	6,480		1	
					296	16,475	882		238	1,920		2	
					94	10,162	405		95	748		3	
					49	7,423	190		24	351		4	
				350	1,547	11,079	710	120	238	1,998	155	5	
				9	5,319	26,388	364	3	26	2,721		6	
3,000	3,120				443	26,388	844		356	5,785		7	
					1,302	90,433	1,438	118	953	6,381		8	
				25	189	21,952	546		98	2,097		9	
					97	2,161	282		94	14	12	10	
					128	7,180	351		77	317		11	
				10	243	5,389	408	1	106	618	288	12	
				301	1,478	18,423	842		247	3,215	214	13	
				75	207	27,922	768	30	311	3,552		14	
	4,055	3,500			179	16,325	601		232	1,389		15	
					124	5,948	237		43	909		16	
11,500				626	264	46,862	1,340	31	774	3,873		17	
	1,235				90	20,528	611	17	398	1,996		18	
600				1,242	390	2,458	178		46	546		19	
					94	5,360	418	14	125	1,332		20	
				1,408	491	20,972	680	10	186	4,640		21	
					146	30,340	912	80	399	3,381		22	
	1,749				358	34,716	966	10	296	6,185		23	
					122	20,099	801	50	206	3,071		24	
				31	180	16,633	501		140	2,485		25	
					1,065	6,233	287	87	114	2,563		26	
					41	9,974	230		161	404		27	
					525	6,696	364		86	1,013		28	
					372	29,787	1,130	238	407	2,709		29	
					101	5,712	461	13	141	96		30	
					825	8,671	1,263	32	320	665		31	
				450	358	3,801	422		77	436		32	
				72	63	2,039	202	6	97	150		33	
		16,082			*4,483	74,175	1,654	1,010	630	18,939	304	34	
					103	20,366	777	223	233	1,875		35	
					1,249	23,352	472		184	492		36	
	100				117	49,732	1,144	6	479	11,874		37	
					93	11,160	447		117	779		38	
				691	62	8,272	352	2	144	1,317		39	
250					710	9,556	623		133	2,067	67	40	
					193	21,826	594		233	1,964		41	
					298	49,496	1,178	209	898	12,748		42	
				150	351	31,175	1,243	196	311	2,578		43	
					596	5,840	358	1	151	1,489		44	
3,600					375	20,732	762		95	2,367		45	
					768	4,257	203	1	66	1,545		46	
					128	13,397	453		250	2,133	20	47	
	6,055		288	121	648	26,817	720		210	1,872		48	
3,500					1,327	40,284	881	714	234	5,719		49	
				2,034	701	50,903	1,536	11	502	8,863		50	

NOTE.—Among other items, the miscellaneous receipts includes Legislative grants for road and drains, and receipts from other municipalities for share of debt.

*Including \$4,191 from other municipalities as share of debts.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Board of Health.		County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	\$	¢					
1 Adelaide	66	67	6,797	5,684	932		
2 Adjala	19	10	4,479	5,369			
3 Admaston	7	139	2,068	5,032			
4 Adolphustown			1,910	1,861			2,200
5 Albemarle	30	49	569	2,547		76	
6 Alherton	2	10		616			
7 Alhion	23	195	5,076	7,299			
8 Aldborough	221	97	6,935	12,365	8,457	1,018	
9 Alfred	85	118	4,956	9,071			
10 Algona S.	16	50	324	1,142			
11 Alice and Fraser	18	156	1,042	3,981			
12 Alnwick	12	10	885	2,154			1
13 Amabel	37	16	2,580	5,270			
14 Amaranth	14	25	3,967	8,233	2,052		3,500
15 Ameliasburg	37	45	6,030	7,097			
16 Amherst Island	2	77	2,297	2,248			
17 Ancaster	143	130	10,948	22,257			3,077
18 Anderdon	13	246	1,722	4,585	2,248		
19 Anson and Hindon		12	121	1,342			
20 Armour	16	34		1,766			
21 Arran	66	218	5,246	7,050			
22 Artesmesla	10	15	2,799	11,327		574	2,033
23 Arthur	84	204	6,936	8,699	545		
24 Ashfield	16	22	4,415	8,950			
25 Asphodel		185	3,651	5,270			
26 Assiginack		97	2,710				
27 Athol	7	10	2,635	2,986			1,479
28 Atwood and Curran				154			
29 Augusta	351	65	5,105	11,238	71	189	156
30 Bagot and Blythfield		112		3,015			
31 Balfour				2,610			
32 Bangor, Wicklow and McClure	241	40	363	1,414			
33 Barrie			177	1,274			
34 Barton	219	289	7,030	6,787		2,457	5,547
35 Bastard and Burgess S.	69	74	3,576	9,785			
36 Bathurst	61	35	3,938	5,904	5,117		2,711
37 Bayham	117	94	5,162	10,746	511		
38 Beckwith	10	15	2,340	4,880			864
39 Bedford	2	46	2,061	3,426			
40 Belmont and Methuen	13	43	1,176	4,737			
41 Bentinck	32	27	3,060	7,462			
42 Bertie	291	50	4,718	12,544	5,579		
43 Beverly	145	261	10,020	9,307			2,264
44 Bexley	121	5	577	2,531			
45 Biddulph	251	105	5,069	9,469			
46 Billings		20		816			
47 Binbrook	35	5	4,216	3,509			
48 Blandford	81	9	4,287	3,504	8,734		
49 Blanshard	68	346	5,789	10,488	5,254		
50 Blenheim	45	71	10,844	14,600	751		

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.						Assets on Dec. 31, 1911.					No.
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
664			7,367	166		*2,499	31,735	5,353	8		1
249			2,750	239			16,431	44	1,606		2
				3			47	8,541	1,621	2,187	3
				82			26	6,565	858	311	4
			2,813	19			332	9,719	1,360	1,328	5
			1,225	213			46	5,032	287	1,472	6
150		83	5,002	1,897			562	25,588	800	4	7
83	3,964	496	29,008	74		†2,475	75,906	14,527	9,719	7,992	8
			3,650	64			134	20,829	1,123	1,969	9
				54			5	2,003	158	225	10
114				31			36	6,146	1,034	1,294	11
			406	535			208	5,128	261	531	12
61		1,184		759			175	14,376	4,047	167	13
	1,101	870		25			952	26,134	1,788	404	14
			790				79	16,325		2,589	15
				800			135	2,405		2,523	16
500		141	2,045	737			555	46,614	248	8,215	17
199	1,452	1,178	4,929	3			197	20,528		11,751	18
			150	10			7	2,405	53	787	19
			400	41			34	4,149	1,211	3,068	20
283				1,324			243	18,663	2,309		21
2,574	99	389	3,000	267			280	29,196	1,144	809	22
239	174		8,275	20			242	33,122	1,594	1,619	23
			1,000	144			122	18,673	1,426	631	24
155			3,550				305	16,386	247	64	25
							99	5,957	276	571	26
							100	8,012	1,962		27
39		491	4,125	424				6,696		2,021	28
			750	561			321	23,291	6,496	6,346	29
							32	3,870	1,842	682	30
170			1,947	180			789	7,976	695	3,286	31
331			153	63				3,540	261	6,090	32
							20	1,926	113	454	33
		2,500	6,500	3,562			79	57,507	16,668	1,835	34
			2,741	184			64	19,601	765	249	35
			2,745	541			46	22,653	699	189	36
		2,307	14,918	774			707	49,096	636	4,364	37
							579	10,031	1,129	432	38
46				11			83	7,490	782	466	39
178				72			335	9,444	112	3,952	40
126				35			98	13,631	8,195	164	41
	314		10,523	256			188	49,496		8,606	42
		161	289	75			521	27,371	3,804	2,265	43
			500	5			101	5,839	1	1,400	44
360			500	156			98	19,232	1,500	22	45
			500	15			65	3,231	1,026	804	46
			1,150	58			90	11,969	1,428	404	47
605	2,497		528	1,016			116	24,179	2,638	1,279	48
156			6,850	144			151	36,794	3,490	226	49
771	736		7,424	657			232	47,043	3,860	296	50

* Including \$2,282 loss in Farmers' Bank.

† Including \$2,149 to other municipalities as share of debt.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Assets on December 31, 1911.—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Assets on December 31, 1911.—Continued.			
	All other invest- ments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 Adelaide		1,500	2,810	9,671
2 Adjala			2,700	4,350
3 Admaston		650	420	4,878
4 Adolphustown	5,200	890		7,259
5 Albemarle		800	2,102	6,334
6 Alberton		80		1,839
7 Alblon		1,000	1,833	3,637
8 Aldborough		6,300	22,875	61,413
9 Alfred		2,500	250	5,842
10 Algona S.				383
11 Alice and Fraser			974	3,302
12 Alnwick	31	1,340	183	2,346
13 Amabel		300	1,877	6,391
14 Amaranth	3,500	1,000	712	7,404
15 Ameliasburg	15,000	5,450	8	33,852
16 Amherst Island		1,000		3,523
17 Ancaster		5,490	973	41,356
18 Anderdon		600	1,899	14,250
19 Anson and Hindon			755	1,595
20 Armour		295	26	4,600
21 Arran		800	338	3,447
22 Artemesia	3,848	1,800	16,886	27,068
23 Arthur		1,000	1,203	5,416
24 Ashfield		100	16	2,173
25 Asphodel		2,000	1,701	4,012
26 Assiginack		700		1,547
27 Athol	1,479	1,300	48	4,789
28 Atwood and Curran	3	700	521	3,245
29 Augusta	17,022	3,000		35,291
30 Bagot and Blythfield		1,000		3,524
31 Balfour		743	2,250	6,974
32 Bangor, Wicklow and McClure		200	692	7,243
33 Barrie		300		867
34 Barton	14,809	2,125	50,000	91,575
35 Bastard and Burgess S.	12,050	2,620	4,494	20,178
36 Bathurst	2,711	750	1,387	5,736
37 Bayham		2,640	403	8,043
38 Beckwith	9,200	1,390	150	12,301
39 Bedford		500	79	1,827
40 Belmont and Methuen		700	3,136	7,900
41 Bentlnck		400	569	9,328
42 Bertle		5,100	5,729	19,435
43 Beverly	13,877	4,000	15	23,961
44 Bexley		50	9	1,460
45 Biddulph		1,500	3,240	6,262
46 Billings		1,700		3,530
47 Blinbrook		400		2,232
48 Blandford		1,190	4,895	10,002
49 Blanshard		1,400	5,727	10,843
50 Blenheim		1,170	11,934	17,260

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Liabilities on December 31, 1911.

County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
5,322									5,322	1
664			2,700				106		3,470	2
	1,129							135	1,264	3
	100					2,200		30	2,330	4
	389		2,771				76	195	3,431	5
	300								300	6
			1,581		838			56	2,475	7
6,616		7,000	9,437	17,035	2,819	17,017		6,333	66,257	8
	3,244					200			3,444	9
								27	27	10
	1,533		974					103	2,610	11
								230	230	12
		11,216	456		534				12,206	13
	51			9,802	9,390			760	20,003	14
						1,451		230	1,681	15
510	23					138		42	713	16
			11,000		858	1,300			13,158	17
1,692	1,189		901	3,814	5,115	6,424		1,669	20,804	18
	791		600						1,391	19
	2,083							607	2,690	20
			538						538	21
			19,416	704	3,102				23,222	22
	16		1,203	2,532				1,868	5,619	23
			897					85	85	24
								804	1,701	25
								47	47	26
										27
	1,042	5,138	521			850		220	7,771	28
				3,200		15,000		60	18,260	29
505	126							105	736	30
	1,068		1,517			1,971		363	4,919	31
400	3,239		692					560	4,891	32
	160							61	221	33
	806		13,900		70,341	8,944		175	94,166	34
								300	300	35
				11,698					11,698	36
4,243		9,939		1,693	110			50	16,035	37
										38
	68		49					76	193	39
1,265	950		3,136			600		626	6,577	40
			569					194	763	41
				1,060		9,880		1,917	12,857	42
					1,151				1,151	43
	642								642	44
	204		3,240					70	3,514	45
	481					300		43	824	46
										47
			4,245	15,316				1,211	20,772	48
			4,206			2,400		315	6,921	49
			8,074	2,790					10,864	50

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1911.						
	Balance from 1910	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
51 Blezard, Sudbury	5	2,044	49				2,178
52 Bonfield, Nipissing	1,685	4,098			17		
53 Bosanquet, Lambton	1,872	21,238	36	10	55		7,553
54 Brant, Bruce	902	21,668	204	6	125		4,400
55 Brantford, Brant	4,877	44,977	70	41	3,718	978	
56 Brighton, Northumberland	270	13,745					9,630
57 Brock, Ontario	1,391	23,890	83				5,700
58 Bromley, Renfrew	257	13,097	100	10			3,000
59 Brooke, Lambton	176	35,550		17	190		22,476
60 Brougham, Renfrew	254	1,011					
61 Bruce, Bruce	3,365	19,749		40	127		
62 Brudenell & Lyndoch, Renfrew...	147	3,003	103	6			
63 Brunel, Muskoka	436	2,743		2	22		
64 Bucke, Nipissing	315	6,760	100	602			6,240
65 Burford, Brant	4,580	31,112		10	76		
66 Burgess, N. Lanark		4,641		6			53
67 Burleigh & Anstruther, Peterboro.	1,119	2,525		7			100
68 Burpee, Manltoulin	241	1,004					
69 Caistor, Lincoln	99	11,544		54	33		2,380
70 Caldwell, Nipissing	677	8,683	170				2,200
71 Caledon, Peel	1,738	22,405	13	33	16	442	2,000
72 Caledonia, Prescott	106	10,694	144				
73 Calvin, Nipissing	1,016	1,548					
74 Cambridge, Russell	1,542	18,282	96				4,800
75 Camden, Kent	178	20,218		13	19		6,017
76 Camden E., Lennox & Addington		28,875	4	5	10		
77 Cameron, Nipissing	85	436					
78 Canborough, Haldimand	137	5,569		21			600
79 Caradoc, Middlesex	2,743	25,389		9	251		
80 Carden, Victoria		3,359			11	323	1,182
81 Cardiff, Haliburton	173	2,042					
82 Cardwell, Muskoka	1,791	1,471					
83 Carling, Parry Sound	772	937			29		
84 Carlow, Hastings	199	2,250					
85 Carnarvon, Manltoulin	147	3,653	41				2,300
86 Carrick, Bruce	3,677	23,430	357	17	57		
87 Cartwright, Durham	477	10,226		14			4,200
88 Casey, Nipissing	22	2,536					2,688
89 Casimir, Jen. & Appy., Sudbury	77	3,388	5				1,200
90 Cavan, Durham	2,138	20,931		7			4,400
91 Cayuga N., Haldimand	223	9,560	45				500
92 Cayuga S., Haldimand	674	4,963			8		
93 Chaffey, Muskoka	567	3,905	5		67		
94 Chamberlain, Nipissing	20	1,411					750
95 Chandos, Peterboro'	297	2,591					300
96 Chappleau, Sudbury	1,481	10,967	257	359			12,000
97 Chapman, Parry Sound	2,890	2,012	51	22	23		200
98 Chapple, Rainy River	113	6,843	52		12		4,500
99 Charlottenburg, Glengarry		26,656				3,134	3,272
100 Charlotteville, Norfolk	229	14,835	63	8	380	420	

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Receipts, 1911.—Continued.							Disbursements, 1911.						No.
Borrowed on de- bentures for schools.	Borrowed on de- bentures for drainage.	Borrowed on de- bentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.		
						4,276	284		81	71		51	
						5,845	486	70	67	546		52	
	2,128		7		857	33,756	894	42	459	4,497	170	53	
2,000			40	605	370	30,320	928	750	277	4,213		54	
4,000			87		747	59,495	2,875	721	1,046	19,351		55	
				10	373	24,028	646	4	150	2,247		56	
				1,200	791	33,055	1,090	78	508	7,066	124	57	
		2,000			334	18,798	512		157	4,054		58	
2,500	3,358		79		693	65,039	962	330	576	7,489	7,800	59	
					1	1,266	195		15	161		60	
					478	379	24,138	932	85	5,490	123	61	
					50	40	3,349	352	40	69	48	62	
					73	3,276	311		90	596		63	
					1,478	15,495	1,365	408	260	2,699	114	64	
					140	35,918	1,327	97	595	7,926		65	
					114	4,814	160		106	330		66	
					307	4,058	340		113	106		67	
					21	1,266	122	2	63	34		68	
					89	14,199	362		157	4,072		69	
1,800					168	13,698	580		94	3,941		70	
					241	26,888	1,152	89	162	4,883		71	
					198	11,142	590	3	155	1,130		72	
					53	2,617	188	7	68	69		73	
					288	25,008	938	23	229	4,802	25	74	
	6,702				1,060	34,207	898	25	305	3,230		75	
						28,894	943	18	461	3,269		76	
						49	570		11	19		77	
					3	6,330	317	19	189	665		78	
	4,591		46	133	482	33,644	1,171	64	296	4,807		79	
					75	4,950	286		64	421		80	
					123	2,338	243	16	102	88		81	
					248	3,510	248		14	635		82	
					51	1,789	209		78	133		83	
				300	150	2,899	259		73	393		84	
					450	6,591	234		97	1,910	40	85	
				569	496	28,603	747	1,612	727	3,283	50	86	
					219	15,136	447	40	76	1,285	775	87	
					1,000	6,246	458		100	1,239		88	
					494	5,164	484	*	4	124	197	89	
					480	27,956	940	52	85	6,567		90	
					141	10,469	467		198	901		91	
					46	5,691	183		50	342		92	
					57	4,601	352		99	901		93	
		1,000			801	3,982	235	2	55	1,625		94	
650					83	3,921	399		74	165		95	
					*5,823	30,887	2,687		2,475	349	6,712	96	
					778	5,976	321	32	184	2,005		97	
					2,042	13,562	673	8	274	4,825	167	98	
					221	33,283	663	14	195	7,912		99	
					67	16,002	834	21	343	1,925		100	

* Including \$5,192 in water rates. This is a town site with a township incorporation.

† Telephone system.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.						
	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
51 Blezard				922			
52 Benfield	10	10		2,118			
53 Bosanquet	32	498	3,657	8,120	3,180		
54 Brant	183	43	7,775	10,838			121
55 Brantford	312	1,440	5,952	23,984	93	978	
56 Brighton	38	95	2,909	6,397			
57 Brock	251	81	6,125	9,825			
58 Bromley	8	10	2,884	4,942	384		
59 Brooke	27	298	4,953	13,195	5,826		
60 Brougham	8			503			
61 Bruce	115	122	6,139	6,750	45	114	
62 Brudenell and Lyndoch	98	81	491	1,989			
63 Brunel	3	42		1,336			
64 Bucke	118	124		3,854			
65 Burford	69	848	4,902	12,512	1,263		
66 Burgess N.		37	1,384	2,506			
67 Burleigh and Anstruther	38		216	2,560			
68 Burpee				670			
69 Caistor	10	12	1,890	4,677			
70 Caldwell		15		3,160	261		
71 Caledon	23	50	6,204	10,790			
72 Caledonia	47	245	1,971	6,097	456		
73 Calviu	5	5		1,122			
74 Cambrldge	146	30	4,374	8,008	588		
75 Camden	139	418	2,343	8,140	3,140		
76 Camden E.	51	183	9,543	11,996	20		
77 Cameron		6		325			
78 Canborough	4	10	1,716	2,087	111		
79 Caradoc	133	45	8,227	9,177	4,427		
80 Carden			595	2,110			
81 Cardiff	16		424	1,170			
82 Cardwell	26	10		671			
83 Carling		10		663			
84 Carlow	7	8	320	1,009			
85 Carnarvon		60		1,740			
86 Carrick	69	15	7,316	11,760			
87 Cartwright	96	35	2,571	4,947			
88 Casey	11	23		1,292			
89 Casimir, Jennings and Appfely	79			1,888			
90 Cavan	89	156	4,289	8,116			
91 Cayuga N.	64	5	3,228	4,747	8		
92 Cayuga S.	5		1,627	2,308			
93 Chaffey	62	104		1,983			
94 Chamberlain				575			
95 Chandos	121		282	2,370			
96 Chapleau	571	10		5,040			
97 Chapman	4	63		2,154			
98 Chapple	509	82		2,590		87	
99 Charlottenburg	393	25	3,364	13,211	62		
100 Charlotteville	37	239	3,141	8,399	386		420

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.								Assets on Dec. 31, 1911.			No.
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
241			2,800	36		82	4,276		3,877		51
				45		74	3,667	2,178	772		52
	1,050		7,553	335		175	30,662	3,094	664		53
468			3,000	164		338	29,098	1,222	1,664		54
788	256			983		307	59,086	409	748		55
			10,863	26		210	23,585	443	1,680		56
		585	5,700	279		63	31,775	1,280	101		57
128	1,090		3,000	966		92	18,227	571	500		58
485	6,115	1,488	12,893	1,291		426	64,154	885	16,765		59
						4	886	380	39		60
270				112		180	20,693	3,445	57	1,187	61
						6	3,266	83	623		62
200				60		13	2,651	625	1,771		63
102			5,945	310		196	15,495		11,793		64
351	1,234			317		345	31,786	4,132	866		65
			281	1		9	4,814		198		66
84		100	100	44		50	3,751	307	315		67
		199		21		1	1,112	154	1,037		68
			1,600	27		178	12,985	1,214	348		69
72			2,740	198		192	11,253	2,445	3,096		70
			2,000	42		727	26,122	766	437		71
				85		190	11,066	76	4,343		72
162				42		13	1,681	936	792		73
51	383		2,537	324		193	22,651	2,357	9,109		74
901	4,624		5,000	1,026		956	31,145	3,062	12,473		75
			1,021	276		674	28,455	439	651		76
				1			514	56	261		77
			600	15		3	5,736	594	13		78
163	2,067			390		263	31,230	2,414	9,134		79
390			1,015	63		8	4,950		647		80
112				31		47	2,249	89	2,248		81
							1,604	1,906	850		82
72				10		4	1,179	610	600		83
205				44		15	2,333	566	1,329		84
41			1,800	67		105	6,094	497	2,895		85
						195	25,774	2,829	4		86
		249	4,200	238		148	15,107	29	120		87
			2,808	312		3	6,246		1,594		88
			2,000	93		12	4,881	283	2,380		89
217	464		4,400	842		135	26,352	1,604	436		90
		100	500	52		107	10,377	92	489		91
						6	4,521	1,170	450		92
						144	3,645	956	2,455		93
		72	750	82		9	3,405	577	1,400		94
90			300	45		75	3,921		1,514		95
209		490	9,000	1,880		1,106	30,529	358	1,287		96
			200	3		71	5,037	939	2,938		97
34			2,096	235		131	11,711	1,851	7,175	485	98
384		874	3,546	505		2,135	33,283		10,943		99
				46		68	15,859	143	1,083		100

* Including \$1,892 to other municipalities as share of debt.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Assets on December 31, 1911.—Continued.			
	All other investments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
51 Blezard			7	3,884
52 Bonfield		1,588	506	5,044
53 Bosanquet		290	145	4,193
54 Brant	5,223		5,081	13,190
55 Brantford	68,742		13,940	83,839
56 Brighton		900		3,023
57 Brock		11,500	395	13,276
58 Bromley		665	1,697	3,433
59 Brooke		7,800	3,695	29,145
60 Brougham				419
61 Bruce		1,520	1,434	7,643
62 Brudenell and Lyndoch		700		1,406
63 Brunel		800	800	3,996
64 Bucke		1,000	1,828	14,621
65 Burford		790	4,216	10,004
66 Burgess N.		600		798
67 Burleigh and Anstruther		2,100	316	3,038
68 Burpee		104		1,295
69 Caistor		1,000		2,562
70 Caldwell		600	2,135	8,276
71 Caledon		2,000	150	3,353
72 Caledonia		1,000	560	5,979
73 Calvin			515	2,243
74 Cambridge		1,150	669	13,285
75 Camden		2,500	7,894	25,929
76 Camden E.		4,600	1,661	7,351
77 Cameron				317
78 Canborough		305	35	947
79 Caradoc		3,000	1,988	16,536
80 Carden			50	697
81 Cardiff			442	2,779
82 Cardwell				2,756
83 Carling		320	77	1,607
84 Carlow		50	751	2,696
85 Carnarvon		205	595	4,192
86 Carrick		2,800	35	5,668
87 Cartwright		3,500	180	3,829
88 Casey		190		1,784
89 Casimir, Jennings and Appleby			1,000	3,663
90 Cavan		6,870	1,376	10,286
91 Cayuga, N.		22	41	644
92 Cayuga, S.		1,200		2,820
93 Chaffey				3,411
94 Chamberlain		215		2,192
95 Chandos			1,089	2,603
96 Chapleau		*14,000	2,849	48,494
97 Chapman		56	155	4,088
98 Chapple		600	1,160	11,271
99 Charlotteburg		1,040	1,813	13,796
100 Charlotteville	8,765	1,540		11,531

* Includes waterworks plant.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Liabilities on December 31, 1911.

County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
	1,132					278		12	1,422	51
	1,358		506					5	1,839	52
	80			4,728				2,103	6,911	53
	32		5,081			1,400		109	6,613	54
			13,940	267				3,788	17,995	55
	70									56
			1,697	13,765	3,293			183	3,546	57
			2,655	16,737	2,000				17,462	58
					420	17,620		2,724	40,156	59
			2,534					127	127	60
								16	2,550	61
										62
	1,324		800						2,124	63
	2,393		1,828			3,667			7,888	64
			2,998	1,362				478	4,838	65
						53			53	66
233	140		266		300	100			1,039	67
727					210			53	990	68
						780			780	69
	2,922		2,135			1,545		317	6,919	70
										71
2,316	2,002		560						4,878	72
	382		515						897	73
3,439	3,391		669	1,229		2,263			10,991	74
400	2,288		6,904	15,934	768	4,017		4,200	34,511	75
1,605								65	1,670	76
	330								330	77
										78
			1,837	8,644					10,481	79
			50			332		127	509	80
226	973		442					6	1,647	81
	790							314	1,104	82
			77						77	83
	830		645					435	1,910	84
	1,523		145			1,900		125	3,693	85
										86
		2,735							2,735	87
	700					955			1,655	88
	1,362		1,000					50	2,412	89
	41		1,099	12,030				383	13,553	90
					1,100				1,100	91
	908								908	92
								70	70	93
	231				928			30	1,189	94
	1,160		1,089					5	2,254	95
	2,480		2,849		30,043	5,036		3,275	43,683	96
	931							178	1,109	97
	3,353		1,644			2,500		170	7,667	98
3,657	2,334		1,248		917	3,847		280	12,283	99
	1,117								1,117	100

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1911.						
	Balance from 1909.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for cur- rent expenses.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
101 Chatham, Kent	27,978	53,870			1,801		
102 Chinguacousy, Peel	1,226	33,943		11	2,282	15,398	7,636
103 Christie, Parry Sound	851	1,424	118	16	21		
104 Clarence, Russell	115	22,231	288	3			1,500
105 Clarendon and Miller, Frontenac..	609	2,171					
106 Clarke, Durham	4	21,257	25	96	16		1,375
107 Clinton, Lincoln	266	20,210	10		32		
108 Cockburn Island, Manitoulin	1,046	775		6			
109 Colborne, Huron	1,053	12,142			188		1,500
110 Colchester, N. Essex	1,206	21,665		2	2		
111 Colchester, S. Essex	4,883	24,712	125	165	188		1,200
112 Coleman, Nipissing	22,445	68,171		1	404		15,000
113 Collingwood, Grey	1,046	21,016		4	11	113	12,258
114 Cornwall, Stormont	10,210	41,198	285				
115 Cramahe, Northumberland		19,528		44	27		3,371
116 Crosby, N. Leeds	1,174	6,562	5	2			
117 Crosby, S. Leeds	2,493	9,656	92	48	103	457	
118 Crowland, Welland	1,634	10,092	55	470	17		2,000
119 Culross, Bruce	2,580	16,450	51	1	73		
120 Cumberland, Russell	1,371	28,608	192				2,984
121 Dack, Nipissing	399	5,017	107	1			6,045
122 Dalhousie, Sherbrooke, N. Lanark.	552	7,191		1			
123 Dalton, Victoria	212	2,177			2		100
124 Darling, Lanark	50	1,949		2	19		
125 Darlington, Durham	2,073	23,869			18		4,508
126 Dawn, Lambton	7,925	27,609		29	185		
127 Day and Bright Addl., Algoma ..	1,376	950					
128 Delaware, Middlesex	3,879	10,035	24	13	19		5,110
129 Denbigh, Ab. & Ash., Len. & Add'n.	57	2,368					
130 Derby, Grey	963	11,425		41	9		4,492
131 Dereham, Oxford		44,534		744	527		
132 Dilke, Rainy River	354	1,846	163	7			800
133 Dorchester, N. Middlesex	5,533	30,021		2	129		
134 Dorchester, S. Elgin		20,021		5	12		4,472
135 Douro, Peterborough	160	11,763		5	1		5,100
136 Dover, Kent		38,659	226		183		845
137 Downie, Perth		22,107	1	152	12		6,000
138 Draper, Muskoka	714	3,798	51	100	16		200
139 Drummond, Lanark	3,133	11,976	96		76	56	
140 Drury, D. & G., Sudbury		9,466	287	154			2,000
141 Dumfries, N. Waterloo	96	16,459	22	13	20		4,100
142 Dumfries, S. Brant	2,276	20,013		83			4,500
143 Dummer, Peterborough	984	9,296		20	25		1,000
144 Dungannon, Hastings	122	3,747					
145 Dunn, Haldimand	358	4,729	68	10	5		
146 Dunwich, Elgin	10,392	28,992		10	30		
147 Dymond, Nipissing	24	6,386		30	12	521	
148 Dysart, Gnilford, etc., Haliburton...	7,867	2,636	35	73	188		
149 Easthope, N. Perth	8,501	19,302	112	4	183	250	7,750
150 Easthope, S. Perth	3,276	12,890	150		99		

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Receipts, 1911.—Continued.							Disbursements, 1911.						No.
Borrowed on de- bentures for schools.	Borrowed on de- bentures for drainage.	Borrowed on de- bentures for other purposes.	Premiums on de- bentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.		
\$	\$	\$			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
	10,117				714	94,480	2,540	93	717	4,117		101	
		5,000			5,802	71,298	1,387	8	398	9,873	7,778	102	
					166	2,596	254		84	394	100	103	
681					489	25,307	1,025		220	3,104		104	
				139	86	3,005	197		103	222		105	
					262	23,035	964		653	4,609	109	106	
11,143					923	32,584	854		215	4,704		107	
					227	2,054	205		97	483		108	
		6,000			200	21,083	515	265	249	2,180		109	
	9,216	4,620	125		1,820	38,656	871	293	968	584	2,168	110	
	7,251		50	7	330	38,911	1,083	68	609	1,589		111	
					2,500	108,521	2,426	84	549	47,781		112	
5,200		3,000	12		425	43,085	1,120	160	663	7,454	1,144	113	
400	23,255		91		*17,217	92,656	952		1,044	8,787		114	
					83	23,053	703	3	337	4,727		115	
					220	7,963	428	72		541		116	
						12,849	466		89	1,066		117	
					41	14,309	446	53	290	2,218		118	
				450	145	19,750	725	38	278	2,359		119	
					419	33,574	1,375		373	11,050		120	
					1,000	12,569	604		252	1,477	1,506	121	
					107	7,851	346	9	156	815		122	
				50	83	2,624	241		71	317	25	123	
					72	2,092	188		68	192		124	
					170	30,638	999	253	334	4,684		125	
	13,235			150	3,386	52,519	1,003	2,586	685	1,356	5,338	126	
						2,326	223		49	144		127	
					345	19,425	497	49	197	4,410		128	
				99	102	2,626	234		57	267		129	
					434	17,364	669	1	247	4,437		130	
	35,250			268	686	82,009	1,781	55	502	7,558		131	
					500	3,670	379		63	1,196	25	132	
	1,156				839	37,680	1,068	50	315	4,809		133	
2,500					448	27,458	793	61	297	6,318		134	
					837	17,866	540	16	123	2,246		135	
	19,029		50	225	†7,759	66,976	1,956	224	669	7,698		136	
3,000	520				1,275	33,067	881	105	300	5,288		137	
					498	5,377	415	85	84	2,205		138	
	1,969				41	17,347	517		178	755		139	
850					1,537	14,294	866		232	2,524		140	
					100	20,810	1,037	20	343	5,516		141	
1,500					313	28,685	1,134	138	538	2,965		142	
					353	11,678	482		200	1,816		143	
				300	680	4,849	374		96	865		144	
					25	5,195	245		64	436		145	
	208				243	39,875	1,147	459	480	6,301		146	
					1,096	8,069	534		116	2,929		147	
					1,344	12,143	603	57	371	4,417	320	148	
3,200				1,347	1,429	42,078	769		247	3,154	8,060	149	
				610	223	17,248	441		168	1,799		150	

*Including \$16,266 from other municipalities for drains.

†Including \$7,361 from Chatham as share of debt.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.						
	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
101 Chatham	156	628	5,792	13,398	20,951		
102 Chinguacousy	4	10	12,513	12,132			19,052
103 Christie	5	41		862			
104 Clarence	370	303	1,932	12,057	638		
105 Clarendon and Miller	3	42	262	1,417			
106 Clarke	126	9	4,321	10,332			
107 Clinton	195	10	4,667	19,792	100		
108 Cockburn Island				310			
109 Colborne	47	43	2,587	5,058			
110 Colchester, N.	38	249	1,571	4,944	1,790		
111 Colchester, S.	24	347	2,732	8,708	3,770		
112 Coleman	145	563		15,169			
113 Collingwood	122	315	3,400	15,367			71
114 Cornwall	617	383	3,933	12,170	7,424		
115 Cramahe	26	102	2,689	7,498			
116 Crosby, N.	17		1,639	3,972			
117 Crosby, S.	5		1,884	5,203			249
118 Crowland	30	4	1,889	4,475	68		
119 Culross	48	18	5,785	7,493	525		
120 Cumberland	28	314	2,988	9,658	942		
121 Dack	112			1,482			
122 Dalhousie, Sherbrooke N.		10	1,504	3,760			
123 Dalton		20	288	1,096		99	
124 Darling	6	13	299	1,000			
125 Darlington	33	57	6,105	10,771			
126 Dawn	23	880	3,221	8,579	14,582		
127 Day and Bright Addl.	2			985			
128 Delaware	66	69	3,456	4,073	45		
129 Denbigh, Ab. and Ash.	52	75	267	1,156			
130 Derby	90	465	2,091	3,585			20
131 Dereham	46	142	11,074	10,082	11,072		
132 Dilke		15		480			
133 Dorchester, N.	64	56	8,655	9,584	6,385		
134 Dorchester, S.	12	17	4,715	8,400	4,910		
135 Douro	71		3,680	5,005			
136 Dover	119	292	9,936	10,830	16,927		20
137 Downie	109	132	6,434	9,134	930		414
138 Draper	11	81		1,343			
139 Drummond	27	5	4,457	4,886	115		1,037
140 Drury, Denison and Graham.	853	27		5,398			
141 Dumfries, N.	263	21	3,282	6,086			
142 Dumfries, S.	124	572	3,877	9,870	213		
143 Dummer	16		2,376	4,207			
144 Dungannon	109	47	278	2,037			
145 Dunn	24		1,777	2,275			
146 Dunwich	35	46	8,616	8,552	1,114		
147 Dymond	115			3,058			
148 Dysart, Guilford, etc.	19	335		3,052			
149 Easthope, N.	90	120	5,140	8,483	3,180		169
150 Easthope, S.	46	61	3,316	3,302	1,807		

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.							Assets on Dec. 31, 1911.				
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
707	14,397	986		5,286		*9,084	78,852	15,628	56,735		101
679			7,000	297		167	71,298		886		102
						93	1,833	763	437		103
379	95		2,050	515		13	22,701	2,606	15,117		104
							2,246	759	1,128		105
219			1,375	109		209	23,035		3,205		106
122	98	97		285		318	31,457	1,127	1,301		107
						5	1,100	954	1,149		108
		201	2,000	306	450	†6,059	19,960	1,123	386		109
94	6,945	297	6,998	2,921		408	31,139	7,517	23,508		110
192	6,010	246	3,149	1,656		221	30,404	8,507	20,615		111
			15,000	128		1,688	83,533	24,988	2,511		112
182		138	11,683	365		219	42,403	682	157		113
190	6,973		10,598	8,334		728	62,133	30,523	6,505		114
200			6,471	125		172	23,053		3,460		115
						138	6,807	1,156	2,229		116
189			1,700	64		139	11,054	1,795			117
			2,300	47		637	12,457	1,852	636		118
116				14		179	17,578	2,172	35		119
325	1,273	129	2,000	868		100	31,423	2,151	13,972		110
217			6,445	199		92	12,386	183	2,403		121
		219		27		110	6,956	895	545		122
			100	158		11	2,426	198	326	297	123
						4	1,770	322	202		124
191			4,508	312		595	28,842	1,796	1,232		125
579	6,513			1,710		3,723	50,778	1,741	30,872		126
						6	1,409	917	1,093		127
			4,550	168		363	17,943	1,482	3,832		128
						71	2,179	447	690		129
82	568		4,492	416		168	17,331	33			130
	2,671		18,985	1,644	819	701	67,132	14,877	1,219		131
			800	23		146	3,127	543	996		132
665	807			368		112	32,938	4,742	169		133
667			652	476		140	27,458		781		134
127	145		5,100	380		74	17,507	359	320		135
500	9,460	101	4,094	3,932		218	66,976		21,451		136
	605		7,070	287		73	31,762	1,305	434		137
50			200	20		36	4,530	847	2,932		138
	574		1,021	466		127	14,165	3,182	28		139
			2,238	74	9	185	12,406	1,888	1,469		140
			3,300	93		371	20,332	478	893		141
703			4,500	397		1,661	26,692	1,993			142
			1,000	37		399	10,533	1,145	488		143
270				204		25	4,305	544	3,185		144
						65	4,886	309	38		145
687	1,755			531		77	29,800	10,075	1,792		146
192			753	70		48	7,815	254	2,145		147
68				18		106	9,366	2,777	7,678		148
	2,299			1,159		100	32,970	9,108	72		149
	2,088			604		12	13,644	3,604	1,718		150

*Including \$7,361 paid to Dover Tp. as share of debt.

†Including \$6,000 railway bonus.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Assets on December 31, 1911.—Continued.			
	All other invest- ments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
101 Chatham		2,500	40,551	115,414
102 Chinguacousy	36,740	31,100	5,053	73,779
103 Christle		1,233		2,433
104 Clarence		2,650	7,993	28,366
105 Clarendon and Miller			125	2,012
106 Clarke		6,350	1,272	10,827
107 Clinton		1,300	13809	17,537
108 Cockburn Island		880		2,983
109 Colborne		975		2,484
110 Colchester, N.		10,574	5,817	47,416
111 Colchester, S.		3,275	4,029	36,426
112 Coleman		5,204	50	32,753
113 Collingwood	71	2,650	5,466	9,026
114 Cornwall		7,100	2,393	46,521
115 Cramahe		4,700	1,000	9,160
116 Crosby, N.			4,018	7,403
117 Crosby, S.	4,249	1,400	1,097	8,541
118 Crowland		1,400		3,888
119 Culross		200	1,034	3,441
120 Cumberland	158	4,900	831	22,062
121 Dack		2,000	2,577	7,163
122 Dalhousie, Sherbrooke N.		800		2,240
123 Dalton			1,803	2,624
124 Darling	200	60		784
125 Darlington		755	4,989	8,772
126 Dawn		6,888	30,885	70,386
127 Day and Bright Addl.				2,010
128 Delaware		2,080		7,394
129 Denbigh, Ab. and Ash.				1,137
130 Derby	182	2,410	5,390	8,015
131 Dereham		1,500	8,084	25,680
132 Dilke		55		1,594
133 Dorchester, N.			5,530	10,441
134 Dorchester, S.		1,100	8,395	10,276
135 Douro		600	3,025	4,304
136 Dover	691	5,853	17,432	45,427
137 Downie	644	3,050	3,822	9,255
138 Draper		475	200	4,454
139 Drummond	1,037	1,100		5,347
140 Drury, Denison and Graham		1,110	1,010	5,477
141 Dumfries, N.		1,150		2,521
142 Dumfries, S.		1,985	7,328	11,306
143 Dummer		1,500	624	3,757
144 Dungannon		400	2,614	6,743
145 Dunn		975		1,322
146 Dunwich		250	3,620	15,737
147 Dymond		150	102	2,651
148 Dysart, Guilford, etc.		2,550	365	13,370
149 Easthope, N.	169	19,900	3,399	32,648
150 Easthope, S.		215	944	6,481

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Liabilities on December 31, 1911.										No.
County 1917.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
31	2,559		1,881	93,813	2,012			34,426	134,722	101
			4,323		30,000	636			34,959	102
	95								95	103
4,152	10,893		6,965	547		3,000			25,557	104
342	535							43	920	105
1,639			1,272						2,911	106
			12,914	2,608	549				16,071	107
	725							17	742	108
		5,799				700		60	6,559	109
1,585	5,340		1,096	49,892	7,556	1,307		5,540	72,316	110
	6,848		624	31,707	531	3,591		7,859	51,160	111
	12,563							5,980	18,543	112
			5,391		3,459	575		150	9,575	113
	100		210	152,735		19,142		1,470	173,657	114
			1,000			571		90	1,661	115
	1,365		3,798					907	6,070	116
	1,625		1,097			1,345		249	2,691	117
			246						246	119
6,287	4,559		881	8,377	1,240	1,000		500	22,844	120
	1,965		2,577			300		337	5,179	121
					465				465	122
	210		2,100					63	2,373	123
	109							55	164	124
			4,858					120	4,978	125
	10,640		1,732	39,802				5,435	57,609	126
	840								840	127
3,404						5,335			8,739	128
	208							11	219	129
			42	4,095				14	4,151	130
				39,660				7,677	47,337	131
	495					500		32	1,027	132
			2,202	3,906					6,108	133
3,730			3,199			4,472			11,401	134
502			2,949	2,255				264	5,970	135
731	1,504		4,461	79,520	1,175	1,375		20,487	109,253	136
			3,000	3,270				100	6,370	137
	1,434		200					50	1,684	138
				12,791					12,791	139
	1,630		850					744	3,224	140
						2,000		110	2,110	141
			7,223						7,223	142
	2,899		2,310					624	624	143
								211	5,420	144
7,107			3,231	6,247						145
								1,218	17,803	146
1,754	3,317		250							147
			3,200	17,477		19,550		43	5,364	118
				10,826				165	40,392	149
								2,499	13,325	150

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1911.						
	Balance from 1911.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for cur- rent expenses.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
151 Eastnor, Bruce	680	8,429		164			1,465
152 Edwardsburg, Grenville		25,683	15	34	663	330	2,225
153 Egremont, Grey	1,064	19,052			12		5,847
154 Ekfrid, Middlesex	1,426	20,164	24	27			2,578
156 Elderslie, Bruce	3,226	17,590		4	123		
156 Eldon, Victoria	23	17,365	15	2	34	590	
157 Elizabethtown, Leeds		21,708	13	11	15		6,951
158 Ellice, Perth	10,724	27,499	223	2	182		3,000
159 Elma, Perth	23,378	38,429	189	24	461		5,500
160 Elmsley, N. Lanark	1,148	6,147					
161 Elmsley, S. Leeds		5,398	55				200
162 Elzevir & Grimsthorpe, Hastings		4,688	80				1,887
163 Emily, Victoria	389	15,457		1			4,700
164 Emo, Rainy River	4,347	6,825	167	18			4,000
165 Enniskillen, Lambton	7,031	43,270		2	1,011		
166 Ennismore, Peterborough	492	4,766			9		600
167 Eramosa, Wellington	2,420	17,329		2	23		3,000
168 Erin, Wellington	116	19,323					4,786
169 Ernestown, Lennox & Addington		305	23,019		5	1,040	3,660
170 Escott Front, Leeds	39	7,404	40	22			500
171 Esquesing, Halton	5,394	19,515	135		1,909	424	5,225
172 Essa, Simcoe	1,258	22,330			29		2,857
173 Etobicoke, York	150	40,576	272	221	588	4,132	3,540
174 Euphemia, Lambton	553	14,455			18		17,246
175 Euphrasia, Grey	2,306	17,438		2	28		4,200
276 Evanturel, Nipissing		2,953					2,754
177 Faraday, Hastings	1,463	2,591					
178 Fenelon, Victoria	1,408	14,364					2,141
179 Ferris, Nipissing	30	3,251	105	25			466
180 Finch, Stormont	218	31,238	121			731	11,895
181 Fitzroy, Carleton	7,300	9,190	42	27	171		
182 Flamboro E., Wentworth		18,616		43			1,702
183 Flamboro W., Wentworth	1,073	17,698	90	29	732	194	650
184 Flos, Simcoe	2,359	24,742	350	28	31		1,500
185 Foley, Parry Sound	980	1,809	75				
186 Fredericksburg N., Lennox & Addn.	1,307	8,483			125		
187 Fredericksburg S., Lennox & Addn.	587	7,684			22		500
188 Fullarton, Perth	2,974	20,201		123	3		4,500
189 Gainsborough, Lincoln	998	14,440		22	2		940
190 Galway and Cavendish, Peterboro'.	552	1,533					
191 Garafraxa E., Dufferin	433	13,223			11		2,500
192 Garafraxa W., Wellington	592	16,549			2		6,574
193 Georgina, York	311	8,520	36				800
194 Glamorgan, Haliburton	282	1,593	24				
195 Glamford, Wentworth		9,955		87	285		2,196
196 Glenelg, Grey	2,476	12,589	21	14	50		
197 Gloucester, Carleton	137	34,923	306	10		4,259	4,000
198 Goderich, Huron	1,056	12,876		7			
199 Gordon, Manitoulin	706	2,738				50	1,200

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Receipts, 1911.—Continued.							Disbursements, 1911,					
Borrowed on de- bentures for schools.	Borrowed on de- bentures for drainage.	Borrowed on de- bentures for other purposes.	Premiums on de- bentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
				225	877	11,840	507	4	371	1,568		151
					572	29,522	830	4	370	2,535		152
					574	26,549	696	38	260	3,531		153
	1,644				307	26,170	816	206	333	5,096		154
					1,043	21,986	673	15	140	4,772	4	155
1,800	7,697				4,573	32,099	998	1,055	439	3,960		156
					467	29,165	1,119	6	385	4,777	710	157
	2,958			5	1,149	45,742	982	84	259	3,322		158
				1,772	1,283	71,036	1,100	75	295	4,197	2,400	159
					6	7,301	365		163	340		160
					35	5,688	223		60	172		161
					608	7,263	566		59	1,078		162
					65	20,612	905	35	146	2,361		163
					1,871	17,228	529		219	4,979		164
3,800	5,458			30	2,645	63,247	1,732	42	1,014	10,523		165
					24	5,891	438		51	1,724		166
				13	133	22,920	821		244	4,201		167
					214	24,439	717	26	313	3,457		168
					26	29,055	766	30	270	2,281		169
				315	43	8,363	470		203	637		170
				87	163	32,852	1,312	4	432	2,881		171
					329	26,803	1,060		261	4,282		172
10,000		9,309	683		594	70,065	2,294	515	1,043	16,807		173
	934				1,616	34,922	788	231	320	4,137		174
7,500					431	31,905	792	24	261	3,071		175
					813	6,520	346	65	298	1,805	20	176
600			5	300	536	5,495	458		71	1,251		177
2,400					273	20,586	573	7	165	2,486	1,225	178
					256	4,133	735	30	190	401		179
	4,486			15	511	49,339	947	21	385	4,771		180
				39	333	17,102	636	2	137	2,630		181
9,500					161	30,022	1,090	325	370	4,465		182
					645	21,111	1,178	151	533	1,975		183
					2,054	31,064	1,149	15	873	1,998	342	184
					109	2,973	370	35	42	323		185
					310	10,225	415		102	1,518		186
					62	8,655	233		70	500		187
					750	28,551	868		194	7,848		188
					174	16,576	709		230	1,630		189
					441	2,526	288		71	41		190
				183	362	16,712	586	9	223	2,482		191
					274	23,991	721	10	570	4,596		192
				10	67	9,744	510		116	1,504		193
					194	2,093	337	20	56	127		194
					270	12,793	492		178	2,597		195
					523	15,673	692	57	216	2,406	178	196
					265	43,900	2,049	374	557	5,710	321	197
		2,067			105	16,111	635	17	171	2,207	2,014	198
					461	5,155	245	8	83	1,889		199

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.						
	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
151 Eastnor	79	142	1,011	3,153	270		
152 Edwardsburg	46	30	4,784	14,361	2,868		331
153 Egremont	16	271	3,570	8,862			
154 Ekfrid	10	45		7,500	1,654		
155 Elderslie	29	5	5,545	7,157			
156 Eldon	73	255	4,202	10,125	4,915		2,830
157 Elizabethtown	153	425	5,362	12,197	293		
158 Ellice	61	111	5,617	6,764	5,463		
159 Elma	40	116	7,227	8,896	13,364	267	
160 Elmsley, N.	62	5	2,091	2,267			
161 Elmsley, S.		7	1,325	2,575			
162 Elzevir and Grimsthorpe	155	35	1,196	2,649			
163 Emily	86	21	4,270	7,031			
164 Emo	68	59		5,079			450
165 Enniskillen	28	232	4,851	16,758	7,581		
166 Ennismore	88	16	674	2,169			
167 Eramosa	214	30		6,305			
168 Erin	104	20	7,192	9,110			
169 Ernestown	86	299	9,281	9,592	21		3,600
170 Escott Front			1,417	3,413			
171 Esquesing	104	447	10,665	9,702			775
172 Essa	221	367	6,381	8,857			
173 Etobicoke	237	326	5,700	24,487	1,489	2,463	2,500
174 Euphemia	8	8	1,990	6,354	725		
175 Euphrasia	95	266	3,060	17,113			
176 Evanturel				1,156			
177 Faraday	98	18	549	2,794			
178 Fenelon	24	26	3,322	7,409			
179 Ferris	254			1,477			
180 Finch	793	70	2,794	9,928	4,566		
181 Fitzroy	24	179	2,913	7,987			
182 Flamboro E.	134	153	7,204	15,271	330		
183 Flamboro W.	133	402	5,996	7,095	110		126
184 Flos		311	6,930	9,762	131		
185 Foley		167		850			
186 Fredericksburg N.	80	196	3,394	4,193			
187 Fredericksburg S.	33	25	3,564	3,583			
188 Fullarton	48	68	4,995	5,145	4,174		
189 Gainsborough	89		2,472	6,293			
190 Galway and Cavendish		7	651	1,132			
191 Garafraxa E.	37	30	2,963	5,837	562		
192 Garafraxa W.	143	37	6,003	5,791	459		
193 Georgina	20	5	1,881	4,210			
194 Glamorgan	17	10	319	719			
195 Glanford	35	118	4,521	3,719			
196 Glenelg	42	13	1,870	6,210			
197 Gloucester	759	237	4,090	13,922	4,895		
198 Goderich	12	25	3,755	5,691			
199 Gordon	5	10		985			

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.

Assets on Dec. 31, 1911.

School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
70	1,036	285	1,465	380	.....	258	10,599	1,241	2,002	.....	151
.....	.....	.....	433	290	.....	334	27,216	2,306	8,821	.....	152
734	278	102	5,847	757	.....	124	25,086	1,463	.....	.....	153
388	460	.....	9,300	203	.....	159	26,170	.....	12,933	.....	154
489	.....	.....	.....	179	.....	135	19,143	2,843	.....	.....	155
387	264	.....	1,583	626	272	98	32,082	17	2,941	.....	156
.....	.....	.....	3,390	91	.....	257	29,165	.....	11,096	.....	157
1,214	6,015	.....	3,000	2,389	.....	540	35,821	9,921	1,413	.....	158
799	10,008	600	5,500	3,948	.....	575	59,407	11,629	301	1,712	159
.....	.....	.....	300	11	.....	128	5,732	1,569	327	.....	160
.....	.....	.....	435	12	.....	33	4,842	846	344	.....	161
342	.....	.....	1,153	14	.....	16	7,263	.....	2,041	.....	162
.....	.....	.....	4,700	130	.....	103	19,788	824	22	.....	163
149	.....	.....	3,500	338	.....	158	15,528	1,700	4,758	.....	164
475	8,387	.....	.....	1,548	.....	1,138	54,309	8,938	44,738	.....	165
.....	.....	.....	600	14	.....	31	5,805	86	1,210	.....	166
.....	.....	.....	3,000	22	.....	34	14,871	8,049	2,777	.....	167
.....	.....	.....	3,321	23	.....	88	24,371	68	5,558	.....	168
.....	.....	.....	1,000	51	.....	552	27,829	1,226	1,134	.....	169
.....	.....	.....	500	23	.....	142	6,805	1,558	43	.....	170
.....	.....	.....	5,450	335	.....	287	32,394	458	2,654	14,280	171
204	.....	.....	2,857	80	.....	34	24,604	2,199	703	.....	172
1,334	.....	1,176	5,069	3,477	.....	1,113	70,030	35	9,480	3,582	173
368	2,257	390	15,968	1,069	.....	235	34,848	74	10,841	.....	174
461	.....	.....	4,200	509	.....	153	30,005	1,900	1,494	.....	175
.....	.....	.....	2,711	88	.....	31	6,520	.....	1,493	.....	176
50	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	3	5,313	182	2,472	.....	177
382	.....	.....	1,500	225	.....	65	17,409	3,177	1,552	.....	178
238	.....	.....	641	121	.....	46	4,133	.....	2,283	.....	179
99	5,622	2,037	12,207	2,640	.....	2,459	49,339	.....	2,123	.....	180
.....	.....	.....	.....	103	.....	136	14,747	2,355	8,561	.....	181
.....	.....	.....	371	136	.....	173	30,022	.....	4,808	.....	182
.....	54	.....	650	44	.....	300	18,747	2,364	737	15,256	183
389	581	1,874	1,500	1,051	.....	290	27,196	3,868	2,633	.....	184
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	1,833	1,140	433	.....	185
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	9,988	237	702	.....	186
167	.....	.....	300	97	.....	15	8,587	68	539	.....	187
.....	.....	.....	4,659	75	.....	118	28,192	359	61	.....	188
200	.....	.....	3,840	46	.....	113	15,622	954	2,340	.....	189
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	2,233	293	214	.....	190
.....	.....	.....	2,500	48	.....	137	15,414	1,298	911	.....	191
321	77	.....	4,800	157	.....	215	23,900	91	3,910	.....	192
.....	.....	.....	800	18	.....	133	9,197	547	31	.....	193
36	.....	.....	204	20	.....	52	1,917	176	1,620	.....	194
.....	.....	.....	1,007	.....	.....	126	12,793	.....	3,304	.....	195
55	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	55	11,859	3,814	83	.....	196
343	318	508	8,000	1,014	.....	475	43,772	128	41,634	.....	197
.....	.....	668	.....	221	.....	205	15,621	490	366	.....	198
108	.....	.....	682	53	.....	119	4,187	968	912	.....	199

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS.

Assets on December 31, 1911.—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	All other invest- ments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
151 Eastnor	100	2,234	160	5,737
152 Edwardsburg	11,898	4,000		27,025
153 Egremont		785	9,075	11,323
154 Ekfrid		800	1,927	15,660
155 Elderslie		1,500	3,222	7,565
156 Eldon	2,830	1,050	5,593	12,431
157 Elizabethtown		3,275	50	14,421
158 Ellice		600	40,878	52,812
159 Elma		2,400	80,587	96,629
160 Elmsley, N.	487	500		2,883
161 Elmsley, S.		650		1,840
162 Elzevir and Grimsthorp		815	150	3,006
163 Emily		650		1,496
164 Emo	450	1,525	4,725	13,158
165 Enniskillen		4,250	8,024	65,950
166 Ennismore		1,200		2,496
167 Eramosa	12			10,838
168 Erin			2	5,628
169 Ernestown	23,050	2,650	140	28,200
170 Escott Front		625		2,226
171 Esquesing	25,295	250	335	43,272
172 Essa				2,902
173 Etobicoke	13,204	4,350	8,975	39,626
174 Euphemia		800	3,420	15,135
175 Euphrasia		1,000	8,706	13,100
176 Evanturel		475		1,968
177 Faraday		47	935	3,636
178 Fenelon			2,870	7,599
179 Ferris		495	1,264	4,042
180 Finch		2,755	1,759	6,637
181 Fitzroy		1,700	450	13,066
182 Flamboro E.		1,900	9,500	16,208
183 Flamboro W.	126	4,500		22,933
184 Flos		1,095	4,735	12,331
185 Foley		105	167	1,845
186 Fredericksburg N.	3,500	400		4,839
187 Fredericksburg S.		800	1,674	3,081
188 Fullarton		800	1,976	3,196
189 Gainsborough		400	220	3,914
190 Galway and Cavendish				507
191 Garafraxa E.				2,209
192 Garafraxa W.		1,000	502	5,503
193 Georgina		115	42	735
194 Glamorgan			267	2,063
195 Glanford	7,300	4,050	123	14,777
196 Gleneig		2,000	1,249	7,146
197 Gloucester	144	8,200	8,180	58,286
198 Goderich		3,570		4,426
199 Gordon	250		257	2,387

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Liabilities on December 31, 1911.

County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
			140	8,806	1,586			368	10,900	151
						9,480		1,160	10,640	152
			8,875	2,815	453				12,143	153
6,518			921	4,411		778		3,105	15,733	154
			3,222						3,222	155
	29		4,718	9,433				6,573	20,753	156
						6,056			6,056	157
	84	6,500	4,364	44,176				735	49,275	158
			1,024	70,193				1,819	79,620	159
										160
	39					1,887			1,926	162
										163
	2,281		4,725			2,500		613	10,119	164
	1,701		5,259	28,788				1,951	37,699	165
1,588	220								1,808	166
5,943	3,732							185	9,860	167
	225					3,476		451	4,150	168
	429								429	169
						775			775	170
								162	162	172
1,074			38,094	10,500	34,337	3,388	152	2,844	90,389	173
2,252	556		2,632	12,368	1,289	5,438		4,825	29,360	174
			8,706					110	8,816	175
	131					253		60	444	176
	1,074		894					106	2,074	177
	3,183		2,870			641		300	6,994	178
	614		1,264			466		282	2,626	179
	6		529	25,941	5,144	1,244		2,449	35,313	180
3,393	575								3,968	181
	3,205		9,500			1,702			14,407	182
						938			938	183
	1,975	5,026	4,522	5,159	1,607			2,286	20,575	184
	622							11	633	185
										186
			1,674						1,674	187
								233	233	188
1,746			200					130	2,076	189
								50	50	190
										191
	172		307	658		2,574		554	4,265	192
								60	60	193
180	901		267						1,348	194
						2,596		173	2,769	195
			1,249					25	1,274	196
2,000	13,840		3,164	2,265	3,000	9,000		1,620	34,889	197
					2,668				2,668	198
	560		257			518			1,335	199

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.		Receipts, 1911.						
		Balance from 1910.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
200	Gosfield N., Essex		23,666		286	52		1,357
201	Gosfield S., Essex	1	17,090		41	34		8,723
202	Goulbourn, Carleton	1,133	14,923		10	230		4,800
203	Gower, N., Carleton	1,680	13,937	60	21	79	100	
204	Gower S., Grenville	453	4,907	10	5	11	999	
205	Grantham, Lincoln	302	16,759		1	255		2,000
206	Grattan, Renfrew	1,341	4,514					
207	Greenock, Bruce	1,545	16,639	180		78		
208	Grey, Huron	21,635	35,873		4	482		
209	Griffith & Matawachan, Renfrew	105	960					
210	Grimsby N., Lincoln		20,232					11,000
211	Grimsby S., Lincoln	444	8,996		17	11		600
212	Guelph, Wellington		17,723	51	10	638	204	11,350
213	Gwillimbury E., York	662	22,293	25	17	530		
214	Gwillimbury N., York	403	9,422			10		
215	Gwillimbury W., Simcoe	12	15,010			15		
216	Hagar, Sudbury	255	948	95	5	5		50
217	Hagarty, Jones, Renfrew	1,609	3,678		19	60		
218	Hagerman, Parry Sound	224	1,491	45	85			
219	Haldimand, Northumberland	461	21,729		155	30		9,000
220	Hallam, Sudbury	163	1,367			3		
221	Hallowell, Prince Edward	3,048	15,645			63		
222	Hamilton, Northumberland	2,699	20,801		5	39		6,000
223	Hanmer, Sudbury	7	3,262	47				6,114
224	Harley, Nipissing	672	2,023		10			1,300
225	Harris, Nipissing		1,650					450
226	Harvey, Peterborough		4,979					1,848
227	Harwich, Kent	10,903	51,654	85	58	334		4,965
228	Hawkesbury E., Prescott	185	17,293	288				580
229	Hawkesbury W., Prescott		9,498		18	10		6,107
230	Hay, Huron	1,234	24,091	131	50	79		19,635
231	Head, Clara and Maria, Renfrew	156	851	157				200
232	Hibbert, Perth	6,668	22,961	100	34	217		3,054
233	Hilliard, Nipissing	103	2,396		12			4,050
234	Hillier, Prince Edward		12,131		9	14		899
235	Hilton, Algoma	275	3,134	47	8			600
236	Himsworth N., Parry Sound	5,983	4,559	127		2		
237	Himsworth S., Parry Sound	204	4,828	100				800
238	Hinchinbrooke, Frontenac	2,232	6,628					
239	Holland, Grey	659	15,393		24			
240	Hope, Durham	2,346	15,802		18	74		4,540
241	Horton, Renfrew	138	5,691			23	110	
242	Houghton, Norfolk	2,289	11,963		12			1,700
243	Howard, Kent	9,224	30,150	41		415		
244	Howe Island, Frontenac	57	2,159					
245	Howick, Huron	714	26,730	35	61	530	5,487	6,000
246	Howland, Bid. & Sheg., Manitoulin	410	3,953	58				971
247	Hudson, Nipissing	2,228	3,198			44		
248	Hullett, Huron	101	22,386		5	30	1,325	

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Receipts, 1911.—Continued.							Disbursements, 1911.					
Borrowed on de- bentures for schools.	Borrowed on de- bentures for drainage.	Borrowed on de- bentures for other purposes.	Premiums on de- bentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
.....	13,752	1,395	.....	.....	3,208	43,716	1,294	217	916	2,778	1,972	200
.....	2,970	.....	.....	.....	373	29,232	1,009	310	167	3,764	1,400	201
2,795	1,803	.....	.....	112	357	26,263	1,179	2	247	2,217	.....	202
.....	513	.....	.....	.....	100	17,389	760	40	125	1,952	.....	203
.....	.....	.....	.....	330	99	5,815	267	.....	149	954	.....	204
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	19,346	746	14	286	2,971	.....	205
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	5,870	368	.....	18	307	.....	206
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,562	1,330	21,334	759	16	126	3,635	.....	207
2,400	18,100	.....	.....	.....	1,673	80,167	944	.....	355	2,730	.....	208
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	1,129	240	.....	8	15	.....	209
4,000	.....	.....	100	.....	430	35,762	1,535	72	146	5,307	430	210
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	259	10,327	414	.....	130	1,563	125	211
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	802	30,778	870	75	428	4,175	.....	212
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,123	24,650	1,044	.....	398	.....	3,878	213
.....	.....	.....	.....	400	622	10,857	590	.....	138	2,431	.....	214
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174	15,211	773	.....	181	1,154	.....	215
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,358	253	2	67	87	.....	216
700	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	6,206	500	.....	36	797	.....	217
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	2,075	285	.....	66	179	.....	218
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	31,476	1,094	116	622	5,653	.....	219
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	1,550	231	.....	55	48	.....	220
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	527	19,283	305	.....	220	1,019	.....	221
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	126	29,680	1,186	477	438	4,136	.....	222
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	9,470	577	15	78	247	.....	223
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	867	4,872	416	8	132	2,355	.....	224
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	2,600	208	.....	78	1,427	.....	225
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	6,941	484	.....	60	780	1,567	226
.....	12,195	.....	113	.....	1,050	81,357	2,100	42	639	12,672	225	227
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	18,593	592	12	182	2,218	119	228
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	318	15,951	344	26	118	2,313	.....	229
.....	1,253	.....	.....	.....	271	46,744	736	234	445	7,357	16,632	230
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,364	356	15	57	.....	.....	231
.....	1,656	.....	.....	501	724	35,915	871	19	245	5,724	.....	232
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,630	8,191	304	.....	103	2,471	.....	233
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,053	607	404	220	302	.....	234
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	786	4,850	309	.....	229	1,433	.....	235
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	10,776	356	35	414	1,405	39	236
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	249	6,181	506	10	171	1,219	27	237
.....	.....	.....	.....	510	94	9,464	362	21	263	1,302	.....	238
.....	.....	.....	.....	32	32	16,140	933	11	418	2,270	86	239
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	834	23,614	934	.....	452	3,639	.....	240
1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	7,157	261	.....	57	1,753	.....	241
.....	3,164	.....	106	82	606	19,922	604	112	278	1,398	.....	242
.....	7,665	.....	.....	.....	598	48,093	1,472	25	580	5,338	.....	243
.....	.....	.....	.....	244	31	2,491	122	.....	34	392	.....	244
.....	3,224	.....	.....	.....	798	43,579	970	.....	987	8,961	.....	245
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	786	6,178	302	.....	126	1,457	.....	246
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,023	6,493	284	.....	82	2,208	.....	247
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	398	24,245	800	21	219	6,877	.....	248

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.						
	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
200 Gosfield N.	25	101	2,070	5,420	11,086		500
201 Gosfield, S.	21		2,719	6,695	2,900		
202 Goulbourn	28	135	3,108	9,617	820		1,534
203 Gower N.	106	23	2,595	5,458	63		940
204 Gower S.	59		1,153	2,086	58		
205 Grantham	35	27	3,332	5,730		1,942	38
206 Grattan	27	24	603	3,203			
207 Greenock	83	5	5,233	6,857			
208 Grey	22	135	4,858	11,174	10,042		
209 Griffith and Matawatchan		78	69	620			
210 Grimsby N.	100	44	3,765	8,786			631
211 Grimsby S.	14	10	1,649	4,735			
212 Guelph	212	108	5,436	6,836	42		200
213 Gwillimbury E.	40	40	4,205	9,928			
214 Gwillimbury N.		10	2,696	4,398			
215 Gwillimbury W.	6	321	4,875	7,673			
216 Hagar		5		382			187
217 Hagarty, Jones,	131		495	3,291			626
218 Hagerman		5		808			
219 Haldimand	203	134	4,024	9,866			
220 Hallam		5		918			
221 Hallowell	92	44	6,458	6,958			
222 Hamilton	100	22	4,845	9,431			
223 Hanmer	5			1,331	608		
224 Harley		82		705			
225 Harrls,	32			275			
226 Harvey	5	50	814	2,060			
227 Harwich	130	424	7,447	14,273	14,426		
228 Hawkesbury E.	87	213	4,305	10,760			
229 Hawkesbury W.	5	122	2,010	4,713	385		
230 Hay	92	14	4,092	9,415	1,182		
231 Head, Clara and Maria		5		748			
232 Hibbert	31	30	5,004	6,302	3,389		
233 Hilliard				868			
234 Hiller	37	130	4,563	5,769			
235 Hilton		50		1,020		440	
236 Himsworth N.	370			3,115			
237 Himsworth S.	21	30		3,225			
238 Hlnchinbrooke	49	22	3,186	2,978			
239 Holland	166	179	2,312	7,552			
240 Hope	60	17	4,825	9,098			4,089
241 Horton	6	130	1,239	3,633			
242 Houghton	15	111	2,880	6,664	1,181		
243 Howard	70	318	4,129	9,152	6,238		
244 Howe Island			250	843			
245 Howick	85	142	5,749	10,238	246		5,692
246 Howland, Bidwell & Sheguindah	18	5		2,371			
247 Hudson	9	5		1,500			
248 Hullett	43	10	4,371	7,596	92		573

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.							Assets on Dec. 31, 1911.				
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
565	7,961	613	4,798	2,129		1,022	43,467	249	19,319		200
377	3,332		5,500	852		186	29,232		19,791		201
	77		4,800	367		311	24,442	1,821	5,648		202
	967			286		865	14,180	3,209	465		203
	124			49		45	4,944	871	1,423		204
			2,000	943		519	18,583	763	1,224	8,298	205
						218	4,768	1,102	532		206
		589		514		881	18,698	2,636	1,539		207
	5,664	1494		4064		3,673	45,155	35,012	166		208
						1	1,031	98	250		209
500	432		9,000	1,212		543	32,503	3,259	1,712		210
114			600	41		157	9,552	775	311		211
			12,157	144		95	30,778		12,685		212
309		74		414		888	21,218	3,432	317		213
300				135		122	10,820	37	119		214
						194	15,177	34	2,063		215
169				34		57	1,243	115	117		216
				124		33	6,033	173	1,308	2,126	217
						42	1,385	690	933		218
97			9,000	95		525	31,429	47	570		219
						4	1,261	289	906		220
234				171		30	15,531	3,752	61		221
			6,000	170		174	26,979	2,701	3,169		222
			6,400	97		18	9,376	94	2,176		223
57			600	62		416	4,833	39	2,392		224
			450	13			2,483	117	443		225
		79	885	94		2	6,880	61	900		226
692	9,739		4,965	2,242		784	70,800	10,557	5,596		227
71				7		27	18,593		2,567		228
						117	15,951				229
	95		5,534	169		733	44,196	2,548	807		230
	94		2,700	470							231
32				8		1	1,222	142	1,481		232
	3,571	184	2,514	1,210		515	29,609	6,306	79		233
			3,600	61		63	7,470	721	2,360		234
			834	101		86	13,053		1,041		235
49			600	177			4,307	543	1,493	1,339	236
			3,066	7		26	8,833	1,943	1,884		237
182			500	151		115	6,157	24	2,919		238
						34	8,217	1,247	252		239
						127	14,054	2,086	1,991		240
						500	23,614		6,140		241
						7	7,086	71	1,614		242
326		209	3,600	243		282	17,903	2,019	1,903		243
426	5,814	698		1,071		740	36,071	12,022	2,225		244
						72	1,713	778	351		245
372		162	6,000	562		3,375	43,541	38	297	8,183	246
						73	4,353	1,825	612		247
182		167		502		46	4,985	1,508	3,105		248
233		163		204		2,936	24,138	107			249

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Assets on December 31, 1911.—Continued.			
	All other invest- ments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
200 Gosfield N.	500	18,905	6,155	45,128
201 Gosfield, S.		2,800	2,207	24,798
202 Goulbourn	9,125	200	3,045	19,839
203 Gower N.	940	1,800		6,414
204 Gower S.				2,294
205 Grantham	938		153	11,376
206 Grattan		500		2,134
207 Greenock			144	4,319
208 Grey		1,186	7,473	43,837
209 Griffith & Matawatchan				348
210 Grimsby N.	3,131	1,250	18,590	27,942
211 Grimsby S.		300	659	2,045
212 Guelph	14,638	100	275	27,698
213 Gwillimbury E.	12,974	350	5,575	22,648
214 Gwillimbury N.			2,400	2,556
215 Gwillimbury W.				2,097
216 Hagar	187	1,000	370	1,789
217 Hagarty, Jones,	1,000	75		4,682
218 Hagerman		1,400		3,023
219 Haldimand		3,850	1,810	6,277
220 Hallam		258	25	1,478
221 Hallowell		840	4,070	8,723
222 Hamilton		2,400	127	8,397
223 Hanmer		300	853	3,423
224 Harley		910	373	3,714
225 Harris.				560
226 Harvey			950	1,911
227 Harwich		3,400	7,213	26,766
228 Hawkesbury E.		1,000	235	3,802
229 Hawkesbury W.		2,837		2,837
230 Hay		1,825	264	5,444
231 Head, Clara and Maria			109	1,732
232 Hibbert		2,995		9,380
233 Hilliard		225		3,306
234 Hillier		1,950		2,991
235 Hilton		1,325	1,484	6,184
236 Himsworth N.		1,600	7,615	13,042
237 Himsworth S.		80	1,964	4,987
238 Hinchinbrooke		1,000		2,499
239 Holland		1,215		5,292
240 Hope	34,929	350	1,570	42,989
241 Horton	220	1,350	1,750	5,005
242 Houghton		2,200	2,318	8,440
243 Howard		5,500	4,339	24,086
244 Howe Island				1,129
245 Howick		2,630	2,589	13,737
246 Howland, Bidwell and Sheguindah.		275		2,712
247 Hudson		450	5,166	10,229
248 Hullett	573		1,256	1,936

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Liabilities on December 31, 1911.										No.
County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
2,089	11		594	38,602	7,061	1,557		7,722	57,436	200
2,743	207		395	19,345		8,723		3,497	34,910	201
3,620	37		2,795	3,607		2,195		410	12,664	202
				5,373					5,373	203
				638					638	204
1,666	398				20,000			125	22,189	205
704									704	206
					12,264			144	12,408	207
		3,882	2,400	81,031	24,394			3,577	115,284	208
64	19				237			56	376	209
4,649			18,022	2,418		4,711		199	29,999	210
	44		659					71	774	211
	262					11,350		164	11,776	212
			5,575		623	1,851		17	8,066	213
			2,400						2,400	214
										215
	50		370						420	216
		2,000	700	600					3,300	217
	557							150	707	218
			1,810					120	1,930	219
	206							64	270	220
			4,040						4,040	221
4,381								450	4,831	222
	956					1,636		75	2,667	223
	685		350			1,300			2,335	224
	230							52	282	225
		2,279				1,548		300	4,127	226
	235	29	3,439	37,663				1,621	42,987	227
			210			580		733	1,523	228
						2,157			2,157	229
				1,820		16,935		569	19,324	230
147	450		109						706	231
				19,559	1,315	2,507			23,381	232
	950					900		522	2,372	233
						413			413	234
	17		2,623						2,640	235
	2,725		7,500			450		37	10,712	236
	534		1,945			300		1,758	4,537	237
								118	118	238
										239
						4,540			4,540	240
	754		1,000			1,120		78	2,952	241
	235	600	2,164	3,164		130			6,293	242
156	112		1,412	11,468	1,503			7,569	22,220	243
716	57							68	841	244
		6,500	2,563	3,224	716			100	13,103	245
	250					1,000		53	1,303	246
	1,300		5,166		4,523				10,989	247
		3,109	1,256						4,365	248

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.		Receipts, 1911.						
		Balance from 1909.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for cur- rent expenses.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
249	Humberstone, Welland	1,330	16,614	469	37			
250	Humphrey, Parry Sound	1,521	4,305	88	5			
251	Hungerford, Hastings	1,006	22,424	79	48			
252	Huntingdon, Hastings	128	10,390			2		1,040
253	Huntley, Carleton	4,312	14,947			139		
254	Huron, Bruce	3,490	25,459		143	56	15	
255	Ignace, Kenora		1,316					600
256	Innisfil, Simcoe	4,501	20,475			148		
257	Jaffray & Melick, Kenora	1,470	1,754					3,561
258	James, Nipissing	383	3,663	180	210			
259	Jocelyn, Algoma	673	2,011		4			400
260	Johnson, Tarbutt, etc., Algoma	1,610	5,421	20	1			3,800
261	Joly, Parry Sound	401	831					
262	Kaladar & Anglesea, Len. & Addn.	45	3,235	37	32			
263	Kennebec, Frontenac	28	3,909		11			25
264	Kenyon, Glengarry	1	21,116			10		11,741
265	Keppel, Grey	4,150	16,327			180	3,369	
266	Kerns, Nipissing	673	4,018		68			500
267	Kincardine, Bruce	1,146	21,172	20		40		2,600
268	King, York	3,383	30,058	192		1,800	4,177	
269	Kingston, Frontenac	1,050	24,901	8	12	41		
270	Kinloss, Bruce	3,902	12,651	51		89		
271	Kitley, Leeds	650	12,582	75	20	39		
272	Korah, Algoma	2,497	7,143			77		
273	Laird, Algoma	433	2,500				125	
274	Lanark, Lanark	749	8,676		28	13		10
275	Lancaster, Glengarry	878	16,034	83	3	89		2,693
276	Lavallee, Rainy River	543	7,083	122				5,000
277	Lavant, Lanark	391	2,089	33		1		175
278	Laxton, Digby & Long'd., Victoria	964	4,419			18	1,163	150
279	Leeds & Lansdowne Front, Leeds .	102	21,340	5	80			2,700
280	Leeds & Lansdowne Rear, Leeds..	595	16,057	5	2	10		1,604
281	Limerick, Hastings	551	1,489			1		
282	Lindsay, Bruce	953	3,418					2,900
283	Lobo, Middlesex	6,628	21,341			90		2,000
284	Lochiel, Glengarry	2,002	23,688		12	118		
285	Logan, Perth	11,575	27,601	50	7	237	647	
286	London, Middlesex	7,959	64,675	403	24	13		24,425
287	Longueuil, Prescott		4,703	24				500
288	Loughborough, Frontenac	138	10,955	8	6			1,300
289	Louth, Lincoln	2,153	16,341	50	5			5,532
290	Luther E., Dufferin		15,185					4,691
291	Luther, W. Wellington	2,577	17,506		11	18		4,440
292	Lutterworth, Haliburton	49	1,695					
293	McDougall, Parry Sound	1,313	2,406			11		
294	McGillivray, Middlesex	1,324	22,160		15	34		3,735
295	McIrvine, Rainy River	740	4,317					500
296	McKellar, Parry Sound	150	2,420	4	27			200
297	McKillop, Huron	1,833	25,385	52		302	5,671	1,000

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Receipts, 1911.—Continued.							Disbursements, 1911.					No.
Borrowed on de- bentures for schools.	Borrowed on de- bentures for drainage.	Borrowed on de- bentures for other purposes.	Premiums on de- bentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
5,245					692	24,387	899		505	1,303		249
				40	91	6,010	413		222	838	130	250
				12	54	23,651	791	35	313	1,870		251
				154	12	11,877	552		137	166		252
					282	19,834	816	15	225	2,586	60	253
					340	29,503	884	9	490	5,997		254
						1,916	437		48	292		255
					399	25,523	1,281	37	470	2,404		256
						6,785	686	35	75	781		257
						4,436	374	106	1,488	488	577	258
					411	3,499	343	6	87	905	109	259
					612	11,464	335	34	172	1,962		260
					69	1,301	211	2	59	147		261
				115	151	3,615	470		69	594	17	262
					26	3,999	544	1	323	144		263
					265	33,133	776		560	2,602		264
1,500					746	26,272	1,016	10	166	2,967		265
					831	6,090	404		117	1,972		266
				466	271	25,715	797	3	258	2,814		267
					838	40,448	1,594	43	403	8,758		268
					143	26,155	867	10	873	3,872		269
				505	206	17,404	631	60	128	1,868		270
					156	13,522	563		262	874		271
					1,834	11,551	880	103	360	4,182	989	272
		1,779			68	4,905	247	20	74	428	1,941	273
					148	9,624	497		152	1,003		274
1,800					164	21,744	654	72	481	2,679		275
1,200					3,700	17,648	613	7	197	7,364	83	276
					56	2,745	278		67	224		277
					511	7,225	308		59	1,489		278
					930	25,157	911	40	375	5,430	86	279
						18,273	652		115	2,552		280
				300	379	2,720	226	26	86	711		281
				241	753	8,265	423		105	2,588		282
					265	30,324	901	9	178	7,170		283
	29,804				94	55,718	982	143	542	1,918		284
	1,923		96	768	964	43,868	1,135		326	6,600		285
					2,228	99,727	2,346	733	1,529	26,723		286
				100	100	5,427	319	4	42	985		287
					297	12,704	496	51	282	1,244	1,135	288
4,000	1,200				580	29,861	847	60	200	5,294		289
	1,153		58	188	565	21,840	542	46	226	3,652		290
	383			74	158	25,167	663		346	2,375		291
					318	2,062	193		50	122		292
					102	3,832	355	25	37	909		293
					386	27,654	834	203	266	3,973	501	294
					150	5,707	879	38	302	317	243	295
					120	2,921	292		155	311	48	296
	6,779	4,500	215	60	439	46,236	830	154	321	4,605	4,715	297

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.						
	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
249 Humberstone	54	5	3,342	7,507	4,860		463
250 Humphrey	2	15		1,975			
251 Hungerford	131	17	7,516	10,174	168		
252 Huntingdon	26	225	4,790	5,743			
253 Huntley	5	181	2,291	6,607			
254 Huron	35		6,793	9,312	25		269
255 Ignace				596			
256 Innisfil	112	551	6,876	9,095	38		
257 Jaffray and Melick				366			
258 James	145			325			
259 Jocelyn		70		815			
260 Johnson, Tarbutt, etc.	65	68		2,250			
261 Joly	10	5		492			
262 Kaladar and Anglesea	39	100	265	1,680			
263 Kennebec	25	135	300	2,402			
264 Kenyon	284	145	2,810	11,721	185		
265 Keppel	95	170	1,885	7,276	40	603	
266 Kerns				1,331			
267 Kincardine	59	120	5,984	8,769			
268 King	420	468	7,209	14,461			4,199
269 Kingston	17	193	4,373	8,941	43		
270 Kinloss	23	28	4,514	5,478			
271 Kitley		15	3,010	6,557			
272 Korah	10	144		2,350	10		
273 Laird		5		1,340			61
274 Lanark		26	2,600	4,399			
275 Lancaster	376	27	3,748	11,456	448		
276 Lavalley	28	42		3,862			
277 Lavant	6	38	286	1,177			
278 Laxton, Digby and Longford		37	440	2,746			1,163
279 Leeds and Lansdowne Front	34	104	4,036	9,978			
280 Leeds and Lansdowne Rear		10	2,451	6,706			
281 Limerick	34	25	192	1,107			
282 Lindsay	27	68	232	1,212			
283 Lobo	12	200	7,925	5,696	22		
284 Lochiel	279	267	3,131	10,575	30,752		
285 Logan	28	110	4,087	7,868	4,595	274	
286 London	482	148	19,029	19,524			
287 Longueuil		11	952	2,904	74		
288 Loughborough		4	3,512	4,591			
289 Louth	18	20	3,378	10,688	1,200		
290 Luther E.	29	5	2,406	5,907	1,226		
291 Luther, W.	58	8	4,410	6,185	2,648		
292 Lutterworth	72	5	204	1,227			
293 McDougall	40	15		1,469			
294 McGillivray	499	9	7,252	8,739	314		
295 McIrvine		11		450			
296 McKellar		40		1,587			
297 McKillop	72	71	4,554	7,221	9,165		2,596

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.							Assets on Dec. 31, 1911.					No.
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
305	1,385			243		55	20,926	3,461	1,377		249	
278				176		24	4,073	1,937	2,385		250	
453				104		217	21,789	1,862	10,532		251	
100				98		40	11,877		7,796		252	
168	478			878		118	14,428	5,406	2,927		253	
221		665		157		124	24,981	4,522	1,761		254	
			300	10		12	1,695	221	196		255	
254	896			207		84	22,305	3,218	1,949		256	
73			4,428	276		48	6,768	17	3,770		257	
			291	292		306	4,392	44	16,018		258	
224			400	22		25	3,006	493	1,126		259	
182			4,308	141		157	9,674	1,790	1,625		260	
						1	927	374	699		261	
				9		161	3,404	211	2,518		262	
			25	1		43	3,943	56	2,863		263	
400	570		8,343	374		546	29,316	3,817	10,634		264	
283	424	3,148		495		257	18,835	7,437	2,433	2,072	265	
		211		33		45	4,613	1,477	1,903		266	
1,031			2,600	464		185	23,084	2,631	218		267	
				75		306	37,986	2,512	1,925		268	
				26		250	19,465	6,690	7,529		269	
150				30		27	12,937	4,467	30		270	
						74	11,355	2,167	589		271	
						270	9,298	2,253	4,430		272	
120		188		122		111	4,657	248	217		273	
			29	10		12	8,728	896	459		274	
485	98		699	252	12	220	21,707	37	9,553		275	
82			4,000	235			16,513	1,135	5,683		276	
				1		85	2,162	583	203		277	
139			150	130		42	6,703	522	427		278	
			2,700	67		106	23,867	1,290	225		279	
			1,604	13		77	14,180	4,093	110		280	
						35	2,442	278	1,475		281	
			2,422	19		326	7,422	843	3,005		282	
196			2,000	75		120	24,504	5,820	2,953		283	
	2,157			1,341		610	52,697	3,021	6,017		284	
485	3,665			1,744		210	31,127	12,741	438	1,967	285	
1,197	917	838	23,000	1,707		1,382	99,555	172	28,773		286	
			18	47		45	5,401	26	3,021		287	
			413	21		337	12,086	618	6,921		288	
	40	206	5,532	153		224	27,860	2,001	1,708		289	
406	1,088		5,759	505		43	21,840		421		290	
726	514		5,057	735		701	24,426	741	363		291	
42				63			1,978	84	1,084		292	
58				32		95	3,035	797	1,321		293	
78	422		3,735	109		81	27,015	639			294	
146			2,000	122		175	4,683	1,024	2,606		295	
100			200	32		78	2,843	78	1,370		296	
370	2,434	1,572	1,000	2,225		1,509	43,414	2,822	105		297	

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Assets on December 31, 1911.—Continued.			
	All other invest- ments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
249 Humberstone	463	2,800	10,384	18,485
250 Humphrey		1,290	3,043	8,655
251 Hungerford		4,000	2,657	19,051
252 Huntingdon		1,000	400	9,196
253 Huntley		1,200	7,179	16,712
254 Huron	75,269	5,500		87,052
255 Ignace				417
256 Innisfil			1,462	6,629
257 Jaffray and Melick		25	1,295	5,107
258 James		4,650	1,169	21,881
259 Jocelyn		2,030	14	3,663
260 Johnson, Tarbutt, etc		20	1,439	4,874
261 Joly		45		1,118
262 Kaladar and Anglesea		350	5	3,084
263 Kennebec		800		3,719
264 Kenyon	1,600	1,500	2,322	19,873
265 Keppel		470	7,036	19,448
266 Kerns		1,100		4,480
267 Kincardine		1,500	8,177	12,526
268 King	38,210	1,975		44,622
269 Kingston		2,500	199	16,918
270 Kinloss		1,100	602	6,199
271 Kitley		2,000		4,756
272 Korah		3,840	115	10,638
273 Lafrd	472	1,100	148	2,185
274 Lanark		2,150		3,505
275 Lancaster			3,374	12,964
276 Lavalle		519	1,801	9,138
277 Lavant			18	804
278 Laxton, Digby and Longford	1,145	766	2,386	5,246
279 Leeds and Lansdowne Front		5,000	1,936	8,451
280 Leeds and Lansdowne Rear				4,203
281 Limerick		250	66	2,069
282 Lindsay			283	4,131
283 Lobo		1,690	215	10,678
284 Lochlel		1,270		10,308
285 Logan			5,502	20,648
286 London		3,000	24,250	56,195
287 Longueuil				3,047
288 Loughborough		3,397	200	11,136
289 Louth		400	4,000	8,109
290 Luther E.		667	1,419	2,507
291 Luther W.		800	5,388	7,292
292 Lutterworth			1,300	2,468
293 McDougall		112	586	2,816
294 McGillivray		1,500	197	2,336
295 McIrvine		425	2,203	6,258
296 McKellar		425	422	2,295
297 McKillop	13,596	275	3,020	19,818

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Liabilities on December 31, 1911.										
County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
			2,175	6,205				2,191	10,572	249
	1,556		3,043					250	4,849	250
7,508			1,811					860	10,179	251
	4,896		400			1,040			6,336	252
2,669			7,087	13,754					23,510	253
		75,000			2,202				77,202	254
			1,365	1,628		300		112	412	255
			1,295					30	3,023	256
	250					961			2,506	257
	3,200					3,709		4,693	11,602	258
	600								600	259
	1,816		1,358					187	3,361	260
	328							70	398	261
357								1,464	1,821	262
111	2,950					1,374		875	3,936	263
			2,119			1,374			13,860	264
	1,349		7,011	2,834	161	1,374		53	11,408	265
	1,283				224			50	1,557	266
			8,127						8,127	267
								903	903	268
13,546					3,588			634	17,768	269
	14		600					24	638	270
								140	140	271
	1,000							239	1,239	272
					3,445				3,445	273
								62	62	274
2,835	544		2,630	569		2,693		1,359	10,630	275
	1,831		1,801			3,000			6,632	276
			2,386			175			175	277
									2,386	278
								320	320	279
										280
	599							97	696	281
	1,075						1,219	281	2,575	282
			868					37	905	283
	748			30,661					31,409	284
		6,500	2,517	26,994				4,113	40,124	285
21,078	482		22,077	963	880	1,425			46,905	286
1,074	1,249					500			2,823	287
4,983	955					1,700		161	7,799	288
4,020			4,000	1,160	1,163			162	10,505	289
			1,014	4,723		191		176	6,104	290
	8		3,783	7,590		1,069		240	12,690	291
	555		1,001					50	1,586	292
			586					37	623	293
			197	438					635	294
	550		2,203						2,753	295
	571		400					11	982	296
		4,143	3,020	25,523	12,779				45,465	297

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Receipts, 1911.

