

Garnet Madill's Diorama of the Banting Homestead

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Description: This Photo Album, compiled by Garnet Madill, contains photos of his very unique Diorama of the Banting Homestead located in Alliston, Ontario. It also contains a brief history of the homestead written by Bob Banting, Banting family photos, newspaper articles, and some drawings of the homestead.

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DAVID HARRINGTON



Illustration by David Harrington

Painted in 1950

"BIG FREDERICK BARTING HOMESTEAD"

The New England Small Craft Program
Has 50 years of history in Maine

Completed in 1950, the Big Frederick Barting Homestead is a two-story red brick house with a gambrel roof, white trim, and a small porch. The house is set on a green lawn with a few trees in the background.

The house was built by Frederick Barting, a prominent businessman and politician in Maine. It was one of the largest and most expensive houses in the state at the time. The house was built in 1950 and is now a National Historic Landmark.



The New England Small Craft Program has 50 years of history in Maine. The program was founded in 1950 and has since become a major force in the preservation of small craft in the region.

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750 Signed and Numbered Prints - \$160.
50 Artist Proofs - 25 Publisher Proofs \$190

Image Size 14 1/4" X 22 1/4"
Paper Size 19" X 25"

"SIR FREDERICK BANTING HOMESTEAD"

The Novo Nordisk Half Century Award Programme For 50 years or More on Insulin

Established in 1996 by Novo Nordisk Canada Inc. to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Discovery of NPH (Isophane) Insulin, the Novo Nordisk Half Century Award will recognize those Canadians who have been using Insulin for 50 years.

Since the discovery of Insulin, Novo Nordisk has played a leading role in the development of new Insulin formulations and Injection Devices. The first and perhaps most significant of these earlier developments was the discovery of NPH or Isophane Insulin by Dr. Hans Christian Hagedorn in 1946.

Today Novo Nordisk's involvement in Diabetes extends far beyond the production of Insulin. Extensive education programmes have been developed and implemented around the world to increase the knowledge of Diabetes at all levels and ensure the improvement of its management. It is programmes such as these that enable people with Diabetes to live longer, fuller and better lives.



The Novo Nordisk Half Century Award Programme will recognize those many Canadians who have been on Insulin for more than 50 years. Having taken control of their Diabetes these individuals are shining examples to all other people with Diabetes.

For further information or to register for the programme please phone 1-800-465-4334.



Portrait of Sir Frederick Grant Banting.
Sir F. G. Banting in 1912



Portrait of Mrs. Banting.
Mrs. and Miss M. T. Banting, the Bantings' Parents

November 14, 1995

This document has been prepared to announce the decision to produce a formal painting of the Banting homestead. As decided on the first Sir Frederick Banting Day celebration, in the Town of New Tecumseth, on November 14, 1995, the well-known Canadian artist David Harrington has been commissioned to create the first ever limited edition painting of the farm. This work of art will be used both to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the discovery of insulin, and to raise the awareness that diabetes has not yet been cured. The painting will show the farm as it was around 1918 when Dr. Frederick Banting, by then a hero of the Great War, returned home and then started his practice in London, Ontario.

The Bantings are fortunate to have a family historian - Edward Banting, a son of Thompson Banting, and nephew of Sir Frederick Grant Banting. Edward is the present owner of the farm where Sir Frederick was born. Although he is now very ill, Edward and his wife Louise (now deceased) kept accurate records of Banting and Grant family history for many years, and most of the information in this text is from their files. Some information below was provided by Helene Jackson of Alliston and Marie Shields of Lagoon City, Ontario. As you will see Helene, Edward and Marie are Thompson Banting's children and were raised on the farm.

In 1841, when Edward's great-grandfather John Banting decided to move his family away from Rathfriland, Northern Ireland, crossing the Atlantic was a dangerous adventure. Of British descent, John had decided to put behind him the on-going problems in Ireland and to seek a better life in Canada. He, his wife Honor, and his family, after a long ocean voyage, disembarked in Halifax, and continued their uncomfortable journey by steamer and stage coach to Simcoe County. At the end of their travel, they settled in Bond Head, about 45 kilometers north of Toronto, where, for a brief period, John ran the local tavern. Since John was concerned about the impact this hardy life-style would have on his family, he quickly moved his family to a new farm, which they carved out of the bush at Thompsonville, a few kilometers to the west.

