

matoes or beans in packers' hands, and the present season's pack, notwithstanding a heavier acreage than ever before, is very much lighter than that of last year."

A Canadian Record for Standard-bred Horses.

A Canadian Record for Standard-bred horses has lately been opened under the Canadian National System. The following are the rules of entry:

TROTTING STANDARD.

1. An animal recorded as Standard in the American Trotting Register under the rules governing the Trotting Division.
2. An animal whose sire and dam are recorded as Standard in the American Trotting Register under the rules governing the Trotting Division.
3. An animal whose sire and dam are recorded in the Trotting Division of the Canadian Standard-bred Studbook.
4. A mare sired by a registered Standard Trotting Horse, providing her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered Standard Trotting Horse.

PACING STANDARD.

1. An animal recorded as Standard in the American Trotting Register under the rules governing the Pacing Division.
2. An animal whose sire and dam are recorded as Standard in the American Trotting Register under the rules governing the Pacing Division.
3. An animal whose sire and dam are recorded in the Pacing Division of the Canadian Standard-bred Studbook.
4. A mare sired by a registered Standard Pacing Horse, providing her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered Standard Pacing Horse.
5. The progeny of a registered Standard Trotting Horse out of a registered Standard Pacing mare, or the progeny of a registered Standard Pacing Horse out of a registered Standard Trotting mare.

It will be noticed that the Canadian basis of registration is the American Trotting Register, heretofore the only recognized record in the world for the breed. There have been other so-called Standard-bred Records in both Canada and the United States, but none of these have been recognized by the Governments of either country. Purchasers of Standard-bred horses should in all cases see that the animals they buy are recorded in either the Canadian National Record or the American Trotting Register.

Heretofore it has been necessary for importers of Standard-bred horses, in order to obtain free customs entry, to apply to the Canadian National Record Office for an import certificate, certifying that their animals were recorded in the American Trotting Register. Now that a Canadian Record has been opened, the customs regulations will require Canadian registration. Purchasers of animals in the United States should immediately forward to Ottawa the American certificate, with transfers, properly endorsed, in order that there may be no delay in making customs entry either at the border or at destination.

Breeders of Standard-bred horses recorded in the Canadian Studbook will now be able to take advantage of the half-rates for pure-bred live stock for breeding purposes, shipped by freight over leading Canadian railways, in accordance with the agreement between the Department of Agriculture and the Joint Freight Committee.

In all probability, Exhibition Associations will now demand, as a protection to exhibitors, the production of Canadian National certificates of registration before exhibition entries will be accepted.

As the Standard-bred Horse is the most widely disseminated of all the breeds of horses in Canada, there are, no doubt, hundreds of Standard-bred horses scattered throughout the country, and thousands of mares with two or three crosses of Standard-bred blood. These mares should be bred to registered Standard horses, in order that their descendants may ultimately be recorded. A breed which produced practically all our fancy drivers, roadsters and delivery horses, and at least one-half of all work horses on Canadian farms, is surely worthy of a Canadian Record, and, if our breeders will take hold of this matter in the spirit of hearty co-operation, they should soon have the strongest and most influential horse-breeders' organization in Canada.

Life membership in the Society is \$25; annual membership, \$2 per year.

Manitoba Agricultural College Moves.

The Manitoba Government has recently purchased 600 acres of land at St. Vital, five miles south of Winnipeg, along the Red River, to which the Agricultural College of that Province will be transferred. This is undoubtedly an improvement for the College, since the farm where it is now located is small, and of bad shape. The present College buildings will be occupied by the Deaf and Dumb Institute and the Children's Home.

Hydro-electric Installation.

The first pivotal point in the largest scheme of public administration of national monopolies in Canada was turned Tuesday, October 11th, at Berlin, Ontario, when the plans of the Hydro-electric Commission were put into practical co-operation by Sir James Whitney turning the button which furnished the above town with an abundant supply of electricity, procured from Niagara Falls through contract with the Hydro-electric Commission. It was an epoch-marking event, and justly so celebrated. Special railroad rates from all parts of Ontario brought to Berlin a large concourse of people, amongst whom were the Hon. Wm. Lyon McKenzie King, Sir James Whitney, Hon. Adam Beck, and the mayors and other prominent citizens of the cities and towns from Ottawa to Windsor.

Berlin was in gala attire, effulgent in her new light. About six hundred people were banqueted royally that night, all the cooking for the occasion being appropriately done with hydro-electricity. The people were all happy in the actual realization of so great a vision, and, led by Mayor Hahn and the civic authorities of Berlin, expressed in no uncertain voice their approval of the spirit of the undertaking, and the courage of the Governments which assailed and successfully executed the gigantic undertaking. But, most of all did they delight to honor Adam Beck, the Chairman of the Commission, whose boyhood home was not far from Berlin, who has fostered the enterprise since its incipency, who has served on every commission dealing with the project: who, with altruistic vision, has always seen the great good to the people that was to come with the accom-



Hon. Adam Beck.