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Balance from 1909.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for cur- rent expenses.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
298 McKim, Sudbury	122	3,200					3,500
299 McLean and Ridout, Muskoka	535	3,421	3	11			
300 McMurrich, Parry Sound	6,628	2,607	52	10		175	112
301 McNab, Renfrew	613	16,431		19	110		
302 Macaulay, Muskoka	244	2,370	5	2			600
303 Macdonald and Meredith, Algoma	146	4,104				517	1,500
304 Machar, Parry Sound	618	2,537		5			1,110
305 Machin, Kenora		1,127	53	24			
306 Madoc, Hastings		17,021					1,693
307 Maidstone, Essex	1,664	28,768	92	3	333		7,034
308 Malahide, Elgin		31,429			76		5,500
309 Malden, Essex	2,542	10,788	80			33	8,288
310 Manvers, Durham	246	15,991		17	10		4,892
311 Mara, Ontario	14,598	18,169	5	2			10,066
312 March, Carleton	4,183	4,772		12	79		
313 Mariposa, Victoria	4,531	31,121		3	43	131	11,850
314 Markham, York		37,884			20		
315 Marlborough, Carleton	794	10,862	18		35		1,161
316 Marmora and Lake, Hastings	28	10,103	40		44		
317 Martland, Sudbury	1,639	1,869	45				500
318 Maryborough, Wellington		27,027		46	70		2,000
319 Marysburgh N., Prince Edward	329	7,163			282	338	2,117
320 Marysburgh, S., Prince Edward ..	253	6,090			439	420	
321 Matchedash, Simcoe		2,036					
322 Matilda, Dundas	7	24,924					39,818
323 Mattawan, Nipissing	1,010	474					
324 Mayo, Hastings	5,256	1,623			29		
325 Medonte, Simcoe	2,949	17,289		11	108		3,500
326 Medora and Wood, Muskoka	314	10,878	169	59			
327 Melancthon, Dufferin	14,767	22,889		6	2		7,000
328 Mersea, Essex	871	44,045		6	647		5,000
329 Metcalfe, Middlesex	4,505	18,526		29	58		
330 Middleton, Norfolk	670	17,044	42	287	161		
331 Minden, Haliburton	6,486	3,179	24				
332 Minto, Wellington	1,451	25,906			58	3,795	4,500
333 Monaghan N., Peterborough	188	7,085					1,614
334 Monaghan S., Northumberland ..	2,332	6,024					
335 Monck, Muskoka	253	6,429	82	6			1,323
336 Monmouth, Haliburton	1,567	2,301		10			
337 Mono, Dufferin	265	18,920			23		
338 Montague, Lanark		11,908	8	82	178		400
339 Monteagle and Herschel, Hastings ..	2,430	6,690	80				400
340 Moore, Lambton	734	36,511			125		
341 Morley and Pattullo, Rainy River ..	8,718	5,164	3	4			3,992
342 Mornington, Perth	8,332	33,719	446	96	91		12,000
343 Morris, Huron	1,560	29,466	84	3	260		3,500
344 Morrison, Muskoka	1,120	2,433	2	4	20		
345 Mosa, Middlesex	918	19,134			107		3,300
346 Moulton, Haldimand		11,794			44	1,773	8,820

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Receipts, 1911.—Continued.							Disbursements, 1911.						
Borrowed on de- bentures for schools.	Borrowed on de- bentures for drainage.	Borrowed on de- bentures for other purposes.	Premiums on de- bentures sold.	County Grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	No.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
					1,281	7,981	492	50	1,319	1,319		298	
					571	4,128	304	23	79	1,026	60	299	
					187	3,678	335		107	396	223	300	
					343	23,531	906	600	121	1,566	60	301	
800					61	4,451	372	8	109	649		302	
		2,400			858	9,623	353	16	93	1,937	2,082	303	
					243	4,041	351	2	64	520		304	
						2,422	297	39	102			305	
600					55	19,969	582	10	88	1,117		306	
1,200						1,073	43,863	1,329	190	439	9,335	4,342	307
	2,421	3,465	16		849	42,482	1,433		548	6,563		308	
	2,964				165	23,488	705		437	3,086	269	309	
	2,498	1,282	2	352	2,547	25,999	1,007	4	158	2,175	58	310	
					309	28,797	1,103	128	259	6,252		311	
					1,701	21,162	408	331	135	999		312	
					486	47,817	1,388	27	433	7,504	123	313	
					609	43,044	1,587		308	6,943	300	314	
					917	12,993	734	35	221	590		315	
1,300					85	12,366	482	1	63	1,065		316	
					522	2,964	307		36	1,028		317	
	1,049			100	264	32,195	993		455	3,385		318	
					62	9,962	303		66	894		319	
					104	7,382	297		142	353		320	
					66	2,355	226		45	112		321	
	877				361	65,980	638	10	305	3,427		322	
					30	511	198		16	25		323	
				300	30	2,992	237	2	91	391		324	
		6,500	55		768	33,487	935		313	1,945	7,288	325	
1,700			8		1,009	16,772	1,596	490	575	3,815	19	326	
					232	30,443	830	15	362	7,043		327	
	8,259		35		802	73,561	1,577	8	1,095	5,040		328	
					232	19,716	653	35	182	3,750	24	329	
1,000	3,853			75	293	27,260	839	132	292	3,145		330	
					326	4,199	322		112	617		331	
	2,344		13	10	3,666	46,778	1,078		342	6,095		332	
					198	10,348	461		105	1,785		333	
				84	143	6,439	336		61	1,084		334	
1,000		1,673	20		214	13,079	469	185	180	3,492	19	335	
					109	2,673	343	8	118	209		336	
	1,553				1,169	23,232	814	9	254	4,695		337	
					185	13,588	544		276	666		338	
800				562	427	8,847	357		99	1,325		339	
	13,470			450	129	52,665	1,194	50	418	7,941		340	
					1,301	11,198	648	10	83	2,553	335	341	
	3,699			2,584	8,967	70,320	969	28	310	4,053		342	
	15,160	800			983	58,588	905	7	291	4,811		343	
					135	4,154	260	7	95	568		344	
	2,414		42		220	26,337	877		403	2,603		345	
	2,949				250	26,548	969	77	370	526	175	346	

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
298 McKim		21		725			
299 McLean and Ridout	3	27		1,750			
300 McMurrich	47	330		1,471			180
301 McNab	295	339	2,934	8,061			
302 Macaulay	51	74		2,062			
303 Macdonald and Meredith	69	39		1,975			
304 Machar	20	22		1,190			
305 Machin		10		1,040			
306 Madoc	163		5,214	8,846			
307 Maidstone	97	126	3,290	7,681	5,704		
308 Malahide	37	129	6,311	10,759	3,866		
309 Malden	7	177	1,799	4,093	4,358		24
310 Manvers	94	24	3,200	8,278			
311 Mara	507	34	3,145	5,919			
312 March	222	10		2,222	9,608		
313 Mariposa	147	52	8,668	11,829	3,303		21
314 Markham	67	37	8,104	14,580			
315 Marlborough	68	11	1,726	4,752	1,196		
316 Marmora and Lake		19	2,711	6,789			
317 Martland	1			901			
318 Maryborough	51	18	7,509	10,558	1,350		
319 Marysburgh N.	8	1	2,622	3,463	92		259
320 Marysburgh S.	9	15	2,532	3,125			403
321 Matchedash	3	5		689			
322 Matilda	22	318	4,095	11,738	1,483		
323 Mattawan				190			
324 Mayo	8		187	1,520			
325 Medonte	38	271	4,055	8,248	58		
326 Medora and Wood	225	680		5,455		20	
327 Melancthon	24	66	4,663	8,817	718		
328 Mersea	54	25	5,876	10,117	28,678		
329 Metcalfe	65		4,671	5,037	1,475		
330 Middleton	29	15	2,503	6,519	395		
331 Minden	26	12	253	2,433			
332 Minto	78	151	6,807	8,003	3,364		10,884
333 Monaghan N.	10	33	2,332	2,424			
334 Monaghan S.	43	9	1,700	2,270			
335 Monck	3	60		3,782			
336 Monmouth	40	129	288	1,201			
337 Mono	40	111	3,973	9,316	1,974		
338 Montague	149	25	3,141	6,150	137		
339 Monteaule and Herschel	34	46	512	3,494			
340 Moore	252	516	4,499	11,162	4,823		
341 Morley and Pattullo	164			1,917			
342 Mornington	72	44	11,096	8,417	5,500		10,675
343 Morris	50	78	4,236	6,284	8,498		
344 Morrison	5	89		1,338			
345 Mosa	31	37	5,343	7,302	3,822		
346 Moulton	78	21	1,974	5,143	6,386		2,152

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.							Assets on Dec. 31, 1911.			No.	
General expenditures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.		Sinking Fund investments and deposits.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
400			4,661	242		67	7,977	4	1,379		298
		104		88		145	3,609	519	2,895		299
						82	3,171	507	2,015		300
207		666		882		25	16,662	6,869	1,108		301
97			400	17		60	3,899	552	939		302
259		186	1,500	278		252	9,039	584	1,262		303
329			1,342	80		102	4,022	19	2,203		304
			360				1,848	574	845		305
134		1,652	1,520	638		5	19,969		10,670		306
112	7,087	508		3,138		485	43,863		29,144		307
	645	252	5,500	245		559	36,847	5,635	1,020		308
112	1,676		5,416	1,090		239	23,488		10,210		309
459			4,892	368		50	20,767	5,232	228		310
323	307		10,025	626		169	28,797		241		311
	373			445		8	14,761	6,401	3,843		312
252	1,102	86	11,675	855		302	47,767	50	48		313
221				373		410	32,930	10,114	1,669		314
	480		2,424	481		275	12,993		4,711		315
65				62		289	11,546	820	4,139		316
			580	25		9	2,887	77	1,705		317
	210	158	2,000	162		1,556	28,405	3,790	1,634		318
			2,127	36		91	9,962		1,573		319
				59		109	7,044	338	221		320
			500	6			1,586	769	1,399		321
	3,736		38,042	2,063		103	65,980		4,218		322
							429	82	500		323
100				24			2,560	432	1,820		324
137	319	131	3,500	556		542	28,336	5,151	1,350		325
				38		201	13,114	3,658		20	326
			6,490	125		148	29,301	1,142	2,955		327
467	12,095	183		5,171		659	71,045	2,516	37,490		328
178	1,146			259		961	18,436	1,280	2,925		329
810	1,067			446		2,068	18,260	9,000	1,879		330
98				38		116	4,027	172	2,736		331
346	790		4,500	738		124	43,300	3,478	181		332
164		44	2,772	204		14	10,348		1,327		333
				4		14	5,521	918	67		334
510			1,323	198		17	10,238	2,841	768		335
50				15		81	2,482	191	2,965		336
139	219			209		233	21,986	1,246	495		337
			1,600	37		74	12,799	789	978		338
327			937	114		180	7,425	1,422	4,910		339
542	6,705			2,286		3,875	44,263	8,402	2,963		340
38			3,600	93		144	9,585	1,613	2,704		341
311	4,631	1,790	12,000	2,646		124	62,666	7,654	9		342
320	1,869	148	5,375	1,561	44	2,348	36,825	21,763	3,479		343
						166	2,528	1,626	1,398		344
	2,176		1,600	445		211	24,850	1,487	12,278		345
			8,300	81		296	26,548		3,239		346

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIPS

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS

Township Municipalities.		Assets on December 31, 1911.—Continued.			
		All other invest- ments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
298	McKim		450	3,424	5,257
299	McLean and Ridout		1,614	100	5,128
300	McMurrich	188	1,213		3,923
301	McNab		600		8,577
302	Macaulay		910	903	3,304
303	Macdonald and Meredith		2,265	1,513	5,624
304	Machar		1,263	500	3,985
305	Machin			600	2,019
306	Madoc		1,000	1,200	12,870
307	Maidstone		1,000	3,231	33,375
308	Malahide		200	100	6,955
309	Malden	234	1,925	4,346	16,715
310	Manvers			2,738	8,198
311	Mara		2,500	5,859	8,600
312	March	400	2,600		13,244
313	Mariposa	21	6,063	1,917	8,099
314	Markham		500	5,134	17,417
315	Marlborough		260	550	5,521
316	Marmora and Lake		800	2,804	8,563
317	Martland		90		1,872
318	Maryborough		4,430	45	9,899
319	Marysburgh N.	6,846	1,000		9,419
320	Marysburgh S.	10,457	850		11,866
321	Matchedash		100		2,268
322	Matilda			13,411	17,629
323	Mattawan				582
324	Mayo		20	242	2,514
325	Medonte		1,200	5,600	13,301
326	Medora and Wood		2,070	1,880	7,628
327	Melancthon		1,438	130	5,665
328	Mersea		7,000	14,285	61,291
329	Metcalfe		1,300	1,245	6,750
330	Middleton		1,350	3,460	15,689
331	Minden			922	3,830
332	Minto	8,237	1,050	1,138	14,084
333	Monaghan N.		1,200	1,307	3,834
334	Monaghan S.			448	1,433
335	Monck			4,020	7,629
336	Monmouth		100	300	3,556
337	Mono			421	2,162
338	Montague		3,000		4,767
339	Monteagle and Herschel			3,771	10,103
340	Moore		5,000	57,062	73,427
341	Morley and Pattullo		1,020	1,055	6,392
342	Mornington	10,675		2,607	20,945
343	Morris		1,300	1,350	27,892
344	Morrison		150		3,174
345	Mosa				13,765
346	Moulton	5,021	378	6,947	15,585

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Liabilities on December 31, 1911.										
County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
	142		3,424					123	3,689	298
	423				1,861			208	2,492	299
	1,517				18,696			112	1,629	300
								283	18,979	301
	479		903			204			1,586	302
	400		1,513		2,214				4,127	303
	1,379		500			10		1	1,890	304
			600						600	305
		15,477	1,200			1,693			18,370	306
3,296	7,745		241	49,158	9,051	7,034		3,792	80,297	307
		1,141		4,570				2,345	8,056	308
	1,640		1,481	17,665	1,282	8,318		457	30,843	309
	408		2,727					2,445	5,580	310
			5,828	572		329			6,729	311
1,152	761			10,753				218	12,884	312
			399	11,351	282	175		432	12,639	313
8,200	449		4,997					2,024	15,670	314
				9,117		1,742		512	11,371	315
2,776	126		2,374					758	6,034	316
	880					700		178	1,758	317
				1,675	513			297	2,485	318
						617		30	647	319
						1,185			1,185	320
512	707		100						1,319	321
	318			18,257		16,645		714	35,934	322
	170							21	191	323
192	1,459		220					337	2,208	324
			4,850	5,027	6,976				16,853	325
	1,928		1,900					4,645	8,473	326
						1,532		1,415	2,947	327
5,964	2,471		4,583	92,062	3,011	5,000		14,440	127,531	328
			1,522	2,132				592	4,246	329
	1,327		2,712	9,147				3,149	16,335	330
	2,091		532						2,623	331
	40		1,124	12,133				10	13,307	332
			1,193		1,407	1,614		60	4,274	333
										334
	58		4,020		1,673			290	6,041	335
	782		200					5	987	336
			301	2,667				268	3,236	337
	18								18	338
525	2,608		2,271					2,325	7,729	339
	1,208		1,332	45,891				7,577	56,008	340
	1,922		1,055			392		195	3,564	341
		12,343	2,607	34,395					49,345	342
		2,572	1,200	30,413	800			3,715	38,700	343
	1,760								1,760	344
5,057				9,168		3,300		1,030	18,555	345
2,115				2,949		5,384		752	11,200	346

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Receipts, 1911.

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1911.						
	Balance from 1910.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for cur- rent expenses.
	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
347 Mountain, Dundas	3,224	32,782					5,306
348 Mulmur, Dufferin	562	17,751		20			4,304
349 Murray, Northumberland	458	14,452		5	10		1,550
350 Muskoka, Muskoka	705	2,877	5				
351 Nairn, Sudbury	199	1,581	87	82			
352 Nassagaweya, Halton		10,141			499	16	4,074
353 Neebing, Thunder Bay	729	8,316			249	2,886	12,689
354 Neelon and Garson, Sudbury	35	4,918	40				15,000
355 Nelson, Halton	311	17,849			967	4,485	5,641
356 Nepean, Carleton	98	33,928		71	563		3,018
357 Niagara, Lincoln	608	15,617		100			4,000
358 Nichol, Wellington		9,655	48		71		1,587
359 Nipigon, Thunder Bay	289	2,304	399	913			3,336
360 Nipissing, Parry Sound	268	2,632	48	10	22		
361 Nissouri E., Oxford	2,408	23,767		401	18		
362 Nissouri W., Middlesex	9,731	22,811		2	74		2,500
363 Normanby, Grey	3,085	18,199	105	31	71		
364 Norwich N., Oxford	545	23,587		3	115		5,000
365 Norwich S., Oxford	408	17,978		12	48	22	3,200
366 Nottawasaga, Simcoe	5,119	28,947					
367 Oakland, Brant	372	4,418		12	126		815
368 Oakley, Muskoka	79	1,402					324
369 O'Connor, Thunder Bay	619	1,833		16			800
370 Olden, Frontenac	942	4,984		33			
371 Oliver, Thunder Bay	1,678	5,421		142	64		1,700
372 Oneida, Haldimand	1,445	10,583			16		
373 Onondaga, Brant	358	8,021		1	20		800
374 Ops, Victoria	123	21,726			31		3,300
375 Orford, Kent	10,199	27,721		22	292		3,000
376 Orillia, Simcoe	4,252	21,205			6		9,000
377 Oro, Simcoe	591	17,945		15	138		
378 Osgoode, Carleton		21,954		142	57	3,658	24,916
379 Osnabruck, Stormont	38,455	30,066		29	85		8,503
380 Oso, Frontenac	123	3,663	42	1			
381 Osprey, Grey	830	16,629					6,500
382 Otonabee, Peterborough	2,008	21,150		30	21		
383 Oxford-on-Rideau, Grenville	28	16,642	15	50	21		5,114
384 Oxford E., Oxford		21,500		5	67		3,107
385 Oxford N., Oxford	935	15,109		258	9		
386 Oxford W., Oxford		17,026		751			653
387 Palpoonge, Thunder Bay	1,236	10,955	94	5	278	269	4,000
388 Pakenham, Lanark	1,975	11,642	8		15		
389 Palmerston & Canonto, Frontenac	163	2,696	42				
390 Papineau, Nipissing	150	1,234					
391 Peel, Wellington	4,124	29,524		18	76		
392 Pelee Island, Essex	18,718	12,689	61	27	707	3,188	1,500
393 Pelham, Welland	260	17,352		25	1,232	7,381	1,320
394 Pembroke, Renfrew	882	3,040					
395 Percy, Northumberland	472	14,545	63	53			3,650

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Receipts, 1911.—Continued.						Disbursements, 1911.						
Borrowed on de- bentures for schools.	Borrowed on de- bentures for drainage.	Borrowed on de- bentures for other purposes.	Premiums on de- bentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissious.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks	Buildings and other works.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
	19,087			20	718	61,137	958		309	3,042		347
				150	294	23,081	1,048	95	353	4,370		348
					379	16,854	782	10	151	2,081		349
					824	4,411	399	168	81	1,266		350
					434	2,383	384		30	126	40	351
					396	15,126	724		253	2,145		352
5,000					5,120	34,989	1,406		663	10,735		353
					1,072	21,065	697	23	143	1,618	230	354
				156	287	29,696	1,196	600	305	4,885		355
3,000			7	490	1,717	42,892	1,761	1,064	773	7,719	1,764	356
					1,257	21,582	771	111	112	6,432		357
					144	11,505	715		158	1,723		358
					780	8,021	1,222	55	773	4,813		359
					31	3,011	321		161	296		360
				1,094	405	28,093	697	7	293	6,577		361
					157	35,275	1,106	340	300	7,806		362
					777	22,268	796	4	215	1,529		363
	3,143			552	521	33,466	766	153	304	7,067		364
1,500		1,500	15	500	151	25,334	567	3	476	6,810		365
				50	582	34,698	1,574	33	515	4,710		366
					167	5,910	371	1	187	865		367
					125	1,930	286		54	538	24	368
1,000					20	4,288	238	1	83	740	116	369
				327	834	7,120	446	2	50	1,604	22	370
		6,500			2,560	18,065	484	210	158	2,599	8,330	371
					94	12,138	482	20	195	824		372
		5,000	70		62	14,332	523		230	6,864		373
					303	25,483	850	167	333	3,775		374
	9,532				587	51,353	1,455	124	384	4,919	543	375
1,200			30		283	35,976	1,247	34	689	4,190		376
3,000					1,945	23,634	1,018	5	269	1,456		377
	10,297		92	272	1,399	62,787	1,594	13	386	9,980		378
	20,000				3,053	100,191	802	722	528	4,899		379
				201	464	4,494	450	7	135	225		380
					91	24,050	960	5	264	3,328		381
1,900					392	25,501	675	28	235	4,416	184	382
					317	22,187	738	36	489	1,398	50	383
	2,032			306	395	27,412	603		251	3,144		384
					98	16,409	609	6	239	2,739		385
3,500	2,063		22	205	304	24,524	746	11	321	3,174	175	386
					1,114	17,951	652	171	586	4,095	352	387
					157	13,797	509	310	229	1,349		388
				153	151	3,205	386		226	387		389
					60	1,444	190		25	21		390
				153	606	34,501	909	3,284	357	3,834		391
	4,000				64	40,954	760	12	235	1,036	4,401	392
					604	28,174	821	72	362	3,390		393
					96	4,018	276		59	103		394
					267	19,050	741		402	3,098	232	395

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1911—Continued.						
	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
347 Mountain	6	257	3,147	11,699	20,164		
348 Mulmur	274	58	1,900	9,334			
349 Murray	279	244	4,246	6,842			
350 Muskoka		133		1,622			
351 Nairn	15			300	13		
352 Nassagaweya	63	96	3,030	5,682			16
353 Neebing	10	60		6,138		1,050	
354 Neelon and Garson		5		2,027			
355 Nelson	25	69	4,608	8,067			4,176
356 Nepean	400	27	4,201	18,025	1,308		
357 Niagara	18	10	4,357	4,340	104		
358 Nichol	58		3,979	3,841			
359 Nipigon	10	10		550			
360 Nipissing	29	10		1,259			
361 Nissouri E.	208	210	7,868	6,755	276		
362 Nissouri W.	116	18	9,133	7,341	204		
363 Normanby	36	300	4,251	8,921	70		
364 Norwich N.	81	64	5,716	5,111	1,856		
365 Norwich S.		25	4,494	5,457	6		
366 Nottawasaga	62	225	8,302	12,869			
367 Oakland	6	103	781	1,878			
368 Oakley	101	10		435			
369 O'Connor				2,315		82	
370 Olden	89	37	1,303	1,960			
371 Oliver		51		1,380		117	421
372 Oneida	53	8	3,491	5,089			
373 Onondaga	17	169	1,521	3,246			
374 Ops	60	44	5,532	7,406	156		
375 Orford	223	152	3,208	9,190	6,520		
376 Orillia	104	348	3,837	9,630			
377 Oro	14	34	5,477	13,725			
378 Osgoode	564	20	4,493	12,900	4,516	60	3,639
379 Osnabrock		291	2,003	11,338	21,487		
380 Oso	44	28	1,915	1,450			
381 Osprey	111	95	2,720	7,935	469		
382 Otonabee	67	513	8,136	9,520			
383 Oxford-on-Rideau	76	5	4,059	7,554	3,111	32	
384 Oxford E.	60	6	5,961	6,300	3,911		
385 Oxford N.	90	10	3,562	3,617	4,517		
386 Oxford W.	136	43	4,441	10,004	2,600		
387 Paipoonge	164	184		1,850		1,352	
388 Pakenham	15	45	2,911	5,054			
389 Palmerston and Canonto		44		1,549			
390 Papineau	65	158		878			
391 Peel	140		9,899	12,763	83		
392 Pelee Island	42	68		2,110	5,004		
393 Pelham	22	191	3,659	7,755		168	7,700
394 Pembroke	56	41	1,212	2,111			
395 Percy	89	59	2,724	7,052			

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.							Assets on Dec. 31, 1911.				
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
84	5,351		7,997	4,362		793	58,169	2,968	2,243		347
438			4,304	172		239	22,585	496	491		348
150			1,550	80		373	16,788	66	2,472		349
48				10		63	3,790	621	1,051		350
			300	18		198	1,424	959	6,945		351
			2,983			134	15,126		4,033		352
			13,500	1,229		126	34,917	72	4,916	9,416	353
		475	14,100	726		130	20,174	891	3,553		354
		171	5,000	176		418	29,696		1,637	10,497	355
1,231	587	981	176	2,006		712	42,735	157	31,042		356
338			4,000	310		363	21,266	316	1,208		357
180			723	8		120	11,505		5,307		358
		241		204		143	8,021		3,056		359
85				6		172	2,339	672	2,483		360
271	538	755		1,860		127	26,442	1,651	206		361
	300		4,000	173		551	31,388	3,887	12,325		362
						338	16,460	5,808	9		363
609	3,309	88	5,000	685		255	31,064	2,402	1,635		364
	22	125	3,200	141	43	140	21,509	3,825	11		365
313				425		329	29,357	5,341	615		366
			915			84	5,191	719	23		367
134			104	119		18	1,823	107	1,557		368
			306	94		107	4,082	206	2,608	163	369
						126	5,639	1,481	1,210		370
65			1,700	147		755	16,417	1,648	5,714	1,532	371
600				44		99	10,905	1,233			372
		648	827	104		43	14,192	140	202		373
	418	775	3,300	543		195	23,554	1,929	325		374
	5,058	233	3,000	578		217	35,804	15,549	539		375
488	372		9,000	874		108	30,921	5,055	2,762		376
442				170			22,610	1,024	3,756		377
687	7,889	1,404	10,077	4,234		331	62,787		42,006	554	378
299	3,495	924	28,503	5,366		*15,179	95,836	4,355	9,818		379
				2		221	4,477	17	1,927		380
572	188		6,500	513		214	23,874	176	1,205		381
95				71		85	24,025	1,476	897		382
	130		4,200	206		103	22,187		1,985	702	383
	1,333		4,902	335		606	27,412		1,610		384
				24		235	15,648	761	28		385
	966		1,471	397		39	24,524		519		386
		263	4,000	1,041		577	15,287	2,664	6,199	6,499	387
		790		437		180	11,829	1,968	195		388
		100		25		147	2,864	341	694		389
				1			1,338	106	1,086		390
123				32		158	31,582	2,919	149		391
	2,782	51	1,500	1,933		560	20,494	20,460	10,280		392
135			1,320	1,007		388	26,990	1,184	825	168	393
						23	3,881	137	2,028		394
297			3,650	310		174	18,828	222	1,252		395

*Including \$14,980 to Cornwall Tp. drainage settlement.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Assets on December 31, 1911.—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	All other invest- ments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
347 Mountain		1,000	2,608	8,819
348 Mulmur		980	952	2,919
349 Murray		2,000	900	5,438
350 Muskoka			159	1,831
351 Nairn		1,250		9,154
352 Nassagaweya	9,057	2,100	5	15,195
353 Neebing		637	4,981	20,022
354 Neelon and Garson		595		5,089
355 Nelson	15,561	3,225	900	31,820
356 Nepean	8,400	9,000	31,181	79,780
357 Niagara		200	3,796	5,520
358 Nichol			78	5,385
359 Nipigon		25	4,200	7,281
360 Nipissing		150	65	3,370
361 Nissouri E.	20,000	150	5,545	27,552
362 Nissouri W.		60		16,272
363 Normanby		2,150	170	8,137
364 Norwich N.		175	1,341	5,553
365 Norwich S.	45	2,300	1,581	7,762
366 Nottawasaga		765	6,185	12,906
367 Oakland	4,544	2,500	2	7,788
368 Oakley		250	1,748	3,662
369 O'Connor		550	1,637	5,164
370 Olden		1,000	20	3,711
371 O'Hver	1,671	2,250	868	13,683
372 Oneida		550	300	2,083
373 Onendaga		3,500		3,842
374 Ops		1,000	442	3,696
375 Orford		5,500	2,628	24,216
376 Orillia		1,975	16,571	26,363
377 Oro		1,800	6,100	12,680
378 Osgoode	22,357	5,700	1,809	72,426
379 Osnabruck		1,300	10,423	25,896
380 Oso		375	223	2,542
381 Osprey		200	4,156	5,737
382 Otonabee		3,000	2,185	7,558
383 Oxford-on-Rideau		6,500	1,477	10,664
384 Oxford E.		600	12,817	15,027
385 Oxford N.		330	39	1,158
386 Oxford W.		1,185	10,950	12,654
387 Paipoonge		4,173	2,271	21,806
388 Pakenham		500		2,663
389 Palmerston and Canonto		200		1,235
390 Papineau				1,192
391 Peel			552	3,620
392 Pelee Island		6,450	51,832	89,022
393 Pelham	17,936	5,100	17,639	42,852
394 Pembroke, Renfrew		175		2,340
395 Percy, Northumberland		8,000	4,938	14,412

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Liabilities on December 31, 1911.										
County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1,940	1,043		837	74,154		1,155		876	78,065	347
1,225			952					108	3,000	348
			900						2,125	349
			159					30	189	350
										351
			5,000		18,500	1,378			1,378	352
						1,689		345	25,534	353
	1,062				4,525	3,900		45	9,532	354
					182	641			823	355
4,892	10,639		31,181	449	8,314	3,018		2,426	60,919	356
	2,100		3,662			800		158	6,720	357
	164					1,587		248	1,999	358
	1,011				2,531	3,336			6,878	359
	268								268	360
		17,148	3,157	3,014					23,299	361
8,973	539		1,573			1,021			12,106	362
										363
	1,389		1,311	6,548	749			1,383	11,380	364
			1,500	45	1,375				2,920	365
	689		6,154					135	6,978	366
						500		2	502	367
	542		1,680			308		38	2,568	368
	401		1,800			500			2,701	369
	246							78	324	370
	538		868		8,500			2,068	11,974	371
			300						300	372
					4,352	840			5,192	373
	49	7,431		3,529				959	11,968	374
3,336	700	231		14,661		3		7,322	26,253	375
3,910	6,857		5,235	8,429				185	24,616	376
			6,092					700	6,792	377
5,229	327		4,160	61,786	5,620	34,415		297	111,834	378
1,670			506	91,957	5,244	14,307		2,559	116,243	379
								2	2	380
	428		4,156	1,262				863	6,709	381
			2,185					530	2,715	382
				2,315		914			3,229	383
	21			7,501		607		276	8,405	384
								611	611	385
			3,500	5,632		653		885	10,670	386
	2,270		7,500		9,248			1,492	20,510	387
	424				9,847			113	10,384	388
455					400				855	389
	606							19	625	390
			544					33	577	391
226	1,769			31,153	5,630	1,068		1,909	41,755	392
			16,865					715	17,580	393
										394
			4,938					7	4,945	395

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Receipts, 1911.

Township Municipalities and Counties in which Located.	Receipts, 1911.						
	Balance from 1910.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for cur- rent expenses.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
396 Perry, Parry Sound	323	3,304	149				
397 Petewawa and McKay, Renfrew	204	2,021	71	18			
398 Pickering, Ontario	884	33,834		41			2,882
399 Pilkington, Wellington	420	11,622	4		5		800
400 Pittsburgh, Frontenac	2,045	21,448			50		
401 Plantagenet N., Prescott	588	18,991	276	5			
402 Plantagenet S., Prescott	7	14,785	232		20		
403 Plummer Additional, Algoma	297	3,355					600
404 Plympton, Lambton	8,112	29,331			250		
405 Portland, Frontenac	6,185	17,608	4		3		4,900
406 Prince, Algoma	221	2,063					
407 Proton, Grey	3,805	21,640			31	55	4,898
408 Puslinch, Wellington	334	18,336	104	3	949	44	
409 Radcliffe, Renfrew	141	1,231	84	6			
410 Raglan, Renfrew	73	3,305		21		32	
411 Rainham, Haldimand	1,051	9,381	158	5	248	2,517	
412 Raleigh, Kent	105	44,842		50	8		80
413 Rama, Ontario	83	5,046					975
414 Ramsay, Lanark	848	14,280		11	388		
415 Ratter and Dunnett, Sudbury	141	4,446	134	16			1,400
416 Rawdon, Hastings	1,619	19,617		14	47		
417 Rayside, Sudbury	146	3,715	48				1,950
418 Reach, Ontario	175	19,209		20			8,397
419 Richmond, Lennox and Addington	556	15,327			746	2,030	319
420 Rochester, Essex	10,916	21,307	185		184		4,000
421 Rolph, B. and W., Renfrew	148	3,138	50		39		
422 Romney, Kent	6,998	21,013		600	154		
423 Ross, Renfrew	1,323	10,103		8	11		2,546
424 Roxborough, Stormont		39,082		38	212	6,454	
425 Russell, Russell	8,686	26,755	360		278		372
426 Ryde, Muskoka	173	1,571	10				
427 Ryerson, Parry Sound	416	3,273	2		11		
428 St. Edmunds, Bruce	1,038	2,132		3			
429 St. Joseph, Algoma	895	5,645	10	36	14		
430 St. Vincent, Grey	682	24,944		21	34		11,000
431 Salter, May and Harrow, Sudbury	1,518	3,465			81		
432 Saltfleet, Wentworth	7,393	30,676		12	820	1,000	3,375
433 Sandfield, Manitoulin	363	1,095					
434 Sandwich E., Essex	3	20,497	556		140		2,500
435 Sandwich S., Essex		14,166			4		6,113
436 Sandwich W., Essex	1,118	21,575	534		22		2,985
437 Sarawak, Grey	1,868	4,729			160	6,922	3,430
438 Sarnia, Lambton	1,181	21,011		12	101		
439 Saugeen, Bruce	3,795	10,811			102		
440 Scarborough, York	91	30,525	163		608		92
441 Schrelber, Thunder Bay	1,464	5,684	81	113			1,800
442 Scott, Ontario	1,552	14,982		4	230		4,250
443 Scugog, Ontario	74	2,976		3			250
444 Sebastopol, Renfrew	136	1,321		4			

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Receipts, 1911.—Continued.							Disbursements, 1911.					
Borrowed on de- bentures for schools.	Borrowed on de- bentures for drainage.	Borrowed on de- bentures for other purposes.	Premiums on de- bentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
					167	3,943	315	28	67	561		396
					318	2,632	252		50	36		397
3,000				1,015	1,029	42,685	1,621	243	711	12,975		398
						123			202	1,526		399
						50		13	276	2,003		400
						117		7	149	4,201		401
						142			178	1,121		402
						613		25	59	1,259	9	403
	7,384				118	45,195	1,186	508	408	9,118		404
				85	1,105	29,890	525	27	237	4,382		405
2,000					504	4,788	454	38	55	1,198		406
					212	30,641	802	4	326	4,227		407
					197	19,967	877	9	301	2,389		408
					43	1,505	177		74	128		409
					84	3,515	348		76	122		410
					167	13,527	459	1	138	842		411
1,200	20,799				1,235	68,319	977	554	771	2,323		412
					141	9,255	562		330	3,500	68	413
		3,000	10		58	15,585	762	14	337	2,273		414
800					1,289	8,226	534	3	153	1,446		415
					618	21,915	670		162	1,253		416
					60	5,919	375		69	774		417
					263	28,064	1,092	202	149	3,785		418
					231	19,209	615	108	155	1,445	44	419
				50	1,748	45,075	1,465	104	547	1,903	3,313	420
					66	3,441	370		53	45		421
					1,080	34,458	1,112		296	1,395	41	422
1,500					885	16,376	417		161	2,412		423
992	5,862				4,539	57,179	860	8	602	2,916		424
1,500	7,593		198		793	46,535	1,140		173	7,091		425
					71	1,825	238	11	61	260	130	426
					91	3,793	404	30	114	509		427
				563	492	4,228	336		81	1,209		428
					441	7,041	362	13	104	1,459	250	429
					338	43,519	914	186	420	3,591	8,498	430
					185	5,249	482	6	88	225		431
					595	43,871	1,113	970	515	6,542		432
					25	1,483	116	282	41	129		433
	1,200	14,257	62		1,715	40,930	1,516	255	477	10,323		434
	5,137	364	13		3,950	29,747	821	3	314	2,524	3,444	435
	9,669				298	36,201	725	46	271	1,855		436
				35	780	17,924	473	15	130	1,142		437
2,500	15,919		798		5,152	46,674	889	518	408	2,267		438
					166	15,125	541	24	197	3,568		439
				251	559	32,038	1,759	25	625	8,241		440
						9,142	824		159	1,248	82	441
					411	21,429	1,084	5	161	2,384		442
						3,303	215		48	293		443
					1	1,462	167	2	17	64		444

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.						
	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
396 Perry	6	44	.....	2,469	.....	.....	.....
397 Petewawa and McKay	6	15	321	1,219	.....	.....	.....
398 Pickering	248	115	8,875	15,981	25	.....	.....
399 Pilkington	45	35	3,907	4,685	30	.....	.....
400 Pittsburgh	5	219	.....	7,281	.....	.....	.....
401 Plantagenet N.	375	303	1,256	10,319	.....	.....	.....
402 Plantagenet S.	438	113	2,511	9,714	18	77	.....
403 Plummer Additional .....	.....	5	.....	890	.....	.....	.....
404 Plympton	5	172	4,639	10,779	3,988	.....	.....
405 Portland	44	371	7,770	5,976	.....	.....	.....
406 Prince .....	.....	5	.....	2,350	.....	.....	.....
407 Proton	26	40	3,180	8,145	458	.....	.....
408 Puslinch	180	107	5,611	8,118	.....	.....	19
409 Radcliffe	14	5	218	771	.....	.....	.....
410 Raglan	251	5	300	2,318	.....	.....	33
411 Rainham .....	.....	115	3,082	4,810	.....	.....	2,531
412 Raleigh	100	507	4,782	11,534	25,337	.....	.....
413 Rama	20	7	.....	3,200	329	.....	.....
414 Ramsay	23	96	4,230	6,014	.....	.....	14
415 Ratter and Dunnett	32	2	.....	3,608	.....	.....	.....
416 Rawdon	317	57	8,534	9,825	.....	.....	1
417 Rayside .....	.....	.....	.....	1,944	16	.....	.....
418 Reach	48	24	5,485	9,363	.....	.....	.....
419 Richmond	20	276	7,218	7,237	.....	.....	2,032
420 Rochester	94	408	2,433	6,116	4,070	.....	.....
421 Rolph, Buchanan and Wylie .....	.....	.....	474	1,760	.....	139	.....
422 Romney	23	285	1,473	5,643	8,005	.....	.....
423 Ross	64	87	2,242	6,945	.....	.....	.....
424 Roxborough	1,108	632	3,332	11,255	11,345	.....	.....
425 Russell	352	79	2,954	11,222	13,105	263	.....
426 Ryde	2	15	.....	926	.....	.....	.....
427 Ryerson	38	10	.....	2,235	.....	.....	.....
428 St. Edmunds	32	13	111	671	.....	.....	.....
429 St. Joseph	33	10	.....	3,145	.....	84	.....
430 St. Vincent	22	81	3,400	12,785	.....	.....	.....
431 Salter, May and Harrow	18	10	.....	2,343	.....	133	.....
432 Saltfleet	118	418	11,314	9,526	5,414	1,593	1,010
433 Sandfield .....	.....	49	.....	673	.....	.....	.....
434 Sandwich E.	440	551	2,364	6,006	7,146	.....	.....
435 Sandwich S.	60	221	1,491	3,746	2,068	.....	.....
436 Sandwich W.	70	181	2,236	6,129	9,754	.....	.....
437 Sarawak	36	30	479	2,388	.....	240	.....
438 Sarnia	53	457	2,294	9,113	7,501	.....	.....
439 Saugeen	28	17	3,232	3,684	.....	.....	.....
440 Scarborough	171	186	7,519	10,811	.....	.....	.....
441 Schreiber .....	.....	2,974	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
442 Scott	21	130	6,120	7,276	.....	.....	.....
443 Scugog .....	.....	5	845	1,561	.....	.....	.....
444 Sebastopol .....	.....	48	214	766	.....	.....	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.							Assets on Dec. 31, 1911.			No.	
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.		Sinking Fund investments and deposits.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
181				78		175	3,924	19	4,776		396
						34	1,933	699	202		397
300				216		1,361	42,671	14	2,005		398
255			800	40		136	12,393	581	625		399
			2,058	236		206	12,991	10,602	575		400
106			1,226	201		199	19,150	827	9,294		401
				132		44	14,981	205	8,968	588	402
372		200	600	224		24	4,040	825	426		403
	3,013			367		151	34,334	10,861	1,903		404
			4,900	110		446	24,788	5,102	2,218		405
				3		10	4,113	675	1,927		406
874	1,142		4,898	550		282	24,954	5,687	2,296	51	407
528		100		338		147	18,724	1,243	1,256		408
						19	1,406	99	1,313		409
						1	3,454	61	2,033		410
				2		488	12,468	1,059	4		411
683	12,129	573	3,813	3,272		737	68,092	227	21,004		412
123			647	35		53	8,874	381	2,849		413
			325	76		189	14,353	1,232	288		414
147			1,400	128		21	7,474	752	4,358		415
460		42		158		37	21,516	399	9,744		416
			2,640	15		66	5,899	20	3,110		417
			7,446	198		272	28,064		279		418
			6			53	19,209		4,055		419
112	3,683	2,250	4,000	2,301		91	32,890	12,185	2,732		420
				56		5	2,902	539	3,239	1,428	421
511	4,636	607	374	2,329		231	26,961	7,497	4,293		422
518		203	2,510	490		327	16,376		6,545		423
249	8,522		5,993	4,383		3,084	54,289	2,890	16,227		424
1,366	4,189			2,898		1,183	46,015	520	12,004	6,240	425
114				14		14	1,785	40	1,429		426
51						27	3,418	375	2,014		427
						404	2,857	1,371	1,502		428
67		56		124		45	5,752	1,289	2,357	460	429
736			11,000	450		130	42,213	1,306	103		430
76				135		63	3,579	1,670	1,896	1,510	431
			2,000	1,988		1,550	43,871		900	5,516	432
						33	1,323	160	382		433
	3,068	1,313	2,500	2,690		1,699	40,348	582	25,657		434
	4,558	318	6,489	2,037		1,653	29,747		14,930		435
	3,986	1,968	6,582	1,467		461	35,731	470	20,757		436
734		7,567	1,326	541		1,038	16,139	1,785	309		437
580	3,620		3,049	1,598		93	32,440	14,234	3,133		438
	67			28		118	11,504	3,621	44		439
897			434	1,084		237	31,989	49	1,628		440
164			1,800	395		654	8,300	842	1,356		441
			3,850	120		101	21,252	177	54		442
			250	5		27	3,249	54	65		443
						2	1,280	182	112		444

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Assets on December 31, 1911.—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	All other invest- ments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
396 Perry		175	1,347	6,317
397 Petewawa and McKay				901
398 Pickering		3,600	3,197	8,816
399 Pilkington			376	1,582
400 Pittsburgh		2,400	331	13,908
401 Plantagenet N.		2,100	1,838	14,059
402 Plantagenet S.		800	62	10,623
403 Plummer Additional			2,822	4,073
404 Plympton		1,250	4,646	18,660
405 Portland	1,750	2,000		11,070
406 Prince		200	2,000	4,802
407 Proton			3,157	11,191
408 Puslinch	10,025	2,500	5,766	20,791
409 Radcliffe				1,412
410 Raglan	33	800		2,927
411 Rainham	4,668	1,525		7,256
412 Raleigh		3,500	26,485	51,216
413 Rama		1,130	468	4,828
414 Ramsay	8,760	500		10,780
415 Ratter and Dunnett			2,315	7,423
416 Rawdon	13	1,200	1,379	12,735
417 Rayside		400	400	3,930
418 Reach		2,375	149	2,803
419 Richmond	18,296	3,150		25,501
420 Rochester		13,479	1,629	30,025
421 Rolph, Buchanan and Wylie		100	42	5,348
422 Romney		2,025	5,670	19,485
423 Ross		400	8,898	15,843
424 Roxborough		500	44,700	64,317
425 Russell		1,000	15,680	35,444
426 Ryde		2,100	123	3,692
427 Ryerson		150		2,539
428 St. Edmunds				2,875
429 St. Joseph		2,370	945	7,421
430 St. Vincent	600	8,498	3,811	14,318
431 Salter, May and Harrow		185	914	6,175
432 Saltfleet	6,010	2,000	17,286	31,712
433 Sandfield				542
434 Sandwich E.		1,250	88	27,577
435 Sandwich S.		15,234	2,241	32,405
436 Sandwich W.		1,100	158	22,485
437 Sarawak	86	1,129	2,376	5,685
438 Sarnia		1,000	4,828	23,195
439 Saugeen			57	3,722
440 Scarborough	13,129	660	18,709	34,175
441 Schreiber		1,600	5,618	9,416
442 Scott	4,761	980		5,972
443 Scugog		1,465		1,584
444 Sebastopol				294

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Liabilities on December 31, 1911.

County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
	2,471		1,119					291	3,881	396
										397
			2,700			2,882		1,678	7,260	398
	269		266					182	717	399
9,852	70					2,173		120	12,215	400
4,387	7,466		1,838					212	13,903	401
2,832	4,536		650					658	8,676	402
	650		2,801		435				3,886	403
	4,878		1,052	12,009				1,613	19,552	404
6,735									6,735	405
			2,000						2,000	406
			3,157	4,319					7,476	407
	236		5,717		400			115	6,468	408
140	489								629	409
32	1,303							115	1,450	410
										411
		4,623	7,793	56,000	183	80		15,350	84,029	412
400			468		3,000	975		10	4,853	413
	325								325	414
	1,864		2,313						4,177	415
5,724			1,112		1,358				8,194	416
	1,195					800			2,178	417
						1,040			1,230	418
						3,469			4,383	419
	2,267		241	27,047	17,815			3,898	51,268	420
	1,700		1,400						258	421
1,532		5,766	3,223	33,929	3,452			182	48,084	422
2,448			8,898		906	1,260		49	13,561	423
	58		743	69,989		44,517		100	115,407	424
	6,149	10,000	10,833	35,112			372		62,466	425
	639		123					255	1,017	426
	1,757							50	1,807	427
	606							10	616	428
			1,405		744			456	2,605	429
	271		3,714		6,500			32	10,517	430
	1,784		2,424						4,208	431
			22,500	9,000		1,375			32,875	432
								9	9	433
2,350	5,850			29,553	26,675	2,500			66,928	434
1,505	3,051			25,244	4,046	12,613		1,324	47,783	435
2,257	6,491			24,058	5,758	3,550		1,284	43,398	436
			2,376		2,151	2,104			6,631	437
			3,244	32,386				296	35,926	438
				563				1	564	439
			18,709			92			18,801	440
			4,918						4,918	441
				185		400			585	442
										443
								35	35	444

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1911.						
	Balance from 1910.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for cur- rent expenses.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
445 Seneca, Haldimand	1,456	12,744	46	24			500
446 Seymour, Northumberland	567	18,171	44	216	31		5,800
447 Sheffield, Lennox and Addington..	1,592	9,710	105	4			
448 Sherborne, McC., &c., Haliburton..	1,190	1,130	34	13	7		
449 Sherbrooke, Haldimand	1,174	1,880	72		22		1,110
450 Sherbrooke, S., Lanark	67	2,488		11			
451 Sherwood, Jones and Burns, Renfrew	778	2,723	138				
452 Shuniah, Thunder Bay	634	9,941			893	2,155	11,404
453 Sidney, Hastings	507	30,568		50	147		1,000
454 Smith, Peterborough	756	16,737			67		
455 Snowdon, Haliburton	482	2,616					
456 Sombra, Lambton	1,546	32,918	306	23			9,200
457 Somerville, Victoria	842	7,377			46		
458 Sophiasburg, Prince Edward		12,612		40	112		1,242
459 Southwold, Elgin	76	36,757		20	62		7,000
460 Springer, Nipissing	216	6,899	62				500
461 Stafford, Renfrew	27	4,510		22			
462 Stamford, Welland		24,241	166	169	137		8,000
463 Stanhope, Haliburton	163	1,333					
464 Stanley, Huron	670	17,345		24	1		3,100
465 Stephen, Huron	2,695	25,217	195	404	25	397	4,875
466 Stephenson, Muskoka	24	5,915	55	29	49		1,800
467 Stisted, Muskoka	207	2,343		2			
468 Storrington, Frontenac	834	17,811		33	186		
469 Strong, Parry Sound	802	2,781	5				
470 Sullivan, Grey	4,548	15,498	24	6	72		1,454
471 Sunnidale, Simcoe	1,429	14,043		17			7,090
472 Sydenham, Grey	2,516	20,765					2,760
473 Tarentorus and Rankin, Algoma.	3,752	6,764		10	56		1,000
474 Tay, Simcoe	2,945	24,491	112	24			4,000
475 Tecumseth, Simcoe	2,035	25,021			35		3,000
476 Tehkummah, Manitoulin	484	2,140	2				800
477 Thessalon, Algoma	428	3,574	5	5		700	1,900
478 Thompson, Algoma	279	1,005	5				
479 Thorah, Ontario	3,117	9,990		114	1,614	50	2,500
480 Thorold, Welland	1,223	13,375		65	71		3,588
481 Thurlow, Hastings		41,938		1			14,200
482 Tilbury E., Kent	131	50,458		175	704		2,749
483 Tilbury N., Essex	2,119	14,690	153		91		517
484 Tilbury W., Essex		16,039		44	74		2,982
485 Tiny, Simcoe	384	21,687	50				4,500
486 Tisdale, Sudbury			1,845				20,000
487 Torbolton, Carleton	987	2,288					
488 Toronto, Peel	4,241	43,184	175	16	1,201	8,971	13,000
489 Toronto Gore, Peel	347	8,391			160	24	1,749
490 Tossorontio, Simcoe	1,289	9,116					492
491 Townsend, Norfolk	3,830	23,087		34	65		
492 Trafalgar, Halton		26,418		8	2,117		8,500
493 Tuckersmith, Huron	6,012	18,378		77	1,099	300	2,000

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Receipts, 1911.—Continued.						Disbursements, 1911.						
Borrowed on de- bentures for schools.	Borrowed on de- bentures for drainage.	Borrowed on de- bentures for other purposes.	Premiums on de- bentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
					98	14,868		549	197	239	2,350	20
					52	24,881	1,205	30	199	7,878		446
3,500			15		29	14,955	654		336	688		447
					445	2,819	262	156	124	453		448
					27	4,285	139	1,836	93	91		449
					33	2,599	232		93	124		450
					232	3,871	402		55	500		451
6,400					5,325	36,752	1,397	314	1,147	17,614	1,459	452
5,500					590	38,362	933	4	297	4,794		453
					353	17,913	935	21	195	2,810		454
					117	3,215	279	6	97	206		455
	11,635		47	450	98	56,223	1,185	171	792	2,955		456
					229	8,494	541		159	1,999		457
					43	14,049	571		262	841		458
	843		28		448	45,234	1,873	254	764	11,048		459
					1,218	8,895	1,026	53	116	2,058		460
4,000					669	9,228	239		60	1,318		461
		2,280	60		193	35,246	1,655	79	879	6,682	519	462
					161	1,657	237		51	114		463
					535	21,675	718	5	212	4,181		464
		1,200			565	35,573	887	44	778	8,945		465
					176	8,048	386	21	108	2,046	125	466
					214	2,766	319	5	93	294		467
2,500					78	21,442	450	10	201	1,715		468
					95	3,683	270	23	96	284		469
400					566	22,568	692		236	2,811		470
					750	23,309	994	4	293	3,907	175	471
					199	26,240	1,269	74	558	4,089		472
					1,077	12,659	1,140		519	3,632	5	473
					1,915	39,392	1,366	100	561	2,459	3,037	474
		5,900	5		963	31,054	961	85	200	5,581		475
					797	4,223	198		54	1,501		476
2,812					355	9,779	348		110	1,084		477
					150	1,439	127	3	35	359		478
1,500	3,016		27		714	22,642	708	35	481	1,806	3,815	479
		4,800	28		343	23,493	851	469	677	5,955		480
					264	56,403	1,275	3	473	3,046		481
	36,063			507	2,543	93,350	1,956	492	381	8,769		482
	1,979	230			518	20,297	917		497	5,084	50	483
	300	8,177		22	218	27,856	1,035	105	1,191	1,850	10,700	484
					395	27,016	1,042		188	2,194	33	485
					5,000	26,845	2,686		39	11,323		486
					54	3,329	192		98	533		487
		7,000			379	78,167	1,939	168	663	20,610	150	488
					457	11,128	515	7	142	2,487		489
					103	11,000	594	3	200	2,268		490
				150	424	27,590	998	86	380	3,399		491
					2,091	39,134	1,334		518	7,822		492
		13,571	45		5,440	46,922	913	146	357	6,071	8,555	493

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1911— <i>Continued.</i>						
	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
445 Seneca	79	14	3,893	5,872			
446 Seymour	105	24	3,626	7,074			
447 Sheffield	8	57	2,823	7,807			
448 Sherborne, McClintock, etc.	44	5	74	463			
449 Sherbrooke		5	551	455	1,080		18
450 Sherbrooke S.	46	5	477	1,138			
451 Sherwood, Jones and Burns.	86	38	266	1,943			
252 Shuniah				7,843		2,856	
453 Sidney	476	145	11,740	16,757			
454 Smith	114	54	6,161	6,856			
455 Snowdon		5	400	1,774			
456 Sombra	165	651	3,771	10,473	9,974		
457 Somerville	112	34	740	3,963			
458 Sophiasburg	14	17	4,763	5,669			
459 Southwold	109	25		10,657	3,108		
460 Springer	45	20		3,654	55		
461 Stafford	61		1,000	6,422			
462 Stamford	99	489	3,864	1,421			
463 Stanhope	68	9	140	752			
464 Stanley	44	82	3,630	5,890	510		
465 Stephen	24	297	4,656	9,579	391		758
466 Stephenson	163	12		3,051		49	
467 Stisted		10		1,504			
468 Storrington		163	3,157	7,772			
469 Strong	20	10		1,868			
470 Sullivan	42	15	3,423	9,462			
471 Sunnidale	59	10	3,000	5,243			
472 Sydenham	198	102	3,474	9,475			
473 Tarentorus and Rankin	2	83		1,750			
474 Tay	68	404	3,843	13,977			
475 Tecumseth	31	25	7,132	9,098			
476 Tehkummah		5		1,317			
477 Thessalon	21	20		5,428			
478 Thompson		5		414			
479 Thorah	150	3	2,120	5,101	3,016		500
480 Thorold	34	30	2,612	4,457			
481 Thurlow	1,611	185	14,878	16,221			
482 Tilbury E.	71	664	2,578	12,624	13,373		
483 Tilbury N.	39	174	1,892	2,786	3,818		208
484 Tilbury W.	62	233	1,880	1,117	3,442		
485 Tlny	158	176	4,546	8,667			
486 Tisdale							
487 Torbolton	15		816	1,618			
488 Toronto	175	98	9,997	14,500			8,799
489 Toronto Gore	87	76	2,846	2,541			39
490 Tossorontio	18	117	2,314	4,496			
491 Townsend	107	45	6,413	11,803	301		
492 Trafalgar	174	583	7,028	9,329			
493 Tuckersmith	26	18	3,887	5,098	538		300

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.							Assets on Dec. 31, 1911.				No.
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
			500	9		86	13,808	1,060	202		445
			3,500	115		460	24,216	665	2,828		446
		440		188		75	13,076	1,879	963		447
62				43		5	1,691	1,128	449		448
						3	4,271	14	605		449
						191	2,306	293	782		450
						80	3,370	501	1,328		451
1,015				2,911		36	36,592	160	8,137		452
1,095		1,000		598		271	38,110	252	15,758		453
67				5		18	17,236	677	1,872		454
39				32			2,838	377	1,641		455
441	10,933		8,650	4,652		1,124	55,917	306	38,888		456
406				20		46	8,020	474	7,205		457
			1,257	15		37	13,446	603	310	3,418	458
304	2,729		7,000	599		248	38,718	6,516	6,452		459
		282	900	254		382	8,845	50	5,926		460
						63	9,163	65	1,939		461
1,087		1,003	9,541	2,200		342	29,860	5,386	1,866		462
211				49			1,631	26	1,459		463
			2,700	48		648	18,668	3,007	54		464
	1,309	189	4,875	721		18	34,101	1,472	1,183		465
88			1,030	127		122	7,328	720	3,204	556	466
			400	21		39	2,685	81	1,329		467
				36		163	13,647	7,795	3,438		468
						23	2,594	1,089	1,592		469
			1,454			95	18,230	4,338	115		470
107	412		7,090	377		101	21,772	1,537	225		471
77			2,760	124		158	22,358	3,882	25		472
			1,000	12		606	8,749	3,910	4,030		473
1,639			5,000	776		208	33,438	5,954	10,496		474
	483	576	3,000	538		574	28,284	2,770	552		475
			800	17		19	3,911	312	1,306		476
		122	1,300	143	137	58	8,771	1,008	2,192		477
			32				975	464	1,226		478
	91	398	2,500	416		366	21,506	1,136	1,909		479
			5,316	235		448	21,084	2,409	9,674		480
1,241			15,284	594		1,245	56,056	347	8,055		481
	10,097	1,056	33,799	5,419		1,985	93,264	66	44,722		482
	3,205	85		879		616	20,250	47	11,265		483
	2,133	938	2,558	406		206	27,856		11,843		484
328	232	936	5,400	1,852		52	25,804	1,212	10,208		485
				539		*10,611	24,998	1,847			486
							3,272	57	4,169		487
143			19,000	483		598	77,323	844	2,100		488
		296	1,749	52		82	10,919	209	47		489
			492	8		35	10,545	455	488		490
						54	23,586	4,004	752		491
200			9,510	223		579	37,300	1,834	950	29,591	492
201	2,301	10,160	1,933			173	40,677	6,245	351		493

*No details available, as auditors had nothing but bank cheques.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Assets on December 31, 1911.—Continued.				
Township Municipalities.	All other investments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
445 Seneca		2,500		3,762
446 Seymour			250	3,743
447 Sheffield		2,000		4,842
448 Sherborne, McClIntock, etc.		965	570	3,112
449 Sherbrooke	922	750	1,962	4,253
450 Sherbrooke S.				1,075
451 Sherwood, Jones and Burns				1,829
452 Shunlah	7,342	1,439	18,794	35,872
453 Sidney		1,370	4,405	21,785
454 Smith			1,079	3,628
455 Snowdon			537	2,555
456 Sombra		1,800	76,601	117,595
457 Somerville			216	7,895
458 Sophiasburg		3,500		7,831
459 Southwold		1,425	733	15,126
460 Springer			506	6,482
461 Stafford		500	4,000	6,504
462 Stamford		7,600	27,528	42,380
463 Stanhope		336	707	2,528
464 Stanley		1,240	273	4,574
465 Stephen	758	1,500	7,291	12,204
466 Stephenson		1,600	1,542	7,622
467 Stisted		2,070		3,480
468 Storrington		1,000	2,500	14,733
469 Strong		275	212	3,168
470 Sullivan		1,840	400	6,693
471 Sunnidale		600	553	2,915
472 Sydenham		750	1,589	6,246
473 Tarentorus and Rankin		775	378	9,093
474 Tay		6,866	11,715	35,031
475 Tecumseth				3,322
476 Tehkummah				1,618
477 Thessalon		540	2,812	6,552
478 Thompson		267		1,957
479 Thorah	50,450	11,250	1,500	66,245
480 Thorold		2,300	2,622	17,005
481 Thurlow		3,000	7,113	18,515
482 Tilbury E.		1,750	15,628	62,166
483 Tilbury N.	208		9,681	21,201
484 Tilbury W.		14,500	6,789	33,132
485 Tlly			7,109	18,529
486 Tisdale				1,847
487 Torbolton				4,226
488 Toronto	28,619		2,050	33,613
489 Toronto Gore	3,539	1,058	46	4,899
490 Tossorontio		275		1,218
491 Townsend		5,000		9,756
492 Trafalgar	15,582	3,006	1,634	52,597
493 Tuckersmith	17,700	34,100	4,083	62,479

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Liabilities on December 31, 1911.										No.	
County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
.....						2,301		160	2,461	445	
.....	560		3,500		4,210			344	8,614	447	
.....	455		570					60	1,085	448	
.....	780					1,110		36	1,926	449	
.....	435								435	450	
318	528							118	964	451	
.....	2,213		5,385		17,500	30,704			55,802	452	
12,018			4,405						16,423	453	
.....			867					77	944	454	
159	1,159		425						1,743	455	
4,283	11,642		3,231	66,190		3,070		7,568	95,984	456	
.....	2,730		100					108	2,938	457	
9,089	195			6,515				416	416	458	
.....					4,504			2,948	18,747	459	
71	117		4,000					1,583	6,087	460	
.....	6,350		20,971		16,070			97	4,285	461	
77	573		618					343	43,734	462	
.....			6,480		4,730	400		46	1,314	463	
.....	1,070		1,949			1,852		2,380	2,780	464	
7,679	129		2,500			200			11,210	465	
.....	828							345	5,216	466	
.....	24		400						200	467	
877	1,236		468	4,204					10,308	468	
.....	92		1,589						828	469	
1,657								101	525	470	
.....	4,712		11,715		5,900	4,000		100	6,885	471	
349	250			4,630	5,523				1,681	472	
.....	833		2,812		2,261	1,300		50	1,707	473	
.....	90								26,327	474	
.....	615		1,500	2,925	4,602				17	10,769	475
.....	4,206				4,800	2,588			28	861	476
6,124	963		6,944						6,373	477	
2,684	4,207	2,312		126,990	1,163	2,749		18	108	478	
1,898	3,900			17,092	145	517		3,974	9,642	479	
23	4,998			12,033	10,787	2,982			15,568	480	
.....	3,300	36,252	393	751		4,500		12,450	14,031	481	
.....	933	2,257				20,000			152,555	482	
.....					7,000			42	23,594	483	
.....	125							1,687	32,510	484	
.....	599								45,196	485	
.....									20,000	486	
.....								398	3,588	487	
.....									7,000	488	
.....								40	165	489	
.....										490	
.....									599	491	
.....								375	375	492	
.....			1,113		45,506			200	46,819	493	

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Receipts, 1911.

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1911.						
	Balance from 1909.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for cur- rent expenses.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
494 Tudor and Cashel, Hastings	202	2,989					800
495 Turnberry, Huron	212	15,123	42	35			
496 Tyendinaga, Hastings	2,464	23,279	190	5	86		
497 Usborne, Huron	8,231	15,960		69	247		
498 Uxbridge, Ontario	360	12,988					1,000
499 Van Horne, Kenora	11	1,480	3				
500 Vaughan, York	5,557	33,135		10	1,307	520	
501 Verulam, Victoria	2,604	13,905			43		
502 Vespra, Simcoe	135	16,908			23		1,200
503 Wainfleet, Welland	16	14,171		431	866		1,450
504 Wallace, Perth	2,287	17,377	28	11	392	10,000	
505 Walpole, Haldimand	227	35,024		2	47		7,000
506 Walsingham N., Norfolk	1,097	11,359		14	94		
507 Walsingham S., Norfolk	320	12,602	36	5	4		3,166
508 Warwick, Lambton	2,830	22,696		10			8,583
509 Waterloo, Waterloo	8,350	41,026	434		1,693	2,575	
510 Waters, Sudbury	303	700		3			98
511 Watt, Muskoka	1,140	3,986	44	21			
512 Wawanosh, E. Huron	1,690	13,375			895		5,100
513 Wawanosh, W. Huron		11,434		4	15		575
514 Wellesley, Waterloo	5,461	36,551	810	2	700	1,300	85
515 Westmeath, Renfrew		15,748		5	111		2,274
516 Westminster, Middlesex	7,732	40,151		25	28		7,000
517 Whitby, Ontario	687	16,717					7,400
518 Whitby, E. Ontario	56	16,822	174		144	3,200	5,700
519 Whitchurch, York	3,079	18,145			474	374	2,000
520 Whitney, Sudbury			1,293	248			5,000
521 Widdifield, Nipissing		7,965		9			9,274
522 Wilberforce & Algona N., Renfrew	830	10,408	50	5			
523 Williams, E. Middlesex	3,032	15,094			63		4,445
524 Williams, W. Middlesex	1,325	10,591					3,225
525 Willlamsburg, Dundas		27,750		36			1,180
526 Willoughby, Welland	2,367	4,813	110	31			1,200
527 Willmot, Waterloo	2,524	29,061	473	4	65		2,500
528 Winchester, Dundas		41,489					
529 Windham, Norfolk	907	21,793		4	18		
530 Wolfe Island, Frontenac	270	13,974	44	8,841	123	2,415	4,000
531 Wolford, Grenville	742	12,821		9	57	376	
532 Wollaston, Hastings	512	3,187					
533 Woodhouse, Norfolk	392	15,573	25	3	10		
534 Woolwich, Waterloo	1,710	29,003	230	17	317	3,054	
535 Worthington & Blue, Rainy River	265	3,698					3,400
536 Yarmouth, Elgin		54,713		43	29		22,380
537 Yonge Front, Leeds	273	9,544	5	49	21		430
538 Yonge and Escott, Rear, Leeds	978	7,782		5	7		957
539 York, York	65,205	117,365	262	22	2,664	8,919	
540 Zone, Kent	413	9,936		5	45		4,000
541 Zorra E., Oxford	12,378	34,779	53	430	203		10,000
542 Zorra W., Oxford	22,976	31,448			384		61,198

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Receipts, 1911.—Continued.						Disbursements, 1911.						
Borrowed on de- bentures for schools.	Borrowed on de- bentures for drainage.	Borrowed on de- bentures for other purposes.	Premiums on de- bentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges	Buildings and other works.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
				300	581	4,879	434		119	1,548		494
	431			9	123	15,975	625	54	222	4,122		495
					460	26,484	1,046		293	2,034		496
				7	1,255	25,769	664	2	211	3,117	190	497
					177	14,525	951		254	1,741		498
					281	1,775	181		60	61		499
					550	41,079	2,079	508	570	6,066		500
					765	17,317	601		228	3,051		501
					739	19,005	878		295	1,459	223	502
	3,168				53	20,155	822	269	392	2,788	149	503
				1,162	358	31,615	846	8	379	1,639		504
					635	42,935	1,175	2	275	9,194		505
					194	12,758	616	8	265	1,645		506
					102	16,235	795	57	373	3,617		507
	1,116				137	35,372	764	17	344	4,787	46	508
					828	54,906	1,491	17	427	4,951		509
					14	1,118	183		24	420		510
1,200					297	6,688	296	6	82	1,279	263	511
		18,000	120		131	39,311	666	5	269	11,917		512
					262	12,290	647		224	1,856		513
5,000			50	40	1,048	51,047	1,499	555	676	11,157		514
					1,000	19,138	802		188	3,074		515
					575	55,511	1,581	484	229	12,248		516
				300	181	25,285	970		253	5,692		517
				1,400	92	27,588	1,097	550	140	7,834		518
					251	24,323	1,009	15	288	2,534		519
					800	7,341	407	100	451	5,481		520
800					39	18,087	887	286	323	535		521
6,950					243	18,486	465	5	151	1,344		522
					212	22,846	615	12	40	5,969		523
				24	100	15,265	540	65	122	2,177		524
	5,242		127		605	34,940	729	13	392	5,125		525
				100	351	8,972	266	8	173	2,385		526
					263	34,890	1,525	17	516	7,212		527
10,104	53,488				22,062	127,143	947	79	356	5,715		528
	3,704				64	26,490	897	8	320	3,131		529
					80	29,747	415	11	132	9,958	4,565	530
					1,475	15,486	452	10	178	581		531
				300	563	4,562	321		138	1,366		532
					136	16,139	779	74	243	3,938		533
					650	34,981	1,180	75	336	5,903		534
					1,500	8,863	380		174	3,291		535
					1,999	79,164	2,468	1,820	681	16,149		536
					41	10,363	420		364	1,487		537
					153	9,882	331	36	91	995		538
35,500		26,072	440		18,955	275,404	7,714	899	2,501	37,590	182	539
					222	14,621	760		384	1,645		540
	1,244				220	59,307	1,067	2	292	9,900	120	541
	2,771			119	291	119,187	907	845	413	4,226		542

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1911—Continued.						
	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
494 Tudor and Casbel	100	10	.....	1,290	.....	.....	.....
495 Turnberry	30	7	2,771	5,376	57	.....	.....
496 Tyendinaga	39	.....	8,382	11,261	.....	.....	.....
497 Usborne	10	11	4,110	4,999	3,351	.....	.....
498 Uxbridge	81	44	2,435	6,577	.....	.....	.....
499 Van Horne	10	.....	.....	777	.....	.....	.....
500 Vaughan	112	205	15,977	12,383	.....	.....	520
501 Verulam	9	38	2,891	6,820	.....	.....	.....
502 Vespra	66	123	4,078	7,700	1,428	.....	.....
503 Wainfleet	10	82	4,222	4,174	2,847	.....	.....
504 Wallace	66	52	5,107	7,428	388	719	.....
505 Walpole	34	54	7,960	12,101	17	.....	.....
506 Walsingham N.	14	92	2,150	5,251	28	.....	.....
507 Walsingham S.	44	102	2,055	6,031	.....	.....	.....
508 Warwick	13	148	4,652	8,656	1,354	.....	.....
509 Waterloo	409	579	7,085	21,359	93	.....	2,575
510 Waters .....	.....	.....	.....	265	.....	.....	.....
511 Watt	38	70	.....	3,352	.....	.....	.....
512 Wawanosh, E. ....	.....	66	2,728	5,436	10	.....	56
513 Wawanosh, W.	78	.....	2,744	5,182	.....	.....	.....
514 Wellesley	128	10	5,732	21,982	1,249	.....	1,300
515 Westmeath	12	256	3,246	10,731	.....	.....	.....
516 Westminster	135	162	11,650	13,091	128	.....	.....
517 Whitby	4	5	4,045	6,145	.....	.....	.....
518 Whitby, E.	60	81	4,140	5,652	.....	.....	.....
519 Whitchurch	27	80	4,859	8,634	.....	.....	.....
520 Whitney .....	.....	.....	.....	750	.....	.....	.....
521 Widdifield	254	370	.....	4,410	.....	.....	.....
522 Wilberforce and Algona N.	70	237	1,400	12,717	23	.....	.....
523 Williams, E. ....	.....	5	5,001	4,462	195	.....	.....
524 Williams, W. ....	.....	.....	4,007	3,606	.....	.....	.....
525 Williamsburg	22	134	3,962	9,801	2,095	.....	3,812
526 Willoughby	5	.....	1,773	1,953	93	.....	.....
527 Wilmot	255	36	5,468	14,175	.....	.....	.....
528 Winchester	23	335	3,810	25,485	19,701	.....	.....
529 Windham	67	64	4,605	10,662	4,649	.....	.....
530 Wolfe Island .....	.....	301	5,207	5,358	.....	.....	436
531 Wolford .....	.....	.....	2,779	5,525	288	.....	206
532 Wollaston	82	35	298	1,502	.....	.....	.....
533 Woodhouse	35	19	3,135	5,493	.....	.....	.....
534 Woolwich	154	10	4,742	12,399	3,162	.....	3,000
535 Worthington and Blue .....	.....	.....	.....	1,132	.....	.....	.....
536 Yarmouth	171	99	16,745	13,216	44	.....	.....
537 Yonge, Front	27	91	1,885	4,517	.....	.....	.....
538 Yonge and Escott, Rear .....	.....	102	2,998	5,237	.....	.....	.....
539 York	255	896	15,445	77,163	.....	.....	11,298
540 Zone	22	.....	1,022	3,556	841	.....	.....
541 Zorra East	99	16	9,759	8,116	9,977	.....	.....
542 Zorra West	126	91	18,455	9,034	1,330	.....	22,944

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.						Assets on Dec. 31, 1911					
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
			800	8		71	4,380	499	2,949		494
	107			21		1,079	14,471	1,504	13		495
						406	23,461	3,023	310		496
						112	16,777	8,992	36		497
		84	1,000	48		367	13,582	943	754		498
263				126			1,478	297	791		499
						358	38,778	2,301	1,670	13,587	500
317		369		565		50	14,939	2,378			501
200	249		1,200	114		304	18,317	688	1,667		502
378	2,005		1,000	469		507	20,114	41	6,186		503
	137	10,000		938		120	27,827	3,788	53	5,432	504
951		428	7,000	676		397	40,264	2,671	29		505
				65		579	10,713	2,045	1,391		506
200			2,564	54		343	16,235		912		507
	748		8,583	223		111	30,446	4,926	13		508
259	259	720		285		416	40,925	13,981	54		509
			98	3		7	1,000	118	100		510
220				40		172	5,818	870	1,761		511
358	84	250	5,100	455		469	27,869	11,442	292		512
150	60		575	37		103	11,636	634	377		513
313	746	490	85	1,171		175	47,268	3,779	203		514
351				341		137	19,138		7,384		515
79			7,000	339		216	47,342	8,169	5,154		516
			7,400	137		240	24,891	394	106		517
142			6,700	203		200	26,799	789	725		518
			4,250			219	21,915	2,408	994	14,097	519
				97		55	7,341		14,927		520
522			9,542	800		158	18,087		15,661		521
120				14		337	16,883	1,603	1,760		522
			4,445	81		97	20,922	1,924	252		523
			3,225	63		176	13,981	1,284	259		524
	4,649		2,481	1,481		244	34,940		1,136		525
			1,200	49		2	7,907	1,065	1,667		526
417			2,500	203		104	32,428	2,462			527
320	8,969		43,386	4,256	2,651	505	116,538	10,605	2,824		528
170				67		165	24,805	1,685	869		529
		932	500	592		381	28,788	959	7,119		530
			3,163	269		156	13,607	1,873	195		531
107				25		57	3,931	631	2,469		532
				8		129	13,853	2,286	107		533
823		1,432		1,412		220	34,848	133	35		534
140			3,000	88		455	8,660	203	2,880		535
1,958	338		23,244	1,444		787	79,164		7,684		536
			430	13		34	9,268	1,095	120		537
				41		51	9,882		1,572		538
7,552		2,743	18,070	12,449		58,082	252,839	22,565	38,127		539
	1,667		3,000	423		77	13,397	1,224	7,268		540
301	3,039		10,000	1,086		257	54,031	5,276	451		541
	3,471	500	40,598	3,632	32	120	106,724	12,463	907		542

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Assets on December 31, 1911.—Continued.

Township Municipalities.	All other investments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
494 Tudor and Cashel		1,079		4,527
495 Turnberry		100		1,617
496 Tyendinaga		1,000		4,333
497 Usborne		600		9,628
498 Uxbridge		1,250	82	3,029
499 Van Horne		934	2,248	4,270
500 Vaughan	21,745	1,700	889	41,892
501 Verulam		1,240	109	3,727
502 Vespra		1,100	700	4,155
503 Wainfleet	26,000	3,495	12,729	48,451
504 Wallace		500		9,773
505 Walpole		400	6,534	9,634
506 Walsingham N.		1,470	66	4,972
507 Walsingham S.		1,535	232	2,679
508 Warwick		800	328	6,067
509 Waterloo	36,065	1,000	3,594	54,694
510 Waters		100		318
511 Watt		263	1,180	4,074
512 Wawanosh, E.	91		2,136	13,961
513 Wawanosh, W.		1,100	479	2,590
514 Wellesley	12,331	400	8,831	25,544
515 Westmeath		1,145	7,295	15,824
516 Westminster			4,846	18,169
517 Whitby		1,300	312	2,112
518 Whithy, E.		1,700	584	3,798
519 Whitchurch		407		17,906
520 Whitney		1,104		16,031
521 Widdifield		325	5,078	21,064
522 Wilberforce and Algona N.		180	7,190	10,733
523 Williams, E.				2,176
524 Williams, W.		75	381	1,999
525 Williamsburg	3,812	1,050	1,490	7,488
526 Willoughby		1,050	52	3,834
527 Wilmot		1,250	2,941	6,653
528 Winchester		1,760	156	15,345
529 Windham		5,300	565	8,419
530 Wolfe Island	436		16,029	24,543
531 Wolford	206	820	621	3,715
532 Wollaston		1,000	321	4,421
533 Woodhouse				2,393
534 Woolwich	8,101	200	7,595	16,064
535 Worthington and Blue		27		3,110
536 Yarmouth		4,000	15,233	26,917
537 Yonge, Front	92	1,200		2,507
538 Yonge and Escott, Rear		2,775	31	4,378
539 York	23,392	1,463	233,868	319,415
540 Zone		750	318	9,560
541 Zorra East		2,900	8,363	16,998
542 Zorra West	32,394	453		46,217

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Liabilities on December 31, 1911.

County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
326	1,460			659				20	1,806	494
									659	495
	340							258	598	496
								140	140	497
36	61				489				586	498
	123		2,248					20	2,391	499
								782	782	500
		10,634	2,129						12,763	501
			700	862				320	1,882	502
	3,792		2,464	7,241		450		3	13,950	503
	122	10,000		617				27	10,766	504
			6,534		3,212				9,746	505
	1,753								1,753	506
	300					602			902	507
	523			1,608				434	2,565	508
			3,180	137	1,529				4,846	509
										510
	583		1,180					95	1,858	511
		2,204	2,127	2,189	18,000			5,043	29,563	512
			150	300				122	572	513
		9,327	8,831	11,582		179			29,919	514
			7,226			2,274		420	9,920	515
8,537			4,846						13,383	516
	13							390	403	517
	46		148					1,028	1,222	518
						2,847		125	2,972	519
						5,000		5,554	10,554	520
	3,572		4,769			9,274		154	17,769	521
	358		7,190					157	7,705	522
										523
								60	60	524
				23,254		1,180			24,434	525
	1,500			439				139	2,078	526
			2,941						2,941	527
			10,782	89,817				13,342	113,941	528
			565	3,704					4,269	529
4,479	901				13,863	3,500			22,743	530
	204					737			941	531
299	1,113		321					92	1,825	532
	145								145	533
			7,595		23,265			27	30,887	534
	1,938					400		175	2,513	535
6,870			14,812	1,850		380		328	24,240	536
										537
	169					957		477	1,603	538
16,837	31,039		208,297		48,446			14,334	318,953	539
1,065	1,612			5,122		4,000		878	12,677	540
			998	21,643				4,964	27,605	541
		13,570		23,060		31,230			67,860	542

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Village and Town Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1911.							
	Balance from 1910.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 Acton, Halton	261	9,334	115	253	4,461	661	.....	3,000
2 Allsa Craig, Middlesex	286	3,791	160	.....	.....	1	107	141
3 ALEXANDRIA, Glengarry	1,145	15,769	55	203	9,142	.....	15	4,014
4 ALLISTON, Simcoe	193	19,329	473	210	2,764	149	4,373	45,340
5 ALMONTE, Lanark	2,215	21,996	107	232	6,283	305	8,404	8,444
6 Alvinston, Lambton	1,075	7,415	265	33	.....	8	.....	2,000
7 AMHERSTBURO, Essex	2	22,798	928	621	4,689	705	.....	13,906
8 Arkona, Lambton	160	2,145	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	300
9 ARNPRIOR, Renfrew	4,420	53,116	1,443	512	8,729	1,448	157	41,080
10 Arthur, Wellington	367	10,034	414	109	.....	.....	.....	6,003
11 Athens, Leeds	1,588	5,887	.....	158	.....	13	.....	.....
12 AURORA, York	2,362	14,911	699	22	3,089	.....	.....	12,500
13 AYLMER, Elgin .....	.....	28,874	415	1,279	14,462	252	4,123	56,179
14 Ayr, Waterloo	8	4,967	239	.....	.....	142	.....	2,510
15 Bancroft, Hastings	565	3,372	180	53	.....	17	700	200
16 BARRIE, Simcoe	6,260	72,405	3,515	1,644	35,080	683	4,799	36,082
17 Bath, Lennox and Addington	1,331	2,449	125	69	.....	.....	2,000	.....
18 Bayfield, Huron .....	.....	1,877	181	76	.....	.....	75	150
19 Beamsville, Lincoln .....	.....	10,171	90	306	2,140	.....	1,070	5,006
20 Beaverton, Ontario	1,210	5,469	.....	103	.....	597	600	7,500
21 Beeton, Simcoe	658	3,941	.....	171	4,777	.....	.....	4,875
22 Belle River, Essex	1,034	2,124	430	12	.....	.....	.....	600
23 BLENHEIM, Kent	868	10,497	417	840	4,112	101	.....	8,348
24 BLIND RIVER, Algoma	448	14,838	1,842	859	.....	100	.....	12,410
25 Bloomfield, Prince Edward	700	3,185	.....	89	.....	30	.....	.....
26 Blyth, Huron	214	6,322	185	257	3,245	1,023	161	5,855
27 Bobcaygeon, Victoria	6,373	7,463	50	89	2,661	60	857	.....
28 Bolton, Peel	670	4,498	.....	341	.....	.....	.....	600
29 BONFIELD, Nipissing	355	1,047	245	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 BOTHWELL, Kent	2,330	5,812	271	522	2,528	25	.....	6,170
31 BOWMANVILLE, Durham	25	31,698	50	764	482	164	6,126	24,350
32 BRACEBRIDGE, Muskoka .....	.....	19,732	265	429	24,153	122	9,185	12,829
33 Bradford, Simcoe	5,674	6,759	205	181	.....	.....	.....	.....
34 BRAMPTON, Peel	3,561	43,653	310	483	7,874	24	2,303	48,708
35 Bridgeburg, Welland	6,332	20,139	475	27	5,814	.....	173	18,385
36 Brighton, Northumberland .....	.....	11,277	25	236	.....	.....	.....	5,206
37 BROCKVILLE, Leeds	79	121,479	3,604	8,736	93,748	10,375	174,086	197,100
38 BRUCE MINES, Algoma	305	4,536	35	10	.....	.....	1,666	1,795
39 Brussels, Huron	2,051	10,148	371	407	12,529	1,236	11,945	5,820
40 Burk's Falls, Parry Sound	31	8,871	298	3	2,605	.....	2,482	5,537
41 Burlington, Halton	618	18,783	276	70	6,542	92	.....	18,935
42 CAMPELLE BAY, Nipissing .....	.....	6,999	124	12	300	.....	.....	6,400
43 Caledonia, Haldimand .....	.....	6,788	376	26	.....	.....	.....	1,961
44 CAMPBELLFORD, Northumber'd	592	24,212	520	1,393	21,985	235	1,070	14,300
45 Cannington, Ontario .....	.....	6,530	175	96	.....	.....	.....	10,022

Note.—The names of the towns are printed in small capitals.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Receipts, 1911.—Continued.						Disbursements, 1911.							
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debenture sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets.	Water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Operation, repairs and maintenance of public utilities.	Streets, bridges and parks.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
			1,199	636	19,920	925	660	153	15	421	3,023	1,451	1
			110	73	4,669	193	125	9	7	242		1,078	2
				1,191	31,534	1,152	600	2,933	49	730	7,292	4,676	3
				2,235	75,066	1,474	653	1,352		1,069	744	2,915	4
				922	48,908	910	1,050	1,365	51	844	2,538	1,936	5
				86	10,882	341	738	364	61	270		671	6
20,000				2,653	66,302	1,302	1,525	2,618	105	1,178	1,002	895	7
				137	2,797	161	298	4		64		208	8
	10,073	59		1,163	122,200	1,573	849	3,055	65	1,446	7,136	7,911	9
	5,000			418	22,345	373	647	239		443		2,099	10
				139	7,785	446		14	11	94		116	11
	5,000			213	38,796	1,262	704	943	20	869	876	3,367	12
	6,163			2,092	113,839	926	4,500	2,986		1,131	5,510	7,825	13
1,800	3,000	13		83	12,762	165	357	196		167		3,642	14
			300	340	5,727	260	115	100	13	230		803	15
5,000				921	161,389	2,097	4,045	5,577	1,107	2,404	18,754	10,534	16
			95	37	11,106	356	10	16	23	120		327	17
				56	2,415	123				100		541	18
	5,800	13		525	25,121	684	434	1,725	320	206	350	1,030	19
				359	15,838	231	428	48	131	401		636	20
				221	14,643	170	800	665	2	282	2,599	756	21
			50	278	4,528	140		6	1,158	110		127	22
				378	25,561	580	720	721	34	575	3,232	975	23
				10	30,507	1,171	749	1,313	289	655		1,656	24
			2,023	970	6,997	115		168		103		760	25
	28,596		55	625	46,538	752	492	1,042		118	1,429	276	26
				176	17,729	178	865	184	10	220	1,016	716	27
			900	80	7,089	188	320			150	186	2,658	28
				48	1,697	198			60	63		241	29
				210	17,868	396	547	340		335	2,481	317	30
				12,665	76,324	1,313	1,327	1,866	80	1,378	742	2,692	31
	16,190			534	83,439	1,365	1,000	1,772	373	1,467	10,672	3,801	32
				52	12,871	711	475	8	114	347		802	33
			2,289	885	110,090	1,092	2,394	2,146	556	1,484	7,767	25,777	34
	8,000			289	59,634	1,619	36	1,610	14	625	2,757	2,262	35
				325	17,069	844	692	22	84	382	3,148		36
	13,472	158		9,127	631,964	3,705	7,174	11,733	627	5,057	31,812	17,396	37
				595	8,942	298			60	142		820	38
	10,263			356	55,126	563	489	396	15	287	13,534	109	39
				238	20,065	533	482	636	30	305	736	1,217	40
	11,364		3,472	64	60,216	920	1,002	5,118	575	336	2,430	11,804	41
				213	14,048	231		752		71	300	699	42
				236	9,387	416	276	40	61	212		2,223	43
3,000	13,500			438	81,245	867	1,000	1,033	14,018	744	8,857	5,776	44
			55	111	16,989	247	926	83	25	405		740	45

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.