William Thompson Banting, one of John and Honor Banting's family of eight, was born in Canada in 1849 and raised in Thompsonville. In January 1879, William married Margaret Grant, who was the daughter of millwright, Alexander Grant. He built and managed Fletcher's Mill, the first flour and grit mill on the Boyse River in Alliston. The Grants came to Nova Scotia from Scotland in the 1830's. Margaret was the first child of European descent born in Alliston in 1834. They went on to work the farm in Thompsonville, and on another farm nearby, before searching out their own homestead. William and Margaret (Maggie) lost one son, Alfred Grant, in his first year, but went on to raise four sons - Nelson, Thompson, Kenneth, and Frederick, as well as a daughter Essie. When Margaret was expecting the arrival of Frederick, their last born, the family moved to their new homestead near Alliston, Ontario, a town about 30 kilometers south-west of Barrie.

Frederick Grant Banting was born in the front downstairs bedroom of the old farmhouse on November 14, 1891. In the same year, the entire downstairs section of Alliston burned right to the ground, leaving only what is now St. John's United Church. The Bantings settled in their new home and became regular members of this church. No matter what weather conditions prevailed, they were present in the congregation every Sunday.



Portrait of Frederick Banting.
M. T. BANTING FAMILY GROUP WHEN FRED WAS ABOUT FIVE YEARS OLD

THE HISTORY OF
SIR FREDERICK GRANT BANTING'S HOMESTEAD

From Edward Banting's information, the first efforts to establish the farm started in 1829, and continued as shown below, taken from the early land records - L.2, C.2, Esna Township, Simcoe County.

1829 September 16	Location Ticket issued to John McKenzie.
1831 October 19	Location Ticket issued to Daniel Thompson.
1834 September 17	Deed granted to Peter McCrimmon, Private.
1852 December 20	Offered for sale by public auction for assessments.
1853 December 24	Sold to William Carter for 2 pounds, 12 shillings, 8 pence to have and to hold the premises hereby bargained and sold, and all benefit and advantage thereto belonging, unto, and to the use of the said William Carter his heirs and assigns, for ever, in the presence of B.W. Smith and C.E. Smith, Sheriff, County of Simcoe.
1857 January 28	Sold by William Carter and his wife Maria Carter to John Meredith for the sum of 225 pounds in lawful money of Canada. (Maria Carter was Maria Meredith, a 1/2 sister to Mrs. John Banting.)
1859 October 28	Quit Claim Deed. John Meredith died intestate, on the 15th October 1859, leaving 4 sons & 3 daughters: by name, Thomas, James, John, Edward, Jane unmarried, Rebecca married to John Meredith and Susanna married to James Howenden, all of lawful age. James & Edward got the farm between them, with a \$700.00 mortgage and debts to other parties by giving \$10.00 to each of the others.
1868 March 6	James Meredith's Will, dated 26 December, 1867, was accepted. In it he left the north 1/2 to his brother Thomas for as long as he lived, and then it was to go to their brother Thomas for as long as he lived, and then it was to go to their brother Edward. If there is any disagreement with their sister Rebecca they must pay her \$50.00 a year for the rest of her life.
1875 March 22	Thomas sold his 1/2 of the farm with a \$1,000 mortgage to Edward Meredith for \$500 cash. Then in the late 1880's this farm was rented to Norman Applegate who lived just behind on L2, C.1 Esna Township and the Merediths moved to the Dundalk area.
1891 March 14	James McIvor Duncan, acting for the creditors of the Estate & Effects of Edward Meredith insolvent, sold the 100 acres, with a mortgage of \$3000, to William Banting of Tecumseh Township for \$5000 in cash.

Although the Merediths did not fare well, they had, around 1858, built the well-known historic house. All the Meredith family lived together in the huge thirteen-room, seven-bedroom, frame house with white clapboard siding. It had a large center stairway just off the front entrance of the house. The large country kitchen served an over-sized dining room. Many of the rooms, including the parlour, were heated by wood stoves and fire places.

Their original barn was very close to, and directly north of the house. After it burned, the Merediths built a new structure, at a much greater distance from, and to the west of the house. This would not be the last time the elegant farmhouse was threatened by fire.

