

**ESTABLISHED 1870**  
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 F. F. Loosemore, Manager  
 BRANCHES ALSO AT CAMBRAY AND WOODVILLE.

**IMPERIAL FEDERATION**

**A FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES, ETC., ON A SIMILAR PLAN TO THE DOMINION FEDERATION. AN IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. A COMMON COINAGE. . . .**

Simply, but eloquently, the case for Imperial Federation is put by Rev. D. V. Lucas, in a booklet recently issued from the Methodist Book Room. The author, who is a fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute, is a Canadian who stands high in the regard of his fellow-countrymen, and they all know that for many years he has been championing the cause which has made such great headway. There can be little doubt that from the platform Dr. Lucas has won many a convert to his way of thinking; and there is every reason to believe that his book will carry on the work begun by his voice.

**AN IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.**

The author pleads for an Imperial Parliament, elected by all parts of the Empire, and constituted as follows:

- Ten members from Canada.
- Ten members from Australia.
- Ten members from Africa.
- Twenty members from Indian, ten of them natives.
- Twenty members from other colonies and dependencies.
- Thirty members from the United Kingdom.

The Imperial House thus composed would deal only with those matters as wide as the Empire itself, with no power to interfere with affairs of local concern. Dr. Lucas points out that there are several matters that might well be settled by this House, which apparently can never be settled without it, and he names some of them as follows:

- The Crown and Dignities.
- Army and Navy.
- Coinage and Postage.
- Marriage and Divorce.
- Commerce, Weights and Measures.

**THE ARGUMENT BY ANALOGY**

The argument in favor of an Imperial House is founded on the analogy drawn from federation of villages, counties and provinces, the writer showing that Imperial Federation is essentially the same as that which has become a necessity in our local affairs. There is nothing experimental about it; it is expansion of a principle that lies at the bottom of our social system. To call it a dream incapable of realization suggests to Dr. Lucas' mind other ideas which were once declared phantasms. After Bismarck, who would consider possible the coming of the day when one side of the Tweed would be as devoted as the other to a King in London? The conception of the United Kingdom was a dream that has become a reality. Castles in the air became substantial, as Thoreau says, when we put the foundations under.

**A SYSTEM THAT MUST END.**

Dr. Lucas believes that the present system cannot endure for ever, and he gives illustrations of the friction that it occasionally produces. There is Newfoundland, for example, where some politicians thrive on the platform that the Ancient Colony's rights are disregarded by the Colonial Office. There is the unrest in India, and the agitation directed against the white man's rule there, and, of course, there is the most distressful country, Ireland, where there is general dissatisfaction, however ill-founded, with the existing order of government. Year by year the tendency for the British populations outside the United Kingdom to overtake and surpass that of the Kingdom itself increases, and Dr. Lucas thinks, this tendency will make the present system more and more impractical, until eventually it will disappear. He says "Let the several provinces of our Dominion be under control of our oldest province, more densely populated, and though it might suffice for awhile, how long would your Dominion Federation

**hold without a Dominion Parliament?"**

**A COMMON COINAGE.**

The writer thinks that a common coinage for the Empire would be one of the greatest conveniences that could be rendered trade and travel. Almost every colony and dependency has a different coinage; but strangely enough, all the coins are made in the London mint. The coins are not acceptable at par outside the country for which they are made, and a Canadian dollar in London is discounted like an English shilling in Toronto, or a Straits Settlement time in Bombay. Apart from the inconvenience to travelers, there is the large aggregate loss through accident or fraud in making change. Dr. Lucas would make the English sovereign the exact equivalent of \$5, and make lesser coins tally along decimal lines. A uniform and decimal system of weights and measures are other matters that would naturally be arranged by an Imperial Parliament.

**FREE TRADE AND DEFENCE.**

Dr. Lucas also argues the advantage of free trade within the Empire, and thinks that it would force free trade on the rest of the world, because everything that is grown or made anywhere is now produced under the British flag. The question of contributing toward Imperial defence is another point discussed by the author, and referring to Canada's delinquency in this respect, he says, "We are not gainers by having our expenses paid by other people. Don't be a pauper until you have to. But don't pay without a share in the management." On some of the points raised by Dr. Lucas there is honest difference of opinion, even among Imperialists; but with a few exceptions the facts he marshals, the arguments he uses, are the most significant and the strongest that the subject is capable of. The book will stand a very careful reading.