Villages and Towns.	Waterworks and electric light construction.	Bullings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 Acton			15	26	33	860	3,600	2,063
2 Ailsa Craig			120	11		445	1,391	
3 ALEXANDRIA	1,600		102	163	789	1,334	3,735	
4 ALLISTON	1,073	569	20	150	36		4,339	1,199
5 ALMONTE			162	153	601	2,310	7,097	6,239
6 Alvinston			259	57	72	479	2,600	
7 AMHERSTBURO ..	578	2,456	67	145	593	1,022	9,411	
8 Arkona		25	5	28	9	199	884	
9 ARNPRIOR	1,074	50	256	389		804	16,500	6,329
10 Arthur		507	45	63	460	775	4,005	
11 Athens				18	60	428	3,275	
12 AURORA	984		149	27	6	1,024	7,400	
13 AYLMER	1,093	5,278	920	56	585	2,494	6,868	
14 Ayr					35	438	3,908	
15 Bancroft			27	23	53	500	1,710	18
16 BARRIE	8,170	449	473	2,174	2,716	4,813	26,179	
17 Bath		62				500	8,750	
18 Bayfield		72			61	240	904	
19 Beamsville				2	110	2,241	4,082	
20 Beaverton		5,151	49	36	50	590	2,415	235
21 Beeton					6		1,852	
22 Belle River		230	1	111	6	131	582	
23 BLENHEIM	36		35	91	730	1,048	4,314	
24 BLIND RIVER ..			158	22	1,505		6,026	100
25 Bloomfield			7	93		1,034	1,577	
26 Blyth	30,592			33		460	1,600	
27 Bobcaygeon	519		33	5	477	626	3,450	
28 Bolton		103		35	87	315	1,628	
29 BONFIELD			6				932	
30 BOTHWELL			7	60	406	226	2,040	
31 BOWMANVILLE ..		4,529		1,136	1,518	2,015	9,425	
32 BRACEBRIDGE ..	15,956	1,090	672	169	864		8,000	
33 Bradford			25		40	729	2,600	
34 BRAMPTON	33,128	450	95	112	974	2,407	9,320	
35 Bridgeburg	21,619		20	46	9	1,159	5,549	
36 Brighton			14	51	9	977	3,000	
37 BROCKVILLE ..	68,810	5,345	1,030	2,244	7,826		32,818	16,966
38 BRUCE MINES ..		60		5	7		2,439	100
39 Brussels	4,074		20	25	150	546	2,307	12,801
40 Burk's Falls		155		24	62		2,650	
41 Burlington	8,578	1,715	15	173	356	1,319	2,945	
42 CACHE BAY			45	20	38		4,156	
43 Caledonia				14	16	495	3,700	
44 CAMPBELLFORD ..			458	59	1,032	1,514	10,310	
45 Cannington	3,263		25	71	39	810	7,000	

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.								Assets Dec. 31, '11		No.
Other investments and deposits.	School debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
		501	3,000	1,344		352	18,442	1,478	1,371	1
108		508		363		69	4,669		27	2
	1,193	2,125		2,846		215	31,534		1,586	3
	108	12,584	41,465	3,197		370	73,317	1,649	1,491	4
4,704		2,897	8,444	4,291		553	46,145	2,763	650	5
	87	1,429	2,694	492		235	10,849	33	296	6
	301	6,888	27,166	8,055		995	66,302		6,199	7
		254	300	105		69	2,613	184	2	8
6,059	180	3,011	40,650	15,383	189	282	113,191	9,009	13,530	9
	121	1,137	9,500	1,503		428	22,345		990	10
5	127	761		830		70	6,255	1,530	1,586	11
	304	1,908	12,500	1,758	260	226	37,587	1,209	1,151	12
4,569		7,942	53,738	6,451		967	113,839		1,218	13
	140	514	2,510	405		206	12,683	79	24	14
		1,200	200	124		80	5,456	271	1,737	15
	1,155	16,599	25,144	14,719		11,124	158,233	3,156	5,615	16
						27	10,191	915	431	17
		160	157	34		23	2,415		7	18
1,756		996	8,895	1,689		449	24,969	152	218	19
	120	600	3,300	1,133		117	15,671	167	503	20
		755	4,875	404		251	13,417	1,226	445	21
		168	600	52		528	3,950	578	246	22
	218	3,016	7,505	1,274		457	25,561		1,343	23
		1,118	11,670	2,182		845	29,459	1,048	5,038	24
		378		467		273	4,975	2,022		25
		864	5,855	501	773	104	44,891	1,647	175	26
447		779		1,392		138	11,055	6,674		27
		305	600	204		200	7,079	10	13	28
							1,500	197	1,548	29
		1,536	4,170	763		75	13,699	4,169	1,331	30
11,084		6,432	24,500	5,154		1,108	76,299	25	1,517	31
	379	9,662	14,878	9,049	282	1,988	83,439		5,822	32
1,848	208	399		195		57	8,558	4,313	20	33
105		7,479		8,643		1,422	105,351	4,739	5,273	34
175	307	2,579	15,000	3,740	59	449	59,634		819	35
		605	6,542	146		553	17,069		2,128	36
144,101	437	24,736	206,551	37,049		6,307	631,724	240	36,885	37
		487	1,795	825	212	484	7,735	1,207	1,023	38
1,126		5,642	5,820	4,439		615	52,958	2,168	89	39
	418	3,886	5,700	2,837		390	20,061	4	425	40
179	194	3,374	13,952	4,124		532	59,641	575	3,011	41
	344	460	6,071	534		253	13,974	74	1,431	42
		333	815	693		88	9,387		784	43
4,108		5,480	17,661	6,588		626	80,131	1,114	1,511	44
		290	2,731	266		68	16,989		2,453	45

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Villages and Towns.	Assets on December 31, 1911.—Continued.						Liabilities Dec. 31	
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks, electric light plants, and other utilities.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 Acton	11,427		8,200	19,600	6,619	48,695		
2 Ailsa Craig		120		9,450	100	9,697		
3 ALEXANDRIA			42,630	7,250	1,346	52,812		2,634
4 ALLISTON	16,380		19,341	14,147		53,008	1,179	
5 ALMONTE	9,661	7,404	38,000	40,000	22,458	120,936		
6 Alvinston				2,996	154	3,479		
7 AMHERSTBURG			46,800	15,350	15,894	84,243		2,007
8 Arkona				2,050	16	2,252		
9 ARNPRIOR	69,876	36,089	118,301	35,800	758	283,363	2,735	8,728
10 Arthur				4,200	10,131	15,321	926	770
11 Athens		166		14,600	423	18,305		
12 AUBORA			26,800	9,000		38,160	1,153	2,700
13 AYLMER		26,581	125,000	17,025		169,824		
14 Ayr				10,455		10,558		168
15 Bancroft	20			3,750	95	5,873		1,500
16 BARRIE		70,418	209,064	62,600	28,767	379,620		13,035
17 Bath				1,700		3,046		700
18 Bayfield	975			800		1,782		121
19 Beamsville		1,256	28,145	5,700	3,464	38,935		
20 Beaverton	235	9,400		12,600	7,856	30,761		
21 Beeton			41,000	7,660	988	51,319	481	1,286
22 Belle River				950	430	2,204	136	
23 BLENHEIM			15,000	17,930	1,642	35,915		
24 BLIND RIVER	3,413			16,850		26,349		2,547
25 Bloomfield				2,550	375	4,947		
26 Blyth		7,801	36,354	4,345	7,005	57,327		
27 Bobcaygeon		447	25,600	6,300	200	39,221		2,000
28 Bolton				1,215	195	1,433		
29 BONFIELD						1,745		638
30 BOTHWELL			10,700	11,090	144	27,434		
31 BOWMANVILLE		*18,913		39,785	34,640	94,880		
32 BRACEBRIDGE		15,000	167,000	24,500	36,916	249,238		715
33 Bradford		1,848		8,650		14,831	729	2,800
34 BRAMPTON		19,802	189,412	25,475	112,144	356,845		500
35 Bridgeburg		175	35,500	8,200	229	44,923		3,878
36 Brighton			140	7,225	65	9,558		
37 BROCKVILLE	214,212	†46,055	400,988	131,440	296,210	1,126,030		
38 BRUCE MINES	100	9,334		850	383	12,897		2,420
39 Brussels	23,510	7,665	42,219	6,550	253	82,454		
40 Burk's Falls		11,176	34,400	4,347	882	51,234		704
41 Burlington		2,179	53,845	9,994	23,917	93,521		
42 CACHE BAY			1,500	4,410	232	7,647		
43 Caledonia		150		6,700		7,634		
44 CAMPBELLFORD		16,587	24,000	158,700	489	202,401		
45 Cannington				9,050		11,503		

*Omitting \$6,829 overstated previously. †Omitting \$1,850 overstated previously.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Liabilities on December 31, 1911.—Continued.

Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
	5,500		10,500	20,221				36,221	1
				7,847	141			7,988	2
	4,293	18,861	13,556	15,507	11,353		459	66,663	3
	4,409	10,545	15,800	25,029	8,000			64,962	4
			33,453	60,959			149	94,561	5
	1,225			7,588			22	8,835	6
7,626	19,699	20,564		67,028	23,504		867	141,295	7
				2,130				2,130	8
30,000	16,587	71,031		164,309	38,782		2,559	334,731	9
	5,644			19,577	1,503			28,420	10
	2,211			15,549			579	18,339	11
	4,019	14,391		17,700				39,963	12
		75,554	10,942	34,987	20,179			141,662	13
	1,660			8,415			51	10,294	14
				1,500			250	3,250	15
	26,599	81,470	55,397	163,591		35,256	2,636	377,984	16
	5,000						59	5,759	17
				529				650	18
				40,211			106	40,317	19
	6,765			15,400	4,200			26,365	20
		8,854	-1,625	4,943			443	17,632	21
				349			215	700	22
	2,798			15,575	1,848		873	21,094	23
	10,000			20,440	3,710		290	36,987	24
				10,004			2,523	12,527	25
2,578	3,581		5,000	36,656				47,815	26
8,370			22,758					33,128	27
				5,639				5,639	28
								638	29
			1,666	10,716	5,000		5	17,387	30
			11,618	89,169	1,383			102,170	31
	7,261	32,710	85,734	50,462	17,296		5,753	199,934	32
	448			2,851			165	6,993	33
				226,266	61,655		1,000	289,421	34
	5,123	31,640		47,818	3,385		5,972	97,816	35
					1,462			1,462	36
	18,127	219,296	157,441	441,653	28,527	10,068	532	875,644	37
				14,050			1,390	17,860	38
	7,500			85,475				92,975	39
	2,444			42,636	137		520	46,441	40
	1,109	52,064		26,216	18,935		179	98,503	41
	2,224			3,287	2,120		552	8,183	42
2,000				10,016	1,961			13,977	43
	3,000	6,308	121,529	20,708	3,350		135	155,030	44
				1,682	10,022		168	11,872	45

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS.

Village and Town Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1911							
	Balance from 1910.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for cur- rent expenses.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
46 Cardinal, Grenville	85	5,978	64	75				13,608
47 CARLETON PLACE, Lanark ..	3,322	28,570	800	933		26	1,000	9,000
48 Casselman, Russell	238	3,283	210	8		57		1,500
49 Cayuga, Haldimand	144	6,213	213	360				2,400
50 Chatham, Grey	920	1,929	50	72		47		
51 CHELMSFORD, Sudbury		2,276	105	15				99
52 CHESELEY, Bruce		19,403	133	1,142	2,808	561	1,400	11,056
53 Chesterville, Dundas	1,042	5,919	219	55				
54 Chippawa, Welland	1,129	3,776	369	254		10		6,800
55 Clifford, Wellington	809	3,372	208	210	729			
56 CLINTON, Huron	1,925	23,916	1,068	1,037	4,746	2,272	7,636	15,000
57 COBALT, Nipissing		87,158	4,054	7,093	9,279	120		62,729
58 Cobden, Renfrew		4,244	50	14				7,150
59 COBOURG, Northumberland ..	97	47,997	3,061	5,349		467		47,000
60 COCHRANE, Nipissing	4,082	10,299	1,661	3,806	285			2,807
61 Colborne, Northumberland..	903	7,008	4	313				1,500
62 Coldwater, Simcoe	8,029	6,779	120	27	513	3	1,000	1,500
63 COLLINGWOOD, Simcoe		92,396	1,865	3,672	34,670	343	2,868	109,891
64 COPPER CLIFF, Sudbury	3,656	17,851	110	402				
65 CORNWALL, Stormont		94,515	2,437	1,158	20,701	646	682	
66 Courtright, Lambton	141	1,900	181	20				
67 Creemore, Simcoe	1,371	5,340	75	32	1,202	24		
68 Delhi, Norfolk	1,565	5,954	205	33		11		
69 DESERONTO, Hastings		35,101	572	84	10,861	480		1,407
70 Drayton, Wellington		5,872	315	1,325		3	156	4,563
71 DRESDEN, Kent	14,316	7,814	405	96	5,522	366		7,291
72 DRYDEN, Kenora	856	4,574	537	274				
73 Dundalk, Grey	4,053	6,803		156	2,225	64		
74 DUNDAS, Wentworth	1,437	40,658	1,111	703	6,734	1,332	4,700	17,500
75 DUNNVILLE, Haldimand	818	35,297	1,329	144	7,674	162	11,023	35,881
76 DURHAM, Grey	3,998	11,940	5	567	10	900	4,313	54
77 Dutton, Elgin	1,379	5,965	334	62		36	60	
78 Eastview, Carleton	150	8,808	434	4			12,000	6,500
79 Eganville, Renfrew	3,301	5,476	436	102				6,004
80 Elmira, Waterloo	1,388	10,623	577	148	966	29	1,529	940
81 Elora, Wellington	3,120	9,304	357	460		36	500	500
82 Embro, Oxford	1,372	5,513	219	165		12		
83 ENGLEHART, Nipissing	20	5,855	580	70				7,494
84 Erin, Wellington	166	2,639	200	177				600
85 ESSEX, Essex		14,180	183	115	3,861	236	165	3,297
86 Exeter, Huron	3,332	15,099	282	89	759	21		7,900
87 Fenelon Falls, Victoria	1,879	8,898	233	286	8,992	32	2,161	
88 Fergus, Wellington	447	12,559	348	958		17	37	4,200
89 Finch, Stormont	106	2,129	55	5		6		
90 FOREST, Lambton	323	12,981	338	322		6	212	31,960
91 Fort Erie, Welland		13,215	758	77	5,802	4	406	33,852

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Receipts, 1911.—Continued.					Disbursements, 1911.								
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets.	Water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Operation, repairs and maintenance of public utilities.	Streets, bridges and parks.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
				488	20,298	213		672	3	251		870	46
	300			898	44,849	1,538	1,260	929	350	1,468		3,397	47
	5,000			73	10,369	271			10	27		657	48
				45	9,376	265	389	38		298		419	49
				24	3,042	81				55		160	50
				1,064	3,559	627			23	96		585	51
	28,663	233	1,271	1,527	68,197	1,381	736	1,027	797	1,331	1,652	4,665	52
9,000		68		1,491	17,794	232		75	82	177		288	53
				31	12,369	243	56		40	249		610	54
				262	5,590	195	200		2	162	306	361	55
	15,000			788	73,388	901	1,401	2,416	159	1,425	1,244	8,251	56
	10,532			5,424	186,389	7,316	2,056	9,450	1,140	5,913	7,034	6,937	57
	3,026			129	14,613	308	62	19	11	89		3,436	58
	7,003			235	111,209	3,555	2,231	3,531	131	1,478		10,516	59
	50,000			2,201	75,141	1,434		436	75	983	200	6,896	60
				230	9,958	216	638	17	30	390		1,701	61
				1,043	19,014	276	150	516	15	143	529	453	62
	36,975			2,616	285,296	5,141	4,200	7,280	451	5,359	25,808	16,996	63
				147	22,166	1,098	520	771	71	224		802	64
	5,227			1,142	126,508	2,265	2,787	7,498		1,720	6,449	11,894	65
				50	2,292	81		42		110		852	66
				97	8,141	148	228	544	6	149	300	701	67
				85	7,853	213	489	80	38	171		2,592	68
				2,759	51,264	911	1,800	4,006	30	1,038	12,692	823	69
				220	12,454	274	1,828	187	28	252		226	70
	17,189		100	580	53,679	641	1,000	1,181	85	1,104	4,175	4,424	71
				91	6,332	243	522	439	3	249		669	72
				134	13,435	515	400	203		278	1,721	430	73
	12,000	386		7,903	94,464	2,169	1,535	3,102	1,429	1,563	3,828	1,224	74
10,000				112	102,440	1,139	1,565	5,920	267	1,032	3,610	5,672	75
				1,060	22,847	592	727	657	215	506		316	76
	1,220			154	9,210	316	458	112		151		333	77
3,000			25	472	31,393	506	763		27	261		2,631	78
				213	15,532	653	329	273		181		398	79
1,300	2,500	38	833	358	21,227	940	547	304		280	400	1,708	80
	3,500	20	169	417	18,383	824	422	879	226	460		839	81
			259	272	7,812	232	276			297		248	82
1,800				706	16,525	1,051		479	10	356		689	83
				45	3,828	100	300			5	155	896	84
	5,670	135		226	28,068	616	463	1,350		694	3,000	570	85
			24	1,409	28,915	773	1,343	1,195		754	1,201	2,072	86
	1,500			65	24,046	851	438	1,010	16	315	3,543	1,668	87
	25,000		150	461	44,182	1,094	897	488	60	711		2,939	88
				61	2,362	81				104		31	89
17,000		5		1,043	64,130	625	711	304	33	662		529	90
				211	54,328	801	1,120	3,578	13	796	2,271	1,446	91

*Including balance from 1910 not previously reported.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS.

Villages and Towns.		Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.						
		Waterworks and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
46	Cardinal				18	52	562	3,185
47	CARLETON PLACE			1,506	316	599	3,043	10,648
48	Casselton		3,810	186			231	1,720
49	Cayuga			41	5	47	450	2,600
50	Chatsworth		200	14	6	37	170	1,054
51	CHELMSFORD		133			64		800
52	CHESLEY	2,752		625	10	566	1,358	7,406
53	Chesterville		493		34		422	12,330
54	Chippawa					32	267	7,313
55	Clifford		25	22	21	29	524	1,157
56	CLINTON	5,714		663	34	406	1,164	7,000
57	COBALT	20,368	1,322	13,661	3,388	3,194		15,202
58	Cobden			15			472	1,750
59	COBOURO		4,962	155	93	2,060	2,992	14,048
60	COCHRANE	52,247	273	134		1,498		3,300
61	Colborne		50	12	7	497	670	3,115
62	Coldwater	7,054	230		15	2	495	3,301
63	COLLINGWOOD	27,078	6,575	1,463	2,489	463	5,001	61,981
64	COPPER CLIFF		2,395	1,927	58	460		6,000
65	CORNWALL	3,080		574	522	2,846	1,496	19,121
66	Courtright				4	4		880
67	Creemore			12		140	468	3,123
68	Delhi			19	11		450	1,987
69	DESERONTO	525		875	67	1,220	2,920	7,163
70	Drayton			32	22	109	539	2,082
71	DRESDEN	12,876	266	41	489	456	588	15,084
72	DRYDEN		100	52	5	819		2,205
73	Dundalk		44	2	22	127	340	2,631
74	DUNDAS	14,195	9,086	80	376	1,189	5,538	10,995
75	DUNNVILLE	19,821		100	162	754	1,950	20,660
76	DURHAM		108	8	27	76	765	2,557
77	Dutton	741		94	1	189	734	1,600
78	Eastview			1,464	59	325		10,400
79	Eganville		3,303	61				2,610
80	Elmira	964	2,530	113	20	49	808	3,806
81	Elora			56	8	292	1,047	4,421
82	Embro		79	10	5	95	632	2,064
83	ENGLEHART			229	179	305		3,300
84	Erin			13	6	43	443	700
85	ESSEX		456	107	32	89	807	6,049
86	Exeter	634		30	30	100		2,826
87	Fenelon Falls	100		442	59	12	1,034	3,420
88	Fergus			10	49	539	1,518	5,215
89	Finch			1	1	5	148	776
90	FOREST		315	54	126	525	794	17,725
91	Fort Erie	4,642	941		74	254	579	2,219

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.							Assets Dec. 31, '11			
Other investments and deposits.	School debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
	291		12,108	322		234	18,781	1,517	851	46
		6,190	9,000	3,911		300	44,455	394	472	47
		98	2,395	317		277	10,098	271	814	48
		982	2,400	862		67	8,863	513	88	49
				161		53	2,165	877	20	50
			500	73		658	3,559		1,004	51
14,354	446	667	18,230	4,960		1,224	67,234	963	731	52
	598	722		1,351		116	16,920	874	352	53
		366	1,300	270			10,746	1,623	818	54
		434	300	437		154	4,329	1,261	996	55
	59	8,799	15,000	6,864	342	1,826	68,988	4,400	911	56
2,411			65,452	7,913	32	884	185,785	604	46,416	57
	217	311	7,150	531		109	14,480	133	895	58
		9,395	42,664	10,775		253	110,772	437	18,300	59
		680	4,359	1,590		1,022	75,127	14	9,435	60
			1,500			82	8,919	1,039		61
1,000		445	1,500	1,087		637	17,848	1,166	402	62
286	511	20,785	64,862	24,207		3,650	285,296		491	63
						503	14,829	7,337	2,937	64
	463	17,410	14,395	10,470	114	1,150	104,254	22,254	11,282	65
				12		4	1,989	303	1,137	66
		480		828		115	7,242	899	2,444	67
				13		341	6,404	1,449	67	68
		4,904	6,797	5,191		302	51,264		4,309	69
180	82	639	4,806	747		273	12,438	16	130	70
	542	2,493	4,500	2,317	1,087	266	53,615	64	14,819	71
				3		423	5,732	600	968	72
	309	1,209		1,374		267	9,872	3,563	343	73
2,100	660	4,544	17,500	6,616		2,367	92,420	2,044	16,465	74
6,499	774	2,607	16,700	5,044		527	100,083	2,357	229	75
1,623		5,906		3,002		1,318	18,403	4,444	5,339	76
101	284	1,751		559		131	7,555	1,655	289	77
	403		13,000	663		70	30,572	821	3,563	78
2,000	115	668	2,400	861		67	13,919	1,613	5,625	79
754	223	2,798		3,240		680	20,164	1,063	26	80
3,500		1,045	500	146		738	15,403	2,980	244	81
		618		149		520	5,225	2,587	319	82
	243		8,839	337		246	16,263	262	2,500	83
			600	9		77	3,347	481	106	84
5,694	193	3,356	1,516	2,752		324	28,068		12,128	85
		2,704	8,900	2,004		1,899	26,465	2,450	304	86
2,076		2,879		3,233		192	21,318	2,728	1,900	87
25,079	499		4,200	78		735	44,111	71	269	88
		395		450		60	2,052	310	4	89
		2,060	34,500	701		1,167	60,834	3,296	725	90
	333	1,481	30,209	3,451		120	54,328		1,764	91

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

		Assets on December 31, 1911.—Continued.						Liabilities Dec.31	
Villages and Towns.		Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
46	Cardinal				3,400	71	5,839		
47	CARLETON PLACE		6,000		75,800	225	82,891		6,797
48	Casselman	1,154	444		5,775		8,458	263	
49	Cayuga		4,000	300	8,770		13,671		
50	Chatsworth	973			1,474		3,344		
51	CHELMSFORD				1,400	5	2,409		1,116
52	CHESLEY	11,462	14,565	42,470	24,335	52,451	146,977		
53	Chesterville				5,575	9	6,810		
54	Chippawa		500	1,100	4,650	9,865	18,556		
55	Clifford			3,025	3,200	12	8,494		
56	CLINTON	41,917	32,074	59,000	26,300	5,000	169,602		
57	COBALT	20,901	2,411	95,944	32,403	33,601	232,280		3,863
58	Cobden				2,060	7,670	10,758	559	
59	COBOURO	10,211			167,000	5,719	201,667		319
60	COCHRANE				62,000	16,550	87,999		
61	Colborne			675	4,050	50	5,814		
62	Coldwater			23,000	2,240	1,358	28,166		811
63	COLLINOWOOD	11,231	12,764	118,347	147,378		290,211		
64	COPPER CLIFF				12,100	25	22,399		
65	CORNWALL		†27,069	139,746	43,600	12,532	256,483	2,250	22,109
66	Courtright				654	71	2,165	176	880
67	Creemore			22,500	175		26,018		1,120
68	Delhi				300		1,816		1,734
69	DESERONTO			67,310	8,100	2,894	82,613	2,776	4,800
70	Drayton	246	180		16,425	108	17,105	630	
71	DRESDEN		1,000	26,500	10,500	681	53,564		
72	DRYDEN				2,850	165	4,583		716
73	Dundalk			4,500	11,178	13,586	33,170		1,275
74	DUNDAS	39,065	14,947	89,333	98,333	3,745	263,932		
75	DUNNVILLE	5,280	46,499	33,391	16,375	69,630	173,961		1,379
76	DURHAM	20,170			11,300	27	41,280		
77	Dutton	101		400	8,700	27	11,172		
78	Eastview				420	1,050	5,854	506	2,765
79	Eganville		2,000		21,255	112	30,605		3,654
80	Elmira		20,387	30,382	4,057	113	56,028		
81	Elora		3,500		19,500	63	26,287		2,801
82	Embro		5,000		8,000		15,906		1,400
83	ENOLEHART				5,572		8,334		547
84	Erlin				1,400		1,987		
85	ESSEX		5,529	33,000	6,700	11,628	68,985	812	1,200
86	Exeter		9,500	26,019	17,750	300	56,323	915	3,774
87	Fenelon Falls		2,076	72,200	9,570	477	88,951		3,681
88	Fergus		*27,428		31,500	137	59,405		215
89	Finch						314		
90	FOREST				14,500	1,764	20,285		
91	Fort Erie			61,688	10,940	449	74,841		

†Including \$3,034 previously omitted.

*G. T. R. loan of \$9,000 written off.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Liabilities on December 31, 1911.—Continued.

Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total Liabilities.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
12,700	306			72,810	3,850			4,156	46
				7,819	667			92,307	47
				15,799	1,100			8,749	48
				4,000				16,899	49
					500		24	4,024	50
							507	2,123	51
	10,107	38,445		61,189	5,225			114,966	52
	13,985			12,675				26,660	53
				3,886	6,000			9,886	54
			2,064	6,864				8,953	55
	1,179	59,000		97,351			689	158,219	56
	15,000	81,500		36,000	27,019		2,423	165,805	57
	4,394			7,618			337	12,908	58
	50,280			188,206	24,340	800	600	264,545	59
		50,000		24,320	2,807		6,374	83,501	60
							12	12	61
			22,623	616				24,050	62
	5,584	75,690		413,977	97,730		820	593,801	63
							2,046	2,046	64
	11,618	96,613		155,588				288,178	65
							71	1,127	66
		19,094					23	20,237	67
								1,734	68
17,598		40,771	18,260	14,985	1,407		1,054	101,651	69
	3,351			8,582	2,982		678	16,223	70
	16,458	16,000	7,859	23,273	2,791		3,492	69,873	71
							1,949	2,665	72
	11,185		2,477	16,080				31,017	73
	18,227	51,777	12,000	58,371			18,131	158,506	74
	50,248	8,328		54,529	49,436		1,313	165,233	75
				57,621	54		235	57,910	76
1,484	943			8,607				11,034	77
	14,597				2,000		42	19,910	78
	6,885			12,979	5,600			29,118	79
2,219	3,554	28,227		32,373	940			67,313	80
				4,633				7,434	81
4,287				1,739	456		199	8,081	82
	6,325				1,214			8,086	83
							100	100	84
	3,971	15,348		31,794	3,297			56,422	85
1,509		20,636		17,730			2,675	47,239	86
		62,650		12,796			200	79,327	87
	275			25,000			305	25,795	88
				7,787			64	7,851	89
	17,000			6,335			4,326	27,661	90
	9,047			50,010	6,159		400	65,616	91

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Village and Town Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1911.							
	Balance from 1910.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
92 FORT FRANCES, Rainy River	919	34,185	911	679	13,939	.....	.....	70,934
93 GALT, Waterloo . . . . .	.....	128,355	1,338	5,867	35,275	11,640	47,115	66,824
94 GANANOQUE, Leeds	341	37,923	1,410	861	6,952	829	9,657	33,000
95 Garden Island, Frontenac	600	1,609	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
96 Georgetown, Halton	129	12,484	331	249	3,031	176	1,000	9,270
97 Glencoe, Middlesex	191	8,113	288	229	2,233	29	500	8,133
98 GODERICH, Huron	3,405	46,480	1,962	442	27,140	1,999	30,014	114,000
99 GORE BAY, Manitoulin	1,339	5,975	204	17	.....	.....	100	1,092
100 Grand Valley, Dufferin	720	4,920	218	77	.....	.....	.....	3,508
101 GRAVENHURST, Muskoka	4	16,822	710	311	15,548	157	267	17,075
102 Grimsby, Lincoln . . . . .	.....	20,446	266	170	3,210	120	7,680	20,385
103 Hagersville, Haldimand	703	6,846	402	1	.....	.....	.....	3,693
104 HAILEYBURY, Nipissing . . . . .	.....	66,098	1,792	1,944	5,140	879	692	44,299
105 HANOVER, Grey	3,336	15,541	597	290	2,990	16	.....	17,050
106 HARRISTON, Wellington	345	15,706	533	617	.....	61	314	22,011
107 Hastings, Northumberland	5	5,626	205	214	.....	.....	.....	2,266
108 Havelock, Peterborough	11	8,485	90	346	.....	11	.....	9,680
109 HAWKESBURY, Prescott . . . . .	.....	29,296	1,497	104	8,444	.....	.....	27,970
110 Hensall, Huron	2,372	7,147	211	5	.....	74	.....	.....
111 Hepworth, Bruce	566	1,909	99	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
112 HESPELER, Waterloo . . . . .	.....	22,528	512	328	7,039	1,046	7,225	.....
113 Holland Landing, York	125	1,213	75	31	.....	.....	.....	400
114 HUNTSVILLE, Muskoka	1,405	18,718	877	224	14,140	.....	.....	8,500
115 INOERSOLL, Oxford . . . . .	.....	54,911	1,234	646	15,455	.....	102,355	85,532
116 Iroquois, Dundas	1,406	8,826	25	205	3,537	.....	692	.....
117 Jarvis, Haldimand	953	3,584	220	11	.....	14	.....	200
118 KEARNEY, Parry Sound	453	1,748	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
119 KEEWATIN, Kenora . . . . .	.....	14,040	568	25	.....	.....	.....	1,215
120 Kemptville, Grenville	143	9,420	320	73	.....	55	.....	2,554
121 KENORA, Kenora	75	69,656	3,545	867	81,092	3,268	.....	44,985
122 Killaloe Station, Renfrew . . . . .	.....	1,279	200	.....	.....	3	.....	200
123 KINCARDINE, Bruce	1,743	19,732	949	402	12,606	1,091	11,237	6,000
124 KINOSVILLE, Essex	3,349	15,741	170	1,073	2,495	.....	.....	14,587
125 Lakefield, Peterborough . . . . .	.....	13,533	139	202	151	.....	.....	12,250
126 Lanark, Lanark	1,125	4,864	137	130	.....	.....	.....	1,200
127 Lancaster, Glengarry	353	3,617	47	44	.....	.....	.....	1,300
128 LATCHFORD, Nipissing	210	6,930	137	176	.....	.....	.....	5,552
129 LEAMINGTON, Essex . . . . .	.....	22,899	170	530	30,119	34	.....	11,537
130 LINDSAY, Victoria	2,516	92,370	2,762	2,092	14,125	1,868	41,115	82,154
131 LISTOWEL, Perth . . . . .	.....	27,552	1,112	210	8,497	1,549	1,370	6,861
132 LITTLE CURRENT, Manitoulin	2,274	5,075	529	134	.....	.....	.....	.....
133 L'Original, Prescott	3,481	4,926	355	5	.....	78	7	.....
134 Lucan, Middlesex	332	5,373	93	67	2,302	78	1,868	500
135 Lucknow, Bruce	105	7,724	321	159	.....	6	919	6,000
136 Madoc, Hastings . . . . .	.....	9,915	273	55	4,324	.....	.....	2,643

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Receipts, 1911.—Continued.					Disbursements, 1911.									
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets.	Water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Operation, repairs and maintenance of public utilities.	Streets, bridges and parks.	No.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
				468	122,035	1,957	1,500	3,099	3,998	1,573	3,680	5,445	92	
	63,731	704		9,008	369,857	5,400	5,072	9,007	444	4,008	16,306	38,216	93	
				1,596	92,569	1,144	1,727	4,179	53	730	2,195	2,012	94	
				22	2,388	25				13		155	95	
3,000				537	30,207	744	595	460		311	1,052	5,204	96	
				4	19,915	220	800	104	28	203	2,032	1,082	97	
	28,500	294		1,769.	256,005	1,646	4,467	4,829	393	1,414	12,316	4,245	98	
				36	8,763	202	60	255	97	218		1,304	99	
				813	10,256	145	481	48		280		1,595	100	
	10,000			707	61,601	1,492	1,000	1,460	2,224	1,288	10,623	2,846	101	
5,000	10,000			678	67,955	631	2,316	1,106	385	432	4,210	3,628	102	
				155	11,800	291	325		25	251		1,183	103	
5,000	39,471			3,450	168,765	4,628	2,000	4,501	1,083	2,232	4,710	15,491	104	
				6,309	46,129	790	440	2,152	289	506	1,129	1,460	105	
				827	40,414	737	1,187	335	6	502		212	106	
	6,000			104	14,420	210	579	310	10	450		7,576	107	
1,400	9,000			258	29,281	569	727		1,171	237		9,635	108	
				932	68,243	1,285	1,300	3,707	883	372	4,527	903	109	
	2,707			1,702	14,218	178	360	374	27	158		3,135	110	
			16	39	2,633	102		50		94		256	111	
	10,782			220	49,680	1,210	1,764	660		1,686	6,125	3,621	112	
				211	2,055	157				93		377	113	
				709	44,573	2,578	3,068	1,790	64	760	7,863	3,648	114	
	79,800			11,777	351,710	2,356	2,637	4,785	53	2,531	12,983	2,751	115	
				67	14,758	196	312	258	4	210	1,147	548	116	
				133	5,115	105	143	27	2	73		801	117	
				94	2,446	97		4	62	41		240	118	
				412	16,260	855	454	1,185		517		2,130	119	
				564	13,129	507	617	352		285		1,927	120	
	154,310			404	358,202	3,867	4,000	7,010	888	3,924	30,061	5,021	121	
				456	2,138	91			26	141		134	122	
	3,109	232	23	792	80,893	610	1,496	2,622	266	1,005	7,298	2,883	123	
				172	37,587	883	829	1,065		384	1,964	6,751	124	
	3,000			407	29,682	610	709	127	133	400		4,386	125	
	6,600			475	14,531	702	52	465	50	724		310	126	
				44	5,405	147	195	4		152		1,158	127	
				488	13,493	512		1,501		247		142	128	
			130	821	66,240	712	1,267	2,450	105	558	19,022	6,299	129	
54,019				1,567	294,588	4,541	4,400	5,250	55	2,674	8,964	7,129	130	
	5,000	204		417	52,772	708	1,650	1,221	876	997	7,311	1,779	131	
				66	8,078	1280	250	52	159	254		305	132	
			90	143	9,085	297	340	19	11	148		3,040	133	
			173	77	10,863	328	300	7		125	2,165	402	134	
				158	15,392	439	596	1,321		464		662	135	
				2,708	19,918	520	750	113	20	274	3,727	1,662	136	

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.

Villages and Towns.	Waterworks and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
92 FORT FRANCES ..	7,845		435	94	1,459		4,550	2,266
93 GALT	99,725	5,818	721	2,558	3,767	6,636	34,185	29,204
94 GANANOQUE ...	5,138	626	10	168	1,897	2,340	10,700	5,720
95 Garden Island						625	692	
96 Georgetown			90	101	15	919	8,160	
97 Glencoe	652		102	2		988	2,091	550
98 GODERICH	11,239	411	129	944	1,110		18,919	3,708
99 GORE BAY			14	15	502		2,787	
100 Grand Valley			32	11	67	438	5,503	
101 GRAVENHURST ...	2,438	50	163	137	638		6,332	708
102 Grimsby	1,595	1,337	324	78	117		8,904	6,218
103 Hegersville			10	46	41	1,044	3,759	
104 HAILEYBURY ...	41,325	12,142	834	573	2,985		24,641	1,384
105 HANOVER	211	7,200	43	53	174		6,593	
106 HARRISTON	10,811	600	44	5	221	1,676	5,899	
107 Hastings			10	47	225	400	1,707	
108 Havelock		225	17	5	250	490	5,529	90
109 HAWKESBURY ..	734	75	70	160	434	2,229	8,612	
110 Hensall	6		9	85		426	1,639	
111 Hepworth			6		4	205	1,090	
112 HESPELER	8,378		62	27	945	1,279	6,475	
113 Holland Landing			11	5		149	550	
114 HUNTSVILLE			10	169	814		5,513	
115 INOERSOLL	88,846	5,000	86	1,492	2,439	5,836	13,913	10,068
116 Iroquois			5	13	47	521	4,050	
117 Jarvis			7			255	1,708	
118 KEARNEY				5			950	
119 KEAWATIN		536	209	25	656		5,762	
120 Kemptville		500	20	132	206	829	4,800	
121 KENORA	132,220	283	1,401	504	4,172		22,800	13,976
122 Killaloe Station	27	163					991	
123 KINCARDINE	321		100	110	650	2,595	7,002	9,234
124 KINGVILLE	2,129	1,259	51	297	153	816	3,315	
125 Lakefield		3,000	74	15	209	932	4,095	516
126 Lanark			104		54	691	2,400	
127 Lancaster			5	100		231	2,001	
128 LATCHFORD	333	250		106	548		2,766	1,002
129 LEAMINGTON ...	1,148	1,709	51	271	495	1,529	9,525	
130 LINDSAY	930	1,258	980	930	2,616	5,630	79,622	941
131 LISTOWEL	1,033		606	114	492	711	6,793	1,498
132 LITTLE CURRENT			152	6	586		2,401	
133 L'Orignal		327		81	6	889	2,283	
134 Lucan	51		98		51		2,726	
135 Lucknow			15	140	259	1,414	3,129	718
136 Madoc			89		21	1,543	2,699	

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.										Assets Dec. 31 '11	
Other investments and deposits.	School debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	No.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
29,677		1,869	73,924	8,156		318	121,869	166	31,278	92	
156		11,975	29,797	40,425	733	6,289	369,857	3,034	16,858	93	
			29,000	9,365		400	89,535	628	603	94	
		4,004	5,000	5,082		250	1,760			95	
		1,735	6,967	1,523		362	19,441	474	1,945	96	
27,431	5,410	13,919	112,000	18,711		7,871	251,112	4,893	3,299	97	
			1,092	9		118	6,673	2,090	7,221	98	
		543		545		568	10,256		882	99	
5,847	229	3,207	12,742	7,242	160	628	61,454	147	245	100	
14,410	863	2,711	12,579	5,035	16	1,021	67,916	39	5,082	101	
		393	3,631	502		299	11,800		1,575	102	
	1,992	6,192	26,389	14,681	2,776	4,167	168,726	39	302	103	
	123	1,702	5,050	2,459		11,298	41,672	4,457	19,553	104	
	217	2,993	10,500	2,767		755	39,477	937	817	105	
		438	1,800	255		403	14,420		1,281	106	
	66	172	8,000	754		64	28,001	1,280	294	107	
		7,698	22,642	12,232		389	68,243		1,604	108	
		1,572	1,513	555		200	10,237	3,981	27,887	109	
						564	2,371	262	825	110	
2,881	880	6,397	593	4,809		894	48,686	994	1,111	111	
			400	10		53	1,805	250	1,811	112	
	399	2,985	8,500	4,470		370	43,001	1,572	337	113	
77,475		29,477	72,041	9,347	5,378	2,151	351,675	35	3,399	114	
1,274		1,391		933		86	10,995	3,763	8,005	115	
			200	4		488	3,813	1,302	2,929	116	
			64	20		30	1,513	933	45	117	
	475	656	1,557	1,116		147	16,260		681	118	
	222	1,014	800	617		301	13,129		1,236	119	
	2,260	10,217	65,661	39,836	6,654	3,287	358,102	100	6,630	120	
			4			82	1,659	479	15,891	121	
23,734	192	5,586	7,816	4,050		964	78,514	2,379	322	122	
	286	3,222	10,587	2,003		1,014	37,008	579	2,891	123	
	658	391	10,876	1,581	97	275	29,084	598	1,281	124	
6,600		474	1,200	142		252	14,220	311	75	125	
			1,300	23		61	5,377	28	126	126	
			5,250	628		189	13,474	19	93	127	
	947	5,280	10,634	3,561		677	66,240		8,912	128	
5,019	539	19,428	117,218	22,077		3,429	293,630	958	8,997	129	
153		5,950	10,786	9,285		809	52,772		15,420	130	
		176		18		69	4,708	3,370	1,266	131	
316		353		538			8,648	437	397	132	
37		521	2,900	584		126	10,421	442	3,738	133	
		815	4,000	943		196	15,111	281	362	134	
1,932	700	2,050	2,356	1,433		29	19,918		2,425	135	
									4,685	136	

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Villages and Towns.	Assets on December 31, 1911.—Continued.					Liabilities Dec. 31		
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
92 FORT FRANCES ..	10,976		96,239	23,671	43,057	203,387		1,856
93 GALT	226,406	39,972	278,550	594,508	50,373	2,065,667		
94 GANANOQUE ...	38,080	156	155,000	35,625	29,000	261,498		
95 Garden Island						628		
96 Georgetown		9,500	43,000	11,600		66,045		
97 Glencoe	1,620	3,500	11,000	9,865	3,613	33,371	942	
98 GODERICII	48,046	133,686	124,643	35,450	94,747	448,686	2,419	
99 GORE BAY		350	250	2,410		5,982		582
100 Grand Valley				2,615	1,391	4,251		
101 GRAVENHURST ..	1,538	5,847	114,000	25,925	8,350	160,889		822
102 Grimsby	8,793	14,290	45,000	20,924	8,816	99,437	4,628	
103 Hagersville			125	2,686	7,800	10,913		1,000
104 HAILEYBURY ...	1,384		101,095	32,817	70,605	225,493		315
105 HANOVER			31,000	14,961	28,610	79,845		
106 HARRISTON		18,750	10,811	26,350	3,620	61,749		
107 Hastings				12,710	468	13,472		
108 Havelock	470	13		8,513	700	12,580		
109 HAWKESBURY ..			120,000	7,500	16,500	171,887	1,444	
110 Hensall				1,770		6,576		
111 Hepworth		9,000		71	2,500	11,833		
112 HESPELER		46,946	34,075	21,446	2,629	107,901		
113 Holland Landing				1,500		2,087	187	
114 HUNTSVILLE ..			63,552	10,547	4,202	83,272		
115 INGERSOLL	78,124	37,691	75,000	43,680	30,504	273,039		
116 Iroquois		6,384	45,000	6,150	3,813	68,039	266	3,980
117 Jarvis			300	167		1,814		
118 KEARNEY			45	1,042		2,701		980
119 KEEWATIN				15,682	400	17,318		
120 Kemptville				12,870	60	19,560		3,000
121 KENOBA	59,370		789,564	51,263	85,443	1,001,631		
122 Killaloe Station ..						801	136	
123 KINCARDINE	16,101	23,734	68,679	31,444	1,179	146,407		4,341
124 KINGSVILLE			37,000	28,550	5,198	72,608	71	
125 Lakefield	4,867			13,700	2,577	21,817	1,007	
126 Lanark		6,600		9,700		16,633		
127 Lancaster				760	4	885		
128 LATCHFORD	1,335		3,500	2,400	203	12,506		498
129 LEAMINGTON			49,000	25,700	10,512	94,209		6,386
130 LINDSAY	941	5,019	121,763	51,235	114,044	309,380		
131 LISTOWEL	31,006	40,153	66,470	10,500	9,856	159,251	2,069	
132 LITTLE CURRENT ..				5,650	50	9,467		2,200
133 L'Orignal		367		1,000		5,542		1,718
134 Lucan		37	5,000	2,700		8,541	566	200
135 Lucknow	287	3,050	10,000	18,500		34,543		
136 Madoc		1,932	18,295	5,850		30,762	1,680	

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Liabilities on December 31, 1911—Continued.									
Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
		60,654		71,344	14,634		4,024	152,512	92
	113,200	196,609	91,000	565,745	66,824		2,353	1,035,731	93
5,700	18,300	156,000		35,590	6,400		80	222,070	94
	3,000	28,600		26,846	4,270			62,716	95
			11,000	14,173	9,697		2,828	38,640	96
17,133	24,590	103,572	16,190	308,773	15,000		1,720	489,397	97
								582	98
				9,947	3,508			13,455	99
	3,143	27,000	81,329	42,796	6,100		2,223	163,413	100
	33,895	39,433		39,140	10,485		6,685	134,266	101
				8,181	62			9,243	102
	67,039	100,450		98,916	44,299		3,485	314,504	103
	5,339	25,368		31,368	12,000		1,438	75,513	104
	9,953			48,854	12,811		474	72,092	105
				9,747	966			10,713	106
	5,211			13,597	2,010	470	820	22,108	107
4,770		127,299		65,386	26,325			225,224	108
				13,417				13,417	109
				9,000			1,561	10,561	110
	7,363	10,856	22,958	50,212	11,369		1,058	103,816	111
							15	202	112
	15,148	15,818	19,527	33,378				83,871	113
20,000	21,144		79,800	171,343	29,727		2,924	324,938	114
		33,428	3,000	26,385	1,050		2,367	70,476	115
							2,841	2,841	116
					506			1,486	117
	10,588			7,164	1,215		1,436	20,403	118
	5,778			6,231	1,754			16,763	119
	16,208	164,526	553,600	76,681	44,985		1,083	857,083	120
					200		75	411	121
	18,303	25,528	7,363	98,035			4,027	157,597	122
	1,635	19,081	6,260	8,104	4,000		1,397	40,548	123
	10,196			19,929	2,000		1,800	34,932	124
				8,328				8,328	125
							25	25	126
	5,000	4,000			800	1,002	796	12,096	127
	9,911	14,735	10,303	29,584	1,136		83	72,138	128
18,990	72,481	89,407		181,523	71,450		12,304	446,155	129
		32,275	19,692	138,698	6,861			199,595	130
				185			143	2,528	131
				10,349			71	12,138	132
			4,163	5,067				9,996	133
				16,091	2,000	93		18,184	134
	5,500		12,241	6,183	2,644			28,248	135

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Receipts, 1911.—Continued.

Village and Town. Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Balance from 1910.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for cur- rent expenses.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
137 Markdale, Grey	1,984	10,606	152	111	1,866	95		
138 Markham, York	85	8,562	135	114	2,934		407	4,087
139 Marmora, Hastings		4,245	292	50				3,000
140 MASSEY, Sudbury	973	5,239	694	159	1,300	27		3,800
141 MATTAWA, Nipissing	528	9,370	1,066	172				1,121
142 Maxville, Glengarry	628	3,364	50			3		
143 MEAFORD, Grey	1,879	30,075	526	2,451	5,902	671	8,148	79,975
144 Merrickville, Grenville	391	7,118	200	126				5,175
145 Merriton, Lincoln	835	15,703	370	338	9,429	136	852	690
146 MIDLAND, Simcoe	1,083	50,035	894	1,333	24,779	2,425		44,500
147 Millbrook, Durham	54	4,990	75	115		28		2,000
148 MILTON, Halton	35	13,397	319	418	6,431	308	4,106	9,576
149 Milverton, Perth	1,944	5,073	275	10				2,600
150 Mimico, York		10,645	76			124		
151 MITCHELL, Perth	143	21,193	571	209	9,840	199	6,464	72,130
152 Morrisburg, Dundas	4,168	21,320	343	83	10,135	109		
153 MOUNT FOREST, Wellington	470	20,082	946	152	9,199	1,114	3,356	18,500
154 NAPANEE, Lennox and Add.		28,143	2,170	7,092		60		24,851
155 Neustadt, Grey	68	2,763	88	1				1,000
156 Newboro', Leeds	363	2,121	150	23				
157 Newburgh, Lennox and Add.	1,085	3,514		33		23		
158 Newbury, Middlesex	356	2,325	50	86				100
159 Newcastle, Durham	1,504	4,009		53		20		
160 New Hamburg, Waterloo	1,952	12,346	600	23	6,270			25,759
161 New LISKEARD, Nipissing	1,226	36,219	889	218	8,820	256	1,878	27,000
162 NEWMARKET, York	390	26,086	298	377	14,043			8,967
163 NIAGARA, Lincoln	416	15,883	801	793	8,284	70		12,000
164 NORTH BAY, Nipissing		75,968	4,702	2,654	23,746		41,405	114,933
165 NORTH TORONTO, York		79,857	149	346	6,589	4,311		
166 Norwich, Oxford	7,609	12,337	10	94		165	4,343	10,313
167 Ngrwood, Peterborough	167	6,560		313		13		2,360
168 OAKVILLE, Halton	1,810	28,865	523	470	21,777	60	5,514	29,640
169 Oil Springs, Lambton	213	6,403	338	23		23		10,000
170 Omemea, Victoria	369	3,063	20	9				1,700
171 ORANGEVILLE, Dufferin	1,794	27,535	376	318	5,614	1,043	22,428	13,000
172 ORILLIA, Simcoe	4,522	79,777	1,122	1,442	49,798	2,925	2,500	90,594
173 OSHAWA, Ontario		64,212	1,639	1,846	12,692	133	2,485	101,980
174 OWEN SOUND, Grey	53,121	129,624	1,627	5,677	83,671	14,019	184,958	52,410
175 Paisley, Bruce	2,082	6,966	70	570	17	29		2,505
176 PALMERSTON, Wellington	488	21,357	686	57	11,741	848		33,000
177 PARIS, Brant	5,435	35,859	1,206	900	18,048			8,000
178 PARKHILL, Middlesex	3,165	11,957	190	137		220		2,815
179 PARRY SOUND, Parry Sound	470	33,445	1,642	301	20,510		1,500	5,604
180 PEMBROKE, Renfrew	883	53,339	3,945	1,024	13,734	1,724	999	16,538
181 PENETANGUISHENE, Simcoe	7,565	30,508	654	140	10,452	1,264	28,826	77,000

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Receipts, 1911.—Continued.					Disbursements, 1911.									
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets.	Water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Operation, repairs and maintenance of public utilities.	Streets, bridges and parks.	No.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
2,200				224	17,238	331	432	900	55	268	589	308	187	
				11	16,335	231	836	1,225	363	450	2,650	452	138	
	4,000			331	11,918	285	403	10	50	227		405	139	
	2,000			279	14,561	489	180	375		7	252	19	140	
				75	12,332	555	617	449	34	540		164	141	
				274	4,319	175	195	37		141		859	142	
	18,951			530	149,108	1,364	1,508	2,450	94	2,917	11,795	1,035	143	
				82	13,092	278	555	79	3	230		2,284	144	
				292	28,645	1,568	698	1,395	14	421	2,830	2,180	145	
22,200	15,870	650	478	6,137	170,384	1,580	2,267	2,682	260	1,286	10,086	9,194	146	
				94	7,356	426	565	559	30	272		487	147	
	12,000			171	46,761	1,185	2,000	1,046		877	1,924	1,126	148	
	1,750		466	214	12,332	409	138	333		123		2,993	149	
9,000	7,500			457	27,802	443				557		3,009	150	
	10,248		221	528	121,746	575	1,200	1,310	58	1,944	8,505	1,041	151	
				74	36,232	613	1,000	690	38	294	4,473	2,061	152	
				460	54,279	1,069	1,117	1,459	10	589	6,563	1,108	153	
4,500			504	45,209	112,529	1,790	2,937	2,618	325	2,089	7,819	4,497	154	
				75	3,095	116	223	40		20		755	155	
				45	2,702	70				45		63	156	
			100	61	4,816	206	64			189		463	157	
	300		56	500	3,773	75	173			33		652	158	
				135	5,721	205	175			2	284	1,444	159	
				4,030	50,980	676	1,206	631	35	291	5,943	2,623	160	
	40,041			1,842	118,389	822	1,627	5,885	364	1,092	3,377	5,683	161	
	5,000				55,161	1,304	2,659	3,288	75	1,157	5,995	3,451	162	
800	11,850			135	51,032	1,254	2,000	916	133	425	4,102	1,895	163	
	118,000			15,911	397,319	4,047	3,294	9,306	746	2,651	14,562	21,484	164	
5,000	293,825			1,993	392,070	3,834	1,295	4,681	599	2,543	7,513	73,529	165	
	990		357	141	36,359	521	632	823	1	775		2,568	166	
				341	9,754	279	633	54		114		578	167	
				806	89,465	693	1,105	3,787	136	828	18,625	14,647	168	
				41	17,041	364				274		965	169	
				54	5,215	203	287			91		245	170	
				419	72,527	1,046	2,470	2,774	84	766	1,622	2,060	171	
				10,544	243,224	2,090	2,250	6,802	563	4,128	44,162	9,181	172	
	5,700			3,443	194,130	3,444	3,930	3,909	660	3,800	3,739	53,368	173	
	91,587	705		7,627	625,026	9,975	7,469	14,904	901	7,928	45,656	48,451	174	
				189	12,632	432	520	841	2	241		1,858	175	
	14,090		204	237	82,514	698	1,184	847	681	563	10,208	401	176	
				699	70,147	2,323	2,200	2,971	36	1,517	7,228	5,060	177	
			2,424	93	21,001	336	820	652		476		3,899	178	
				998	64,470	1,424	1,500	4,798	300	1,906	8,466	3,619	179	
12,500	70,864			2,669	178,219	2,757	2,412	4,468	452	1,980	6,639	5,213	180	
	52,000			1,079	209,488	1,253	1,652	1,441		1,174	3,565	1,320	181	

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.

Villages and Towns.	Waterworks and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
137 Markdale		140	10	14	165	400	5,016	.....
138 Markham			47	23	6	.....	3,192	.....
139 Marmora	4,564		29	85	93	1,147	750	.....
140 MASSEY	1,605	3,114	70	10	450	.....	2,258	.....
141 MATTAWA			447	35	700	.....	7,028	.....
142 Maxville			2	137	32	150	926	.....
143 MEAFORD		2,149	27	137	608	1,190	14,357	3,000
144 Merrickville			10	10	24	602	2,788	.....
145 Merritton	3,576	1,258	114	10	358	2,203	4,562	.....
146 MIDLAND	25,793	20	140	485	2,457	2,625	32,503	.....
147 Millbrook			42	127	.....	426	1,628	104
148 MILTON	8,243		27	66	350	1,009	4,370	.....
149 Milverton	96	285	.....	17	17	501	2,300	.....
150 Mimico	205	55	70	62	8	.....	13,456	.....
151 MITCHELL	11,075		153	453	834	1,289	5,884	6,932
152 Morrisburg .....			.....	334	508	1,034	8,889	.....
153 MOUNT FOREST .....			.....	25	40	2,411	6,164	1,870
154 NAPANEE	16,718		340	165	750	4,000	14,360	.....
155 Neustadt .....			.....	.....	.....	196	1,342	.....
156 Newboro'			6	15	3	201	1,207	.....
157 Newburgh .....			.....	20	.....	531	2,055	.....
158 Newbury .....			.....	.....	.....	290	638	.....
159 Newcastle			6	50	75	808	2,500	.....
160 New Hamburg	13,103		10	15	5	736	7,508	.....
161 NEW LISKEARD	27,026	19	311	497	1,014	.....	9,042	.....
162 NEWMARKET	3,701		82	756	70	2,014	13,302	.....
163 NIAQARA	8,683	2,316	33	3	457	1,126	4,889	.....
164 NORTH BAY	70,834	449	4,190	767	3,560	.....	34,918	.....
165 NORTH TORONTO	181,346	212	593	482	2,935	.....	22,851	3,021
166 Norwich	1,801		13	58	358	2,086	3,516	904
167 Norwood			10	141	208	680	2,947	.....
168 DAKVILLE	2,799	196	3	251	782	1,902	11,163	357
169 Oil Springs			3	135	20	246	2,028	.....
170 Omemeo			10	14	92	453	1,348	.....
171 ORANGEVILLE			30	141	887	1,302	10,697	2,700
172 ORILLIA	75,559	6,115	247	538	4,217	4,752	24,638	582
173 OSHAWA	33,382	95	186	954	2,930	3,155	21,945	44
174 OWEN SOUND	51,472	2,500	2,174	1,390	7,167	5,550	43,898	163,515
175 Palsley			357	18	354	805	1,899	.....
176 PALMERSTON	1,994	400	21	93	544	.....	4,145	382
177 PARIS	5,068		287	975	1,144	2,381	10,793	2,795
178 PARKHILL	344		203	11	200	1,379	4,737	1,034
179 PARRY SOUND	2,333	116	1,763	488	1,214	.....	12,123	.....
180 PEMBROKE	56,581	37	1,176	358	2,625	3,348	30,825	2,306
181 PENETANGUISH NE	39,778		85	85	643	1,702	13,411	2,929

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.							Assets Dec. 31 '11				
Other investments and deposits.	School debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	No.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
	364	1,603		2,556		372	13,523	3,715	620	137	
	316	1,133	4,011	1,199		202	16,335		262	138	
		455	2,767	302		71	11,623	295	3,636	139	
		680	900	1,261	40	611	12,321	2,240	1,225	140	
		646		1,114		3	12,332		3,558	141	
	213	555		409		51	3,862	457	1,662	142	
19,139	334	9,971	66,181	9,143		1,556	148,955	153	1,607	143	
		324	5,175	334		228	12,924	168		144	
	788	3,663		1,918		394	28,645		183	145	
	1,047	10,521	36,333	17,203		1,214	157,696	12,688		146	
		134	2,000	548		134	7,282	74	262	147	
	6,780	5,201	9,500	3,046		11	46,761		675	148	
		544	2,600	246		259	10,861	1,471	44	149	
	7,195			106	123	83	25,764	2,038	1,024	150	
		3,878	72,282	3,406		927	121,746		504	151	
		5,379		5,450		556	31,319	4,913	200	152	
2,146	195	5,351	16,500	6,620		540	53,777	502	1,443	153	
	291	42,424	6,926	3,197	62	1,221	112,529		3,279	154	
			200	37		99	3,028	67	16	155	
		140	350	192		93	2,385	317	28	156	
				3		130	3,664	1,152	674	157	
		385	748	150			3,144	629	180	158	
						96	5,595	126	1,993	159	
	214	1,529	13,524	1,960		941	50,980		106	160	
201	580	3,830	42,609	8,990	2,680	1,583	117,232	1,157	12,227	161	
		521	4,375	4,363	61	5,953	53,127	2,034	8,444	162	
		4,617	13,000	3,289		704	49,842	1,190		163	
41,405	1,218	6,317	105,112	17,209		10,102	352,172	45,147	16,700	164	
		685	8,442	26,645	14,127	4,101	2,517	361,951	30,119	18,249	165
6,853	617	6,062	3,456	1,629		122	32,795	3,564	884	166	
13	228	380	2,360	578		179	9,382	372	101	167	
7,003	450	4,514	11,000	8,414		774	89,465		1,647	168	
	233	1,871	9,000	1,229		182	16,550	491	4,436	169	
	119	74	1,700	334		100	5,070	145	18	170	
307	359	22,882	13,000	6,316		1,601	71,044	1,483	1,814	171	
	2,714	21,266		26,292		5,685	241,781	1,443	9,337	172	
	970	9,895	30,000	14,706	44	1,135	192,291	1,839	9,857	173	
40,000	1,678	87,782	11,719	47,047		3,867	605,043	19,983	136,978	174	
		1,111	2,505	772		336	12,051	581	2,540	175	
	232	7,489	41,983	8,919		854	81,638	876	3,235	176	
		6,771	8,000	6,104		1,486	67,139	3,008	200	177	
		500		989		154	15,734	5,267	1,449	178	
	1,069	7,873	5,059	8,245		1,788	64,084	386	6,220	179	
9,324	1,757	9,443	23,500	11,064		1,954	178,219		59,253	180	
28,256	960	3,598	72,885	7,806		26,945	209,488		6,977	181	

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Villages and Towns.	Assets on December 31, 1911.—Continued.						Liabilities*Dec. 31	
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levv.	Local school rates.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
137 Markdale		10,000	28,109	7,039	8,213	57,696		1,720
138 Markham		2,750	13,500	4,500	713	21,725	723	
139 Marmora			5,000	750	165	9,846	1,135	
140 MASSEY			22,470	4,421	558	30,914		2,481
141 MATTAWA				17,442	236	21,236		1,000
142 Maxville				189	42	2,350	104	1,172
143 MEAFORD.....	1,852	53,639	35,000	50,100	14,548	156,899		
144 Merrickville				11,500	495	12,163		
145 Merriton		788	97,189	18,845	1,278	118,283		
146 MIDLAND			158,198	40,300	21,772	232,958		2,669
147 Millbrook	749	3		7,000	1,598	9,686		
148 MILTON	20,470		48,692	9,700	50	79,587		
149 Milverton			300	11,525	1,850	15,190		
150 Mimico		7,195		65		10,322	1,070	
151 MITCHELL	10,711	6,667	35,000	25,225	1,928	80,035	1,423	
152 Morrisburg			133,100	4,425	21,663	164,301		
153 MOUNT FOREST	26,183	22,896	48,000	9,000	17,781	125,805		
154 NAPANEE				30,850	29,962	64,091		
155 Neustadt				500		583		
156 Newboro'				1,750	50	2,145		40
157 Newburgh				480	75	2,381		1,119
158 Newbury				1,800		2,609	275	
159 Newcastle				2,800	171	5,090		1,300
160 New Hamburg		2,300	25,000	10,165	2,258	39,829		
161 NEW LISKEARD		6,520	77,445	18,764	52,765	168,878		
162 NEWMARKET			49,425	16,175	10,063	86,141		2,800
163 NIAGARA			60,000	47,250	5,410	113,850	1,252	393
164 NORTH BAY			175,106	32,579	223,181	492,713		
165 NORTH TORONTO	35,434		*349,552	24,908	167,992	626,254		
166 Norwich	1,328	11,353	1,801	3,600	1,598	24,128		2,283
167 NCRWOOD		422		10,165	153	11,213		
168 OAKVILLE	4,053	7,003	90,000	39,260	800	142,763		
169 Oil Springs				5,050		9,977		
170 Omeme				11,300		11,463		
171 ORANOEVILLE	15,282	3,426	52,484	24,425	1,020	99,934	1,750	3,000
172 ORILLIA	4,788	45,000	†478,000	95,600	2,415	636,583	3,700	
173 OSHAWA		27,355	148,269	52,200	141,739	381,259		
174 OWEN SOUND	245,754	89,000	546,251	116,000	63,307	1,217,273	6,290	52,040
175 Paisley		††2,500		21,415	898	27,934		1,900
176 PALMERSTON	4,793	22,758	59,000	3,240	3,152	97,054	1,541	
177 PARIS	9,551		†148,358	35,750	29,000	225,867		
178 PARKHILL	6,473			11,200	35	24,424	3,284	4,150
179 PARRY SOUND		27,000	137,381	5,804	25,583	202,374		
180 PEMBROKE	14,329	37,368	150,000	31,525	40,515	332,990	3,967	21,721
181 PENETANGUISSNE	6,613	929	87,563	36,046	11,720	149,848		

*Including \$139,662, sewage disposal plant.

†Including \$3,000, Telephone System.

††Including \$68,000, sewage disposal plant.

†††Omitting \$2,500 mortgage written off.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Liabilities on December 31, 1911.—Continued.

Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
	6,850	25,363		21,769			128	55,830	137
	5,403	4,071	2,609	9,242	76		598	23,222	138
			4,000	3,539	3,000			11,674	139
		20,079			3,100		365	26,025	140
				19,008	1,121		248	21,377	141
	3,674			4,437			104	9,491	142
26,294	3,866	25,067		144,141	24,499		75	223,942	143
				5,364				5,364	144
	1,464	22,106	9,047		690		1	33,308	145
	66,989	83,308	23,695	186,346	11,955		1,118	376,080	146
				6,136			1,895	8,031	147
		20,785	5,350	40,941	76			67,152	148
1,688				4,281				5,969	149
	9,000		7,500				1,517	19,087	150
		7,336	11,766	52,700	1,806		5,339	80,370	151
		7,999	95,562	14,625			2,532	120,718	152
		25,484	9,431	103,359	2,000			140,274	153
	4,500			29,173	24,852			58,525	154
									155
				3,479				3,519	156
							35	1,154	157
				2,939	104		43	3,361	158
							94	1,394	159
	3,576		17,729	11,082	12,235			44,622	160
	11,886	73,309		74,943			6,135	166,273	161
	23,164	14,290	10,906	38,320	11,439		774	101,693	162
	800	19,900	18,259	23,708	7,500		2,487	74,299	163
	24,532	168,492		154,436	88,267		10	435,737	164
	59,875	76,434	20,000	407,711			2,955	566,975	165
	2,758			18,286	7,313		335	30,975	166
	3,016			8,256			578	11,850	167
	27,409	68,708	17,126	39,215	23,950			176,408	168
	6,561			13,360	3,500			23,421	169
	4,777			1,319				6,096	170
21,755	7,881	28,242		49,686			631	112,945	171
	40,295	30,466	275,961	190,650	90,594		9,641	641,507	172
	47,434	137,401		151,521	88,980		1,795	427,131	173
46,542	34,271	256,504	230,000	459,717	36,722	26,361	36,316	1,184,763	174
				16,801			143	18,844	175
	10,123	41,781	9,945	107,411	*6,816		4,403	182,020	176
	40,000	35,065	20,300	28,109				123,474	177
				16,999	2,050	815	235	27,533	178
15,191	19,580	32,487	47,694	48,876	5,604		316	169,748	179
20,000	22,429	125,483		136,360	11,038		10,968	351,966	180
	37,203	27,755	26,557	78,084	5,067			174,666	181

*Including \$4,800 not previously reported.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Receipts, 1911.

Village and Town Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1911.							
	Balance from 1910,	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
182 PERTH, Lanark.....	1,566	45,542	1,095	672	3,605	427	14,633	.....
183 PETROLIA, Lambton		42,888	1,228	709	16,119	.....		14,111
184 PICTON, Prince Edward		38,557	1,658	434	21,575	247	1,897	.....
185 Point Edward, Lambton	563	5,758	227	81	.....	.....	.....	1,000
186 Port Carling, Muskoka	1,083	2,545	38	47	.....	9	.....	400
187 Port Colborne, Welland		11,238	755	77	4,623	2	.....	.....
188 Port Dalhousie, Lincoln	3,024	9,259	363	67	.....	18	.....	.....
189 Port Dover, Norfolk	2,736	9,117	295	412	.....	50	2,755	4,700
190 Port Elgin, Bruce	4,274	12,352	302	176	2,925	61	748	2,600
191 Port Hope, Durham	1,665	46,878	1,945	1,096	6,370	1,824	19,932	32,500
192 Port Perry, Ontario	1,083	12,894	394	546	4,555	.....	462	3,200
193 Port Rowan, Norfolk		6,901	200	115	.....	14	.....	7,199
194 Portsmouth, Frontenac	170	3,075	83	28	.....	.....	.....	300
195 Port Stanley, Elgin	630	6,490	509	158	.....	1	.....	4,125
196 POWASSAN, Parry Sound ...	1,134	4,114	221	114	.....	2	.....	1,300
197 PRESCOTT, Grenville		29,492	1,261	1,183	16,001	1,413	6,547	60,462
198 PRESTON, Waterloo		31,699	1,128	220	28,224	1,457	9,834	59,630
199 RAINY RIVER, Rainy River..	577	17,833	999	94	3,765	230	.....	17,071
200 RENFREW, Renfrew	1,084	50,766	235	304	12,929	5,159	.....	32,461
201 Richmond, Carleton	3	2,299	42	41	.....	16	6	1,200
202 Richmond Hill, York	537	4,468	.....	256	.....	.....	.....	1,200
203 RIDGETOWN, Kent		18,408	686	1,126	.....	131	.....	33,045
204 Rockland, Russell	1,567	10,886	761	26	.....	.....	.....	3,000
205 Rodney, Elgin	1,266	4,614	160	148	.....	1	.....	6,000
206 ST. MARY'S, Perth		37,628	1,124	482	23,642	2,715	9,709	80,654
207 SANDWICH, Essex	64	25,296	1,239	496	5,515	.....	.....	13,781
208 SARNIA, Lambton	260	136,310	3,052	1,795	25,469	2,234	2,723	167,507
209 SEAFORTH, Huron	2,656	26,708	782	483	1,864	2,699	9,121	27,600
210 SHALLOW LAKE, Grey		2,233	8	2	.....	.....	.....	500
211 Shelburne, Dufferin	2,548	12,239	2	477	1,623	.....	.....	6,000
212 SIMCOE, Norfolk		38,068	1,467	738	8,096	2,948	175	3,611
213 SMITH'S FALLS, Lanark		75,218	1,738	1,729	12,624	2,569	14,596	34,597
214 SOUTHAMPTON, Bruce	9,481	13,035	125	79	5,365	566	1,000	10,000
215 South River, Parry Sound..	187	3,371	103	7	.....	.....	.....	1,300
216 Springfield, Elgin	264	3,199	94	75	.....	2	.....	600
217 STAYNER, Simcoe	1,262	8,266	50	300	1,751	74	.....	592
218 STEELTON, Algoma	2,225	28,080	633	925	5,680	.....	4	100,725
219 Stirling, Hastings	3,687	7,815	5	307	3,236	63	.....	1,000
220 Stouffville, York	318	7,369	61	.....	1,337	17	.....	.....
221 STRATHROY, Middlesex		29,089	489	231	11,473	61	6,990	12,171
222 Streetsville, Peel	2,534	4,997	125	40	2,310	17	.....	.....
223 STURGEON FALLS, Nipissing..	540	53,228	1,084	37	4,022	.....	.....	.....
224 Sturgeon Point, Victoria		924	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
225 SUDBURY, Sudbury	204	39,141	1,645	1,579	52,982	92	474	13,514
226 Sundridge, Parry Sound ...	1,084	1,916	101	25	.....	.....	.....	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1910.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Receipts, 1911.—Continued.					Disbursements, 1911.							No.	
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets.	Water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Operation, repairs and maintenance of public utilities.	Streets, bridges and parks.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
25,000				210	92,750	2,196	2,080	1,758		2,116	1,450	1,867	182
22,976				577	98,608	2,576	2,387	5,044	150	1,987	5,543	15,624	183
			3,000	119	67,487	1,699	2,376	3,553	150	1,032	11,808	8,071	184
				297	7,926	494	597	1	37	186		87	185
				95	4,217	247			200	147		835	186
	5,000			1,207	22,902	485	813	2,600	38	588	1,218	2,690	187
				49	12,780	425	661	2		105		782	188
				106	20,171	304	326	40	50	390		3,834	189
	2,000		358	335	26,131	375	601	2,438	12	344	1,149	1,070	190
	48,000	68		1,593	161,871	1,998	2,162	2,053	212	1,100	4,466	20,220	191
				215	23,349	556	999	835		732	3,181	2,693	192
	506		400	83	15,418	224	281		352	144		1,951	193
		200		193	4,049	246	57	10		314		556	194
	12,750			285	24,948	435	1,277	2	2	384		970	195
				188	7,073	230	352	2	34	218		704	196
	26,687			240	143,286	2,370	2,642	2,063	202	1,174	10,923	6,346	197
	21,400	656		3,505	157,753	2,209	2,280	4,962	368	1,330	17,432	4,858	198
	16,200			468	57,237	1,423	1,108	1,349	810	1,525	3,915	2,170	199
5,000	151,695	137		7,707	267,477	2,565	1,718	3,529	357	1,341	7,278	4,794	200
	3,000			723	7,330	200		10		175		2,061	201
				116	6,577	412	96	208		220		798	202
				901	54,297	1,126	1,056	1,090	35	1,442		1,976	203
			79	405	16,724	467		518		66		2,261	204
				2,063	14,252	156	364	20	35	279		1,049	205
				1,208	157,162	1,590	3,629	3,770	1,342	1,608	12,370	24,455	206
	46,481		100	542	93,514	1,149	666	3,135	1,886	1,106	3,087	3,561	207
	9,522			896	349,768	4,986	6,791	7,956	1,386	2,750	8,658	8,051	208
	65,100			565	137,578	1,112	1,413	1,158	240	875	959	3,391	209
				52	2,795	42		30	77	256		90	210
				7,476	30,365	417	1,176	1,314	358	371	600	2,027	211
	33,000	38		744	88,885	1,114	2,349	8,135	140	1,171	3,333	6,662	212
12,500	84,942			3,275	243,788	2,452	1,381	1,614	570	1,502	6,926	10,243	213
	7,500		84	253	47,488	644	896	1,756		936	3,421	526	214
	3,000			18	7,986	184	187	18		181		2,973	215
				169	4,403	163	50			308		683	216
			96	130	12,521	220	489	368	183	353	750	391	217
1,500	36,000			4,303	180,075	2,758	1,200	2,427	327	1,531	3,162	37,579	218
12,000		314		336	28,763	248	933	445	16	246	1,518	288	219
				59	9,161	304	522	627	6	139	78	1,586	220
	6,578		1,049	1,836	69,967	1,109	1,428	2,413	46	731	9,165	2,962	221
800	467			141	11,431	300	480	860		131	1,633	854	222
	20,000	95			59,006	1,621	387	1,432	529	798	2,405	1,172	223
				39	975	133	64			43		174	224
	3,795			1,929	115,305	4,266	2,275	2,595	827	1,963	21,660	11,061	225
				150	3,276	122	124			62		239	226

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.

Villages and Towns.	Waterworks and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
182 PERTH	8,174		112	67	885	3,836	11,452	
183 PETROLIA	926	1,192	35	577	631	1,943	11,600	
184 PICTON	3,411		193	290	2,159	4,818	15,541	
185 Point Edward		183		34	479	203	2,073	
186 Port Carling		80	108	7	106		767	
187 Port Colborne	479		58	88	259	626	3,500	
188 Port Dalhousie			30	10	690	1,660	2,521	167
189 Port Dover			50	123	225	675	3,700	
190 Port Elgin			144	33	562	987	3,500	
191 PORT HOPE	5,948	750	118	472	1,675	2,870	11,075	5,484
192 Port Perry			10	142	52	1,155	4,844	
193 Port Rowan		751				765	3,240	
194 Portsmouth			47	206	109	828	1,219	
195 Port Stanley	4,262		75	35	210		1,935	
196 POWASSAN		36	32	30	49		1,748	
197 PRESCOTT	956		113	32	450	650	9,962	401
198 PRESTON	31,829	2,395	91	435	835	1,946	8,792	
199 RAINY RIVER	13,912	6,065	30	238	1,200		6,249	936
200 RINFREW	89,643	1,156	873	434	57	2,282	18,698	
201 Richmond				16	2	259	1,203	
202 Richmond Hill	75	431	22	6	2	507	1,840	
203 RIDGETOWN	12,781		13	404	932	539	6,700	
204 ROCKLAND			2,646	328	28	630	7,409	
205 Rodney		3,926	9	20	35	1,056	1,300	
206 ST. MARYS	15,057	131	358	574	1,740		9,592	624
207 SANDWICH	15,777	217	158	778	299	2,447	3,900	
208 SARNIA	2,499		553	2,871	5,524	7,189	34,845	2,202
209 SEAFORTH	19,756		700	219	529	1,275	7,181	12,296
210 Shallow Lake				1		240	789	
211 Shelburne		6,667		101	474	750	4,992	
212 SIMCOE	250		101	2,359	1,307	2,194	9,814	
213 SMITH'S FALLS	15,209		50	700	2,406	1,600	33,400	
214 SOUTHAMPTON	4,056	6,366	73	82	262	1,080	4,497	
215 South River			79	2	106		1,278	
216 Springfield			13	2	11		882	
217 STAYNER			33	107	67		3,225	
218 STEELTON	71,103		1,230	432	985		11,057	
219 Stirling	157		20	142	110	2,522	14,625	
220 Stouffville			3	36	11	867	2,476	
221 STRATHROY	7,100		773	103	543	3,641	8,750	
222 Streetsville				5	43	325	2,262	
223 STURGEON FALLS	1,016		27	223	681		12,719	
224 Sturgeon Point			122	2		162	161	
225 SUNBURY	14,832	638	2,876	1,527	2,840		22,703	
226 Sundridge		604	93	5	13		813	

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Disbursements, 1911 —Continued.							Assets Dec.31, '11			
Other investments and deposits.	School debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
30,913	563	7,336		9,401		1,902	86,108	6,642		2,177 182
	705	13,777	17,834	9,658	368	6,051	98,608			8,555 183
171	986	2,474	2,994	2,992		1,317	66,035	1,452		355 184
		1,412	1,000	539		4	7,329	597		1,865 185
	136	81	400	201		200	3,515	702		161 186
	582	1,413	455	1,348		523	17,763	5,139		252 187
		1,264		567		52	8,936	3,844		606 188
2,763		842	4,700	468		122	20,862	1,559		96 189
103		3,004	2,600	3,256		420	18,348	5,533		3,106 190
6,371	314	44,262	33,000	12,180	461	2,506	159,697	2,174		3,842 191
		2,644	3,200	1,830		317	23,190	159		601 192
506		572	3,842	572		58	15,258	160		248 193
			300	8		49	3,949	100		1,888 194
6,875	333	192	4,125	1,185		87	22,384	2,564		730 195
	144	172	1,300	468		225	5,744	1,329		545 196
8,822	941	6,022	79,815	7,987		1,415	143,286			19,103 197
	742	10,611	50,617	14,889		1,132	157,753			3,944 198
	504	2,380	8,000	4,706	640	77	57,237			2,206 199
4,795	867	12,433	90,544	18,228	4,281	1,542	267,415	62		2,581 200
	37	213	2,286	235		50	6,747	583		1,787 201
	87	209	1,200	116		164	6,393	184		77 202
	95	3,716	18,987	3,128		277	54,297			1,548 203
	160		1,000	326		16	15,855	869		9,610 204
			4,100	104		209	12,662	1,590		747 205
7,093	111	7,824	54,200	7,314		3,780	157,162			3,467 206
		3,986	31,165	4,698	463	534	79,012	14,502		5,708 207
25,204	2,369	20,792	180,101	20,895		3,853	349,475	293		64,393 208
50,000		2,928	20,600	8,486		1,443	134,561	3,017		3,583 209
			500	8		260	2,293	502		31 210
19	233	1,330	6,000	1,533		905	29,267	1,098		620 211
30,940	346	7,507	2,320	6,592	133	1,818	88,885			1,762 212
1,618	1,690	51,417	52,141	29,039	15	2,246	216,219	27,569		1,294 213
	392	3,306	8,000	3,940	41	300	40,574	6,914		7,573 214
			1,300	4	190	166	6,668	1,318		1,403 215
		624	600	197		510	4,043	360		57 216
	212	1,617	592	1,324		626	10,537	1,984		171 217
	822	2,080	7,525	5,838		1,298	151,354	28,721		5,758 218
1,142	70	911	1,000	1,062		293	25,748	3,015		331 219
		1,335		921		201	9,112	49		281 220
5,990		7,008	13,534	4,030	10	562	69,898	69		286 221
		800		1,516		117	9,326	2,105		500 222
	952	3,202	17,568	6,864		1,317	52,913	6,093		29,440 223
			39				900	75		4 224
	1,514	7,132	6,301	8,553	302	1,447	115,112	193		14,163 225
				230		41	2,346	930		2,282 226

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Villages and Towns.	Assets on Dec. 31, 1911—Continued.						Liabilities Dec. 31	
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
182 PERTH.....		51,013	14,000	44,049	108,997	226,878		8,771
183 PETROLIA.....			190,430	57,700	17,188	273,873		11,600
184 PICTON.....		171	60,350	21,070	5,733	89,131		
185 Point Edward.....				2,425	3	4,890	480	1,250
186 Port Carling.....				2,875	712	4,450		538
187 Port Colborne.....			30,725	2,900	19,000	58,016		
188 Port Dalhousie.....	789	6,500			1,250	12,989		1,500
189 Port Dover.....	9,178			17,350	375	28,558		
190 Port Elgin.....		8,989	40,000	16,100	86	73,814		
191 PORT HOPE.....	941	27,584	89,454	193,724	111,615	429,334		
192 Port Perry.....			24,000	13,033	386	38,179		
193 Port Rowan.....		1,006	150	1,440	34	3,038		
194 Portsmouth.....				3,110		4,598		722
195 Port Stanley.....		6,875	4,236	1,840		16,245	486	639
196 POWASSAN.....				3,217	36	5,127		
197. PRESCOTT.....	713	8,822	118,000	56,600	11,185	214,423		5,300
198 PRESTON.....		13,374	175,659	57,325	69,229	319,531		
199 RAINY RIVER.....	3,793		32,756	22,480	38,367	99,602		896
200 RENFREW.....		4,795	248,444	23,465	71,243	350,590		
201 Richmond.....				2,938	651	5,959	302	977
202 Richmond Hill.....				5,389	152	5,802		
203 RIDGETOWN.....			13,297	29,650	3,688	48,183	302	
204 Rockland.....				550	316	11,345		6,251
205 Rodney.....				5,375	545	8,257		69
206 ST. MARYS.....	631	56,290	114,000	32,200		206,588		
207 SANDWICH.....			24,050	10,500	41,781	96,541	1,366	4,467
208 SARNIA.....	8,144	112,557	225,000	81,700	426,084	918,141		
209 SEAFORTH.....	58,177	86,420	32,756	22,000	783	206,736		
210 Shallow Lake.....						533		
211 Shelburne.....		19	19,900	19,850	123	41,610		1,208
212 SIMCOE.....		49,607	80,000	41,500		172,869		
213 SMITH'S FALLS.....		83,226	390,367	52,490	10,953	565,899		
214 SOUTHAMPTON.....		8,000	39,363	17,916	13,036	92,802		
215 South River.....				1,787		4,508		1,370
216 Springfield.....			75	5,210	178	5,880	338	
217 STAYNER.....			24,000	7,565	11,000	44,720	811	328
218 STEELTON.....			107,408	18,672	121,680	282,239		
219 Stirling.....		1,142	11,000	11,300	1,371	28,159		689
220 Stouffville.....			25,000	1,500	55	26,885		
221 STRATHROY.....		18,000	63,000	12,800		94,155		
222 Streetsville.....			28,725	3,145	8,805	43,280		994
223 STURGEON FALLS.....			41,376	6,776	15,752	102,437		7,878
224 Sturgeon Point.....				950		1,029		
225 SUDBURY.....			191,377	14,771	6,852	227,356		5,388
226 Sundridge.....	1,700			1,275	15	6,202		1,200

*Including \$312 omitted in 1910.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Liabilities on Dec. 31, 1911.—Continued.

Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
	902		10,100	200,336			369	220,478	182
	16,962	105,069		93,393	14,111		5,269	246,404	183
	34,523	11,292	11,039				402	57,256	184
				8,981	2,000			12,711	185
	2,122			1,508			31	4,199	186
	7,060	12,949		13,952				33,961	187
				11,746			379	13,625	188
				16,445				16,445	189
5,501		38,601		26,559			62	70,723	190
	6,439	62,947		178,414			31	247,831	191
			13,371	12,775	12,000			38,146	192
				6,213	1,600		705	8,518	193
								722	194
	9,047		12,558				479	23,209	195
	4,720			2,191			815	7,726	196
	10,816	84,188	16,234	64,369	4,680			185,587	197
	16,262	82,348	48,423	100,334	59,630		3,523	310,520	198
	21,937	33,000		32,912	16,564		3,362	108,671	199
3,432	49,875	76,494	114,483	103,426	29,925		2,141	379,777	200
	833			5,223			23	7,358	201
	2,069			217				2,286	202
6,754	556			42,576	15,045			65,233	203
	5,144				3,000		1,580	15,975	204
					2,500		1,802	4,371	205
34,296	7,726	33,846	37,925	29,035	43,621		2,200	188,649	206
		15,111		86,119	13,781		378	121,222	207
	46,534	107,576		547,501	9,690		27,799	739,100	208
	4,000	3,500	13,000	213,989	7,000		1,016	242,505	209
							1,952	1,952	210
	6,223	14,186		9,719	500			31,836	211
	5,764	70,833		81,704	3,611		864	162,776	212
	72,378	195,424		321,027	34,597		2,157	625,583	213
	5,557	36,124		50,350	6,000			98,031	214
				3,000			222	4,592	215
				2,951				3,289	216
	703	17,338		10,922			75	30,177	217
	17,937	79,199	30,000	14,256	123,200		13,396	277,988	218
	13,739		9,380	15,166			574	39,548	219
		16,847		4,780			70	21,697	220
		54,922		31,690	451			87,063	221
	800		26,277	4,925				32,996	222
	16,115	51,185		68,184			1,500	144,862	223
									224
	51,808	46,596	27,489	17,353	28,992		3,212	180,838	225
				4,600		1,700	167	7,667	226

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Village and Town Municipalities and Counties in which located.		Receipts, 1911.							
		Balance from 1910.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
227	Sutton, York	680	3,880	178	400				
228	Tara, Bruce	631	4,871	11			3		400
229	Tavistock, Oxford	1,323	6,055	481	4		16		16,500
230	Teeswater, Bruce	979	5,736		114	500	153	700	
231	Thamesville, Kent	6,424	6,824	230	79	3,386		59	6,070
232	Thedford, Lambton	133	3,074	150	12				2,100
233	THESSALON, Algoma		10,326	562	100	8,895	453	2,634	6,000
234	THORNBURY, Grey	6,668	7,440	40	77		309	105	4,775
235	THOROLD, Welland	2,580	21,736	745	107	9,137	53	1,572	26,167
236	TILBURY, Kent	44	12,698	545	20		151		19,582
237	TILSONBURG, Oxford		32,152	625	648	9,814	1,884	1,121	100,000
238	Tiverton, Bruce	24	2,795	94	39				198
239	Tottenham, Simcoe	649	4,246	77	74	1,532			1,600
240	TRENTON, Hastings	598	37,667	1,665	7,454		187		83,769
241	Tweed, Hastings	1,227	11,528	96	107				1,500
242	UXBRIDGE, Ontario	2,246	13,732	315	1,363		321		123,000
243	YANKLEEK HILL, Prescott	4,799	10,336	45	17		115		
244	Victoria Harbor, Simcoe		7,219	417	92				600
245	Vlenna, Elgin	410	2,195	94	101		66		1,283
246	WALKERTON, Bruce		22,272	1,164	93	5,743	698	175	11,527
247	WALKERVILLE, Essex		81,966	1,136	552		344		102,300
248	WALLACEBURG, Kent	2,741	31,188	712			22		30,370
249	Wardsville, Middlesex	37	1,582		46				350
250	Waterdown, Wentworth	62	3,993	218					179
251	Waterford, Norfolk		7,839		34		16	750	6,608
252	WATERLOO, Waterloo		57,846	1,460	777	34,522	248	54,057	47,812
253	Watford, Lambton	586	9,208	266	22			500	6,275
254	WEBBWOOD, Sudbury	3,957	4,222	436	340				1,000
255	WELLAND, Welland		70,608	1,519	792	15,807	4,954	7,396	126,910
256	Wellington, Prince Edward	244	5,685		3				5,700
257	West Lorne, Elgin	775	4,077	269	183		27	127	
258	Weston, York	7,097	20,036		44	6,887			
259	Westport, Leeds	147	4,460	300	34				1,400
260	WHITBY, Ontario	65	26,443	507	379	10,336		694	63,232
261	WILTON, Bruce	335	23,258	873	373	5,625	451	1,500	19,300
262	Winchester, Dundas	1,803	7,118		87				2,600
263	WINGHAM, Huron	3,880	23,605	822	606	13,832	872	11,167	18,439
264	Woodbridge, York	249	3,428	163			44	700	2,700
265	Woodville, Victoria	712	2,363		80		8		400
266	Wroxeter, Huron	5	2,711	88	31	1,073			1,650
267	Wyoming, Lambton		4,313		53				2,750

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Receipts, 1911.—Continued.						Disbursements, 1911.							
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets.	Water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Operation, repairs and maintenance of public utilities.	Streets, bridges and parks.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
			42	74	5,212	291	217		36	268		1,206	227
				202	6,160	187	368	81		125		153	228
1,000				300	25,679	131			9	523		2,162	229
			60	89	8,331	229	610	705	8	177		341	230
	3,500			4,553	31,125	481	635	1,199	9	377	3,544	504	231
				100	5,569	98	315	6		111		690	232
2,500	10,000			781	42,251	1,109	890	1,054	135	558	4,082	1,185	233
	9,557			109	29,060	419	388		82	528		6,968	234
				799	62,896	1,142	1,500	1,102	150	630	5,765	6,805	235
	1,615	15		2,070	36,740	568	641	1,577	320	394		1,321	236
	30,367			977	177,588	1,017	3,090	1,647		1,820	6,754	8,492	237
			87	47	3,284	97				127		549	238
				54	8,232	240	600	50	11	254	1,863	575	239
	8,502			396	140,438	1,760	5,169	2,819	446	2,475		5,214	240
				45	14,510	555	586	504		176		1,131	241
	3,490			102	144,569	810	540	418		1,169		1,424	242
	2,903			301	18,516	373	513	9	76	189		1,615	243
			113	262	8,703	179			18	495		1,609	244
				224	4,373	134				134		420	245
	529		163	501	43,165	1,012	753	2,791	175	1,113	1,757	2,111	246
	109,534			532	296,364	2,140	2,169	3,295	308	2,269		85,553	247
				629	65,662	1,743	2,275	535	34	705		34,324	248
			41	26	2,082	94			100	163		263	249
				36	4,488	334		10		143		1,366	250
			150	46	15,443	342			15	295		1,978	251
	64,045			4,974	265,741	2,367	3,257	4,609	183	1,318	19,088	44,846	252
				217	17,074	423	636	172	15	317		486	253
				527	10,482	955				216		890	254
	46,000	998	200	7,117	282,301	3,824	2,122	5,942	613	1,969	6,119	21,891	255
	2,500	78	700	42	14,952	309	424	248	445	235		1,673	256
				88	5,546	446	650	2		314		812	257
20,000	33,000	106		287	87,457	1,152	1,102	3,957	250	652	3,843	1,401	258
				318	6,659	255	188		27	224		1,933	259
	8,850			1,153	111,659	1,063	1,600	829	100	754	6,133	7,801	260
	13,651			707	66,073	823	1,140	2,122	378	323	3,364	1,015	261
				125	11,733	144	767	64	17	302		726	262
1,500	9,500			901	85,124	1,874	1,710	1,258	115	1,283	6,998	11,595	263
	3,358			350	10,992	286	113		57	146		4,416	264
				65	3,628	174	376		32	94		61	265
				274	5,832	178	426		61	168	1,529	79	266
	1,040			260	8,396	645	38	99	8	161		1,275	267

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

		Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.							
Villages and Towns.		Waterworks and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
227	Sutton			5	76	15	578	1,296	
228	Tara			33	35	39	537	1,250	
229	Tavistock	17,362		153	29	40	1,202	2,878	
230	Teeswater			40	5	154	770	2,400	722
231	Thamesville	7,563	5,213	25	37	210	322	2,550	
232	Thedford			25	9	10	214	1,456	
233	THESSALON	1,255	388	54	177	630		7,500	100
234	THORNBURY			5	21	93	340	2,325	33
235	THOROLD	15,154		41	40	888	1,043	7,592	
236	TILBURY	95		10	12	492	381	2,966	
237	TILLSONBURG	36,339			228	638	2,983	7,450	2,752
238	Tiverton		10		5	12	306	1,300	
239	Tottenham			10		32	468	1,465	
240	TRENTON	7,776	689	208	538	2,113	1,613	10,175	
241	Tweed			81	138	181	4,119	3,417	
242	UXBRIDGE	81			119	727	1,290	5,000	
243	VANKLEER HILL		135	155	209	20	893	5,935	
244	Victoria Harbor				42	500	684	2,886	
245	Vienna		137		5	10	240	2,000	241
246	WALKERTON	478		84	195	413	2,094	7,791	1,316
247	WALKERVILLE	9,164		1,075	356	4,258		11,320	
248	WALLACEBURG			126	99	1,360	870	7,864	
249	Wardsville			4			200	686	
250	Waterdown		334	40	115	23	749	1,290	
251	Waterford	8	463	30	13	26	675	3,615	
252	WATERLOO	56,848	931	1,187	900	1,061	3,338	16,315	393
253	Watford			1	229	33	612	3,450	
254	WEBBWOOD		1,358	503	202	71		2,645	
255	WELLAND	49,831	1,199	1,878	1,754	2,421	2,549	41,000	15,860
256	Wellington		1,443	95	10		2,052	1,294	
257	West Lorne			11	52	72	482	1,100	
258	Weston	33,834		25	77	150	1,483	18,964	
259	Westport		24		12	9	294	1,788	373
260	WHITBY	3,310	1,152	81	105	835	1,850	7,650	
261	WIARTON	1,519	160	95	252	476	1,685	6,007	1,926
262	Winchester			41	86	31	836	2,735	
263	WINGHAM			29	234	657	1,055	8,346	5,923
264	Woodbridge			11	32	62	446	982	
265	Woodville			51	10	6	418	249	
266	Wroxeter				15		225	859	
267	Wyoming				102	7	220	1,469	

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.							Assets Dec. 31, '11				
Other investments and deposits.	School debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in Treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	No.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
		133		88		28	4,237	975	225	227	
	207	432	400	330		278	4,455	1,705		228	
				24		107	24,620	1,059		229	
		182	1,000	627		40	8,040	291		230	
		552	6,000	1,005		49	30,275	850		231	
		530	1,700	255		26	5,445	124		232	
	393	1,538	15,000	5,172	37	406	41,673	578	4,379	233	
10,000		1,113	4,775	1,205	135	210	28,640	420	143	234	
	119	3,032	8,600	6,198		1,715	61,516	1,380	3,530	235	
2,001	327	3,750	17,821	2,432		1,598	36,706	34	4,740	236	
225	49	3,403	79,806	7,035	916	3,297	167,941	9,647	1,207	237	
			298	7		43	2,754	530	6	238	
	148	414	1,600	306		25	8,061	171	1,968	239	
	394	2,945	81,825	8,356	100	2,375	136,988	3,450	2,135	240	
	551	167	1,000	584		104	13,294	1,216	2,330	241	
		2,931	110,000	3,663		644	128,816	15,753	5,847	242	
	327	679	2,198	1,412		115	14,853	3,663	1,433	243	
			600	10		989	8,012	691	146	244	
			805	247			4,373		981	245	
145		3,824	11,706	4,529		858	43,165		3,162	246	
	1,067	23,675	127,508	14,010	2,174	3,003	293,344	3,020	475	247	
		7,045		4,766		1,474	63,220	2,442	4,857	248	
			350	7		77	1,884	198	422	249	
				10		74	4,488		357	250	
	263	1,206	5,773	700		101	15,443		197	251	
56,641	624	13,815	16,740	14,685	130	5,629	264,905	836	1,722	252	
	991	1,436	6,275	1,483		288	16,847	227	459	253	
	233			333		170	7,576	2,906	3,501	254	
17,914	174	351	86,840	16,730		1,310	282,301		12	416	255
		200	5,950	142		152	14,762	190	183	256	
						1,119	5,060	486		257	
9,182	440	2,458		3,764	305	685	83,724	3,733	3,773	258	
			800	14		525	6,566	93	2,196	259	
8,885		3,721	59,083	6,183		505	111,640	19	3,345	260	
	7,295	10,549	19,000	7,424	9	459	66,021	52	1,143	261	
		641	2,600	787		540	10,317	1,416	92	262	
6,156	80	5,516	24,725	6,434		1,106	85,124			263	
700	230	152	2,000	288	50	131	10,102	890	411	264	
		245	400	265		55	2,536	1,092	14	265	
	135	296	450	429		573	5,423	409	456	266	
		1,315	2,374	564		72	8,349	47	309	267	

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS.

Villages and Towns.	Assets on Dec. 31, 1911.—Continued.						Liabilities Dec. 31	
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
227 Sutton.....				3,632	50	4,862		
228 Tara.....			500	2,315		4,620		
229 Tavistock.....			20,000	19	130	21,208		90
230 Teeswater.....	4,695	4,100	10,500	10,000	7,800	37,386		
231 Thamesville.....			18,575	8,001	1,269	29,163		50
232 Thedford.....				185	12	566		
233 THESSALON.....	1,400		40,753	7,350	3,743	58,203		
234 THORNBURY.....	1,043	10,000	25	10,155		21,786		
235 THOROLD.....		30,300	125,000	21,500	1,463	183,173		3,134
236 TILBURY.....		2,001	14,575	1,600	32,087	55,037	397	
237 TILLSONBURG.....	50,168	18,187	67,000	27,850		174,059		
238 Tiverton.....				2,000		2,536		
239 Tottenham.....			6,000	2,850	485	11,474	468	1,600
240 TRENTON.....			85,600	29,149	500	120,834		
241 Tweed.....				6,135		9,681		2,568
242 UXBRIDGE.....		21,000	10,000	31,650	3,845	88,095		
243 VANKLEEK HILL.....				6,191		11,287		
244 Victoria Harbor.....				280		1,117		650
245 Vienna.....	2,477			1,500		4,958	222	
246 WALKERTON.....	10,375	10,554	45,000	25,700	340	95,131		
247 WALKERVILLE.....				23,803	399,434	426,732		
248 WALLACEBURG.....				35,050	55,371	97,720		
249 Wardsville.....				1,400	52	2,072	177	
250 Waterdown.....				1,500		1,857		
251 Waterford.....		8,500		4,650	18,602	31,949		2,269
252 WATERLOO.....	3,351	26,980	209,065	57,700	180,725	480,379		
253 Watford.....		11,700		8,850	39	21,275		
254 WEBBWOOD.....				1,650	15	8,072		300
255 WELLDAN.....	85,127	18,125	166,801	37,200	167,773	487,442		
256 Wellington.....			250	3,450	185	4,258		
257 West Lorne.....				685	1,119	2,290		
258 Weston.....		9,182	95,000	6,500	1,665	119,853		3,720
259 Westport.....	373			450		3,112		1,390
260 WHITBY.....		8,885	91,431	22,225	26,227	152,132		
261 WIARTON.....	14,643	45,700	50,378	16,001	59,551	187,468		
262 Winchester.....				7,725	107	9,340		
263 WINGHAM.....	23,327	13,065	78,500	19,000	12,668	146,560	1,196	
264 Woodbridge.....		3,554		200	2,035	7,090		
265 Woodville.....			300	3,910	55	5,371		531
266 Wroxeter.....			1,600	9,121		11,586	255	
267 Wyoming.....				2,275		2,631		

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Liabilities on Dec. 31, 1911.—Continued.									
Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total Liabilities.	No.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,065	.....	.....	.....	2,065	227
.....	1,982	.....	.....	5,431	.....	.....	92	7,505	228
.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	16,500	.....	2,205	19,795	229
.....	.....	1,205	.....	14,060	.....	.....	.....	15,265	230
.....	.....	9,849	5,585	7,909	70	.....	3,220	23,683	231
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,174	400	.....	.....	4,574	232
.....	21,806	16,672	10,679	21,750	12,970	.....	477	84,354	233
.....	.....	.....	.....	21,989	.....	.....	250	22,239	234
.....	1,381	91,842	.....	22,145	56,667	.....	748	175,917	235
.....	5,535	2,674	.....	35,297	2,253	.....	3,500	49,656	236
2,847	12,063	.....	25,000	133,636	25,000	.....	.....	198,546	237
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	238
.....	317	.....	3,867	298	.....	.....	110	6,660	239
.....	22,229	.....	.....	149,182	15,644	.....	5,209	192,264	240
.....	7,091	.....	.....	4,523	500	.....	.....	14,632	241
.....	.....	6,545	.....	56,323	25,000	.....	365	88,233	242
.....	7,964	.....	.....	17,288	.....	.....	.....	25,252	243
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	936	1,586	244
3,000	.....	.....	.....	1,600	478	.....	.....	5,300	245
.....	.....	30,358	.....	59,590	27	.....	.....	89,975	246
.....	43,428	.....	.....	226,264	18,900	.....	318	288,910	247
.....	.....	.....	.....	93,263	30,370	.....	.....	123,633	248
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	276	249
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179	.....	.....	179	250
.....	3,283	.....	.....	8,243	2,108	.....	25	15,928	251
.....	17,568	70,723	93,855	205,631	48,377	.....	7,218	443,372	252
.....	1,520	.....	.....	25,850	.....	.....	.....	27,370	253
.....	1,350	.....	.....	.....	6,000	.....	99	7,749	254
.....	29,915	73,000	.....	165,921	126,912	.....	119	395,867	255
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,700	650	.....	309	3,659	256
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,038	4,038	257
.....	25,087	56,066	36,468	13,373	.....	.....	5,356	140,070	258
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	627	.....	343	2,360	259
.....	.....	69,827	.....	65,781	21,435	.....	808	157,851	260
.....	2,688	37,363	.....	121,173	1,800	2,551	247	165,822	261
.....	.....	.....	.....	14,262	.....	.....	.....	14,262	222
.....	19,201	25,862	31,188	87,468	1,608	.....	400	166,923	263
.....	4,277	.....	.....	4,047	3,554	.....	288	12,166	264
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,326	.....	.....	.....	5,857	265
.....	4,382	.....	1,461	2,970	1,262	.....	.....	10,330	266
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,964	400	.....	.....	5,364	267

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO CITY

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

City Municipalities and County or District in which located.	Receipts, 1911.							
	Balances from 1910.	Municipal and School taxes.	Liquor licenses.	Other licenses.	Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	Water rates, electric light, etc.	Interest and dividends.	From Government, except for loans and schools.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Belleville		124,631	4,051	2,396	3,872	54,864	9,550	.....
(Hastings)								
Berlin.....	50	194,328	2,543	1,339	4,878	168,935	7,827	300
(Waterloo)								
Brantford.....	6,803	336,928	2,385	3,506	6,778	72,328	24,999	625
(Brant)								
Chatham.....	7,078	195,683	3,357	1,456	6,155	29,481	4,452	489
(Kent)								
Fort William.....	308	462,065	3,793	4,820	10,742	190,893	17,931	.....
(Thunder Bay)								
Guelph	10,203	198,377	3,305	1,801	4,549	175,520	49,004	1,510
(Wellington)								
Hamilton	10,290	1,025,153	25,525	12,233	82,417	318,887	44,776	13,016
(Wentworth)								
Kingston.....	30,145	214,329	7,350	2,297	5,984	149,520	9,244	211
(Frontenac)								
London	6,534	716,179	10,100	5,287	32,784	194,364	15,123	533
(Middlesex)								
Niagara Falls.....		131,146	3,745	1,493	2,940	67,490	1,612	268
(Welland)								
Ottawa		1,588,437	25,250	16,984	49,894	354,576	117,822	2,334
(Carleton)								
Peterborough.....	4,353	219,743	3,270	3,058	29,984	27,568	12,542	295
(Peterborough)								
Port Arthur.....	6	310,972	4,020	3,764	10,262	201,437	12,846	5,000
(Thunder Bay)								
St. Catharines.....	271	208,138	2,725	2,388	3,493	43,322	16,338	895
(Lincoln)								
St. Thomas	8,524	191,618	4,295	2,004	1,928	168,977	4,832	437
(Elgin)								
Sault Ste. Marie..	12,577	133,012	2,469	2,200	5,235	.....	13,313	534
(Algoma)								
Stratford	1,677	198,436	3,974	1,689	1,946	61,939	4,741	458
(Perth)								
Toronto.....	423,199	6,413,387	110,145	81,030	1,182,787	835,294	470,357	57,405
(York)								
Windsor	3,667	277,052	5,893	1,136	7,186	53,259	9,832	549
(Essex)								
Woodstock	26,200	99,485	1,796	1,230	3,273	60,521	12,560	795
(Oxford)								
Totals:								
1911.....	551,885	13,239,099	229,991	152,111	1,457,087	3,228,975	859,701	85,654
1910.....	1,319,611	11,897,025	235,059	143,654	1,299,081	2,946,554	546,738	59,901
1909.....	757,993	10,864,131	253,406	126,259	1,215,285	2,734,229	598,167	107,627
1908.....	661,909	9,590,631	248,877	107,868	1,137,360	2,493,261	728,944	46,513
1907.....	477,513	8,651,612	249,425	97,979	1,071,958	2,270,091	611,591	47,740
1906.....	519,170	8,036,340	253,218	88,074	960,942	1,911,746	472,263	50,669
1905.....	517,431	7,281,117	97,827	78,292	908,086	1,696,272	469,379	39,499
1904.....	401,440	6,963,797	99,067	73,739	758,921	1,436,956	472,624	42,330
1903.....	790,766	6,693,975	106,691	78,072	662,907	1,328,557	388,976	44,646
1902.....	409,575	6,630,954	106,978	60,934	636,905	1,262,047	425,888	12,702

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

Receipts, 1911.—Continued.

Refund from Sinking Fund and other investments.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.		Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	City Municipalities.
		For School purposes.	For all other purposes.			
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
80,346	159,138	70,000	34,673	19,679	563,200	Belleville.
41,616	424,026	13,400	195,906	23,233	1,078,381	Berlin.
62,043	127,928	48,000	314,997	9,603	1,016,923	Brantford.
6,883	144,500	32,000	19,502	3,311	454,347	Chatham.
188,032	490,778	.....	890,872	28,897	2,289,131	Fort William.
62,326	66,435	.....	156,368	21,094	750,292	Guelph.
25,351	369,689	150,000	508,968	150,114	2,736,419	Hamilton.
42,859	112,814	40,000	39,474	55,516	709,743	Kingston.
811,440	720,000	43,300	100,792	120,140	2,776,576	London.
5,771	141,902	.....	19,423	2,472	378,262	Niagara Falls.
104,080	987,120	73,500	756,746	87,477	4,164,220	Ottawa.
149,200	42,119	16,000	50,603	9,162	567,897	Peterborough.
52,451	533,696	52,000	633,446	8,954	1,828,854	Port Arthur.
193,167	96,271	42,000	182,800	7,700	799,508	St. Catharines.
37,556	561,611	25,000	182,483	8,474	1,197,739	St. Thomas.
38,762	94,319	.....	31,888	3,916	338,225	Sault Ste. Marie.
6,926	235,000	.....	102,816	6,758	626,360	Stratford.
4,279,004	3,167,439	55,385	6,188,906	908,890	24,173,228	Toronto.
54,748	199,382	.....	.....	2,625	615,329	Windsor.
58,870	170,677	45,000	42,094	2,151	524,652	Woodstock.
6,301,451	8,844,844	705,585	10,452,757	1,480,166	47,589,286	Totals:
6,003,325	6,468,807	540,894	6,876,084	821,403	39,198,136	1911.
6,619,254	3,057,503	882,300	6,208,665	1,004,448	34,429,277	1910.
3,415,771	3,590,000	1,515,083	7,716,601	1,208,424	32,461,242	1908.
4,531,353	5,627,259	1,084,286	5,518,055	661,989	30,900,851	1907.
3,699,447	4,632,796	390,937	4,511,730	851,016	26,378,348	1906.
2,192,038	3,450,421	216,259	4,354,577	589,390	21,890,588	1905.
4,396,659	3,715,452	293,519	5,044,943	560,081	24,259,628	1904.
1,663,515	3,944,711	117,100	2,450,201	438,387	18,708,504	1903.
1,747,006	3,550,934	357,987	1,655,108	444,908	17,301,926	1902.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO CITY
RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Disbursements, 1911.

City Municipalities and County or District in which located.	Disbursements, 1911.								
	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Printing, advertis- ing, postage and stationery.	Insurance, heating and lighting of buildings.	Law costs (includ- ing salaries).	Lighting of streets.	Water supply and fire protection.	Election of members of council.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Operating expenses and maintenance of Public Utilities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Belleville (Hastings)	5,721	1,190	2,315	2,526	6,239	13,623	270	790	35,492
Berlin..... (Waterloo)	10,480	1,723	1,499	722	10,306	12,521	323	867	96,376
Brantford..... (Brant)	11,909	1,663	3,499	2,370	14,551	38,852	1,105	1,535	31,349
Chatham..... (Kent)	5,419	1,232	2,002	299	4,587	12,618	907	1,731	11,726
Fort William..... (Thunder Bay)	17,048	3,816	6,644	3,059	16,315	33,577	.....	10,168	106,294
Guelph..... (Wellington)	9,369	2,173	5,099	4,199	7,034	16,110	298	1,212	117,286
Hamilton..... (Wentworth)	55,305	9,421	7,783	8,776	40,067	103,225	1,192	60,982	97,902
Kingston..... (Frontenac)	8,380	4,137	3,913	800	9,520	22,790	1,324	6,507	110,567
London..... (Middlesex)	29,610	6,116	8,381	2,879	30,000	55,449	2,272	2,515	114,602
Niagara Falls..... (Welland)	9,165	825	1,193	600	6,717	11,148	133	3,221	28,542
Ottawa..... (Carleton)	53,105	11,546	14,096	6,671	30,668	100,569	3,478	11,447	210,388
Peterborough..... (Peterborough)	8,596	1,368	4,661	2,109	9,557	19,939	1,620	2,288	15,078
Port Arthur..... (Thunder Bay)	18,067	.....	.....	981	3,694	20,115	.....	18,800	112,180
St. Catharines..... (Lincoln)	12,901	2,207	970	1,750	10,346	13,283	579	1,442	8,080
St. Thomas..... (Elgin)	10,250	1,440	1,741	.....	11,644	25,426	674	857	93,880
Sanit Ste. Marie.. (Algoma)	8,737	1,530	1,733	1,764	7,557	13,074	183	2,925	.....
Stratford..... (Perth)	5,622	1,381	3,026	1,454	9,520	18,233	186	869	27,964
Toronto..... (York)	259,628	37,883	201,707	55,251	120,509	889,101	11,400	451,958	373,646
Windsor..... (Essex)	10,441	1,390	3,216	1,113	12,035	42,685	873	950	1,781
Woodstock..... (Oxford)	4,001	1,029	1,095	1,887	5,400	15,319	210	701	23,308
Totals:									
1911.....	553,754	92,073	274,573	99,210	366,266	1,477,657	27,027	581,765	1,616,441
1910.....	494,219	98,744	273,966	90,348	360,652	1,782,720	23,698	1,297,906	155,584
1909.....	441,531	71,146	444,029	66,328	361,968	1,673,127	21,824	778,530	149,823
1908.....	399,404	61,554	190,283	75,507	345,431	1,505,128	21,584	604,819	88,041
1907.....	379,166	59,238	159,476	96,744	364,265	1,401,365	16,871	585,427	60,331
1906.....	377,219	53,971	249,521	74,488	374,154	1,291,190	18,270	440,073	.....
1905.....	313,322	51,015	148,106	75,066	412,094	1,135,936	18,988	304,354	.....
1904.....	288,999	43,345	116,527	100,733	416,793	1,177,715	17,817	101,104	.....
1903.....	278,171	37,860	139,495	56,301	339,958	1,119,597	12,386	91,957	.....
1902.....	271,306	38,701	89,675	65,032	324,306	1,000,871	12,173	57,600	.....

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO CITY
RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS.

City Municipalities and County or District in which located.	Disbursements, 1911.— <i>Continued.</i>					
	Other investments and special de- posits.	Debentures redeemed.		Interest or discount on loans, etc.	Refund of money borrowed for cur- rent expenses.	Discount on debentures sold.
		Principal.	Interest.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Belleville	27,167	30,861	32,110	3,539	91,332	.....
(Hastings)						
Berlin.....	71,659	57,814	45,533	4,054	482,000	301
(Waterloo)						
Brantford	162,776	15,247	86,555	6,476	200,539	.....
(Brant)						
Chatham	11,412	68,402	45,654	4,744	133,500	.....
(Kent)						
Fort William	9,121	56,804	174,068	24,870	650,489	12,198
(Thunder Bay)						
Guelph	48,814	18,847	65,635	3,890	107,875	86
(Wellington)						
Hamilton	8,380	147,282	242,550	6,427	1,079	.....
(Wentworth)						
Kingston	13,888	49,843	51,262	6,426	107,600	1,205
(Frontenac)						
London	580,597	205,227	139,578	2,609	620,000	863
(Middlesex)						
Niagara Falls.....	2,570	29,615	32,356	4,054	109,931	.....
(Welland)						
Ottawa	110,927	99,060	461,511	47,868	563,347	8,642
(Carleton)						
Peterborough	101,749	2,407	60,859	1,265	13,518	.....
(Peterborough)						
Port Arthur		18,178	147,684	2,022	560,962	15,840
(Thunder Bay)						
St. Catharines	301,047	.....	45,060	2,540	64,114	.....
(Lincoln)						
St. Thomas	93,429	49,759	42,062	5,190	585,000	1,727
(Elgin)						
Sault Ste. Marie ..	111	12,800	33,210	720	72,400	.....
(Algoma)						
Stratford	46,610	6,035	49,749	6,531	187,193	.....
(Perth)						
Toronto		1,231,106	1,466,549	181,843	680,905	156,042
(York)						
Windsor	15,968	98,658	35,853	5,353	135,000	.....
(Essex)						
Woodstock	60,658	36,763	35,086	1,489	175,983	.....
(Oxford)						
Totals :						
1911.....	1,666,883	2,234,708	3,292,924	321,910	5,542,767	196,904
1910.....	1,455,067	2,472,171	2,916,583	203,481	4,603,145	112,498
1909.....	901,488	2,745,545	2,731,976	218,024	4,055,700	7,181
1908.....	1,244,939	1,538,250	2,481,884	181,676	5,386,253	448,530
1907.....	1,679,702	1,640,227	2,190,365	257,976	4,221,508	287,365
1906.....	1,352,549	1,932,195	2,024,797	123,907	3,615,386	74,445
1905.....	575,025	940,250	1,885,307	213,968	3,297,532	48,726
1904.....	451,669	2,593,811	1,881,756	151,986	4,708,130	230,318
1903.....	741,165	1,055,738	1,750,977	153,316	3,672,721	32,039
1902.....	363,013	1,258,486	1,810,373	159,648	2,965,284	16,281

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO CITY
RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

City Municipalities and County or District in which located.	Assets on December 31, 1911.— <i>Concluded.</i>						Liabilities	
	Land, buildings, library, etc.	Waterworks and electric light plant, and other public utilities.	Other property (cemetery, fire- halls, etc.).	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	Local school rates unpaid.	Debtur's	
							Aid to rail- ways.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Belleville	98,907	297,620	.....	324,477	1,058,213	.....	.....
(Hastings)								
Berlin	133,700	915,545	16,000	80,893	1,222,304	.....	.....
(Waterloo)								
Brantford	362,522	483,845	38,300	583,748	2,167,082	.....	57,000
(Brant)								
Chatham	169,700	246,425	64,000	505,706	1,233,452	.....	48,457
(Kent)								
Fort William	380,728	1,738,372	94,772	1,896,218	4,798,558	1,431	371,000	
(Thunder Bay)								
Guelph	332,556	972,791	8,000	475,474	2,386,309	1,243	175,000	
(Wellington)								
Hamilton	1,779,248	2,826,007	1,072,879	935,197	7,887,275	.....	250,000
(Wentworth)								
Kingston	241,956	688,632	35,051	52,917	1,211,404	.....	47,705
(Frontenac)								
London	716,465	1,371,624	44,000	119,868	3,835,598	.....	313,811
(Middlesex)								
Niagara Falls	30,963	354,353	41,859	417,961	892,899	.....	.....
(Welland)								
Ottawa	2,499,375	3,176,420	246,050	868,677	9,719,102	.....	.....
(Carleton)								
Peterborough	232,857	462,000	25,000	443,022	1,457,383	41	.....
(Peterborough)								
Port Arthur	459,607	1,962,509	29,200	1,560,897	4,655,478	40,984	75,000	
(Thunder Bay)								
St. Catharines	153,209	724,386	56,450	510,819	1,898,561	.....	61,320
(Lincoln)								
St. Thomas	218,866	670,815	15,630	55,295	1,146,247	854	17,635	
(Elgin)								
Sault Ste. Marie ..	31,683	.....	27,486	59,907	450,057	.....	.....
(Algoma)								
Stratford	121,000	300,000	105,000	96,887	1,060,183	.....	60,000
(Perth)								
Toronto	14,076,358	12,250,000	1,639,407	10,299,284	50,644,357	.....	1,143,718
(York)								
Windsor	187,600	358,000	28,500	100,992	862,420	.....	.....
(Essex)								
Woodstock	126,800	328,498	15,000	10,110	812,672	.....	.....
(Oxford)								
Totals:								
1911	22,351,100	30,127,842	3,602,584	19,398,349	99,399,554	44,553	2,620,646	
1910	20,597,576	24,064,120	3,752,310	16,197,924	85,857,086	19,001	2,649,906	
1909	19,491,541	22,021,145	3,557,988	12,102,863	78,577,071	11,915	2,570,842	
1908	17,901,791	20,526,380	3,527,075	10,613,266	74,328,660	84,312	2,351,934	
1907	15,772,825	18,442,632	2,468,356	9,993,864	66,626,359	62,376	2,673,938	
1906	15,170,924	16,994,586	2,032,042	8,660,347	60,546,526	65,523	2,675,856	
1905	14,692,091	15,586,943	1,917,760	7,560,382	55,794,314	51,244	2,677,694	
1904	14,319,570	14,485,292	1,833,043	6,585,709	52,156,601	46,061	2,552,112	
1903	13,729,320	13,070,448	1,668,906	6,939,029	50,307,446	44,154	2,553,468	
1902	13,613,930	12,619,783	1,634,595	6,089,524	48,285,326	33,525	2,554,767	

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911.—Continued.

on December 31, 1911.

outstanding.				Loans for current expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	City Municipalities.
Schools.	Local improvements.	Municipal works.	All other objects.				
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
110,472	157,769	266,496	476,000	156,018	10,626	1,177,381	Belleville.
146,103	409,722	536,205	185,539	82,026	47,973	1,407,568	Berlin.
264,336	877,445	459,872	492,887	161,696	20,782	2,334,018	Brantford.
51,747	452,445	127,313	326,349	76,500	.....	1,082,811	Chatham.
271,933	1,251,695	1,792,798	789,369	490,778	58,488	5,027,492	Fort William.
102,556	548,081	553,274	463,556	96,435	27,419	1,967,564	Guelph.
583,245	611,180	1,455,363	3,465,832	369,689	244,557	6,979,866	Hamilton.
89,738	304,502	472,925	350,875	87,814	48,054	1,401,613	Kingston.
248,400	575,500	967,491	1,604,285	100,000	189,597	3,999,084	London.
47,877	315,362	192,257	115,642	96,202	.....	767,340	Niagara Falls.
1,159,059	1,704,117	1,519,096	4,664,041	1,151,798	156,106	10,354,217	Ottawa.
222,164	413,890	462,000	318,920	42,119	16,920	1,476,054	Peterborough.
263,500	746,477	1,698,057	614,584	890,696	1,037,275	5,366,573	Port Arthur.
85,094	321,809	250,000	870,340	89,844	44,047	1,722,454	St. Catharines.
109,315	181,000	504,496	283,653	78,372	4,176	1,182,501	St. Thomas.
98,587	98,848	.....	536,254	48,310	7,803	789,802	Sault Ste. Marie.
48,667	406,690	303,141	441,500	95,227	58,611	1,413,836	Stratford.
4,333,664	9,702,101	12,149,643	16,091,099	3,167,439	5,738,361	52,326,025	Toronto.
118,078	366,322	94,239	128,840	148,465	26,576	882,520	Windsor.
77,900	136,696	283,202	320,489	19,177	11,346	848,810	Woodstock.
8,432,435	19,581,651	24,090,868	32,540,054	7,448,605	7,748,717	102,507,529	Totals:
7,640,844	18,344,440	17,976,779	31,730,051	4,146,906	6,470,327	88,978,254	1911.
7,195,124	18,255,390	17,163,111	28,213,957	2,295,932	5,987,089	81,693,360	1910.
6,324,217	17,105,975	15,820,565	27,154,965	3,334,247	4,222,322	76,398,537	1908.
4,914,910	14,069,618	13,700,009	25,571,608	5,082,680	4,882,138	70,957,277	1907.
3,942,579	12,769,171	12,303,897	24,276,466	3,608,363	4,200,652	63,842,507	1906.
3,586,954	11,619,824	12,082,683	22,995,342	2,355,228	4,002,398	59,371,367	1905.
3,422,686	10,473,808	11,307,026	21,578,341	2,216,888	2,949,625	54,546,547	1904.
3,174,682	9,874,673	9,646,271	21,340,168	3,201,517	1,751,039	51,585,972	1903.
3,097,334	9,296,413	9,552,531	20,576,654	2,982,277	1,585,419	49,678,920	1902.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO COUNTY

Showing abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities

County Municipalities.	Receipts, 1911.						
	Balance from 1910.	Rates from local municipalities.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	Surplus fees from Registrar.	Interest and dividends.	From Legislature for schools.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Brant	11,839	19,415	185	237	253	156	8,713
2. Bruce	5,298	81,827	545	596	1,053	22	19,574
3. Carleton	25,271	25,271	190	441	907	1,059	14,384
4. Dufferin	437	24,667	345	230	.....	47	8,469
5. Elgin	3,578	53,490	392	78	.....	421	13,725
6. Essex	44,959	44,959	348	230	1,456	.....	15,508
7. Frontenac	9,034	39,179	70	48	240	.....	15,380
8. Grey	55,142	55,142	1,322	523	499	1,722	22,366
9. Haldimand	2,918	32,997	220	27	.....	2,302	7,587
10. Haliburton	525	2,508	104	61	.....	23	10,544
11. Halton	30,026	30,026	278	13	91	2,778	5,839
12. Hastings	21	77,545	537	101	835	358	23,112
13. Huron	21,449	65,407	877	387	868	3,207	20,739
14. Kent	654	37,812	578	512	1,232	76	18,027
15. Lambton	25,521	50,752	193	62	605	382	17,657
16. Lanark	42,184	297	61	.....	2	8,613	
17. Leeds	6,971	53,049	429	629	39	4,605	15,025
18. Lennox and Addington.	18,009	45,998	247	59	.....	460	9,470
19. Lincoln	12,524	32,711	185	18	1,601	166	7,653
20. Middlesex	40,362	119,317	637	167	39	1,274	22,486
21. Norfolk	31,573	374	159	269	31	9,144	
22. Northumberland & Dur.	18,711	68,600	1,039	47	59	464	19,271
23. Ontario	23,554	56,232	415	53	479	.....	13,205
24. Oxford	10,343	99,198	1,220	432	819	485	15,449
25. Peel	15,547	67,326	180	30	.....	347	8,169
26. Perth	6,265	69,936	730	296	147	1,097	14,130
27. Peterborough	23	33,169	539	28	300	32	12,835
28. Prescott and Russell ..	32,234	1,069	197	77	881	10,822	
29. Prince Edward	37,507	200	56	.....	821	5,445	
30. Renfrew	6,194	32,749	248	29	38	229	14,385
31. Simcoe	4,420	91,154	825	795	2,704	58	21,601
32. Stormont, Dun. & Glen.	8,250	46,944	1,224	98	9	55	20,822
33. Victoria	1,589	39,843	521	740	11	564	13,746
34. Waterloo	100	61,092	440	45	948	.....	12,329
35. Welland	6,786	31,529	329	104	1,505	.....	8,844
36. Wellington	13,204	65,881	520	425	219	78	16,775
37. Wentworth	68,055	125	881	1,484	3	11,029	
38. York	29,176	73,830	1,000	4,246	3,634	681	21,647
Totals:							
1911.....	303,302	1,941,088	18,977	13,201	22,420	24,886	534,567
1910.....	280,664	1,926,075	18,250	10,159	22,436	17,238	457,187
1909.....	211,716	1,797,736	19,760	7,876	19,112	14,615	413,604
1908.....	158,417	1,659,095	18,938	7,418	25,509	17,743	417,003
1907.....	237,781	1,459,209	18,670	6,741	24,990	13,509	387,576
1906.....	231,836	1,529,950	19,792	7,900	22,283	17,452	198,212
1905.....	222,494	1,320,461	19,261	9,211	18,572	21,149	142,464
1904.....	292,195	1,180,799	19,103	7,735	16,795	15,892	138,341
1903.....	244,271	1,115,242	15,613	7,596	17,929	15,002	141,129
1902.....	190,104	1,114,766	15,102	9,020	14,520	12,505	137,792

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.

of the County Municipalities for the year ending December 31st, 1911

Receipts, 1911.—Continued.								Disbursements, 1911.		No.
From Legislature for administration of justice.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Non-resident taxes collected.	Towns or cities separated from county for various services.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Attendance at meetings of council and committees.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
3,597				114	5,840	979	51,328	993	1,250	1
2,401		32,000		2,055		6,806	152,177	2,559	3,929	2
7,337		164,828		1,763	15,800	14,370	246,350	1,853	2,596	3
1,010		16,120		121		70	51,516	1,036	1,568	4
3,908		52,000		236	4,116	950	132,894	1,775	2,824	5
4,984		23,723		4,111	2,846	1,538	99,703	1,713	2,700	6
2,405		84,905	12,880	452	5,066	1,111	170,770	3,018	2,400	7
3,117	46,753			860		1,682	133,986	3,524	2,691	8
		20,548		33		231	66,863	2,116	1,509	9
		990		616		124	15,495	182	663	10
2,323			94,000	38		17,434	152,820	1,054	1,396	11
5,162		72,048	100,000	464	6,238	31,768	318,189	6,476	3,890	12
3,873	8,382	32,000		647		2,464	160,300	2,650	3,385	13
4,747		28,728		2,530	2,669	3,804	101,429	2,752	2,443	14
2,709		25,000		3,807		4,361	131,049	2,098	2,579	15
2,182		29,086		507		7,609	90,541	1,614	2,350	16
3,181			157,186	421	3,050	9,913	254,498	2,595	2,600	17
	788	10,755		264		5,815	91,865	1,019	1,359	18
1,856		80,223		436	1,448	6,024	144,845	1,207	1,715	19
8,214	1,475	110,784		883	13,230	13,801	332,669	4,241	5,196	20
2,092				560		207	44,409	1,018	1,490	21
4,364		8,000		258		539	121,352	2,100	2,915	22
4,794		207,000	20,000	446		972	327,150	2,561	2,990	23
2,247			36,000	121	3,261	27,555	197,130	3,648	5,511	24
3,730		15,000		926		30,662	141,917	1,350	2,009	25
2,825	5,187	47,000		99	6,300	3,450	157,462	2,337	2,260	26
2,597	20,000	13,236	11,000	1,082	7,384	1,636	103,911	1,421	1,825	27
1,521		1,404		2,619		2,166	52,990	1,486	1,145	28
	946	35,685	23,651	76		13,680	118,065	710	2,010	29
2,545		10,000		323		258	66,998	1,956	2,366	30
5,027		95,000		1,042		10,776	233,402	5,005	4,240	31
1,925		7,000		429		529	87,285	1,200	2,660	32
3,052	1,500	34,000		719		3,370	99,655	1,831	2,197	33
2,638		45,766		17		7,622	130,997	1,863	2,210	34
3,311				1,033	5,763	1,285	60,489	2,447	1,752	35
3,123		88,000		81	7,202	15,001	210,509	2,381	3,280	36
11,005	93		40,000	536	23,319	3,826	160,336	2,835	5,458	37
1,756		120,000	100,000	821	1,625	2,851	361,267	3,948	3,375	38
123,292	119,075	1,498,795	571,066	31,546	115,157	*257,239	5,574,611	84,572	98,766	
130,584	52,092	1,314,890	383,000	35,652	112,288	*227,521	4,988,036	77,491	88,525	
138,213	24,348	1,163,418	230,000	32,621	83,076	232,227	4,388,322	65,790	80,794	
116,401	110,533	1,343,018	439,478	37,557	77,215	173,202	4,601,527	65,368	81,437	
109,632	57,287	1,085,723	166,772	37,280	73,220	165,588	3,843,978	66,098	79,135	
139,768	86,497	783,697	222,600	37,839	80,255	143,654	3,521,735	54,203	77,314	
122,228	60,909	822,650	136,800	33,589	64,159	121,485	3,115,432	48,526	78,863	
131,922	62,859	837,834	225,033	28,120	74,557	148,046	3,179,231	54,358	73,783	
90,283	15,207	706,380	305,145	32,525	68,729	120,145	2,895,196	47,504	75,228	
127,786	56,723	536,480	149,067	34,604	93,019	51,805	2,543,293	42,768	73,516	

* Including \$213,888 from Ontario Government for Good Roads.
† 125,284

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO COUNTY

Showing abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities

County Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.						
	Printing, postage and stationery.	Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings.	Law costs (including salaries).	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Grants to Municipalities for roads and bridges.	Buildings and other works.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Brant	452	2,032	200	89	5,530		992
2. Bruce	1,039	1,557	2,293		15,654	8,991	659
3. Carleton	452	915	674	510	30,845		2,499
4. Dufferin	548	1,131	135		8,069		1,198
5. Elgin	433	2,564	515	450	6,576		850
6. Essex	1,602	1,353	751	325	12,822		250
7. Frontenac	810	1,012		175	31,000	4,335	2,303
8. Grey	607	1,674		125	9,740		912
9. Haldimand	558	862		137	1,683		305
10. Haliburton	150	110		3	21		959
11. Halton	689	409	253	108	74,986	4,672	2,871
12. Hastings	1,095	2,842	804	279	131,613	3,500	5,348
13. Huron	865	1,467		56	13,020		715
14. Kent	446	2,203	300	61	1,803	1,207	861
15. Lambton	1,052	3,095	150	734	6,847		6,098
16. Lanark	934	1,040	12	150	13,396	1,086	1,630
17. Leeds	879	1,390	8	680	105,125		
18. Lennox and Addington.	551	1,163	76	619	1,990	15,686	514
19. Lincoln	396	2,314	41	35	14,824		
20. Middlesex	1,597	912	1,521	679	77,857	6,994	750
21. Norfolk	428	882		231	1,058	75	112
22. Northumberland & Dur.	768	744	183	675	1,158	20	4,630
23. Ontario	1,144	1,168	50	520	23,238		7,991
24. Oxford	515	3,020	3,570	756	62,314	14,448	
25. Peel	792	628		275	57,697		733
26. Perth	446	1,467	28	375	29,272	10,905	2,146
27. Peterborough	671	1,647	200	337	14,253	1,150	3,153
28. Prescott and Russell ..	359	599	86	10	4,441		
29. Prince Edward	1,140	767	865		36,995	5,700	1,568
30. Renfrew	781	1,570	120	50	721		1,155
31. Simcoe	1,693	1,556	294	125	24,972	19,207	557
32. Stormont, Dun. & Glen..	668	634	17	550	3,775		14,453
33. Victoria	1,469	1,359	69	220	8,338		2,123
34. Waterloo	1,294	2,296	58	84	2,745	19,277	3,229
35. Welland	265	1,798	119	278	822	300	2,755
36. Wellington	715	1,124	50	650	46,516	2,300	14,019
37. Wentworth	925	2,581	2,123	650	34,881		44,180
38. York	1,917	2,374	590	824	85,627	400	1,541
Totals:							
1911	31,145	56,259	16,155	11,825	1,002,224	120,253	134,059
1910	32,770	58,256	16,784	16,775	762,511	130,809	141,853
1909	29,993	45,353	14,674	18,173	666,160	122,276	80,728
1908	30,639	44,668	15,808	21,907	687,450	111,136	41,365
1907	30,355	46,108	11,929	18,677	459,346	140,640	119,983
1906	29,589	38,274	14,181	19,640	360,440	92,960	197,002
1905	27,181	48,126	12,181	26,717	293,927	80,045	74,617
1904	28,581	42,498	9,072	19,755	410,577	132,130	105,804
1903	25,335	46,860	7,689	27,735	300,908	105,007	62,197
1902	22,747	35,061	10,679	15,799	211,415	23,657	148,025

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

of the County Municipalities for the year ending December 31st, 1911 —Continued.

Disbursements, 1911.—Continued.

Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, gaol maintenance, etc.	Grants to schools and other payments on education.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and special deposits.	Debentures redeemed (principal).	Interest paid on debentures.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.	Interest or discount on loans and advances.	Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities.	No.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			
961	9,982	13,938			1,227	586		26	114	1	
7,436	7,989	37,405			4,151	3,104	32,000	671	2,054	2	
4,303	20,276	21,915	915		1,797	5,242	145,000	2,280	2,751	3	
655	6,516	11,549					17,000	257	41	4	
10,075	11,335	31,777			8,846	2,445	49,000	1,218		5	
6,502	14,056	28,408			3,521	1,384	18,171	421	3,810	6	
4,006	10,376	24,047			5,743	2,830	75,000	1,668	446	7	
4,224	13,341	44,076	4,000			1,980			775	8	
5,521	7,948	22,345			768	1,700	20,000	605	33	9	
228	775	11,331							802	10	
2,482	6,905	12,851			2,110	787	23,425	899	38	11	
7,680	18,618	39,509			4,061	5,328	84,070	2,233	368	12	
8,810	15,432	43,136	16,576			4,528	32,000	305	548	13	
5,556	14,693	32,603				2,385	628	27,844	1,448	2,467	14
7,026	12,350	31,988			1,898	333	20,000	274	4,141	15	
8,548	9,583	18,826			4,400	3,307	21,012	852	507	16	
5,094	9,844	34,919	1,177	44,330	746	7,451	18,607		421	17	
2,830	5,641	19,704			9,600	2,504	10,755	107	221	18	
7,352	13,812	12,616			2,000	100	85,000	2,013	381	19	
18,895	27,181	45,783	9,582			11,169	72,000	1,469		20	
5,767	8,549	17,998					3,938	482	560	21	
11,077	17,509	43,904	3,475		1,251	3,969	8,000	90	211	22	
8,948	12,813	26,409			1,590	1,553	194,000	2,185	427	23	
10,772	9,482	28,189			14,870	12,121		276	94	24	
2,774	7,422	16,485			3,645	8,277	15,000	105	926	25	
9,858	9,731	24,016	6,924		510	5,702	27,900	207	64	26	
3,396	11,926	19,209			25,027	4,301	12,683	985	1,011	27	
7,501	6,304	22,842			2,515	1,658		843	2,619	28	
4,135	4,402	13,038		59	4,718	5,635	32,488	767	76	29	
3,238	7,404	24,869			3,095	1,598	9,000	140	263	30	
14,324	15,424	43,292			7,107	3,876	80,000	2,719	1,042	31	
1,535	8,172	47,688			1,780	806		636	420	32	
7,946	8,003	21,819	3,335		699	2,373	34,000	710	681	33	
12,319	9,823	27,735			2,668	594	43,038	816		34	
7,862	16,223	18,909						303	1,033	35	
11,463	11,408	30,276					82,000	1,775	246	36	
3,149	29,708	17,374		9,371	1,920	801	1,237	1,652	870	37	
7,675	18,986	37,593	1,784	100,000	2,050	2,808	52,000	1,366	414	38	
251,923	449,955	1,020,371	47,768	153,760	126,704	111,258	1,345,268	32,803	30,875		
242,404	429,120	913,379	46,372	50,561	141,152	101,500	1,310,371	29,796	32,405		
219,364	466,059	825,431	72,547	4,542	109,260	92,139	1,079,156	27,065	35,276		
199,573	447,366	805,921	55,888	16,953	234,091	90,387	1,317,778	30,960	38,517		
196,688	416,547	761,827	97,704	14,657	115,853	82,658	917,805	22,246	34,120		
161,898	424,244	545,969	35,898	44,040	155,577	82,195	839,767	18,257	37,493		
148,082	414,732	417,076	55,528	36,320	109,608	77,717	835,035	19,544	30,889		
151,203	401,043	389,059	47,385	10,342	141,984	82,072	761,908	19,176	28,790		
129,636	390,259	386,065	39,853	12,000	150,528	78,047	613,402	13,890	46,584		
108,469	369,708	362,200	47,454	18,018	89,968	68,931	558,948	15,182	34,835		

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO COUNTY

Showing abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities

County Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1911.—Concluded.		Assets on December 31st, 1911.				
	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Rates due from local municipi- palities.	Sinking Fund in- vestments and deposits.	Other investments and special deposits.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Brant	790	39,192	12,136				115,000
2. Bruce	3,635	135,126	17,051				85,000
3. Carleton	1,527	246,350		32,102	32,348		310,000
4. Dufferin	1,813	51,516		5,190			40,000
5. Elgin	492	131,175	1,719	38,701			183,000
6. Essex	1,914	99,703		31,042			111,000
7. Frontenac	1,405	170,574	196	43,556		1,000	125,000
8. Grey	2,663	90,335	43,651	9,010	16,500		124,000
9. Haldimand	730	66,820	43	2,610			70,000
10. Haliburton	132	15,356	139	2,358			
11. Halton	4,869	140,804	12,016	1,319			69,599
12. Hastings	444	318,158	31	56,249			145,200
13. Huron	2,152	145,645	14,655	8,127	81,741		87,000
14. Kent	1,491	101,191	238	15,503			213,680
15. Lambton	2,983	103,646	27,403	6,723			82,000
16. Lanark	490	89,737	804				104,104
17. Leeds	10,430	246,276	8,222		13,899	44,330	82,000
18. Lennox and Addington.	532	74,871	16,994	2,427			63,400
19. Lincoln	1,039	144,845		18,077			113,000
20. Middlesex	3,767	289,593	43,076	79,143	141,642	20,900	300,000
21. Norfolk	883	43,471	938	383			59,000
22. Northumberland & Dur.	3,831	106,510	14,842	12,470	18,476		135,000
23. Ontario	1,701	289,088	38,062	540			108,000
24. Oxford	1,932	171,518	25,612	1,202			212,539
25. Peel	2,202	120,320	21,597				78,611
26. Perth	6,491	139,739	17,723	8,483	47,314		134,500
27. Peterborough	706	103,911		4,599	609		138,614
28. Prescott and Russell ..	582	52,990		32,501			47,000
29. Prince Edward	159	115,232	2,833			1,246	92,800
30. Renfrew	279	58,605	8,393	12,724			57,000
31. Simcoe	868	226,301	7,101	21,045		300	140,500
32. Stormont, Dun. & Glen..	1,808	86,808	477	14,886			61,000
33. Victoria	1,957	99,129	526		12,584	800	123,190
34. Waterloo	848	130,897	100				90,000
35. Welland	1,013	55,879	4,610	773			96,440
36. Wellington	1,739	209,942	567	26,589			80,000
37. Wentworth	621	160,336		250		9,371	195,390
38. York	1,504	326,776	34,491	33,357	1,784	100,000	141,700
Totals:							
1911	72,422	5,198,365	376,246	522,012	366,897	177,947	4,414,267
1910	61,900	4,684,734	303,302	479,838	352,638	109,753	4,323,858
1909	52,878	4,107,658	280,664	570,751	553,284	64,266	4,169,111
1908	52,599	4,389,811	211,716	586,376	297,995	66,814	4,177,315
1907	53,185	3,685,561	158,417	550,244	318,997	85,929	4,137,470
1906	55,013	3,283,954	237,781	438,060	265,585	83,130	4,091,700
1905	48,882	2,883,596	231,836	579,976	275,864	79,410	3,787,982
1904	47,217	2,956,737	222,494	579,103	278,649	45,686	3,582,853
1903	44,274	2,603,001	292,195	527,890	254,663	74,804	3,547,297
1902	41,642	2,299,022	244,271	482,437	220,645	72,176	3,518,663

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1911.—Continued.

of the County Municipalities for the year ending December 31st, 1911.—Continued.

Assets, 1911.—Concluded.		Liabilities on December 31st, 1911.							No.
Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	School grants unpaid.	Railway debentures outstanding (principal).	All other debentures outstanding (principal).	Loans for current expenses and interest due on same.	Local municipalities for non-resident taxes.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
4,721	131,857			10,491			69	10,560	1
1,592	103,716	347		67,398		1	6,880	74,626	2
16,233	390,683			110,533	61,609	1,763		173,905	3
385	45,575	1,695			120	80	1,320	3,215	4
12,022	235,442	3,346		63,733	35,000	869	3,661	106,609	5
5,776	147,818			31,087	23,723	2,514	1,900	59,224	6
16,981	186,733			57,152	49,905	78	64	107,199	7
750	193,911			47,000			1,463	48,463	8
811	73,464	1,800		20,493		548	1,421	24,262	9
	2,497	231				1,000	1,075	2,306	10
360	83,294			106,557			16,000	122,557	11
73,189	274,669			202,490	71,937			274,427	12
	191,523			113,000	912			113,912	13
10,984	240,405	474		13,321	28,728	466	3,198	46,187	14
713	116,839			4,274	15,000	411		19,685	15
1,061	105,969			77,600	15,154			92,754	16
35,015	183,466			185,392				185,392	17
10,539	93,360			45,826		44	4,574	50,444	18
6,971	138,048				35,223	728	2,831	38,782	19
28,000	612,761			446,260	110,784		4,622	561,666	20
	60,321								21
531	181,319			94,206		258	14	94,478	22
5,482	152,084			32,232		67,418	709	100,359	23
23,654	263,007			275,316		86	14,753	290,155	24
1,100	101,308			190,789				190,789	25
5,871	213,891		120,000	11,788	20,000	25	2,990	154,803	26
5,529	149,351	3,562		98,257	13,236	981	3,964	120,000	27
31,197	110,698	3,056		48,392	23,593		97	75,138	28
14,078	110,957	168		123,464	23,651		411	147,694	29
3,134	81,251	75		36,389	4,000		300	40,764	30
17,952	186,898			91,140	40,000		10,760	141,900	31
25,152	101,515			18,375	7,000		30	25,405	32
13,131	150,231	270		68,629	2,000	137	6,529	77,565	33
2,150	92,250			13,347	5,766		11,350	30,463	34
34,500	156,323								35
12,924	120,080	4,657			31,000	291	4,255	40,203	36
23,834	228,845			130,662	23,143		17,733	171,538	37
11,086	322,418			169,884	120,000	818	18,430	309,132	38
457,408	6,314,777	19,681	120,000	3,005,477	763,032	76,968	141,403	4,126,561	
391,361	5,960,750	22,932	120,000	2,561,115	676,026	11,705	132,457	3,524,235	
383,089	5,821,165	34,767	122,545	2,316,722	670,401	8,458	203,602	3,356,495	
343,769	5,683,985	26,523	138,000	2,180,527	585,759	11,113	244,311	3,186,233	
277,462	5,528,519	25,565	155,000	1,958,140	560,497	12,073	189,425	2,900,700	
248,577	5,364,833	13,032	170,000	1,892,221	392,196	8,913	113,936	2,590,318	
212,175	5,167,243	8,351	199,400	1,795,798	448,335	8,567	101,847	2,562,298	
150,276	4,859,061	12,500	199,400	1,767,658	460,496	5,867	126,651	2,572,572	
105,769	4,802,618	11,453	212,900	1,671,109	385,307	6,537	99,347	2,386,653	
96,038	4,634,230	12,304	237,000	1,492,392	291,942	20,192	101,113	2,154,947	

POPULATION, AREA AND ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1912.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values,		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
		Aeres.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
ALGOMA:							
Day, etc. ....Tp.	205	15,784	69,839	15,335	82,674	750	.....
Hilton....."	391	26,348	62,415	48,830	103,045	1,525	.....
Jocelyn....."	307	26,394	79,448	13,800	88,398	.....	.....
Johnson, etc."	651	29,685	100,855	48,265	142,980	1,450	.....
Korah....."	686	31,232	365,895	50,210	406,340	.....	.....
Laird....."	383	19,312	119,856	12,305	126,711	100	.....
Macdonald, etc."	632	26,653	102,360	22,822	122,387	1,425	.....
Plummer Add'n'l."	273	18,128	82,913	25,931	107,519	.....	.....
Prince....."	202	21,234	74,440	17,385	89,175	.....	.....
St. Joseph....."	894	28,566	227,872	125,600	343,372	3,256	.....
Tarbutt, Tarbutt Ad'l.	314	12,068	56,490	22,340	76,830	450	200
Tarentorus, etc."	750	21,215	284,877	25,887	307,227	.....	.....
Thessalon....."	506	26,060	144,850	24,200	167,210	700	.....
Thompson....."	175	13,041	32,426	13,497	40,565	240	.....
Totals ... { 1912	6,379	315,700	1,804,536	466,407	2,204,433	9,896	200
{ 1911	6,574	308,436	1,824,190	448,851	2,212,858	11,132	162
Blind River.....Tu,	2,025	1,099	94,295	299,384	358,759	25,798	4,700
Bruce Mines....."	575	950	81,140	127,550	190,095	8,200	500
Steelton....."	5,356	1,800	1,063,175	1,039,010	2,068,585	9,550	13,400
Thessalon....."	1,846	507	141,936	379,550	463,861	81,996	900
Totals.... { 1912	9,802	4,356	1,380,546	1,845,494	3,081,300	125,564	19,500
{ 1911	8,580	4,356	1,410,155	1,919,185	3,184,920	129,848	19,400
Sault Ste. Marie { 1912	12,506	3,100	4,573,623	3,840,510	7,822,388	471,150	267,256
City. { 1911	10,613	3,100	3,603,411	3,612,600	6,624,266	480,050	254,048
BRANT:							
Brantford.....Tp.	6,533	71,583	3,113,376	1,909,145	4,919,871	50,180	32,925
Burford....."	3,918	66,562	1,690,995	748,985	2,380,530	18,400	4,150
Dumfries, S....."	2,370	46,524	1,692,029	848,231	2,472,160	42,621	5,920
Oakland....."	729	10,659	290,095	175,946	458,801	5,885	1,264
Onondaga....."	915	20,481	663,819	181,235	812,054	1,445	1,575
Totals.... { 1912	14,465	215,809	7,456,314	3,863,542	11,043,416	118,531	45,834
{ 1911	13,950	215,547	7,116,492	3,667,922	10,565,824	116,146	35,558
Paris.....Tu, { 1912	4,149	760	299,946	1,356,822	1,404,968	206,713	84,711
{ 1911	4,278	760	276,801	1,297,667	1,322,668	203,046	88,334
*Brantford, City, { 1912	25,337	2,957	4,321,620	9,283,270	11,495,815	1,542,355	363,835
{ 1911	24,084	2,957	4,052,020	8,817,995	10,781,615	1,456,492	320,205
BRUCE:							
Albemarle.....Tp.	943	56,944	255,835	124,335	365,870	3,035	.....
Amabel....."	†2,000	65,090	607,084	196,950	798,534	5,000	.....
Arran....."	1,943	54,187	1,072,450	451,040	1,494,450	1,560	.....
Brant....."	2,983	69,331	1,956,511	569,120	2,482,331	13,195	.....
Bruce....."	2,293	67,142	1,441,208	414,425	1,830,633	3,170	.....

* Municipalities so marked in this table are separated from the county for county purposes.
 † Estimated. A haphazard assessment showed 3,670 in 1911.

NOTE.—The property assessed for schools only is included in the total assessment in previous column. The item of municipal taxes includes, besides the general rate, the county rates and local improvements.

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed.					Municipalities.
			Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on \$	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.		
83,424		2,500	439	915	1,354	6 60	16.2	ALGOMA:
104,570		8,200	2,133	1,282	3,415	8 73	32.7	Day, etc.
88,398		4,850	1,341	1,184	2,525	8 22	28.6	Hiltou.
144,430	280	6,140	1,145	2,527	3,672	5 56	25.4	Jocelyn.
406,340		9,765	4,748	3,137	7,885	11 49	19.4	Johnson, etc.
126,811		5,450	1,974	1,220	3,194	8 34	25.2	Korah.
123,812		2,795	1,835	2,220	4,055	6 42	32.8	Laird.
107,519		1,325	1,065	973	2,038	7 47	18.9	Macdonald, etc.
89,175		2,650	1,064	751	1,815	8 99	20.4	Plummer Addn'l.
346,628		10,100	2,805	2,768	5,573	6 23	16.1	Prince.
77,480		2,000	1,198	712	1,910	6 08	24.7	St. Joseph.
307,227		3,537	3,780	1,843	5,623	7 50	18.3	Tarbutt, Tarbutt, Ad.
167,910	8,150	1,840	1,433	2,753	4,186	8 27	24.9	Tarentorus, etc.
40,805		5,358	665	146	811	4 63	19.9	Thessalon.
2,214,529	8,430	66,510	25,625	22,431	48,056	7 53	21.7	} Totals.
2,224,152	8,430	60,183	23,530	20,762	44,292	6 74	19.9	
389,257		34,920	8,561	7,201	15,762	7 78	40.4	Blind River.
198,815		18,595	2,341	2,177	4,518	7 86	22.7	Bruce Mines.
2,091,535		33,600	20,335	15,093	35,428	6 61	16.9	Steelton.
546,757	100,160	57,625	6,998	7,129	14,127	9 49	25.8	Thessalon.
3,226,364	100,160	144,740	38,235	31,600	69,835	7 39	21.6	} Totals.
3,334,168	100,160	144,420	36,845	28,269	65,114	7 59	19.6	
8,560,794		591,745	131,492	55,032	186,524	14 91	21.8	} Sault Ste. Marie.
7,358,364		591,745	82,200	53,808	136,008	12 82	18.5	
5,002,976		102,650	29,562	25,871	55,433	8 49	11.1	BRANT:
2,403,080		59,450	16,891	14,962	31,853	8 13	13.3	Brantford.
2,520,701	3,235	68,100	11,042	11,361	22,403	9 45	8.9	Burford.
465,950		7,240	3,155	2,066	5,221	7 16	11.2	Dumfries, S.
815,074		33,000	8,753	1,915	10,668	11 66	13.1	Oakland.
11,207,781	3,235	270,440	69,403	56,175	125,578	8 68	11.2	} Totals.
10,717,528	3,235	218,590	61,704	44,847	106,551	7 64	9.9	
1,696,392	224,378	251,800	23,065	15,200	38,265	9 22	22.6	} Paris.
1,614,048	224,998	251,800	27,983	14,093	42,076	9 84	26.1	
13,402,005	339,850	2,109,075	279,396	102,065	381,461	15 06	28.5	} *Brantford.
12,558,315	238,780	2,088,400	254,268	96,417	350,685	14 56	27.9	
368,905		14,300	3,242	2,837	6,079	6 45	16.5	BRUCE:
803,534		5,500	7,267	8,700	15,967	7 98	19.9	Albemarle.
1,496,010		29,040	11,299	6,486	17,785	9 15	11.9	Arrau.
2,495,526		43,300	13,109	9,803	22,912	7 68	9.2	Brant.
1,833,803		25,000	13,042	7,664	20,706	9 03	11.3	Bruce.

† Lake Superior Power Co. pays Sault Ste. Marie City \$7,500 on an assessment of \$1,394,600 in lieu of all taxes.

‡ Lake Superior Power Co. pays Steelton Town a specific tax of \$5,000 on a fixed assessment of \$662,169 on their industrial works.

Tarbutt and Tarbutt additional Townships separated from Johnson Jan. 1st, 1912. Sault Ste. Marie became a city April 16th, 1912.

POPULATION, AREA AND ASSESSMENT.

Municipalities.	Assessed Population, 1912.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
BRUCE.—Con.		Acres.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Carrick .....Tp	3,832	59,530	1,876,580	894,870	2,736,450	39,658	1,900
Culross	2,212	56,300	1,369,585	389,446	1,745,331	2,900	.....
Eastnor	1,470	55,502	438,960	179,660	600,195	8,395	.....
Elderslie	1,795	54,390	1,521,145	413,700	1,910,245	2,800	.....
Greenock	2,334	63,438	1,297,537	528,775	1,793,512	13,500	5,000
Huron.....	2,773	57,975	1,826,015	760,756	2,541,771	16,230	4,578
Kincardine ...	2,204	59,045	1,436,600	440,700	1,834,000	1,975	.....
Kinloss	1,668	46,148	1,174,745	356,705	1,504,650	5,000	2,700
Lindsay	550	67,586	104,282	19,700	118,732	500	.....
St Edmunds..	375	61,653	48,465	30,360	77,075	3,705	.....
Saugeen	1,244	36,771	707,820	307,412	1,006,032	1,000	.....
Totals.. { 1912	30,619	931,032	17,134,822	6,077,954	22,839,811	121,623	14,178
{ 1911	33,028	932,892	17,207,033	5,961,019	22,809,967	113,957	12,870
Hepworth ....Vill.	400	718	17,145	56,600	61,925	8,105	200
Lucknow	990	500	54,207	299,310	283,617	38,406	5,692
Paisley	812	500	50,947	251,628	281,910	24,820	15,949
Port Elgin....	1,160	640	79,960	369,215	396,625	27,791	15,615
Tara	543	500	41,350	170,455	194,255	19,629	1,000
Teeswater....	819	474	57,495	216,595	241,765	24,775	3,553
Tiverton	355	500	26,980	83,668	85,048	7,351	4,550
Chesley	1,744	583	193,975	540,650	628,625	59,250	10,142
Kincardine ...	2,404	1,900	195,250	710,305	666,430	73,450	13,850
Southampton ..	1,680	1,631	80,683	410,551	415,640	47,728	10,745
Walkerton....	3,077	1,350	206,700	785,685	704,485	125,330	17,187
Wiaron.....	1,901	775	192,425	492,101	618,101	71,500	8,000
Totals.. { 1912	15,885	10,071	1,197,117	4,386,763	4,578,426	528,135	106,483
{ 1911	16,519	9,932	1,211,725	4,334,090	4,562,565	506,191	94,040
CARLETON:—							
Fitzroy	2,171	60,687	1,203,315	226,242	1,400,332	5,650	.....
Gloucester....	5,992	86,024	1,388,771	580,440	1,915,211	6,300	.....
Goulburn	2,210	64,850	1,290,827	553,830	1,767,957	6,703	400
Gower N.....	1,675	32,522	763,125	285,925	1,032,800	11,600	2,920
Huntley	2,075	62,445	966,706	268,040	1,191,371	5,220	1,650
March	886	28,070	706,448	127,392	810,015	865	.....
Marlborough..	1,101	56,475	420,085	161,925	566,425	2,499	45
Nepean	4,578	56,195	2,319,015	1,061,650	3,127,665	10,150	7,050
Osgoode	4,093	91,332	1,599,250	607,915	2,148,465	6,550	.....
Torbolton	776	25,583	152,160	38,195	181,855	.....	.....
Totals.. { 1912	25,557	564,183	10,809,702	3,911,554	14,142,096	55,528	12,065
{ 1911	25,522	563,243	10,577,878	3,807,710	13,843,928	62,323	9,880
Eastview ....Vill.	3,138	669	290,515	399,875	633,040	10,813	.....
Richmond	414	1,427	66,705	87,525	134,899	8,450	300
Totals . { 1912	3,552	2,096	357,220	487,400	767,939	19,263	300
{ 1911	3,181	2,125	322,240	430,675	666,734	14,700	300
*Ottawa City { 1912	95,570	5,089	40,027,616	52,680,462	66,345,032	7,152,161	2,672,026
{ 1911	90,520	5,089	30,117,802	48,075,705	54,950,786	5,991,980	2,344,389

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed.					Municipalities.
			Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on \$	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	
2,778,008	.....	35,000	10,330	11,823	22,153	5	78	8.0
1,748,231	.....	13,700	7,940	8,222	16,162	7	31	9.2
608,590	.....	18,425	6,541	3,518	10,059	6	84	16.5
1,913,045	.....	24,600	11,968	8,014	19,982	11	13	10.4
1,812,012	.....	32,800	9,269	8,389	17,658	7	57	9.7
2,562,579	.....	15,000	24,692	9,854	34,546	12	46	13.5
1,835,975	.....	43,300	12,767	10,747	23,514	10	67	12.8
1,512,350	.....	26,800	5,993	5,691	11,684	7	00	7.7
119,232	.....	5,250	3,003	760	3,763	6	84	31.6
80,780	.....	1,750	986	654	1,640	4	37	20.3
1,007,032	.....	9,200	6,762	3,748	10,510	8	45	10.4
22,975,612	.....	372,965	148,210	106,910	255,120	8	33	11.1
22,936,794	.....	358,085	135,958	103,653	239,611	7	25	10.4
70,230	500	11,820	720	1,067	1,787	4	47	25.4
327,715	5,360	69,900	7,140	2,977	10,117	10	22	30.9
322,679	.....	20,665	5,532	2,023	7,555	9	30	23.4
440,031	19,600	52,550	8,414	4,709	13,123	11	31	29.8
214,884	1,500	17,550	2,898	2,000	4,898	9	02	22.8
270,093	.....	32,325	3,082	2,600	5,682	6	94	21.0
96,949	.....	25,600	856	1,260	2,116	5	96	21.8
698,017	52,800	106,000	10,933	7,259	18,192	10	43	26.1
753,730	54,500	239,125	13,574	8,762	22,336	9	29	29.6
474,113	76,840	75,594	8,277	5,676	13,953	8	31	29.4
847,002	59,200	287,900	15,210	8,524	23,734	7	71	28.0
697,601	4,000	66,425	13,952	7,016	20,968	11	03	30.1
5,213,044	274,300	1,005,454	90,588	53,873	144,461	9	09	27.7
5,162,796	267,620	983,250	91,301	51,851	143,152	8	67	27.7
1,405,982	.....	29,225	9,054	7,468	16,522	7	61	11.7
1,921,511	.....	54,000	22,619	19,191	41,810	6	98	21.8
1,775,060	.....	76,700	8,957	7,272	16,229	7	34	9.1
1,047,320	.....	16,250	7,529	7,954	15,483	9	24	14.8
1,198,241	.....	43,375	8,587	7,349	15,936	7	68	13.3
810,880	.....	23,825	3,653	2,934	6,587	7	43	8.1
568,960	.....	15,585	5,016	5,113	10,129	9	20	17.8
3,144,865	.....	253,000	19,396	16,766	36,162	7	90	11.5
2,155,015	.....	58,700	29,716	16,899	46,615	11	39	21.6
181,855	.....	8,500	2,242	2,703	4,945	6	37	27.2
14,209,689	.....	579,160	116,769	93,649	210,418	8	23	14.8
13,916,131	.....	541,660	108,486	82,767	191,253	7	49	13.7
643,853	.....	57,350	5,472	7,324	12,796	4	07	19.9
143,649	.....	19,331	1,412	1,300	2,712	6	55	18.9
787,502	.....	76,681	6,884	8,624	15,508	4	37	19.7
681,734	.....	86,181	5,809	6,948	12,757	4	01	18.7
76,169,219	.....	26,363,046	1,178,000	577,572	1,755,572	18	37	23.0
63,287,155	.....	23,242,721	1,077,743	496,999	1,574,742	17	40	24.9

BRUCE.—Con.

Totals.

CARLETON:

Totals.

Totals.

*Ottawa City

POPULATION, AREA AND ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1912.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.			
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.	
DUFFERIN:—			Acres.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Amaranth.....Tp.	2,036	63,342	1,376,292	521,336	1,877,328		625	.....
Garafraxa, E....."	1,438	40,865	940,993	221,350	1,142,193		400	.....
Luther, E....."	1,205	38,575	801,863	388,976	1,178,714		1,450	.....
Melancthon....."	2,761	74,521	1,349,794	473,837	1,786,756		6,025	.....
Mono....."	2,151	69,214	1,788,050	496,500	2,254,600		3,550	.....
Mulmur....."	2,602	69,668	1,241,683	258,965	1,480,048		5,050	500
Totals.... { 1912	12,193	356,185	7,498,675	2,360,964	9,719,639		17,100	500
{ 1911	12,997	356,431	7,511,581	2,341,165	9,689,031		18,075	810
Grand Valley...Vill.	682	262	69,275	175,625	224,800		22,775	3,655
Shelburne....."	978	625	103,850	343,900	382,750		36,245	3,100
Orangeville.....Tn.	2,338	1,732	251,805	667,315	857,320		88,716	14,395
Totals.... { 1912	3,998	2,619	424,930	1,186,840	1,464,870		147,736	18,150
{ 1911	4,131	2,619	431,290	1,173,740	1,469,730		152,334	19,863
DUNDAS:								
Matilda.....Tp.	3,471	62,762	1,047,815	333,775	1,384,190		11,700	3,700
Mountain....."	2,651	57,593	1,225,045	394,235	1,542,780		9,713	1,851
Williamsburg...."	3,415	59,777	1,037,360	452,015	1,461,750		11,050	5,500
Winchester....."	3,126	57,584	1,057,011	439,750	1,482,861		8,900	.....
Totals.... { 1912	12,663	237,716	4,367,231	1,639,775	5,871,581		41,365	11,051
{ 1911	12,595	234,748	4,401,444	1,586,245	5,847,339		37,185	10,542
Cbesterville...Vill.	855	500	52,654	178,630	198,334		15,606	13,600
Iroquois....."	809	1,160	112,630	309,725	332,405		22,275	9,860
Morrisburg....."	1,521	1,196	142,975	458,225	562,900		33,702	33,844
Winchester....."	1,098	500	99,900	314,000	370,400		30,095	7,535
Totals.... { 1912	4,283	3,356	408,159	1,260,580	1,464,039		101,678	64,839
{ 1911	4,338	3,470	399,838	1,251,745	1,447,323		136,236	78,913
DURHAM:								
Cartwright.....Tp.	1,440	37,000	627,655	262,015	866,620		6,300	.....
Cavan....."	2,185	62,962	1,169,604	437,461	1,569,265		1,600	.....
Clarke....."	2,958	68,495	1,328,332	757,295	2,030,227		12,805	1,345
Darlington....."	3,472	68,145	1,636,290	726,435	2,295,125		6,675	2,275
Hope....."	2,748	61,821	1,584,950	778,740	2,198,190		1,300	4,050
Manvers....."	2,531	69,789	560,858	354,560	887,718		4,960	1,450
Totals.... { 1912	15,334	368,212	5,907,689	3,316,506	9,847,145		33,640	9,120
{ 1911	15,585	368,499	6,841,861	3,325,484	9,831,880		43,780	11,095
Millbrook.....Vill.	800	392	43,685	207,817	231,402		17,978	4,600
Newcastle....."	611	1,929	77,440	155,798	206,238		6,004	1,400
Bowmanville....Tn.	2,938	3,015	313,660	962,655	1,119,415		130,885	26,380
Port Hope....."	4,908	1,105	426,483	1,555,785	1,812,668		229,544	36,182
Totals.... { 1912	9,257	6,441	861,268	2,882,055	3,369,723		384,411	68,562
{ 1911	8,845	6,297	765,424	2,769,292	3,156,316		365,925	67,790
ELGIN:								
Aldbrough.....Tp.	3,107	75,055	2,256,159	834,575	3,047,859		2,275	.....
Bayham....."	3,149	56,299	1,494,144	562,783	2,028,677		16,175	1,850
hester, S...."	1,535	30,565	1,192,215	532,590	1,712,530		5,850	700

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION. —Continued.

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed.					Municipalities.	
			Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on \$.		
									DUFFERIN:
1,877,953		20,300	12,559	8,844	21,403	10 51	11.4		Amaranth.
1,142,593		20,150	7,243	5,914	13,157	9 15	11.5		Garafraxa, E.
1,180,164		12,125	8,647	6,139	14,786	12 27	12.5		Luther, E.
1,792,781		36,875	16,500	8,783	25,283	9 16	14.1		Melancthon.
2,258,150		29,950	9,666	9,791	19,457	9 05	8.6		Mono.
1,485,598		20,600	9,940	10,456	20,396	7 84	13.7		Mulmur.
9,737,239		140,000	64,555	49,927	114,482	9 39	11.8	}	Totals.
9,707,916		163,715	58,804	48,395	107,199	8 25	11.0		
251,230		20,100	3,121	2,261	5,382	7 89	21.4	}	Grand Valley.
422,095		65,000	7,705	5,062	12,767	13.05	30.2		Shelburne.
957,431	12,000	61,800	16,792	11,173	27,965	11 96	29.2		Orangeville.
1,630,756	12,000	146,900	27,618	18,496	46,114	11 53	28.3	}	Totals.
1,641,927	18,250	135,300	27,635	20,157	47,792	11 57	29.1		
									DUNDAS:
1,399,590		17,400	14,597	11,885	26,482	7 63	18.9		Matilda.
1,554,344		76,500	20,164	12,397	32,561	12 28	20.9		Mountain.
1,478,300		27,625	17,633	10,808	28,441	8 33	19.2		Williamsburg
1,491,761		13,900	26,273	18,865	45,138	14 44	30.3		Winchester.
5,923,995		135,425	78,667	53,955	132,622	10 47	22.4	}	Totals.
5,895,066		140,350	79,725	49,758	129,483	10 28	22.0		
227,540		32,950	2,253	3,917	6,170	7 22	27.1	}	Chesterville.
364,540	6,000	89,950	6,336	4,300	10,636	13 15	29.2		Iroquois.
630,446		38,300	7,676	8,105	15,781	10 38	25.0		Morrisburg.
408,030		43,500	6,475	2,204	8,679	7 90	21.3		Winchester.
1,330,556	6,000	204,700	22,740	18,526	41,266	9 63	25.3	}	Totals.
1,662,482	6,000	204,256	26,200	18,115	44,315	10 22	26.7		
									DURHAM:
872,920		23,050	5,623	5,093	10,716	7 44	12.3		Cartwright.
1,570,865		37,800	13,062	8,970	22,032	10 08	14.0		Cavan.
2,044,377		55,400	10,914	11,260	22,174	7 50	10.8		Clarke.
2,304,075		67,600	17,134	12,775	29,909	8 61	13.0		Darlington.
2,203,540		165,500	10,563	9,223	19,788	7 20	9.0		Hope.
894,128		27,700	8,408	8,608	17,016	6 72	19.0		Manvers.
9,889,905		377,050	65,704	55,929	121,633	7 93	12.3	}	Totals.
9,886,755		335,465	57,644	52,801	110,445	7 09	11.2		
253,980		20,100	3,440	1,976	5,416	6 77	21.3	}	Millbrook.
215,642		27,000	1,970	2,777	4,747	7 77	22.2		Newcastle.
2,276,680	136,040	156,900	23,260	9,050	32,310	11 00	25.3		Bowmanville.
2,078,394	167,000	169,600	46,310	14,076	60,386	12 30	29.1		Port Hope.
3,822,696	303,040	373,500	74,980	27,879	102,859	11 11	26.9	}	Totals.
3,590,031	258,840	378,400	70,618	25,786	96,404	10 90	26.9		
									ELGIN:
3,050,134		42,875	25,837	10,779	36,616	11 79	12.0		Aldbrough.
2,046,702		28,250	18,736	10,396	29,132	9 25	14.2		Bayham.
1,719,080		12,275	13,061	5,199	19,260	12 53	11.2		Dorchester, S.

POPULATION, AREA AND ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed Population, 1912.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
ELGIN—Con.		Acres.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dunwich Tp.	3,079	69,369	1,938,626	607,435	2,517,961	4,465	1,800
Malahide	3,261	62,416	1,914,701	782,035	2,647,846	6,000	3,400
Southwold..... "	3,443	72,522	2,397,018	766,248	3,125,516	14,250	.....
Yarmouth..... "	4,589	69,507	2,940,257	1,010,295	3,917,602	7,900	1,400
Totals.... { 1912	22,163	435,733	14,133,120	5,095,961	18,997,991	56,915	9,150
{ 1911	22,218	436,383	13,756,931	5,039,891	18,564,652	51,955	9,053
Dutton Vill.	881	500	91,025	305,535	376,030	30,615	14,164
Port Stanley.... "	700	505	123,285	195,250	295,135	12,490	1,600
Rodney	700	486	77,570	256,295	306,015	23,813	3,545
Springfield	465	410	31,695	110,707	123,252	7,633	2,439
Vienna	351	1,285	47,706	75,805	111,761	6,200	834
West Lorne.... "	811	493	38,188	167,680	190,358	15,839	2,134
Aylmer Tn.	2,178	549	193,315	714,595	815,835	99,415	28,400
Totals.... { 1912	6,086	4,228	602,784	1,825,867	2,218,386	196,005	53,116
{ 1911	5,890	4,229	579,100	1,773,340	2,177,005	198,076	45,804
*St. Thomas, { 1912	15,453	1,800	3,598,329	5,615,101	7,657,430	526,424	140,159
City.. { 1911	15,240	1,800	2,680,090	5,615,630	7,083,120	513,999	118,810
ESSEX:							
Anderdon Tp.	1,771	23,104	703,274	140,198	839,307	600	.....
Colchester, N..... "	1,686	30,442	981,454	128,160	1,074,814	750	.....
Colchester, S..... "	2,721	34,201	855,688	331,235	1,168,723	12,077	5,650
Gosfield, N..... "	1,869	28,057	1,759,240	378,515	2,109,055	3,045	200
Gosfield, S..... "	2,330	29,907	1,112,301	386,022	1,476,298	2,250	650
Maldstone..... "	2,615	44,343	1,648,599	249,386	1,858,410	4,875	.....
Malden..... "	1,378	21,073	719,910	300,505	1,006,490	540	1,200
Mersea..... "	3,875	59,455	2,005,581	673,240	2,617,596	6,250	.....
Rochester..... "	1,999	32,376	1,331,377	295,200	1,594,627	8,879	50
Sandwich, E..... "	3,500	18,067	830,087	244,575	980,362	36,475	.....
Sandwich, S..... "	1,547	23,524	979,992	158,725	1,120,862	1,200	.....
Sandwich, W..... "	2,743	22,542	964,785	259,745	1,229,180	5,900	.....
Tilbury, N..... "	1,918	26,592	1,184,717	177,828	1,335,045	3,100	1,100
Tilbury, W..... "	1,813	22,360	805,860	181,010	976,560	11,890	10,140
Totals.... { 1912	31,765	416,043	15,885,865	3,904,344	19,378,329	97,831	18,990
{ 1911	31,494	417,240	14,271,163	3,787,808	17,645,886	91,098	23,715
Belle River.... Vill.	533	346	36,095	107,490	123,585	14,855	60
Amherstburg ... Tn.	2,527	358	277,730	727,100	848,710	40,615	8,250
Essex	1,298	700	210,586	432,325	570,272	49,766	4,047
Kingsville..... "	1,745	437	143,990	465,657	510,797	63,084	1,125
Leamington..... "	2,656	815	268,775	767,755	906,930	71,192	12,355
Sandwich..... "	2,308	2,000	617,240	737,705	1,098,195	99,335	1,447
Totals.... { 1912	11,067	4,656	1,554,416	3,238,032	4,058,489	338,847	27,284
{ 1911	11,025	4,665	1,392,059	2,819,964	3,583,338	230,786	25,306
*Pelee Island, { 1912	712	9,855	217,898	170,722	381,740	4,990	.....
Township.. { 1911	696	9,856	196,577	158,463	346,270	5,010	.....
*Walkerville, { 1912	3,537	436	908,012	2,884,655	3,593,007	1,619,656	191,380
Town.. { 1911	3,349	436	889,122	2,667,740	3,357,202	1,531,643	164,450
WATER, { 1912	19,877	2,020	5,315,475	9,459,750	13,178,000	941,025	122,825
City.. { 1911	18,220	2,020	4,528,175	6,298,525	9,316,375	848,075	107,015

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed.					Municipalities.
			Municipal	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on \$	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.		
2,524,226		28,100	19,381	9,314	28,695	9 32	11.4	ELGIN.— <i>Con</i>
2,657,246		48,890	16,897	11,926	28,823	8 84	10.8	Dunwich.
3,139,766		37,750	29,862	13,067	42,929	12 47	13.7	Malahide.
3,926,902	15,850	32,950	35,651	16,834	52,485	11 44	13.4	Southwold.
								Yarmouth.
19,064,056	15,850	231,090	159,425	78,515	237,940	10 74	12.5	} Totals.
18,625,660	15,850	232,170	156,720	74,173	230,893	10 39	12.4	
420,809		20,530	4,872	2,006	6,878	7 81	16.3	Dutton.
309,225	2,800	23,400	6,147	3,117	9,264	13 23	30.0	Port Stanley
333,373		27,850	2,666	1,165	3,831	5 47	11.5	Rodney.
133,324		19,150	1,900	912	2,812	6 05	21.1	Springfield.
118,795		11,750	1,421	1,105	2,526	7 20	21.3	Vienna.
208,331		15,510	2,699	1,146	3,845	4 74	18.5	West Lorne.
943,650	41,000	92,075	23,236	7,687	30,923	14 20	32.8	Aylmer.
2,467,507	43,800	210,265	42,941	17,138	60,079	9 87	24.3	} Totals.
2,420,885	43,800	175,435	38,118	16,221	54,339	9 23	22.4	
8,324,013	251,200	1,556,000	142,578	67,961	210,539	13 62	25.3	} *St. Thomas.
7,715,929	194,700	1,212,600	133,090	61,584	194,674	12 77	25.2	
839,907		4,165	8,395	5,939	14,334	8 09	17.1	ESSEX
1,075,564		34,800	20,160	6,470	26,630	15 79	24.8	Anderdon.
1,186,450		18,200	17,599	9,882	27,481	10 10	23.2	Colchester, N.
2,112,300	32,450	28,700	20,926	4,342	25,268	13 52	12.0	Colchester, S.
1,479,198	18,000	22,025	15,012	7,494	22,506	9 66	15.2	Gosfield, N.
1,863,285	11,930	39,575	23,765	9,214	32,979	12 61	17.7	Gosfield, S.
1,008,230		13,925	9,249	4,773	14,022	10 18	13.9	Malden.
2,623,846	1,350	61,225	33,954	13,310	47,264	12 20	18.0	Mersea.
1,603,556		34,950	16,603	6,521	23,124	11 57	14.4	Rochester.
1,016,837		94,300	21,740	5,200	26,940	7 70	26.5	Sandwich, E.
1,122,062		17,855	14,703	3,037	17,740	11 47	15.8	Sandwich, S.
1,226,080	5,000	4,350	14,016	7,492	21,508	7 84	17.5	Sandwich, W.
1,339,245		27,500	9,688	4,693	14,381	7 50	10.7	Tilbury, N.
998,590		10,310	12,478	5,623	18,101	9 98	18.1	Tilbury, W.
19,495,150	68,730	411,880	238,288	93,990	332,278	10 46	17.0	} Totals.
17,760,699	87,105	413,085	218,173	89,047	307,220	9 75	17.3	
138,500	13,040	20,000	1,150	690	1,840	3 45	13.3	Belle River.
897,575	8,500	156,120	18,516	9,260	27,776	10 99	30.9	Amherstburg.
624,085	20,500	72,639	9,847	6,780	16,627	12 81	26.6	Essex.
575,006	41,000	98,850	11,615	4,069	15,684	8 99	27.3	Kingsville.
990,477	36,525	129,600	8,707	13,560	22,267	8 38	22.5	Leamington
1,198,977	175,660	256,750	21,223	6,206	27,429	11 88	22.9	Sandwich.
4,424,620	295,165	733,959	71,058	40,565	111,623	10 09	25.2	} Totals.
3,839,430	128,755	628,685	61,170	36,970	98,140	8 90	25.6	
386,730		6,880	11,527	2,397	13,924	19 56	36.0	} *Pelee Island.
351,280		8,770	11,744	2,200	13,944	20 03	39.7	
5,404,043	3,000	199,660	66,902	16,458	83,360	23 57	15.4	} *Walkerville.
5,053,295	3,000	199,660	67,134	13,461	80,595	24 07	15.9	
14,241,850	442,700	1,597,225	209,852	89,529	299,381	15 06	21.0	} *Windsor.
10,271,465	327,850	1,510,325	196,421	82,954	279,375	15 33	27.2	

POPULATION, AREA AND ASSESSMENT.