THE HISTORY OF
SIR FREDERICK GRANT BANTING'S HOMESTEAD

This beam type barn was 50 feet by 80 feet, running north and south, with ramp entrances to the upper barn on the west side. It served its purpose for many years and was still in good condition when the Bantings took over the farm in 1891. The granaries and hay loft were always full, and silage was stored in the silo, which the Bantings constructed in July, 1909. In the barn, the Banting boys not only worked with all the animals, but under William's encouragement, systematically investigated any animal death which occurred. There is no doubt that the knowledge gained here assisted Fred in the discovery of insulin. (The idea to use four month fetal calf pancreas came to Fred during a walk past the abattoirs in Toronto).

Just off the back, north-west corner of the house, an ice house and wood shed were located. West of the house and between the house and the barn, there were also a hog pen shelter, a hen house and a driving shed. There was an orchard in front of the house and a cedar hedge ran up the north side of the lane, which ran east to west.

At this time, about 80 acres of land had been cleared and the other 20 acres were in good bush, which included hard maple, soft elm, rock elm, beech, basswood, ash, red oak, spruce, cedar and other lesser species. Each year, the Bantings tapped about 75 hard maples for syrup and sugar.

William kept purebred Shorthorn cattle, and was one of two men who promoted good cattle breeding in Simcoe County. He and Maggie believed that hard work should fill every working hour, and in addition they expected all family members to make the best of all leisure time. They encouraged their family to be free thinking, thrifty, and resourceful. They used the large home for family gatherings on weekends, holidays and special occasions. Margaret, often known as Aunt Maggie, was the family matriarch and, like many Banting's, was a great story teller. She often read to her family at bedtime. In later years, she would ensure that her son maintained the correct perspective on his world-wide fame.

In 1903, William installed a complete water and sewage system in his home, in order to have hot and cold water constantly on tap in the kitchen and bathroom. This also allowed his family the convenience and comfort of an inside toilet - an almost unheard of "luxury" in a country home at that time. That same year, he also had the house brick-clad. With a sand point pounded down 26 feet, there was always a good supply of fresh water for the house and barn. William used a windmill as the motive force to pump water.

On 1915 March 3, William sold the farm to his son, Thompson Banting, for \$7,000. When Thompson was a boy he had helped to plant a row of hard maples across the front, and he laid claim to the farm when he grew up. Thompson married Lena Knight of Alliston in 1910 and spent his first five years of farming on a rented farm, until his father was ready to retire. Afterwards, William often worked on the farm but he and Maggie had moved into a new house in Alliston. Thompson and Lena raised five children: Helen, Edward, Arthur, Ralph and Marie.

The next year on August 31, 1916, during noon-hour while the family was busy threshing, a fire started in the barn-yard. With a very strong wind, the flames soon spread and took all the buildings except the house, which was only saved by men continuously pouring water on the roof. That same fall and winter, Mr. George Snell (barn builder) built a new barn measuring 42 feet by 90 feet. This barn was of plank truss construction, with a hip roof (something new in those days) and a brick foundation, three bricks thick.

The eight-sided implement shed was built in July, 1918, also of brick (his father-in-law was a brick-layer). These bricks were purchased from the Presbyterian Church in Alliston. It seems they had bought Alliston brick for their new Church, then later decided to use pressed brick. The eight-sided implement shed was a Banting invention, and Nelson, Fred's brother, had one on his farm on Concession Road west of the homestead. The roof cast the snow off well, and the many sides of the shed made it very easy to work on the farm implements.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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12. Journal of Statistical Theory and Applications, 10(2), 2001, 101-109. <http://www.ccsa.ca/journals/jsta>

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CONCLUSIONS

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(The above results do not include the results of the 1980 election.)

11. Do you have any comments or suggestions regarding the survey instrument? Please provide comments or suggestions below.

1. The following information is for your information only. It is not intended to be used for any other purpose.

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1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the scope of the problem. Once the problem has been defined, the next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the underlying causes. Once the causes have been identified, the next step is to develop a plan to address the problem. This involves identifying the actions that need to be taken to address the problem and determining the resources that will be needed to implement the plan. Finally, the last step in the process is to implement the plan and monitor the results. This involves putting the plan into action and tracking the progress of the plan to ensure that the problem is being addressed effectively.