**TO ABOLISH MONTE CARLO**

**A MOVEMENT TO THIS END NOW ON FOOT.**

"The Bank at Monte Carlo" is famous (or perhaps "infamous" would be the better word) over the entire world. It has been made the subject of song and story alike, and Monte Carlo and its victims would make the basis for many another sordid tale. It is frankly acknowledged by all who know its inner story to be a curse—a fester spot to the civilized world. That such a terrible institution catering to depraved appetites and evil excitement should have been allowed so long to exist practically uncollected is a standing reproach to professed civilization. It has nothing but a record of evil and cupiditv, and its gilded magnificence has been paid for in a long list of ruined prospects, blighted lives, lost money, wasted reputations in fortunes, suicides, murders and all the great and petty crimes that desperate and depraved mortals can be guilty of.

A writer in a recent newspaper article says that despite the popular system to the contrary, the bank at Monte Carlo has never been broken, but at present there is evidence of a strong movement not to break the bank, but to break up the whole gambling institution of Monaco, and incidentally to wipe out the tiny principality itself. Several times before have agitations against the Casino been started, chiefly in England, but the present movement is inaugurated with unusual prominence of success, on account of the prominence of its champions and the tragedies due to the gaming tables that are fresh in the public mind.

**THE GOULD MURDER.**

The recent murder charged to the Goolds, if not directly traceable to Monte Carlo gambling, is attributed to it by inference; and it is known that on the very day the Goolds are supposed to have been cutting up the body and placing it in a trunk, a young English and American couple on their honeymoon committed suicide because of losses at the tables. Speaking of the Goolds, a correspondent of the London Times, writing under the name "Indicium," says:—"The Goolds, I may observe, for I knew them, though they were not friends of mine, were the last people one would have thought capable of

such a heinous crime—the man easy-going and amiable, his wife clever, proud, but obviously bourgeois. But they were rendered desperate by their losses, for the woman I used to see play daily, also her niece, and the people who run or profit by the tables are morally responsible for those crimes, and the Governments of Europe should stamp out this blot on our civilization."

**THE ADVENTURER'S PARADISE**

It was the letter in which this paragraph occurs that began the present crusade, and attracted such powerful pens as those of Max Pemberton and Hall Caine. The former writes:—"Monte Carlo is the haunt of the adventurer and the adventurer in the world. It is astounding how many big swindles and thefts have been planned at Monte Carlo. The obvious curse of the place is that fools go there to make money out of the tables, and rogues go there to make money out of the fools. The atmosphere is most demoralizing to young people, who lose their heads and also all sense of the value of money. The authorities at Monte Carlo do their best to preserve order in the rooms, but it is perfectly impossible to keep out rogues of both sexes. Wherever you have attendant ed gambling you will have attendant crime. The suicides at Monte Carlo regard as only a minor part of the evil. There must be thousands of tragedies in all parts of Europe which could be traced back to the gambling rooms at Monte Carlo. I am convinced that the suppression of Monte Carlo would prove a nobler and more practical work for humanity than the advancement of impossible propositions at The Hague Peace Conference."

**HALL CAINE'S SCHEME.**

Hall Caine declares that the place is a moral plague spot. He suggests that the powers should abolish it by combining to buy out the Prince of Monaco, and then reselling the bit of territory to either France or Italy, on whose borders it lies. The principality contains eight square miles, and practically the entire population makes a living by catering to the foreign visitors. The whole expense of governing Monte Carlo, the city, and \$800,000 a year besides, is paid by the syndicate that has the gambling privileges. Prince Albert himself is a noted scientist, and a popular ruler, but without gambling tables he would find it impossible to run his little State; and it is hardly likely that to prevent the folly of foreigners he will deprive himself of wealth and station. His people are naturally well satisfied with the arrangement that pays their taxes, and they would hastily protest against any plan to destroy it.

