NO. 7. 1920

FOR SALE

D ACRE FARM FOR
am, adjoining town of
walk from C. P. R.
from Toronto; frame
ights, soft water, fur-
k garage; new bank
bowls, taps, litter car-
iving shed 24x60, pig
in good repair. For
Fred Inman, Milton.

S SOUTH OF BEAMS-
story-frame house, co-
barn, 36 x 50, mostly
orchard, cow barn, 6
mmediate possession. J.
Clyde Block, Hamilton.

ACRES OF VALU-
all kinds, 100
Beach and Radial
a road. Apply to
Grimsby East, Ont.

ACRES FRUIT AND
beautifully located with
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most desirable sub-
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MINION MONEY OR-
e payable everywhere.

ATOES AND APPLES,
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EN, ALL WOOL, SAME
e made for Red Cross,
dollar thirty per pound.
hirty cents. Ask for
Fine Lambswool colored
rown Woollen Mills.

CANT BROS. 36 BAND
16; 1 Cowan 24 x 10 re-
per; 1 Goldie McCulloch
with boring attachment;
nearly new; 1 two-
good condition; 1 48 x 14
; 1 forty-horse Leonard
; 2 pumps. J. Hender-
Ont.

R SALE
EAL MILL
barrels. Owner re-
business. Apply, 39
East, Toronto.

WANTED

D TO WORK AT PORT-
ill, also Bush work, and
pply H. G. Cockburn &
t.

N WANTED, MANAGE
vegetable farm, also
es. Apply H. G. Cock-
elph, Ont.

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KNITTER, EXPER-
Dubied Flat Fashioning
d wages paid to capable
working conditions
l. Mercury Mills, Ltd.,

RY WANTED.

ED ALIVE, 25 CENTS A
y kind, any size. No de-
rinkage. I pay express
on in Ontario. Ship col-
ry for full amount, in
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t, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED.

NTED. TO DO PLAIN
g at home; whole or spare
; work sent any distance;
end stamp for particulars.
facturing Company, Mon-

TIES FOR SALE.

VILLAGE INN; WELL
Township seat, leading
een rooms. Large stable,
ce for general store and
ent room. Orchard gar-
ater. Apply H. C. Cock-
uelph, Ont.

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les. State Quantities.
ROW & CO.
T. E., TORONTO, ONT.

Loving Spiders.

asserted that spiders
nsitiveness to musical
e species appear to re-
notes of the piano, the
e, and so on, in a man-
e of their ability to rec-
sounds or the harmonic
which they are based.
Lecallion, of Paris, who
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understood. It is thought
musical instruments are
their webs the spiders
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musical notes as sounds.
upon them is similar to
buzzing of an entrapped

WILL NOT CARRY ALLIES' DEMANDS TO HIS CHIEFS

Head of German Peace Delegation Hands Back List of War Brutes

And Tells Millerand He Resigns---Allies Conferring on the Situation

Paris cable: Kurt von Lersner, head of the German peace delegation here, has returned to Premier Millerand the list containing the names of Germans whose extradition is demanded by the Allies, which was handed to him last night, and has informed the Premier that he has resigned, and is leaving for Berlin by the first train.

Baron von Lersner to-day told the Associated Press his decision was in line with the attitude he had maintained regarding the question of extradition. He declared he had held that no German officials could be instrumental in carrying out the extradition clauses of the treaty, and consequently, the matter having come up in a definite final form, there was nothing left for him to do but to resign and go home.

Immediately after receiving the list last night, Baron von Lersner addressed the following letter to Premier Millerand:

"Your Excellency has transmitted to me a note containing the names of Germans whose extradition is demanded by the Allied powers. In the course of the last three months I have most seriously laid before representatives of the allied and associated governments, ten times in writing and thirteen times orally, the reasons it was impossible to comply with such a request, no matter what the social rank of the accused persons might be.

"I remind your excellency of my constantly repeated declarations that no German functionary would be disposed to be in any way whatever instrumental in the realization of the demand for their extradition. I should be instrumental in it if I were to forward to the German Government the note of your excellency. I, therefore, send it back herewith.

"I have made it known to my Government that I cannot remain in office, and that I shall leave Paris by the next train.

(Signed) "Freiherr von Lersner."

The Allied Council of Ambassadors was called into extraordinary session this morning to discuss the situation created by the resignation of Baron von Lersner. The session was held in the French Foreign Office.