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1912.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
FRONTENAC:							
		Acres.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Barrie .....Tp.	426	25,536	46,927	16,330	60,067	.....	.....
Bedford "	1,226	65,268	191,635	119,985	295,270	.....	5,285
Clarendon and M. "	756	43,226	50,177	25,785	71,112	835	.....
Hinchinbrooke ... "	1,150	64,096	155,365	47,775	198,940	2,250	.....
Howe Island..... "	327	8,002	53,850	34,022	79,797	.....	.....
Kennebec "	899	40,871	64,558	45,675	102,633	2,320	.....
Kingston "	2,162	52,287	933,252	390,653	1,278,090	.....	.....
Loughborough... "	1,734	50,843	242,060	171,515	406,200	4,475	6,200
Olden "	930	53,190	148,677	80,245	220,827	2,510	.....
Oso "	921	41,531	70,184	47,494	109,653	855	.....
Palmerston, etc.. "	667	56,083	52,787	31,405	79,552	1,887	.....
Pittsburgh..... "	1,907	47,398	542,106	308,100	815,556	.....	.....
Portland "	1,884	52,798	614,966	269,665	877,631	3,100	600
Storrington "	1,673	55,353	304,895	117,205	420,100	6,535	.....
Wolfe Island..... "	1,403	30,759	456,094	164,511	583,605	3,785	.....
Totals ... { 1912	18,065	687,244	3,927,533	1,870,365	5,599,033	28,552	12,085
{ 1911	18,304	697,639	4,023,754	1,888,975	5,740,984	33,039	11,892
Garden Island... Vill.	142	77	12,800	15,600	26,400	10,000	12,500
Portsmouth..... "	616	152	57,215	2,111,417	111,482	7,000	4,961
Totals.... { 1912	758	229	70,015	2,127,017	137,882	17,000	17,461
{ 1911	815	232	69,660	2,127,814	138,324	17,800	17,474
*Kingston { 1912	19,716	2,300	3,354,470	8,058,402	8,436,972	988,455	374,730
City.. { 1911	18,828	2,300	3,269,355	7,944,867	8,156,072	976,290	371,550
GLENGARRY:							
Charlottenburg ..Tp.	4,528	81,360	1,380,245	898,815	2,160,030	17,300	.....
Kenyon..... "	3,780	77,887	1,151,860	260,730	1,386,590	12,611	100
Lancaster "	3,497	57,430	1,695,560	656,389	2,290,624	10,010	13,781
Lochiel "	3,789	71,493	1,434,089	534,325	1,933,469	9,580	1,025
Totals ... { 1912	15,594	288,170	5,661,754	1,350,259	7,770,713	49,501	14,906
{ 1911	15,807	288,087	5,379,294	2,662,904	7,796,478	53,631	15,156
Lancaster Vill.	523	130	19,265	134,425	141,090	8,685	900
Maxville "	762	500	60,690	186,485	231,025	15,445	1,850
Alexandria Tn.	2,397	400	128,315	487,085	522,650	33,730	5,200
Totals ... { 1912	3,682	1,030	208,270	807,995	894,765	57,860	7,950
{ 1911	3,648	1,030	205,670	798,830	882,575	63,533	7,211
GRENVILLE:							
Augusta .....Tp.	3,086	76,638	931,845	395,824	1,287,069	17,620	1,000
Edwardsburg ... "	3,278	70,344	918,450	289,502	1,187,152	4,800	1,900
Gower, S..... "	714	21,699	234,343	94,695	321,113	.....	.....
Oxford-on-Rideau "	2,177	59,446	611,262	250,186	810,753	2,560	2,369
Wolford "	1,250	46,666	645,151	291,885	922,926	6,350	.....
Totals ... { 1912	10,505	274,793	3,341,051	1,322,092	4,529,013	31,330	5,269
{ 1911	10,670	272,357	3,353,626	1,318,016	4,522,187	31,885	4,725

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION. —Continued.

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed.					Mills on \$.	Municipalities.
			Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.			
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.			
FRONTENAC:									
60,067		3,190	651	1,032	1,683	3 95	28.0	Barrie.	
300,555		16,350	3,235	3,807	7,042	5 74	23.4	Bedford.	
71,947		4,850	1,000	1,400	2,400	3 17	33.4	Clarendon and M.	
201,190		4,200	3,621	3,027	6,648	5 78	33.0	Hinchinbrooke.	
79,797		8,075	1,168	919	2,077	6 38	26.2	Howe Island.	
104,953		7,600	1,537	2,104	3,641	4 05	34.7	Kennebec.	
1,278,090		45,815	22,445	7,650	30,095	13 92	23.5	Kingston.	
416,875		7,375	8,092	5,037	13,129	7 57	31.5	Loughborough.	
223,337	1,280	8,095	2,549	2,217	4,766	5 12	21.3	Olden.	
110,508		8,025	2,301	1,715	4,016	4 36	36.3	Oso.	
81,439		4,640	1,241	1,564	2,805	4 21	34.4	Palmerston, etc.	
815,556		34,650	15,125	7,670	22,796	11 95	28.0	Pittsburgh.	
881,331		7,000	11,723	6,863	18,586	9 87	21.1	Portland.	
426,635		2,000	11,445	6,085	17,530	10 48	41.1	Storrington.	
587,390		37,000	6,809	5,459	12,268	8 74	20.9	Wolfe Island.	
5,639,670	1,280	198,865	92,943	56,549	149,492	8 28	26.5	} Totals.	
5,785,915	1,280	171,745	87,562	54,226	141,788	7 75	24.5		
48,900		2,000	814	775	1,589	11 19	32.5	Garden Island.	
123,443	3,100	2,057,150	2,177	1,207	3,384	5 49	27.4	Portsmouth.	
172,343	3,100	2,059,150	2,991	1,982	4,973	6 56	28.9	} Totals.	
173,598	2,800	2,059,150	2,714	2,086	4,800	5 89	27.7		
9,800,157	843,630	2,975,900	155,351	74,971	230,322	11 68	23.5	} *Kingston	
9,503,912	839,280	3,058,150	145,527	65,292	210,819	11 20	22.2		
GLENGARRY:									
2,177,350		119,030	18,489	12,486	30,975	6 84	14.2	Charlottenburg.	
1,399,301		26,000	8,358	14,030	22,388	5 92	16.0	Kenyon.	
2,314,415		61,325	11,263	11,866	23,129	6 61	10.0	Lancaster.	
1,944,074		34,945	13,942	12,771	26,713	7 05	13.7	Lochiel.	
7,835,120		241,300	52,052	51,153	103,205	6 62	13.2	} Totals.	
7,865,265		245,720	55,384	42,427	97,811	6 19	12.4		
150,675		12,600	1,014	1,489	2,503	4 79	16.6	Lancaster.	
248,320		16,150	2,066	2,214	4,280	5 62	17.2	Maxville.	
561,580	2,850	92,750	12,252	5,096	17,348	7 24	30.9	Alexandria.	
960,575	2,850	121,500	15,332	8,799	24,131	6 55	25.1	} Totals.	
953,319		121,925	16,020	8,289	24,309	6 66	25.5		
GRENVILLE:									
1,305,689		40,600	11,677	11,538	23,215	7 52	17.8	Augusta.	
1,193,852		20,800	9,216	12,009	21,225	6 47	17.8	Edwardsburg.	
321,113		7,925	3,201	2,061	5,262	7 37	16.4	Gower, S.	
815,682		50,695	5,576	8,956	14,532	6 68	17.8	Oxford-on-Rideau.	
929,276		14,110	5,091	5,433	10,524	8 42	11.3	Wolford	
4,565,612		134,130	34,761	39,997	74,758	7 12	16.4	} Totals.	
4,558,797		149,455	39,257	40,107	79,364	7 44	17.4		

POPULATION, AREA AND ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1912.	Area assessed, Acres	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
GRENVILLE.—Con.							
Cardinal.....Vill.	1,167	450	\$ 125,595	\$ 246,020	\$ 363,015	\$ 42,025	\$ 7,585
Kemptonville....."	1,144	260	91,925	378,925	394,150	25,831	11,745
Merrickville....."	936	676	76,349	266,196	291,195	23,771	27,434
Totals.... { 1912	3,247	1,386	293,869	891,141	1,048,360	91,627	46,764
{ 1911	3,370	1,488	290,328	890,210	1,046,588	92,059	45,571
*Prescott, { 1912	2,735	1,182	288,440	1,025,675	1,067,115	156,040	35,103
Town.... { 1911	2,775	1,182	300,185	1,012,339	1,065,524	149,174	32,868
GREY:							
Artemesia.....Tp.	2,496	66.874	900,040	327,645	1,190,685	8,750	100
Bentlinek....."	2,630	74.843	1,033,288	298,312	1,310,225	5,800	.....
Collingwood....."	2,722	65,954	859,351	564,640	1,398,591	10,200	.....
Derby....."	1,707	40,318	1,012,310	369,315	1,346,875	3,810	.....
Egremont....."	2,778	72,563	1,499,160	428,440	1,899,700	7,980	.....
Euphrasia....."	2,467	71,992	1,549,160	782,800	2,301,960	1,950	600
Glenelg....."	2,015	67,464	624,764	137,377	744,447	1,350	.....
Holland....."	2,206	68,233	815,960	478,690	1,258,450	14,050	.....
Keppel....."	2,670	90,549	558,220	179,230	694,400	14,000	.....
Normanby....."	3,219	67,512	1,479,405	579,875	2,039,105	16,950	700
Osprey....."	2,485	70,798	774,239	278,441	1,029,985	3,700	.....
Proton....."	2,543	81,760	1,108,275	429,260	1,494,535	4,000	.....
St. Vincent....."	2,373	64,666	1,218,967	627,819	1,825,216	.....	.....
Sarawak....."	697	10,439	114,450	100,830	203,670	200	.....
Sullivan....."	2,700	73,673	1,230,995	405,295	1,620,090	2,900	.....
Sydenham....."	2,747	75,805	1,275,819	601,706	1,848,325	1,700	100
Totals.... { 1912	38,455	1,063,443	16,054,403	6,589,675	22,206,259	97,340	1,500
{ 1911	39,580	1,065,417	15,175,320	6,136,651	20,864,738	108,465	3,660
Chatsworth.....Vill.	322	122	30,600	103,275	116,175	8,675	1,874
Dundalk....."	732	440	66,443	204,085	236,828	25,291	750
Flesherton....."	418	701	34,965	89,975	108,140	10,105	.....
Markdale....."	880	950	97,921	269,030	295,751	32,988	900
Neustadt....."	442	669	33,565	86,125	111,490	17,310	1,100
Shallow Lake....."	517	470	12,620	66,865	74,485	18,750	.....
Durham.....Tn.	1,585	950	131,875	413,335	496,755	81,370	8,995
Hanover....."	2,860	520	108,675	483,375	535,700	62,542	1,700
Meaford....."	2,941	1,500	370,208	881,993	1,132,926	118,088	3,150
Owen Sound....."	12,944	2,909	2,810,540	3,854,175	5,411,965	597,270	94,980
Tborthury....."	731	900	131,503	240,358	345,787	33,154	.....
Totals.... { 1912	24,372	10,131	3,828,915	6,692,591	8,866,002	1,005,543	113,449
{ 1911	22,988	9,460	3,605,789	6,449,374	8,435,913	1,006,530	115,073
HALDIMAND:							
Canborough.....Tp.	917	21,589	399,413	153,602	543,440	1,933	.....
Cayuga, N....."	1,415	32,891	655,739	323,130	953,294	4,910	1,669
Cayuga, S....."	643	13,142	265,720	174,275	425,995	400	.....
Dunn....."	720	14,846	378,730	77,395	450,035	2,800	.....
Moulton....."	1,778	27,290	506,495	165,600	663,345	750	.....
Oneida....."	1,237	32,593	624,367	457,553	1,070,320	3,000	.....
Rainham....."	1,800	25,668	584,449	291,557	867,426	5,970	29,345
Seneca....."	1,613	41,749	857,036	452,318	1,281,354	32,650	.....
Sherbrooke....."	320	4,647	118,581	47,122	163,128	800	.....
Walpole....."	3,224	66,447	1,539,135	512,852	2,018,362	8,830	1,550
Totals.... { 1912	13,667	280,862	5,929,665	2,655,404	8,436,699	62,043	32,564
{ 1911	13,585	280,614	5,658,398	2,833,792	8,343,620	33,743	28,765

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION. —Continued.

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed.					Municipalities.
			Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on \$.	
								GRENVILLE.—Con.
412,625	60,000	8,600	2,445	3,400	5,845	5 01	14.2	Cardinal.
431,726		76,700	5,928	5,400	11,328	9 90	26.2	Kempville.
342,400		51,350	3,455	3,424	6,879	7 35	20.1	Merrickville.
1,186,751	60,000	136,650	11,828	12,224	24,052	7 41	20.3	} Totals.
1,184,218	60,000	133,950	12,405	11,999	24,404	7 24	20.6	
1,258,258		247,000	21,968	14,973	36,941	13 51	29.4	} *Prescott.
1,247,566		247,000	19,557	12,086	31,643	11 40	25.4	
								GREY:
1,199,535		37,000	9,436	12,806	22,272	8 92	18.6	Artemesia.
1,316,025		21,375	7,624	8,057	15,681	5 96	11.9	Bentinck.
1,408,791		25,400	10,271	11,630	21,901	8 05	15.5	Collingwood.
1,350,685		34,750	9,120	5,891	15,011	8 79	11.1	Derby.
1,907,680		27,900	8,347	9,930	18,277	6 58	9.6	Egremont.
2,304,510		30,000	8,407	11,672	20,079	8 14	8.7	Euphrasia.
745,797		17,694	6,344	6,187	12,531	6 22	16.8	Glenelg.
1,272,500		36,200	6,740	8,302	15,042	6 82	11.8	Holland.
708,400		43,050	7,414	8,743	16,157	6 05	22.8	Keppel.
2,056,755		20,175	13,929	11,755	25,684	7 98	12.5	Normanby.
1,033,685		22,695	9,019	8,977	17,996	7 24	17.4	Osprey.
1,498,535		43,000	14,764	10,142	24,906	9 79	16.6	Proton.
1,825,216		21,570	14,911	11,184	26,095	11 00	14.3	St. Vincent.
203,870		11,610	2,729	2,478	5,207	7 47	25.5	Sarawak.
1,622,990		16,200	6,904	9,737	16,641	6 16	10.3	Sullivan.
1,850,125		29,200	11,670	10,112	21,782	7 93	11.8	Sydenham.
22,305,099		437,819	147,659	147,603	295,262	7 68	13.2	} Totals.
20,976,863		447,233	139,133	134,809	273,942	6 92	13.1	
126,724		17,700	902	913	1,815	5 64	14.3	Chatsworth.
262,869		33,700	4,264	2,952	7,216	9 86	27.5	Dundalk.
118,245		16,800	1,301	1,479	2,780	6 65	23.5	Flesherton.
329,639		71,200	4,811	4,445	9,256	10 52	28.1	Markdale.
129,900		8,200	1,411	1,364	2,775	6 28	21.3	Neustadt.
93,235		5,000	1,395	1,547	2,942	5 69	31.6	Shallow Lake
587,120	125,490	48,455	11,972	4,700	16,672	10 52	28.4	Durham.
599,942	3,000	56,350	11,818	6,779	18,597	6 50	31.0	Hanover.
1,254,164	155,495	119,275	23,198	12,542	35,740	12 15	28.5	Meaford.
6,104,215	212,880	1,252,750	107,627	59,327	166,954	12 90	27.4	Owen Sound.
378,941		26,074	6,897	2,577	9,474	12 96	25.0	Thornbury.
9,984,994	496,865	1,655,504	175,596	98,625	274,221	11 25	27.5	} Totals.
9,557,516	460,810	1,619,250	155,665	84,159	239,824	10 43	25.1	
								HALDIMAND:
545,373		9,575	5,612	2,329	7,941	8 66	14.6	Canborough.
959,873		25,575	8,055	4,671	12,726	8 99	13.3	Cayuga, N.
426,395		14,000	2,662	2,215	4,877	7 58	11.4	Cayuga, S.
452,835		6,090	2,963	2,454	5,417	7 52	12.0	Dunn.
664,095		8,750	7,572	3,585	11,157	6 28	16.8	Moulton.
1,073,320		11,600	6,339	5,404	11,743	9 49	10.9	Oneida.
902,741		8,580	5,677	4,353	10,030	5 57	11.1	Rainham.
1,314,004		28,000	7,464	6,218	13,682	8 48	10.4	Seneca.
163,928		2,575	1,468	949	2,417	7 55	14.7	Sherbrooke.
2,028,742		33,625	23,583	13,733	37,316	11 57	18.4	Walpole.
8,531,306		148,370	71,395	45,911	117,306	8 58	13.8	} Totals.
8,406,128		148,570	60,990	46,093	107,083	7 88	12.7	

POPULATION, AREA AND ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1912.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
HALDIMAND—Con.							
		Acres.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Caledonia..... Vill.	1,001	547	53,850	276,924	283,774	18,434	4,300
Cayuga..... "	677	925	72,848	212,191	223,239	19,453	5,519
Hagersville.... "	572	277	101,949	230,940	304,389	30,331	1,550
Jarvis..... "	616	271	22,788	129,116	127,854	9,460	.....
Dunnville..... Tn.	3,135	938	557,350	1,035,575	1,420,975	108,125	28,850
Totals.... { 1912	6,401	2,958	808,785	1,884,746	2,360,231	185,803	40,219
{ 1911	6,431	3,030	772,523	1,806,623	2,280,571	198,132	34,325
HALIBURTON:							
Anson and Hindon Tp.	228	13,793	21,562	14,395	34,387	1,580	.....
Cardiff..... "	537	26,061	37,865	10,780	46,345	200	.....
Dysart, etc..... "	1,242	363,606	658,125	110,995	751,600	18,555	120
Glamorgan..... "	428	22,582	27,128	8,830	33,308	875	.....
Lutterworth..... "	316	24,354	31,328	11,107	38,110	.....	.....
Minden..... "	857	37,995	54,654	39,427	85,806	2,250	700
Monmouth..... "	651	29,642	65,818	24,660	85,283	762	.....
Sherborne, etc..... "	204	12,688	22,887	37,439	57,651	2,375	.....
Snowdon..... "	693	34,660	55,905	14,045	65,750	300	.....
Stanhope..... "	483	19,123	30,423	15,581	42,910	750	.....
Totals.... { 1912	5,639	584,504	1,005,695	287,259	1,241,150	27,647	820
{ 1911	5,497	584,850	1,016,532	272,226	1,248,708	29,273	777
HALTON:							
Esquesing..... Tp.	3,603	66,718	1,507,111	767,263	2,228,274	50,375	4,400
Nassagaweya.... "	2,139	44,779	970,032	510,516	1,450,548	30,570	3,300
Nelson..... "	2,560	46,339	1,739,715	535,875	2,221,290	1,000	500
Trafalgar..... "	3,321	66,922	2,400,720	578,095	2,899,015	3,320	2,200
Totals.... { 1912	11,623	224,758	6,617,578	2,391,749	8,799,127	85,265	10,400
{ 1911	11,484	225,019	6,440,633	2,263,857	8,530,990	80,295	11,030
Acton..... Vill.	1,711	421	101,950	360,825	416,925	36,720	700
Burlington..... "	1,871	539	211,780	529,200	659,730	22,634	1,700
Georgetown..... "	1,743	1,070	130,265	417,080	471,045	39,146	14,748
Milton..... Tn.	1,825	400	123,540	546,440	521,930	63,221	4,200
Oakville..... "	2,235	960	833,580	822,115	1,465,695	69,690	32,700
Totals.... { 1912	9,385	3,390	1,401,115	2,675,660	3,535,325	231,411	54,048
{ 1911	9,111	3,747	1,067,605	2,440,686	2,995,991	197,116	28,132
HASTINGS:							
Bangor, W., & McC. Tp.	929	45,493	41,000	33,319	69,319	1,100	.....
Carlow..... "	660	27,087	42,719	40,985	78,354	900	.....
Dungannon..... "	646	36,470	62,299	32,505	86,862	543	.....
Elzevir and G..... "	1,145	65,302	172,867	111,240	270,407	700	.....
Faraday..... "	729	51,284	63,895	20,500	81,335	.....	.....
Hungerford..... "	3,410	90,216	1,014,788	593,290	1,565,648	23,200	.....
Huntingdon..... "	1,907	54,064	637,615	279,714	885,954	.....	.....
Limerick..... "	392	45,119	58,855	8,425	63,390	.....	.....
Madoc..... "	2,432	71,834	661,185	235,850	844,485	4,800	200
Marmora and Lake "	1,506	110,296	479,501	135,640	604,641	1,590	6,000
Mayo..... "	530	22,834	23,505	15,670	36,925	400	.....
Monteagle and H. "	1,719	70,883	64,483	41,091	89,574	2,350	.....
Rawdon..... "	2,667	65,465	1,008,044	247,960	1,233,454	3,800	.....

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvement only.	Taxes imposed.					Municipalities.
			Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on \$.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.		HALDIMAND—Con.
306,508	.....	47,000	3,985	3,678	7,663	7 66	25.0	Caledonia.
248,211	.....	61,800	3,087	2,900	5,987	8 84	24.1	Cayuga.
336,270	.....	28,500	4,133	3,295	7,428	7 64	22.1	Hagersville.
137,314	3,400	24,050	1,880	1,318	3,198	5 19	23.3	Jarvis.
1,557,950	104,300	171,950	22,703	14,367	37,070	11 82	23.8	Dunnville.
2,586,253	107,700	333,300	35,788	25,558	61,346	9 58	23.7	} Totals.
2,513,028	93,680	298,575	32,993	23,557	56,550	8 79	22.5	
								HALIBURTON:
35,967	.....	1,570	576	712	1,288	5 65	35.8	Anson and Hindon.
46,545	.....	2,300	315	1,231	1,846	3 44	39.7	Cardiff.
770,275	.....	17,520	9,014	4,084	13,098	10 55	17.0	Dysart, etc.
34,183	.....	2,650	802	826	1,628	3 80	47.6	Glamorgan.
38,110	125	4,325	565	1,164	1,729	5 47	45.4	Lutterworth.
88,756	.....	8,275	1,249	2,438	3,687	4 30	41.5	Minden.
86,045	1,600	5,195	2,105	685	2,790	4 29	32.4	Monmouth.
60,026	.....	2,675	851	439	1,290	6 32	21.5	Sherborne, etc.
66,050	.....	4,200	1,123	1,623	2,746	3 96	41.6	Snowdon.
43,660	.....	3,094	717	927	1,644	3 40	37.7	Stanhope.
1,269,617	1,725	51,804	17,617	14,129	31,746	5 63	25.0	} Totals.
1,278,758	1,725	40,050	14,657	13,365	28,022	5 10	21.9	
								HALTON:
2,283,049	.....	46,100	20,026	8,684	28,710	7 97	12.6	Esquesing.
1,484,418	.....	30,000	6,932	5,513	12,445	5 82	8.4	Nassagaweya.
2,222,790	.....	54,300	15,673	5,585	21,258	8 30	9.6	Nelson.
2,904,535	.....	79,800	21,235	8,427	29,662	8 93	10.2	Trafalgar.
8,894,792	.....	210,200	63,866	28,209	92,075	7 92	10.4	} Totals.
8,622,315	.....	173,500	47,988	26,643	74,631	6 50	8.7	
454,345	.....	45,850	5,721	4,350	10,071	5 89	22.2	Acton.
684,064	.....	81,250	15,180	4,000	19,180	10 25	28.0	Burlington.
524,939	5,000	76,300	8,098	6,000	14,098	8 09	26.9	Georgetown.
589,351	29,800	148,050	10,058	4,611	14,669	8 04	24.9	Milton.
1,568,085	.....	190,000	29,957	8,414	38,371	17 17	24.5	Oakville.
3,820,784	34,800	541,450	69,014	27,375	96,389	10 27	25.2	} Totals.
3,221,239	14,800	512,300	56,256	26,550	82,806	9 09	25.7	
								HASTINGS:
70,419	.....	5,000	1,121	1,487	2,608	2 81	37.0	Bangor, W. & McC.
79,254	.....	5,350	1,113	1,325	2,438	3 69	30.8	Carlow.
87,405	.....	7,942	2,015	2,332	4,347	6 73	49.7	Dungannon.
271,107	.....	13,700	2,755	3,003	5,758	5 03	21.2	Elzevir and G.
81,335	.....	3,060	1,312	1,997	3,309	4 54	40.7	Faraday.
1,588,848	.....	42,430	11,084	12,568	23,652	6 94	14.9	Hungerford.
885,954	.....	31,375	6,890	6,019	12,909	6 77	14.6	Huntingdon.
63,390	.....	3,890	849	988	1,837	4 69	29.0	Limerick.
849,485	.....	52,550	11,006	8,032	19,038	7 83	22.4	Madoc.
612,231	.....	10,500	4,085	5,242	9,327	6 19	15.2	Marmora and Lake.
37,325	.....	2,250	790	1,280	2,070	3 91	55.5	Mayo.
91,924	.....	16,000	3,196	2,935	6,131	3 57	66.7	Monteagle and H.
1,257,254	.....	2,550	12,394	10,602	22,996	8 62	18.3	Rawdon.

POPULATION, AREA AND ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1912.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
HASTINGS—Con.							
Sidney Tp.	3,965	69,350	1,912,237	1,156,685	2,710,422	32,850	1,350
Thurlow "	3,708	53,682	1,435,579	2,052,965	3,432,544	1,052,050	.....
Tudor and Cashel .. "	678	60,997	74,002	41,100	107,127	1,305	.....
Tyendinaga..... "	2,758	73,399	1,186,947	408,930	1,539,547	6,030	.....
Wollaston "	815	51,881	103,393	37,980	134,823	2,700	.....
Totals.... { 1912	30,596	1,065,656	9,042,914	5,493,849	13,854,811	1,134,318	7,550
{ 1911	31,762	1,067,619	9,138,965	5,369,834	13,835,297	1,192,138	13,409
Bancroft Vill.	515	445	28,799	93,546	110,710	9,427	343
Madoc..... "	1,009	424	138,107	287,868	333,855	34,399	6,875
Marmora "	912	470	61,835	230,470	268,455	26,100	1,555
Stirling "	835	845	88,422	273,192	326,314	32,310	7,826
Tweed "	1,283	398	148,245	425,435	491,880	38,392	5,450
Deseronto Tn.	2,220	550	272,840	742,150	874,640	138,490	14,132
Totals.... { 1912	6,774	3,112	738,248	2,052,661	2,405,854	279,118	36,181
{ 1911	6,698	3,111	736,225	2,037,040	2,378,560	281,887	36,174
*Trenton, Town { 1912	4,021	1,800	647,384	1,253,942	1,733,517	171,942	16,198
{ 1911	3,692	1,800	452,709	1,096,970	1,390,019	118,364	17,387
*Belleville City. { 1912	10,858	1,700	1,860,252	4,198,050	4,915,502	482,475	163,375
{ 1911	10,440	1,700	1,327,837	3,981,180	4,346,377	447,220	153,220
HURON:							
Ashfield Tp.	2,649	64,024	1,955,775	603,951	2,489,751	6,800	.....
Colborne "	1,486	33,509	1,000,060	373,620	1,356,380	9,150	1,075
Goderich "	1,820	52,332	1,385,916	331,600	1,691,516	600	.....
Grey "	2,699	64,891	1,941,650	892,325	2,808,750	6,900	400
Hay "	2,882	52,488	1,589,312	831,687	2,373,224	22,649	2,600
Howick "	3,407	67,539	1,916,940	972,773	2,856,538	14,175	1,825
Hullett..... "	2,257	53,467	1,469,489	532,491	1,976,580	3,600	.....
McKillop "	2,174	52,172	1,700,900	591,070	2,250,470	1,500	100
Morris "	2,072	55,265	1,463,907	662,570	2,094,177	4,800	150
Stanley..... "	1,758	43,322	1,385,947	581,276	1,949,548	2,972	1,650
Stephen "	3,270	56,798	2,043,614	708,760	2,687,374	21,972	700
Tuckersmith .. "	2,053	40,625	1,632,273	500,220	2,110,393	8,232	4,063
Turnberry, "	1,633	35,323	895,288	470,087	1,324,300	3,060	1,300
Usborne "	1,865	42,722	1,997,865	445,940	2,423,705	5,200	.....
Wawanosh, E. "	1,541	41,731	1,134,803	443,300	1,560,303	2,057	2,033
Wawanosh, W. "	1,698	41,708	1,118,788	512,025	1,597,213	9,710	5,100
Totals.... { 1912	35,264	797,916	24,632,527	9,453,695	33,550,222	123,377	20,993
{ 1911	36,088	798,183	24,824,361	9,305,953	33,590,589	127,745	22,272
Bayfield Vill.	483	1,782	43,178	66,840	100,978	3,834	750
Blyth "	711	449	66,780	195,046	247,546	27,857	1,052
Brussels..... "	931	422	57,135	303,890	339,725	42,157	6,580
Exeter "	1,479	1,092	135,831	473,253	565,934	45,282	9,554
Hensall "	722	463	74,650	222,765	273,065	20,700	3,440
Wroxeter "	336	479	32,185	121,300	132,535	11,210	1,008
Clinton..... Tn.	2,252	903	168,325	619,170	668,095	69,028	5,500
Goderich "	4,774	1,000	450,000	1,627,540	1,902,540	278,677	59,216

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed.					Municipalities.
			Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on \$	
						\$ c.		HASTINGS—Con.
2,744,622		358,500	19,428	12,614	32,042	8 08	11.7	Sidney.
4,484,594	1,830,100	56,000	15,460	19,441	34,901	9 41	7.8	Thurlow.
108,432		7,975	1,779	1,796	3,575	5 27	32.9	Tudor and Cashel.
1,545,577	5,000	56,330	12,063	11,364	23,427	8 49	15.2	Tyendinaga.
137,523		6,550	1,336	2,087	3,423	4 20	24.9	Wollaston.
14,995,679	1,835,100	681,952	108,676	105,112	213,788	6 99	14.3	} Totals.
15,040,844	1,854,500	673,502	101,778	104,052	205,830	6 48	13.7	
120,480		11,635	1,958	1,897	3,855	7 49	32.0	Bancroft.
375,129		92,120	4,061	4,283	8,344	8 27	22.2	Marmora.
296,110	2,400	23,850	3,103	2,750	5,853	6 42	19.8	Marmora.
366,450		35,300	5,554	2,516	8,070	9 66	22.0	Stirling.
535,722	6,725	81,800	6,727	4,237	10,964	8 55	20.5	Twined.
1,027,262		140,350	25,306	8,820	34,126	15 37	33.2	Deseronto.
2,721,153	9,125	385,055	46,709	24,503	71,212	10 51	26.2	} Totals.
2,696,621	11,175	394,705	40,376	24,529	64,905	9 69	24.1	
1,921,657	97,098	167,809	27,800	15,253	43,053	10 71	22.4	} *Trenton Town.
1,525,770		159,660	23,900	14,354	38,254	10 36	25.1	
5,561,352	55,000	1,142,800	99,634	50,046	149,680	13 79	26.9	} *Belleville City.
4,946,817	30,000	962,640	95,703	32,673	128,376	12 30	26.0	
								HURON:
2,496,551		69,975	15,455	9,429	24,884	9 39	10.0	Ashfield.
1,366,605		17,300	8,063	5,246	13,309	8 96	9.7	Colborne.
1,692,116		26,000	10,516	6,020	16,536	9 09	9.8	Goderich.
2,816,050		25,225	29,002	9,189	38,191	14 15	13.6	Grey.
2,398,473		47,775	15,311	9,997	25,308	8 78	10.6	Hay.
2,872,538		33,175	16,591	11,315	27,906	8 19	9.7	Howick.
1,980,180		25,400	15,189	8,838	24,027	10 65	12.1	Hullett.
2,252,070		41,500	17,215	7,517	24,732	11 38	11.0	McKillop.
2,099,127		32,300	20,520	7,069	27,589	13 32	13.1	Morris.
1,954,170		17,675	10,034	5,528	15,562	8 85	8.0	Stanley.
2,710,046		65,000	17,953	11,114	29,067	8 89	10.7	Stephen.
2,122,688		22,100	18,961	5,027	23,988	11 68	11.3	Tuckersmith.
1,328,660		41,075	6,885	5,477	12,362	7 57	9.3	Turnberry.
2,428,905		20,100	9,311	5,386	14,697	7 88	6.1	Usborne.
1,564,390		17,800	6,615	6,187	12,802	8 31	8.2	Wawanosh, E.
1,612,023		33,600	6,462	5,838	12,300	7 24	7.6	Wawanosh, W
33,694,592		536,000	224,083	119,177	343,260	9 73	10.2	} Totals.
33,740,606		537,725	202,921	113,503	316,424	8 77	9.4	
105,562	600	9,040	1,042	1,030	2,072	4 29	19.6	Bayfield.
276,455	4,480	14,280	3,592	2,349	5,941	8 36	21.5	Blyth.
388,462	4,000	21,300	7,568	2,629	10,197	10 95	26.2	Brussels.
620,770	16,980	43,150	12,210	3,019	15,229	10 30	24.5	Exeter.
297,205		24,350	4,465	1,783	6,248	8 65	21.0	Hensall.
144,553		21,150	1,546	1,362	2,908	8 65	20.1	Wroxeter.
742,623		119,400	15,618	7,451	23,069	10 24	31.1	Clinton.
2,240,433	333,800	175,000	37,676	17,923	55,599	11 65	24.8	Goderich.

POPULATION, AREA AND ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1912.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
		Acre.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
HURON—Con.							
Seaforth Tn.	2,015	550	158,050	675,335	733,085	89,851	14,553
Wingham..... "	2,541	650	224,160	627,640	736,300	75,255	11,543
Totals.... { 1912	16,244	7,790	1,410,294	4,932,779	5,699,603	663,851	113,196
{ 1911	16,575	7,789	1,413,338	4,905,292	5,689,190	660,757	88,599
KENORA :							
Ignace Tp.	322	730	23,406	82,550	102,466	9,247	20,450
Jaffray & Melick. "	217	26,687	102,079	26,185	126,564	.....	.....
Machin "	239	28,493	46,310	21,444	66,039	962	.....
Van Horne..... "	66	16,586	55,719	19,500	73,919	.....	.....
Totals.... { 1912	844	72,496	227,514	149,679	368,988	10,209	20,450
{ 1911	727	67,924	194,725	140,269	327,089	1,462	32,370
Dryden..... Tn.	912	750	147,015	377,855	503,195	33,130	.....
Keewatin..... "	1,227	2,560	122,725	331,100	411,825	103,895	9,950
Kenora "	5,188	7,140	969,005	2,812,320	2,880,540	453,205	.....
Sioux Lookout.... "	900	413	50,400	170,975	217,375	13,853	.....
Totals.... { 1912	8,227	10,863	1,289,145	3,692,250	4,012,935	604,083	9,950
{ 1911	6,963	10,450	1,159,770	3,196,450	3,426,435	557,526	168,898
KENT :							
Camden Tp.	2,225	40,721	1,288,965	255,733	1,511,373	700	200
Chatham "	5,554	84,061	2,947,599	574,626	3,488,075	17,350	.....
Dover "	3,969	67,719	2,335,963	716,460	2,898,723	5,861	.....
Harwich..... "	4,623	88,285	3,290,145	801,005	3,994,850	21,450	5,010
Howard "	2,797	58,031	1,998,645	450,470	2,407,665	5,900	200
Orford "	2,408	49,811	1,465,698	359,754	1,793,042	8,965	400
Raleigh "	3,859	70,725	2,367,557	458,060	2,754,542	4,953	37,200
Romney "	1,719	26,229	827,956	188,145	985,551	6,885	33,878
Tilbury, E. "	2,689	54,402	1,514,980	415,534	1,898,759	5,575	62,029
Zone "	1,023	27,103	570,308	131,025	692,633	475	19,780
Totals.... { 1912	30,866	567,087	18,607,816	4,350,812	22,425,213	78,114	158,697
{ 1911	31,341	566,728	18,364,846	4,262,362	22,130,878	63,996	159,033
Thamesville.... Vill.	810	390	69,885	191,540	234,275	19,248	4,525
Blenheim..... Tn.	1,352	490	113,808	364,745	414,953	35,735	7,055
Bothwell..... "	738	500	76,395	187,160	235,355	20,425	2,972
Dresden "	1,475	642	106,995	408,975	453,370	35,325	5,307
Ridgetown..... "	2,129	646	158,140	535,445	608,535	67,292	3,400
Tilbury "	1,423	438	87,120	340,715	358,435	30,217	2,950
Wallaceburg ... "	3,765	575	346,170	813,798	914,918	105,339	30,397
Totals.... { 1912	11,692	3,681	958,513	2,842,378	3,219,841	313,581	56,606
{ 1911	11,635	3,525	896,488	2,773,935	3,100,248	287,314	63,432
*Chatham, City { 1912	11,333	1,650	1,953,278	4,034,981	4,834,143	566,486	144,159
Totals { 1911	10,463	1,650	1,898,560	3,868,779	4,654,983	606,133	144,047
LAMBTON :							
Bosanquet..... Tp.	2,299	71,019	1,649,562	562,990	2,195,357	1,400	.....
Brooke "	2,825	74,050	2,216,812	463,005	2,649,257	8,480	.....
Dawn "	2,764	65,529	1,707,235	257,495	1,934,730	1,000	.....
Enniskillen..... "	3,334	82,055	2,193,140	428,610	2,595,750	1,650	42,880

Sloux-lookout Tn., Kenora Dist., incorporated 4th March, 1912.

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed.					Mills on \$.	Municipalities.
			Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.			
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.			
837,489	40,800	100,300	19,177	7,497	26,674	13 24	31.8	HURON—Con.	
823,098	19,000	115,500	17,884	6,522	24,406	9 60	29.7	Seaforth. Wingham.	
6,476,650	419,660	643,470	120,778	51,565	172,343	10 61	26.6	} Totals.	
6,438,546	411,960	629,440	115,464	50,231	165,695	10 00	25.7		
132,163	.....	3,490	1,286	799	2,085	6 48	15.8	KENORA :
126,564	26,500	1,700	2,160	377	2,537	11 69	20.0	Ignace.	
67,001	6,130	1,715	1,074	973	2,047	8 56	30.6	Jaffray and Melick.	
73,919	.....	1,300	473	508	981	14 86	13.3	Machin. Van Horne.
399,647	32,630	8,205	4,993	2,657	7,650	9 06	19.1	} Totals.	
360,921	34,026	7,905	5,200	2,327	7,527	10 35	20.9		
536,325	89,230	21,675	3,167	4,827	7,994	8 77	14.9	Dryden.	
525,670	.....	42,000	7,725	9,194	16,919	13 79	32.2	Keewatin.
3,333,745	326,080	900,785	49,087	26,079	75,166	14 49	22.5	Kenora.	
231,228	8,500	4,000	2,179	1,306	3,485	4 98	15.0	Sioux Lookout.	
4,626,968	423,810	968,460	62,158	41,406	103,564	12 90	22.4	} Totals.	
4,152,859	326,080	929,785	58,254	34,363	92,617	13 30	22.3		
1,512,273	.....	33,325	13,459	9,000	22,459	10 09	14.9	KENT:
3,505,425	.....	34,150	42,672	16,341	59,013	10 63	16.8	Camden.
2,904,584	.....	153,700	29,994	10,858	40,852	10 29	14.1	Chatham.
4,021,310	.....	96,300	34,655	15,492	50,147	10 85	12.5	Dover.
2,413,765	.....	41,450	23,021	5,869	28,890	10 33	12.0	Harwich.
1,802,407	720	32,410	15,605	7,634	23,239	9 65	12.9	Howard.	
2,796,695	.....	71,075	37,464	13,403	50,867	13 18	18.2	Orford.
1,026,314	.....	30,550	14,327	5,169	19,496	11 34	19.0	Raleigh.
1,966,363	.....	31,755	40,582	9,615	50,197	18 67	25.5	Romney.
712,888	.....	8,700	7,490	3,021	10,511	10 27	14.7	Tilbury, E. Zone.
22,662,024	720	533,415	259,269	96,402	355,671	11 52	15.7	} Totals.	
22,353,907	1,600	496,330	264,367	90,527	354,894	11 32	15.9		
258,048	.....	27,150	5,137	1,986	7,123	8 79	27.6	Thamesville.
457,743	.....	63,600	6,064	4,486	10,550	7 80	23.0	Blenheim.
258,752	.....	28,200	4,360	1,940	6,300	8 54	24.3	Bothwell.
494,002	8,500	62,600	9,677	7,024	16,701	11 32	33.8	Dresden.	
679,227	.....	85,050	14,759	7,478	22,237	10 44	32.7	Ridgetown.
391,602	14,925	69,400	10,790	3,673	14,463	10 16	36.9	Tilbury.	
1,050,654	.....	245,050	18,598	13,130	31,728	8 43	30.2	Wallaceburg.
3,590,028	23,425	581,050	69,385	39,717	109,102	9 33	30.4	} Totals.	
3,450,994	18,925	570,175	65,637	32,816	98,453	8 46	28.5		
5,544,788	199,770	1,154,116	150,409	50,910	201,319	17 76	36.3	} *Chatham.	
5,405,163	245,705	1,112,356	148,304	44,941	193,245	18 47	35.8		
2,196,757	.....	17,195	13,530	8,301	21,831	9 50	9.9	LAMBTON:
2,657,737	.....	30,560	26,342	11,852	38,194	13 52	14.4	Bosanquet.
1,935,730	.....	30,000	26,006	10,983	36,989	13 38	19.1	Brooke.
2,640,280	17,000	26,000	32,334	15,539	47,873	14 36	18.1	Dawn. Enniskillen.	

POPULATION, AREA AND ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1912.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
LAMBTON.—Con.		Acres.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Euphemia.....Tp.	1,637	39,114	836,626	201,019	1,018,645	5,930	1,875
Moore....."	3,515	72,490	2,162,666	774,728	2,900,314	30,116	15,415
Plympton....."	3,008	75,015	2,146,953	464,519	2,585,062	3,650	.....
Sarnia....."	1,838	38,306	1,027,875	313,531	1,262,456	600	.....
Sombra....."	3,512	71,887	1,363,185	389,495	1,723,020	3,090	1,400
Warwick....."	2,608	70,147	2,113,592	354,253	2,420,730	3,300	.....
Totals.... { 1912	27,340	659,612	17,417,646	4,209,645	21,285,321	59,216	61,570
{ 1911	27,099	659,778	17,104,335	4,237,401	21,023,091	68,237	89,800
Alvinston.....Vill.	787	406	61,165	230,560	260,150	28,755	5,979
Arkona....."	415	452	27,445	83,730	104,475	7,940	1,300
Courtright....."	341	433	34,610	106,040	130,250	7,907	3,554
Oil Springs....."	574	1,889	76,417	139,538	198,455	16,025	33,071
Point Edward..."	993	708	101,024	151,486	235,435	1,543	.....
Theford....."	579	432	28,525	100,240	124,765	12,110	.....
Watford....."	1,105	400	75,185	299,390	336,975	29,150	4,920
Wyoming....."	539	475	30,265	105,450	120,055	6,843	1,173
Forest.....Tn.	1,517	950	121,793	371,960	450,753	40,967	6,115
Petrollea....."	4,041	2,700	377,225	980,625	1,116,950	81,384	54,676
Sarnia....."	10,048	1,450	1,850,709	3,831,545	4,583,084	354,671	104,513
Totals.... { 1912	20,939	10,295	2,784,363	6,400,564	7,661,347	587,295	215,301
{ 1911	20,345	10,262	2,805,321	6,264,426	7,565,252	562,604	182,742
LANARK:							
Bathurst.....Tp.	2,018	61,370	962,523	360,703	1,289,076	5,825	.....
Beckwith....."	1,039	56,715	382,660	148,605	520,865	3,765	.....
Burgess, N....."	641	33,386	342,485	98,815	433,000	.....	.....
Dalhousie, etc...."	1,422	68,734	315,101	146,349	451,990	3,972	.....
Darling....."	591	45,240	72,123	39,577	106,725	200	.....
Drummond....."	1,624	58,133	870,391	295,365	1,142,956	5,055	1,020
Elmsley, N....."	805	28,553	499,605	143,225	634,830	2,250	.....
Lanark....."	1,437	60,340	604,445	258,885	836,380	5,189	.....
Lavant....."	451	41,872	48,784	33,678	80,492	1,550	.....
Montague....."	1,741	62,535	481,471	154,710	620,381	.....	.....
Pakenham....."	1,638	57,710	418,689	225,359	615,548	14,300	6,750
Ramsay....."	1,828	61,119	1,025,286	392,975	1,374,361	10,782	220
Sherbrooke, S...."	698	37,168	87,640	39,127	117,012	800	.....
Totals.... { 1912	15,933	672,875	6,111,203	2,337,373	8,223,616	53,688	7,990
{ 1911	16,363	669,139	6,087,665	2,341,275	8,210,505	56,123	7,119
Lanark.....Vill.	709	1,109	51,530	189,355	211,085	22,225	5,655
Almonte.....Tn.	2,488	700	207,305	656,255	662,715	102,139	22,260
Carleton Place..."	3,709	550	318,880	999,420	1,162,725	112,705	23,516
Perth....."	3,398	1,400	442,280	1,063,795	1,219,075	111,950	46,825
Totals.... { 1912	10,304	3,759	1,019,995	2,908,825	3,255,600	349,019	98,256
{ 1911	10,208	3,759	918,675	2,754,365	3,038,945	328,175	96,960
Smith's Falls { 1912	6,586	1,030	651,580	1,782,775	2,069,355	128,667	9,950
Town..... { 1911	6,146	1,030	782,251	1,611,998	1,955,649	130,003	10,400

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed.					Municipalities.
			Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on \$.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.		
LAMBTON—Con.								
1,026,450		19,000	14,372	6,751	21,123	12 90	20.6	Euphemia.
2,945,845		37,080	28,512	11,136	39,648	11 28	13.5	Moore.
2,588,712		26,410	15,894	12,430	28,324	9 42	10.9	Plympton.
1,263,056	3,100	78,950	13,816	8,387	22,203	12 08	17.6	Sarnia.
1,727,510		29,660	30,827	11,760	42,587	12 13	24.7	Sombra.
2,424,030		47,115	14,397	8,708	23,105	8 86	9.5	Warwick.
21,406,107	20,100	341,970	216,030	105,847	321,877	11 77	15.0	} Totals.
21,181,128	3,100	318,645	197,228	101,507	298,735	11 02	14.1	
294,884		31,575	4,953	2,600	7,553	9 60	25.6	Alvinston.
113,715		6,700	1,390	939	2,329	5 61	20.5	Arkona.
141,711		10,400	1,180	723	1,903	5 58	13.4	Courtright.
247,551		17,500	4,064	2,100	6,164	10 74	24.9	Oil Springs.
236,978	9,000	17,075	4,387	1,840	6,227	6 27	26.3	Point Edward.
136,875		4,000	1,698	1,520	3,218	5 56	23.5	Theodford.
371,045	5,000	37,600	6,565	4,526	11,091	10 04	29.9	Watford.
128,071	805	15,660	2,522	2,100	4,622	8 58	36.1	Wyoming.
497,835		43,000	6,844	6,854	13,698	9 03	27.5	Forest.
1,253,010	58,000	240,900	26,474	14,441	40,915	10 12	32.7	Petrollea.
5,042,268	84,150	1,099,170	99,740	41,750	141,490	14 08	28.1	Sarnia.
8,463,943	156,955	1,523,580	159,817	79,393	239,210	11 44	28.3	} Totals.
8,310,558	153,555	1,504,495	156,348	71,927	228,275	11 22	27.5	
LANARK :								
1,294,901		34,150	6,037	6,303	12,340	6 11	9.5	Bathurst.
524,630		10,400	4,607	4,861	9,468	9 11	18.0	Beckwith.
433,000		8,300	2,280	2,487	4,767	7 44	11.0	Burgess, N.
455,962		9,460	3,420	3,951	7,371	5 18	16.2	Dalhousie, etc.
106,925		4,975	979	1,264	2,243	3 80	21.0	Darling.
1,149,031		22,800	10,619	1,545	12,164	7 49	10.6	Drummond.
637,080		8,000	6,137	785	6,922	8 60	10.9	Elmsley, N.
841,569		26,950	4,354	4,855	9,209	6 41	10.9	Lanark.
82,042		1,970	937	1,180	2,117	4 69	25.8	Lavant.
620,381		15,800	6,869	6,472	13,341	7 66	21.5	Montague.
636,598		28,500	6,390	5,353	11,743	7 17	18.4	Pakenham.
1,385,363		43,900	9,002	6,219	15,221	8 33	11.0	Ramsay.
117,812		9,755	1,136	1,420	2,556	3 66	21.7	Sherbrooke, S.
8,285,294		224,960	62,767	46,695	109,462	6 87	13.2	} Totals.
8,273,747		218,435	60,376	43,739	104,115	6 36	12.6	
238,965		29,800	4,084	2,605	6,689	9 43	28.0	Lanark.
787,114		200,845	17,182	7,750	24,932	10 02	31.7	Almonte.
1,298,946	22,000	155,575	24,982	11,041	36,023	9 71	27.7	Carleton Place.
1,377,850	5,000	287,000	33,728	12,750	46,478	13 68	33.7	Perth.
3,702,875	27,000	673,220	79,976	34,146	114,122	11 08	30.8	} Totals.
3,464,080	27,000	634,095	66,333	35,252	101,585	9 95	29.3	
2,207,972		365,000	48,893	24,289	73,182	11 11	33.1	} *Smith's Falls.
2,096,052		438,600	52,823	20,960	73,783	12 01	35.2	

POPULATION, AREA AND ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1912.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
		Acres.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
LEEDS :							
Bastard and Burgess, S.....Tp.	2,417	56,671	1,265,829	578,683	1,802,612	16,435	.....
Crosby, N..... "	973	42,475	256,160	78,962	332,497	735	.....
Crosby, S..... "	1,661	36,851	472,925	312,050	758,175	8,380	1,500
Elizabethtown ... "	3,336	76,960	909,533	515,137	1,378,395	9,120	.....
Elmsley, S..... "	686	22,471	330,167	128,115	448,402	2,315	.....
Escott, Front.... "	938	24,011	288,748	139,765	424,988	1,400	250
Kitley..... "	1,541	49,250	729,416	288,634	998,350	1,350	750
Leeds and Lansdowne, Front .. "	2,524	61,530	1,375,561	624,499	1,950,815	8,100	.....
Leeds and Lansdowne, Rear ... "	2,132	45,398	924,237	504,770	1,397,157	27,197	1,800
Yonge, Front.... "	1,265	31,081	308,560	191,300	488,985	3,000	2,225
Yonge and Escott, Rear..... "	1,007	26,916	295,700	123,355	413,775	1,250	200
Totals.... { 1912	18,480	473,614	7,156,836	3,485,270	10,394,151	79,282	6,725
{ 1911	18,850	470,444	7,125,176	3,460,194	10,329,800	84,588	6,700
Athens.....Vill.	694	500	78,964	309,966	322,680	17,220	9,826
Newboro..... "	425	882	34,305	82,436	99,761	5,525	179
Westport..... "	842	500	29,108	102,707	109,915	14,965	2,019
Gananoque..... Tn.	3,649	1,235	418,370	961,605	1,220,300	163,320	11,200
Totals.... { 1912	5,610	3,117	560,747	1,456,714	1,752,656	201,030	23,224
{ 1911	5,891	3,310	571,598	1,481,358	1,798,756	192,519	24,475
*Brockville Town. { 1912	9,372	1,242	1,155,416	3,013,529	3,515,345	330,025	143,610
{ 1911	9,339	1,242	1,155,686	2,878,434	3,432,520	333,025	149,560
LENNOX & ADDINGTON:							
Adolphustown...Tp.	584	11,639	251,193	84,270	323,724	.....	500
Amherst Island.. "	702	14,788	261,480	97,490	352,170	4,300	.....
Camden, E..... "	3,370	86,399	1,175,417	539,985	1,690,152	27,255	9,400
Denbigh, etc..... "	799	46,240	52,457	24,016	70,025	1,780	.....
Ernestown..... "	2,535	61,852	972,975	526,575	1,484,025	6,000	2,225
Fredericksburg, N "	1,311	23,957	463,456	276,490	718,046	.....	.....
Fredericksburg, S "	899	20,519	467,000	270,725	717,725	.....	2,062
Kaladar, etc..... "	1,026	56,939	57,410	60,304	112,354	.....	2,669
Richmond..... "	2,005	49,962	834,860	187,915	1,000,125	.....	1,400
Sheffield..... "	1,693	71,526	523,166	284,302	744,511	.....	12,347
Totals.... { 1912	14,924	443,821	5,059,414	2,352,072	7,212,857	57,813	12,125
{ 1911	15,466	445,867	5,066,414	2,338,476	7,196,077	61,045	11,825
Bath..... Vill.	359	2,282	51,978	79,990	114,668	5,725	319
Newburgh..... "	472	3,200	45,445	86,060	117,805	5,175	2,522
Napanee..... Tn.	2,893	600	272,911	1,151,383	1,101,744	111,945	37,876
Totals.... { 1912	3,724	6,082	370,334	1,317,433	1,334,217	122,845	40,717
{ 1911	3,539	6,077	374,594	1,305,824	1,334,093	122,690	40,170
LINCOLN :							
Caistor.....Tp.	1,366	32,810	562,830	185,923	723,753	2,850	.....

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed.					Municipalities.
			Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on \$	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.		
1,819,047		41,900	9,365	9,600	18,965	7 85	10.4	LEEDS:
333,232		2,625	2,904	4,155	7,059	7 25	21.2	Bastard & Burgess, S.
768,055		26,800	5,189	5,489	10,678	6 43	13.9	Crosby, N.
1,387,515		46,275	13,374	13,453	26,827	8 04	19.3	Crosby, S.
450,717		9,880	2,860	2,642	5,502	8 02	12.2	Elizabethtown.
426,638		3,525	5,238	4,086	9,324	9 94	21.9	Elmsley, S.
1,000,450		19,700	6,191	7,258	13,449	8 73	13.4	Escott, Front.
1,958,915		49,245	11,218	11,515	22,733	9 01	11.6	Kitley.
1,426,154		31,850	8,871	6,445	15,316	7 18	10.7	Leeds and Lansdowne, Front.
494,210		10,875	5,559	4,448	10,007	7 91	20.2	Leeds and Lansdowne, Rear.
415,225		5,280	4,461	5,270	9,731	9 66	23.4	Yonge, Front.
10,480,158		247,955	75,230	74,361	149,591	8 09	14.3	Yonge and Escott, Rear.
10,421,088		255,570	72,432	71,493	143,925	7 64	13.8	Totals.
349,726		66,250	2,483	3,136	5,619	8 10	16.1	Athens.
105,465		16,980	894	1,397	2,291	5 39	21.7	Newboro'.
126,899	6,500	21,900	2,201	2,850	5,051	6 00	39.8	Westport.
1,394,820	44,400	159,675	29,104	12,500	41,604	11 40	29.8	Ganauoque.
1,976,910	50,900	264,805	34,682	19,883	54,565	9 73	27.6	Totals.
2,015,750	44,490	254,200	34,118	19,576	53,694	9 11	26.6	
3,988,980	178,650	653,600	74,147	35,541	109,688	11 70	27.5	*Brockville Town.
3,915,105	187,725	601,600	85,536	34,341	119,877	12 84	30.6	
324,224		11,739	4,651	873	5,524	9 46	17.0	LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.
356,470		6,800	2,789	2,299	5,088	7 25	14.3	Adolphustown.
1,726,807		25,250	16,426	12,902	29,328	8 70	17.0	Amherst Island.
71,805		6,448	969	1,093	2,062	2 58	28.7	Camden, E.
1,492,250		15,525	13,816	9,341	23,157	9 13	15.5	Denbigh, etc.
718,046		21,900	5,589	4,067	9,656	7 37	13.4	Ernestown.
719,787		20,000	7,289	1,771	9,060	10 08	12.6	Fredericksburgh, N.
115,023		5,360	1,461	2,293	3,754	3 66	32.6	Fredericksburgh, S.
1,001,525		22,650	8,332	6,631	14,963	7 46	14.9	Kaladar, etc.
756,858		62,957	5,450	4,977	10,427	6 16	13.8	Richmond.
7,282,795		198,629	66,772	46,247	113,019	7 57	15.5	Sheffield.
7,268,947		208,813	72,440	35,408	107,848	6 97	14.8	Totals.
120,712		17,300	1,134	2,382	3,516	9 79	29.1	Bath.
125,502		13,700	1,469	2,000	3,469	7 35	27.6	Newburgh.
1,251,565	30,000	322,550	23,156	12,192	35,348	12 22	28.2	Napanee.
1,497,779	30,000	353,550	25,759	16,574	42,333	11 37	28.3	Totals.
1,496,953	10,000	346,325	26,439	13,035	39,474	11 15	26.4	
726,603		25,000	5,155	4,992	10,147	7 43	14.0	LINCOLN: Caistor.

POPULATION, AREA AND ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1912.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
LINCOLN—Con.							
		Acres.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Clinton .....Tp.	2,117	24,764	1,129,723	505,075	1,586,798	3,600	1,774
Gainsborough "	2,105	39,797	859,618	371,742	1,192,645	7,360	1,000
Grantham "	2,427	19,122	1,195,100	384,250	1,516,050	6,450	1,700
Grimsby, N. "	1,557	15,630	906,620	502,348	1,381,268	2,200	5,500
Grimsby, S. "	1,276	18,118	399,407	293,861	680,378	10,895	9,436
Louth "	1,919	18,709	829,515	286,335	1,102,300	1,915	1,850
Niagara "	1,719	21,780	1,020,090	348,372	1,306,687	3,825	800
Totals.... { 1912	14,486	190,730	6,902,903	2,877,906	9,489,879	39,095	22,060
{ 1911	14,198	190,902	6,592,396	2,753,719	9,080,350	42,610	18,860
Beamsville Vill.	1,042	504	166,505	375,095	518,800	34,675	13,000
Grimsby "	1,609	513	343,065	489,010	776,675	55,812	10,883
Merritton "	1,970	418	149,750	577,233	681,933	164,612	8,750
Port Dalhousie.. "	1,227	224	100,065	381,090	457,455	10,851	16,940
Niagara .....Tn.	1,684	699	299,563	545,840	637,753	29,224	.....
Totals.... { 1912	7,532	2,358	1,058,948	2,368,268	3,072,616	295,174	49,573
{ 1911	7,020	2,317	919,986	2,173,950	2,782,586	228,900	36,422
*St. Catharines, { 1912	14,741	2,400	2,037,225	5,579,185	6,690,715	768,323	244,880
City { 1911	13,403	2,400	1,627,223	5,161,705	5,920,743	700,800	240,198
MANITOULIN:							
Assiginack .....Tp.	965	49,935	170,917	79,335	237,727	6,500	200
Billings "	422	24,548	50,445	24,575	71,120	2,205	.....
Burpee "	311	22,619	32,890	9,380	40,920	.....	.....
Carnarvon "	674	29,724	113,787	74,905	184,392	2,947	.....
Cockburn Island.. "	260	20,682	49,220	19,535	65,310	1,925	.....
Gordon "	618	36,600	98,875	34,400	125,775	100	.....
Howland "	791	51,190	118,606	59,825	172,816	2,050	.....
Sandfield "	270	19,556	27,748	12,115	36,363	.....	.....
Tehkummah "	486	20,301	65,825	24,670	87,995	650	.....
Totals.... { 1912	4,797	275,155	723,313	338,740	1,022,418	16,377	200
{ 1911	4,894	275,246	699,810	404,553	1,065,328	16,963	400
Gore Bay .....Tn.	696	450	45,415	124,160	159,175	13,625	6,438
Little Current ... "	1,185	315	70,560	185,455	241,615	21,710	800
Totals.... { 1912	1,881	765	115,975	309,615	400,790	35,335	7,238
{ 1911	1,814	820	107,635	270,345	356,980	33,510	7,950
MIDDLESEX:							
Adelaide .....Tp.	1,650	44,090	1,743,180	328,680	1,997,460	4,313	.....
Biddulph "	1,938	39,319	1,521,215	387,350	1,856,665	4,385	2,500
Caradoc "	3,019	61,960	1,748,865	731,926	2,431,186	7,750	1,100
Delaware "	1,250	23,651	666,480	269,700	922,430	5,990	970
Dorchester, N. "	3,005	51,637	1,743,300	915,105	2,582,455	12,004	500
Ekfrid "	2,091	53,414	1,822,240	447,540	2,237,280	6,745	100
Lobo "	2,080	47,263	1,786,265	473,950	2,237,415	10,507	.....
London "	8,679	99,899	4,551,073	2,764,475	6,325,248	52,365	14,560
McGillivray "	2,308	66,833	2,304,637	311,821	2,587,958	5,670	.....
Metcalfe "	1,321	36,199	1,108,975	235,840	1,329,665	3,700	.....
Mosa "	1,772	47,226	1,293,216	284,315	1,567,910	210	100
Nissouri, W. "	2,355	49,558	1,953,763	716,580	2,643,143	14,222	100

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed.					Municipalities.
			Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on \$.	
						\$ c.		LINCOLN—Con.
1,592,172		48,000	13,568	10,059	23,627	11 16	14.8	Clinton.
1,201,005		38,715	6,176	6,208	12,384	5 88	10.3	Gainsborough.
1,524,200	245,000	63,300	13,631	6,795	20,426	8 42	13.4	Grantham.
1,388,968		27,700	12,729	6,939	19,668	12 63	14.2	Grimsby, N.
700,709	4,972	12,890	7,524	3,468	10,992	8 61	15.7	Grimsby, S.
1,106,065		13,550	10,523	8,718	19,241	10 03	17.4	Louth.
1,311,312		61,775	15,573	2,821	18,394	10 70	14.0	Niagara.
9,551,034	249,972	229,930	84,879	50,000	134,879	9 31	14.1	} Totals.
9,141,820	204,969	265,765	76,411	45,608	122,019	8 59	13.3	
566,475	35,200	22,800	7,099	3,138	10,237	9 82	18.1	Beamsville.
843,370		55,400	14,469	8,434	22,903	14 23	27.2	Grimsby.
855,295	194,000	45,050	11,422	5,829	17,251	8 71	20.1	Merritton.
485,246		23,700	6,496	3,276	9,772	7 96	20.1	Port Dalhousie.
666,977		207,650	12,529	2,875	15,404	9 15	23.1	Niagara.
3,417,363	229,200	354,600	52,015	23,552	75,567	10 24	22.1	} Totals.
3,047,908	239,320	311,350	54,764	22,077	76,841	10 95	25.2	
7,703,918	322,450	925,695	172,274	46,223	218,497	14 82	28.4	} *St. Catharines
6,861,741	334,237	868,185	167,205	42,131	209,336	15 62	30.5	
								MANITOULIN:
244,427		12,525	1,928	3,355	5,283	5 47	21.6	Assiginack.
73,325		3,900	940	735	1,675	3 97	22.8	Billings.
40,920		1,350	336	853	1,189	3 82	29.1	Burpee.
187,339		4,300	1,180	1,587	2,767	4 11	14.8	Carnarvon.
67,235		3,445	491	430	921	3 54	13.7	Cockburn Island.
125,875		2,500	1,485	791	2,276	3 68	18.1	Gordon.
174,866		5,615	1,198	2,535	3,733	4 72	21.3	Howland.
36,363		3,500	741	671	1,412	5 23	38.8	Sandfield.
88,645		2,500	1,543	465	2,008	4 13	22.7	Tehkummah.
1,038,995		39,635	9,842	11,422	21,264	4 43	20.5	} Totals.
1,082,691		39,035	13,343	10,956	24,299	4 96	22.4	
179,238		10,400	2,106	3,376	5,482	7 88	30.6	Gore Bay.
264,125		14,400	2,934	3,178	6,112	5 16	23.1	Little Current.
443,363		24,800	5,040	6,554	11,594	6 16	26.2	} Totals.
398,440	750	21,000	4,609	6,034	10,643	5 87	26.7	
								MIDDLESEX
2,001,773		74,400	15,674	9,492	25,166	15 25	12.6	Adelaide.
1,863,550		51,900	9,245	6,702	15,947	8 23	8.6	Biddulph.
2,440,036		49,605	24,260	4,691	28,951	9 59	11.9	Caradoc.
929,390		13,750	8,440	4,053	12,493	9 99	13.4	Delaware.
2,594,959		75,950	19,075	10,751	29,826	9 93	11.5	Dorchester, N.
2,244,125		32,500	15,968	8,858	24,826	11 87	11.1	Ekfrid.
2,247,922		22,800	17,982	6,079	24,061	11 57	10.7	Lobo.
6,392,173		990,300	89,678	22,274	111,952	12 90	17.5	London.
2,593,628		28,500	14,603	9,215	23,818	10 32	9.2	McGillivray.
1,333,365		15,150	12,458	5,260	17,718	13 41	13.3	Metcalfe.
1,568,220		9,621	15,602	4,345	19,947	11 26	12.7	Mosa.
2,657,465	3,058	27,200	20,693	8,721	29,414	12 49	11.1	Nissouri, W.

POPULATION, AREA AND ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1912.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.			
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.	
MIDDLESEX.—Con.		Acres.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Westminster.....Tp.	4,738	63,529	2,868,827	1,331,140	4,089,992	11,850	2,325	
Williams, E. "	1,111	38,461	1,240,270	101,394	1,337,139	1,900	.....
Williams, W. "	1,167	35,216	939,640	215,480	1,137,870	2,693	475	
Totals.... { 1912	38,484	758,258	27,291,946	9,515,296	35,283,816	144,304	22,730	
{ 1911	39,296	756,782	26,924,743	9,408,776	34,866,700	134,338	18,716	
Ailsa Craig.....Vill.	585	443	42,825	125,935	148,260	11,960	1,168	
Glencoe....." "	849	440	70,265	298,395	323,960	24,112	2,350	
Lucan....." "	705	500	66,804	197,961	239,975	23,611	6,200	
Newbury....." "	343	500	24,989	53,435	72,374	6,968	.....
Wardsville....." "	229	411	14,940	69,753	58,443	2,830	1,343	
Parkhill.....Th.	1,295	533	89,432	359,997	374,929	40,016	9,204	
Strathroy....." "	2,964	2,125	178,810	991,240	1,019,860	108,526	22,550	
Totals.... { 1912	6,970	4,952	488,065	2,096,716	2,237,801	218,023	42,820	
{ 1911	7,151	5,002	497,059	2,069,460	2,220,939	211,910	42,726	
*London	{ 1912	52,730	6,302	12,220,473	16,327,275	24,557,458	2,787,021	1,157,740
City..... { 1911	48,123	4,478	11,032,372	17,109,586	23,931,158	2,734,659	1,077,149	
MUSKOKA :								
Brunel.....Tp.	686	41,042	94,452	35,883	125,815	600	.....
Cardwell....." "	302	33,749	78,442	19,385	95,327	.....	.....
Chaffey....." "	865	43,251	121,690	50,975	163,615	2,280	.....
Draper....." "	828	39,764	92,196	31,590	118,691	1,535	475	
McLean & Ridout. " "	742	42,365	71,725	123,840	186,785	2,404	.....
Macaulay....." "	559	34,451	85,527	30,582	112,279	250	.....
Medora & Wood.. " "	998	66,599	380,998	511,504	876,982	4,900	.....
Monck....." "	1,180	28,500	181,259	239,542	408,996	5,662	1,735	
Morrison....." "	801	27,807	73,518	44,501	114,969	3,605	140	
Muskoka....." "	566	31,627	96,448	129,760	136,908	.....	4,300
Oakley....." "	279	28,563	43,094	18,610	57,504	905	.....
Ryde....." "	459	26,351	54,010	14,560	64,570	600	.....
Stephenson....." "	1,001	42,618	139,416	100,990	219,706	5,463	300	
Stisted....." "	617	42,617	91,354	38,965	119,274	1,000	.....
Watt....." "	835	35,153	130,543	94,500	215,673	5,287	.....
Totals.... { 1912	10,718	564,457	1,734,672	1,485,187	3,017,094	34,541	6,950	
{ 1911	10,745	562,103	1,704,588	1,422,902	2,976,035	36,299	7,501	
Port Carling... Vill.	285	3,976	51,485	109,650	150,535	5,485	397	
Bracebridge.... Tn.	2,840	605	174,255	713,775	695,800	108,070	7,477	
Gravenhurst.... " "	2,213	664	109,576	445,935	476,936	52,011	4,900	
Huntsville....." "	2,204	500	120,528	442,558	505,111	60,614	3,729	
Totals.... { 1912	7,542	5,745	455,844	1,711,918	1,828,382	226,180	16,508	
{ 1911	7,846	5,675	455,210	1,706,563	1,817,143	226,922	19,508	
NIPISSING :								
Bonfield.....Tp.	1,107	36,972	85,243	44,960	123,063	1,961	.....
Bucke....." "	1,390	20,541	254,082	69,640	315,672	3,560	.....
Caldwell....." "	1,358	31,491	268,887	235,100	473,487	7,720	475	
Calvin....." "	467	25,088	49,067	19,242	62,856	.....	.....
Cameron....." "	270	12,362	19,740	20,402	39,142	.....	200
Casey....." "	263	18,705	71,780	19,229	88,809	287	.....
Chamberlain.... " "	202	22,967	61,160	6,900	64,210	.....	.....

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed.					Municipalities.
			Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on \$.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.		MIDDLESEX.— <i>Con.</i>
4,104,167	18,000	109,975	29,945	12,965	42,910	9 06	10.5	Westminster.
1,339,039		4,525	9,216	4,184	13,400	12 06	10.0	Williams, E.
1,141,038		17,250	7,200	4,205	11,405	9 77	10.0	Williams, W.
35,450,850	21,058	1,523,426	310,039	121,795	431,834	11 22	12.2	} Totals.
35,019,804	18,000	1,466,819	242,365	122,172	364,537	9 28	10.4	
161,388		20,500	2,713	1,453	4,166	7 12	25.8	Ailsa Craig.
350,422	2,500	44,700	6,441	2,146	8,587	10 11	24.5	Glencoe.
269,785		24,790	3,493	2,698	6,191	8 78	22.9	Lucan.
79,342		6,050	1,349	638	1,987	5 79	25.0	Newbury.
62,621		26,250	716	686	1,402	6 12	22.4	Wardsville.
424,149		74,500	8,264	4,241	12,505	9 66	29.5	Parkhill.
1,150,936	20,970	150,190	20,586	9,600	30,186	10 18	26.2	Strathroy.
2,498,644	23,470	346,980	43,562	21,462	65,024	9 33	26.0	} Totals.
2,475,575	25,810	345,580	39,938	20,639	60,577	8 47	24.5	
28,502,219	271,680	3,990,290	517,539	226,761	744,300	14 12	26.1	} *London.
27,742,966	257,060	4,210,800	502,823	225,145	727,968	15 13	26.2	
126,415		4,520	858	1,691	2,549	3 72	20.2	MUSKOKA ; Brunel.
95,327		2,500	715	882	1,597	5 29	16.8	Cardwell.
165,895		9,050	1,048	2,433	3,481	4 02	21.0	Chaffey.
120,751		5,095	2,176	1,297	3,473	4 19	28.8	Draper.
189,189	25,560	8,780	2,082	2,046	4,128	5 56	21.8	McLean and Ridout.
112,529		3,830	1,256	1,478	2,734	4 89	24.3	Macaulay.
881,882		15,520	6,402	4,253	10,655	10 68	12.1	Medora and Wood.
416,393		11,805	3,107	3,261	6,368	5 39	15.3	Monck.
118,714		3,050	997	1,560	2,557	3 19	21.5	Morrison.
141,208		89,300	1,958	1,758	3,716	6 57	26.3	Muskoka.
58,409		4,200	961	762	1,723	6 18	29.5	Oakley.
65,170		4,000	697	907	1,604	3 49	24.6	Ryde.
225,469		20,700	1,654	2,923	4,577	4 57	20.3	Stephenson.
120,274		11,045	1,211	1,460	2,671	4 33	22.2	Stisted.
220,960		9,370	1,650	2,525	4,175	5 00	18.9	Watt.
3,058,585	25,660	202,765	26,772	29,236	56,008	5 23	18.3	} Totals.
3,019,835	25,910	151,455	28,282	30,266	58,548	5 45	19.4	
156,417		10,600	1,936	1,064	3,000	10 53	19.2	Port Carling.
811,347	32,580	192,230	13,594	10,208	23,802	8 38	29.3	Bracebridge.
533,847		78,575	10,812	8,008	18,820	8 50	35.3	Gravenhurst.
569,454		57,975	11,856	6,492	18,348	8 32	32.2	Huntsville.
2,071,065	32,580	339,380	38,198	25,772	63,970	8 48	30.9	} Totals.
2,063,568	29,140	344,630	34,745	23,562	58,307	7 43	28.3	
125,024		7,140	1,190	2,597	3,787	3 42	30.3	NIPISSING ; Bonfield.
319,232		8,050	7,628	4,751	12,379	8 91	38.8	Bucke.
481,682		30,500	3,240	3,175	6,415	4 72	13.3	Caldwell.
62,856		5,453	657	755	1,413	3 03	22.5	Calvin.
39,342		1,000	232	390	622	2 30	15.8	Cameron.
89,096		2,200	2,796	1,109	3,905	14 85	43.8	Casey.
64,210		3,850	675	1,110	1,785	8 84	27.8	Chamberlain.

POPULATION, AREA AND ASSESSMENT.

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1912.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
NIPISSING—Con.							
		Acres,	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Chisholm.....Tp.	1,015	41,532	156,973	54,555	207,793	.....	.....
Coleman....."	3,679	13,732	241,600	462,265	679,265	3,700	6,547,078
Dack....."	652	19,309	213,397	82,468	223,065	3,993	.....
Dymond....."	719	20,018	154,355	49,535	185,365	1,650	300
Evanturel....."	325	22,235	81,512	12,855	87,227	472	.....
Ferris....."	1,075	38,932	129,036	80,124	191,260	2,102	.....
Harley....."	454	22,409	106,475	10,917	115,492	995	.....
Harris....."	323	13,774	70,400	10,325	80,025	.....	.....
Hilliard....."	320	21,483	93,045	11,435	103,180	890	.....
Hudson....."	333	21,091	57,830	19,910	71,840	1,250	.....
James....."	810	21,822	283,390	124,600	371,864	19,395	400
Kerns....."	482	22,851	109,425	36,885	140,110	740	.....
Mattawan....."	203	11,508	17,950	7,725	25,275	.....	.....
Papineau....."	593	22,536	44,025	15,875	58,400	.....	.....
Springer....."	980	32,600	210,520	53,980	261,700	.....	.....
Widdifield....."	961	56,398	147,595	92,615	212,315	2,525	.....
Totals.... { 1912	17,981	570,376	2,929,847	1,539,182	4,181,415	51,240	6,548,453
{ 1911	15,438	508,014	2,586,439	1,464,741	3,802,304	61,991	6,063,783
Bonfield.....Tn.	464	655	16,100	64,965	61,665	3,261	.....
Cache Bay....."	807	563	42,890	147,100	181,450	30,717	4,140
Cobalt....."	4,652	417	598,010	658,225	1,172,435	114,300	2,332,945
Cochrane....."	1,993	288	401,275	593,000	556,625	57,000	.....
Englehart....."	670	689	72,460	199,425	171,285	17,290	6,822
Haileybury....."	3,370	750	976,965	1,346,090	2,046,575	108,350	3,337
Latchford....."	251	332	91,325	110,050	184,725	42,150	1,325
Matheson....."	145	200	18,325	27,275	31,750	5,457	300
Mattawa....."	1,581	922	82,554	274,665	254,494	24,735	2,677
New Liskeard..."	2,650	710	500,780	658,385	1,082,815	75,225	10,000
North Bay....."	†8,534	2,100	1,411,575	2,469,775	3,325,100	207,334	53,465
Sturgeon Falls..."	1,970	1,440	600,688	870,112	1,406,150	311,628	19,500
Totals.... { 1912	27,087	9,116	4,812,947	7,419,067	10,475,069	997,447	2,434,511
{ 1911	27,483	8,921	4,089,801	7,949,065	10,035,161	781,759	1,142,093
NORFOLK:							
Charlottetville...Tp.	2,596	59,953	876,912	412,420	1,257,982	7,265	2,355
Houghton....."	1,587	34,040	345,230	174,645	503,325	4,700	.....
Middleton....."	2,270	44,722	768,061	229,360	976,396	5,560	840
Townsend....."	3,400	64,984	2,000,985	747,450	2,684,695	6,750	6,825
Walsingham, N..."	1,599	40,362	492,860	246,240	726,640	8,480	.....
Walsingham, S..."	1,577	52,565	693,905	209,875	877,965	4,087	290
Windham....."	3,046	66,886	1,165,911	605,555	1,736,626	7,325	1,775
Woodhouse....."	1,980	34,621	1,129,030	491,229	1,565,010	6,845	5,705
Totals.... { 1912	18,055	398,133	7,472,894	3,116,774	10,328,639	51,012	17,790
{ 1911	18,212	397,015	7,422,655	3,119,096	10,265,162	51,915	18,047
Delhi.....Vill.	796	500	36,600	176,600	201,575	24,365	2,515
Port Dover....."	1,139	413	115,001	348,915	422,316	28,620	3,663
Port Rowan...."	652	500	50,595	168,430	194,625	13,684	7,336
Waterford....."	1,102	433	63,325	274,025	291,350	19,799	10,100
Simcoe.....Tn.	3,735	794	310,220	1,000,145	1,220,965	134,566	54,051
Totals.... { 1912	7,424	2,640	575,741	1,968,115	2,330,831	221,034	77,665
{ 1911	7,221	2,670	499,641	1,890,260	2,203,776	212,520	80,875

* Chisholm Tp. organized 1912. † Taken in 1911. No assessment taken in 1912.

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed.					Municipalities.
			Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on \$	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.		
207,793	3,024	3,735	1,053	1,815	2,868	2 83	13.8	NIPISSING— <i>Con.</i>
7,230,043	.....	24,600	50,783	21,690	72,473	19 70	10.0	Chisholm.
227,058	5,500	72,800	2,811	2,091	4,902	7 52	21.6	Coleman.
187,315	.....	18,525	2,722	2,245	4,967	6 91	25.5	Dack.
87,699	.....	7,140	1,754	1,029	2,783	8 56	31.7	Dymond.
193,362	.....	17,900	1,802	2,097	3,899	3 63	20.2	Evanturel.
116,487	.....	1,900	2,073	805	2,878	6 34	24.7	Ferris.
80,025	.....	700	1,296	895	2,191	6 78	27.4	Harley.
104,070	700	1,300	1,360	1,605	2,965	9 27	28.5	Harris.
73,090	5,400	5,900	1,566	2,458	4,024	12 08	55.1	Hilliard.
391,659	.....	36,126	3,556	2,196	5,752	7 10	14.7	Hudson.
140,850	.....	6,200	1,427	1,321	2,748	5 70	19.5	James.
25,275	.....	400	248	252	500	2 46	19.8	Kerns.
58,400	.....	1,500	490	884	1,374	2 32	23.5	Mattawan.
261,700	1,700	2,800	1,968	3,192	5,160	5 27	19.7	Papineau.
214,840	6,650	27,895	3,770	4,228	7,998	8 32	37.2	Springer.
10,781,108	22,974	287,614	95,097	62,691	157,788	8 78	14.6	Widdifield.
9,928,078	15,275	248,876	91,516	57,057	148,573	9 62	15.0	Totals.
64,926	.....	19,400	556	908	1,464	3 16	22.5	Bonfield.
216,307	.....	8,540	2,582	3,142	5,724	7 09	26.5	Cache Bay.
3,619,680	.....	83,800	82,817	15,818	98,635	21 20	27.2	Cobalt.
613,625	.....	437,650	11,135	4,889	16,024	8 04	26.1	Cochrane.
195,397	300	100,600	2,637	3,220	5,857	8 74	30.0	Englehart.
2,158,262	.....	276,480	43,242	20,478	63,720	18 91	29.5	Haileybury.
228,200	.....	16,650	3,903	2,894	6,797	27 08	29.8	Latchford.
37,507	.....	13,850	426	950	1,376	9 49	36.7	Matheson.
281,906	.....	102,725	5,748	4,099	9,847	6 23	34.9	Mattawa.
1,168,040	.....	76,350	27,638	9,222	36,860	13 91	31.6	New Liskeard.
3,585,899	4,000	556,250	49,622	39,457	89,079	10 44	24.8	North Bay.
1,737,278	568,092	64,650	22,127	12,385	34,512	17 52	19.9	Sturgeon Falls.
13,907,027	572,392	1,756,945	252,433	117,462	369,895	13 66	26.6	Totals.
11,959,013	146,060	2,003,705	229,925	111,687	341,612	12 43	28 6	NORFOLK:
1,267,602	.....	31,350	6,801	8,724	15,525	5 98	12.2	Charlotteville.
508,025	.....	16,550	4,311	6,491	10,802	6 81	21.3	Houghton.
982,796	.....	21,025	8,565	7,256	15,821	6 97	16.1	Middleton.
2,698,270	.....	63,740	11,603	12,125	23,728	6 98	8.8	Townsend.
735,120	.....	12,460	6,511	5,781	12,292	7 69	16.7	Walsingham N.
882,342	.....	25,815	6,672	6,160	12,832	8 14	14.5	Walsingham S.
1,745,726	.....	34,840	10,709	10,241	20,950	6 88	12.0	Windham.
1,577,560	.....	55,249	8,925	6,591	15,516	7 84	9.1	Woodhouse.
10,397,441	.....	261,029	64,097	63,369	127,466	7 06	12.3	Totals.
10,335,124	.....	276,589	62,349	56,674	119,023	6 54	11.5	Delhi.
228,455	.....	11,625	3,594	2,144	5,738	7 21	25.1	Port Dover.
454,599	7,000	41,600	6,264	3,819	10,083	8 85	22.2	Port Rowan.
215,645	.....	24,400	3,695	2,484	6,179	9 48	28.7	Waterford.
321,249	11,400	46,000	4,144	3,759	7,903	7 17	24.6	Simcoe.
1,409,582	8,200	89,400	28,887	10,918	39,805	10 66	28.2	Totals.
2,629,530	26,600	213,025	46,584	23,124	69,708	9 39	26.5	Totals.
2,497,171	21,100	186,125	42,896	22,021	64,917	8 99	26.0	

POPULATION, AREA AND ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1912.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
NORTHUMBERLAND:		Acres.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alnwick Tp.	768	18,210	249,115	201,100	437,615	4,985	400
Brighton	2,100	48,600	857,005	387,400	1,217,460	850	.....
Cramahe	2,176	47,173	771,556	379,525	1,116,481	9,700	.....
Haldimand	3,244	76,788	954,410	610,840	1,525,250	6,330	700
Hamilton	3,336	62,514	1,361,570	803,960	2,099,530	9,700	1,300
Mouaghan, S.	865	18,122	506,815	170,285	665,100	1,410	800
Murray	2,584	48,152	884,665	414,400	1,258,065	7,300	3,900
Percy	2,616	51,463	763,210	284,495	987,395	14,945	2,354
Seymour	2,603	66,788	811,624	374,285	1,146,359	3,575	2,675
Totals.... { 1912	20,292	437,810	7,159,970	3,626,290	10,453,255	58,795	12,129
{ 1911	20,210	437,739	7,239,105	3,512,000	10,419,950	62,333	9,300
Brighton Vill.	1,351	2,706	185,847	361,215	529,562	28,961	.....
Colborne..... "	1,050	1,069	92,684	266,456	331,900	24,930	3,660
Hastings..... "	844	559	76,855	214,800	240,155	20,166	8,751
Campbellford... Tn.	3,208	600	317,875	684,075	927,250	89,035	21,725
Cobourg	5,213	2,560	601,284	1,783,695	1,706,039	138,728	35,336
Totals.... { 1912	11,666	7,494	1,274,545	3,310,241	3,734,906	301,820	69,472
{ 1911	11,644	7,351	1,214,788	3,206,049	3,592,047	312,269	70,528
ONTARIO;							
Brock Tp.	3,083	66,337	1,961,554	870,550	2,729,104	13,748	.....
Mara	2,659	61,305	1,213,652	469,875	1,641,427	10,813	1,900
Pickering..... "	4,225	71,866	2,419,902	1,002,625	3,332,327	30,715	12,745
Rama	1,052	35,678	152,004	94,670	236,524	11,651	457
Reach	2,788	63,182	1,564,342	516,613	2,043,855	5,650	100
Scott	1,813	49,304	1,041,723	365,670	1,380,843	3,650	.....
Sengog	419	10,984	209,435	88,990	286,225	250	100
Thorah	1,160	32,237	829,602	350,645	1,167,612	2,315	.....
Uxbridge	2,330	51,966	696,627	329,205	994,132	2,690	.....
Whitby	1,724	30,776	1,066,909	500,965	1,536,724	6,925	2,600
Whitby, E..... "	2,734	32,025	1,129,580	606,400	1,696,380	29,410	1,500
Totals.... { 1912	23,987	505,660	12,285,330	5,196,208	17,045,153	117,817	19,402
{ 1911	24,812	505,468	12,290,210	5,079,700	16,972,085	121,312	18,427
Beaverton Vill.	946	458	62,629	335,764	329,693	20,864	4,200
Cannington	1,033	463	79,520	304,775	340,495	36,257	6,000
Port Perry	1,209	650	72,035	372,635	399,545	43,360	23,595
Oshawa Tn.	8,009	2,400	575,758	1,811,798	2,234,506	231,025	48,035
Uxbridge	1,441	500	66,555	488,405	451,860	46,120	8,225
Whitby	2,430	3,800	329,949	829,275	842,234	44,980	41,610
Totals.... { 1912	15,068	8,271	1,186,446	4,142,652	4,598,333	422,606	131,665
{ 1911	14,447	8,271	949,024	4,295,515	4,576,424	372,059	128,385
OXFORD:							
Blandford Tp.	1,450	29,658	914,628	384,820	1,271,748	8,060	1,450
Blenheim	3,874	66,992	2,042,780	1,175,607	3,149,212	30,500	14,597
Dereham	3,372	64,921	2,159,015	1,104,160	3,060,360	20,190	1,100
Nissonri, E..... "	2,340	46,534	1,961,784	810,110	2,745,169	18,225	300
Norwich, N..... "	2,041	33,893	1,227,500	499,050	1,699,050	11,850	3,050
Norwich, S..... "	2,005	36,956	755,519	414,675	1,150,919	5,490	3,450
Oxford, E..... "	1,911	34,529	1,137,080	438,858	1,559,088	6,550	4,012

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed.					Municipalities.	
			Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on \$.		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.			
443,000		12,600	2,620	2,299	4,919	6 40	11.1		NORTHUMBERLAND:
1,218,310		26,945	6,674	6,891	13,565	6 46	11.1		Alnwick.
1,126,181		34,600	7,171	7,671	14,842	6 82	13.2		Brighton.
1,532,280		40,000	11,153	10,914	22,037	6 80	14.4		Cramahe.
2,110,530		66,000	12,345	10,285	22,630	6 78	10.7		Haldimand.
667,310		12,000	3,557	2,307	5,864	6 78	8.8		Hamilton.
1,269,265		41,000	7,236	8,057	15,293	5 92	12.0		Monaghan, S.
1,004,694		60,310	8,733	7,921	16,654	6 37	16.6		Murray.
1,152,609	15,000	39,550	11,569	7,761	19,330	7 43	16.8		Percy.
									Seymour.
10,524,179	15,000	333,005	71,058	64,106	135,164	6 66	12.8		
10,491,583	15,000	331,155	69,423	60,250	129,673	6 42	12.4		Totals.
558,523		17,500	7,000	3,910	10,910	8 08	19.5		Brighton.
360,490		27,240	5,430	3,115	8,545	8 14	23.7		Colborne.
269,072		51,500	3,827	1,986	5,813	6 89	21.6		Hastings.
1,038,010	25,000	74,700	16,900	9,128	26,028	8 11	25.1		Campbellford.
1,880,103		678,940	34,860	18,655	53,515	10 27	28.5		Cobourg.
4,106,198	25,000	849,880	68,017	36,794	104,811	8 98	25.5		
3,974,844	25,000	828,790	65,688	32,161	97,849	8 40	24.6		Totals.
									ONTARIO:
2,742,852		103,000	14,163	10,014	24,177	7 84	8.8		Brock.
1,654,140		42,100	12,898	6,780	19,678	7 40	11.9		Mara.
3,375,787		90,200	22,811	14,110	36,921	8 74	10.9		Pickering.
248,632		10,150	3,142	2,602	5,744	5 46	23.1		Rama.
2,049,603		37,100	11,722	9,079	20,801	7 46	10.1		Reach.
1,384,493		26,550	8,066	6,536	14,602	8 05	10.5		Scott.
286,575		12,200	1,509	1,600	3,109	7 42	10.8		Seugog.
1,169,927		12,635	7,827	4,082	11,909	10 27	10.2		Thorah.
996,822		31,700	6,007	6,627	12,634	5 42	12.7		Uxbridge.
1,546,249		31,150	11,779	5,339	17,118	9 93	11.1		Whitby.
1,727,290		39,600	11,608	6,165	17,773	6 50	10.3		Whitby, E.
17,182,372		433,385	111,532	72,934	184,466	7 69	10.7		
17,111,824		397,825	103,948	71,934	175,882	7 09	10.3		Totals.
354,757		68,700	3,668	2,613	3,281	6 64	17.7		Beaverton.
382,752		43,800	3,870	3,560	7,430	7 19	19.4		Cannington.
466,500		45,125	9,091	4,199	13,290	10 99	28.5		Port Perry.
2,513,566	19,850	153,050	50,886	24,654	75,540	9 43	30.1		Oshawa.
506,205		103,100	10,460	6,277	16,737	11 61	33.1		Uxbridge.
928,824	17,350	316,990	19,157	7,710	26,867	11 06	28.9		Whitby.
5,152,604	37,200	730,765	97,132	49,013	146,145	9 70	28.4		
5,076,868	37,275	668,115	80,811	47,992	128,803	8 91	25.4		Totals.
									OXFORD:
1,281,258		27,700	10,442	4,759	15,201	10 48	11.9		Blandford.
3,194,309		69,175	18,836	15,041	33,877	8 74	10.6		Blenheim.
3,081,650		202,815	30,766	11,392	42,158	12 50	13.7		Dereham.
2,763,694		26,725	14,982	8,559	23,541	10 06	8.5		Nissouri, E.
1,713,950		27,500	17,375	6,683	24,058	11 79	14.0		Norwich, N.
1,159,859		20,275	10,185	6,815	17,000	8 48	14.7		Norwich, S.
1,569,650		16,850	15,524	7,696	23,220	12 15	14.8		Oxford, E.