**A PROFIT OF 75,000,000 A YEAR.**

Not only is the syndicate liberal with Monaco, but with those of its victims who might otherwise kill themselves to escape the tables, whose consent to the game has been secured, he can usually get money to carry him home, the little "grub stake" running from \$25 to \$2500. But the tables pay for this generosity, as they clear for their owners \$5,000,000 a year. As a matter of fact, the chance of the 50 to 1, instead of the 60 to 1, as is usually represented. The policy of the syndicate is to exaggerate every stroke of luck falling to a player, and to minimize its own profits. Hence the stories of Lord Roslyn and the late Sam de Vis breaking the bank. Hundreds of systems to beat the game have been tried. Hardly one of them failed to win a few rounds, and not one but played out sooner or later. Crime and disgrace are the only certain results of a long alliance with the lures of the Casino; and at last Europe seems to be alive to its dangers.

**Eradication of Canada Thistle and Mustard**

Experiments in the eradication of Canada thistle and mustard by the spraying of these weeds with a solution of iron sulphate are being carried on in several parts of the state by the department of agronomy of the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture under the direction of Prof. R. A. Moore. Within the next few weeks demonstrations will begin on Canada thistles in Kewaunee county near Kewaunee, and in Milwaukee county near North Greenfield; and on wild mustard in Waukesha county. The method of killing the weeds is a comparatively simple one, consisting as it does of the spraying of the fields with iron sulphate. The cost per acre is from fifty to sixty cents. Two men, one to mix the solution and one to run the sprayer, can cover about twenty-five acres a day.

The eradication of these weeds practically doubles farm values. Requests for demonstrations have been so numerous that the university authorities have decided to make the tests only upon a limited number of fields where the weeds are thick. As the university furnishes the spraying machinery for these tests, and a manufacturing company supplies the iron sulphate, the demonstrations are made free of charge. Several different kinds of sprayers are now being tested at the university farm in order to determine which is the most simple, durable and economical.

**NEW CHIEF AND COUNCIL AT CHEMONG.**

An election of Chief was held at Chemong Indian Village recently, and Joe Whetung, brother of Dan Whetung, was elected for the ensuing three years, his opponent in the contest being George Taylor. The Council is composed of Joseph Irons, a member for the last 22 years; William Knott, a member of 10 years' standing; Geo. Taylor, Dan Whetung, Jr. and John Knott. The Secretary of Council is Dan Taylor. The Indian village has a very good Council, and no Municipal Council in the District is conducted with greater decorum, or with better business capacity.

**FENELON COUNCIL**

**PROCEEDINGS OF MEETING AT CAMBRAY ON AUGUST 26th**

Council met pursuant to call of the Reeve.

Requests were received from the different school sections of the township for sums of money varying from \$8 from U.S.S. No. 12, to \$425 from S.S. No. 1. The total amount of general school levy by the Council amounts to \$3236; the county levy to \$2999.36, and the amount to be levied for township purposes, as per motion below, is \$2500. The total amount of trustees levy is \$2279, leaving the Council responsible for a levy of \$2500 out of a total of over \$11,000 tax.

The following motions were passed by Council:

Moynes—Palmer—That the Clerk be instructed to notify E. Shea to pay \$10 as his share of expense on the Coad ditch.

Cragg—Palmer—That the sum of \$2500 be levied for township purposes.

Webster—Moynes—That a by-law be introduced for the purpose of levying the different rates and for the appointing of a collector. The by-law was introduced but not finally passed owing to no collector being appointed.

On motion the Clerk was instructed to write Eldon Council asking payment.