It was made known that an official communique would be issued later in the day.

This statement, however, would not be issued until after the second meeting of the council, which was set for 6.30 o'clock this evening, it was stated at the French Foreign Office.

Extradition of 896 Germans accused of the violations of the law of was is demanded in the list handed to Von Lersner.

England demands 97 for trial, France and Belgium 334 each, Italy 29, Poland 57, Roumania 41, and Serbia 4. The names of Germans comprised in the first list, against whom charges are preferred by all the allied nations, are included in the above figures.

The Ambassadors' Council has confirmed its decision not to publish the names of those Germany will be asked to surrender, but it is possible to say that, in addition to this already reported as being on the list are the following: Field Marshal Alexander H. R. von Kluck, commander of the right wing of the German army in its advance on Paris in 1914; General Baron Kurt von Manteuffel, German military commander in Louvain, Belgium, in 1914; Field Marshal von Buelow, commander of the second German army; General Stenger, commander of the 53rd German Infantry Brigade; General von Tesma, former Governor of Luxembourg; the Niemeyer brothers, one a captain, who were accused in 1918 of mistreating British prisoners of war; Major von Goerts, and Lieut. Werner, Captain Max Valentiner and Captain Forstner, submarine commanders.

On the official list, also, are the names of Baron von der Lancken, former Military Governor of Brussels; Admiral von Capelle, former head of the German Admiralty, and Field Marshal Limon von Sanders, German commander of Turkish armies, demands for the extradition of whom have been forecast by newspapers here for the past wee...

NAMES OF WANTED GERMANS ARE SENT DIRECT TO BERLIN

Allied Council Forwards Its List When Von Lersner Quits His Post

President of German Assembly Promises to Execute Entente Demands

Paris, Cable — The list of persons whose surrender for crimes has been demanded by the Allies, was sent direct to the German Government today. Baron von Lersner, head of the German peace delegation here, who was handed the list yesterday, returned it to-day to Premier Millerand with the additional information that he had resigned his office and was returning to Berlin—that he preferred to quit rather than transmit the list.

The Council of Ambassadors, called to discuss the situation, after its meeting to-night issued a statement saying that the decision of the Allies with regard to Germans whose extradition is demanded for war crimes would be communicated direct to Berlin.

The text of the statement follows:

"The list of war criminals having been presented to Baron von Lersner for transmission by him to his Government, the president of the German delegation returned the list with an intimation to the President of the Conference that he had submitted his resignation to his Government and was leaving Paris. The decision of the Allies will be communicated direct to the Government at Berlin."

As a matter of fact the list had been forwarded to Berlin direct when the above statement was issued.

CONFIRMED BY BERLIN.

Berlin, Cable. — The Gobernment has received the list of persons, the demand for surrender of whom has been made by the Allies.

President Wiermiller declared today to the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies that the Versailles Treaty gave the authority to compel the Germans to fulfill the treaty requirements, and that all efforts would be made to insure the execution of the demands.

Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the German mission in Paris, has been relieved of that office. Baron von Lersner, it is stated, had received explicit orders to transmit the expected Allied note on extradition demands to his Government.

Baron von Lersner, it is explained, was relieved at his own request.

The note of the Entente concerning the surrender of accused Germans was handed to Baron von Lersner on Tuesday, and the German representative, although he had received on Saturday last formal instructions simply to transmit it to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, returned it to Premier Millerand, declaring his conscience would not permit him to be a participant in the surrender of Germans to the Allies.

Von Lersner demanded that he be relieved from his functions, and his request was immediately granted.

896 ON THE LIST.

Extradition of 896 Germans, accused of violations of the laws of war is demanded in the list handed to Von Lersner.

The accusation against Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is the deportations from Lille districts; the Duke of Wurttemberg is charged with massacres at Namur; Field Marshal von Kluck with the assassination of hostages at Senlis and the massacre of civilians at Aerschot; Field Marshal von Mackensen with thefts and pillages in Roumania; Baron von der Lancken, with the murders of Captain Fryatt, the British sea captain, executed by the Germans, and Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was executed on the charge of aiding prisoners to escape; Admiral von Capelle, with the submarine outrages; Field Marshal Liman von Sanders with massacres of Armenians and Syrians; General Stenger, with issuing orders to make no prisoners; the Niemeyer brothers, with cruelties at the Holzminden camp; Lieut. Rodiger, with cruelties at the Ruhlemen camp; General von Cassel, with cruelties at the Doberitz camp; General von Manteuffel, with the sack of Louvain; Lieut. Werner, Captain Valentiner and Captain Forstner, with submarine outrages; General von Tesma, with the execution of 112 civilians at Allon; General von Ostrowsky, with the pillage of Deynze and the execution of 102 civilians, and Major von Buelow, with destruction and murders at Aerschot.

powers are not contemplating for the present any such measures as the breaking off of diplomatic relations or a blockade. They will insist, it says, on the surrender of the ex-Emperor, but will not accompany the repetition of the demand with threats.