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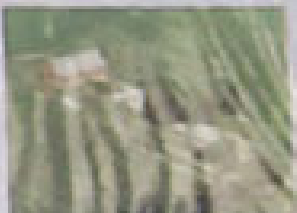
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1997, 2002) indicate that the probability of a firm's survival is higher if it is a member of a business network. This is because the network provides the firm with access to information and resources that it would not have otherwise. The network also provides the firm with a source of support and advice, which can be particularly valuable in the early stages of the firm's life cycle. Finally, the network provides the firm with a source of capital, which can be used to finance the firm's operations and growth.

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Abstract—The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of a 12-week training program on the physical fitness of 10 sedentary, middle-aged men. The program consisted of three sessions per week, each lasting 45 minutes. The program included cardiovascular exercise, strength training, and flexibility exercises. The results of the study showed that the participants experienced significant improvements in cardiovascular fitness, strength, and flexibility after 12 weeks of training. The study also found that the participants experienced a decrease in body weight and a decrease in blood pressure. The results of this study suggest that a 12-week training program can be an effective way to improve physical fitness in sedentary, middle-aged men.

The *Journal of Management Inquiry* (JMI) is a peer-reviewed journal that publishes research on management issues. The journal is published by Sage Publications and is available online at <http://jmi.sagepub.com>. The journal is a leading journal in the field of management research and is read by a wide range of management scholars and practitioners.



THE HISTORY OF SIR FREDERICK GRANT BANTING'S HOMESTEAD

By this time, Fred had completed medical school and in 1917 had gone off to war. The rest of the boys were not on their own. Eric was married. The farm, however, flourished under Thompson's care. It became a weekend and vacation gathering spot for the Bantings. Fred and other family members often returned by lavish Christmas dinners. It was the location where the family celebrated Fred's return from the war.

In 1924, Thompson Banting purchased the East 1/2 of the West 1/2 of the same lot from Franklin E.C. Banting for \$1,600, increasing the size of the farm to 145 acres. In 1928, the farm possessed its first car, a shiny new Chevrolet, purchased for \$995.

It is clear that William Banting made the farm prosper, and was able to give his family gifts and money to get them started when they left home. While Thompson, Nelson and Kenneth started up in Banting, Fred used his money for education. In the summer of 1921, however, Fred Banting was completely broke. William was covering his loans. He and his son Thompson helped fund Fred's work on insulin during the summer of 1921. Fred was not receiving a salary for his work.

It is not hard to picture what went on at the farm and Alliston between 1921 and the 1924, since many of the world-wide newspapers and publications, covering the discovery of insulin and the award of Canada's first Nobel Prize, show photographs of the old farm house where Alliston's now illustrious son was born. Fred, as was the custom, was often home on weekends by car or train. Alan Banting, Nelson's son, recorded the story of Fred pacing back and forth in the parlour of the old house one Sunday afternoon. He was lamenting the frustrations he was encountering with the insulin work in Toronto.

The old house was much too large for Thompson's family and it was impossible to heat. In fact, in the winter, the Bantings could only live in a small number of the rooms. In 1925, the large old house, which stood for about 67 years, was torn down to the ground and, using most of the same old material, a smaller eight-room house was built on the same front foundation. The living room of the new house is in about the same location the bedroom in the old house was, where Fred Banting was born. He never lived in the new house, but visited the farm and his mother in Alliston.

W. Hancay of Alliston wired the new house for electricity at cost of \$42.50. Then in 1928 a DeLco plant was installed to supply electricity to the house, barn and implement shed. The DeLco was changed to hydro in 1935. At this time six horses did the field work, but in 1940 two horses were replaced by a small Ford Tractor with Ferguson System. In 1946, a second small tractor replaced the remaining horses. In 1950, Edward purchased a self-propelled combine and, in the following year, a hay and straw baler.

On April 15, 1952, Thompson sold the farm to his son Edward Banting for \$15,000. He continued working it for many years. A change-over took place gradually over the next few years. Thompson had sold his Holstein dairy cows and had replaced them with beef cattle. Pigs were also introduced gradually. Mixed farming became the practice on this farm, with a main crop of potatoes. Thompson was one of the organizers of the "500 Bushel Potato Club", and won the gold watch in 1945, followed by Edward, who won it in 1950. Edward and Louise, having raised three children: Marie, Charles and Ann on the farm, then retired and rented out the farm land. Marie now resides on the homestead.