Webster—Palmer—That the following payments be confirmed:—

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| John Hay, work on beat.  | \$10 00 |
| L. Irwin, work on his beat.  | 1 00    |
| Webster—Cragg—That the Reeve and Treasurer be authorized to borrow the additional sum of \$400 to meet current expenses.           |         |
| Palmer—Moynes—That the following bills be paid:—   |         |
| C. Heppburn, drawing tile.   | \$ 3 00 |
| Thos. Hewie, 72 loads gravel.  | 3 60    |
| Wm. Parkin, 92 loads gravel.   | 4 60    |
| W. H. Powles, postage, sta.  | 10 94   |
| Wm. Tamblin, 15 load gravel.   | 75      |
| Wm. Marsh, extra work on his beat.   | 2 60    |
| R. Eyres, 57 loads gravel.   | 2 85    |
| P. Moffat, 90 loads gravel.  | 4 50    |
| A. Oliver, 47 loads gravel.  | 2 85    |
| J. Naylor, grading.  | 24 00   |
| J. B. Powles, 1 yearly report B. D. & M.   | 11 80   |
| T. Shire, 292 loads gravel.  | 14 60   |
| John Graham, Jr., road grant on his beat.  | 15 00   |
| S. J. Fox, for 360 ft. 6-in. tile.   | 11 52   |
| J. H. Ferrin, for culverts and tiling ditch.   | 27 75   |
| J. C. Parrith, 90 load gravel.   | 4 50    |
| C. J. Smithson, for 279 load gravel.   | 13 95   |
| Wm. Landell, extra work on his beat.   | 6 50    |
| J. Aldous, 42 loads gravel.  | 2 10    |
| Ops for 1/2 days on communion.   | 71 55   |
| R. Parrington, 55 load gravel.   | 2 75    |
| Wm. Swanton, fixing Pearus bridge.   | 1 50    |
| T. Thompson, road work and fixing culvert.   | 3 50    |
| W. B. Feir, O. Hall, for today's meeting.  | 2 00    |
| A. F. Cragg, work re grader.   | 2 00    |
| Wm. Arksley, iron rod for McLaren's bridge.  | 21 00   |
| S. Tamblin, work on his beat.  | 4 00    |
| Palmer—Moynes—That this Council do now adjourn to meet at Cameron on Tuesday, Oct. 1st, to appoint a collector and other business. |         |
| J. B. POWLES, Clerk.   |         |

**The Bee's Trowel**

It is not generally known that the bee's sting is a trowel, not a rapier. It is an exquisitely delicate little trowel with which the bee finishes off the honey cell, injects a little preservative inside and seals it up. With his trowel-like sting the bee puts his final touches on the dainty and wonderful work. With the sting it pats and shapes the honey cell as a mason pats and shapes a row of bricks. Before sealing up the cell it drops a little bit of poison into the honey. This is formic acid. Without it, the honey would spoil. Most of us think the bee's sting, with its poison, is a weapon only. It is a weapon secondarily, but primarily it is a magic trowel, a trowel from whose end, as the honey cells are built up, a wonderful preserving fluid drips.

**The "Chug-Chug" Life**

(By William McWilliams.)

Hurry,  
Worry,  
Thus we go,  
Toiling,  
Molling,  
Blow for blow.

Raging,  
Ageing,  
Speeding fast,  
Sinning,  
Winning  
At the last.

Rapid,  
Vapid  
Face we set  
Tainted,  
Painted  
Goads we get.

Sighing,  
Dying,  
Maybe fame,  
Dust to  
Dust. So  
That's the game.

**They Think Too Late**

From the Lethbridge Herald.

It is astonishing the concern for the feelings of the r parents that young men assume as soon as they get into some trouble that brings disgrace upon them. A young fellow disregards the admonitions and feelings of a mother by getting into evil company, by contracting bad habits, or by committing some crime. He is brought before her and receives punishment for his misdeeds. He then remembers his mother and father and other friends and pleads that the matter be hushed up. It is not the policy of any reputable newspaper to damn any man's career by publishing the details of his fall. The best way however, for any young man to avoid having the papers publish what will break his mother's heart and wound his friends is to live so as to give the press no occasion to publish his disgrace. The time to consider the feelings of one's friends is before, not after, one commits the act that would bring disgrace.

**A Difficult Task**

A teacher in a certain school asked her class to draw a picture of that which they wished to be when they grew up. The pupils went diligently to work with paper and pencil, some drawing pictures of soldiers, policemen and fine ladies, etc. They sat quietly holding her pad and pencil in hand.