Chairman Ontario Hydro-electric Power Commission.

plishment of the task, and has devoted his energy and time unsparingly to that end. Right and just was such honor, for it is a great thing to find men who will serve the people unselfishly and without taint; the whole population of Ontario might, without mistake, join to honor the spirit manifested by the commissioners and their colleagues. For there lies the hope of democracy.

In the afternoon, about 11,000 people filled the auditorium, participating in the inaugural exercises. Sir James Whitney and Mr. Beck were the conspicuous speakers both in the afternoon and evening. The Premier gracefully placed the latter gentleman in the more prominent position on account of his signal services on the Commission, and used the hand of Mr. Beck in turning on the power.

In his address during the afternoon, Mr. Beck outlined the development and duties of the Commission. The Commission had its inception in 1902, when there met in Berlin a body of far-seeing men to discuss the possibility of obtaining cheap power by harnessing Niagara Falls. To D. B. Detweiler, of Berlin, must be given credit for the earliest agitation. Out of this meeting grew an Hydro-electric Commission, appointed in 1903 by the Ontario Government. They reported in 1906, and ultimately out of their work and the general discussion of the subject, there was created, by law, an Hydro-electric Commission in May, 1906. The powers of this Commission are as follows:

"It is duly authorized to investigate and report to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council upon any and all hydraulic, hydro-electric and other power undertakings, whether developed or undeveloped, throughout the Province; to inquire and report upon the Ontario branches of power undertakings originating outside, but bringing power within, the boundaries of the Province; to inquire and report upon the power and lighting needs of the Province in all its parts, and upon the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, to purchase, lease, expropriate or otherwise acquire lands, water-powers and water privileges; to purchase, lease, expropriate, construct, or otherwise acquire, generating, transmitting and distributing plants and works, and to operate the same; to expropriate the power product of, or to contract with, any person, firm or corporation for a supply thereof; and to enter into all necessary arrangements with Ontario municipalities or other corporations, including railway and distributing companies, for the fullest exercise of these powers, with the object of providing adequately for the supply of the power and lighting needs of the Province at the lowest possible cost. Authority is also given to the Commission to control the rates charged by municipalities upon the sale of power purchased from it, with the object of preventing excessive charges to the public or the veiled bonusing of favored undertakings, and to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to borrow on the credit of the Province all moneys required to carry on the various objects of the Commission."

Without enumerating the many difficulties encountered by this Commission, its object and accomplished results in part may here be given. Its purpose is to develop from Ontario's natural water-powers, and to distribute the same to the entire Province, until even the smallest hamlet is reached, electricity at its natural cost, preserving these natural rights to the people, and preventing monopolistic control. The Commission has partly finished installing the distributing equipment, coming well within the original estimates, and will, ere long, have covered the area included by Niagara, Toronto, Stratford and St. Thomas. Ultimately, the whole of Western Ontario will be served by this power-plant. At present, the power is being purchased from the Ontario Power Company.

As showing what the Commission has already accomplished, Mr. Beck pointed out that \$150,000 per year was being saved to the people of Ottawa; that Hamilton was being saved \$36,000 per year on her street-lighting alone. Nineteen corporations, as varied in size as Toronto and Norwich, have applied for power, and, with the present equipment, three times as many more can be supplied. The Commission is now planning for the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Valleys, and has the option on power sufficient for their needs. Thus it is pushing its task forward, and before long Ontario will be supplied with "white coal" so fully that "No more coal oil, no more gas, and, let us hope, no more coal," will be needed. Thus the people will be freed from the grasp of a few monopolies.

Sir James Whitney called attention to the fact that no effort had been omitted in attempting to have the Hydro-electric legislation of the Province disallowed, even the Prime Minister of Great Britain being approached, but in vain. Thus was accomplished the important precedent that each Province may legislate freely regarding its own affairs, without fear of the exercise of the veto. Sir James disproved the argument that this great undertaking would upset the financial credit of Ontario by concrete examples, proving that her credit never was better.

In his evening address, the Premier drew attention to two important questions affecting the Province. One of these was our Provincial relations abroad. He cited how, in Australia each Province or State has its representatives in direct touch with the Colonial Office in England, but that in Canada the Provincial Agent must act through the Dominion representative. Thus it is impossible to get large men to represent the Provinces abroad, and, if they could be obtained, their ability to render service would not justify their employment. The other question was in regard to immigration. The Premier pointed out that, for every dollar expended in immigration, the Province reaped no direct benefit, save in the increased Dominion subsidy, while every settler brought into the Province makes necessary additional expenditure on the part of the Provincial Government. This being the case, and it is, some remedial measures should surely be adopted.

Amidst such speech-making and celebration was initiated the beginning of the practical application of this large peoples' own power supply. It will take a generation to show how great an influence it is going to exert. It will prevent monopolistic control and prices; it will bring a new era of business into Ontario; its electrifying influence will, as the lines extend, be felt in every part of the Province, both urban and rural. And let us hope it may be a harbinger of other co-operative efforts on the part of the people and the people's Government.