It is worth noting that the homestead carries another item of historical interest. Just south-west of the house is a curious glacial drumlin hill, which is about 50 feet high. Going back 11,000 years, it was an island in great Lake Algonquin, dammed to the north of Lake Huron by the foot of the ice cap. According to legend, the Clewis or Paleo Indians used this as a camping ground. The land was the bottom of the lake explaining the richness of its soil, making it suitable for growing potatoes. The farm plough frequently turned up artifacts and in 1973 a dig was conducted at the site.

THE HISTORY OF SIR FREDERICK GRANT BANTING'S HOMESTEAD

The farm like many others became the summer camp for many Bantings. The Banting offspring would leave the city and enjoy the clean quiet life on the farm. Bill Banting, Fred's only son, now living with his wife Nancy in Vancouver, was one of many of the family's children to enjoy rural life.

On September 14, 1975 a cairn was erected at the front of the farm. The South Simcoe Historical Association, with assistance from Eisa Township, established the permanent memorial. The cairn, which is a huge, five-ton granite ball, symbolizing the enormous impact the discovery of insulin had on the world, holds a small bronze plaque which shows a picture of the old farm house. Fred Banting's wife, Dr. Henrietta Banting, was present at the unveiling, along with many dignitaries and other members of the Banting family.

The plaque beside the large stone ball holds a message which reads:

BIRTHPLACE OF SIR FREDERICK BANTING

Frederick Grant Banting, discover of insulin, was born November 14, 1891, on the original Banting homestead immediately behind this Cairn.

In this quite rural environment he gained a deep understanding of the ways of nature. From his parents he learned inquisitiveness, resourcefulness, persistence, sincerity and true godliness.

Always fond of dogs during his boyhood Dr. Banting was later to experiment with these animals in the discovery of insulin. Life and hope resulted for diabetics around the world.

Died February 21st, 1941 in Newfoundland.

Erected with the assistance of Eisa Township.

Simcoe County Historical Association, 1975.

The Banting Homestead continues to be a Mecca for the Bantings as every year, on the second Sunday in July, the Banting clan hosts its annual picnic. Pleasant conversation, reminiscing, children's games, horseshoe competitions followed by a pot luck dinner are the order of the day. This day and Sir Frederick Banting Day will be special events for Bantings in 1996.

In 1991, Alliston and the farm became part of the newly-formed Town of New Tecumseth (the correct spelling). The borders of the Town were extended to include the homestead. (In a close vote, the name of "New Tecumseth" was selected over "Banting" by the local voters.)

On November 14, 1995, to kick off the 75th anniversary of the discovery of insulin in 1996, the Corporation of the Town of New Tecumseth held its first ever Sir Frederick Banting Day. For the many events held that day, the Banting High School, the Alliston Library, the South Simcoe Pioneer Museum and the Banting Homestead, were host locations. Due to poor weather, the octagonal implement shed was hastily converted to a meeting palace. Many Bantings were there, and my personal thoughts on that day went something like this:

THE HISTORY OF
MR. FREDERICK GRANT BANTING'S HOMESTEAD

I stood at the door of the original driving shed and for my mind wandered back to the summers in another farm. The strong odor in the atmosphere of those places - a combination of green hay and manure that came back to me - seemed to wave the memory from the nearby barnyard and the memory made by the tractor's belching in the area. This was the farm I'd remember that those were summer days.

For years now, the most progressive Banting farm land has been cleared out. Any trace of the original farm shed was now replaced by the aroma of cedar bark chips placed in carefully on the northern floor in preparation for the day. The familiar smell of hayward animals was not there, but I suppose that it was not there. If the animals had been there, traditional farm history would have been drowned out by laughter from children headed to the farm for the big game.

A light snow was falling, and the children were busy selling an antediluvian piece in the activities of the day. They were making good use of the new parking area to make a museum they called Mr. Frederick Banting. They had to work hard to find enough snow to create their tiny image, but I admired their ambition, as it did seem close to looking like a museum. (If I painted a little, it almost looked like Mr. Fred).

I had never seen the farm with snow on the fields, and I considered that while it might reduce the atmosphere, it certainly added a new dimension to the day. The snow was all off the field and the air was cool and damp. The fumes of manure which fell were sufficient to cover the fields to create the glacier blanket which stood out in the middle of the field. It was then that the Father's Indians made their home almost hundred years ago. Fred often worked in these fields or at least thought them as his way to school in 1910.