The teacher, observing her, asked: "Don't you know what you want to be when you grow up, Anna?"

"Yes, I know," replied the little girl, "I know I want to be married, but I don't know how to draw it."

**Needed Strength**

"I have seen many fantastic and humorous advertisements in newspapers during my somewhat lengthy career," once said Colonel Henry Waterson, in an address to a convention of journalists, "but quite the most interesting and oddest of these was an ad. that I chanced upon in London. It was printed in the staid old Times, and, as I remember it, ran something like this:

"A young gentleman who is on the point of getting married is most desirous of meeting a man of experience who will take the responsibility of dissuading him from this dangerous step."

**Appropriate Bathing Places**

Suitable places for different classes of people have been put forward by "Life" in an effort to be "pun-ny," as follows:—

- Leaf man—A limpid lake.
- Deam man—A sound
- Blink man—A sea.
- Sind man—A well.
- Baseball crank—A run.
- Fireman—A tank (or the falls).
- Inebriate—A stream.
- A crook—A straight.
- Gambler—A pool.
- Pawnbroker—A pond.
- Shoemaker—A creek.
- Burglar—The breakers.
- An athlete—A spring.
- Messenger boy—The rapids.
- The czar—The surf.

**NO SECT IN HEAVEN**

AN OLD FAVORITE, REPUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

The following poem was written by Mrs. E. J. H. Cleveland in 1890, and has held its popularity as an expression of liberality ever since:

Talking of sects till late one eve,  
Of the various doctrines the saints believe,  
That night I stood in a troubled dream  
By the side of a dark flowing stream,  
And a "churchman" down to the river came;

When I heard a strange voice call his name:  
"Good Father, stop; when you cross this tide  
You must leave your robes on the other side."

But the aged father did not mind,  
And his long gown floated out behind,  
As down to the stream his way he took,  
His pale hands clasping a gilt-edged book.

"I'm bound for heaven, and when I am there  
I shall want my book of common prayer;  
And, though I put on a starry crown  
I shall feel quite lost without my gown."

Then he fixed his eye on the shining track,  
But his gown was heavy and held him back,  
And the poor old father tried in vain  
A single step in the God to gain.  
I saw him again on the other side,  
But his silk gown floated on the tide,  
And no one asked in that blissful spot

**Whether he belonged to the "church" or not.**

Then down to the river a Quaker strayed,  
His dress of a sober hue was made;  
"My coat and hat must be all of gray,  
I can not go any other way."  
Then he buttoned his coat straight up to his chin,  
And staidly, solemnly waded in;  
And his broad-brimmed hat he pulled down tight  
Over his forehead so cold and white.

But a strong wind carried away his hat—  
A moment he silently sighed over that,  
And then, as he gazed to the further shore,  
His coat slipped off and was seen no more.

As he entered heaven his suit of gray  
Went quietly sailing away—away;  
And none of the angels questioned him  
About the width of the beaver's trim

Next came Dr. Watts with a bundle of psalms,  
Tied nicely up in his aged arms,  
And hymns as many; a very wise thing,  
That the people in heaven "all round" might sing.

But I thought he heaved an anxious sigh  
As he saw that the river ran broad and high,  
And looked rather surprised, as one by one,  
The psalms and hymns in the waves went down.

And after him, with his MSS.,  
Came Wesley, the pattern of godliness;  
But he cried, "Dear me, what shall I do?  
The water has soaked them through and through."  
And there on the river far and wide,  
Away they went down the swollen tide;

And the saint, astonished, passed through alone,  
Without the manuscripts, up to the throne,

Then gavelly talking, two saints by name,  
Down to the stream together came;  
But as they stopped at the river's brink,  
I saw one saint from the other shrink.

"Sprinkled or plunged, may I ask you friend,  
How you attained to life's great end?"

"But I have been dipped, as you'll see me now,  
And I really think it will hardly do,  
As I'm 'close communion' to cross with you;

You're bound, I know, to the realms of bliss,  
But you must go that way and I'll go this."