The list of Germans accused by the allies of war crimes, whose extradition is to be demanded, is headed by the former Crown Prince Frederick William and several other sons of the former German Emperor. The list will be handed to Baron Kurt von Lersner, the German representative here, this afternoon.

Included in the list are: Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, who was former German Imperial Chancellor; Field Marshal von Hindenburg; Gen. Erich Ludendorff, former First Quartermaster-General; Field Marshal von Mackensen, Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, the Duke of Wurtemberg, and a number of other princes and titled officers.

800 NAMES SENT.

The total number of names on the list is about 800, and it is divided into eight sections. The first section is a common list of all the accused. Then follow seven other lists, giving the names, rank and accusations of persons whose names were supplied by Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia and Poland.

APPROVED BY AMBASSADORS.

The draft of the note to be sent to Germany with the list of persons whose extradition is to be demanded by the allies was approved by the Council of Ambassadors at its meeting this morning. The note and the list will be handed over at once to the German representatives here.

It was decided by the council that neither the note nor the list should be made public here.

BREEDERS OF THE SHORTHORN

Are Planning to Improve the Herd Book.

Field Man to Boom Stock in West.

Toronto, Report— Addressing the Canadian Shorthorn Breeders' Association at their annual meeting held in the Temple Building yesterday, the president, W. R. Dryden, of Brooklin, Ont., spoke in glowing terms of the progress made by the association in the past year, pointing to the growth in membership and in registrations of cattle by members of the association as evidence of the progress made. He emphasized the importance of using only pure-bred bulls in the breeding of beef animals, and spoke strongly in support of the campaign against the scrub bull now being carried on by the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

Secretary G. E. Day reported good results from the advertising of the breed undertaken on a large scale by the association for the first time two years ago. He, as director of publicity, had spent nearly three months in the Western Provinces, speaking and working in the interest of the breed, and he believed that as mixed farming became more popular on the prairies the Shorthorn would be the breed most in demand.

The meeting decided in favor of a grant of $200 to the fund for the erection of a memorial to students of the O. A. C. killed in war, to be erected on the college campus.

On motion of Hon. Duncan Marshall it was resolved to have the Shorthorn herd book improved by including illustrations and more information regarding the breed, and that in future members shall be charged one dollar for copies of the book. The association also resolved to appoint a field man to extend publicity for the breed in Western Ontario.

The officers elected were: President, J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.; first vice-president, H. M. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.; second vice-president, Hon. Duncan Marshall, Olds, Alta.; secretary-treasurer, G. E. Day, Guelph, Ont.; directors—Ontario, Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Galt; J. A. Watt, Elora; James Douglas, Caledonia; A. G. Farrow, John Gardhouse, Weston; R. T. Amos, Moffat; J. D. Brien, Ridgetown; James Kyle, Drumbo. Manitoba—J. B. Davidson, Carman; J. G. Washington, Ninga. Saskatchewan—R. H. Wright, Drinkwater; R. M. Douglas, Tantillon. Alberta and British Columbia—Hon. Duncan Marshall, Olds, Alta.; Wm. Sharp, Lacombe Alta. Quebec—J. A. McClary, Lennoxville. Maritime Provinces—A. N. Griffin, New Mines, N. S.

AS BAD NOW AS DURING WAR

Conditions Over Half Europe Equally Grave.

Immediate Relief the Only Hope.

London, Cable —In his report to the British Government warning that conditions over half of Europe are so tragic as to threaten consequences equal in gravity to the war itself, unless immediately relieved, Sir William Goode, British Director of Relief, thus estimates some of the principal necessities for relief in 1920: Armenia, 6,000 tons of flour a month; Georgia and Azerbudjan, 15,000 tons of flour; Poland, 500,000 tons of cereals; Czecho-Slovakia, 350,000 tons of cereals and 400,000 tons of potatoes; Austria, 632,000 tons of foodstuffs for the year ending September, 1920, coal, 8,700,000 tons and 950,000 tons of raw material. Besides, Hungary needs 380,000 tons of wheat and rye, 1,433,000 tons of barley, maize and oats, 53,000 tons of meat, and 63,000 tons of sugar.