In the front bedroom, of the original house on the property, 124 years ago, my great uncle was born. I can't imagine it was much warmer on this same day in 1831. What a way to come into the world! The Bantings had just moved into the huge house built by the Indians. They did not miss the comfort of electricity, central heating, and indoor plumbing. How did they survive? Perhaps it was this rough road I'd that gave Fred Banting the persistence and resourcefulness he needed to go on with his work.

There was nothing in that simple rural setting, however, which would have prepared Fred Banting to deal with his historic rise to world-wide fame.

While I was looking to the east, a big red double decker bus was bumping its way north on the Banting Bridge (now third of Kings). The bus, full of special guests, turned west up the lane. This is another first! The red bus was trundling up the old lane where once had traveled horse-drawn wagons and caskets owned by Isidore and William Banting (Fred's parents).

When the Bantings built the shed I am also certain that they never expected to be converted to a museum place. The right-sided building is a good example of some of the practical thinking that was and remains a Banting trademark.


The New Townsmen Mayor, Rick Milne, and the rest of the official party, took their place at the back of the huge shed, which was designed to protect many horse-drawn farm implements. Denis Gustin, Shirley Gibson and Gordon and Ruth Wright, key persons in organizing the event, were present.

THE HISTORY OF
MR. FREDERICK GRANT BANTING'S HOMESTEAD

The P.A. system crackled to life with a voice very familiar to me, that of J.A. "Pete" McIlwain, a long-time radio personality and historian for the Alton and Orlino area. Pete was about to be Master of Ceremonies for the program because of his experience as a younger person visiting this farm and playing with Fred Banting, Fred's only child. Pete conducted a very creative program and although now retired from radio he had not lost his radio voice. Due to the inclement weather, some officials could not attend, but the shed was packed with school children, officials, many Bantings, and close relatives, who huddled around the program houses. The children, who also participated in the program by their own interpretations of Banting, too, passed forward surrounding the temporary houses. The music and Pete provided inspirational messages, and I introduced the Banting family members who were present. I also provided some information on Banting's work in some other than insulin. Grant Malman, owner of Banting Museum and Educational Centre, provided some interesting historic perspectives on Banting's life.

Sir Frederick Banting was my great uncle. My father was Alan and his father was Nelson, one of Fred Banting's brothers. I have been doing everything I can to ensure the production of this historic painting. It is my kind hope that this painting will in some way assist in the development of a cure for diabetes.

I am very grateful for the assistance Chris Lord and Nova Northick Canada Ltd. are providing to get this project under way. The painting is expected to be completed near the end of March 1996.


Robert (Bob) Banting
Oakville Ontario



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BT Barn Book

Book No. 26

Beatty Bros. Limited Fergus, Ont.
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Edmonton, ALTA. St. John, N.B.

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Plank Frame Construction

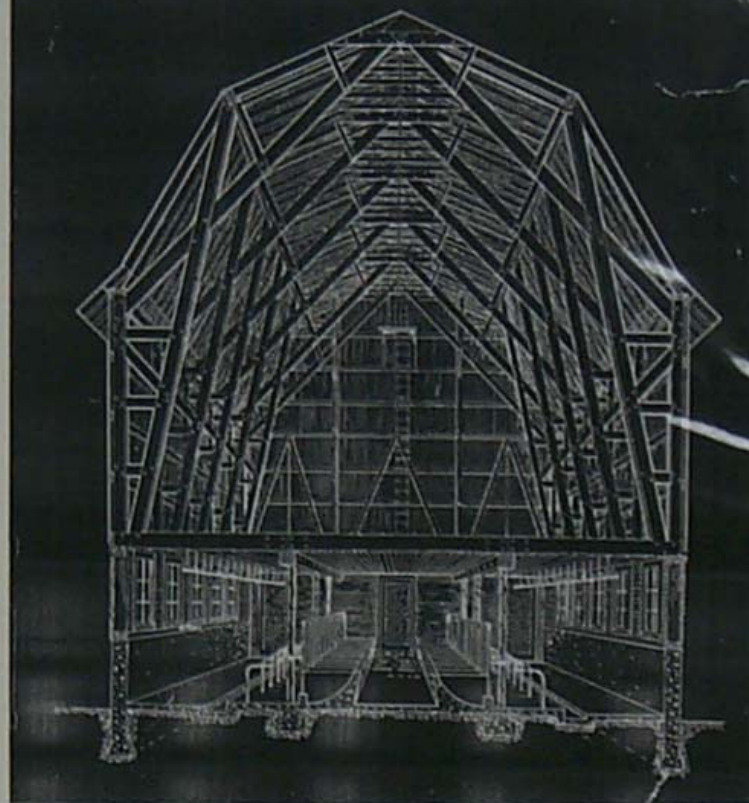
706 Board Feet per Truss
at \$47.00 per thousand \$ 33.18