POPULATION, AREA AND ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1912.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
OXFORD.—Con.							
Oxford, N.....Tp.	1,120	Acres. 21,051	\$ 860,840	\$ 260,125	1,113,965	7,250	1,000
Oxford, W..... "	1,726	25,981	1,072,739	401,960	1,435,699	10,994	650
Zorra, E..... "	3,354	55,634	2,660,507	1,364,723	3,780,130	13,465	1,650
Zorra, W..... "	2,277	55,067	2,200,317	732,990	2,915,557	1,300	450
Totals.... { 1912	25,470	471,216	16,993,709	7,593,078	23,880,897	133,874	31,709
{ 1911	25,931	472,555	17,174,130	7,587,127	24,047,067	141,648	26,066
Embroy.....Vill.	479	1,247	66,811	157,145	193,556	14,503	1,400
Norwich..... "	1,054	545	76,865	342,720	373,685	35,655	12,653
Tavistock..... "	925	388	100,550	361,003	450,003	41,270	1,950
Ingersoll.....Tn.	5,081	2,200	559,935	1,357,625	1,813,660	181,475	48,996
Tillsonburg..... "	2,770	1,600	367,235	930,500	1,219,535	82,755	32,544
Totals.... { 1912	10,309	5,980	1,171,396	3,148,993	4,050,439	355,658	97,543
{ 1911	10,214	5,995	1,172,395	3,043,440	3,927,785	361,545	92,725
*Woodstock { 1912	10,136	1,525	1,156,002	3,486,468	3,902,220	280,588	102,697
City..... { 1911	10,091	1,525	1,135,671	3,365,224	3,840,545	281,749	117,117
PARRY SOUND:							
Armour.....Tp.	983	37,843	162,868	65,044	223,545	2,613	.....
Carling..... "	315	31,645	43,239	18,898	58,897	.....	.....
Chapman..... "	726	41,966	121,502	93,708	201,940	5,061	.....
Christie..... "	427	25,261	62,937	48,308	107,845	1,780	.....
Foley..... "	554	32,417	76,995	48,245	123,590	1,400	.....
Hagerman..... "	424	23,432	41,249	23,007	56,756	800	.....
Himsworth, N.... "	559	18,002	48,867	94,322	129,689	24,067	1,350
Himsworth, S.... "	1,110	49,433	185,197	76,830	256,027	4,040	.....
Humphrey..... "	525	31,000	135,129	171,175	293,279	10,187	.....
Joly..... "	208	22,973	45,260	13,300	58,260	100	.....
McDougall..... "	572	34,143	94,082	33,385	122,392	.....	.....
McKellar..... "	538	29,547	48,920	24,720	69,935	445	.....
McMurrich..... "	649	40,348	106,198	48,382	150,707	2,927	.....
Machar..... "	377	39,293	78,349	9,635	86,919	800	.....
Nipissing..... "	770	33,678	85,368	106,673	189,041	3,620	300
Perry..... "	776	44,721	119,798	64,815	175,763	4,310	.....
Ryerson..... "	641	44,190	170,165	53,317	219,157	2,140	.....
Strong..... "	502	38,810	120,746	41,289	160,675	.....	.....
Totals.... { 1912	10,656	618,702	1,746,869	1,035,053	2,684,417	64,290	1,650
{ 1911	10,788	630,448	1,780,424	1,046,260	2,730,793	67,733	2,942
Burk's Falls....Vill.	967	681	58,863	238,644	271,123	57,350	3,486
South River.... "	568	895	20,220	100,050	112,720	15,932	.....
Sundridge..... "	465	375	14,010	54,350	65,210	5,891	.....
Kearney.....Tu.	494	433	14,345	75,070	73,685	9,722	.....
Parry Sound.... "	3,130	1,300	590,318	987,555	1,387,123	115,085	16,862
Powassan..... "	631	742	38,930	130,730	146,630	16,217	1,400
Totals.... { 1912	6,255	4,426	736,686	1,586,399	2,056,491	220,197	24,748
{ 1911	5,938	4,309	682,749	1,627,526	2,047,571	232,698	21,215
PEEL:							
Albion.....Tp.	2,177	55,932	1,169,987	403,499	1,546,411	6,100	.....
Caledon..... "	3,243	68,566	1,239,640	643,845	1,790,885	21,325	2,030
Chinguacousy.... "	3,437	79,751	2,920,976	1,133,359	3,971,331	12,318	7,590

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed.					Municipalities.
			Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on \$.	
								OXFORD.— <i>Con.</i>
\$ 1,122,215		\$ 13,000	\$ 6,401	\$ 3,272	\$ 9,673	\$ c. 8 64	8.6	Oxford, N.
1,447,343		39,000	10,435	6,503	16,938	9 81	11.7	Oxford, W.
3,795,245		245,100	24,095	10,256	34,351	10 24	9.1	Zorra, E.
2,917,307		17,750	22,086	6,925	29,011	12 74	9.9	Zorra, W.
24,046,480		705,890	181,127	87,901	269,028	10 56	11.2	} Totals.
24,214,781		714,190	195,403	81,132	276,535	10 66	11.4	
209,459		30,400	3,100	1,700	4,800	10 02	22.9	Embros.
421,993	20,320	45,900	8,954	3,940	12,894	12 23	30.6	Norwich.
493,223		11,550	5,039	2,548	7,587	8 20	15.4	Tavistock.
2,044,131	20,000	103,900	38,786	19,193	57,979	11 41	28.4	Ingersoll.
1,334,834	27,800	78,200	25,809	9,900	35,709	12 89	26.8	Tillsonburg.
4,503,640	68,120	269,950	81,688	37,281	118,969	11 54	26.4	} Totals.
4,382,055	41,000	288,050	76,417	31,211	107,628	10 54	24.6	
4,285,505	2,000	740,250	69,161	35,806	104,967	10 36	24.5	} *Woodstock.
4,239,411	2,000	660,350	65,447	34,981	100,428	9 95	23.7	
								PARRY SOUND:
226,158		4,367	2,232	2,499	4,731	4 81	20.9	Armour.
58,897		3,240	472	884	1,356	4 30	23.0	Carling.
207,001		13,270	2,439	1,666	4,105	5 65	19.8	Chapman.
109,625		3,400	584	974	1,558	3 65	14.2	Christie.
124,990		1,650	1,696	916	2,612	4 71	20.9	Foley.
57,556		7,500	406	1,313	1,719	4 05	29.9	Hagerman.
155,106	200	13,500	1,471	3,121	4,592	8 21	29.6	Himsworth, N.
260,067		6,000	2,881	4,016	6,897	6 21	26.5	Himsworth, S.
303,466		13,025	2,223	2,626	4,849	9 24	16.0	Humphrey.
58,360		300	534	528	1,062	5 11	18.2	Joly.
122,392		5,075	1,548	1,524	3,072	5 37	25.1	McDongall.
70,380	100	3,705	825	1,661	2,486	4 62	35.3	McKellar.
153,634		3,873	1,352	1,558	2,910	4 48	18.9	McMurrich.
87,719		1,065	1,971	1,332	3,303	8 76	37.7	Machar.
192,961	725	3,000	1,201	2,137	3,338	4 34	17.3	Nipissing.
180,073		8,850	1,268	2,633	3,901	5 03	21.7	Perry.
221,297		4,325	1,065	1,972	3,037	4 74	13.7	Ryerson.
160,675		1,360	1,167	1,685	2,852	5 68	17.8	Strong.
2,750,357	1,025	97,505	25,335	33,045	58,380	5 48	21.2	} Totals.
2,801,468	1,080	95,891	21,931	32,663	54,594	5 06	19.5	
334,959		26,384	5,529	3,916	9,445	9 77	28.2	Burk's Falls.
128,652		7,550	876	1,693	2,569	4 52	20.0	South River.
71,101	2,000	3,150	1,026	1,313	2,339	5 03	32.9	Sundridge.
83,407		15,730	533	1,168	1,701	3 44	20.4	Kearney.
1,519,070	56,990	190,750	20,011	14,279	34,290	10 96	22.6	Parry Sound.
164,247		23,030	1,478	2,464	3,942	6 25	24.0	Powassan.
2,301,436	58,990	266,594	29,453	24,833	54,286	8 68	23.6	} Totals.
2,301,484	56,990	262,704	32,019	24,627	56,646	9 54	24.6	
								PEEL:
1,552,511		27,075	14,968	7,984	22,952	10 54	14.8	Albion.
1,814,240		92,600	12,881	11,235	24,116	7 44	13.3	Caledon.
3,991,239		83,004	30,358	12,157	42,515	12 37	10.7	Chinguacousy.

POPULATION, AREA AND ASSESSMENT.

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1912.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding Buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
PEEL—Con.							
Toronto Tp.	5,218	66,319	2,712,208	1,141,440	3,582,798	32,650	\$ 800
Toronto Gore "	789	19,009	597,130	218,015	799,445	3,630	200
Totals { 1912	14,864	289,577	8,639,941	3,540,158	11,690,870	76,023	10,620
{ 1911	15,280	288,554	8,751,378	3,325,589	11,600,337	75,190	12,450
Bolton Vill.	630	500	49,235	230,600	250,285	20,895	7,085
Streetsville "	552	455	63,715	167,185	190,150	15,094	650
Brampton Tn.	3,031	1,171	396,003	1,349,609	1,594,412	107,135	30,820
Totals { 1912	4,213	2,126	508,953	1,747,394	2,034,847	143,124	38,555
{ 1911	4,372	2,148	286,535	1,848,400	1,910,135	141,468	49,543
PERTH:							
Blanshard Tp.	2,110	45,962	1,995,174	552,425	2,518,299	2,550	1,800
Downie "	2,470	48,549	2,012,950	770,700	2,760,350	14,760	350
Easthope, N. "	1,962	43,120	1,640,505	778,335	2,384,265	17,289	4,275
Easthope, S. "	1,297	23,612	1,133,200	530,900	1,650,550	9,000	700
Ellice "	2,802	54,455	1,881,045	590,090	2,393,980	7,290	.....
Elma "	3,509	67,347	2,519,832	1,066,450	3,547,082	28,244	700
Fullarton "	1,874	40,268	1,732,888	591,342	2,284,405	5,100	.....
Hibbert "	2,036	41,349	1,574,355	590,095	2,114,200	8,350	.....
Logan "	2,630	53,749	1,945,740	825,711	2,735,165	4,600	1,800
Mornington "	2,746	49,919	1,512,940	832,670	2,281,710	13,000	500
Wallace "	2,275	49,984	1,289,700	728,400	1,988,100	1,450	.....
Totals { 1912	25,711	518,314	19,238,329	7,857,118	26,658,106	111,643	10,125
{ 1911	25,982	518,369	19,269,467	7,889,550	26,679,502	101,325	9,055
Milverton Vill.	839	477	81,525	276,775	330,300	24,350	6,150
Listowel Tn.	2,206	1,500	186,476	721,670	800,671	102,158	18,200
Mitchell "	1,784	1,400	230,260	575,665	705,530	84,737	19,195
Totals { 1912	4,829	3,377	498,261	1,574,110	1,836,501	211,245	43,545
{ 1911	4,796	3,370	494,221	1,489,735	1,807,491	198,915	27,782
*St. Mary's { 1912	3,530	2,683	569,395	1,393,672	1,560,467	132,034	29,961
Town { 1911	3,555	2,683	717,215	1,215,122	1,529,737	127,283	35,055
*Stratford { 1912	15,076	2,835	2,194,885	6,302,495	7,174,905	583,915	186,580
City { 1911	14,596	2,835	2,032,320	6,107,340	6,780,635	571,245	164,509
PETERBOROUGH:							
Asphodel Tp.	1,465	37,780	704,660	183,600	876,260	2,640	.....
Belmont and M "	1,585	76,566	153,248	73,081	219,309	850	.....
Burleigh and A "	570	32,247	72,845	37,030	104,190	3,950	.....
Chandos "	687	43,073	64,036	25,535	81,371	1,400	.....
Douro "	1,674	38,168	692,884	123,420	800,304	2,165	.....
Dummer "	1,409	69,595	532,336	123,745	644,881	.....	.....
Ennismore "	707	17,263	267,375	117,080	355,455	1,640	.....
Galway and C "	860	67,000	53,130	†3,150	52,780	.....	.....
Harvey "	854	68,555	176,957	35,700	205,552	.....	.....
Monaghan, N. "	1,217	13,835	513,122	233,450	750,972	10,500	.....
Otonabee "	2,778	63,570	1,609,943	442,505	2,026,448	7,625	5,995
Smith "	2,520	58,070	1,225,840	504,982	1,653,557	.....	.....
Totals { 1912	16,326	585,722	6,066,376	1,923,278	7,771,079	30,770	5,995
{ 1911	16,651	571,939	5,924,208	1,897,606	7,589,739	20,181	5,995

† Statutory exemptions. Other buildings not taxed in this Township.

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed.					Mills on \$	Municipalities.
			Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.			
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.			
3,616,248		270,850	35,635	13,850	49,485	9 48	13.7	PEEL— <i>Con.</i>	
803,275		15,700	6,371	2,885	9,256	11 73	11.5	Toronto.	
								Toronto Gore.	
11,777,513		489,229	100,213	48,111	148,324	9 98	12.6	} Totals.	
11,687,977		476,630	81,916	45,849	127,765	8 36	10.9		
278,265		29,550	3,281	1,490	4,771	7 57	17.1	Bolton.	
205,894		40,750	3,487	2,313	5,800	10 51	28.2	Streetsville.	
1,732,367	37,050	151,200	35,378	11,100	46,478	15 33	26.8	Brampton.	
2,216,526	37,050	221,500	42,146	14,903	57,049	13 54	25.7	} Totals.	
2,101,146	27,150	224,800	41,895	13,232	55,127	12 61	26.2		
2,522,649		29,300	15,892	7,194	23,086	10 94	9.2	PERTH:	
2,775,460		23,300	18,425	6,744	25,169	10 19	9.1	Blanshard.	
2,405,829		34,575	17,148	2,852	20,000	10 19	8.3	Downie.	
1,660,260		13,550	10,015	3,551	13,566	10 46	8.2	Easthope, N.	
2,401,270		77,155	19,254	8,835	28,089	10 02	11.7	Easthope, S.	
3,576,026		39,200	28,982	9,352	38,334	10 92	10.7	Ellice.	
2,289,505		39,825	17,613	5,323	22,936	12 24	10.0	Elma.	
2,122,550		50,250	15,321	6,944	22,265	10 94	10.5	Fullarton.	
2,741,565		36,286	19,924	8,732	28,656	10 90	10.5	Hibbert.	
2,295,210		63,900	21,997	7,636	29,633	10 79	12.9	Logan.	
1,989,550		30,000	9,875	7,586	17,461	7 68	8.8	Mornington.	
								Wallace.	
26,779,874		437,341	194,446	74,749	269,195	10 47	10.1	} Totals.	
26,789,882		479,515	186,860	72,615	259,475	9 99	9.7		
360,800	5,500	28,000	3,577	2,400	5,977	7 12	16.6	Milverton.	
921,029	23,100	107,475	19,329	7,250	26,579	12 05	28.9	Listowel.	
809,462		100,395	12,044	4,939	16,983	9 52	21.0	Mitchell.	
2,091,291	28,600	235,870	34,950	14,589	49,539	10 26	23.7	} Totals.	
2,034,188	17,500	176,465	36,734	15,818	52,552	10 96	25.8		
1,722,462		402,600	32,081	12,535	44,616	12 64	25.9	} *St. Mary's.	
1,692,075		402,600	24,732	13,148	37,880	10 66	22.4		
7,945,400	190,400	1,322,475	146,875	62,175	209,050	13 87	26.3	} *Stratford.	
7,516,389	204,200	1,359,025	140,769	56,902	197,671	13 54	26.3		
788,900		12,000	7,948	5,754	13,702	9 35	15.6	PETERBOROUGH:	
220,159		7,020	3,689	4,834	8,523	5 38	38.7	Asphodel.	
108,140		5,685	1,466	1,295	2,761	4 84	25.5	Belmont and M.	
82,771		8,200	1,409	2,172	3,581	5 21	43.3	Burleigh and A.	
802,469		16,000	7,075	5,871	12,946	7 73	16.1	Chandos.	
644,881		11,200	5,115	4,679	9,794	6 95	15.2	Douro.	
357,095		29,000	2,944	2,312	5,256	7 43	14.7	Dummer.	
52,780		3,500	665	980	1,645	1 91	21.0	Ennismore.	
205,552		7,105	2,621	2,058	4,679	5 48	22.8	Galway and C.	
761,472	28,000	15,600	5,313	2,800	8,113	6 67	10.7	Harvey.	
2,040,068		26,000	15,327	8,271	23,598	8 49	11.6	Monaghan, N.	
1,653,557		77,265	11,139	6,949	18,088	7 18	10.9	Otonabee.	
								Smith.	
7,807,844	28,000	218,575	64,711	47,975	112,686	6 90	14.4	} Totals.	
7,615,915	28,000	232,075	57,207	46,335	103,542	6 22	13.6		

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population. 1912.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
PETERBOROUGH—Con.							
Havelock.....Vill.	1,349	357	\$ 44,353	\$ 315,076	\$ 326,629	\$ 10,765	\$ 4,300
Lakefield..... "	1,410	505	149,825	395,525	490,950	64,650	1,600
Norwood..... "	881	395	55,263	249,050	235,563	18,826	3,200
Totals.... { 1912	3,640	1,257	249,441	959,651	1,053,142	94,241	9,100
{ 1911	3,545	1,270	261,163	942,000	1,049,013	97,539	12,382
*Peterborough { 1912	19,759	2,808	4,042,791	6,438,434	8,758,365	1,092,345	206,000
City.... { 1911	19,300	2,808	3,964,896	6,226,397	8,493,773	1,019,727	194,455
PRESCOTT:							
Alfred.....Tp.	3,220	43,828	1,150,307	326,565	1,368,572	20,736	4,278
Caledonia..... "	1,800	43,600	782,898	263,490	1,033,938	16,020	400
Hawkesbury, E... "	3,840	56,333	1,512,917	750,000	2,245,967	11,090	.....
Hawkesbury, W... "	1,649	29,037	456,217	208,865	656,782	.....	.....
Longueuil..... "	950	18,823	371,000	89,000	450,000	.....	.....
Plantagenet, N... "	3,981	50,784	716,000	466,182	1,065,807	25,000	1,200
Plantagenet, S... "	3,125	48,973	858,925	205,475	1,011,400	10,325	4,300
Totals.... { 1912	18,565	291,378	5,848,264	2,309,577	7,832,466	83,171	10,178
{ 1911	18,779	290,459	4,625,959	1,763,052	6,068,186	72,881	9,928
L'Original.....Vill.	1,134	3,924	177,550	272,900	364,350	15,200	8,882
Hawkesbury.....Tn.	4,234	1,704	275,750	678,500	751,450	85,504	23,080
Vankleek Hill... "	1,579	700	118,025	410,775	444,800	33,590	6,635
Totals.... { 1912	6,947	6,328	571,325	1,332,175	1,560,600	134,294	38,597
{ 1911	7,031	6,194	565,050	1,364,350	1,557,800	138,624	34,243
PRINCE EDWARD:							
Ameliasburg.....Tp.	2,274	43,600	996,265	317,310	1,273,575	2,050	.....
Athol..... "	886	23,102	407,098	166,185	568,683	.....	.....
Hallowell..... "	2,302	42,988	1,319,358	366,145	1,652,203	480	800
Hillier..... "	1,414	31,894	859,610	301,475	1,141,085	14,235	.....
Marysburg, N... "	1,065	23,710	431,450	193,775	598,725	10,400	.....
Marysburg, S... "	1,066	24,565	471,525	227,705	677,580	6,900	.....
Sophiasburg..... "	1,775	43,246	722,374	363,040	1,055,214	325	.....
Totals.... { 1912	10,782	233,105	5,207,680	1,935,635	6,967,065	34,390	800
{ 1911	11,140	233,668	5,244,330	1,904,427	6,972,657	32,665	1,300
Bloomfield.....Vill.	592	422	82,108	221,227	280,360	21,884	800
Wellington..... "	800	1,500	128,900	272,840	384,640	12,475	.....
Picton..... Tn.	3,328	552	459,935	1,456,900	1,633,230	163,200	28,150
Totals.... { 1912	4,720	2,474	670,943	1,950,967	2,298,260	197,559	28,950
{ 1911	4,871	2,474	633,111	1,965,899	2,279,485	195,689	29,225
RAINY RIVER:							
Alberton.....Tp.	225	26,531	150,330	8,950	156,980	1,100	.....
Atwood and C... "	297	8,077	77,855	14,073	91,028	.....	.....
Chapple..... "	873	75,733	243,502	29,729	269,896	4,317	.....
Dilke..... "	248	8,052	46,945	22,995	67,710	2,760	700
Emo..... "	845	45,427	227,905	79,025	298,130	4,700	700
Lavallee..... "	714	53,089	246,734	35,210	276,744	2,700	.....
Melrvine..... "	12	5,221	137,456	4,227	141,683	.....	.....

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed.					Municipalities.
			Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on \$.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.		PETERBOROUGH—Con.
341,694	.....	32,800	4,883	5,199	10,082	7 47	29.5	Havelock.
557,200	.....	54,400	6,803	5,294	12,107	8 59	21.7	Lakefield.
257,589	8,000	68,750	3,340	3,175	6,515	7 40	25.3	Norwood.
1,156,483	8,000	155,950	15,036	13,668	28,704	7 89	24.8	} Totals.
1,158,931	.....	154,150	13,216	12,824	26,040	7 35	20.7	
10,056,710	883,920	1,722,860	141,217	88,222	229,439	11 61	22.8	} *Peterborough.
9,707,955	834,810	1,697,520	137,544	86,432	223,976	11 60	23.1	
								PRESCOTT:
1,393,586	.....	108,300	5,234	8,383	13,617	4 23	9.8	Alfred.
1,050,358	.....	12,450	5,835	5,783	11,618	6 45	11.1	Caledonia.
2,257,057	.....	16,950	8,218	11,009	19,227	5 01	8.5	Hawkesbury, E.
656,782	.....	8,300	6,682	4,103	10,785	6 54	16.4	Hawkesbury, W.
450,000	.....	10,000	2,450	2,749	5,179	5 45	11.5	Longueuil.
1,092,007	.....	116,375	7,234	11,725	18,959	4 76	17.4	Plantagenet, N.
1,026,025	.....	53,000	7,337	9,023	16,360	5 24	15.9	Plantagenet, S.
7,925,815	.....	325,375	42,970	52,775	95,745	5 16	12.1	} Totals.
6,150,995	.....	320,825	39,688	52,468	92,156	4 91	15.0	
388,432	.....	86,100	2,880	2,390	5,270	4 65	13.6	L'Original.
860,034	.....	202,800	20,741	7,542	28,283	6 68	32.9	Hawkesbury.
485,025	.....	84,000	4,467	6,411	10,878	6 89	22.4	Vankleek Hill.
1,733,491	.....	372,900	28,088	16,243	44,431	6 40	25.6	} Totals.
1,730,667	.....	371,600	28,403	15,912	44,315	6 30	25.6	
								PRINCE EDWARD:
1,275,625	.....	40,000	8,253	7,103	15,356	6 75	12.0	Ameliasburg.
568,683	.....	4,600	3,504	2,910	6,414	7 24	11.3	Athol.
1,653,483	.....	33,300	9,749	7,587	17,336	7 53	10.5	Hallowell.
1,155,320	.....	20,000	6,134	10,292	16,426	11 62	14.2	Hillier.
609,125	.....	26,500	4,645	3,533	8,178	7 68	13.4	Marysburg, N.
684,480	.....	21,650	3,973	2,812	6,785	6 36	9.9	Marysburg, S.
1,055,539	.....	30,260	7,692	5,767	13,459	7 58	12.8	Sophiasburg.
7,002,255	.....	173,250	43,950	40,004	83,954	7 79	12.0	} Totals.
7,006,622	.....	176,100	41,056	33,244	74,300	6 67	10.6	
303,044	.....	22,975	2,707	878	3,585	6 06	11.8	Bloomfield.
397,115	.....	17,100	4,468	1,188	5,656	7 07	14.2	Wellington.
1,824,610	.....	283,575	22,360	16,576	38,936	11 12	21.3	Picton.
2,524,769	.....	323,650	29,535	18,642	48,177	9 85	19.1	} Totals.
2,504,369	.....	319,525	27,156	20,818	47,974	9 85	19.2	
								RAINY RIVER:
158,080	.....	2,300	2,408	1,257	3,665	16 29	23.2	Alberton.
91,028	.....	900	1,680	773	2,453	8 26	26.9	Atwood and C.
274,213	20,010	3,335	5,008	3,133	8,141	9 33	29.7	Chapple.
71,170	670	2,230	1,297	625	1,922	7 75	27.0	Dilke.
303,530	16,700	8,800	4,163	3,877	8,040	9 51	26.5	Emo.
279,444	4,375	5,200	5,305	3,125	8,430	11 81	30.2	Lavallee.
141,683	.....	None	2,409	992	3,401	28 34	24.0	McIrvine.

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1912.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
RAINY RIVER.—Con.							
Morley and P....Tp.	480	35,364	150,029	53,842	197,596	5,712	.....
Worthington and B. "	266	27,584	122,117	21,470	142,387	225	.....
Totals.... { 1912	3,960	285,078	1,402,873	269,521	1,642,154	21,514	1,400
{ 1911	3,911	278,135	1,331,099	265,286	1,568,710	20,782	700
Fort Frances ....Tn.	1,925	750	1,377,447	982,355	2,246,982	57,480	5,100
Rainy River. "	1,690	700	178,275	570,941	689,196	107,286	39,500
Totals.... { 1912	3,615	1,450	1,555,722	1,553,296	2,936,178	164,766	44,600
{ 1911	3,357	1,450	1,192,141	1,440,729	2,439,486	155,977	32,390
RENFREW:							
Admaston .....Tp.	1,830	71,311	568,958	220,702	779,310	1,505	.....
Algona, S. "	750	31,156	73,145	42,075	107,770	2,425	.....
Alice and Fraser. "	1,884	57,588	396,245	185,312	569,152	1,525	.....
Bagot and B. "	1,216	62,109	108,005	55,256	154,861	5,350	200
Bromley "	1,752	49,608	984,766	377,000	1,316,366	7,850	.....
Brougham "	405	23,657	40,069	40,181	76,250	600	.....
Brudenell and L. "	1,093	61,088	96,980	79,025	152,130	1,150	.....
Grattan "	1,783	62,840	187,785	115,165	292,250	3,100	.....
Griffith and M. "	448	26,282	35,045	12,610	46,348	300	.....
Hagarty and R. ... "	1,616	58,096	149,728	115,581	252,442	1,162	.....
Head, etc. "	292	14,894	34,200	24,323	56,523	1,950	.....
Horton "	1,352	36,835	378,183	161,070	531,298	500	.....
McNab "	3,286	62,662	794,832	365,958	1,133,190	35,580	6,745
Pembroke. "	1,120	8,268	203,037	119,125	318,212	4,010	800
Petewawa & McK. "	741	19,181	43,336	29,941	68,352	1,118	.....
Radeliffe "	365	23,055	22,890	23,725	43,815	1,365	.....
Raglan "	878	36,398	28,969	35,221	60,550	.....	.....
Rolph, etc. "	897	35,251	64,733	106,898	159,741	1,700	1,750
Ross. "	1,845	52,157	631,750	259,136	874,786	1,225	.....
Sebastopol. "	594	32,475	39,074	21,839	58,053	200	.....
Sherwood, J. & B. "	1,477	56,610	129,538	76,750	196,938	5,600	.....
Stafford "	1,014	21,324	583,905	63,570	635,475	500	.....
Westmeath "	2,899	70,419	1,228,806	583,483	1,735,629	8,655	400
Wilberforce, etc.. "	2,145	72,339	401,821	157,880	539,018	3,575	.....
Totals.... { 1912	31,662	1,045,603	7,225,800	3,271,826	10,158,459	90,945	9,895
{ 1911	31,628	1,047,713	7,372,953	3,129,557	10,141,692	90,363	8,845
Cobden Vill.	752	469	88,900	177,875	249,375	14,942	1,200
† Eganville. "	1,180	310	90,550	306,200	313,150	42,157	4,648
Killaloe Station. "	379	500	†28,000	†66,220	79,220	7,345	.....
Arnprior Tn.	4,130	1,121	359,410	849,720	1,089,630	116,155	23,813
Pembroke "	5,852	650	885,425	2,002,385	2,452,515	294,090	64,605
Renfrew "	4,004	2,400	460,449	988,665	1,158,114	194,955	17,325
Totals.... { 1912	16,297	5,430	1,912,734	4,391,065	5,342,004	669,644	111,591
{ 1911	15,458	5,407	1,889,188	4,317,596	5,253,534	656,181	110,421
RUSSELL:							
Cambridge .....Tp.	3,582	59,904	823,904	242,895	1,048,644	6,050	.....
Clarence "	4,677	69,835	853,875	356,550	1,125,675	9,485	.....
Cumberland. "	3,767	74,484	1,406,015	351,443	1,703,658	7,600	305
Russell "	3,817	47,555	1,078,780	512,755	1,550,210	8,550	2,000
Totals.... { 1912	15,843	251,778	4,162,574	1,463,643	5,438,187	31,685	2,305
{ 1911	15,110	252,064	4,221,008	1,488,379	5,432,987	36,968	718

† Estimated. † Figures for 1911, no return received for 1912.

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed.					Municipalities.
			Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on \$.	
\$ 203,308		\$ 6,275	\$ 3,333	\$ 2,544	\$ 5,877	\$ c. 12 24	29.0	RAINY RIVER.— <i>Con.</i>
142,612	5,220	1,200	2,099	1,768	3,867	14 54	27.1	Morley and P. Worthington and B.
1,665,068	46,975	30,240	27,702	18,094	45,796	11 56	27.5	} Totals.
1,590,192	55,054	27,675	26,476	17,695	44,171	11 29	27.8	
2,309,562	650,000	112,820	26,867	8,081	34,948	18 15	15.1	Fort Frances
835,982	138,091	60,020	15,469	6,356	21,825	12 91	26.1	Rainy River.
3,145,544	788,091	172,840	42,336	14,437	56,773	15 70	18.0	} Totals.
2,627,853	133,534	193,384	54,195	11,378	65,573	19 54	25.0	
780,815		10,350	3,672	5,266	8,938	4 88	11.4	RENFREW:
110,195		7,450	720	1,151	1,871	2 49	17.0	Admaston.
570,677		12,405	2,166	4,472	6,638	3 52	11.6	Algona, S.
160,411		8,400	1,671	2,778	4,449	3 66	27.7	Alice and Fraser.
1,324,216		45,400	7,278	4,980	12,258	7 00	9.3	Bagot and B.
76,850		4,000	421	649	1,070	2 64	13.9	Bromley.
153,280		23,875	958	2,128	3,086	2 82	20.1	Brougham.
295,350		10,700	1,732	3,106	4,838	2 71	16.4	Brudenell and L.
46,648		1,307	508	610	1,118	2 50	24.0	Grattan.
253,604		12,867	1,667	3,108	4,775	2 95	18.8	Griffith and M.
58,473		2,000	296	1,000	1,296	4 44	22.2	Hagarty and R.
531,798		7,955	2,420	3,631	6,051	4 54	11.4	Head, etc.
1,175,515		27,600	11,153	8,586	19,739	6 01	16.8	Horton.
323,022		3,950	1,716	1,741	3,457	3 09	10.7	McNab.
69,470		4,925	375	1,131	1,506	2 03	21.7	Pembroke.
45,180		2,800	453	885	1,338	3 67	29.6	Petewawa and McK
60,550		3,640	606	2,016	2,622	2 99	43.3	Radcliffe.
163,191		11,890	679	2,376	3,055	3 41	18.7	Raglan.
876,011		16,100	5,887	7,088	12,975	7 03	14.8	Rolph, etc.
58,253		2,860	639	1,202	1,841	3 10	31.6	Ross.
202,538		9,350	2,170	1,586	3,756	2 54	18.5	Sebastopol.
635,975		12,000	2,333	3,022	5,355	5 28	8.4	Sherwood, J. & B.
1,744,684		76,660	7,550	10,073	17,623	6 08	10.1	Stafford.
542,593		20,683	2,733	8,547	11,280	5 26	20.8	Westmeath.
10,259,299		339,167	59,803	81,132	140,935	4 45	13.7	Wilberforce, etc.
10,240,900		360,818	55,527	78,577	134,104	4 24	13.1	} Totals.
265,517		17,400	2,279	2,424	4,703	6 25	17.7	Cobden.
359,955		83,600	3,941	4,572	8,513	7 21	23.7	Eganville.
86,565		15,000	710	1,200	1,910	5 04	22.1	Killaloe Station.
1,229,598		119,500	29,004	16,423	45,427	11 00	36.9	Arnprior.
2,811,210		435,295	40,973	27,269	68,242	11 66	24.3	Pembroke.
1,370,394	122,620	291,000	30,447	16,879	47,326	11 82	34.5	Renfrew.
6,123,239	122,620	961,795	107,354	68,767	176,121	10 81	28.8	} Totals.
6,020,136	119,000	953,250	102,568	60,735	163,303	10 63	27.1	
1,054,694		18,155	10,520	9,822	20,342	5 68	19.3	RUSSELL:
1,135,160		84,750	14,087	13,585	27,672	5 92	24.4	Cambridge.
1,711,563		53,800	15,888	11,534	27,422	7 28	16.0	Clarence.
1,570,760		31,325	16,680	12,249	28,929	7 58	18.4	Cumberland.
5,472,177		188,030	57,175	47,190	104,365	6 59	19.1	Russell.
5,470,673		276,400	54,010	39,096	93,106	6 16	17.0	} Totals.

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1912.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
			\$	\$	\$		
RUSSELL—Con.							
Casselman.....Vill.	946	1,200	43,658	108,878	141,816	5,800	.....
Roekland.....Tn.	3,049	700	74,135	323,035	300,870	25,000	470
Totals.... { 1912	3,995	1,900	117,793	431,913	442,686	30,800	470
{ 1911	4,147	1,900	110,701	428,470	422,071	31,800	400
SIMCOE:							
Adjala.....Tp.	1,820	46,208	1,140,450	443,545	1,533,075	1,600	800
Essa....."	2,935	67,411	1,493,329	458,296	1,930,935	12,659	3,200
Flos....."	2,863	63,739	1,463,869	575,450	1,992,019	27,036	2,095
Gwillimbury, W."	2,120	47,611	1,444,092	546,355	1,963,747	3,325	.....
Innisfil....."	3,096	68,700	1,973,515	503,387	2,459,677	8,164	.....
Matchedash....."	406	20,342	89,220	36,807	122,877	.....	.....
Medonte....."	3,890	66,025	824,178	358,615	1,152,193	7,470	.....
Nottawasaga....."	4,236	90,296	1,887,956	782,805	2,666,806	7,625	.....
Orillia....."	3,200	71,500	506,832	393,813	839,525	16,120	4,350
Orono....."	3,136	73,166	1,086,334	565,305	1,579,639	4,200	.....
Sunnidale....."	1,998	57,908	646,304	359,925	969,394	3,115	.....
Tay....."	4,278	46,881	1,030,275	1,283,875	2,269,950	70,900	6,700
Tecumseth....."	2,896	66,023	2,214,745	944,160	3,085,980	4,850	4,740
Tiny....."	3,492	78,162	1,048,005	365,265	1,380,970	3,565	.....
Tossorontio....."	1,371	44,534	565,547	211,535	752,682	2,450	128
Vespra....."	2,380	63,233	1,092,522	349,065	1,411,587	5,000	.....
Totals.... { 1912	44,117	971,739	18,507,173	8,178,203	26,051,056	178,079	22,013
{ 1911	45,092	970,110	18,745,243	7,312,538	25,439,987	167,425	22,273
Beeton.....Vill.	568	475	43,450	177,400	199,050	15,210	3,850
Bradford....."	974	1,700	91,125	257,855	320,180	20,870	9,285
Coldwater....."	607	350	62,805	198,300	216,905	29,270	12,450
Creemore....."	622	486	40,250	180,225	208,475	22,750	2,325
Tottenham....."	510	400	46,075	199,650	223,725	11,045	950
Victoria Harbour....."	1,685	743	75,960	213,750	273,110	44,950	2,125
Alliston.....Tn.	1,215	500	108,541	398,196	472,937	30,182	2,426
Barrie....."	6,460	2,550	917,885	2,539,695	2,998,620	277,787	32,701
Collingwood....."	6,451	4,440	1,260,604	2,257,871	3,104,100	246,540	18,200
Midland....."	4,821	677	771,192	1,288,995	1,815,087	134,240	51,028
Orillia....."	7,123	3,000	1,145,360	1,168,995	2,791,710	358,805	67,880
Penetanguishene....."	3,623	1,717	266,105	1,205,830	868,635	148,049	5,693
Stayner....."	993	1,155	68,676	271,385	297,886	21,925	800
Totals.... { 1912	35,652	18,193	4,898,028	11,358,147	13,790,420	1,361,623	209,713
{ 1911	35,400	16,700	4,733,483	10,935,959	13,439,017	1,284,676	192,602
STORMONT:							
Cornwall.....Tp.	5,670	63,610	803,010	1,029,930	1,722,940	5,100	.....
Fineh....."	2,771	50,340	886,686	294,150	1,165,186	10,930	.....
Osnabrock....."	4,570	32,040	1,118,861	890,661	1,977,522	16,210	1,668
Roxborough....."	3,994	71,876	1,162,641	519,790	1,643,181	14,915	.....
Totals.... { 1912	17,005	247,866	3,971,198	2,734,531	6,508,829	47,155	1,668
{ 1911	16,921	247,020	4,009,083	2,272,869	6,083,952	50,265	1,600
Fineh.....Vill.	410	428	28,150	67,975	88,225	3,613	.....
Cornwall.....Tn.	6,479	680	555,145	1,720,545	1,919,165	212,632	41,350
Totals.... { 1912	6,889	1,108	583,295	1,788,520	2,007,390	216,245	41,350
{ 1911	6,689	1,156	581,115	1,765,990	1,988,630	209,291	29,175

† Estimated.

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed.					Municipalities.
			Municipal.	Schools.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on \$	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.		RUSSELL—Con.
147,616	.....	10,720	2,817	1,475	4,292	4 54	29.1	Casselman.
326,340	.....	96,800	6,543	7,321	13,864	4 55	42.5	Rockland.
473,956	.....	107,020	9,360	8,796	18,156	4 54	38.3	} Totals.
454,271	.....	117,100	6,385	9,160	15,545	3 75	34.2	
1,535,475	.....	50,920	6,983	7,299	14,282	7 85	9.3	SIMCOE:
1,946,794	.....	20,690	19,382	5,003	24,385	8 31	12.5	Adjala.
2,021,150	.....	47,300	13,825	10,193	24,018	8 39	11.9	Essa.
1,967,072	.....	26,700	7,863	6,475	14,338	6 76	7.3	Flos.
2,467,841	.....	17,225	11,414	9,699	21,113	6 82	8.6	Gwillimbury, W.
122,877	.....	3,150	1,001	749	1,750	4 31	14.2	Innisfil.
1,159,663	.....	30,600	10,804	9,222	20,026	5 15	17.3	Matchedash.
2,614,431	.....	63,955	13,869	14,417	28,286	6 68	10.8	Medonte.
859,995	.....	61,120	9,582	8,801	18,383	5 74	21.4	Nottawasaga.
1,583,839	.....	72,000	8,370	10,744	19,114	6 10	12.1	Orillia.
972,509	.....	36,835	9,287	5,616	14,903	7 46	15.3	Oro.
2,347,550	600,000	44,200	10,727	19,280	30,007	7 01	12.8	Sunnidale.
3,095,570	.....	72,925	16,570	9,753	26,323	9 09	8.5	Tay.
1,384,535	.....	32,300	13,320	9,453	22,773	6 52	16.4	Tecumseth.
755,260	.....	24,400	5,418	4,524	9,942	7 25	13.2	Tiny.
1,416,587	.....	30,000	7,946	9,241	17,187	7 22	12.1	Tossorontio.
26,251,148	600,000	634,320	166,361	140,469	306,830	6 95	11.7	Vespra.
25,629,685	600,000	617,794	159,891	135,247	295,138	6 55	11.5	} Totals.
218,110	2,500	21,800	2,948	1,600	4,548	8 01	20.9	Beeton.
350,335	.....	28,800	4,640	3,141	7,781	7 99	22.2	Bradford.
258,625	.....	44,200	3,836	2,845	6,681	11 01	25.8	Coldwater.
233,550	.....	12,000	3,366	2,150	5,516	8 87	23.6	Creemore.
235,720	.....	22,000	2,570	1,969	4,539	8 90	19.3	Tottenham.
320,185	4,000	16,600	2,842	4,274	7,116	4 22	22.2	Victoria Harbour.
505,545	6,000	33,800	7,775	4,689	12,464	10 26	24.7	Alliston.
3,309,108	57,000	458,960	46,268	28,673	74,941	11 60	22.6	Barrie.
3,368,840	65,000	414,375	62,023	31,998	94,021	14 57	27.9	Collingwood.
2,000,355	95,000	245,100	32,948	22,789	55,737	11 56	27.9	Midland.
3,218,395	73,700	522,645	68,956	29,151	98,107	13 77	30.5	Orillia.
1,022,377	101,580	603,300	16,701	15,740	32,441	8 95	31.7	Penetanguishene.
320,611	925	42,175	4,796	3,478	8,274	8 33	25.8	Stayner.
15,361,756	405,705	2,465,755	259,669	152,497	412,166	11 56	26.8	} Totals.
14,916,295	286,055	2,230,425	244,404	142,795	387,199	10 94	25.9	
1,728,040	5,000	110,000	37,008	13,332	50,340	8 88	29.1	STORMONT:
1,176,116	3,600	15,650	19,018	9,881	28,899	10 43	24.6	Cornwall.
1,995,400	.....	32,000	21,536	12,869	34,405	7 53	17.2	Finch.
1,658,096	.....	39,250	20,729	11,898	32,627	8 17	19.7	Osnabruck.
6,557,652	8,600	196,900	98,291	47,980	146,271	8 60	22.3	Roxborough.
6,135,817	8,600	198,000	90,223	44,458	134,681	7 96	21.9	} Totals.
91,838	.....	7,900	1,292	985	2,277	5 55	24.8	Finch.
2,173,147	105,475	356,525	40,011	23,927	63,938	9 87	29.4	Cornwall.
2,264,985	105,475	364,425	41,303	24,912	66,215	9 61	29.2	} Totals.
2,227,096	105,475	358,475	32,226	24,574	56,800	8 49	25.5	

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1912.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
SUDBURY:		Acre.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balfour	442	21,712	75,040	44,380	118,245		
Blezard	453	9,640	56,429	39,356	85,085		
Casimir, etc.	754	38,831	88,224	18,838	103,562	500	
Chapleau	1,757	5,760	61,500	361,275	288,775	19,725	189,200
Drury, etc.	1,677	45,636	96,421	174,858	260,809	2,595	90,930
Hagar	261	13,302	31,393	28,023	56,606	3,343	
Hallam	268	17,885	44,032	13,640	56,072		
Hammer	612	18,306	71,747	31,743	102,815	4,550	
McKim	539	16,722	89,733	55,935	142,668	3,800	
Martland	407	17,864	39,731	12,125	50,781	453	
Nairn	178	7,046	16,302	37,328	49,630	3,534	
Neelon and Garson ..	1,014	36,494	93,025	62,970	151,995		
Ratter and D.	1,083	34,168	160,064	77,805	230,644	9,530	
Rayside	842	19,571	89,933	32,085	120,093		
Salter, etc.	837	40,765	174,225	33,955	205,080	100	
Tisdale	1,282	15,980	†711,597	†366,724	1,066,021	92,520	302,175
Waters	202	12,961	33,332	16,725	49,132		
Whitney	1,875	3,840	282,599	157,571	423,810	16,350	6,390
Totals.... { 1912	14,483	376,483	2,215,327	1,565,336	3,561,823	157,000	588,695
{ 1911	11,254	348,204	1,615,389	1,029,479	2,492,978	84,342	283,780
Chelmsford..... Tn.	615	640	41,230	92,560	113,890		
Copper Cliff	3,362	1,485	8,010	728,840	705,850	163,764	82,975
Massey	901	663	55,280	153,010	197,840	17,625	1,600
Sudbury	5,013	2,560	1,174,469	1,063,835	1,865,104	197,474	
Timmins	1600	640	136,890	86,450	213,340	26,260	7,250
Webbwood..... "	610	593	25,380	132,235	140,015	15,900	1,910
Totals.... { 1912	11,101	6,581	1,441,259	2,256,930	3,236,039	421,023	93,735
{ 1911	9,101	5,903	998,776	2,249,005	2,764,981	377,226	61,290
THUNDER BAY:							
Neeping	223	111,499	653,390	14,000	658,140	1,200	
Nipigon	332	14,508	141,889	95,850	231,339	24,405	20,500
O'Connor	273	26,981	80,416	**2,400	80,416		
Oliver	665	41,076	384,093	63,335	433,428	1,580	
Paipoonge	532	44,942	673,416	22,770	673,031	1,427	
Schreiber..... "	1,095	420	34,675	238,339	254,914	8,750	189,875
Shuniah	850	103,479	721,226	32,375	748,601		
Totals.... { 1912	3,970	342,905	2,689,105	469,069	3,079,869	37,362	210,375
{ 1911	3,426	331,741	2,011,881	432,417	2,370,849	29,623	135,610
Fort William { 1912	22,807	9,865	13,171,864	10,165,764	21,584,688	1,733,545	10,380
City.. { 1911	20,644	9,865	11,752,798	9,355,599	19,692,222	1,930,253	10,380
Port Arthur { 1912	15,654	10,260	10,938,987	5,800,060	14,186,522	1,215,150	23,950
City.. { 1911	14,106	10,260	7,729,027	6,052,535	11,705,427	715,050	16,400
VICTORIA:							
Bexley	724	28,477	121,779	119,348	230,827	19,405	444
Carden	556	44,459	186,490	48,175	226,665	50	
Dalton	413	30,187	91,150	23,450	108,600	100	
Eldon	2,067	58,827	1,130,994	411,937	1,499,381	7,982	1,275
Emily	1,759	59,765	1,290,618	369,925	1,638,893	750	400
Fenelon	1,934	51,589	881,090	272,260	1,119,650	2,650	3,568
Laxton, Digby, etc. "	572	73,693	130,105	46,680	172,785	150	
Mariposa	3,513	74,853	2,652,038	797,760	3,415,698	12,625	6,925

Timmins Tp. incorporated Jan. 1st, 1912. ** Statutory exemptions. Buildings not assessed.

† Estimated ‡ Estimated, as population was not taken by assessor for three years.

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Total.	Assessed for Schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed,					Municipalities.
			Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on \$.	
						\$	c.	
118,245		1,175	1,507	2,168	3,675	8	31	SUDBURY:
85,085		10,700	1,246	1,376	2,622	5	79	Balfour.
104,062		3,500	715	1,229	1,944	2	58	Bleazard.
497,700		134,000	6,489	6,192	12,681	7	22	Casimir, etc.
354,334	6,432	10,470	4,210	6,334	10,544	6	29	Chapleau.
59,949	1,234	2,810	430	691	1,121	4	30	Drury, etc.
56,072	1,650	1,600	811	849	1,660	6	19	Hagar.
107,365		675	909	1,148	2,057	3	36	Hallam.
146,468		3,000	2,182	1,016	3,198	5	93	Hanmer.
51,234	1,592	1,075	745	816	1,561	3	84	McKim.
53,164		4,000	497	701	1,198	6	73	Mariland.
151,995		4,000	4,060	2,672	6,732	6	64	Nairn.
240,174	2,850	7,225	2,213	2,198	4,411	4	07	Neelon and Garson.
120,093		1,925	1,467	1,980	3,447	4	09	Ratter and D.
205,180	1,700	3,100	1,224	2,605	3,829	4	57	Rayside.
1,460,716		12,300	10,254	18,990	29,244	22	81	Salter, etc.
49,132	200	925	980	320	1,300	6	44	Tisdale.
446,550		16,360	11,174	3,349	14,523	7	75	Waters.
								Whitney.
4,307,518	15,658	218,840	51,113	54,634	105,747	7	30	} Totals.
2,861,100	6,757	151,890	37,483	34,590	72,073	6	40	
113,890		19,900	1,562	1,441	3,003	4	88	Chelmsford.
952,589		31,000	13,815	9,432	23,247	6	91	Copper Cliff.
217,065		10,450	3,850	2,847	6,697	7	43	Massey.
2,062,578	40,000	373,200	33,348	30,838	64,186	12	80	Sudbury.
246,850		110,000	5,296	2,648	7,944	13	24	Timmins.
157,825		17,600	3,302	2,687	5,989	9	82	Webbwood.
3,750,797	40,000	462,150	61,173	49,893	111,066	10	01	} Totals.
3,203,497	47,800	482,800	39,379	35,832	75,211	8	26	
659,340	12,030	9,250	9,692	1,611	11,303	50	70	THUNDER BAY:
276,244		6,400	3,534	518	4,052	12	20	Neebing.
80,416	2,880	2,400	1,469	2,118	3,587	13	14	Nipigon.
435,008	2,800	14,000	5,973	3,628	9,601	14	44	O'Connor.
674,458	9,320	23,155	6,741	2,431	9,172	17	24	Oliver.
453,539		18,100	3,357	5,443	8,800	8	04	Paipoonge.
748,601		5,000	18,589	3,607	22,196	26	11	Schreiber.
								Shuniah.
3,327,606	27,030	78,305	49,355	19,356	68,711	17	31	} Totals.
2,536,082	26,360	73,449	40,985	15,538	56,523	16	50	
23,328,613	17,576,543	1,752,940	452,115	101,647	553,762	24	28	} Fort William.
21,632,855	17,401,653	1,416,175	385,828	95,285	481,113	23	30	
15,425,622	3,057,005	2,552,525	329,252	46,277	375,529	23	99	} Port Arthur.
12,436,877	2,507,135	2,076,135	268,295	87,052	355,257	25	18	
250,676		10,300	1,976	2,948	4,924	6	80	VICTORIA:
226,715		8,000	1,358	2,095	3,453	6	21	Bexley.
108,700		6,000	1,418	1,440	2,858	6	92	Carden.
1,508,638		43,550	12,620	4,548	17,168	8	31	Dalton.
1,640,043		21,650	8,390	7,509	15,899	9	04	Eldon.
1,125,868		33,700	6,871	7,977	14,848	7	68	Emily.
172,935		4,000	1,897	2,291	4,188	7	32	Fenelon.
3,435,248		34,100	19,512	12,362	31,874	9	07	Laxton, Digby, etc.
								Mariposa.

† Including C.P.R. for \$4,065,586 with a fixed tax of \$30,000.

‡ Including C.P.R. for \$4,481,859 with a fixed tax of \$30,000.

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1912.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
VICTORIA—Con.		Acre.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ops .....Tp.	2,014	56,538	1,745,570	433,120	2,128,690	3,400	2,400
Somerville	1,698	64,362	171,370	81,070	246,940	6,400	650
Verulam	1,864	55,466	704,875	220,129	901,179	4,499	530
Totals.... { 1912	17,114	598,216	9,106,079	2,823,854	11,689,308	58,011	16,192
{ 1911	17,488	598,887	9,133,471	2,801,143	11,711,694	56,119	14,905
Bobcaygeon ...Vill.	913	443	62,415	230,265	264,135	18,807	4,519
Fenelon Falls... "	1,004	547	173,700	312,790	410,740	46,834	5,346
Omemece..... "	509	411	42,045	158,775	176,520	11,468	2,250
Sturgeon Point.. "	446	222	25,897	39,873	65,510	562	164
Woodville	449	469	34,425	104,851	119,175	6,125	1,950
Lindsay	7,240	1,300	803,350	2,017,575	2,341,425	224,250	34,250
Totals.... { 1912	10,561	3,392	1,141,862	2,864,129	3,377,505	308,046	48,479
{ 1911	10,769	3,638	1,108,015	2,876,615	3,335,455	348,570	55,188
WATERLOO:							
Dumfries, N.....Tp.	1,800	44,420	1,265,807	818,750	2,058,157	25,750	1,500
Waterloo	6,683	82,100	2,696,625	1,402,965	4,020,840	38,050	8,725
Wellesley	4,260	65,780	2,289,379	1,469,972	3,688,051	40,625	2,770
Wilmot..... "	4,406	61,009	1,927,493	1,036,810	2,894,153	36,370	15,170
Woolwich..... "	3,901	53,647	1,925,375	924,840	2,800,515	30,550	12,920
Totals.... { 1912	21,050	306,956	10,104,679	5,653,337	15,461,716	171,345	41,085
{ 1911	21,243	307,218	9,959,833	5,961,737	15,626,520	163,133	47,040
Ayr	820	500	65,665	247,925	270,015	25,269	10,285
Elmira..... "	1,904	504	186,730	467,715	601,845	63,497	14,535
New Hamburg.. "	1,523	950	128,585	446,110	499,195	56,518	16,530
Galt	11,126	1,560	1,469,147	4,076,015	4,477,825	584,585	167,028
Hespeler..... "	2,743	448	171,510	818,430	886,610	122,550	12,600
Preston..... "	4,295	1,300	496,690	1,303,847	1,631,437	148,650	23,351
Waterloo	4,508	2,800	665,010	1,938,610	2,408,120	516,198	113,700
Totals.... { 1912	26,919	8,062	3,183,337	9,298,652	10,775,047	1,517,267	358,029
{ 1911	26,047	7,932	2,804,874	8,531,304	9,722,406	1,337,478	218,086
*Berlin { 1912	16,917	3,095	3,639,994	5,435,118	7,830,650	853,557	207,376
City..... { 1911	15,338	3,095	2,429,813	5,013,446	6,286,829	677,669	195,037
WELLAND:							
Bertie	3,318	34,480	1,004,345	1,057,955	2,036,300	45,540	5,420
Crowland..... "	1,332	19,107	841,790	313,088	1,141,483	1,650	1,645
Humberstone .. "	2,214	30,051	657,850	475,965	1,120,115	58,925	16,975
Pelham	2,554	28,810	686,505	527,205	1,149,310	12,150	4,400
Stamford..... "	2,870	21,771	751,213	1,031,280	1,605,693	17,045	.....
Thorold..... "	1,728	22,707	567,353	263,525	786,748	5,303	3,000
Wainfleet..... "	2,583	50,084	917,319	282,130	1,180,939	6,750	.....
Willoughby..... "	846	18,776	371,640	188,150	554,645	2,725	.....
Totals.... { 1912	17,445	225,786	5,798,015	4,139,298	9,575,233	150,088	31,440
{ 1911	17,766	226,657	5,440,095	4,252,683	9,466,908	149,233	37,128
Bridgeburg....Vill.	1,783	678	506,400	566,025	1,040,425	34,885	13,631
Chippawa..... "	700	400	69,280	127,425	179,005	8,000	950
Fort Erie..... "	1,450	720	360,319	362,335	675,754	19,215	4,690

Berlin became a City June 10th, 1912.

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed.					Municipalities.
			Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on \$.	
								VICTORIA.—Con.
\$ 2,134,490		\$ 50,000	\$ 13,394	\$ 7,506	\$ 20,900	\$ c. 10 38	9.8	Ops.
253,990		5,500	3,825	4,590	8,415	4 96	33.1	Somerville.
906,208		23,825	7,262	7,572	14,834	7 96	16.4	Verulam.
11,763,511		240,625	78,523	60,858	139,361	8 14	11.8	} Totals.
11,782,718		222,920	74,785	61,744	136,529	7 81	11.6	
287,461		28,575	4,425	3,420	7,845	8 59	27.3	Bobcaygeon.
462,920		75,750	6,401	2,911	9,312	9 27	20.1	Fenelon Falls.
190,238		24,300	1,946	1,766	3,712	7 29	19.5	Omemee.
66,236		260	762	165	927	2 08	14.0	Sturgeon Point.
127,250		20,101	1,915	525	2,440	5 43	19.2	Woodville.
2,599,925		479,500	64,457	29,868	94,325	13 03	36.3	Lindsay.
3,734,030		628,486	79,906	38,655	118,561	11 23	31.8	} Totals.
3,739,213		649,175	72,709	39,614	112,323	10 43	30.0	
2,085,407		26,400	10,024	6,119	16,143	8 97	7.7	WATERLOO:
4,067,615		78,750	22,561	18,484	41,045	6 14	10.1	Dumfries, N
3,731,446		71,300	18,969	15,232	34,201	8 03	9.2	Waterloo.
2,945,693		70,150	19,679	15,238	34,917	7 92	11.9	Wellesley.
2,843,985		49,700	15,649	14,134	29,783	7 63	10.5	Wilmot.
15,674,146		296,300	86,882	69,207	156,089	7 42	10.0	} Totals.
15,836,693		295,050	80,768	70,162	150,930	7 10	9.5	
305,569		43,575	2,990	2,558	5,548	6 77	18.2	Ayr.
679,877	12,800	52,600	8,261	2,800	11,061	5 81	16.3	Elmira.
572,243		75,500	8,089	4,500	12,589	8 27	22.0	New Hamburg.
5,229,438	261,600	1,067,337	93,077	42,619	135,696	12 20	25.9	Galt.
1,021,760	60,000	103,330	16,417	6,976	23,393	8 53	22.9	Hespeler.
1,803,438	73,000	169,100	30,133	11,849	41,982	9 77	23.3	Preston.
3,038,018	163,820	195,500	46,828	16,726	63,554	14 10	20.9	Waterloo.
12,650,343	573,230	1,706,942	205,795	88,028	293,823	10 92	23.2	} Totals.
11,277,970	400,480	1,613,772	186,782	83,564	270,346	10 38	24.0	
8,891,583		1,244,462	151,614	71,242	222,856	13 17	25.1	} Berlin.
7,159,535	113,250	1,156,430	138,221	59,110	197,331	12 87	27.6	
2,087,260	70,000	26,000	22,974	10,072	33,046	9 96	15.8	WELLAND:
1,144,778	280,000	13,395	7,956	5,243	13,199	9 91	11.5	Bertie.
1,196,015	124,600	13,700	9,156	6,744	15,900	7 18	13.3	Crowland.
1,165,860		64,400	12,883	8,030	20,913	8 19	17.9	Humberstone.
1,622,738		176,800	19,202	11,882	31,084	10 33	19.2	Pelham.
795,051	23,000	44,130	8,163	6,891	15,054	8 71	18.9	Stamford.
1,187,689	4,000	18,510	12,286	8,066	20,352	7 88	17.1	Thorold.
557,370		5,145	4,171	2,289	6,460	7 64	11.6	Wainfleet.
9,756,761	501,600	362,080	96,791	59,217	156,008	8 94	16.0	} Totals.
9,653,269	488,050	225,870	78,335	58,274	136,609	7 69	14.2	
1,088,941	28,000	32,000	11,082	7,807	18,889	10 59	17.3	Bridgeburg.
187,955	15,725	17,700	3,437	2,502	5,939	8 48	31.6	Chippawa.
699,659		46,900	11,344	2,799	14,143	9 75	20.2	Fort Erie.

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1912.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
WELLAND.—Con.							
Humberstone.... Vill.	812	527	\$ 67,250	\$ 107,550	\$ 164,750	\$ 5,675	\$ 3,255
Port Colborne.... "	1,804	425	209,260	434,815	562,925	83,480	9,925
Thorold..... Tn.	2,301	833	237,576	660,683	765,720	85,043	1,850
Welland..... "	5,414	1,200	949,760	2,424,770	2,930,360	391,298	39,219
Totals.... { 1912	14,264	4,783	2,399,845	4,683,603	6,318,939	627,596	73,530
{ 1911	12,617	4,035	2,033,647	4,074,470	5,467,417	519,256	67,742
*Niagara Falls { 1912	9,410	1,414	1,485,139	5,127,747	6,122,286	346,343	16,100
City.... { 1911	9,004	1,414	1,421,476	3,368,811	4,346,687	296,962	7,900
WELLINGTON:							
Arthur..... Tp.	2,264	64,469	1,819,731	671,705	2,442,911	3,450	100
Eramosa..... "	2,285	44,472	1,307,735	771,073	2,059,208	23,434	8,520
Erin..... "	2,882	70,631	1,482,475	662,000	2,108,775	7,140	.....
Garafraza, W.... "	1,766	47,696	1,387,025	332,225	1,705,000	3,150	600
Guelph..... "	2,119	35,730	1,443,450	1,179,865	1,945,715	36,420	38,800
Luther, W..... "	1,767	49,786	1,154,072	380,510	1,506,182	2,650	.....
Maryborough.... "	2,549	56,462	1,733,483	716,530	2,400,013	13,470	.....
Minto..... "	2,487	69,405	1,740,540	713,050	2,435,415	8,025	.....
Nichol..... "	1,489	27,006	846,349	486,755	1,297,159	4,050	1,555
Peel..... "	3,198	74,620	2,074,835	861,215	2,900,725	6,550	2,900
Pilkington..... "	1,090	29,233	968,495	358,815	1,313,810	40	600
Puslinch..... "	2,566	58,367	1,433,458	831,680	2,190,788	12,150	1,100
Totals.... { 1912	26,462	627,877	17,391,648	7,965,423	24,305,701	120,529	54,175
{ 1911	27,106	629,359	17,393,318	7,939,127	24,289,150	128,610	52,552
Arthur..... Vill.	1,072	994	108,925	347,965	375,290	29,250	19,085
Clifford..... "	585	440	29,705	169,965	179,045	13,059	1,800
Drayton..... "	806	444	54,355	254,675	268,130	28,420	700
Elora..... "	1,272	600	82,400	449,020	443,120	34,550	14,500
Erin..... "	549	450	36,175	114,275	136,950	12,530	.....
Fergus..... "	1,524	850	132,835	460,175	503,210	47,790	11,030
Harriston..... Tn.	1,602	863	105,230	544,195	543,525	52,954	2,750
Mount Forest.. "	1,821	1,414	177,085	686,145	719,430	75,352	5,500
Palmerston..... "	1,885	960	146,380	479,205	544,985	41,806	2,132
Totals.... { 1912	11,116	7,015	873,090	3,505,620	3,713,685	335,711	57,497
{ 1911	11,390	7,018	860,925	3,314,810	3,542,785	336,898	66,870
*Guelph { 1912	15,330	3,200	3,240,225	5,202,080	6,391,105	703,765	116,066
City..... { 1911	15,107	3,200	2,857,755	5,314,155	6,207,910	683,902	67,024
WENTWORTH:							
Ancaster..... Tp.	4,253	45,336	2,161,075	714,150	2,741,725	11,585	6,800
Barton..... "	4,311	10,761	2,836,765	963,850	2,827,915	3,500	4,700
Beverly..... "	3,304	70,181	1,887,380	969,525	2,792,005	11,700	500
Binbrook..... "	1,226	26,407	812,954	194,300	987,254	3,000	500
Flamborough, E.. "	2,134	33,784	1,324,974	534,000	1,829,374	2,400	.....
Flamborough, W.. "	2,483	31,247	1,146,065	602,450	1,680,315	16,275	2,425
Glanford..... "	1,334	23,539	828,330	276,835	1,076,565	5,725	2,600
Saltfleet..... "	3,248	28,680	2,445,924	918,955	3,311,054	19,046	4,900
Totals..... { 1912	22,293	269,935	13,443,467	5,174,065	17,246,207	73,231	22,425
{ 1911	21,680	269,727	9,980,260	5,006,461	13,824,246	74,347	25,675

Humberstone Village incorporated Jan. 1st, 1912, taken out of Humberstone Tp.

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed.					Municipalities.
			Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on \$.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.		WELLAND—Con.
173,690	.....	10,050	1,871	1,783	3,654	4 50	21.0	Humberstone.
656,330	112,700	81,150	8,505	5,513	14,018	7 77	21.4	Port Colborne.
852,613	7,500	132,539	17,318	6,256	23,574	10 25	27.6	Thorold.
3,360,877	536,220	444,170	61,515	21,434	82,949	15 32	24.7	Welland.
7,020,065	700,145	764,509	115,072	48,094	163,166	11 44	23.2	} Totals.
6,054,415	598,385	640,700	105,793	39,279	145,072	11 50	24.0	
6,484,729	2,031,880	490,600	105,243	46,115	151,358	16 08	23.3	} *Niagara Falls.
4,651,549	478,395	443,600	90,603	37,212	127,815	14 20	27.5	
								WELLINGTON :
2,446,461	.....	48,525	17,282	9,714	26,996	11 92	11.0	Arthur.
2,091,162	.....	19,600	13,719	6,379	20,098	8 80	9.6	Eramosa.
2,115,915	.....	35,700	13,070	9,673	22,743	7 89	10.7	Erin.
1,708,750	.....	14,250	14,701	7,026	21,727	12 30	12.7	Garafraxa, W.
2,020,935	.....	677,600	11,520	5,776	17,296	8 16	8.6	Guelph.
1,508,832	.....	28,400	11,011	7,385	18,396	10 41	12.2	Luther, W.
2,413,483	.....	50,000	16,755	10,594	27,349	10 73	11.3	Maryborough.
2,443,440	.....	18,175	22,637	5,999	28,636	11 51	11.7	Minto.
1,302,764	.....	35,945	6,185	4,432	10,617	7 13	8.1	Nichol.
2,910,175	.....	35,325	15,926	12,303	28,229	8 83	9.7	Peel.
1,314,450	.....	13,500	7,685	4,212	11,897	10 91	9.1	Pilkington.
2,204,038	.....	74,350	9,734	8,559	18,293	7 13	8.3	Puslinch.
24,480,405	.....	1,051,370	160,225	92,052	252,277	9 53	10.3	} Totals.
24,470,312	.....	1,043,295	147,073	88,894	235,967	8 71	9.6	
423,625	.....	81,600	5,747	4,152	9,899	9 23	23.4	Arthur.
193,904	.....	20,625	2,147	1,940	4,087	6 99	21.1	Clifford.
297,250	.....	40,900	4,519	2,520	7,039	8 73	23.7	Drayton.
492,170	26,080	88,300	4,751	5,119	9,870	7 76	20.1	Elora.
149,480	.....	13,500	1,464	807	2,271	4 14	15.2	Erin.
562,030	20,000	89,800	8,427	5,542	13,969	9 17	24.9	Fergus.
599,229	6,400	105,900	11,975	5,801	17,776	11 10	29.7	Harriston.
800,282	20,000	143,800	15,391	6,549	21,940	12 05	27.4	Mount Forest.
588,923	8,000	80,600	17,264	7,092	24,356	12 92	41.4	Palmerston.
4,106,893	80,480	665,025	71,685	39,522	111,207	10 00	27.1	} Totals.
3,946,553	89,420	632,950	65,290	37,184	102,474	9 00	26.0	
7,210,936	299,800	2,051,200	95,414	67,458	162,872	10 62	22.6	} *Guelph.
6,958,836	136,600	1,964,000	94,869	57,440	152,309	10 08	21.9	
								WENTWORTH :
2,760,110	.....	133,500	22,586	10,586	33,172	7 80	12.0	Ancaster.
2,836,115	867	972,700	20,845	7,248	28,093	6 52	9.9	Barton.
2,804,205	.....	64,900	16,191	9,481	25,672	7 77	9.2	Beverly.
990,754	.....	20,000	10,478	1,840	12,318	10 05	12.4	Binbrook.
1,831,774	.....	29,600	15,840	9,419	25,259	11 84	13.8	Flamborough, E.
1,699,015	.....	68,200	13,002	6,523	19,525	7 86	11.5	Flamborough, W.
1,084,890	.....	28,600	7,376	3,461	10,837	8 12	10.0	Glanford.
3,335,000	.....	53,825	28,783	11,367	40,150	12 36	12.0	Saltfleet.
17,341,863	867	1,371,325	135,101	59,925	195,026	8 75	11.2	} Totals.
13,924,268	.....	1,162,475	117,866	51,116	168,982	7 79	12.1	

POPULATION, AREA, ASSESSMENT,

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1912.	Area assessed.	Real property.		Assessed values.		
			Excluding buildings.	Buildings.	Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.
WENTWORTH—Con.							
Waterdown Vill.	719	Acres. 326	\$ 91,925	\$ 206,340	\$ 283,765	\$ 12,750	\$
Dundas Tn.	4,326	780	634,085	1,356,625	1,657,410	293,340	133,295
Totals ... { 1912	5,075	1,106	726,010	1,562,965	1,941,175	306,090	133,295
{ 1911	4,888	901	360,005	1,364,175	1,376,380	117,790	62,200
* Hamilton { 1912	88,918	6,230	22,477,940	30,935,970	45,954,134	5,382,480	1,808,120
City { 1911	82,095	6,260	19,850,109	28,718,050	41,401,891	4,846,210	1,472,010
YORK :							
Etobicoke Tp.	5,075	28,328	2,427,494	1,029,286	3,008,875	39,970	17,880
Georgina "	1,510	35,104	613,271	322,065	906,346	9,284	1,500
Gwillimbury, E. "	3,029	58,265	1,121,790	556,385	1,652,500	12,250	1,800
Gwillimbury, N. "	1,434	31,451	764,520	402,800	1,146,720	7,880	.....
King "	4,556	88,476	2,510,708	1,155,715	3,555,973	20,170	400
Markham "	4,871	67,437	3,103,800	1,212,275	4,150,825	30,224	900
Scarborough "	3,890	42,244	2,550,786	792,815	3,287,251	7,425	17,850
Vaughan "	3,866	66,965	2,866,100	821,673	3,630,473	17,000	2,900
Whitchurch "	2,917	59,988	1,345,930	555,734	1,836,664	1,800	.....
York "	16,224	54,725	9,105,960	2,836,765	11,313,065	110,830	51,600
Totals ... { 1912	47,372	532,983	26,410,359	9,665,513	34,488,692	256,833	94,830
{ 1911	44,901	534,711	22,280,360	9,223,230	30,129,125	227,623	97,540
Holland Landing, Vill.	339	1,824	45,715	51,635	87,350	1,700	.....
Markham "	1,012	464	63,475	285,375	279,050	29,390	13,250
Mimico "	1,322	484	434,505	189,425	602,805	16,253	8,100
Richmond Hill.. "	687	481	114,411	217,214	273,975	8,775	4,398
Stouffville "	1,014	400	77,650	280,225	339,575	24,775	1,473
Sutton "	665	487	77,310	221,575	281,885	14,241	1,753
Weston "	1,868	450	627,925	524,675	1,073,150	41,425	11,200
Woodbridge "	556	471	42,305	163,260	187,115	10,937	613
Aurora Tn.	1,930	1,100	245,718	413,327	572,045	37,555	4,064
Newmarket "	3,301	725	278,600	906,200	1,004,350	75,310	22,315
Totals... { 1912	12,694	6,886	2,007,614	3,252,911	4,701,300	260,361	67,166
{ 1911	12,287	6,905	1,526,392	3,100,954	4,114,221	243,583	66,714
* North Toronto { 1912	6,393	2,610	4,274,117	1,718,038	5,803,020	39,850	17,434
Town { 1911	5,271	2,500	2,723,718	1,339,750	3,919,788	36,782	11,650
* Toronto { 1912	417,270	18,990	168,229,077	169,786,310	292,313,103	38,218,061	13,792,214
City { 1911	374,667	17,920	146,279,847	155,150,126	261,399,001	33,666,929	12,254,886

North Toronto united to Toronto City Dec. 15th, 1912.

EXEMPTIONS AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Total.	Assessed for schools only.	Exempt from taxes or liable for local improvements only.	Taxes imposed.					Municipalities.
			Municipal.	School.	Total.	Total per head.	Mills on \$	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.		WENTWORTH-Con.
296,515	.....	14,500	2,788	1,421	4,209	5 62	14.2	Waterdown,
2,084,045	101,020	333,300	34,878	13,612	48,490	11 21	23.3	Dundas.
2,380,560	101,020	347,800	37,666	15,033	52,699	10 38	22.1	} Totals.
1,556,370	56,650	347,800	31,560	13,850	45,410	9 29	29.2	
53,144,734	491,800	7,459,776	841,920	329,140	1,171,060	13 17	22.0	} *Hamilton.
47,720,111	476,200	7,166,268	719,862	290,581	1,010,443	12 31	21.2	
3,066,725	.....	447,905	34,430	18,286	52,716	10 39	17.2	YORK:
917,130	.....	28,990	4,378	5,313	9,691	6 42	10.6	Etobicoke.
1,666,550	.....	25,675	10,445	10,558	21,003	6 93	12.6	Georgina.
1,154,600	.....	20,600	5,146	4,948	10,094	7 04	8.7	Gwillimbury, E.
3,576,543	.....	110,450	19,055	13,923	32,978	7 24	9.2	Gwillimbury, N
4,181,949	.....	165,250	23,061	16,146	39,207	8 05	9.4	King.
3,312,526	.....	56,350	20,430	13,558	33,988	8 74	10.3	Markham.
3,650,373	.....	57,300	23,124	11,442	34,566	8 94	9.5	Scarborough.
1,838,464	.....	45,000	10,628	8,307	18,935	6 49	10.3	Vaughan.
11,475,495	.....	629,660	97,976	65,655	163,631	10 09	14.3	Whitchurch.
34,840,355	.....	1,587,180	248,673	168,136	416,809	8 80	12.0	York.
30,454,288	.....	1,374,465	215,527	144,244	359,771	8 01	11.8	} Totals.
89,050	.....	10,000	740	611	1,351	3 99	15.2	Holland Landing
321,690	2,000	69,800	4,355	4,005	8,360	8 26	26.0	Markham.
627,158	.....	21,125	7,309	7,777	15,086	11 41	24.1	Mimico.
287,148	.....	57,650	3,425	2,429	5,854	8 52	20.4	Richmond Hill.
365,823	.....	18,300	4,563	2,487	7,050	6 95	19.3	Stouffville.
297,879	.....	17,000	2,703	2,439	5,142	7 73	17.3	Sutton.
1,125,775	5,000	79,450	15,109	11,381	26,490	14 18	23.5	Weston.
198,665	.....	18,450	2,459	1,344	3,803	6 84	19.1	Woodbridge.
613,664	.....	87,000	8,954	7,221	16,175	8 38	26.4	Aurora.
1,101,975	58,850	180,450	18,577	11,906	30,483	9 23	27.7	Newmarket.
5,028,827	65,850	559,225	68,194	51,600	119,794	9 44	23.8	} Totals.
4,424,518	76,100	513,125	57,476	44,032	101,508	8 26	22.9	
5,860,304	.....	189,135	92,919	25,562	118,281	18 50	20.2	} *North Toronto.
3,968,220	.....	143,680	54,142	25,337	79,479	15 08	20.0	
344,323,378	638,236	45,702,284	5,280,425	2,100,462	7,380,887	17 69	21.4	} *Toronto.
307,320,816	563,170	40,030,972	4,520,444	1,905,389	6,425,833	17 15	20.9	

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Factory Inspection Branch

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1914

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



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1915.

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WILLIAM BRIGGS
Corner Queen and John Streets
TORONTO

TO THE HONORABLE COLONEL JOHN STRATHEARN HENDRIE,

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 Factory Inspection Branch for 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

TORONTO, 1915.

OFFICIAL LIST, 1914.

CHIEF INSPECTOR: JAMES T. BURKE, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

INSPECTORS:

W. T. E. BRENNAGH, 26 Crown Street, Port Arthur: Mr. Brennagh's district is Cobalt district, North Bay, Sudbury, Byng Inlet, Manitoulin, Drummond, St. Joseph and John Islands, etc., Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William, Rainy River, Kenora to Manitoba and Quebec boundary lines.

H. A. CLARK, 27 McKenzle Crescent, Toronto: Mr. Clark's district is Toronto, east of York Street, University Avenue and Avenue Road; to Don River; north to Jackson's Point (Metropolitan); south, including islands in the Bay.

A. W. HOLMES, 39 Lakeview Avenue, Toronto: Mr. Holmes' district is Toronto, east and south of Lansdowne and Bloor Street; West to Burlington; North to city limits; East, including York Street, University Avenue and Avenue Road; South to Bay.

R. HUNGERFORD, 434 Shaw Street, Toronto: Toronto, west of, but including Lansdowne and Bloor Streets, and shall also include West Toronto, Lambton, Milton, Branchton, but excluding Drumbo, Stratford, Gowanstown and Fordwich, but shall include north to Southampton, Bruce Peninsula, Owen Sound, Collingwood, Meaford, Penetanguishene and both C.P.R. and C.N.R. lines to Sudbury (exclusive); Orillia, Elmvale to Toronto, G.T.R. points being included.

THOS. KELTY, 25 Russell Avenue, Ottawa: East of Kingston, K. & P. to Sharbot Lake and to Quebec boundary lines; south to water line; west and north to Algonquin Park, but shall exclude Cobalt district and North Bay.

F. KELLOND, 157 Wellington Street South, Hamilton: Mr. Kellond's district is G.T.R. main line west to London, exclusive; east, including Niagara Falls, south and east of London and Port Stanley lines; north to C.P.R. and G.T.R. to Drumbo, Crumlin and Tavistock; (Milton, Branchton and Ingersoll Junction being excluded).

S. J. MALLION, 74 St. Vincent Street, Stratford: Mr. Mallion's district is Fordwich, Gowanstown, Stratford, St. Mary's, London, St. Thomas, and Port Stanley; south and west to border line, including Ingersoll Junction on C.P.R. and north, including Teeswater, Kincardine, Goderich, etc.

H. J. TUTT, 13 Enderby Road, Toronto (East): Don River east, including Kingston, K. & P. Railway; north to Sharbot Lake, North Bay (exclusive); east and west to Algonquin Park and James Bay Junction west to Coldwater Junction, but shall not include Orillia, Elmvale, Aurora or Downsview.

MISS M. CARLYLE, 68 Grace Street, Toronto: City of Toronto, west side of Yonge Street north to city limits; south to Niagara Falls; west to Windsor, but shall exclude West Toronto, Brampton, Georgetown, Guelph, Berlin, Stratford, St. Mary's, Lucan Crossing and Sarnia.

MRS. A. BROWN-REDDICK, 317 Indian Road, Toronto: City of Toronto, east side of Yonge Street to Quebec boundary line, to Ottawa, Mattawa, North Bay, Sudbury, Owen Sound, Warton, Southampton, Teeswater, Kincardine, Goderich, Sarnia, north to City of Toronto limits, to include West Toronto.

REPORT
OF THE
FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH
Department of Agriculture
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
1914

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture:

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you the Twenty-Seventh Annual Report of the work of the Factory Inspection Department for the Province of Ontario for the year (fiscal) ending October 31st, 1914.

In nearly all districts business has been very slack. Many mills were idle at the time of inspection, some closed for the season, others not in operation owing to the depression, and in consequence a great many hands were laid off.

Some changes were made in the boundaries of districts this year, otherwise the work of inspection was carried on with little change, and reports are much the same as in former years. It is the aim of the staff to make frequent inspections of places which appear to require constant attention in order to have conditions maintained consistent with the provisions of the Act, and all were kept pretty busy throughout the year. Much has been done incidental to the work of inspection which is difficult to record but which takes up a great deal of time.

In order to meet the requirements of the amendment of 1914 to Section 57 to include all boilers with the exception of those used in private houses and for agricultural purposes, several hundred printed forms were sent out as a guide to those making boiler tests, and which subsequently are filled in and returned to the department, and results have been satisfactory.

About 4,000 annual reports were sent out to manufacturers. This number will probably be increased this year.

A list of the towns visited with the number of inspections in each is appended, as well as accidents in detail in each district.

The names of inspectors, together with slightly changed districts, appear on page 4.

During the past year 10,059 inspections were made in 410 cities, towns and villages.

1st inspections	7,625
2nd inspections and re-visits	2,434
Total	10,059

In these factories and mercantile establishments there were 229,480 employees. Of these only 94 were under 14 years of age; birth certificates were ordered and secured for 102 of questionable age, all showing that the legal age had been reached.

The h.p. of some 4,298 boilers inspected amounted to 386,767. Electric h.p. 273,352, water h.p. 59,896, gas or gasoline h.p. 7,042.

Recommendations made number 6,808 and dealt with the following subjects: sanitation, boiler inspections, child labor, fire-escapes and other fire protection, guards for machinery and all dangerous places, safety of electrical devices, exhaust systems, hours of labor, mode of wearing the hair, and such other orders or suggestions as were deemed necessary or advisable. Advice has been received that many of these orders have been complied with, or employers signify their willingness and intention to comply at the earliest possible moment, circumstances sometimes rendering immediate attention impossible.

General conditions of factories appear to be good, but varied conditions do exist, and it would be far from correct to say that no irregularities are in evidence, but there is little difficulty as a rule in having measures taken to remedy them soon after being pointed out.

PROSECUTIONS.

About fifteen prosecutions were instituted during the year and in all cases convictions were secured and fines imposed.

For neglecting to use a guard which had been provided for a machine an employee of the Knechtel Furniture Co., Southampton, was fined \$8. Previous warning had been disregarded.

Albert Mundell, a baker in West Toronto, was charged with obstruction and fined \$30 and costs. A complaint had been received that men were working on Sunday and when the inspector attempted to investigate the matter admittance was refused and the door locked.

The Canadian Foundry Co., Davenport, prosecuted for failure to observe Sec. 43 and sub-secs. was fined \$250.

Keenan Bros. of Owen Sound were fined \$10 for employing children under 14 years of age in contravention of Sec. 25 of the Act.

Several Chinamen in Sarnia for violation of the regulation regarding rooms separate from laundry for eating and sleeping (Sec. 49). Fines amounted to \$17. One, Jim Lee, produced a document showing that the business had been purchased by another, Lee Fon, in view of which the magistrate fined Jim Lee, manager for Lee Fon, \$2 and costs.

Five Chinamen in Toronto, also convicted of failure to observe Sec. 49, were fined each \$1 and costs. Previous warning in these cases also had been disregarded.

PERMITS.

Exigencies of trade caused us to issue 122 regular overtime and 19 special bake shop permits, a decrease of 24 regular and 28 special permits. A good many were required to meet the demands of the Federal Government for military supplies.

EXPLOSIONS.

Many persons regard heating boilers as being safe and to need no attention beyond supplying coal and water. Such is a mistake, as they are weakened by corrosion pitting and an accumulation of scale and therefore require that great care should be taken of them while they are idle in summer, when they should be inspected by a competent qualified inspector as required under section 57 sub-section (d) of the Factories, Shops and Office Buildings Act, in order to have them in a safe working condition when again used for heating purposes.

ACCIDENTS.

There is a decrease in the number of accidents reported this year, due, no doubt, to a certain extent, to industrial inactivity and the consequent laying off of employees; this is especially noticeable in the large metal industries, which are generally responsible for a great many accidents. During the past year 1,270 accidents were reported, 52 of which were fatal, as compared with 1,459 for ten months of the year ending October 31st, 1913, with 54 fatal.

As usual a large number were cuts, bruises and lacerations, there were also several cases of blood poisoning resulting from minor accidents, and one case of brass poisoning. Occasionally reports are received of fatalities where death appears to be wholly from natural causes. It is sometimes stated in reports sent in that the cause of accident was through an employee taking a risk he had no occasion to, or through some act of foolishness, and while this may be true to some extent it is hard to judge just whether it is entirely due to carelessness or whether extreme fatigue or overstrain is responsible. A case investigated showed where a girl in a laundry got her left hand fingers in rolls of body ironer, and instead of taking her foot off treadle and so releasing her fingers she apparently got excited and placed her right hand on the hot rolls to try to stop them, with the result that her right hand was badly burned also. Others occur on foot machines where the operator has sole control. Two or three occurred where guards had been removed in order to facilitate work, the breaking of a guard was responsible for another. Altercations between workmen resulting in blows sometimes cause serious injuries; two cases of stabbing occurred among foreign employees this year.

A number of unreported accidents came to our notice and, when called to account for failure to report, the excuse generally given was ignorance of the Act. There is no special reason for believing that reports are deliberately withheld, neither is there any good reason why employers should not acquaint themselves with the statutory requirements. Fatal accidents are as follows:

JAN WOYTOWISZ, an employee of the Algoma Steel Co., Sault Ste. Marie, was fatally burned. He was lying on a bench on pouring stand with his back to moulds when the heat was turned on and set fire to his clothes.

KALLE SEPPALA, also an employee of the Algoma Steel Co., got on to trestle track and was run over by car. His right arm was almost dismembered and had to be amputated, causing his death.

MASCINI SALOVERY, employed by the Algoma Steel Co., was struck on the head by a piece of scrap which was being put under shears by hoist.

SAMUEL LENNOX, another employee of the Algoma Steel Co., stepped off edge of dock and was drowned.