The Scrub Bull Costs Hundreds of Millions

Loss in Ontario in One Year Equals About One-Third of the Provincial Debt.

It will be interesting for the dairymen of this province to know exactly what the elimination of the "scrub bull' will mean to them in round figures if they follow the advice of the chief breeders who are now taking a decided stand in the matter of tolerating nothing but thoroughbred stock in the future. According to the figures presented by W. G. Marritt, the county agricultural representative for Wentworth, there are fully one million dairy cows in the province. These cows are giving an average of 4,000 pounds of milk annually. Mr. Marritt claims that each should give 10,000 pounds to come up to the average production of the good dairy cow.

In the sight of that declaration it is evident that the dairymen lose, by neglecting to produce, fully 6,000 pounds of milk per cow per year. Therefore the combined loss suffered equals six billion pounds per year. As a gallon of milk equals 10 and 3-10ths pounds, the number of gallons lost is 582,524,271. The value in money at the present price received by the dairymen of 38 3-4 cents per gallon, equals $225,766,905.01, or nearly enough to wipe out the provincial debt in less than three years.

In all there are scarcely 25,000 farmers in the province. Of that number it is not known how many are actually engaged in the dairy business, but it is probably that no more than one-half of the number depend solely on their dairy products for their livelihood. Individual losses can easily be ascertained by a litle figuring.

What punishment would be adequate for a nation that deliberately wastes six billion pounds of the most valuable and nutritious food annually that can be produced? What should be done to a people who deliberately pour on the ground five hundred and eighty-two million gallons of pure milk every year, practically in sight of millions of starving children in Europe?

Let not the farmers of Ontario be too ready with the answer. It is they, the farmers of Ontario, who are perpetrating this yearly waste, and that in spite of the fact that it could be easily avoided. No doubt the sinful waste is not peculiar to Ontario alone, but it is with the farmers of this province with whom this article deals.

The above statements have been more than verified before they are published. The startling facts were brought out at the recent meeting of about fifty deeply concerned farmers in the Royal Connaught Hotel on Saturday, January 17th. They were met there at the express invitation of W. G. Marritt, County Representative of the Agricultural Bureau for Wentworth County.

Mr. Marritt is but one of the agricultural representatives of the Province of Ontario, but he is the one who is going a great work in bringing to the attention of the farmers the folly of their ways. The gathering was made the occasion of a pleasant luncheon, and there seems to be nothing that will so warm the hearts of man and loosen the responsive tongue like the "get-together" luncheon. At that meeting there were the most representative stock breeders and dairymen of the County of Wentworth. The topic of breeding, and the elimination of the scrub bull was the theme around which much animated discussion centred.

It was shown from Government statistics that there are approximately one million dairy cows in the Province of Ontario. Their average milk yield for the year was quoted as 4,000 pounds each. Of recent date, in fact, since the beginning of hostilities with Germany, food prices have continually seared. Naturally, the farmer was directly affected. It was but natural, in the course of events, that the dairyman felt that he could not longer produce milk at the old price and the price has crept up to the unheard-of level of $3.10 per eight-gallon can. And yet the farmer demands more.

J. P. Griffith, President of the Wentworth Milk Producers' Association, was present at the important gathering. In the few brief remarks he made he left the stunning fact with the farmers present that they were not deserving of one cent more for their milk so long as they make no effort to bring their herds to the standard of production.

The standard of production quoted is something every reader of this article will do to keep before his mind's eye in big, black, ineffacable figures, namely, TEN THOUSAND POUNDS. That is how the startling figures at the beginning of this article were arrived at. Mr. Griffith's speech was very brief, but in those few words he drove home to every farmer of Ontario, let it be hoped, the fact that each is personally little short of criminally negligent of the good things at hand, while crying to high heaven for vengeance on the alleged profiteer's head. And it follows that he is not only criminally neglible for the great waste of milk he could produce by proper breeding, but he is more or less answerable for the great loss of life mounting into millions from starvation in devastated Europe.

That is practically what it amounts to.

"I have been trying to show the dairymen of several counties how they can make more money out of their milk, and in a way that no Board of Commerce can interfere with," was one of the statements of President Griffith. "It can be done by breeding right, and by selecting the proper sires for the herd."