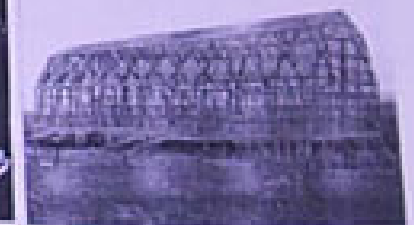
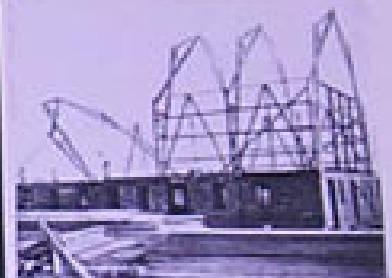
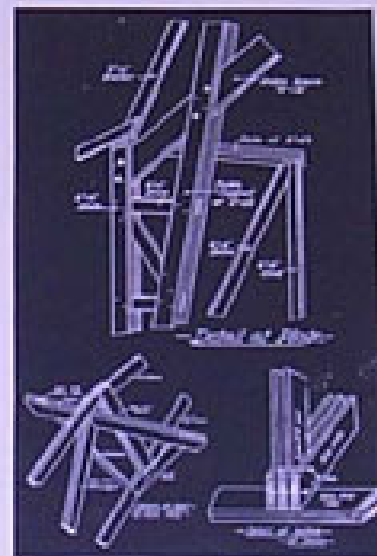
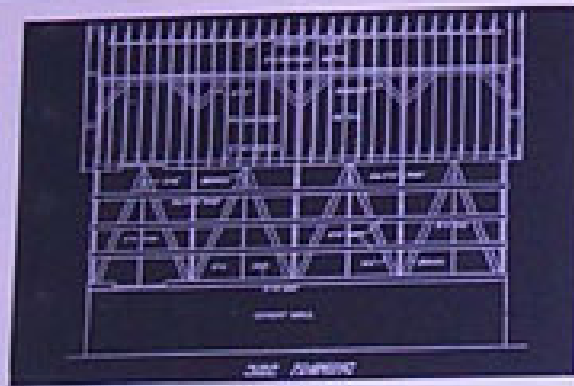
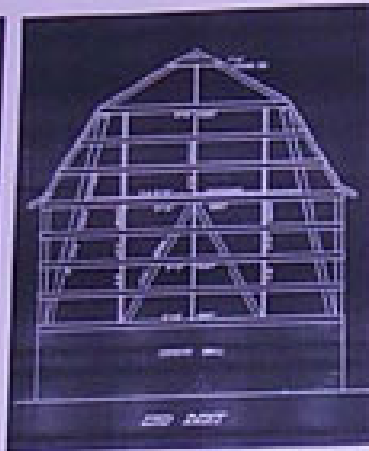
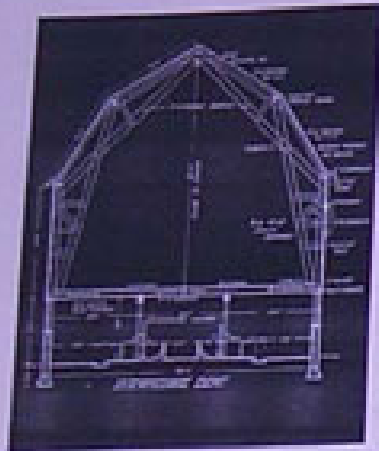
9 Trusses for 100 ft. Barn \$298.64