BEN MASON, employed by Booth & Shannon, Biscotasing, was struck over the heart by a piece of slab from gang edger.

MALCOLM McLEOD, employed by the Canadian Northern Coal & Ore Dock Co., Port Arthur, when returning after night to boat fell over gangway and was drowned.

STEVE POLUSKI, an employee of the Canadian Stewart Co., Fort William, fell into interstice tank, from top to bottom, and was killed.

WILLIAM CARROL, an employee of the Dryden Timber & Power Co., Dryden, fell into waste water vat and was drowned.

ALBERT SCHOFIELD, employed by the Dryden Timber & Power Co., Dryden, while shovelling chips out of pit into a conveyor, came in contact with a belt fastener and skull was punctured.

W. D. STUART, employed by the Energite Explosives, Ltd., Haileybury, was so severely burned that death resulted. While he was punching a hole in his suspenders against a cement wall the chlorate of soda on his clothes ignited.

D. JONES, an employee of the Fort William Starch Co., Fort William, was stretching wires for lighting lines and fell from roof to concrete floor. Neck was broken.

NORMAN MCKAY, employed by the Grain Growers' Grain Co., Fort William, was accidentally caught in driving pulley of conveyor belt in tunnels of Elev. "E."

NAPOLEON RIVERS, an employee of Hogan Bros., Savanne, was killed by a piece of lumber thrown back by edger saw.

JOHN SWANSUKI, employed by the Pigeon River Lumber Co., Port Arthur, was caught in a shaft while putting on belt and whirled around, striking timbers overhead.

STEVE BRABEK, employed by the Port Arthur Elevator Co., Port Arthur, fell into the boot of one of the marine legs and was drawn in feet first.

P. ROHATYN, also an employee of the Port Arthur Elevator Co., was crushed between bumpers of two box cars while attempting to pass between them.

JAMES PERRY, age 30, was fatally scalded through the bursting of a blow off tank. He was employed by the Bowes Co., Ltd., Toronto.

BEN PASMANICK, age 21, employed by the Dominion Toy Mfg. Co., Toronto, was crushed in hoist and died next day.

JAMES BRAIN, an employee of Christie Brown & Co., Toronto, was caught between floor and elevator car and when released dropped three flats to a concrete floor.

HARRY FRENCH, an employee of the Glover Mfg. Co., Freeman, was pulling logs with cant hook which slipped and allowed him to fall into hot water tank. Died from the result of scalds.

ROBERT LOFTHOUSE was asphyxiated from fumes of carbonic acid gas in the Gutta Percha & Rubber Co's. plant, Toronto.

ALEX. E. MARTIN, an employee of the Orpen Conduit Mfg. Co., Toronto, came in contact with switchboard and death was due to either electric shock or on account of heart.

FRANK MILLS, employed by Stinson, Moore & Co., Toronto, was killed while piling lumber, by a beam falling on him.

CHARLES COX, an employee of the Robert Simpson Co., Toronto, was killed by being crushed in elevator.

AUGUST KAUPMAN, an employee of the Breithaupt Leather Co., Berlin, fell into a tank of boiling water and was so severely scalded that he died.

NYK RUSAL, an employee of Clarke & Clarke, Toronto, was found dead in the cellar of warehouse and had apparently fallen and struck his head on concrete floor. Accident was not witnessed.

JOHN GORDON, employed by the Hocken Lumber Co., Otter Lake Station, was boxing in gearing of jack ladder when his leg was drawn in between spokes and timber and crushed. Amputation was necessary and death resulted.

J. DUMENKO, an employee of the Swift Canadian Co., West Toronto, died from scalds received by falling into a vat of hot water. He lost his balance and fell off plank.

ROBERT CRAIK, employed by the M. F. Beach Co., Winchester, was endeavoring to put a belt on pulley when stick caught and was driven into abdomen, causing death.

ARTHUR GAUTHIER, employed by J. R. Booth, Ottawa, was so badly scalded by steam from digester that death resulted. When stock was being run through digesters pipe gave way allowing steam to go through opening. The injured man was asleep on the top of blow pipes and in getting to the ground was scalded by the steam.

THEOLUDE BOLLY, also employed by J. R. Booth, while feeding a beater was drawn under roll, causing instant death.

Another employee of the above firm, a boy by the name of Sabourin, was drowned. He was playing tag in the yard and jumped fence and fell into the river.

EUGENE BELANGER, an employee of W. C. Edwards & Co., Ottawa, became entangled in machinery and killed. Instead of obeying instructions given him he wandered away to another section of the mill where no man was ever sent nor had any occasion to go.

FELIX CHARRON, employed by Edwards & Co., Ottawa, was thrown in front of wagon, which passed over him. Died the same night.

R. H. SMITH, employed by the "Journal" Printing Co., Ottawa, was found dead. Death due to inter-cranial hemorrhage.

Herbert Lockerby, an employee of the Peerless Brick & Tile Co., Ottawa, attempted to jump on motor truck without notice or knowledge of driver and was run over.

THOMAS ELLEY, employed by the Russell Shale Bricks Ltd., Russell, while picking down shale was killed by the fall of nearly two tons.

J. H. LE FEYRE, employed by the Electric Steel & Metals Co., Welland, was fatally burned with boiling oil. Cause was supposed to be surge from 3 P Transformer being thrown back on oil switch which caused a short circuit and switch exploded throwing burning oil over all in the power house.

G. MILLER, another employee of the above firm, was also fatally burned in the same accident.

LESLIE MOUNCE, employed by John McHutchison, Brantford, was unloading oats into bin when the wall forming one side gave way and the oats slid out carrying him with them and he was suffocated.

FLOYD LEROY, son of an employee of the Monarch Knitting Co., Dunnville, was killed by having his head caught in elevator. Unknown to anyone he started the elevator and then looked out and his head was caught between elevator and floor. He had no occasion whatever to be there.

At Pennans Limited, Paris, Terrence Cassidy was killed. Cause unknown.

A. CLARK, an employee of Riordan Pulp & Paper Co., Merritton, was fatally scalded by steam from digester. While opening valve, pipe gave way, allowing steam to escape.

E. J. SMITH, an employee of the Steel Co. of Canada, Hamilton, was so badly crushed about the head and body while working at manipulator that he died from the results. Pumps in basement had been stopped and operating valves allowed to drop wide open, and when they were started up again, having neglected to close the valves, the water had a clear flow to manipulators which started them up.

At Sheldons Limited, Galt, Andry Ashuk, was loading machinery on a car when the trace broke, causing horses to bolt and machinery fell over on him.

ARTHUR LUDBROOK, employed by the Aluminum & Crown Stopper Co., Toronto, was killed by a truck load of tin sheets falling over on him.

LEANDER HEGADORN, employed by the Canadian Locomotive Co., Kingston, was killed by fall from roof which he was spacing off preparatory to laying roofing.

EWART M. FOSTER, employed by the Consumers Gas Co., Toronto, was killed by explosion of gas.

JOHN OSKEY, an employee of the Frontenac Floor & Wall Tie Co., Kingston, was killed by electric shock by picking up an extension lamp covered with a wire guard. He had the light in his hand only four seconds when it was pulled away from him.

WILLIE LISCUM, a boy, playing around the saw mill at Owenbrook, owned by H. Peacock, fell on saw and was instantly killed.

THOMAS COOPER, an employee of the Steel Co. of Canada, Belleville, was killed by an explosion of dynamite used while breaking up boiler plates.

CHARLES HARRINGTON, employed by the Trenton Cooperage Co., Trenton, died from the result of scalds. In some way he got over the 3 foot side of steel boiling vat containing 1 foot of water.

MACHINES AT AND CAUSES THROUGH WHICH ACCIDENTS OCCURRED.

Air compressor	1	Falling substances	189
Air hoist	1	Fly wheel	1
Air motor	1	Friction	1
Asphyxiation	1	Gas fumes	2
Beater rolls	1	Gears	16
Belt fastener	2	Gainer	3
Belts, pulleys and shafting	9	Grinding machine	3
Binder knife	1	Grindstone	1
Blood poisoning	17	Gum rollers	2
Body ironer	1	Gauge	1
Bobbins	1	Gang edger	1
Boring machine	5	Grain elevator boot (marine)	1
Brake rollers	1	Hand tools	20
Biscuit cutting machine	1	Hammers	22
Brake lever	1	Hooks and chains	9
Broacher	1	Hackling machine	1
Bull dozer	3	Handling rails	54
Bull machine	1	Jammed between objects	52
Burns, hot metal and other	103	Jointer	9
Burring machine	1	Jack ladder gearing	1
Bursting of wood ring	1	Jaw puller	1
Cables	2	Jack bar	1
Cogs	3	Knitting machine	1
Corn bender	1	Lathe	18
Corner staying machine	4	Locomotive cars, trucks, etc.	32
Crane	18	Looms	4
Crankshaft	1	Lacquer machine	1
Crushing machine	2	Lozenge sifter	1
Calendar	1	Lever	1
Dies	3	Mangel	1
Dough mixer	1	Manipulator	1
Drowned	4	Mixing machine	1
Drill	6	Milling cutter	1
Dryer	1	Matcher	1
Edging rolls	1	Motor truck	1
Explosion, gas, dynamite	3	Moulder	1
Emery wheels	9	Nailing machine	1
Electricity	13	Plunger	1
Elevators and hoists	22	Press	42
Exhaust fan	2	Punch	17
Ending machine	2	Planer	18
Eyelet machine	1	Printing machine	1
Electric cutting knife	1	Paper cutter	1
Explosion of oil tank	1	Picker	2
Falling of scaffold or staging	5	Polisher	1
Flying particles or missiles	57	Reamer	1
Falls	124	Roll flatner	1

MACHINES AT AND CAUSES THROUGH WHICH ACCIDENTS OCCURRED.—*Continued.*

Rolls	5	Soldering machine	1
Rumblor	1	Spooling frame	1
Reaper knives	1	Spinning frame	1
Rolling machine	1	Sewing machine	3
Rivetter	1	Squaring machine	1
Strains, ruptures, lifting heavy articles	17	Suffocation	1
Saws	56	Spindle	1
Splice bar	1	Sand cutter	1
Set screws	4	Threading machine	1
Shears	24	Tenoner	1
Shaper	8	Tapping machine	1
Stripper	3	Tin cutter	1
Scalds	23	Trimmer	1
Slitting machine	1	Wire drawing machine	1
Stitching machine	1	Wood shaper	1
Sand disc	1	Wrench	1
Splitting machine	2	Winder	2
Spinning mule	1	Other, ragged edges, blows, etc.	114
Sander	1		

FIRE PROTECTION.

By fire protection is meant not only fire escapes, but every other avenue of escape in case of fire or panic. Neglect of the ordinary means of protection is evident in some quarters, even where escapes have been erected, such as obstruction of passages leading to fire-escapes, windows not easily opened, or lack of exit signs, employers not realizing the serious consequences which might ensue should a fire break out. Provisional recommendations are frequently made where a building is occupied only on two floors and there is no fire-escape that if at any time the upper floors should be occupied a fire-escape would be necessary.

In order to secure uniformity of fire-escape construction the following fire-escape specifications are now operative, and supersede all previous regulations.

REGULATIONS REGARDING SPECIFICATIONS FOR FIRE ESCAPES.

Adopted under the Factories, Shops and Office Buildings Act (R.S.O., 1914, Cap. 229), Sec. 59, by Order-in-Council, September, 1914.

Balconies.

Balconies must not be less than the full width of door or window leading to them, and are in no case to contain less than twelve square feet of floor space or be less than 2 ft. wide. They must be clear of window sills or other obstructions. There must be clear floor space of at least 22 in. between the top of each flight of stairs and the railing opposite, and a clear floor space of at least 27 in. between the lowest tread of each flight of stairs and the railing opposite. Balconies requiring a passage at side of stairway or well-hole must have a clear passageway of at least 22 inches.

Balconies shall have railings of at least 2 ft. 10 in. high on all sides, excepting where stairs lead off and at open ends of bottom balconies. Railings to have hand-rail and corner posts constructed of 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3/16 in. angle iron and 1¼ in. x 3/16 in. flat iron standards between, to be placed not more than 2 ft. apart, riveted to top and bottom rails. The space between standards to have 1¼ in. x 3/16 in. iron bars diagonally placed and to be riveted to top and bottom rails.

Balcony floors shall consist of 1¼ in. x 3/16 in. bar iron, spaced not more than 1 in. apart, to be securely fastened to frame. Balcony floor to be supported between brackets by three angle iron bars, one at wall, one in centre, and one at outer edge. These angles to be same size as those specified for brackets, but where

balconies exceed three feet from wall, an extra purline bar must be used and spaced at equal distances from other three. All openings and passageways shall not be less than 22 in. wide.

Stairs.

All stairways to be constructed at an angle of about 45 degrees and shall be connected to balconies, by stair-stringers riveted to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. x $\frac{3}{8}$ in. flat hook at top of stringer, connected to top chord of landing brackets. The strings of these stairs shall be constructed of at least 4 in. channel iron $5\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. per foot, also angle iron shoe to be placed at bottom of each stringer to form bearing surface on landing floor. Flat bars and angle iron should be fastened to stringers with all angle iron supports turned down, and have steps of at least 7 in. clear tread, and not more than 10 in. rise, to be riveted to strings with at least two $\frac{3}{8}$ in. rivets at each end. The steps to be constructed of (1) $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. x $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. x 22 in. x $\frac{3}{16}$ in. angle iron and (2) $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. x 22 in. x $\frac{3}{16}$ in. flat to be (3) spaces of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. apart, steps to be supported by centre and end angle iron supports of same sized material used in constructing steps, all to be securely riveted together.

All stairs should be provided with a double railing 2 ft. 8 in. high, measured perpendicularly from nosing of steps, but stairs placed close to wall may dispense with an inner railing. These railings shall have hand-rails of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $\frac{3}{16}$ in. angle iron, supported by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. x $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. x $\frac{3}{16}$ in. angle iron standards not more than 4 ft. apart, placed at right angles to strings, and railings to have an intermediate $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. x $\frac{1}{4}$ in. flat bar half way between hand-rail and string, all to be securely riveted together by two $\frac{3}{8}$ in. rivets. There must be a clear head room for all stairways of at least 6ft. 9in. The stairs to be not less than 22 in. wide between stringers.

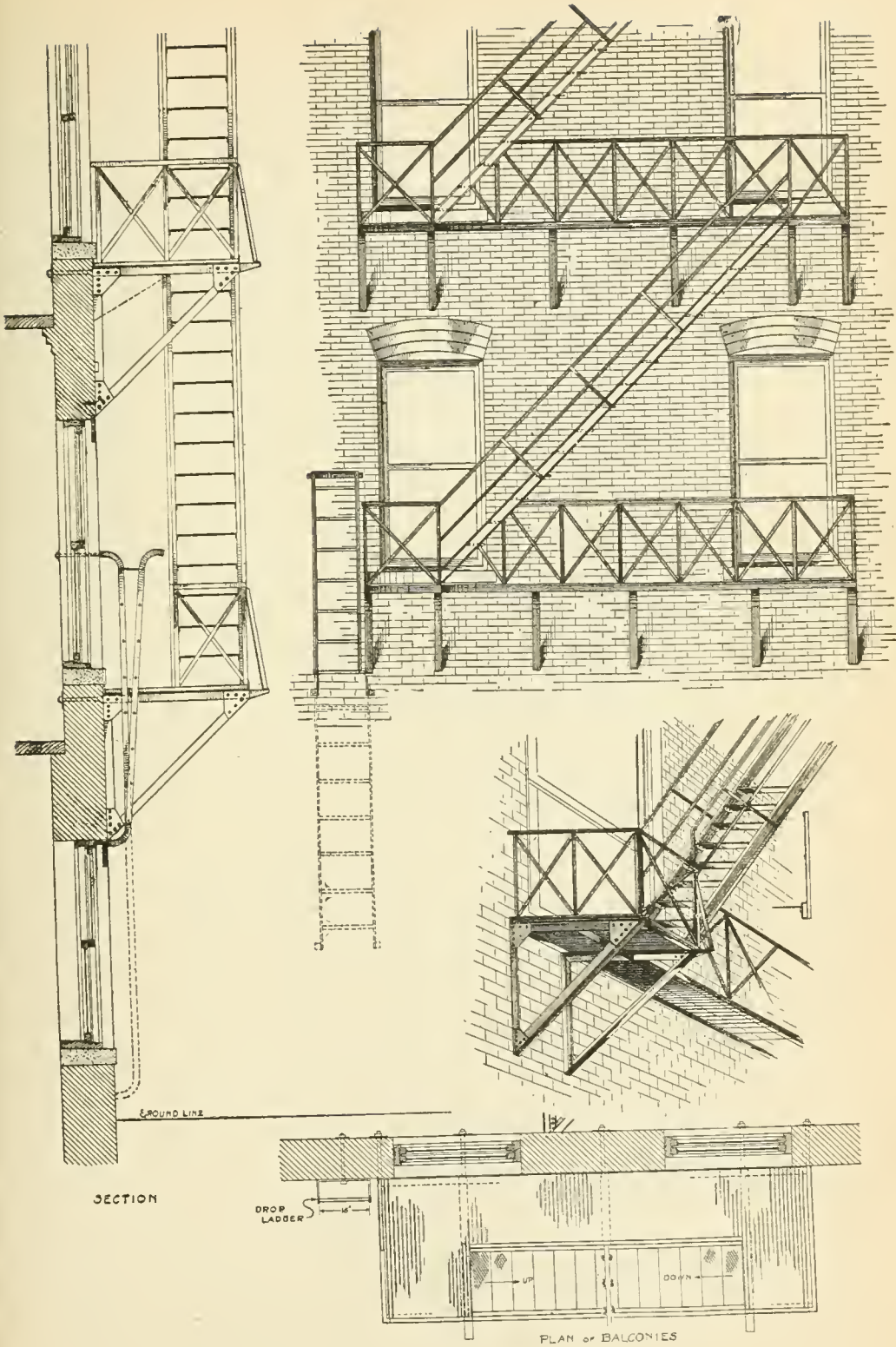
Brackets.

Balconies to be supported by steel brackets spaced not more than 4 ft. apart, except in cases where special permission has been given by the Inspector in writing. These brackets to be formed of angle steel of the sizes given in the following table, built up with horizontal top chord, angle brace and perpendicular stay, (latter stay to be located against wall) all strongly riveted together with plates of the same thickness as angles in all cases. Each joint to have not less than three boiler rivets, with properly proportioned heads, of the sizes specified in the table, to be hot driven. Top chord of bracket to be tied to wall by round iron bolt running through wall, of size specified in table, and riveted to angle with not less than three rivets of sizes specified, hot driven; or top chord of angle may be forged to form round bolt, and the inside end of bolt shall be provided with standard nuts and plate washer, this washer to have a bearing on wall of at least 48 square inches or where wall anchorage is insufficient a suitable inside cross metal strap at least 10 in. wide x $\frac{1}{4}$ in. must be attached to brackets.

Angle braces of brackets to be at an angle with the wall of not less than 45 or more than 60 degrees, except in cases where special permission has been given by the Inspector in writing. The lower end of these braces to be split and turned into wall at least 4 in.

Drop Ladder.

Drop ladder shall be made of $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. x $\frac{3}{8}$ in. bar iron and extend 1 foot above top of balcony railings, same shall be securely fastened through wall by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter bolts with nuts and washers at top, and intermediate sections of ladder. Rungs of ladder shall not be less than $\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter of either square or round bar



iron, with not more than 13 in. centres, spaced about 16 in. wide in the clear, and to project not less than 6 in. from wall.

Rungs in ladders shall be securely riveted to side strings. Bottom rung of ladder to be at least 8 ft. from grade levels.

Area supported by brackets.	Top chord braces and uprights.	Rivets.	Top chord wall tie.
12 sq. ft.	2½ x 2½ x 5/16 in.	5/8 in.	1¼ in.
16 sq. ft.	3 x 3 x ¼ in.	5/8 in.	1¼ in.
20 sq. ft.	3 x 3 x 3/8 in.	¾ in.	1¼ in.
30 sq. ft.	3½ x 3½ x 3/8 in.	¾ in.	1½ in.

All holes in walls to be built up thoroughly to give all material a solid bearing in walls.

Fire Escapes to be effectively painted.

SANITATION.

Reports indicate that less attention is paid by employers to sanitary accommodation and condition of premises than should be. General cleanliness appears to be considered of minor importance and a certain amount of dirt or untidiness is in evidence although few cases are of sufficient gravity to warrant any extreme measures being taken. The reason—or excuse—generally given when attention is called to the unsatisfactory state of things is that the “visit of the inspectors sometimes takes place just before the cleaning up process had begun, and if they had come a day or two later they would have found everything in good order,” which may or may not be the case. This applies to such requirements as the sweeping, scrubbing and cleaning up of workrooms, halls or stairways. Taken altogether one might say that existing conditions are fair, although perhaps from a domestic viewpoint much more could be done.

The unsanitary conditions of closets is, however, a menace to health, and orders issued in this respect have been quite numerous. These are persistently followed up until the inspectors are fully satisfied that conditions are in conformity with the Act. Landlords frequently contend when called on to provide adequate accommodation for employees that the terms of the lease relieves them from any responsibility. Possibly a lease may contain certain provisions, but as the inspectors' duty is to see that the law is complied with and not to settle disputes between landlords and tenants, it is pointed out that under Sec. 45 owners may recover expenditure incurred, and compliance with recommendations is urged. Then, too, the arrangement of closet accommodation is not always satisfactory, even though the requisite number has been provided, nor privacy assured. This is more likely to exist in places where a set of closets are provided for a building occupied by several tenants. Defects in closet conditions are sometimes from misuse. The inspectors, however, comment very favorably on some factories, showing that there is something to be said on the other side. One place in a small town is mentioned in particular, as a good building, having “good water connection, septic tank, fitted up with shower baths, wash basins and lockers and a first aid room, and general factory equipment good.” Another says, “factory (canning) in excellent condition. Interior thoroughly cleaned and painted, giving a good wholesome appearance, and preparations for canning process in all cases were commendable. Help all over 14 years of age.”

Drainage of Floors. Reference has been made in reports also to the wet state of floors, and undesirable conditions exist in some places, notably in pickle factories where pickles are carried in nets instead of pails, thus rendering floors sloppy and wet. Mention is also made of a vegetable canning factory where the floors were covered with pools of water. There are of course places where the nature of the work necessarily tends to produce a wet condition, but proper care in laying and draining of floors should be given special attention, and failing that the provision of everything that will conduce to healthful surroundings.

SHOWER BATHS.

Inspectors' reports show that the regulation regarding the installation of shower baths is being well enforced, notwithstanding objections raised by owners that their men, a great many of whom are foreigners, will not use them, particularly in cities where houses are furnished with such conveniences, and protest against incurring what is, if not used, a useless expense. Others have responded readily to recommendations. In one large place about 40 shower baths are available for the use of the employees, and in other places they are being installed, and plans for the erection of new foundries include shower baths and wash basins.

GUARDS.

Each year something more is done towards ensuring the safety of employees in factories, and the number of recommendations made during the past year, not only for guarding machinery, but all dangerous places which are accessible to traffic in or around factory premises, and other valuable suggestions for protection against accidents, show that the inspectors are giving the attention due to this important requirement, and the many inquiries received as to the most efficient means of guarding indicate that employers are anxious to do their part. Where they do fall short of their duty is in not insisting on their employees using the guards provided. Only this year accidents occurred from this very cause, that is, the men removing the guards. There are cases where it is alleged that it is not practicable to guard a machine to the full extent on account of the nature of the work, but anything that can be done to minimize the danger is suggested.

As a rule compliance with orders is pretty prompt and much good work has been accomplished. Some new factories, in process of equipment, are giving particular attention to this feature of the Act, and are reported to be "taking care to guard all dangerous places and a first class style of guards for machinery being installed, although the factory is not yet in complete operation."

VENTILATION.

General ventilation, rather than any problem of ventilation for the removal of dust and fumes, figures in the reports this year, except in a few cases. One of these was a foundry, where conditions as regards ventilation and other matters were most unsatisfactory, the place being operated with little regard for the provisions of the Act, and the means taken to comply with recommendations made tended rather to aggravate than to eliminate the trouble. The indifference exhibited on the part of the management led to the necessity for invoking the aid of the Courts to have orders properly carried out.

Defects noted in general ventilation were chiefly lack of proper ventilation in closets and workrooms; these are, however, being remedied.

The removal of dust from metal polishing lathes is a question which has received a good deal of our attention also, and the best information obtainable from men associated with the trade leaves the impression, governed by our own experience, that no hard and fast regulation can be made to apply in all cases.

BAKESHOPS.

There is a slight variation in reports regarding the cleanliness of bakeshops, but on the whole in those visited a fairly good standard is maintained. In some districts they are described as being "exceptionally clean" or "excellent," others as in "splendid condition," but what appears to be very general is a neglect of frequent whitewashing and in a few places a tendency to allow dirt and refuse to accumulate under tables and in corners. Fly screens also for doors and windows, a necessary requirement in summer months if a thoroughly clean condition is to be obtained, were lacking. Two or three basement bakeshops were found to be operating in contravention of the Act, and while this is not permitted, those in question were for the most part in a sanitary condition and clean, and had been established prior to the new statute regarding bakeshops. One had been started in direct contravention of Sec. 65 of the Act, but the owner was advised that it could not be allowed to continue.

Recommendations have been pretty well complied with and on a second visit of the inspector improvement was very evident. Some premises have been renovated and enlarged, new floors, ovens and washrooms installed and all improvements suggested by the inspector carried out.

CHILD LABOR.

That there is no increase of child labor in this Province is apparent from the inspectors' reports. Only 94 children were found in the factories visited this year who were under 14 years of age. While it is probable that a not too searching enquiry was made into the age of the prospective employee, there is nothing to indicate that in all cases it was wilful violation, and prompt dismissal followed discovery. It was necessary, however, to take proceedings against one firm for non-compliance with this regulation. Birth certificates were ordered and secured for 102 children, who appeared to be under the legal age, showing they were all of the age required by the statutes. Special enquiry was made regarding some places and the report was "no child labor."

SEATS FOR FEMALES IN SHOPS.

There were not many breaches of this requirement found in the shops inspected, only in a few cases was it necessary to issue orders to have seats provided and these were in some of the smaller places. In one biscuit factory boxes were in general use, with the exception of the packing room, where proper seats had been provided. Defects noted in the shops visited were chiefly in respect to the required cleanliness of closets and yards, or to closet accommodation, but nearly all places were in a satisfactory condition.

MODE OF WEARING THE HAIR.

Some indifference is still manifest in regard to the safe arrangement of girls' hair while at work, but is not seemingly very general. About 40 or 50 notices

were issued to employers to see that proper attention be paid to this section of the Act. This is a small percentage of the places inspected and shows that while a few are negligent, the necessity for the regulation is recognized by the majority and complied with.

HOURS.

No serious violation of the observance of stipulated hours of labor are reported, the statutory time being adhered to very generally. In one factory where the nature of the work is conducive to backache the girls have 10 minutes off duty in the morning and 10 in the afternoon. Few cases of illegal overtime are reported. A complaint received regarding this was investigated but the cause was unavoidable, and a permit was asked for in case circumstances again required it. Requests for overtime are sometimes excused by statements that loss of experienced help causes work to get out of balance. The unusual conditions brought about by the war and demands of the Federal Government furnished further reasons for overtime, but notwithstanding these conditions there is a decrease in the number of permits asked for.

COMPLAINTS.

Complaints, anonymous and otherwise, received during the year were of the usual variety; it is noticeable, however, that only two or three related to dangerous conditions, one to the unsafe condition of floors, another the unsafe condition of a boiler, and another regarding an unprotected elevator, the majority being unsanitary conditions or lack of closet accommodation. Others were heat, ventilation, overtime, employment of children, Chinese laundries, etc., few of which on investigation were sustained; those that were upheld were remedied forthwith. One or two that were sustained showed that while there might be some grounds, there was not a great deal of fault to be found, others that cause for complaint was only temporary. A complaint looked into regarding overtime showed that circumstances were such that it could not very well be avoided. Others, involving questions with which we had no concern, were handed on to those under whose jurisdiction they came.

CHINESE LAUNDRIES.

A large number of these laundries were visited during the year and as a result of inspection there is a vast improvement in them. Recommendations made, chiefly to provide sleeping and eating apartments separate from laundry, were followed up until compliance was assured. Several prosecutions were again instituted this year in order to have this regulation, which seems to be the principal offence, observed. An effort is sometimes made to evade the law by providing the separate room and then to continue using the laundry for eating purposes. With the exception, however, of a few which required cleaning, conditions have greatly improved.

ELEVATOR ACCIDENTS.

Reports disclose a larger number of accidents by elevators than should be, although the proportion is not excessive when it is considered that this means of transportation carries possibly more people than any other. Safety should be the first consideration when installing an elevator; it is also of first importance that owners of buildings should instruct any reputable elevator contractor that every known safety device should be provided. First it is essential that inside of

elevator shaft should be flush from top to bottom on the side where entrances are located, which means that no beams, sills or flooring should be allowed to project, but where these projections do exist they may be guarded by using either wooden toe shields or metal plates, to be flush with outer edge of such projections so that it will act as a guard in shoving a persons foot hanging over edge of car back into the car; it is also important that every elevator should have ample head and pit room in order to allow needed adjustment for limit stops above the top floor and also below the lower floor. Then it should be seen that entrance to each elevator well-hole opening should be provided with the most approved gates or hatch doors, as we find that very often though such guards have been provided, some people do not realize the importance of allowing guards to close automatically each time the car leaves the floor, and in consequence either nail, tie or prop up the gates, leaving the opening unprotected. Then again there should be provided a cable locking device to hold the car while being loaded. It will also safe-guard against accident by sheathing in the sides and back of car, and providing a durable wire mesh covering over the top of car. Modern elevator safety catches are imperatively required and should be tested frequently, and entire equipment examined, cable and overhead supports, etc.

CANNING FACTORIES AND EVAPORATORS.

The reports on these industries are of general interest to the public and it is safe to say that the owners of canning factories and evaporators fully realize this fact, and that in the preparation of food products every effort must be made to maintain cleanliness; and with few exceptions modern facilities have been provided in order to accomplish this. Some drawbacks, however, exist where these industries are located in a district where there are no waterworks or sewerage systems, and in consequence most difficult to dispose of the refuse, but there should be no trouble in seeing that proper sanitary accommodations and wash rooms, and an ample supply of clean towels and soap, are provided for the employees.

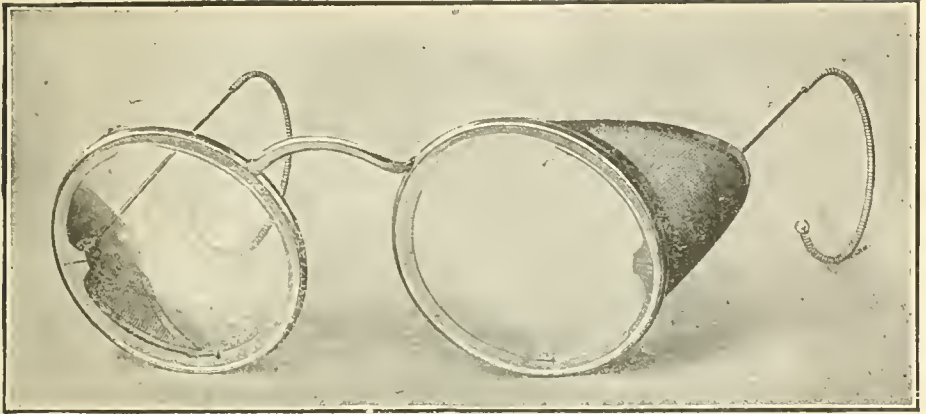
Condensation can also be removed, floors can be kept clean and dry and in good repair, and machinery safeguarded. Waterproof aprons should be provided and a modern method of cleaning those aprons should be introduced, in fact the best results are usually obtained where matrons are employed who have had a practical training, and are therefore capable of co-operating with the management in seeing that everything essential to making employees comfortable is done. Where the season is short all repairs and reorganization work should be done in advance of canning factories and apple evaporators opening to take care of the season's crop.

PROTECTION FOR THE EYES.

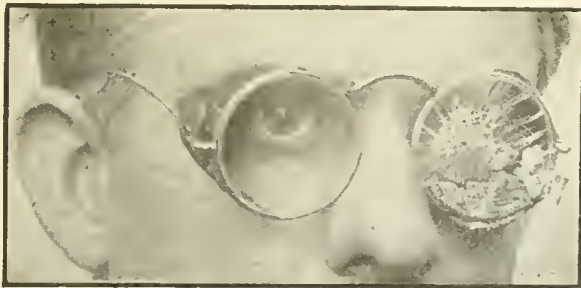
Goggles will safeguard the eyes against accidents, and workmen employed at or around circular saws, cutting tables, working at emery wheels, handling acids, chipping, pouring or tapping metal, or any other class of work where sparks or dust may fly into the eye, should wear the most practical and effective goggles, and herewith are appended seven illustrations showing goggles in perfect order, and how they withstood severe tests; also accidents to employees who did not wear them.

THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY.

The law regulating the manufacture of clothing is gradually restoring better conditions, and thereby resulting in erecting up-to-date factory buildings. With the modern changes the operator is brought in contact with the high speed power



The Effective Safety Goggle.



Showing the effect of steel chip striking goggles.



Showing Glasses with Wire Mesh to Prevent Broken Glass Entering the Eye.



Employee Warned that he Must Wear Safety Goggles.



He Placed Glasses on his Cap Instead of Wearing Them.



Observe What Happened.



Result, Blind in One Eye for Life.

sewing machine, the pressing irons, shears and cutting machines, and the employes may be classed as the cutters, trimmers, pressers, hand sewers and machine operators. While the trade is partly classed as being non-hazardous, yet accidents occasionally occur, and operators are reminded that it is a dangerous practice to attempt to clean cloth or try to remove creases while the cloth is being folded after undergoing shrinkage process by roll-feed machinery, and it is recommended that a guard should be provided for the front of these rolls to keep the hand from being drawn in. Then the cutter who operates the shears should take care that the point is turned away from him when holding the cloth in order to operate close to the edge of same: it is also recommended that where mechanical or electrical cutting machines are used when cleaning or oiling them care should be exercised to see that these machines are not accidentally started, and where belt shifters are used they should be locked, and if electrical machines, the plug should be removed. Special care should be taken to guard against operators having their fingers punctured by sewing machine needles.

The power generally used to operate these machines is electric, and we frequently find that neither drive belt, shafting, couplings, pulleys nor transmitters are effectively guarded, some employers being of the opinion that a smooth shaft is not dangerous. This is an erroneous idea, because a number of accidents have occurred through women's hair and dresses being caught by the rapidly revolving shafting, and it is therefore imperative that women should be encouraged to wear their hair securely fastened, or have suitable nets or caps. Care should also be exercised to see that clothing is not changed in the vicinity of machinery or belts, and the same applies to dressing the hair where machinery is being operated.

“SAFETY FIRST” MOVEMENT.

The object of safety organizations is to prevent injury and accidents both in factories and outside, and should therefore be given the widest possible application to industries by employers. It is not a matter of sentiment, but of sound business and economy, and of great benefit to the employee, by showing him the necessity of doing his work in a safe manner and thereby reducing his chances of injury and educating him to protect his family and others. It is imperative that dangerous conditions should not be allowed to exist in a manufacturing plant, as they are a menace not only to workmen, but to all officials, and the watchword should be “safety first.” After an accident happens it is of the greatest importance that such injuries should be treated immediately, whether of a slight or serious character. Some of the larger plants have a hospital ward in or near the plant where first aid is given. We also find that employers are devoting more attention towards first aid treatment, which should be available and in the hands of some trained person to administer; wounds heal more quickly if kept clean and free from germs or dirt, so that the more carefulness on the part of the employee is insisted on, and exercised by employers themselves, the safer it will be for all.

DANGER SIGNS.

As many foreigners are employed in the different industries in this Province, danger signs in languages understood by these employees might be instrumental in reducing accidents, and should be posted wherever necessary in a plant. The following are warning signs in some of the foreign languages, which have proved effectual in keeping down accidents in similar industries.

	(Polish)	(Italian)	(Slovak)	(Hungarian)	(Lithuanian)	(German)
Look out	Uwazaj	Guardatevi	Pozor	Vigyázz	Vektiukis	Rehung
Warning!	Ostrzezenie	Avviso	Výstraha	Figyelmeztetés	Persarga	Uvarnung
Danger!	Niebezpieczne	Pericolo	Nebzpečie	Veszély	Povojus	Getähr
Dangerous!	Niebezpieczny	Pericoloso	Nebzpečie.	Veszélyes	Pavojingas	Getährlich
Unsafe!	Niepewny!	Pericoloso	Neisté.	Nem biztos	Ncatvažna	Unsicher
Explosive!	Wybuchający	Esplosivo	Vybušná látka	Robbanó anyag	Eksplodujentis	Sprengstoff
Private!	Privatny	Privato	Súkromné	Magán	Privatna	Privat
No Admittance!	Nie wolno wchodzić	E' vietato l'ingresso	Vstup zakázaný	Tilos a bement	Neveinama	Zaúrit verboten
Keep Out!	Trzymaj się zdaleka	State fuori	Vystúp	Téj ki	Iszek	Husweiben
Keep Off!	Nie wchodz tutaj	State lontano	Netykaj sa	Ne nyúlj hozzá	Pasitrauk	Nicht berühren
Railroad crossing!	Krzyżowka kolejowa	Crocivio Ferroviario	Križovarka	Vasuti keresztelés	Geliszkelio peremas	Eisenbahn-Kreuzung
Beware!	Bądź ostrażny	In guardia	Chrāñ sa	Ovakodjál	Vektukis	Richt geben
No smoking here!	Nie wolno palć	Non si fuma	Fajčenie zakázané	Tilos a dohányzás	Neruki szicze	Das Rauchen ist hier verboten
Quiet!	Bądźcie cicho	Fate silenzio	Ticho sa držte.	Légy csendesen	Tiku	Beruhmen sie sich ruhig
No talking here!	Nie wolno rozmawiac	Non si parla	Hovor zakázaný	Beszélni tilos	Neszneket szicze	Das Sprechen ist hier verboten
Silence!	Spokoj	Silenzio	Nerozpřavajte.	Ne beszélj	Pamazi	Sille
Welcome!	Witajcie	Benvenuti	Vítajte	Isten hozta	Uzspraszama	Willkommen

COLD FACTORIES, SHOPS, AND OFFICE BUILDINGS.

It is customary during cold and inclement weather for our inspectors to find in a few industrial establishments that the inside temperature is lower than it should be in order to make the occupants comfortable. In some cases we have found that the defect was in the heating plant, in others that our psychrometer scientific test disclosed a lack of sufficient moisture, and it would appear that in the latter case the relations of humidity to heating had not been observed; it may not be amiss to point out that dry air heated above normal will be found chilly, and draughts will be more keenly felt and colds more easily contracted, so that where skin evaporation lowers the body temperature, a higher temperature is required than otherwise would be necessary if the proper amount of humidity existed, whereas excessive humidity restricts evaporation from the body below normal, resulting in discomfort.

HEATING AND VENTILATION.

IN the heating of miscellaneous kinds of buildings occupied by large or small numbers, three principles should be kept well in view. Proper temperature, proper humidity or moisture and air supply. The average outside air contains from sixty-five to seventy-five per cent. of moisture. Passing this through a hot air furnace, by the time it reaches our living or workrooms it will contain between forty and fifty per cent. moisture, with the result that this dried out air demands moisture, and will extract it from surrounding bodies, such as the skin on our bodies, and also draw on the membrane of our throats. Some attempt to overcome this dryness has been made by attaching small water reservoirs to the furnace, but these are rarely kept full, and even when they are, would be inadequate, as for instance, take air with seven degrees of frost and subsequently heated to seventy degrees would require an additional half pint of water to every 1,000 cubic feet to give it enough humidity or moisture to obtain sixty-five per cent., being about normal, so that we find that the hot air furnace seems to partly provide for obtaining a supply of moisture, whereas with other forms of heating there seems to have been no provision made against keeping air too dry. A very good practical illustration can be obtained by noting how comfortable one will find themselves in an outside temperature of sixty or sixty-five degrees with a normal humidity, while with the same temperature a workroom with a dry atmosphere would be uncomfortable, owing to the more rapid evaporation of the moisture. I might add that authorities compute that each adult in a room requires at least thirty cubic feet of fresh air per minute to maintain a fair standard of purity, hence the air change required per hour primarily depends on the number of employees in the shop or factory workroom, together with its cubical contents.

It also follows that if rooms are large and employees few in number, the necessary air changes per hour are lessened, so that local conditions govern. Special attention, however, should be given in the average factory building towards properly ventilating lower floors and corridors. It is also urged that where employees are engaged all day at inside work they should invariably take a brisk walk at the lunch hour in order to obtain a good supply of oxygen to brace them up for the afternoon's work.

HOW MANY FIRES OCCUR.

Such a large number of fires occur that have been credited to spontaneous combustion, unknown origin, or defective wiring that it seems necessary that we should become better informed of the real scientific causes of spontaneous combustion and its prevention. The article by Clarence Maris, author of the Text Book on Fire Dangers, used in the Common Schools, given below deals with what spontaneous combustion really is and how it can be lessened.

Spontaneous combustion is the only fire danger about which whole books have been written, and it is the only one which few people know about. Fires from this cause usually appear in the newspapers as "probably incendiary" or of "mysterious origin," or "crossed electric wires." What is known as spontaneous combustion aside from that gained in chemical laboratories comes almost entirely from fires which are noticed when they are starting. They soon destroy the stuff which causes them, and then no one can tell how the fire started.

The average number of fires a year from spontaneous combustion in America is over 3,000. Of these more than half are from grease on rags.

The chemistry of spontaneous combustion is not hard to understand if one knows how a fire burns. Burning is the same chemical process in the rotting log, blazing shaving and exploding dynamite, the only difference being in the time taken for the oxygen of the air to unite with the carbon of the wood. If they unite slowly, as in the rotting of wood or the rusting of iron or decaying potato, the heat is borne away unnoticed; if they unite fast enough to produce a heat that will roast out and ignite burning gases, it makes a flame; if they unite so fast that the expansion of the water, in the form of steam and the carbon dioxid which are made by all combustion and cause shock and noise, it is an explosion.

In high explosives wood fibre and chemicals rich in oxygen are combined, so that the fibre cellulose can be burned in a closed space in which there is no air. The expansion of gas formed within the space can throw a cannon ball or split a rock. The most powerful mixture is one containing two parts of hydrogen to one part oxygen, that being the proportion necessary to form water by uniting chemically. The hottest fires make the most water.

The taking fire of any material comes from its being heated so hot that the hydrogen and carbon in it begin to unite with the oxygen of the air to form carbonic gas. This gas, which is made up of water in vapor and carbon dioxid, is drawn up the flue by the current of heated air. The carbon dioxid, being slightly heavier than air, falls to furnish breath for trees and vegetables, while the watery vapor rises to form clouds and return in rain. So we get back the product of the burning of our houses, but after it is greatly cheapened in value.

Spontaneous combustion, strictly speaking, is the igniting of a substance from heat caused by chemical action itself, but the word is often used in speaking of any burning which happens without the touch of a flame, spark or live coal.

In the last 200 fires from spontaneous combustion to one state fire marshal, fats or oils on cotton fibres caused 122.

A fat when warmed is oil; when smeared on anything, it is grease. The animal fats, tallow, butter and lard, unless rancid, are less liable to cause spontaneous combustion than the vegetable oils—linseed, cottonseed, nut, castor bean and olive. None of these can take fire spontaneously unless spread over a large surface of easily ignited material, as when a cotton rag is wet with them.

Then they take oxygen from the air so fast that the heat from the chemical union will, if it is not carried away by movement of air, rise to a point at which the fibres of the rag will first char and then take fire. An instance: A mop used in oiling a floor in a home for working girls took fire in a few hours after being put in a closet under the stair.

Linseed oil is chargeable with the greatest number of burned buildings. Cotton rags, sawdust or scraps of silk wet with olive or cottonseed oil may take fire. These oils are likely to get into any pile of rubbish.

Many fires start in closets from rag bags, greasy overalls and from cloths used in oiling the floor. Seven fires from the igniting of greasy clothing in closets happened in Ohio within two years. These fires would have consumed the houses and been reported as of unknown origin had not someone been near to notice the smoke. Many heavy losses on factories come from fires started in their paint shops by paint dryers, turpentine and linseed oil.

Lard, tallow and butter smeared on rags and thrown into a trash barrel are a source of danger. The storehouses in which rags are picked and baled are very likely to be destroyed by spontaneous combustion.

Petroleum, kerosene and gasoline do not dry by uniting with oxygen; therefore they cannot cause spontaneous combustion.

A large number of substances that are not greasy are liable to get hot and take fire without being near a stove or flame. Many barns are burned by new mown hay getting hot. A few are burned by the heating of shredded fodder, grain and meal.

A CHLORATE OF POTASH.

While perusing Vol. II of the Travellers Standard of Hartford, Conn., issued March, 1914, we noticed an article on the above which should prove beneficial to the public, and therefore quote as follows:

Our attention has been called to a serious but fortunately non-fatal accident which occurred under circumstances that might easily arise again at any time. We do not recall any experience exactly identical with the one here described, but several cases have come to our knowledge in which one or two chlorate tablets, placed loose in a waistcoat pocket with a box of matches, have started small fires which have been extinguished with some difficulty.

In the case under consideration a man whose throat had become inflamed stopped at a drug store and bought some tablets of chlorate of potash for soothing the irritation. These were given to him in a small paper package, which he placed in his outside overcoat pocket, where it happened that there was also a box of safety matches. In stepping into his automobile after making the purchase he brushed against the side of the car door, or brought pressure against the pocket in some other way, and the chlorate tablets were rubbed against the coating on the matchbox. The result was that an intense fire was started in his overcoat pocket, and before his clothing could be removed he was badly burned over a considerable area of the thigh.

As we have explained in an earlier number of *The Traveller's Standard*, the phosphorus that is used in connection with safety matches is of the red variety, and occurs upon the box itself, instead of on the heads of the matches, as in the old-fashioned friction match that can be lighted anywhere. The head of the safety match is made of a composition, one essential constituent of which is chlorate of potash, the chlorate possessing the property of flaming up strongly when rubbed against the coating on the box. Chlorate of potash is rich in oxygen and it is well known to be dangerous to transport or to store, unless proper precautions are taken. An old-time chemical experiment consists in rubbing up a mixture of sulphur and chlorate of potash in a mortar, the two exploding with great violence when treated in this way. We do not advise a repetition of this experiment, but if any reader does repeat it he should keep his eyes well out of harm's way, and should use only a grain or two of the mixture. Serious results are likely to occur if he tries the experiment with any considerable quantity of the material.

The accident described above might happen to any person who did not know that chlorate of potash gives a strong deflagrating flame when rubbed against the coating on the side of a safety-match box; and to avoid any trouble of this kind care should always be taken to avoid placing chlorate tablets and matchboxes in the same pocket. Chlorate tablets are often put up in little flat bottles with screw tops, and it is best to buy them in this form, as accidents from the use of them are far less likely to happen.

Pulverized chlorate of potash is often used as a household remedy for sore throat, the powder being dissolved in water and the solution used as a gargle. Pulverized sulphur is also used about the household to a considerable extent, and as it is likely to be kept on the same shelf with the chlorate, there is always danger of the two becoming mixed by spilling, or by the breaking of the packages, or otherwise. The consequences of striking or rubbing a mixture of this kind may be imagined from what has been said above. Chlorate of potash will also combine with finely-pulverized charcoal, though not so readily nor so violently as with sulphur. Very likely it would combine in the same way with pulverized sugar, or with common flour.

These dangers are well worth consideration, as they relate to substances that are likely to occur in any household. Moreover, the public at large is entirely unaware of them, although the hazard is so great that in some countries railroads are not allowed to haul sulphur and chlorate of potash on the same train.

MISCELLANEOUS CAUSES OF EXPLOSIONS.

Explosions may take place from different causes, and the following have been assigned to many that occur in milling and other plants:

Dusts produced during the process of handling and elevating grain, wheat flour dust from rolls, belts, purifiers, conveyors and packing machines; also wheat flour dust from beams, rafters, elevator heads, etc. Dusts produced during the cleaning of oats or from grinding corn or oat hulls; oatmeal dust from packing machines and floor dusts from elevator sweepings; oat groat dust after aspirator: the use of open lights or naked flames such as torches, gas jets, lamps, candles, matches, etc.; electric spark from motors, fuses, switches, lighting systems, static electricity produced by friction of pulleys and belts and grinding machines.

An explosion of the dust filled air of a Hamburg sugar refinery wrecked one of the largest industrial establishments in Europe. Several men were also killed and injured by an explosion in an aniline dye factory, and the firemen were unable to enter the building on account of poisonous fumes.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES T. BURKE,

Chief Inspector of Factories.

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS.

DISTRICT No. 1.		DISTRICT No. 3.		DISTRICT No. 4.		DISTRICT No. 5.	
Atikokan	2	Bronte	2	Acton	3	Alexandria	6
Bigwood	1	Burlington	5	Allandale	1	Almonte	15
Blind River	2	Freeman	3	Alliston	5	Arnprior	10
Bruce Mlnes	1	New Toronto	4	Alton	2	Athens	4
Cache Bay	2	Oakville	8	Aurora	8	Avonmore	2
Chapleau	6	Swansea	1	Bala	2	Barrys Bay	4
Cobalt	5	Hamilton	1	Boakview	2	Braeside	2
Cochrane	5	Toronto	1,165	Barrie	23	Calabogie	2
Dryden	4			Beeton	3	Caldwell's Mills	1
Emo	2			Berlin	76	Cananto P.O.	1
Espanola	1			Bolton	3	Cardinal	9
Fort Frances	18			Bond Lake	1	Carleton Place	18
Fort William	147			Bradford	2	Carp	2
Gore Bay	1			Brampton	8	Casselman	4
Graham	1			Breslau	2	Chesterville	4
Haileybury	5			Burlington	3	Cornwall	25
Marksville P.O., Hilton	1			Byng Inlet	2	Eganville	2
Ignace	2			Caledon East	1	Eastview	2
John Island	1			Campbellville	1	Embrun	9
Kenora	17			Carling P.O.	1	Finch	4
Keewatin	4			Clarksburg	3	Galetta	2
Little Current	3			Clavering P.O.	1	Gananoque	15
Massey	2			Coldwater	1	Golden Lake	1
Meldrum Bay	1			Collingwood	20	Hawkesbury	7
Minaki	1			Cook's Bay	1	Iroquois	4
New Liskeard	3			Creemore	2		
Nesterville	1			Elgin Mills	1		
North Bay	12			Elmira	8		
North Lake	1			Elmvale	3		
Port Arthur	115			Falding	1		
Rainy River	6			Fesserton	2		
Richard's Landing	1			Floradale	2		
Rocky Inlet	2			Galt	29		
Round Lake, near				Georgetown	8		
Dane P.O.	1			Glen Williams	2		
Sault Ste. Marie	64			Guelph	77		
Schreiber	1			Heathcote	1		
Sellers	1			Hepworth	2		
Sellwood Junction	1			Hespeler	6		
Stoux Lookout	3			Hillsdale	1		
Rosslyn P.O., Slate				Hope Bay	1		
River	1			Huttonville	1		
Spanish Mills	1			Inglewood	2		
Spragge	1			Lakefield	1		
Stanley	1			Lions Head	1		
Steelton	14			McKellar P.O.	1		
Sturgeon Falls	4			Meaford	24		
Sudbury	29			New Toronto	3		
Whitefish Lake	1			Midland	14		
Widdifield	1			Milton	6		
Wolf Siding	1			Moffatt P.O.	1		
				Mount Dennis	3		
DISTRICT No. 2.							
Bond Lake	1						
Chatham	7						
Keswick	2						
London	35						
St. Thomas	15						
Sarnia	17						
Strathroy	5						
Sutton	4						
Walkerville	10						
Wallaceburg	4						
Windsor	17						
Toronto	1,093						

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS—Continued.

Lanark	3	Tavistock	4	Southampton	3	
Lancaster	2	Thorold	19	Stoney Point	1	
L'Orignal	2	Tillsonburg	19	Stratford	36	
Lyn	2	Vittoria	1	Strathroy	11	
Madawaska	2	Welland	51	Tecumseh	1	
Maxwell	4	West Flamboro	1	Teeswater	7	
Mill Roches	1	Woodstock	38	Thamesville	8	
Snow Road	1			Theford	1	
Monkland	2	DISTRICT No. 7.			Thorndale	3
Morrisburg	4	Ailsa Craig	3	Tilbury	1	
Newboro	1	Alvinston	6	Walkerton	1	
Newington	2	Amherstburg	5	Walkerville	33	
Northfield	1	Auburn	1	Wallaceburg	13	
Osnabruck	1	Ayton	2	Walton	1	
Ottawa	388	Belle River	1	Watford	5	
Pembroke	13	Berlin	63	Wellesley	4	
Perth	8	Blenheim	4	West Lorne	3	
Plantagenet	1	Blyth	7	Windsor	58	
Prescott	2	Brussels	6	Wingham	17	
Portland	2	Canard River	1	Wroxeter	3	
Renfrew	11	Chatham	59	Wyoming	1	
Rockland	4	Clinton	11	Zurich	4	
Russell	7	Crediton	1			
Sand Point	1	Dashwood	4	DISTRICT No. 8.		
Smith's Falls	6	Dresden	5	Ahmic Harbor	1	
Vankleek Hill	6	Durham	8	Allensville	1	
Westboro	2	Dutton	6	Alsace	1	
Westport	1	Elmira	11	Arnstein	1	
Whitney	2	Espanola	1	Ashworth	1	
Winchester	3	Essex	2	Aspidin	1	
		Exeter	9	Belleville	24	
DISTRICT No. 6.		Ford City	2	Berridale	2	
Aylmer	23	Fordwich	2	Bethany	1	
Beachville	1	Forest	10	Bewdley	1	
Beamsville	11	Galt	28	Birkenhead	1	
Belmont	6	Glencoe	5	Bloomfield	3	
Brantford	93	Goderich	20	Bracebridge	18	
Bridgeburg	22	Gorrie	2	Burk's Falls	8	
Brownsville	3	Granton	2	Callender	2	
Delhi	7	Guelph	27	Caven	1	
Dundas	26	Hanover	16	Cobourg	10	
Dunnville	14	Hensall	5	Coe Hill	5	
Fonthill	1	Khiva	1	Commanda	1	
Greensville	1	Kincardine	13	Deseronto	12	
Grimsby	19	Kingsville	1	Dorset	1	
Hagersville	5	Leamington	15	Dwight	1	
Hamilton	430	Listowel	24	Emsdale	1	
Humberstone	1	London	191	Etwell	1	
Ingersoll	38	Lucan	8	Falkenburg	2	
Jarvis	3	Lucknow	9	Fowler's Corners	1	
Lynden	1	Milverton	6	Frankford	1	
Merritton	13	Mitchell	8	Frayersburg	1	
Niagara Falls	61	Moncton	3	Genessee Rapids	1	
Niagara-on-the-Lake	2	Mount Forest	9	Golden Valley	1	
Norwich	11	Neustadt	6	Glen Miller	1	
Paris	10	Parkhill	6	Gravenhurst	8	
Port Colborne	4	Petrolia	9	Huntsville	11	
Port Dalhousie	3	Ridgetown	1	Jarlsburg	1	
Port Dover	6	St. Jacobs	3	Katrine	4	
Ridgeway	2	St. Mary's	22	Kearney	2	
St. Catharines	90	St. Thomas	76	Kilworthy	1	
St. George	5	Sandwich	2	Kingston	25	
Stoney Creek	2	Sarnia	94	Koshee	1	
Simcoe	23	Sault Ste. Marie	19	Lindsay	20	
Springfield	4	Seaforth	10	Longford	3	

ACCIDENTS REPORTED

1914

TABULATED BY INSPECTION DISTRICTS

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 1						
9	Nov. 4, '13.	Algoma Steel Company	Sault Ste. Marie	M	38	Foot scalded; lifting pail off stove.
10	" 13	"	"	M	....	Bruised in groin; struck in back with N.G. locomotive.
11	" 15	"	"	M	....	Piece of steel flew off drill, badly cutting eyeball.
12	" 3	"	"	M	....	Foot hurt; car backed, running over foot.
13	" 21	"	"	M	....	Knee-cap bruised while carrying coke up stairway.
14	" 22	"	"	M	....	Finger crushed; rail slipped and caught finger.
15	" 26	"	"	M	....	Scalp cut and back bruised from hoist tipping over.
16	" 26	"	"	M	....	Leg cut and bruised; pushing coke car, tripped on switch and hit by stake.
17	" 30	"	"	M	43	Neck and hand burned by gas explosion.
18	" 28	"	"	M	....	Finger lacerated; rail fell on hand.
19	Dec. 4	"	"	M	....	Arm badly torn; caught between belt and pulley top of belt.
20	" 4	"	"	M	....	Knee bruised; slipped while getting on car.
21	" 5	"	"	M	24	Foot bruised; dropped rail on foot.
22	" 4	"	"	M	30	Thumb crushed between rail and pile.
23	" 5	"	"	M	36	Small laceration in palm of hand; pushing rail on rollers, caught hand between two rails.
24	" 2	"	"	M	....	Finger badly lacerated; hand caught in loading scrap.
25	" 7	"	"	M	....	Shoulder and hip bruised; fell off roof.
26	Nov. 13	"	"	M	24	Hip bruised; knocked down by car.
27	" 14	"	"	M	....	Ankle burned; tapping iron and metal splashed on foot.
28	" 13	"	"	M	....	Badly burned; fell on hot table roller.
29	" 12	"	"	M	....	Back strained from lifting on a rail.
30	" 11	"	"	M	38	Crushed finger between two rails.
31	" 1	"	"	M	24	Elbow badly bruised; caught between buggy and wall.
32	Oct. 21	"	"	M	....	Two fingers lacerated.
33	Sept. 24	"	"	M	....	Finger lacerated while filling buggies.
34	Nov. 2	"	"	M	....	Block fell on foot, bruising it.
35	" 6	"	"	M	28	Thumb crushed between two rails.
36	July 19	"	"	M	27	Scalp cut, leg and arm bruised from pile of bricks falling on him.
37	Oct. 30	"	"	M	25	Piece of steel flew off rivets, cutting eyeball.
38	Dec. 16	"	"	M	30	Finger cut pushing rail on rolls; another was pushed against hand.
39	" 15	"	"	M	21	End of finger; caught between two rails.
40	" 17	"	"	M	....	Foot bruised by rail slipping.

41	" 14.....	"	"	"	"	M	23	Foot bruised by rail dropping on it.
42	" 11.....	"	"	"	"	M	.....	side bruised; fell into oiling pit.
43	" 13.....	"	"	"	"	M	.....	foot and ankle bruised; magnet lowered from crane, jamming foot.
44	" 8.....	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Face and arm burned by hot steel.
45	Oct. 13.....	"	"	"	"	M	30	Leg burned, fell on hot crop ends.
46	Dec. 9.....	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Hand cut on lathe.
47	" 10.....	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Fingers cut; cutting steel under steam hammer, tongs slipped.
48	" 11.....	"	"	"	"	M	30	Eye injured from flying piece of steel.
50	" 22.....	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Foot hurt; rail fell on foot.
51	" 19.....	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Back bruised; fell through floor.
53	Jan. 4, '14.	"	"	"	"	M	.....	*Burns; sparks set fire to clothes.
57	Dec. 26, '13.	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Heel burned.
58	Jan. 10, '14.	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Toes crushed by piece of scrap falling on foot.
59	" 11.....	"	"	"	"	M	30	Eyes burned by exploding gas.
60	" 9.....	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Eye badly injured by machine handle springing up and striking him.
61	" 3.....	"	"	"	"	M	31	Bruised leg; hit by piece of rail.
62	" 3.....	"	"	"	"	M	24	Finger cut; stocking rails in stock pile.
63	" 2.....	"	"	"	"	M	24	Toes hurt; piece of steel fell.
64	Dec. 26, '13.	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Shoulder bruised, fell into pit.
65	Jan. 2, '14.	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Foot bruised; while breaking up converter slag, piece fell.
66	Dec. 9, '13.	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Fingers bruised; piece of ore fell.
68	Jan. 15, '14.	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Cheek scalded from hot ashes splashing into water.
69	" 18.....	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Palm badly torn by belt starting while being fixed.
70	" 18.....	"	"	"	"	M	35	Hand burned by live wire.
71	" 20.....	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Foot bruised; loading rail ends, one fell.
72	" 16.....	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Burned by hot slag flying from pot.
73	Dec. 3, '13.	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Head cut, body bruised; fell from tapping platform to pit.
74	Jan. 16, '14.	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Steel casting fell on foot, bruising it.
111	" 29.....	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Foot hurt; taking scrap off steel crane, got foot caught.
112	" 31.....	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Arm bruised; iron bar fell out of rack.
113	" 24.....	"	"	"	"	M	42	Ankle bruised; heavy piece of pipe fell.
114	" 23.....	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Hand bruised by striking on buggy when loading spiegel.
115	" 23.....	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Hip bruised; while getting out of pit was caught by cover.
116	" 28.....	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Ankles scalded by boiling water.
117	" 31.....	"	"	"	"	M	35	Face and hands burned by splashing steel.
118	" 14.....	"	"	"	"	M	50	Loss of one finger, another partly severed in coupling of cars.
119	" 30.....	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Fingers hurt; sharpening chisel.
120	" 31.....	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Head bruised; door of car fell.
121	" 29.....	"	"	"	"	M	50	Toe crushed by shaft and gear falling.
122	" 19.....	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Thumb bruised; working under furnace, some bricks fell.
123	Nov. 3, '13.	"	"	"	"	M	.....

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 1—Continued						
124	Nov. 19, '13.	Algoma Steel Company	Sault Ste. Marie	M	....	Eye burned; steel ran over side of ladle.
125	Feb. 15, '14.	"	"	M	19	Thigh badly cut; got clothes caught in gearing.
126	" 26.....	"	"	M	....	Piece of rock flew up and struck eye.
127	" 9.....	"	"	M	32	Rail fell, jamming finger.
128	" 3.....	"	"	M	....	Knee bruised; while raising tank, jack slipped.
129	" 4.....	"	"	M	....	Back bruised; fell off ladder.
130	" 1.....	"	"	M	40	Eyeball scratched; while setting rolls, caught on some wire.
131	" 9.....	"	"	M	18	Nail off finger; crushed against lathe by roll.
132	" 8.....	"	"	M	19	Burned foot by accidentally stepping into hot slag.
133	" 9.....	"	"	M	35	Hand crushed between two rails while loading.
134	" 9.....	"	"	M	35	Leg and hand bruised; fell while setting bracket on box-car.
135	" 11.....	"	"	M	....	Foot crushed; while cutting scrap, piece flew up.
136	" 11.....	"	"	M	....	Finger smashed while hooking on ladle.
137	" 15.....	"	"	M	45	Foot jammed by rail falling.
138	" 14.....	"	"	M	....	Arm injured; arm caught between chain and scrap, cleaning up scrap in pit by crane.
139	" 10.....	"	"	M	....	Foot crushed; caught foot in gear in machine room.
140	" 19.....	"	"	M	30	Arm bruised; slipped and fell.
141	" 10.....	"	"	M	20	Palm of hand burned; slipped on pits and burned hand.
142	" 17.....	"	"	M	....	Hand bruised by stamp striking hand when restamping a rail.
143	" 7.....	"	"	M	....	Finger crushed by heavy lump of ore falling.
144	" 19.....	"	"	M	22	Hand cut by splice bar.
145	" 19.....	"	"	M	....	Strained ankle.
146	" 24.....	"	"	M	....	Scalp wound and badly shaken up by falling down chamber between furnaces.
147	" 25.....	"	"	M	22	Toe injured; rail turned over on toe while being loaded.
148	" 24.....	"	"	M	24	Toe bruised by rail drooping on it.
149	" 18.....	"	"	M	26	Finger crushed between rail and car when putting piece of rail under car.
150	" 19.....	"	"	M	....	Hand cut by piece of steel.
151	" 25.....	"	"	M	....	Eye burned from spark.
152	" 27.....	"	"	M	50	Back strained; started to go through elevator shaft when elevator was coming down.
153	" 9.....	"	"	M	19	Stabbed near lung and on left elbow.
154	" 6.....	"	"	M	39	Finger jammed between a roll and rail.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 1—Continued						
192	Apr. 23, '14.	Algoma Steel Company.....	Sault Ste. Marie..	M	19	Wrist sprained when automobile engine back-fired while being cranked.
193	" 30.....	"	"	M	....	Back bruised; struck by bucket and fell, while climbing up on ore bridge.
194	May 1.....	"	"	M	30	Ran sliver in hand, got some foreign substance in hand while cleaning yard.
195	" 1.....	"	"	M	20	Finger cut in striking hand against end of rail.
196	" 3.....	"	"	M	30	Hand badly lacerated and thumb broken; jammed between bucket and extension of boat.
197	" 6.....	"	"	M	20	Left wrist cut; fell over a piece of iron.
198	" 6.....	"	"	M	28	Neck and hand scalded from boiling water.
199	" 5.....	"	"	M	26	Shoulder burned from flying sparks.
200	" 10.....	"	"	M	24	Hand bruised; piece of rail fell on hand.
201	" 8.....	"	"	M	35	Wrist burned; piece of hot scrap fell on it.
202	" 9.....	"	"	M	23	Hand burned by hot flue dust.
203	" 10.....	"	"	M	33	Both legs bruised; cold saw-rail slipped back and struck him.
204	Sept. 9, '13	"	"	M	....	Knee bruised; buggy dumped and hit leg.
205	" 27.....	"	"	M	35	Finger bruised; pinched between two bearings.
206	May 9, '14.	"	"	M	28	End of finger crushed and broken; rail turned over on finger.
207	" 10.....	"	"	M	24	Leg bruised; slipped into coal chute.
208	" 9.....	"	"	M	23	Shoulder injured; arm on crane hit man on soulder.
209	" 11.....	"	"	M	32	Hand bruised; struck by a large lump of coal.
210	" 10.....	"	"	M	29	Nail off toe; piece of timber fell on foot.
211	Mar. 26.....	"	"	M	22	Foot burned from dumping hot conder pots.
212	Apr. 29.....	"	"	M	22	Toe bruised; brick fell on it.
213	" 27.....	"	"	M	35	Toe bruised; piece of scrap fell on it.
214	" 29.....	"	"	M	24	Scalp cut; struck by lump of coal falling from bucket while being hoisted.
215	" 26.....	"	"	M	19	Foot bruised; got foot jammed under skid pipe.
216	Mar. 2.....	"	"	M	23	Arm burned; fell over billet chain and burned arm on hot billet on car.
217	May 12.....	"	"	M	23	Wheeling a bag of magnesite in pit, sprained wrist.
218	" 4.....	"	"	M	29	Back sprained; wheel-barrow too heavy.
219	" 1.....	"	"	M	37	Finger lacerated by plank falling on it.
220	Feb. 9.....	"	"	M	24	Ribs injured; stabbed by an Italian.

223	May 16.....	"	"	"	"	19	Knee sprained playing football.
224	" 15.....	"	"	"	"	37	Hand burned; slag from vessel blew out on it.
234	" 22.....	"	"	"	"	30	Finger lacerated; rail stamp flew from under hammer.
235	May 22.....	"	"	"	"	26	Finger cut; cutting bolts hit himself with hammer.
236	" 29.....	"	"	"	"	....	Arm broken; knee dislocated, chest crushed; oiling lathe while in operation was caught on set screw in shaft and taken around same.
237	June 27.....	"	"	"	"	29	*Arm almost dismembered; run over by car.
240	May 28.....	"	"	"	"	18	Foot bruised; helping turn bucket caught foot at ankle.
241	" 29.....	"	"	"	"	22	Arm burned; fell on hot rail.
242	" 27.....	"	"	"	"	41	Eye burned; spark flew and struck eye.
243	" 27.....	"	"	"	"	21	Finger cut off by crank on shear engine.
244	" 26.....	"	"	"	"	20	Shoulder bruised; clothes caught on a bar which was revolving in lathe.
245	" 23.....	"	"	"	"	23	Scalp cut; piece of scale fell on head.
247	June 4.....	"	"	"	"	32	Foot burned; hot iron splashed on foot.
248	" 3.....	"	"	"	"	26	Heel burned; cleaning runner hot sand got in boot.
249	" 2.....	"	"	"	"	20	Foot bruised; got foot squeezed in gears.
250	May 26.....	"	"	"	"	24	Toe dislocated; fell while coming down stairs.
251	" 25.....	"	"	"	"	30	Hand burned on piece of hot slag.
252	June 1.....	"	"	"	"	28	Hand cut on sliver from a rail.
253	" 4.....	"	"	"	"	22	Scalp cut; holding drill for hammer man, hammer missed drill.
254	" 4.....	"	"	"	"	30	Eye cut; chip of rail flew from hammer.
255	" 4.....	"	"	"	"	30	Ankle sprained while wheeling barrow of scrap.
256	" 12.....	"	"	"	"	38	*Struck on head by piece of scrap.
257	" 6.....	"	"	"	"	28	Finger cut by piece of scrap.
259	" 10.....	"	"	"	"	29	Hands burned; sparks flew from furnace.
260	" 7.....	"	"	"	"	18	Arm cut; bricks fell on arm.
261	" 10.....	"	"	"	"	....	Eye lid burned; piece of hot scale flew into eye.
262	" 13.....	"	"	"	"	42	Fell down on hopper on empty gas producer and bruised side.
263	" 14.....	"	"	"	"	46	Three fingers bruised; caught between two rails.
264	" 15.....	"	"	"	"	21	Caught finger between rail and guide pin.
265	" 18.....	"	"	"	"	38	Ankle strained; jumped out of locomotive to escape fire in controller.
266	" 14.....	"	"	"	"	28	Finger crushed; caught between rail and roller.
267	" 20.....	"	"	"	"	20	Unloading bricks caught finger between two bricks.
268	" 17.....	"	"	"	"	28	Infection in small wound in hand; while shovelling coal lump fell from hopper.
269	" 17.....	"	"	"	"	28	Foot bruised; rails fell on same.
272	" 16.....	"	"	"	"	....	Arm scratched by spike in tile.
273	" 23.....	"	"	"	"	26	Piece of dirt in eye.

*Fatal.

70.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 1—Continued						
274	June 5, '14	Algoma Steel Co.	Sault Ste. Marie..	M	32	End of finger crushed; caught by saw.
275	" 10.....	"	"	M	32	Arm burned while fixing water pipe at rolls.
276	" 23.....	"	"	M	18	Ankle sprained; turned over while running.
277	" 26.....	"	"	M	33	Scalp cut; block fell from overhead and struck him.
278	" 22.....	"	"	M	21	Foot burned; iron splashed.
281	July 13.....	"	"	M	23	Knee and hand burned, by falling ashes from soaking pit bottoms.
282	June 17.....	"	"	M	22	Back sprained; while lifting some brick.
283	July 12.....	"	"	M	20	Scalp cut by stone falling from vessel, when cleaning up in pit.
284	June 18.....	"	"	M	26	Four toes crushed by iron car.
285	" 19.....	"	"	M	19	End of finger crushed by door.
286	" 18.....	"	"	M	47	Thigh scalded by steam blowing on leg.
287	July 18.....	"	"	M	22	Thigh bruised; fell off ladder into hold of boat.
288	" 21.....	"	"	M	31	Foot bruised; chunk of ore rolled on it.
292	" 12.....	"	"	M	.....	Crushed finger; raising broken dome of turbine which slipped.
293	" 29.....	"	"	M	25	Severed tendon of toe while chopping brush.
294	Aug. 5.....	"	"	M	24	Cat nose, knee bruised; fell from ladder.
295	July 26.....	"	"	M	36	Hands burned; plate keys came out of vessel and iron splashed in pit.
297	" 12.....	"	"	M	32	Face and hands burned; flame blew into face.
296	" 15.....	"	"	M	35	Knee burned; working over gas culvert and got hot slag in boot.
298	" 25.....	"	"	M*	22	Knee scraped; was jammed between car and engine.
300	Aug. 8.....	"	"	M	20	Ulcer on cornea, cinder flew into eye.
301	" 4.....	"	"	M	38	Toe crushed; was pulling buggy, when wheel struck iron plate, and leg of same came down on toes.
302	" 6.....	"	"	M	40	Wrist burned; loading cinders and piece fell off tank.
303	" 10.....	"	"	M	....	Eye burned; pouring iron, some splashed.
304	July 26.....	"	"	M	42	Hand burned; iron splashed out in pit.
305	Aug. 11.....	"	"	M	33	Foot bruised; piling billets, one fell.
306	" 15.....	"	"	M	25	Thumb smashed; cutting brick, hit thumb with hammer.
307	" 10.....	"	"	M	26	Back and groin bruised; caught between transfer tables.
308	July 23.....	"	"	M	28	Abscess on hand; hit while placing guide.
309	Aug. 2.....	"	"	M	26	Arm burned; while dumping cinder car.
310	July 26.....	"	"	M	31	Finger smashed; while putting piece of cinder on car.

312	Aug. 29.....	"	"	"	"	"	17	Hand burned by torch.
313	" 27.....	"	"	"	"	"	25	Foot bruised; hatch fell on it.
315	" 17.....	"	"	"	"	"	35	Fell off roughing table in rail mill.
316	Sept. 13.....	"	"	"	"	"	35	Scalp cut; abrasion shoulder, hip bruised, fell off steps on pouring stand.
317	July 19.....	"	"	"	"	"	29	Sprained back while lifting rail.
318	Aug. 29.....	"	"	"	"	"	32	Thigh bruised; got leg through hole in elevator platform.
319	" 15.....	"	"	"	"	"	16	End of thumb off; jammed between steel and machine vise.
320	Sept. 10.....	"	"	"	"	"	....	Leg bruised; removing draw bar coupling from between mold cars, cars came together.
324	Aug. 19.....	"	"	"	"	"	36	Leg cut; struck by speigle car.
325	Sept. 28.....	"	"	"	"	"	45	*Drowned; stepped off edge of dock into water.
326	Aug. 10.....	"	"	"	"	"	27	Collar bone broken; coupling cars and shoulder caught on corner of box cars.
327	Sept. 24.....	"	"	"	"	"	27	Abrasion and bruised ankle; sheet of iron fell.
328	Aug. 27.....	"	"	"	"	"	21	End of thumb crushed while putting test piece on car.
329	" 23.....	"	"	"	"	"	46	Ends of fingers crushed; caught between rail and roller.
330	Sept. 19.....	"	"	"	"	"	23	Foreign substance in eye.
331	" 12.....	"	"	"	"	"	52	Hand bruised; door of car fell.
332	" 30.....	"	"	"	"	"	20	While chipping rails got foreign substance in eye.
333	Oct. 11.....	"	"	"	"	"	22	Loss of leg; car passed over leg near ankle.
334	" 1.....	"	"	"	"	"	47	Back bruised; hook of crane broke, causing cable to swing and hook struck him.
335	" 11.....	"	"	"	"	"	35	Finger cut; cleaning out gas valve which turned over and caught hand.
336	" 7.....	"	"	"	"	"	41	Strained toe while turning over mould.
337	Aug. 23.....	"	"	"	"	"	26	Two fingers crushed; caught between mill pinion, housing and bearing.
338	Oct. 8.....	"	"	"	"	"	25	Hand cut; hammer slipped from handle.
339	" 3.....	"	"	"	"	"	34	Arm burned while tapping furnace.
340	" 15.....	"	"	"	"	"	24	Fell off open hearth high line and jammed hand.
341	" 17.....	"	"	"	"	"	27	Finger cut; caught between rail and charging box.
342	Sept. 26.....	"	"	"	"	"	26	End of finger crushed; piece of ore slipped.
291	Aug. 12.....	Booth & Shannon	"	"	"	"	45	*Struck over heart by piece of slab from gang edger.
89	Jan. 27.....	Can. Car & Foundry Co.	"	"	"	"	34	Two fingers off; third injured, also ankle and back injured; got hand in track of crane which ran over it, fell from ladder.
5	Nov. 28, '13.	Can. Northern Coal & Ore Dock Co., Ltd.	"	"	"	"	35	Foot crushed above ankle; caught in cable curve.
55	Jan. 16, '14.	"	"	"	"	"	40	Ankle sprained; piece of coal slid down chute.
56	" 14.....	"	"	"	"	"	33	Nail in piece of board entered sole of foot.
86	Feb. 8.....	"	"	"	"	"	23	Scalp wound; struck head against frame of cab.
87	" 8.....	"	"	"	"	"	36	Squeezed foot and toes; wheel of car loader passed over foot.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 1—Continued						
91	Mar. 4, '14.	Can. Northern Coal and Ore				
233	May 22.....	Dock Co., Ltd.	Port Arthur	M	35	Foot pricked by nail protruding from board.
238	" "	"	"	M	30	Hook struck head and cut it.
258	June 1.....	"	"	M	27	*Drowned; fell over gangway.
	" 12.....	"	"	M	40	Cut on jaw; inspecting machinery and got head between loading crank and apron.
289	July 29.....	"	"	M	40	Hand bruised; coal fell on hand.
322	Sept. 21.....	"	"	M	....	Handle of cable car struck face and cut it.
323	" 4.....	"	"	M	32	Eye burned by steam while cleaning out loading valve.
6	Nov. 25, '13.	Can. Northern R. R.	"	M	42	Compound fracture of leg; foot became tangled in rope, slack of same was pulled up by engine being started, leg amputated.
7	Dec. 1.....	Can. Pacific Ry. Co.	Kenora.	M	38	Face burned; torch being examined, exploded.
54	" 11, '13	"	Fort William	M	....	Finger caught in link block while engine was being reversed.
92	Jan. 27.....	"	"	M	31	Bruised hip and thigh; fell between two timbers.
93	Mar. 7.....	"	Kenora	M	36	Injured knee cap; jack bar slipped and struck knee.
108	Feb. 21.....	"	"	M	....	Injured arm and shoulder; mounting cab of engine, lost hold and fell.
239	Apr. 11.....	"	Ignace	M	....	When cutting nail piece flew up and was embedded in pupil of eye.
311	Aug. 28.....	"	Jackfish	M	39	Leg broken and cut over eye; jumped off train while it was moving.
49	Nov. 3, '13.	Can. Stewart Co.	Fort William	M	32	Fell in interstice tank from top to bottom.
314	Sept. 12, '14.	Consolidated Elevator Co.	"	M	33	F eyelid cut; cutting block of solder sliver flew up.
270	Apr. 23.....	Dryden Lumber & Power Co.	Dryden	M	38	*Drowned in waste water vat.
271	Mar. 11.....	"	"	M	36	*Skull punctured; belt fastener struck head.
94	" 21.....	Energite Explosives Co.	Near North Bay.	M	....	*Severely burned; chlorate of soda on clothes ignited.
246	May 29.....	Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Co.	Fort Frances	M	24	Finger bruised and palm slightly lacerated, got between roller and winder.
75	Jan. 2.....	Fort William Starch Co.	Fort William	M	....	*Neck broken; fell from roof to ground floor.
8	Nov. 26, '13.	Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd	"	M	26	Accidentally caught in pulley.
299	July 29, '14.	Hogan Bros.	Savanne	M	....	*Struck by an edging off piece of lumber from saw.
88	Feb. 14.....	"	Port Arthur	M	34	Leg and arm broken; fell about 30 feet.
110	Apr. 21.....	Keewatin Lumber Co.	Keewatin	M	33	Scalded by steam from boiler.
279	July 2.....	Manitroulin Lumber Co.	Meldrum Bay	M	50	Lost hand; slipped and fell against saw.
321	Sept. 26.....	Maple Leaf Milling Co.	Kenora	M	26	Arm broken above elbow; fell.

221	May 13,	Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of Canada	Port Arthur	M	Eye injured; struck by marlin spike.
67	Jan. 20,	Pigeon River Lumber Co.	"	M	Fracture of leg and arm; pulling load behind re-saw, was thrown against bench.
290	July 29,	"	"	M	*Injured internally; clothing caught in shaft.
4	Dec. 6, '13,	Port Arthur Elevator Co., Ltd.	"	M	*Fell into boot of one of the legs.
222	May 16, '14,	"	"	M	*Crushed between bumpers of two box cars.
109	Apr. 8,	Port Arthur Wagon & Implement, Ltd.	"	M	Bruise on pit of stomach; lumber caught in rip-saw.
280	July 4,	Sudbury Construction & Machinery Co.	Sudbury	M	Tips of two fingers taken off on buzz planer.
52	Dec. 20, '13,	Superior Elevator Co., Ltd.	Port William	M	Ends of three fingers on left hand, and ends of two on right hand taken off by car haul.
90	Nov. 21,	Swift Canadian Co.	"	M	Carrying quarter of beef, slipped on icy walk.
2	Nov. 21,	Western Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co.	Port Arthur	M	Compound dislocation of elbow, fracture of both bones in forearm; taking out countersunk set screw, caught mitten.
76	Jan. 24, '14,	"	"	M	Hand lacerated; caught in gear.
77	Jan. 10, '14,	"	"	M	Thumb and wrist sprained; caught in socket of reamer.
78	" 22,	"	"	M	Back and side sprained; fell from deck.
79	" 8,	"	"	M	14 Nail wound in knee; struck against side of keg.
81	" 6,	"	"	M	31 Struck in eye by end of hot rivet.
81	" 3,	"	"	M	17 Leg fractured; slipped and struck leg over bolt.
92	Dec. 13, '13,	"	"	M	23 Foot sprained and bruised; let plate fall.
83	" 16,	"	"	M	25 Bruised elbow; slipped from top of car.
84	" 22,	"	"	M	26 Back bruised; fell on plate.
85	Feb. 3, '14,	"	"	M	32 Piece of steel in eye; piece of burr flew from tool.
95	" 2,	"	"	M	26 Bruised thigh and leg; was thrown to ground, piece of ice fell on staging, breaking it
96	" 9,	"	"	M	35 Lip punctured; drift pin struck face.
97	" 10,	"	"	M	Ankle burned; hot metal splashed.
98	" 19,	"	"	M	29 Ribs bruised; fell across angle iron.
99	" 26,	"	"	M	Finger crushed; dropped bar on hand.
100	Mar. 3,	"	"	M	24 Compound fracture of thumb; fell.
101	" 2,	"	"	M	61 Hernia; fell over edge of hatch.
102	Feb. 27,	"	"	M	39 Infected steel wound in hip; sat on plate of steel cuttings.
103	Mar. 7,	"	"	M	Lacerated lins; piece of angle iron fell
104	" 9,	"	"	M	Laceration thumb and finger; struck hand against saw.
105	" 12,	"	"	M	24 Severed artery in hand; piece of steel flew from face of hammer.
106	" 24,	"	"	M	40 Bruised thumb with abrasion, lacerated finger; caught between casting and boat.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 1—Continued						
107	Mar. 22, '14.	Western Dry Dock and Ship-building Co.	Port Arthur	M	43	Back strained; lifting heavy casting.
225	May 6.....	"	"	M	54	Arm and face bruised; fell against machine in the dark.
226	Apr. 24.....	"	"	M	29	Strained back; pushing a plate into place.
227	" 15.....	"	"	M	....	Laceration of finger on right hand; came in contact with emery wheel while grinding.
228	" 13.....	"	"	M	24	Leg bruised; scaffold gave way.
229	Mar. 25.....	"	"	M	52	Finger cut by wrench slipping.
230	Apr. 3.....	"	"	M	27	Eye injured; piece flew from saw.
231	" 2.....	"	"	M	25	Side bruised, thumb sprained; staging gave way.
232	" 3.....	"	"	M	....	Lacerated lip, sprained hand; staging gave way.
1	Oct. 29, '13.	Western Terminal Elev. Co.	Fort William	M	30	Leg taken off at ankle; stepped into loop in slack of car while unloading cable.
3	Dec. 1.....	"	"	M	20	Head skinned, bone in arm broken; putting belt on flax machine, got caught and carried around.
DISTRICT No. 2						
14	May 21, '14.	Autostrap Safety Razor Co.	Toronto	M	19	Lost end of index finger; crushed on power press.
19	June 12.....	Bowes Co., Ltd.	"	M	45	Scalded by bursting of blow off tank.
20	" 12.....	"	"	M	30	*Scalded by bursting of blow off tank.
21	" 12.....	"	"	M	....	Scalded by bursting of blow off tank.
3	Feb. 4.....	Can. Pacific Ry. Co.	London	M	....	Right arm fractured, and dislocated, left arm sprained; fell.
5	.....	Canadian Salt Co.	Sandwich	M	....	Leg broken just above ankle; fell from ladder.
17	June 10.....	Christie Brown & Co.	Toronto	M	23	Arm squeezed between rollers of reversal brake.
35	July 22.....	"	"	M	17	Two fingers on right hand amputated, and one badly smashed in cutter of machine.
28	" 4.....	Consumers' Gas Co.	"	M	41	Three ribs broken; fell.
33	" 18.....	"	"	M	36	Bruised and strained ligaments; casting struck him and he fell 10 feet.
38	Aug. 13.....	Coulter Co. of Toronto	"	M	20	Second and third fingers first joint; contact with shaper.
18	June 9.....	Crown Cork & Seal Co.	"	M	25	Top of finger sheared off.
1	Oct. 25, '13.	Dauphin & Co.	Ridgetown	M	....	Arm cut on saw, and had to be amputated.
10	Apr. 10, '14.	Dominion Toy Mfg. Co.	Toronto	M	21	*Crushed in hoist.
27	July 1.....	Firstbrook Bros., Ltd.	"	M	17	Abrasion of hand caused by hammering up machine.
4	Feb. 2.....	Globe Casket Co.	London	M	....	Two fingers injured on cog wheel.
2	Oct. 29, '13.	H. J. Heinz	Leamington	M	19	Scalp burned, face bruised; came in contact with live wire.