Amongst those who took part in the animated discussion following the opening of the business part of the meeting was Mr. John I. Flatt, the well-known Holstein specialist and owner of one of the finest dairy farms in the county of Wentworth. Mr. Flatt is also the manager of the Hamilton Dairy, and has won for himself and for the business concern over which he presides an enviable reputation of being "sterling" clear through. D. C. Flatt, the father of J. I. Flatt, was also present and added not a little to the valuable suggestions on the elimination of the scrub bull.

It was shown that the reign of the scrub bull has been of many years' duration. He has been masquerading under the guise of "registered" and "pedigreed" and the camouflage of "grade" bull. To the uninitiated the dog-eared documents produced by the owners of such bulls meant much. It was supposed that blood of the most desirable sort was being introduced into a herd. But the final analysis has shown a deplorable falling off in the milk-producers of the province, while the beef cattle have been graded as only two per cent. first class by the abbatoirs.

Mr. Marritt outlined the proposed remedy for the serious situation. Arrangements have been made by the Provincial Government to have a trained expert in the matter of cattle judging attend all important stock centres where fairs are in progress, and to select from the exhibits none but the highest class of sires, for which the Dominion Government has agreed to pay. Each of these buyers will be an expert in his own particular breed of cattle. Thus the Jerseys, the Holsteins, Durhams, Ayrshires and all of the best known milk-producing breeds will have selected for their particular use a sire of the highest quality. The selections will be taken from place to place, as arranged by schedule, and farmers will be urged and assisted in every way to purchase the bulls.

It is also proposed that where any one farmer is unable to negotiate such a purchase that a breeding society shall be formed, which will purchase one or more of the bulls required for the particular neighborhood. Mr. Marritt was assured by one banker in the city of Hamilton that he would advance loans for such purchases on a six per cent. basis, and easy repayments in order that the country may be stocked with the choicest herds in the world.

A committee was appointed on the spot to arrange a schedule for the carrying out of the scheme, and it is now an assured fact that there will be introduced into Wentworth, the first county chosen in which to try out the experiment, the nucleus for an increased production of milk.

John Ira Flatt, jun., has made some interesting statements as proof of the possibility of building a real milk-producing herd on any dairy farm.

"Go after those 4,000 pound producers hard," he told the writer, "and do not be afraid to advocate the 10,000 pound milk producers, for they are no dream of an idle imagination. I have them—lots of 'em. I have some that produce 20,000 and 22,000 pounds of milk a year. Any farmer can see what that means to his business, or he must be blind. I will wager that my best cows will not consume any more food than the 4,000 pound cow."

Mr. Flatt told of the infinite pains his father took to introduce the very best Holsteins on to his farm, and how he has carefully watched their development. He is continually eliminating those not up to the standard, after every known treatment has been applied to bring a cow up to the standard.

"I have sent cows of apparently the finest quality to the block in preference to selling them to other dairymen, so that they will not be the means of continuing the low-bred caste," Mr. Flatt assured. "I could have sold such cows for many times more than they brought at the slaughter house, but that is little short of criminal.

"I sometimes get disgusted with the farmers of the present day when I pay a visit to their stables. One will tell me: 'There's a mighty good cow.'

"'How do you know?' I ask, and they proceed to tell me that she gives so many quarts of milk a day. But that is not the point. What I want to know is how many pounds of milk that cow averages a year, and what percentage of butter fat it tests. The paraphernalia for gaining that information is comparatively inexpensive. And until the farmer knows what he is doing, he will not be much of a success."

Let every farmer who reads this article get out his pencil and figure the statements herein contained for himself. It is an established fact that the average production of milk per cow should be 10,000 pounds yearly, and in some cases more, but that is a safe and sane average. It is also proven that Ontario's cows are producing but 4,000 pounds per cow. That means a direct loss of 6,000 pounds per cow per year for one million cows. The totals show that there are six billion pounds lost. As a gallon of milk is equal to ten and three-tenths pounds, it is known that no less than five hundred and eighty-two million, five hundred and twenty-four thousand, two hundred and seventy-one gallons are yearly lost to the needy public, and by the farmers. At $3.10 per eight-gallon can that means a direct loss of 38¾ cents for every gallon not produced that could be produced if a little more attention was paid to breeding.

NOT EVEN FOR HER SAKE.