Then straightway plunging, with all his might,  
Away to the left, his friend to the right,  
Apart they went from this world of sin—  
But at last together they entered in.

And now, when the river was rolling on,  
A Presbyterian church went down;  
Of women there seemed an innumerable throng,  
But I could count the men as they passed along.

And concerning the road, they could never agree,  
The old or the new, which could it be,  
And never a moment paused to think  
That both would lead to the river's brink.

And a sound of murmuring, long and loud,  
Came ever up from the moving crowd:  
"You're in the old way, and I'm in the new;  
That is the false and this is the true."

But the "brethren" only seemed to speak;  
Modest the sisters walked, and meek,  
And if ever one of them chanced to say  
What troubles she met with on the way.

How she longed to pass to the other side,  
Nor feared to cross over the swelling tide,  
A voice arose from the brethren then  
"Let no one speak but the Holy men;  
For have ye not heard the words of Paul—  
'Oh, let the women keep silence all'?"

I watched them long, in my curious dream,  
Till they stood by the borders of the stream;  
Then, just as I thought, the two ways met,  
But all the brethren were talking yet,  
And would talk on till the heaving tide  
Carried them over side by side.

Side by side, for the way was one,  
The toilsome journey of life was done  
And all who in Christ the Saviour died  
Came out alike on the other side.

No forms or crosses or books had they,  
No gowns of silk, or suits of gray,  
No creeds to guide them, or MSS.—  
For all put on Christ's righteous