July	8, '14	Moffat Irving Steel Works	Toronto	M	30	Hands, feet and back burned; came in contact with electric current.
6	Mar. 13,	Polson Iron Works, Ltd.	"	M	54	Bruised and cut toe; plank fell on foot.
8	" 31,	"	"	M	26	Two fingers badly cut; caught between roller and plate.
9	Apr. 6,	"	"	M	26	Thumb badly crushed putting plates through rolls.
11	" 11,	"	"	M	28	Loss of finger, first finger cut; on band saw.
15	June 1,	"	"	M	22	Arm cut; fell to bottom of dredge.
16	May 27,	"	"	M	26	Instep bruised; piece of channel iron rolled over.
22	June 19,	"	"	M	45	Badly bruised; hatch coaming stiffener bar fell on foot.
23	" 26,	"	"	M	25	Head cut; wrench fell from top of deck house.
24	" 29,	"	"	M	39	Toe cut; plate fell off bar.
25	July 2,	"	"	M	30	Eye cut; struck by chip from test bar.
26	" 4,	"	"	M	16	Head cut over eye; fell against hatch coaming.
30	" 10,	"	"	M	20	Back sprained; stage plank broke and he fell on bilge bracket in dredge.
31	June 30,	"	"	M	31	Side and breast bruised; fell across deck beams.
32	July 16,	"	"	M	21	Back sprained; plank slipped, fell across bracket.
36	" 23,	"	"	M	17	Hands badly burned; put hand in tin of phosphorus and took out stick of same.
37	Aug. 4,	"	"	M	24	Eye cut; piece of steel flew from a tank.
39	Sept.	Robertson Bros.	Toronto	M	15	Index and next two fingers and part of thumb taken off; crushed between rollers.
40	Sept.	"	"	M	18	Palm torn, necessitating four stitches; caught in dough mixer.
12	Apr. 17,	Schoell Mfg. Co.	"	M	35	Portion of two fingers amputated; crushed on press.
7	Mar. 17,	Staunton's, Limited	"	M	21	Deeply lacerated wound on forearm, possibly includes torn muscles.
13	Apr. 18,	"	"	M	28	Head cut; struck against gear wheel.
34	July 20,	"	"	M	19	Crushed hand between revolving cylinder and brass roller of printing machine.
DISTRICT No. 3						
20	Jan. 29, '14.	Barchard & Co.	Toronto	M	21	Third finger cut loose, part of middle finger; hand slipped against saw.
83	Sept. 19,	Bawden Machine Co.	"	M	29	Ligaments of forearm torn; arm was caught in machine.
70	July 15,	Beverly Wood Specialty Co.	"	M	29	Two fingers cut off; working shaper machine, fingers slipped into knife.
1	Oct. 31, '13.	Can. Fatrbanks-Morse Co.	"	M	35	Blood clot in groin; struck by valve which blew out of air compressor.
3	Nov. 14,	"	"	M	19	Two fingers crushed, bone broken; jig fell from crane.
51	May 1, '14.	Canadian Kodak Co.	"	M	19	Three finger ends crushed, first joint amputated; straightening mask in gauge, tripped stripper.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 3—Continued						
2	Nov. 22, '13.	Christie Brown & Co.	Toronto	F	18	Internal injuries; squeezed between elevator and top of doorway.
4	Dec. 3,	"	"	M	42	*Caught between floor and elevator car.
5	Nov. 27,	Coleman Baking Co.	"	M	21	Crushed finger, put finger between guard on moulder and teeth gears.
49	Feb. 27, '14.	Dalton Mfg. Co.	"	F	....	Foot crushed; caught between floor of car and projection of wellhole.
19	Jan. 19,	Dominion Bridge Co.	"	M	25	Internal injuries right thigh; wrench slipped off nut.
26	Feb. 17,	Firstbrook Box Co.	"	M	23	Fracture of bones of leg; fell on boiler house floor.
73	Aug. 15,	"	"	M	31	Fracture of bones of leg at ankle; struck by board from bandsaw.
25	Feb. 17,	Gendron Mfg. Co.	"	M	....	Index finger broken, another cut, while adjusting bearings on exhaust fan.
21	Jan. 17,	Gildden Varnish Co.	"	M	19	Ribs crushed, internally injured; caught between elevator and wall.
43	Apr. 14,	Glover Mfg. Co.	Freeman	M	33	*Fell into tank of hot water.
86	Oct. 8,	Grand Trunk Ry. System	Toronto	M	63	Two ribs fractured while working at shears, struck by end of iron being put in shears.
32	Feb.	Graham Nail Works	"	M	....	Ruptured by lifting a bundle of wire.
41	Apr. 2,	"	"	M	25	Injury to eye.
50	May 4,	"	"	M	30	Fractured jaw and scalp wound; machine started suddenly and fly wheel threw him down.
10	Dec. 15, '13.	Gutta Percha & Rubber, Ltd.	"	M	40	*Asphyxiation from fumes of carbonic acid gas.
71	July 21, '14.	"	"	M	23	End of finger badly crushed; adjusting flange of box on top of plunger finger, was carried up against top plate.
74	Aug.	Langmuir Mfg. Co.	"	M	17	Severe cut on arm cleaning machine, leaned against saw.
8	Dec. 9, '13.	MacDonald Mfg. Co.	"	M	24	Thumb cut and bruised; caught between rolls of gang slitting machine.
14	" 22,	"	"	M	24	Point of thumb crushed; caught between hammer and horn of grooving press.
15	" 24,	"	"	F	....	Points of two fingers bruised; caught in clutch of press.
28	Jan. 14, '14.	"	"	M	32	Foot cut and bruised; plate off press dropped on foot.
29	Feb. 18,	"	"	M	42	Hand bruised; caught between rollers of printing press.
65	June 11,	"	"	M	26	First finger off while operating press.
80	Aug. 25,	"	"	M	21	Finger bruised; carried under hammer of grooving press.
27	Mar. 17,	Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.	"	M	38	Foot badly bruised; tire fell on instep.
38	" 27,	"	"	M	32	Finger badly bruised; emery wheel burst.

39	"	30	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	42	Finger crushed; caught on re-saw.
40	"	30	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	60	Fell from team door and struck shoulder.
44	Apr.	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	23	Index finger on both hands crushed; caught under drop hammer.
45	"	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	Foot burned; molten iron in top of boot.
46	"	28	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	29	Struck on arm by piece which flew back from rip-saw.
47	"	27	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	36	Finger off to first joint, bone split to second joint, on shaper.
53	May	11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	17	Wrist struck against drill and badly bruised.
54	"	11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	50	Burned face and arms blaze flew out back of furnace.
55	"	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	21	Thumb cut on punch.
57	"	20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	46	Hand lacerated on corn binder wheel.
58	"	19	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	37	Cut across ear; piece of wood flew from saw.
59	"	20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	.....	End off finger; by spur and drive gear of crane.
63	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	.....	Foot crushed; protruding over into shaft, was caught by elevator.
64	June	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	64	Piece of sheet iron fell on foot cutting it above ankle.
69	July	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	18	Truck load of iron fell on leg breaking it.
77	Aug.	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	42	Top of finger squeezed; caught in bull dozer.
78	"	19	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	Toe broken, stave of rumbling mill fell.
79	"	17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	45	Nervous shock and rib broken; packing case fell on him.
34	Mar.	25	Northern Aluminum Co.	"	"	"	"	"	"	45	Parts of hands broken and lacerated; putting sheet of aluminum through flatener, caught fingers between rolls.
52	Apr.	29	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	.....	Strained ligaments of leg; slipped from scaffold.
66	June	19	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	52	Index finger crushed to nail, second taken off at first joint; press tripped too soon.
72	July	22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20	Thumb severed to first joint; tripped press too soon.
60	June	8	Orpen Conduit Mfg. Co.	"	"	"	"	"	"	32	*Came in contact with switch board.
11	Nov.	18, '13	Rudd Paper Box Co.	"	"	"	"	"	"	15	Two fingers jammed caught in dooming press.
12	Dec.	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25	Finger caught in ending machine.
16	"	3	Robert Simpson Co.	"	"	"	"	"	"	.....	*Head and shoulders severely crushed in elevator shaft.
22	Feb.	6, '14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	.....	Foot crushed between elevator shaft and floor.
27	"	19	Staunton's, Limited	"	"	"	"	"	"	18	Struck on head with iron wrench by another employee, during fight.
30	"	27	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	36	Fell from ladder which slipped.
31	Sept.	18, '13	Steel Co. of Canada	"	"	Swansea	"	"	"	31	Half of thumb off, caught between rolls of drop hammer.
56	May	20, '14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16	Hand bruised; threading machine, caught hand in wheel.
62	June	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20	Finger crushed; trying to stop engine lathe put shifter too far over causing lathe to reverse.
76	Aug.	28	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	45	Forearm cut; ran arm against points of steel rods.
82	Sept.	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	19	Thumb bruised and cut; caught against stripper.
18	Jan.	12	Steel & Radiation Co.	"	"	Toronto	"	"	"	36	Foot burned by iron from ladle.
23	Feb.	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	.....	Thumb and finger cut and bruised; radiator fell from truck.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 3—Continued						
35	Mar. 21, '14.	Steel & Radiation Co.	Toronto	M	36	Finger cut; cutting iron, missed chisel and struck finger.
36	" 21....	"	"	M	26	Struck by some sash piled against wooden struts and slipped.
68	July 6....	"	"	M	25	Finger cut; struck finger with hammer.
84	Sept. 25....	"	"	M	32	Side injured; pinned between machine and stack of flasks.
75	Aug. 20....	Sterling Paper Box Co.	"	M	53	Nail taken off on stitching machine.
81	" 25....	Stinson, Moore & Co.	"	M	53	*While piling lumber, heavy beam fell, killing him almost instantly.
9	Dec. 13, '13.	Stone, Limited	"	M	17	Cut wrist with knife.
13	" 20....	"	"	M	18	Ends off two fingers on shears.
17	Jan. 19, '14.	"	"	M	16	Glass in eye; electric light globe burst.
33	Mar. 3....	Telfer Mfg. Co.	"	F	30	Finger crushed on corner staying machine.
42	Apr. 13....	Toronto Hardware Mfg. Co.	"	M	30	Foot and leg burned; molten iron spilled.
48	" 17....	"	"	M	30	Molten iron spilled on foot.
61	June 9....	"	"	M	30	Squeezed finger while helping to move heavy tank.
67	July 3....	"	"	M	50	Ingot fell on foot crushing it.
85	Oct. 9....	United Brass & Lead, Ltd.	"	M	24	Top of finger crushed between machine and hand truck.
6	" 10, '13.	Williards Chocolates, Ltd.	"	F	18	Finger crushed in staying machine.
7	Nov. 10....	"	"	F	17	Finger crushed in staying machine.
24	Feb. 11, '14.	"	"	F	17	Slightly injured on corner staying machine.
DISTRICT No. 4						
122	May 19, '14.	Bauer & Co.	Waterloo	M	....	Arm caught in pickers and amputated above elbow.
147	June 5....	Beck Manufacturing Co.	Penetang	M	28	Thumb pinched in cog of gear.
109	Apr. 30....	Bell Piano & Organ Co.	Guelph	M	19	Finger and thumb cut on saw.
157	Aug. 11....	"	"	M	55	Nail torn off by planer.
162	" 20....	"	"	M	55	Loss of finger, hand slipped forward into jointer.
117	May 9....	Bird Woolen Mill Co.	Bracebridge	F	20	Pads of three fingers torn badly, while cleaning loom.
121	" 15....	Breithaupt Leather Co.	Berlin	M	62	*Fell into tank of boiling water.
167	Sept.	S. Brubacher	Toronto	M	....	Finger taken off on buzz planer.
6	Oct. 15, '13.	Can. Allis-Chalmers, Ltd.	"	M	15	Fingers amputated; caught in cogs of machine.
7	" 18....	"	"	M	15	Fingers amputated; caught in cogs of machine.
55	Jan. 5, '14.	"	"	M	....	Leg and foot burned by hot metal.
61	Jan.	"	"	M	....	Third finger amputated, thumb and fourth finger severely lacerated; fingers caught on saw.
95	Feb. 28....	"	"	M	....	Finger cut; got hand under angle.

96	Mar. 5.....	"	"	"	"	M	Temple bone fractured, jaw bruised, also shoulder and hip; fell off running board of locomotive.
97	Feb. 20....	"	"	"	"	M	Shoulder and foot bruised; while working inside hoisting boiler.
114	Mar. 27.....	"	"	"	"	M	Leg fractured; beam fell against him.
115	Apr. 15.....	"	"	"	"	M	Forearm broken; sleeve caught in set screw.
116	Mar. 31.....	"	"	"	"	M	Fingers jammed between rings while lowering crane.
151	July 27.....	"	"	"	"	M	Foot injured; lifting castings, one fell on foot.
152	" 27.....	"	"	"	"	M	Eye punctured; piece of steel flew into eye.
153	Aug. 1.....	"	"	"	"	M	Hand and foot burned; with molten metal.
154	July 23.....	"	"	"	"	M	Toe broken; cable fell on foot.
158	Aug. 4.....	"	"	"	"	M	Boring-mill head slipped crushing head between "head and machine."
159	" 5.....	"	"	"	"	M	Finger cut; hand slipped between cutter and emery wheel.
166	" 19.....	"	"	"	"	M	Foot burned by molten iron.
101	Apr. 2.....	Can.	Fairbanks-Morse Co.	"	"	M	Deep cut on finger; hand slipped and got caught in saw.
105	" 16.....	"	"	"	"	M	54 Ankle sprained; turned ankle over in hole.
135	May 27.....	"	"	"	"	M	32 Arms and hand burned; bandage soaked with gasoline on arm ignited when match was struck.
142	July 2.....	"	"	"	"	M	36 Sprained knee cap; fly wheel slipped and fell across knee.
149	" 21.....	"	"	"	"	M	16 Burned face and hands; lighting core over fires.
8	Oct. 23, '13.	Can.	General Electric Co.	Peterboro	"	M	22 Finger amputated at first joint; got fingers in gears.
22	Nov. 26.....	"	"	"	"	M	26 Toe badly bruised; box of punchings fell on toe.
23	" 26.....	"	"	"	"	M	69 Back of hand cut in two places; washers flew out.
28	Dec. 4.....	"	"	"	"	M	24 Left hand badly burned and thumb and three fingers on right hand; picked up wrong set of lines which formed an arc.
29	" 2.....	"	"	"	"	M	18 Hand burnt by short circuit being formed.
31	" 13.....	"	"	"	"	M	55 End of thumb; caught between drivers.
40	" 24.....	"	"	"	"	M	Finger burnt at end in two places; base fell.
48	Jan. 3, '14.	"	"	"	"	M	27 Arm burnt by electricity when opening switch on test table.
57	" 15.....	"	"	"	"	M	40 Piece of flesh torn from finger; fell against some punchings.
58	" 15.....	"	"	"	"	M	33 Eye badly injured; particle of steel struck eye.
62	" 13.....	"	"	"	"	M	22 Deep cut on index finger; wrench slipped.
66	" 23.....	"	"	"	"	M	50 Fracture of toe; other toes bruised; gear guards slipped off passing truck.
75	Feb. 12.....	"	"	"	"	M	60 Two ribs broken; fell across armature shaft.
76	" 19.....	"	"	"	"	M	19 Two fingers and thumb burned by electricity; placed hand on switch.
79	" 10.....	"	"	"	"	M	42 Finger cut, nail off; caught between die and stripping plate.
81	" 24.....	"	"	"	"	M	16 Deep cut on finger; caught between wheel and cutter.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Case No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 4—Continued						
5	Nov. 5, '13.	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	W. Toronto	M	21	Wound over eye; hammer glanced off end of chisel bar.
10	Oct. 28.....	"	Havelock	M	32	Top of finger pinched off by metal bar.
13	Nov. 13.....	"	W. Toronto	M	26	Scalp wound and cut behind ear; struck on head by brake lever.
14	" 18.....	"	"	M	32	Badly crushed foot; caught between rail and turntable and rail of track.
15	" 11.....	"	"	M	32	Crushed hips; jammed between coach step and wheel guard.
17	" 21.....	"	"	M	....	Cut on hand; closing window hand slipped off sash.
32	Dec. 7.....	"	"	M	40	Shoulder dislocated; fell from running board of engine.
56	Jan. 23, '14.	"	"	M	38	Fingers smashed; caught against journal.
60	" 27.....	"	"	M	34	Bone above ankle fractured; piece of metal swung around, crushing it.
63	" 22.....	"	Lambton.....	M	31	Shoulder dislocated; fell into engine pit.
70	Feb. 14.....	"	W. Toronto	M	....	Third finger broken, two others smashed; slipped, and air reservoir fell from shoulder on hand.
72	" 7.....	"	Havelock	M	43	Weights slipped off pulley and fell on head, rendering him unconscious.
74	" 19.....	"	W. Toronto	M	32	Glass in eye piece of glass struck him.
78	" 18.....	"	"	M	24	Rivet head flew up striking eye.
84	Mar. 10.....	"	"	M	32	Nail ran into instep of foot; opening lid of tool box.
85	" 16.....	"	"	M	30	Bruised thumb; hammer slipped and struck thumb.
91	" 17.....	"	Toronto.....	M	27	Engineer's seat fell down and struck him.
92	" 18.....	"	W. Toronto	M	....	Cut above right eye; hammer slipped off head of bolt and struck forehead.
94	" 23.....	"	"	M	....	Nails taken off two fingers; got hand jammed between pipe and coupling.
99	" 30.....	"	"	M	21	Struck another employee who retaliated, causing former to fall which caused slight concussion.
100	Apr. 3.....	"	"	M	32	Flesh torn between thumb and finger; piece of wood flew up catching hand.
103	" 13.....	"	"	M	38	Split thumb cutting wedge with hand axe.
104	" 28.....	"	"	M	19	Struck by drill of angle borer.
108	" 29.....	"	"	M	....	Hand bruised; struck by bolt.
113	May 4.....	"	"	M	29	Cut on forefinger by chisel.
123	" 13.....	"	"	M	24	Toe broken; let angle iron fall.
124	" 15.....	"	Lambton	M	22	Piece off end of finger; large end brass dropped when putting in strap on side of engine.

132	" 26.....	"	"	W. Toronto	M	34	While cutting nuts, piece of rust flew into eye.
136	June 1.....	"	"	Toronto	M	43	Fell from tender of engine; sprained ankle.
138	" 12.....	"	"	W. Toronto	M	21	Hoie in instep; applying stencil on car, slipped on nail.
141	" 23.....	"	"	"	M	22	Bruise on arm; wrench slipped off nut and arm hit corner plate.
144	July 16.....	"	"	"	M	22	Eye cut; cutting washer, piece flew up.
145	" 13.....	"	"	"	M	19	Bruised back; fell into pit.
146	" 9.....	"	"	"	M	25	Bruise; hammer slipped causing arm to strike rods.
156	Aug. 11.....	"	"	"	M	22	Cut forefinger; axe fell of board.
164	Sept. 1.....	"	"	"	M	32	Leg scalded; foot slipped while putting driving box in lye vat.
168	" 21.....	"	"	"	M	22	Finger cut while removing ragged piece of flango.
169	" 8.....	"	"	"	M	31	Repairing pipe, pieces of rust flew into eye.
170	" 22.....	"	"	"	M	40	Scalp cut; brake shaft fell on head.
173	Oct. 23.....	"	"	"	M	25	Fingers torn by piece of jagged wood.
39	Jan. 2.....	Clarke & Clarke	"	"	M	27	*Apparently fell and struck head on concrete floor.
35	Dec. 5, '13.	Don Storage & Carriage Co.	"	"	M	40	Leg broken; fell down elevator shaft.
130	May 7, '14.	Firstbrook Bros.	"	Penetanguishene	M	21	Leg broken; lumber fell.
139	June 19.....	"	"	"	M	.....	Inwardly hurt; loosening chain on lumber, some fell on him.
163	Aug. 18.....	Foster Armstrong Co., Ltd.	"	Berlin	M	.....	Middle finger lacerated, also tip of third cut while operating buzz planer.
165	" 31.....	Goldie & McCullouch Co.	"	Galt	M	22	Loss of finger at first joint; crank shaft fell.
86	Mar. 7.....	John Harrison & Sons Co.	"	Owen Sound	M	.....	Scalded by falling into hot pond.
160	July 31.....	Hocken Lumber Co.	"	Otter Lake Sta.	M	75	*Leg crushed between spokes of wheel and timber, amputation necessary and death resulted.
59	Jan. 20.....	Hope Manufacturing Co.	"	Fairbank	M	.....	Greater portion of fingers destroyed on left hand, and portion of two fingers and thumb on right; on jointer.
24	Nov. 20, '13.	John Inglis Co., Ltd.	"	Toronto	M	.....	Palm cut; hand caught between two plates.
129	May 28, '14.	Krug Furniture Co.	"	Berlin	M	.....	Two fingers taken off, third cut on buzz planer.
133	June 5.....	"	"	"	M	.....	Palm and fingers sanded off while operating sand disc.
25	Nov. 20, '13.	Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.	"	Toronto	M	21	Finger crushed, another broken putting shaft in lathe.
26	Dec. 8.....	"	"	"	M	46	First finger ground on emery wheel.
27	" 10.....	"	"	"	M	55	Toe fractured; truck ran over it.
30	" 6.....	"	"	"	M	50	Hand jammed; caught between truck and pile of steel.
33	Dec. 7, '13.	Massey-Harris Co.	"	"	M	17	Finger injured; caught in nut tapping machine.
34	" 7.....	"	"	"	M	41	Hand poisoned by piece of sheet iron.
36	" 23.....	"	"	"	M	30	Finger jammed; caught between binder frame and drill table.
38	" 20.....	"	"	"	M	34	Thumb crushed at end on bull dozer.
39	" 20.....	"	"	"	M	.....	Nail off finger by drop hammer.
41	" 26.....	"	"	"	M	.....	Sliver in finger.
42	Jan. 2, '14.	"	"	"	M	.....	Struck on breast putting belt on with stick.
43	" 3.....	"	"	"	M	32	Arm and wrist injured; sleeve caught in bit on boring machine.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 4—Continued						
44	Jan. 3, '14.	Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.	Toronto	M	45	Cheek cut; work from drop hammer flew.
49	" 12.....	"	"	M	27	Wrist badly torn; cut on band iron.
50	" 14.....	"	"	M	48	Hand cut; caught under hammer.
64	" 26.....	"	"	M	19	Leg cut; fell against knives of reaper.
67	" 27.....	"	"	M	55	Foot bruised; truck load of iron fell on it.
68	" 29.....	"	"	M	17	Caught thumb in punch taking off end.
80	Feb. 16.....	"	"	M	16	Two fingers off; caught under punch.
82	" 25.....	"	"	M	29	Foot burned by molten iron.
125	May.....	Metal Shingle and Siding Co., Ltd.	Preston	M	....	Scaffolding gave way and he fell to roof, lighting on head and shoulder.
126	".....	"	"	M	....	End of finger taken off; fell.
161	Aug. 17.....	"	"	M	22	Loss of eye; punch splintered and fragment struck eye.
106	Apr. 21.....	National Table Co.	Owen Sound	M	35	Cut over eye; piece thrown back from saw.
89	Mar. 11.....	North Am. Bent Chair Co.	"	M	18	Nail flew and point penetrated eye.
90	" 16.....	"	"	M	50	Flesh wound on finger; cut by bit.
98	" 25.....	"	"	M	59	Two fingers cut on buzz planer.
148	July 17.....	Oberholtzer Co., Ltd.	Berlin	M	15	Finger cut on sole splitting machine.
134	May 21.....	Office Specialty Mfg. Co.	Newmarket	M	....	Foot crushed; iron block fell from bench.
45	Jan. 8.....	Polson Iron Works, Ltd.	Toronto	M	34	Head cut, bone bruised; fell off scaffold.
46	Dec. 17, '13.	"	"	M	23	Internal trouble; struck on chest by plate which was being moved by chain and tackle.
47	Jan. 12, '14.	"	"	M	....	Badly bruised hand; slipped on ice.
51	" 19.....	"	"	M	17	Crushed instep and toes; hammer fell from man's hand.
65	Feb. 3.....	"	"	M	50	Badly burned face; babbitt flew up.
77	" 19.....	"	"	M	....	Finger and head cut; falling of jib crane.
83	" 25.....	"	"	M	52	Leg bruised; moving angles, pile fell over on leg.
52	Jan. 9.....	Quaker Oats Co.	Peterboro	M	45	Scalp wound; fell from top of car.
53	" 6.....	"	"	M	30	Lacerated fingers in gear wheels.
54	" 8.....	"	"	M	63	Scalp wound; hit with stillson wrench, also broken and lacerated fingers.
137	June 17.....	Seaman Kent Co.	Meaford	M	....	Eye seriously injured; piece of wood broke off and struck eye.
9	Oct. 16, '13.	Steel Co. of Canada	Swansea	M	19	Thumb torn; caught between dies on press.
16	Nov. 17.....	"	"	M	16	Palm of hand cut; set screw caught hand.
71	Feb. 16, '14.	"	"	M	18	Hand cut; came in contact with cutter.
102	Apr. 13.....	"	"	M	36	Foot bruised; treske fell on foot.

20	Dec. 2, '13.	Steel & Radiatlon Co.	Toronto	M	33	Hand cut; on piece of iron.
21	Nov. 19	"	"	M	43	Finger cut; jammed between vent and frame.
1	Oct. 24	Swift Canadian Co.	W. Toronto	M	27	Infected hand and arm; scratched on staple.
2	Nov. 1	"	"	M	29	Fractured bone in foot; tree loaded with hams fell.
3	Oct. 30	"	"	M	19	Finger cut, resulted in blood poisoning; knife slipped.
11	Nov. 11	"	"	M	45	Scalp wound and concussion; wheel jumped rails, striking head.
12	" 11	"	"	M	17	Severed tendons on finger; knife came down on hand.
112	May 6, '14.	"	"	M	19	*Badly scalded; fell into vat.
140	June 24	"	"	M	22	Compound fracture of arm, side of face and broken right side of scalp; drawn into hog jaw puller.
87	Mar. 18	Taylor-Forbes Co.	Guelpch	M	.....	Nail torn off; thumb caught in emery cloth.
88	" 7	"	"	M	.....	Back injured; was jolted off wagon.
93	" 23	"	"	M	.....	Finger slightly cut; got hand against saw.
107	Apr. 24	"	"	M	.....	Spilled iron on foot burning it.
111	May 5	"	"	M	.....	Top of finger split; tripped power press.
118	" 7	"	"	M	.....	Arm cut while tightening up lathe head, fell backwards.
119	" 7	"	"	M	.....	Hand crushed; caught between wrench and head of machine
127	" 21	"	"	M	.....	Cut hand on rough edge of iron castings.
131	" "	"	"	M	.....	Nail off finger by die.
150	July 30	"	"	M	.....	Burned arm slightly, pouring iron; resulting in blood poisoning.
4	Nov. 4, '13.	Tudhope-Anderson Co.	Orillia	M	.....	End of finger taken off; grinding stone caught knlfe and drove it back
18	" 27	"	"	M	24	Finger torn; caught between rest and stone.
19	" 25	"	"	M	21	Small cut on head; struck by key from drop hammer.
69	Feb. 10, '14.	"	"	M	.....	Finger torn; caught between stone and drill.
73	" 24	Tudhope Carriage Co.	"	M	22	End of thumb injured; hit with hammer.
143	July 15	"	"	M	.....	Two fingers jammed and nails torn off while setting gauge.
155	Aug. 10	"	"	M	.....	Foot burned; spilled hot iron in boot.
172	Oct. 10	"	"	M	32	Tips off three fingers on shears.
110	May 2	Turnbull Co. of Galt	Galt	F	.....	Top of finger taken off; in winder machine.
171	Oct. 9	"	"	M	20	Loss of index finger, end off second, and third finger crushed; run through roving gear.
128	May 22	Victoria Wheel Works	"	M	23	Finger off at first joint by automatic cut off on engine.
129	" 12	Waterloo Manf. Co.	Waterloo	M	.....	Hand cut; caught in gear of crane.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of		Particulars
				Injured Person	Age	
DISTRICT No. 5						
61	Aug. 17, '14.	Abbott, Grant & Co.	Brockville	M	40	Leg scalded; plug blew out of feed water heater in connection with boiler.
30	Mar. 31.....	Almonte Knitting Co., Ltd.	Almonte	F	....	Nail and flesh at tip of finger taken off; caught in gear of machine.
57	July 8.....	American Bank Note Co.	Ottawa	M	70	Slight cut on head and bone in ankle broken; stepped into elevator shaft.
50	" 2.....	M. F. Beach Co.	Winchester	M	17	*Putting belt on pulley, stick caught and was driven into abdomen.
14	Nov. 4 '13.	J. R. Booth	Ottawa.....	M	....	*Badly scalded by steam from digester.
17	Dec. 22.....	"	"	M	....	*Drawn under beater roll.
39	May '14.....	"	"	M	....	*Drowned; jumped fence and fell into river.
63	Aug. 15.....	"	"	M	....	Arm and leg fractured; ladder fell with him.
9	Nov. 20, '13.	Canada Carriage Co.	Brockville	M	28	Nose and ball of eye cut; piece flew from shear.
19	Jan. 24, '14.	"	"	M	....	Finger joint cut; hand came in contact with re-saw.
36	Apr. 17.....	"	"	M	70	Two ribs broken; breaking of buffing belt.
37	" 24.....	"	"	M	23	Thumb and finger cut; hand passed between guard and saw.
68	Aug. 28.....	"	"	M	55	Toe smashed; wheel fell on foot.
49	June 2.....	Canadian Cooperae Co.	Smith's Falls	M	....	Knee bruised between two logs in saw mill.
72	Sept. 30.....	"	"	M	....	Ends off three fingers on stove jointer machine.
35	Apr. 17.....	Rolla L. Crain Co.	Ottawa	M	....	Flesh torn from finger by projecting belt fastener.
38	" 22.....	"	"	M	....	Flesh on thumb torn; handling roll of paper at check book press; roll slipped.
65	June 27.....	Dennis-Canadian Co.	Whitney	M	35	Cut across leg by shingle saw.
6	Nov. 6, '13.	W. C. Edwards & Co.	Ottawa	M	37	Puncture in hip; cope knife flew out when machine started.
11	Oct. 22.....	"	"	M	12	*Fractured leg and injuries to head; got entangled in machinery.
59	June 16, '14	"	"	M	65	*Car wheel passed over him.
62	Aug. 7.....	"	"	M	45	Lumber broke while going through saw and was driven back; sliver being driven into leg.
76	Oct. 15.....	"	"	M	40	Two fingers cut on circular saw.
79	" 20.....	"	"	M	25	Gash in forearm; knife flew out of head of shaper.
1	" 28, '13.	Frost & Wood Co.	Smith's Falls	M	40	Eye and back bruised; struck by cape of mould and knocked over.
2	Nov. 13.....	"	"	M	24	Piece of steel in eye; driving wedge into die on punch.
6	" 6.....	"	"	M	49	Slight abrasion on hand; struck while putting mower frame into rumbler.

7	"	14	"	"	"	"	M	65	Toe bruised, nail almost off; pig iron fell on it.
8	"	17	"	"	"	"	M	26	Finger torn open to base, forearm bruised; jammed between casting and drill.
10	Dec.	3	"	"	"	"	M	49	Cut on arm; struck arm on sharp casting.
12	"	6	"	"	"	"	M	54	Stick caught in shaper knives and broken end was driven into hand to bone.
15	"	17	"	"	"	"	M	65	Finger jammed, flesh stripped to bone; fell on ice.
16	"	19	"	"	"	"	M	50	Toe split open and nail almost torn off; jig fell on foot.
18	Jan.	7, 14,	"	"	"	"	M	60	Two ribs fractured, shoulder bruised; clothing caught in revolving bar.
24	Feb.	7	"	"	"	"	M	31	Finger ground through nail; hand came in contact with stone.
25	"	23	"	"	"	"	M	29	Toe broken, another bruised; drop hammer dies fell.
27	Mar.	12	"	"	"	"	M	25	Bone in thumb broken; caught thumb between binder table and post.
28	"	23	"	"	"	"	M	50	Toe broken; casting slipped and fell on foot.
29	"	25	"	"	"	"	M	41	Finger amputated; caught finger in gears.
40	May	8	"	"	"	"	M	31	Finger bruised badly, nail off; caught between binder powers.
42	"	20	"	"	"	"	M	58	Bone broken in hand; mower frame fell over.
43	"	18	"	"	"	"	M	20	Bone broken in hand; struck against bolt on binder table.
44	"	23	"	"	"	"	M	27	Toe bruised, nail crushed off; truck wheel ran over foot.
45	June	17	"	"	"	"	M	28	Eyelids of eye burned and inside of eye scorched; small particles of molten metal flew up.
46	"	17	"	"	"	"	M	30	Eye injured; piece of emery flew into eye.
51	July	15	"	"	"	"	M	40	Upper eyelid cut through and eye bruised; piece of steel flew from drill.
53	"	27	"	"	"	"	M	46	Cut above eye; form broke and piece struck him over eye.
54	"	24	"	"	"	"	M	35	Hand severely bruised; block fell.
55	"	24	"	"	"	"	M	47	Foot severely bruised; casting fell on foot.
66	Aug.	24	"	"	"	"	M	31	Severe cut between thumb and forefinger; setting up punch, caught between base and head.
67	"	13	"	"	"	"	M	38	Rib broken; fell while piling lumber.
41	May	22	"	"	Braaside	"	M	.....	Loss of left hand; slipped and threw out band on carrier chain of saw.
48	June	13	"	"	"	"	M	37	Slab thrown out of lath bolt and struck across groin.
58	July	30	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Loss of nail and top joint of thumb split on saw.
56	"	23	"	"	Hawkesbury	"	M	66	Finger damaged, had to be amputated; hand caught in friction.
73	Sept.	16	"	"	"	"	M	46	Head cut; block fell off roof.
74	"	16	"	"	"	"	M	71	Arm gashed; thrown against butting saw.
4	Nov.	8, 13,	"	"	International Marine Signal Co.	Ottawa	M	14	Jaw wounded; smoke stack fell knocking him over.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 5—Continued						
75	Sept. 21, '14.	Journal Printing Co.	Ottawa	M	....	*Found dead; hemorrhage.
69	" 4.	Lally Lacrosse Mfg. Co.	Cornwall	M	38	Loss of finger; hand came in contact with knives.
26	Feb. 25.	Lawrence Bros., Ltd.	Canonto	M	26	Leg broken; log fell on leg.
13	Dec. 6, '13.	Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Ottawa	M	26	End of thumb and part of finger off; hand cut; lumber slipped from his hand.
64	Aug. 11, '14.	Peerless Brick & Tile Co.	"	M	19	*Run over by motor truck.
70	July 28.	Thos. Pink	Pembroke	M	66	Loss of eye; struck by piece of wood which flew from lathe.
31	Apr.	Russell Shale Bricks, Ltd.	Russell	M	....	*Killed by fall of shales.
71	Sept. 25.	St. Lawrence Paper Mills Co.	Mille Roches	M	21	Portion of two fingers taken off; taking paper out of cutter, machine started.
5	Oct. 30, '13.	J. Smart Mfg. Co.	Brockville	M	18	Fingers crushed badly; jammed between dies of press.
20	Jan. 19, '14.	"	"	M	28	Finger crushed; chip of steel in eye; grinding axe on stone.
21	Jan. 29.	"	"	M	18	Walking by emery wheel, touched same with elbow.
22	Feb. 3.	"	"	M	55	Hand caught; drive holding twist drill revolved.
23	" 7.	"	"	M	33	Palm of hand cut; drill jumped lathe centre and drive smashed hand on rest.
32	Apr. 9.	"	"	M	55	Foot burned by molten metal.
33	" 9.	"	"	M	48	Burned foot with ladle of iron; metal spilled.
34	" 3.	"	"	M	22	Foot burned by molten metal.
52	July 21.	"	"	M	20	Nail and flesh torn from finger; drill point caught finger.
77	Oct. 19.	"	"	M	60	Arm broken; fell.
78	" 20.	"	"	M	50	Hand caught between two flasks.
47	June 24.	Toronto Paper Co.	Cornwall	M	20	Three fingers pinched between two calender rolls.
50	Aug. 11.	Vankleek Hill Mfg. Co.	Vankleek Hill	M	....	Two fingers off at first joint, operating shingle saw.
DISTRICT No. 6						
302	June 17, '14.	Adams Wagon Co.	Brantford	M	32	Hand struck by stick of wood from rip saw.
8	Nov. 11, '13.	American Can Co.	Hamilton	M	26	Piece of finger taken off on stamping press.
38	" 18.	"	"	M	18	Fingers bruised; drawn between chain and wheel.
134	Feb. 9, '14.	"	"	M	29	Ankle sprained; moving table when wheel caught, over-turning it.
207	Apr. 6.	"	"	F	16	Pieces off two fingers on double action press.
208	" 2.	"	"	M	29	Portion of finger off on bumping press.

381	May 28,	"	"	"	M	21	Two nails torn on hand; fingers drawn between roll on lacquering machine.
403	Sept. 28,	"	"	"	M	18	Piece taken off thumb on bumping press.
404	" 28,	"	"	"	M	31	Piece of finger taken off on press.
419	"	"	"	"	M	38	Poisoned finger; result of injury not attended to.
84	Dec. 5, '13,	Am. Cyanamid Co.	Niagara Falls	"	M	18	Face and body burned; electric flash.
85	" 23,	"	"	"	M	27	Hit with sledge hammer; leg broken.
86	Nov. 28, '14,	"	"	"	M	37	Flesh torn from shin bone; missed footing on edge of shallow pit.
87	Dec. 22, '13,	"	"	"	M	42	Arm broken; fell from coal car.
94	Jan. 16, '14,	"	"	"	M	38	Leg jammed between motor cars; bone broken.
124	" 2,	"	"	"	M	40	Eyes burned by lime nitrogen spilled from can.
125	Feb. 5,	"	"	"	M	32	Fell, dislocating knee-cap.
153	" 12,	"	"	"	M	45	Collar bone broken; caught between small car and scale frame.
154	Jan. 1,	"	"	"	M	35	Eyes very sore; carbide dust.
198	Mar. 21,	"	"	"	M	25	Face badly burned; inverted check valve on blow torch allowed gasoline to flow back through pump.
227	Apr. 15,	"	"	"	M	64	Thumb badly cut on circular saw.
230	" 20,	"	"	"	M	22	Badly lacerated scalp; struck against gate slide of kiln.
245	" 15,	"	"	"	M	26	Superficial burns on face; cleaning out oven gas rushed out.
251	May 2,	"	"	"	M	40	Fell through opening in platform into crusher pit; rendered unconscious.
292	June 11,	"	"	"	M	36	Four fingers lacerated; machinery started while putting iron plate on frame of machine.
299	" 15,	"	"	"	M	35	Rib fractured; stone rolled off ascending car.
314	" 29,	"	"	"	M	52	Hand severed; caught between bucket and stone.
330	July 12,	"	"	"	M	....	Arm fractured, necessitating amputation, while applying belt compound under side of belt while in motion.
78	Dec. 11, '13,	American Radiator Co.	Brantford	"	M	....	Blood poisoning bruised hand by rough core dryer.
104	June 16,	"	"	"	M	31	Foot crushed; plate being moved, fell on it.
182	Mar. 5, '14,	"	"	"	M	17	Tissues of heel crushed and lacerated; caught between elevator and wall.
234	Apr. 21,	"	"	"	M	21	Crushed foot, bones broken; plate fell.
312	June 24,	"	"	"	M	15	Finger almost severed on tin cutting machine.
349	Aug. 3,	"	"	"	M	30	Burns on shoulder, thigh, leg and arm; molten metal flew from ladle.
364	Aug. 7,	"	Brantford	"	M	....	Crushed hand; pinned between radiator and dray.
366	" 1,	"	"	"	M	35	Injured wrist; struck on a casting.
402	Sept. 21,	"	"	"	M	24	Contusion of foot, toe fractured; moving section which overbalanced.
405	" 28,	"	"	"	M	35	Wound on wrist; struck by piece of casting.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of		Particulars
				Injured Person	Age	
DISTRICT No. 6—Continued						
437	Oct. 14...	Bain Wagon Co.	Woodstock	M	21	Hand badly cut on shaper.
224	Apr. 14...	Berlin Machine Works	Hamilton	M	28	Two fingers badly cut on jointer.
285	May 15	"	"	M	19	Two fingers crushed; jammed between two pulleys.
19	Nov. 18, '13...	John Bertram & Sons Co., Ltd.	Dundas	M	....	Hands badly crushed; working around planer.
203	Mar. 13, '14.	"	"	M	....	Bruised in pit of stomach; struck by plank from rip saw
271	Aug.	"	"	M	....	Loss of sight of one eye; piece of metal flew up and struck eyeball.
273	May 2	Bird & Son	Hamilton	M	48	Arm torn off; caught in belt and shafting.
41	Nov. 21, '13	Boston Insulated Wire & Cable Co.	"	M	23	Loss of hand; caught between rolls and rubber.
141	Feb. 16, '14.	Canada Cement Co.	Port Colborne	M	35	Compound fracture of skull; gear slipped from shackle.
11	Nov. 19, '13	Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.	Hamilton	M	26	Wrist broken; number of steel doors fell.
7	Nov. 6	Canadian Cottons, Ltd.	"	M	15	Hand burned; caught between band and spooling frame.
81	Dec. 31	"	"	M	16	Loss of portion of finger; hand carried in gears.
138	Feb. 3, '14.	"	"	M	36	Eye injured by stick pushed through hole.
244	Apr. 16	"	"	F	....	Eye bruised; was knocked against spinning frame.
379	Nov. 30	"	"	M	16	Nail off finger; caught in spinning frame.
199	Mar. 13	Canadian Flax Mills, Ltd.	St. Catharines	M	45	Arm crushed to above elbow; caught arm in driving gears.
42	Nov. 25, '13.	Canadian Shredded Wheat Co.	Niagara Falls	M	47	Ankle sprained; lost balance and jumped from ladder.
183	Mar. 9, '14.	"	"	M	30	Face and hands scalded; water gushed up while putting gasket in boiler feed pump.
185	Mar. 11	"	"	F	17	Hand bruised; caught by wooden flight.
352	Aug 6	"	"	M	30	Wrist cut while attempting to close window.
369	" 17	"	"	M	71	Burns on hands, arm, and face, by flames from burning paraffine.
1	Oct. 31, '13.	Canadian Tungsten Lamp Co.	Hamilton	M	22	Finger taken off; working on press; brought die down.
37	Nov. 24	"	"	M	....	Thigh wounded; setting buffing lathe, apron caught in spindle.
116	Jan. 27, '14	"	"	M	15	Smashed end of finger; brought die down.
117	" 26	"	"	F	23	Bruised end of thumb; working on foot press, brought die down.
126	Feb. 4	"	"	F	....	Thumb smashed; brought die of foot press down on hand.
163	Mar. 2	Canadian Westinghouse Co.	"	M	....	Two fingers off at first and second joints on punch press.
204	" 31	"	"	M	....	Leg fractured; struck by steps of derrick crane.
350	Aug. 5	"	"	M	....	Ends of two fingers cut off; operating power shears, got hand too close to blade.
135	Feb. 2	Canadian Yale & Towne, Ltd	St. Catharines	M	32	Finger crushed on power press.

169	"	25.....	"	"	"	"	M	15	One finger taken off at first joint, second finger mutilated; hand caught in revolving brush on lathe.
238	Apr. 22.....	"	"	"	"	"	M	34	Finger lacerated on right hand, second left crushed so as to break nail; caught in surface grinder.
310	June 18.....	"	"	"	"	"	M	23	Left first finger crushed, nail and flesh torn off second finger, while operating press.
327	July 3.....	"	"	"	"	"	M	31	Sight of eye destroyed; small particle of steel flew and struck eye.
395	Sept. 19.....	Albert Cox	"	"	"	"	M	19	Thumb cut while operating rip saw.
274	May 16.....	Cross Press & Sign Co.	Woodstock	"	"	"	M	40	Elbow dislocated and wrist fractured; fell backwards from truck.
6	Nov. 5, '13.	Dain Manufacturing Co.	Welland	"	"	"	M	26	Piece of emery in eye while grinding castings.
48	Dec. 5.....	"	"	"	"	"	M	50	Blood poisoning; scratched wrist with nail in keg.
56	" 18.....	"	"	"	"	"	M	40	Flesh wound on hand; came in contact with knives.
80	"	"	"	"	"	"	M	25	Cutting piece of iron on shears, caught finger between iron and stripper.
83	Jan. 12, '14.	"	"	"	"	"	M	....	Cut on head; axle fell over.
231	Apr. 8.....	"	"	"	"	"	M	....	Severe cut on knuckle; came in contact with bit on boring machine.
296	June 13.....	Dominion Belting Co.	Hamilton	"	"	"	F	....	Bruised end of finger operating sewing machine.
178	Feb. 26.....	Eagle Knitting Co.	"	"	"	"	F	19	Cut between thumb and finger on electric cutting knife.
421	Oct. 17.....	Electric Steel & Metals Co.	Welland	"	"	"	M	....	*Badly burned with boiling oil.
422	" 17.....	"	"	"	"	"	M	....	Badly burned with boiling oil.
423	" 17.....	"	"	"	"	"	M	....	Badly burned with boiling oil.
424	" 17.....	"	"	"	"	"	M	....	*Badly burned with boiling oil.
229	Apr. 17.....	Frost Wire Fence Co.	Hamilton	"	"	"	M	20	Lacerated arm; caught in gears.
66	Dec. 16, '13.	B. Greening Wire Co.	"	"	"	"	M	50	Toe cut; beam column fell on foot.
76	Jan. 5, '14.	"	"	"	"	"	M	36	Feet burned by sulphuric acid.
79	Dec. 30, '13.	"	"	"	"	"	M	43	Forearm cut; sharp end of wire pierced arm.
88	Jan. 2, '14.	"	"	"	"	"	M	16	Cut finger with pair of shears.
102	" 20.....	"	"	"	"	"	M	19	Neck and face burned; metal splashed.
103	" 20.....	"	"	"	"	"	M	56	Foot hurt; carrying iron weight, let it fall.
109	" 13.....	"	"	"	"	"	M	41	Finger sprained; slipped on ice and fell.
115	" 29.....	"	"	"	"	"	M	19	Head cut with iron spike; splicing wire rope.
131	Feb. 7.....	"	"	"	"	"	M	....	Thumb scratched on piece of wire.
132	" 3.....	"	"	"	"	"	M	20	Knuckles skinned.
140	" 16.....	"	"	"	"	"	M	20	Foot injured; wheelbarrow overturned.
155	" 20.....	"	"	"	"	"	M	22	Fractured ankle; slipped and turned ankle.
246	Apr. 30.....	"	"	"	"	"	M	....	Finger cut; on raw edge of piece of wire cloth.
258	May 8.....	"	"	"	"	"	M	25	Back strained lifting reels of rope.
271	" 14.....	"	"	"	"	"	M	27	Toe smashed; bobbin full of strand fell.
272	" 13.....	"	"	"	"	"	M	19	Finger bruised, slightly.
286	June 10.....	"	"	"	"	"	M	16	Finger cut; caught between beater of loom.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 6—Continued						
287	June 5, '14	B. Greening Wire Co.	Hamilton	M	24	Arm dislocated at elbow; caught on wire drawing block.
338	July 10.....	"	"	M	19	Jaw bruised and cut; stooping struck jaw on part of machine.
339	" 18.....	"	"	M	63	Foot cut; slab of zinc fell on foot.
382	Aug. 25.....	"	"	M	33	Tips of two fingers cut; came in contact with knife.
170	.....	Hampel Paper Box Co.	Brantford	M		Two fingers torn from sockets throwing belt over pulley.
189	Mar. 13.....	Hay & Co., Ltd.	Woodstock	M		Finger badly lacerated on circular saw.
179	.....	Imperial Cotton Co., Ltd.	Hamilton	F		End of finger nipped off; got finger in gear.
200	Mar. 25.....	"	"	F		Hand cut; putting a bobbin on a spindle.
211	Apr. 4.....	"	"	F		Head cut by floor scraper falling off wall.
223	.....	"	"	M		Thumb skinned by broom handle while sweeping.
315	June.....	"	"	F		While putting spool in spindle, piece of spool lodged in finger.
370	Aug. 18.....	"	"	M	35	Finger crushed while picking piece of loose cotton off machine.
394	Sept. 18.....	"	"	F	16	Thumb infected; knocked hand against machine, bruising thumb.
417	Oct. 7.....	"	"	F	42	Knee cut and bruised; fell.
418	" 8.....	"	"	M	21	Beam fell on toe bruising it.
427	" 20.....	"	"	F		Cut on head over eye; shuttle flew out of loom.
4	" 29, '13.	International Harvester Co.	"	M	64	Fracture of toe; axle fell from pile.
46	Nov. 13.....	"	"	M	22	Severe laceration and fracture of finger; caught by punch between two trucks.
47	" 18.....	"	"	M	22	Severe laceration and fracture of finger; got hand jammed between two trucks.
120	Jan. 19, '14	"	"	M	22	Amputation of two fingers while broaching wheel hub.
121	" 21.....	"	"	M	26	Two fingers lacerated, nail torn off another; caught between plate and table when moving moulding machine.
122	" 30.....	"	"	M	38	Amputation of finger; greasing fan which moved a little.
123	" 21.....	"	"	M	28	Contusion of toe; plank fell from scaffold.
164	Feb. 13.....	"	"	M	27	Severe wound in hand; pushing blunder knife into tank to wash it.
165	" 17.....	"	"	M	22	Contusion of toe; base for stack of annealing pots fell across foot.
268	Mar. 24.....	"	"	M	28	Finger severely lacerated; caught between emery wheel and casting.
269	May 7.....	"	"	M	40	While chipping rabbitt from bearing a sliver pierced eye.
270	Apr. 3.....	"	"	M	34	Severe contusion of toe; piece of pig iron fell on foot.

318	June 23,....	"	"	"	M	28	Severe wound on arm; hand slipped off truck loaded with dividers, edge of which cut deep.
319	June 18,....	"	"	"	M	21	Amputation of finger operating punch press.
361	Aug. 4,....	"	"	"	M	40	Amputated tips of four fingers while operating jointer.
363	July 27,....	"	"	"	M	58	Severe laceration of finger; taking a parallel from under jig, caught finger.
362	" 29,....	"	"	"	M	34	Contusion of back; standing on transport wheels which tipped and back struck platform.
433	Oct. 16,....	"	"	"	M	31	Fracture of ankle; while lowering rim bender arm by hand, was borne by weight to floor.
385	Aug. 31, '14	Lincoln Paper Mills Co.	Merrittton	M	50	Fracture of leg; struck by crank he was unloading.	
431	Oct. 22,....	John McHutchison	Brantford	M	16	*Suffocated; oats slid out of bin.	
2	Nov. 4, '13	McKinnon, Dash Co.	St. Catharines	M	27	Finger severely lacerated, resulting in blood poisoning; moving pieces of metal.	
13	" 5,....	"	"	M	38	Hand crushed and severely lacerated; caught between buf-fing wheel and hame.	
14	Oct. 29,....	"	"	M	26	Hand lacerated while moving bundles of iron.	
23	Nov. 12,....	"	"	M	28	Thumb lacerated and nail knocked off; piece of pig iron fell on it.	
24	" 19,....	"	"	M	25	Foot severely burned; metal spilled out of ladle.	
25	" 12,....	"	"	F	17	Thumb severely crushed; caught in press machine.	
26	" 20,....	"	"	F	50	Finger bruised and lacerated; struck finger with hammer.	
39	" 24,....	"	"	M	33	Point of finger taken off; press slipped from clutch.	
92	Jan. 16, '14	McKinnon Chain Co.	"	M	48	Face and eyes burned severely; boiler compound tank exploded.	
107	" 5,....	McKinnon, Dash Co.	"	M	24	Finger crushed, amputation at first joint necessary; caught in power press.	
39	Feb. 17,....	"	"	M	16	Two fingers lacerated; caught in power press.	
157	" 21,....	"	"	M	15	Finger cut severely.	
158	" 25,....	"	"	M	16	Top of finger cut off; caught under press.	
167	" 28,....	"	"	M	30	Two fingers smashed; caught under power press.	
190	Mar. 11,....	"	"	M	26	Finger severely lacerated; caught in power press.	
235	Apr. 22,....	"	"	M	17	Finger and thumb lacerated; caught in power press.	
277	May 27,....	"	"	M	32	Toe badly lacerated; pig iron dropped on it.	
329	July 13,....	"	"	M	22	Thumb off at first joint while stamping buckles, tripped press when taking them from it.	
74	Dec. 18, '13.	Maple Leaf Rubber Co.	Pt. Dalhousie	M	40	Injured internally by fall.	
236	Apr. 22, '14.	"	"	M	24	Finger split while operating machine.	
9	Nov. 7, '13.	Masseve-Harris Co., Ltd.	Brantford	M	22	Ankle broken; poles fell over.	
10	Oct. 28,....	"	"	M	28	Finger crushed; let bolster plate drop.	
40	Nov. 18,....	"	"	M	45	Bone on foot fractured; iron flask fell on foot.	
77	Jan. 6, '14.	"	"	M	25	Arm broken; tipped mower grate from truck.	
118	Feb. 2,....	"	"	M	58	Caught finger under feed roller of wood planer, crushing finger.	

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 6—Continued						
119	Jan. 24, '14	Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.	Brantford	M	17	Bone in thumb fractured; struck thumb with hammer.
136	Feb. 11.....	"	"	M	23	Cut finger on circular saw, taking tip off.
137	" 2.....	"	"	M	20	Flesh wound on finger, from emery wheel.
142	" 7.....	"	"	M	55	Slight wound near instep, stepped on piece of steel clipping.
143	" 9.....	"	"	M	30	Foot pricked by piece of pointed scrap.
156	" 14.....	"	"	M	20	Hand badly bruised; got between dies.
166	" 27.....	"	"	M	25	Split nail of thumb, and flesh wound on finger; came in contact with cut saw.
193	Mar. 24.....	"	"	M	23	End of thumb crushed, destroying the nail; got under roller of self feed rip saw.
194	" 25.....	"	"	M	29	End of thumb crushed under a feed roller.
252	Apr. 29.....	"	"	M	58	Finger crushed, second amputated at knuckle joint; caught under dies of drop hammer.
39	" 27.....	"	"	M	39	End of finger off at first joint; caught in woodshaper knives.
308	June 19.....	"	"	M	30	Struck over lung with pointed mower guard, causing bad wound.
337	July 21.....	"	"	M	27	Flesh wound on thumb and finger; hand came in contact with a milling cutter.
345	" 25.....	"	"	M	25	Eye injured; piece of iron flew and struck eye.
195	Mar. 18.....	Monarch Knitting Co.	Dunnville	M	13	*Head caught between floor of elevator and next floor.
377	Aug. 21.....	John Morrow Co.	Ingersoll	M	50	Hand burned with drill.
3	Oct. 24, '13.	National Steel Car Co.	Hamilton	M	28	Scalp wound on head; turning sill, struck by wrench.
15	" 29.....	"	"	M	45	Cut on eyeball; struck by piece of board.
16	" 31.....	"	"	M	25	Head and thumb cut; piece of wood fell from scaffold.
18	Nov. 4.....	"	"	M	32	Hand cut on piece of board, became septic.
27	" 5.....	"	"	M	30	Top of thumb crushed; caught under arch bar.
28	" 6.....	"	"	M	35	Deep cut on finger and top of thumb; wood flew back from rip saw and struck hand.
29	" 7.....	"	"	M	30	Two fingers amputated, another lacerated; caught under carriage of gaining machine.
30	" 10.....	"	"	M	21	Fingers crushed; caught in top of bull rivetter.
31	" 11.....	"	"	M	20	Thumb swollen, blistered from using hammer.
32	" 17.....	"	"	M	40	Bones in foot fractured; arch bars fell off load.
33	" 15.....	"	"	M	23	Finger bruised; caught in jaw of coupling.
34	" 14.....	"	"	M	38	Finger lacerated; struck against galner head.

35	"	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	28	Thigh badly torn; hook on chain hoist broke, let sill fall.
36	"	15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	21	Finger amputated, palm crushed; caught between stripper and die head.
57	"	28	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24	Bad bruise on ankle from car wheel.
58	"	26	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	35	Strain of foot, caught under timber.
59	"	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	38	Bruised chest and back; caught between car and lumber.
60	"	21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	21	Parts of fingers amputated; caught in bull machine.
61	Dec.	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	Strained back and hip; fell off car.
62	"	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24	Bruised finger; arch bar fell on it.
63	Nov.	21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	18	Bruise on knee; iron bar.
70	Dec.	22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25	Foot fractured; caught under falling steel plates.
71	"	13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20	Top of finger crushed; caught by centre sill.
72	"	17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25	Cuts on wrist; fell against machine.
96	Jan.	3, 14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	Fingers cut; caught under car door.
97	"	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	29	Knee bruised; hammer glanced.
98	"	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	23	Bruised finger; piece of steel fell off top of drill.
101	"	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	27	Finger caught under sills and top crushed.
108	"	20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	Leg and foot bruised; beam fell off pipe.
133	"	21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	Hand bruised; side plate rolled on hand.
149	Feb.	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	Finger amputated at hand; caught between lever and car frame.
150	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	35	lacerated scalp, bruised legs; fell from scaffold while fixing belt.
151	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	23	Deep cut in eyebrow; chisel glanced.
168	"	16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	45	Fell on ice; bruised elbow.
212	Mar.	21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	28	Crushed thumb; caught in die.
213	"	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	33	Bruised toe; caught under iron block.
214	"	28	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	17	Cut thumb against rip saw.
215	Apr.	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	38	Crushed hand; caught in multiple punch.
216	Mar.	30	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20	Cut forehead; struck by die from air hammer.
217	"	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	Bruised knee; struck by handle of jack.
265	Apr.	17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	31	Scalp burned; fell and struck head on rail.
266	"	30	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	31	Three fingers amputated; caught under carriage of gainer.
267	"	27	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	29	Fell against hot iron and burned arm.
288	May	28	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	37	Ankle sprained; fell on account of broken board.
289	"	26	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	43	Finger badly crushed; punch moved when fixing die.
290	"	21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	36	Third finger badly crushed and another cut; carrying a die, fell on pile.
291	"	20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	21	Cut on finger; thrown against dado head.
293	"	30	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	Cuts on two fingers; bar slipped when struck.
320	June	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	29	Severe laceration eyelid and eyebrow; struck on head by piece of falling plate.
321	"	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	35	Heel bone fractured; bruise on elbow and forehead; plank broke and he fell from car.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 6—Continued						
334	"30.....	National Steel Car Co.	Hamilton	M	45	Septic poisoning, result of cut from piece of steel.
335	" 25.....	"	"	M	36	Eye burned; hot scale from rivet.
348	July 27.....	"	"	M	36	Cut and bad bruise on head; fell from scaffold.
360	" 31.....	"	"	M	20	Deep cut in thumb; touching planer when board slipped.
378	Aug. 15.....	"	"	M	45	Moving reamer, it fell against knee, cutting same.
389	Sept. 2.....	"	"	M	38	Bruised side, ribs broken; fell against load of lumber.
392	" 10.....	"	"	M	19	Fell out of baggage car and sprained ankle.
434	Oct. 1.....	"	"	M	33	Top of finger crushed; caught under die.
435	Sept. 29.....	"	"	M	24	Piece of steel rolled, crushing tops of two fingers.
436	Aug. 22.....	"	"	M	32	Rupture in side; strained when lifting end of pipe.
205	Mar. 9.....	Onelda Community, Ltd.	Niagara Falls	F	18	Nail on thumb taken off; lack of care on part of injured person.
206	" 16.....	"	"	M	23	Finger cut; spring breaking released trip of drop.
233	Apr. 18.....	Ontario Paper Co.	Thorold	M	19	Split nail on finger, operating band saw.
237	" 23.....	"	"	M	37	Nail in hand; prying off board, bar slipped.
247	" 5.....	"	"	M	25	Bone bruise on toe; clinker cut into bone.
248	" 12.....	"	"	M	43	Ligaments torn loose on ankle; fell from ladder.
254	May 4.....	"	"	M	.....	Cut on hand; bar slipped.
284	June 1.....	"	"	M	35	Fell about 30 feet, loosening three teeth, and hurting jaw.
294	" 11.....	"	"	M	26	Shoulder bruised and sore; unloading lumber, planks slipped.
309	" 15.....	"	"	M	50	Operating grinder when ground wood splashed up, hitting eye.
311	" 7.....	"	"	M	23	Broken ankle; foot struck steel roll.
324	July 6.....	"	"	M	42	Arm and leg mangled; slipped between top and bottom of belt.
331	" 8.....	"	"	M	42	Cut hand; piece of wood caught him between fingers.
340	" 12.....	"	"	M	30	Skinned shins; fell off plank, hitting shins on gears of machine.
351	Aug. 4.....	"	"	M	25	Finger smashed; hand caught between wrench and cog wheel.
388	Sept. 13.....	"	"	M	38	Badly burned on both hands while working at back of switchboard.
400	" 28.....	"	"	M	39	Hands bruised; struck by hook.
401	" 29.....	"	"	M	25	Injured forearm, hand and fingers; testing motor of boiler feed pump, pulled switch with load on.

415	Oct. 6.....	"	"	"	"	M	21	Sprained back; was up in wood bin when wood gave way, burying him.
428	" 21.....	"	"	"	"	M	20	Knuckle burned, arm bruised; caught in winder between shaft and drum.
429	" 2.....	"	"	"	"	M	30	Eye bruised; struck by bolt thrown from floor below.
44	Dec. 3, '13.	Oxford Knitting Co.	Woodstock	"	"	F	18	Ran needle through finger; operating sewing machine.
53	Dec. 4, '13.	"	"	"	"	M	20	Cut tip of finger; hand came in contact with knife on press.
54	" 11.....	"	"	"	"	F	17	Finger lacerated by thread guide.
399	Sept. 25, '14.	"	"	"	"	M	36	Slipped on cement floor and sprained leg.
376	Aug. 11.....	Packard Electric Co.	St. Catharines	"	"	M	33	Hand cut; caught on dog in turning a lathe.
387	Sept. 12.....	Paterson & Son Co.	Brantford	"	"	M	.....	Portion of finger taken off; caught in gear of lozenge sifter.
432	Oct. 15.....	"	"	"	"	M	16	Finger cut, hand bruised; caught between hopper and worm of mixing machine.
261	May 14.....	Penmans Limited	Paris	"	"	M	16	*Cause unknown.
68	Dec. 22, '13.	Riordan Pulp & Paper Co.	Merritton	"	"	M	.....	End of finger, another lacerated; jammed by one of the dogs on main carrier of chain.
406	Oct. 2, '14.	"	Merritton	"	"	M	.....	*Badly scalded by steam from digester.
342	July 14.....	Rocnac Road Corporation of America, Ltd.	Thorold	"	"	M	43	Scalded leg and forearm; by overflow of hot water from digester.
343	" 14.....	"	"	"	"	M	30	Scalded on leg by overflow of hot water from digester.
69	Dec. 16, '13.	Sanderson-Harold Co.	Paris	"	"	M	.....	Thumb injured on variety saw.
298	June 8, '14.	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Finger injured while operating shaper.
391	Sept. 9.....	"	"	"	"	M	45	Hand injured by sliver from board going through rip saw.
12	Nov. 8, '13.	Sawyer-Massey Co.	Hamilton	"	"	M	40	Burned heel and side of foot; metal splashed from ladle.
152	Feb. 11, '14.	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Foot burned by metal from ladle.
201	" 7.....	"	"	"	"	M	30	Cut or scratched hand on moulding box; resulted in blood poisoning.
259	May 11.....	"	"	"	"	M	27	Hand severely cut while threading piece of iron on fork.
982	" 28.....	"	"	"	"	M	47	Bruised muscles of back, ladder slipped.
326	July 8.....	Scarborough Co. of Canada	"	"	"	M	.....	Part of first joint of finger cut off on squaring machine.
313	June 19.....	"The Spectator"	"	"	"	M	24	Arm injured; drawn in between two cylinders.
5	Nov. 2, '13	Steel Co. of Canada	"	"	"	M	26	Finger crushed while packing feed pump.
17	" 12.....	"	"	"	"	M	19	Neck and head badly cut; steel bar fell.
20	" 17.....	"	"	"	"	M	29	Fractured leg; slipped and fell.
21	" 14.....	"	"	"	"	M	47	Tip of finger cut off; caught finger under shears.
22	" 10.....	"	"	"	"	M	40	Bruise on knee; unloading billets, knocked knee against lift.
43	" 22.....	"	"	"	"	M	26	Foot bruised; bar slipped.
45	" 27.....	"	"	"	"	M	60	Foot cut and bruised; bridge iron fell on foot, crushing same.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 6—Continued						
49	Oct. 5, '13.	Steel Co. of Canada	Hamilton	M	34	Grazed shin bone, became infected; scaffold broke.
50	Dec. 4.....	"	"	M	40	Fracture of collar bone; crane beam struck him.
51	Nov. 25.....	"	"	M	35	Rib fractured; piece released from crane swung round and hit him.
55	Dec. 10.....	"	"	M	38	Toes burned; turning plate-over, same slipped.
64	" 14.....	"	"	M	20	Cut on finger; plate fell on it.
65	" 12.....	"	"	M	25	Hand cut; file fell on hand.
73	" 20.....	"	"	M	40	Piece of steel embedded in forearm.
75	" 25.....	"	"	M	16	Hands burned; bundle of hot rods fell off truck.
82	Jan. '14.....	"	"	M	22	Hand cut; turning axle when piece flew off.
89	Dec. 3, '13.	"	"	M	25	Forearm cut on end of rod.
91	Jan. 14, '14.	"	"	M	20	Bruise and cut on toe; let piece of bar steel fall.
93	" 9.....	"	"	M	20	Contusion on head and ruptured kidney; fell from ladder
95	" 20.....	"	"	M	28	Finger crushed; caught between stripper and plate on punching machine.
99	" 9.....	"	"	M	21	Eye burned looking for cobble coming through pipe.
100	" 10.....	"	"	M	37	Lacerated foot and burns on leg; caught in chain on gear.
105	" 9.....	"	"	M	24	Badly sprained foot; jumped off trestle to avoid buggles.
106	" 21.....	"	"	M	28	Eye injured; cutting axles, piece flew off tool.
110	" 29.....	"	"	M	30	Cut and bruise on toe; unloading steel, bloom rolled off pile.
111	" 29.....	"	"	M	....	Cut on head; key in punching machine flew out.
112	" 17.....	"	"	M	37	Hand cut; jammed against gauge.
113	" 30.....	"	"	M	17	Cut on head, bruised back; fell from car.
114	" 31.....	"	"	M	....	Bruise on arm from spindle falling.
127	Feb. 10.....	"	"	M	34	Arm cut; caught on burr in shear table.
128	" 6.....	"	"	M	....	Back sprained; fell while pulling bloom from rolls.
128	" 6.....	"	"	M	....	Wrist dislocated; fell.
128	" 6.....	"	"	M	....	Wrist dislocated; overcome by gas and fell.
199	Jan. 31.....	"	"	M	18	Wrist dislocated; struck by tongs.
130	July 8.....	"	"	M	41	Wrist bone broken; struck by tongs.
144	Feb. 10.....	"	"	M	30	Ribs bruised; fell off charging skid.
145	" 9.....	"	"	M	....	Wrist sprained; taking axles away from lathes.
146	" 10.....	"	"	M	22	Compound fracture of finger; struck by shovel.
147	" 29.....	"	"	M	....	Loss of foot; hit by car door.
148	" 12.....	"	"	M	28	Neck and back injured; fell from ladder.
159	" 20.....	"	"	M	33	Toe broken; small casting fell.
160	" 14.....	"	"	M	48	Cut on head and bruised knee; piece of ore fell.
161	" 20.....	"	"	M	22	Cut on head and bruised knee; piece of ore fell.

162	"	11.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	34	Blood poisoning from slight abrasion on shin bone; piece of rail fell.
171	Mar. 2.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	17	Sprained knee; fell on ice.
173	" 1.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	40	Fracture of bones of foot; piece of iron fell.
174	Feb. 27.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	41	Finger shattered; piece of copper exploded in hands.
175	" 11.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	Eye badly burned; steel splashed into eye.
176	" 27.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	26	Finger smashed; punch on machine came down on it.
177	Mar. 5.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	43	Fingers cut; guadrón slipped, cutting fingers.
180	Feb. 18.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	43	Piece of steel in thumb, causing blood poisoning.
181	Mar. 10.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	41	Injury to chest; blow from sledge hammer.
187	" 13.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	42	Fracture of forearm from jerk in getting from car.
188	Feb. 23.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	28	Top of finger crushed; billets slipped and caught finger.
191	" 3.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	40	Knee wrenched; fell in fly wheel pit.
192	Mar. 14.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	19	Hand badly cut while piling tie plate.
196	Jan. 29.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	Finger smashed; hand struck by shovel of fellow workman.
197	Mar. 23.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	38	Arm from base of thumb to wrist on piece of scrap.
209	" 9.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	32	Arm slightly burned while reaching for tea bottle; resorting in blood poisoning.
210	Feb. 7.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	.....	Fractured arm; caught by lever of rod.
218	Apr. 4.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	28	Badly sprained forearm; slipped on slippery floor.
219	" 1.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	.....	Simple fracture of hand, grazed fingers; 100 lb box slipped.
220	" 2.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	Fracture of hand; put hand on crane chain whilst moving.
221	" 7.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	Bruised chest; trying to save casting from falling, bumped collar bone on machine.
222	Oct. 20, '13.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	38	Leg caught on pipe and was badly burned, when overcome by gas.
225	Apr. 9, '14.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	27	Two fingers grazed; turning bridge plate, piece turned over.
226	" 14.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	33	Badly bruised on body; knocked down and car passed over him.
232	" 21.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	27	Leg badly bruised; jammed between buggy and platform.
239	" 27.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	36	Leg broken above ankle; struck by billet.
240	" 27.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	23	Cut finger; shearing scrap, piece flew back.
241	" 27.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	42	Cut finger; billet fell.
242	" 23.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	41	Top of finger smashed; jammed against guide on punching machine.
243	" 22.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	28	Head cut and bruised; hook struck head.
249	" 27.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	68	Hand cut by piece of iron from shears.
250	" 30.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	Hand cut; knocked against blade on trimming machine.
255	May 7.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	40	Dislocated finger; slipped and fell off car.
256	" 9.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20	Bad cut on knee cap; fell.
257	" 11.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	44	Bruise on foot; unloading blooms, knocked one on foot.
260	June 16.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	28	Burn on eye by flash from saw.
262	May 13.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	35	Finger badly cut; caught between two bridge plates.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 6—Continued						
263	May 14, '14	Steel Co. of Canada	Hamilton	M	38	Two fingers cut and skinned; billet rolled over.
264	" 16.....	"	"	M	28	Hand cut; jammed between knuckle of punch and plate.
275	" 22.....	"	"	M	22	Tip of finger crushed; caught against rail.
279	" 21.....	"	"	M	32	Fractured forearm; struck by sledge hammer.
283	" 28.....	"	"	M	38	Groin cut and bruised by hot bed handle of tongs.
295	June 9.....	"	"	M	24	Burn on hand; flash flew out of furnace.
300	" 8.....	"	"	M	38	Fractured ribs; lost balance and fell.
301	" 8.....	"	"	M	40	Burn on shoulder; from hot steel bundle.
303	June 17.....	"	"	M	32	Cut on finger; caught between two box piles.
304	Apr. 23.....	"	"	M	41	Top of finger smashed; finger jammed against guide.
305	June 18.....	"	"	M	46	Finger badly cut; caught finger in drill.
306	" 10.....	"	"	M	42	Bruised back; fell while unloading brick.
307	" 19.....	"	"	M	29	Piece of scale from axle struck eye.
316	" 23.....	"	"	M	28	Fractured finger; jammed against pulley.
317	May 13.....	"	"	M	30	Twisted knee; while lining up strand rolls.
323	June 28.....	"	"	M	23	Finger cut; jammed between bloom and side of car.
328	" 2.....	"	"	M	28	Strained back while lifting cobble.
332	July 10.....	"	"	M	35	Chest bruised; struck by lever of machine.
333	.....	"	"	M	30	Blood poisoning; apparently result of burn received six weeks previously.
341	July 17.....	"	"	M	45	Badly bruised shin; iron rail slipped and fell.
344	" 21.....	"	"	M	27	Two fingers cut; caught in cog wheels.
346	Aug. 1.....	"	"	M	23	Top of thumb badly torn; while piling blooms.
347	July 31.....	"	"	M	20	Arm burned by hot bar of steel.
354	Aug. 10.....	"	"	M	22	Lacerated leg in two places; cutting billet, piece flew up and struck leg.
355	" 8.....	"	"	M	40	Crushed foot; while repairing bucket of derrick, wings came together.
356	" 15.....	"	"	M	50	Instep hurt badly; removing brick from boilers, puk penetrated boot.
357	July 24.....	"	"	M	24	Thumb cut by piece of scrap.
358	Aug. 9.....	"	"	M	26	Burns on legs; stepped in fuel waste.
359	" 10.....	"	"	M	30	Crushed thumb; caught in hook; nail also torn off.
365	" 13.....	"	"	M	34	Badly crushed foot; housing cap fell.
367	" 12.....	"	"	M	29	Hand cut; driving pin into ground with piece of iron and missed it.
368	" 15.....	"	"	M	26	Iron bar was knocked down on foot, bruising it badly.

372	"	21	"	"	M	22	Knee bruised; struck by steel.
374	"	18	"	"	M	28	Leg slightly wrenched; caught between rails.
375	"	19	"	"	M	21	Bruised shoulder and back; fell off runway.
380	"	Sept. 1	"	"	M	68	Finger squeezed; caught between hanger and washer.
381	"	Aug. 31	"	"	M	45	Badly burned on body; while unloading open hearth slag pot; piece burst.
383	"	"	28	"	M	30	Toe crushed by plates falling.
384	"	Sept. 2	"	"	M	35	Two fingers squeezed at tops between telegraph and girdle.
390	"	"	14	"	M	29	*Badly crushed about head and body while working at manipulator.
396	"	"	18	"	M	21	Burn on back by piece of iron put through wrong hole in rolls.
397	"	"	18	"	M	23	Leg burned and cut by piece of iron.
398	"	"	22	"	M	35	Piece of steel shot into muscle of forearm.
407	"	Oct. 27	"	"	M	68	Thumb nail torn off while shearing scrap.
408	"	Sept. 24	"	"	M	29	Knuckle cut while cutting bridge plate on shears.
409	"	Oct. 18	"	"	M	...	Eye burned by flash from pile in roughing rolls.
410	"	"	2	"	M	38	Arm slightly sprained while putting cobble into furnace, assistant let end down too quickly.
411	"	Sept. 30	"	"	M	22	Leg burned by bar.
412	"	Oct. 6	"	"	M	21	Arm burned by arm from roughing rolls.
413	"	Sept. 24	"	"	M	...	Steel bar slipped, crushing thumb.
420	"	Oct. 9	"	"	M	61	Let bar of steel fall, bruising toes.
426	"	"	19	"	M	23	Finger cut; caught between nut and housing.
67	"	Dec. 23, '13.	"	St. Catharines	M	26	Two fingers crushed; let casting fall on hand.
90	"	Jan. 15, '14.	"	"	M	...	Chip from casting in eye.
184	"	Mar. 9	"	"	M	32	Tips of three fingers off by tin shear machine.
186	"	"	13	"	M	47	Back hurt; clothes caught in sand cutter.
202	"	"	20	"	M	22	End of finger cut off; came in contact with planer knives.
228	"	Apr. 17	"	"	M	33	Thumb burst; wrench slipped off nut.
372	"	Aug. 25	"	"	M	...	Fell on floor and cut deep gash in temple.
276	"	May 27	"	"	M	22	Two fingers crushed; allowed core plate to come down on fingers.
297	"	"	16	"	M	28	Toes crushed; casting rolled over on foot.
416	"	Oct. 13	"	"	M	39	Piece of scrap iron flew up and bruised eye and cheek.
399	"	Sept. 15	"	Woodstock	M	35	Nail on finger taken off by circular saw.
322	"	July 2	"	Hamilton	M	30	Back and chest injured; caught between running board and car.
325	"	June 25	"	"	M	52	Foot burned by hot scale.
278	"	May 21	"	"	M	36	Two fingers cut off; caught hand in knives.
280	"	"	29	"	M	29	Fingers crushed; moving packing from driving spring; block fell.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 6—Continued						
393	Sept. 12.....	Union Carbide Co. of Canada	Welland	M	20	Fractured toe; lump of carbide fell on foot.
414	" 26.....	"	"	M	28	Strained side while pushing iron buggy of carbide.
425	Oct. 10.....	"	"	M	21	Toe fractured; casting turned over on foot.
430	" 14.....	"	"	M	25	Finger fractured; struck by angle of bucket.
336	July 22.....	John Watson Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Ayr	M	.....	Part of two fingers taken off in jointer.
353	" 31.....	Geo. F. Webb	Hamilton	M	.....	Loss of arm; hand caught between gear wheels, arm drawn in.
172	.....	Welland Sanitary Laundry	Welland	F	24	Three fingers on left hand and palm of right burned on body ironer.
52	Dec. 1, '13.	Woodstock General Hospital (Laundry)	Woodstock	F	26	Hand badly bruised; caught between rolls of mangle.
386	Aug. 29, '14.	Zimmerman Bros.	Tavistock	M	16	Three fingers cut; caught in gears.
DISTRICT No. 7						
1	Oct. 24, '13.	Algoma Steel Co.	Sault Ste. Marie.	M	33	End of thumb off; caught between tool and emery wheel.
2	" 22.....	"	"	M	.....	Foot badly bruised; end of chain of crane swung around.
21	May 20, '14.	Campbell & Son	London	M	.....	First finger off, end of thumb cut; operating surface planer.
3	Nov. 8, '13.	Doon Twine, Limited	Doon	M	32	Cut and lacerated arm; caught in hackling machine.
30	Sept. 23, '14.	Ford Motor Co. of Canada	Ford	M	29	Loss of thumb by rip saw.
23	June 19.....	Goderich Organ Co., Ltd.	Goderich	M	50	Two fingers off at first joint while operating cut-off saw.
28	July 19.....	"	"	M	16	Skin off two fingers while using sand drum.
5	Nov. 25.....	Goldie & McCulloch Co., Ltd.	Galt	M	55	Compound fracture of ankle; crank shaft fell on leg.
22	May 28.....	Goodison Thresher Co., Ltd.	Sarnia	M	.....	Thumb badly jammed while working on punch.
29	Aug. 20.....	"	"	M	.....	Eye injured while working in wood working department.
31	Oct. 13.....	Winnett & Son	London	M	.....	Severely scalded while making repairs on boiler.
17	Mar. 1.....	H. J. Heinz Co.	Leamington	M	16	Badly bruised and mutilated hand; while shifting chucks on nailing machine, caught between thumb screws and cross bar.
19	Apr. 18.....	"	"	M	.....	Rib broken, ankle sprained; taking timber from pile, was pushed from landing.
20	" 8.....	"	"	M	53	Slight scalp wound, small bone in foot broken and ligaments torn; platform gave way.
4	Nov. 21, '13	The Hilbourn Co., Ltd.	Ayr	M	.....	Two fingers cut off between first and second joints; while running a jointing machine.
10	Dec. 10.....	Karu-Morris Piano & Organ Co.	Listowel	M	17	Loss of two fingers; passing buzz-planer, thoughtlessly ran hand over it.

7	"	6....	The H. Krug Furniture Co.	Berlin	M	Thumb nail and first finger cut on trim saw.
9	"	6....	L. McBride Co.	"	M	Cut four fingers; hand caught between rollers of leather skiving machine.
25	July	'14.	George McLagan	Stratford	M	Loss of four fingers; while operating buzz-planer.
8	Dec.	11, '13.	Andrew Malcolm Furniture Co.	Kincardine	M	Lost portions of four fingers on buzz-planer.
15			Metal Shingle & Siding Co.	Preston	M	Finger squeezed and nail taken off.
13	Jan	27, '14.	Sheldons Limited	Galt	M	*Loading machinery which fell over on top of lum.
18	Mar.	20....	Somersville Paper Box Co., Ltd.	London	F	End of finger bruised and nail broken; caught in eyelet machine.
32	Oct.	21....	"	"	M	Flesh torn on finger; placed hand on printing press.
27	July	19....	Stevens-Hepner Co., Ltd.	Port Elgin	M	Cuts on hand; operating a routing machine.
26	"	22....	Strathroy Furniture Co.	Strathroy	M	Small cut on chin and neck; struck by table rim coming in contact with saw.
6	Dec.	9, '13.	Taylor-Forbes Co.	Guelph	M	Foot burned by molten metal.
11	"	18....	"	"	M	Nail taken off finger in boring mill.
12	"	26....	"	"	M	Hand severely cut; jammed between planing machine and truck.
16	Mar.	16, '14.	Thomas Bros., Ltd.	St. Thomas	F	Smashed finger joint.
14	Feb.	21....	Western Foundry Co.	Wingham	M	Bruise and shock; adjusting belt on pulley, was caught by set screw and shaft collar.
24	June	15....	Windsor Turned Goods Co.	Windsor	M	Left hand almost severed at head of thumb; reached under machine to remove sawdust.
DISTRICT No. 8						
6	Nov.	17, '13.	Aluminum & Crown Stopper Co.	Toronto	M	*Rolling truck of tin sheets which fell over on him.
1	Oct.	30 ...	Can. Chewing Gum Co.	"	M	Wound in foot; stepped on nail on floor.
74	Aug.	28, '14.	"	"	M	Bruise in hand; got hand in gum rollers.
81	Oct.	28....	"	"	F	Portion of thumb nail torn off, and some flesh, while operating gum machine.
44	Apr.	24....	Canadian Gen. Electric	Peterboro	M	Finger split open through nail; jammed between nut and pipe.
47	"	20....	"	"	M	Ribs fractured and concussion of brain; climbing up shelves and fell.
48	"	28....	"	"	M	Bad gash on wrist; gange slipped.
51	May	14....	"	"	M	Lacerated wound and bone fractured on hand; grinding steel on emery wheel.
52	"	23....	"	"	M	Shoulder bruised; fell from top of machine.
55	"	27....	"	"	M	Two fingers split open on first joint; piece of steel fell.
64	July	15....	"	"	M	Finger cut off; cutting tin on power shears, finger slipped under knives.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 8—Continued						
73	Aug. 13, '14	Canadian General Elec.	Peterboro	M	54	End of finger badly crushed; die slipped.
76	" 29, . . .	" "	"	M	25	Cut over eye; emery wheel broke and piece struck him.
5	Nov. 17, '13	Canadian Locomotive Co.	Kingston	M	24	Finger broken; rivetter struck hand with hammer.
7	" 21, . . .	" "	"	M	35	End of forefinger crushed; dome fell catching finger.
8	" 21, . . .	" "	"	M	31	Flesh wound on nose near eye; struck by stay bolt while cutting them off.
9	" 26, . . .	" "	"	M	30	Head and nose cut and bruised; struck by rivet.
10	" 26, . . .	" "	"	M	30	Head cut over eye and frontal bone slightly broken; cutting up iron, he fell and struck head on iron guide.
11	Dec. 5, . . .	" "	"	M	35	Toe broken; equalizers slipped from carrying bar.
13	" 1, . . .	" "	"	M	36	Foot badly bruised; pipe fell on it.
15	" 19, . . .	" "	"	M	35	Scalp wounds, bruised; sheet dropped from crane.
16	Oct. 22, . . .	" "	"	M	20	End of finger cut; caught in knife of planer.
17	Dec. 26, . . .	" "	"	M	..	Rupture; lifting castings.
20	Jan. 16, '14.	" "	"	M	27	Flesh wound on hand; steel cutting from crank pin caught hand.
21	" 12, . . .	" "	"	M	36	Foot bruised; bone in toe broken; bar slipped allowing casting to fall.
23	" 12, . . .	" "	"	M	21	Strained back; lifting cores.
25	" 19, . . .	" "	"	M	37	Strained back while lifting.
27	Feb. 10, . . .	" "	"	M	18	Two fingers lacerated, second off at first joint; caught between angle and guard on machine.
28	" 14, . . .	" "	"	M	18	Finger bruised; marking off holes with hand hammer and punch.
29	.....	" "	"	M	20	Brass poison in hand; cut slightly on piece of old brass.
30	Feb. 19, . . .	" "	"	M	40	Back and hips bruised; straightening iron clamp on wheel, wheels slid down.
31	Mar. 3, . . .	" "	"	M	50	Toe bruised; jumped to floor.
34	" 10, . . .	" "	"	M	26	Finger broken and badly cut; angle fell and struck it.
41	Apr. 3, . . .	" "	"	M	....	*Fell off roof.
43	" 9, . . .	" "	"	M	....	Finger broken near end; caught between cone and piece of iron.
59	June 15, . . .	" "	"	M	50	Back and body bruised; tightening up bolts, wrench slipped and he fell.
60	" 17, . . .	" "	"	M	42	Plate of steel fell over, bruising foot.
62	July 6, . . .	" "	"	M	58	One finger off, second broken; hand struck saw.

66	"	15	"	"	"	M	38	Back and head bruised; plank on which he was walking overturned.
67	May 5	.....	"	"	"	M	21	Hand lacerated while operating lathe.
53	June 3	.....	"	"	Toronto	M	24	*Killed by explosion of gas.
68	May 8	.....	"	"	"	M	46	Weight fell on foot breaking small bone.
22	Jan. 22	.....	"	"	"	M	.....	Burns; benzine explosion.
3	Nov. 15, '13	.....	"	"	"	M	65	Arm broken on elevator.
12	1913	.....	"	"	"	M	.....	Hand badly burned; operating buffing machine, motor blew out coil, causing a short circuit.
32	Mar. 17, '14	.....	"	"	"	M	31	Two toes crushed; heavy mould fell on foot.
33	"	23	"	"	"	M	15	Fracture of arm; sleeve caught on pin drawing arm around a pole.
38	"	25	"	"	"	M	24	Two toes crushed; mould dropped on foot.
40	Apr. 2	.....	"	"	"	M	36	Compound fracture of leg; struck by attachment on a carriage which swung around.
42	Mar. 29	.....	"	"	Kingston	M	38	*Killed by electricity.
26	Feb. 3	.....	"	"	Toronto	M	38	Shoulder dislocated, collar bone broken; fell backwards from freight elevator.
63	July 15	.....	"	"	Tweed	M	21	Two fingers off at second joints; struck by board thrown back from saw.
45	Apr. 27	.....	"	"	Belleville	M	.....	Loss of finger; caught in wheels while assisting teamster.
4	Nov. 19, '13	.....	"	"	Toronto	M	69	Leg crushed by elevator.
49	May 13, '14	.....	"	"	Peterboro	M	.....	Thumb off above first joint with cut-off saw.
50	Apr. 30	.....	"	"	"	M	.....	Leg scalded; taking logs out of tank, slipped and put one foot into hot water.
18	Dec. 23, '13	.....	"	"	Toronto	M	36	Finger broken; casting slipped while being placed in saw.
71	July 28, '14	.....	"	"	Owenbrook	M	9	*While playing around trimming saw, fell upon it and was instantly killed.
39	Apr. 2	.....	"	"	Toronto	M	.....	Forehead and hand injured; wood ring burst and struck head.
79	Oct. 1914	.....	"	"	"	M	.....	Hand injured on shaper.
56	June 9	.....	"	"	Deseronto	M	20	Thumb cut; left guard raised.
46	May 7	.....	"	"	Trenton	M	.....	Hand cut on rip saw.
24	Jan. 1914	.....	"	"	Toronto	M	32	Finger tip crushed in press.
35	Feb. 28	.....	"	"	Port Hope	M	40	Foot and calf of leg burned by molten iron.
36	"	25	"	"	"	M	35	Eye lid burned; spark of molten metal flew in eye.
37	Mar. 11	.....	"	"	"	M	40	Finger crushed; caught between two flasks.
69	Aug. 8	.....	"	"	"	M	33	Deep cut across back of hand; caught against iron casting.
70	"	19	"	"	"	M	18	Iron flask dropped on foot, bruising it.
72	"	17	"	"	"	M	27	Hand caught in machinery and torn.
75	Sept. 1	.....	"	"	"	M	42	Hand torn; caught on rough fin on casting.
77	"	25	"	"	"	M	29	Foot burned by molten iron from ladle.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 8—Continued						
78	Oct. 1,	Standard Ideal Co., Ltd.	Port Hope	M	20	Foot burned by molten iron.
2	Nov. 11, '13.	Steel Co. of Canada	Belleville	M	46	*Killed by explosion of dynamite.
14	Sept. 4,	"	"	M	28	Leg broken above ankle; piece flew from shears.
80	Oct. 9, '14.	Sutherland-Innes Co.	Sundridge	M	25	Portion taken off finger, second lacerated on heading saw.
61	May 21,	George Tennant	Bracebridge	M	25	Loss of two fingers; came in contact with circular saw.
58	June 19,	Toronto Brick Co.	East Toronto	M	....	Muscles on forearm cut, and bruise; was cleaning elevator when it started.
57	May 22,	Trenton-Cooperage Mills	Trenton	M	....	Loss of right arm at elbow, and three fingers of left hand; on circular saw.
65	July 22,	"	"	M	48	*Died from burns; fell into one of boiling vats.
54	June 1,	A. H. Wagstaff	Toronto	M	35	Foot crushed; got into crusher.
19	Dec. 30, '13.	York Sandstone Brick Co.	"	M	....	Injured badly, by car of brick falling on him.

*Fatal.