He—No, Marion, not even for your sake will I comply with the condition laid down by your father as a preliminary to my marrying you.

She—W-w-why? What does he want you to do?

He—He suggested that I should go and hang myself first!

A dwarf has an excellent way of being taller than a giant; it is to perch himself on his shoulders.—Victor Hugo.

RECORD SALE OF LIVE STOCK

Fine Shorthorns Under Hammer at Toronto.

Average Price for 68 Head Was $1,660.

Toronto, Report— The greatest live stock auction sale in the history of the province materialized at the Exhibition Grounds yesterday when the Shorthorns consigned by Messrs. W. A. Dryden, of Brooklin, Ont., and John Miller, of Ashburn, to the number of 68 head, were put under the hammer by Carey Jones, of Chicago, assisted by Wm. Maw, Whitney, and Capt. T. E. Robson, London. The sale was held in one of the large cattle stables near the east entrance to the grounds and seats had been provided for 600, but the attendance was nearer 2,000, and many who might have been bidders were unable to secure standing place in the building.

The total of the sale fas $112,730, an average for the 68 head of $1,660, which constitutes a record for Shorthorn sales in Canada. Sixty of the animals offered were females, and the highest price for an individual was paid for the 3-year-old heifer Newton Claret 2nd, purchased for $4,000 by Harry McGee, Islington, who was the largest purchaser at the sale. The best price for a male was $3,100 paid by S. Dyment, Barrie, for the bull August Emblem (imp.), born March, 1919. An indication of the widespread interest in the sale is contained in the following list of purchasers: Experimental Farm, Indian Head: W. T. Thompson, Ohio; Geo. Gier & Sons, Wildemar; Chandler Bros., Iowa; Carpenter and Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; Pine Run Farm, Pennsylvania. The outstanding prices in addition to those already mentioned were $3,100 for Goldies Fancy, a six-year-old female, by McMillan Bros., Winnipeg, and $3,200 paid by T. A. Russell, Downsview, for a yearling heifer, Rosewood 41st.

SWINE BREEDERS IN CONVENTION

Ontario Body Expects Higher Prices Again.

Officers Elected for Ensuing Year.

Toronto, Report— Presiding at the annual meeting of the Ontario Swine Breeders' Association yesterday, W. H. Jones, Mount Elgin, said that the past year had not been entirely unfavorable to Ontario breeders since the prices for hogs during the first half of the year had been most satisfactory to the producers. A slump occurred, however, in the early fall, and the Board of Commerce was blamed for the condition. The Board was not deserving of all the censure offered, however, as it had acted in the interests of the community, and it was possible that, within a reasonable period, prosperity for the swine raisers would return.

The meeting endorsed the resolution adopted by the Canadian Swine Growers Association in favor of a more strict law with regard to the adulteration of stock feeds and that the administration of this act be turned over to the Agricultural Department.

In response to a suggestion by the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, it was decided to ask all fair boards to maintain the premiums offered for live stock at fairs, and that the secretary write the agricultural societies throughout the province stating the condition of the association's finances, which prevent making grants to these fairs.

Mr. Flatt, of Hamilton, said that the reduction in the association's credit balance was due largely to the excessive cost of publishing records, and he suggested that either members be charged for the copies of these records or at least that they be asked to apply for them, so that not more than were actually wanted would be printed. It was moved by Mr. Brethour, and adopted, that a fee be charged for the copies of swine records provided to members.

The officers elected were: President, W. H. Jones, Mount Elgin; Vice-president, Cecil Stobbs, Victoria Square; Executive, H. Dolson and W. F. Wright; Secretary-treasurer, L. O'Neill; Directors—Yorkshires, R. Templar, Prof. Leach, W. Jones and H. R. Featherstone; Berkshires, H. A. Dolson and W. W. Brownridge; Tamworths, G. Douglas; Duroc Jerseys, C. Stobbs; Hampshires and Poland Chinas, C. Gould; Chester Whites, W. F. Wright.

ALLIES INSIST ON SURRENDER

Of Ex-Kaiser By Holland, French Paper Says.

Crown Prince Heads List of War Criminals.

A Paris cable: The Secretary of the Paris Conference, Paul Dutasta, this evening handed to Baron von Lersner, head of the German delegation, the list of persons whose extradition is demanded from Germany.

A Paris cable: A different forecast of the note in reply to Holland's refusal to surrender the ex-Kaiser is given by the Journal des Debats. It says the information is that the