**FALL FAIRS IN ONTARIO**

**LIST OF THE FAIRS FOR WEEK DATES HAVE BEEN FIXED FOR THIS YEAR.**

Lindsay Central Exhibition at Lindsay, Ont., Sept. 15, 22, 29, Oct. 6, 13, 20, 27
Abingdon, Oct. 16 and 17
Almonte, Oct. 16 and 17
Alliston, Oct. 24, 25, 26
Alvinston, Oct. 2, 9, 16
Aired, Sept. 24 and 25
Ameliasburg, Oct. 4 and 5
Amersburg, Oct. 1 and 2
Atwood, Oct. 1 and 2
Barré, Sept. 26, 27, 28
Baysville, Sept. 26, 27, 28
Beech, Sept. 26 and 27
Becher, Sept. 26 and 27
Beauchamp, Oct. 7 and 8
Blenbow, Oct. 7 and 8
Boboyagon, Sept. 26 and 27
Bothwell's Corners, Sept. 26 and 27
Blackstock, Oct. 1 and 2
Blyth, Oct. 1 and 2
Bradford, Oct. 23 and 24
Bracebridge, Oct. 15 and 16
Brussels, Oct. 8 and 9
Bridgen, Oct. 1 and 2
Brighton, Sept. 26, 27
Buce Mines, Sept. 26, 27
Burk's Falls, Oct. 3 and 4
Burford, Oct. 1 and 2
Cayuga, Oct. 1 and 2
Caledon, Oct. 3 and 4
Cambridgeford, Sept. 24 and 25
Castleton, Oct. 1 and 2
Carleton Place, Oct. 1 and 2
Campbellville, Oct. 8
Cookstown, Oct. 1 and 2
Collingwood, Sept. 24, 25, 26, 27
Comber, Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3
Colborne, Sept. 24 and 25
Clarksburg, Oct. 16
Delaware, Oct. 16
Desboro, Sept. 26 and 27
Dorchester, Oct. 2
Durham, Sept. 24 and 25
Dundalk, Oct. 8 and 9
Dresden, Oct. 8 and 9
Dunbar, Oct. 4
Dumfries, Oct. 24 and 25
Elmville, Sept. 24 and 25
Embsdale, Sept. 24 and 25
Erin, Oct. 16 and 17
Esex, Sept. 24 and 25
Fergus, Oct. 1 and 2
Feversham, Oct. 8 and 9
Feveick, Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3
Fenella, Sept. 26 and 27
Fort Erie, Oct. 8 and 9
Florence, Oct. 2 and 3
Flesherton, Sept. 26 and 27
Frankville, Sept. 26 and 27
Gait, Oct. 1 and 2
Georgetown, Oct. 1 and 2
Gore Bay, Oct. 8 and 9
Gooderham, Oct. 8
Gordon Lake, Sept. 27
Glencoe, Sept. 24, 25, 26
Grand Valley, Sept. 24, 25, 26
Hanover, Sept. 26, 27
Haliburton, Sept. 26
Harriston, Sept. 26, 27
Harrow, Oct. 8, 9
Hightate, Oct. 11, 12
Holstein, Oct. 1
Huntsville, Sept. 24, 25
Ilderton, Sept. 27
Ingersoll, Sept. 26, 27
Jarvis, Oct. 8, 9
Keene, Oct. 2, 3
Kemble, Sept. 26, 27
Kilsyth, Oct. 16, 17
Kirkton, Oct. 3, 4
Listowel, Sept. 24, 25
Lansdowne, Sept. 26, 27
Lakefield, Sept. 24, 25
Laugton, Oct. 1
L'Amable, Oct. 12
Leamington, Oct. 2, 3, 4
Little Current, Sept. 26
Lombardy, Sept. 26
Loring, Oct. 4
Maxville, Sept. 24, 25
Markham, Oct. 2, 3, 4
Marshallville, Sept. 27
Manitowaning, Sept. 26, 27
Markdale, Oct. 1, 2
McDonald's Corners, Sept. 26, 27
Meaford, Sept. 26, 27
Metcalfe, Oct. 2 and 3
Millbrook, Oct. 2 and 3
Milvorton, Sept. 26, 27
Milton, Oct. 16, 17
Midway, Sept. 26, 27
Middleton, Sept. 24, 25
Morrisburg, Oct. 1
Mount Hope, Oct. 2
Mt. Hamilton, Oct. 3, 4
Mt. Brydges, Oct. 4
Mariposa, Sept. 26, 27
Murillo, Oct. 2
New Liskeard, Sept. 26, 27
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Sept. 26, 27
Niagara Falls, Oct. 8, 9
Norwood, Sept. 26, 27
Oakville, Oct. 1
Orangeville, Sept. 26, 27
Oshawa, Sept. 24, 25
Osensbruck Centre, Oct. 1, 2
Otterville, Oct. 4, 5
Paisley, Sept. 26, 27
Paris, Sept. 19, 20
Palmerston, Sept. 26, 27
Peterborough, Sept. 26, 27
Port Elgin, Sept. 26, 27
Port Hope, Oct. 1 and 2
Priceville, Oct. 8, 9
Queenville, Oct. 9, 10
Renfrew, Sept. 23, 24, 25
Ripley, Sept. 24, 25
Richmond, Oct. 8, 9
Rockton, Oct. 3, 4
Russell, Sept. 27
Sarnia, Sept. 23, 24, 25
Scarboro, Sept. 25
Simco, Sept. 24, 25
Shelbourne, Sept. 25
Shedden, Sept. 26
Shannonville, Sept. 27, 28
Smithville, Oct. 1, 2
Speceridge, Sept. 27
Spencerdale, Sept. 26, 27
Stirling, Sept. 26, 27
Streetsville, Sept. 26, 27
Stoney Creek, Sept. 25, 26
St. Mary's, Sept. 26, 27
Sutton, Sept. 26, 27
Somerville, Agricultural Society Fair, at Cobocock, Sept. 26th, 27th, 28th
Tara, Oct. 3, 4
Teeswater, Sept. 24
Theford, Oct. 1, 2
Thamesville, Oct. 8, 9
Thorndale, Oct. 1
Tilsonburg, Oct. 1, 2
Tiverton, Oct. 2
Tweed, Oct. 1, 2
Utterson, Oct. 8
Underwood, Sept. 26, 27
Watford, Oct. 3
Waterford, Sept. 19, 20
Warkworth, Oct. 3, 4
Wallaceburg, Oct. 26, 27
Wallacetown, Oct. 1
Waterdown, Oct. 10, 1