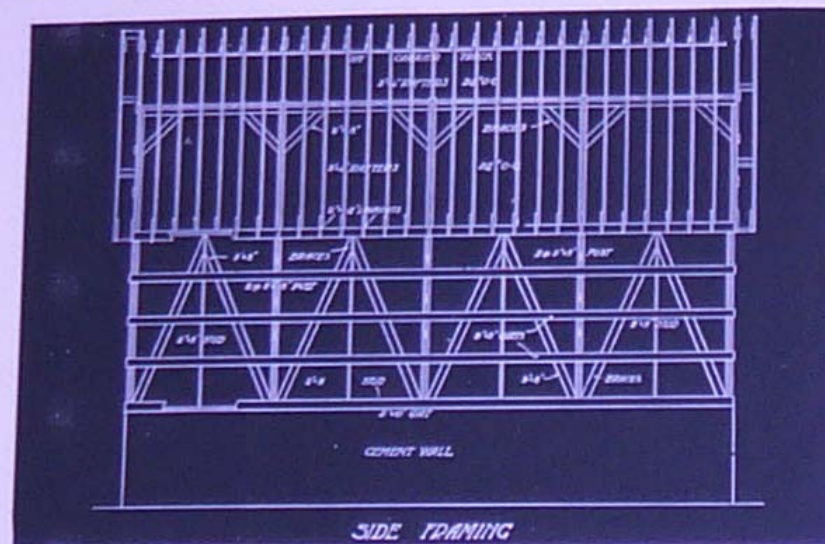
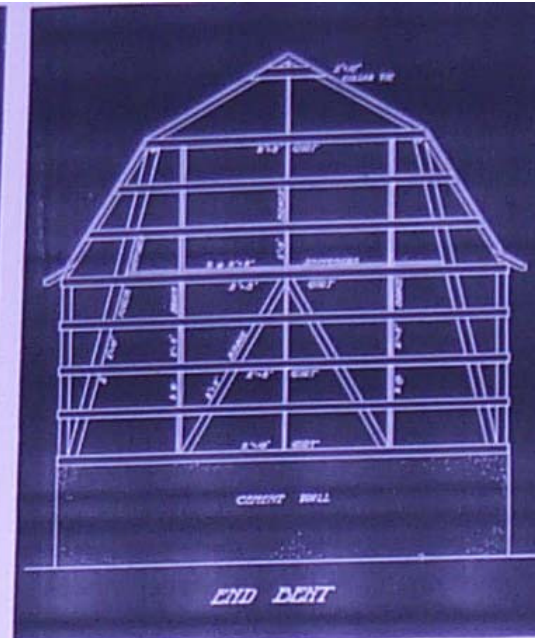
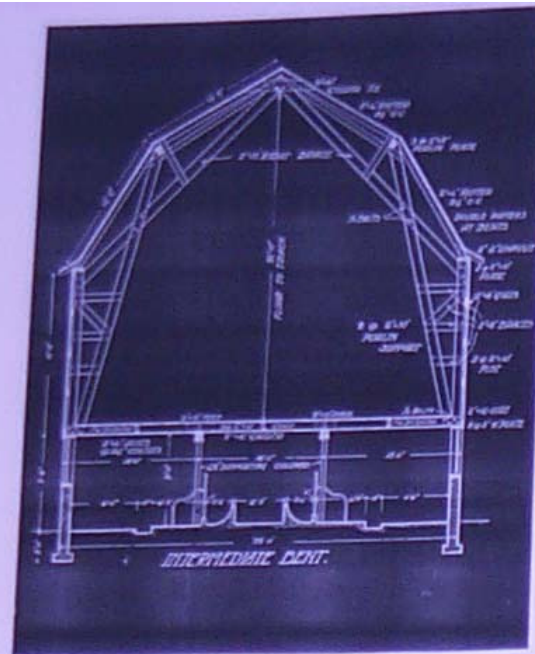
Net Saving in Lumber \$498.94

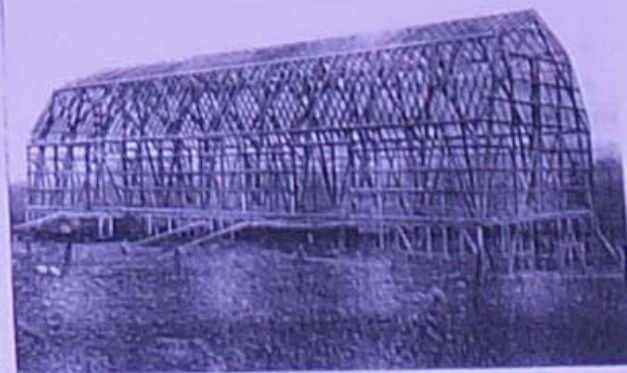
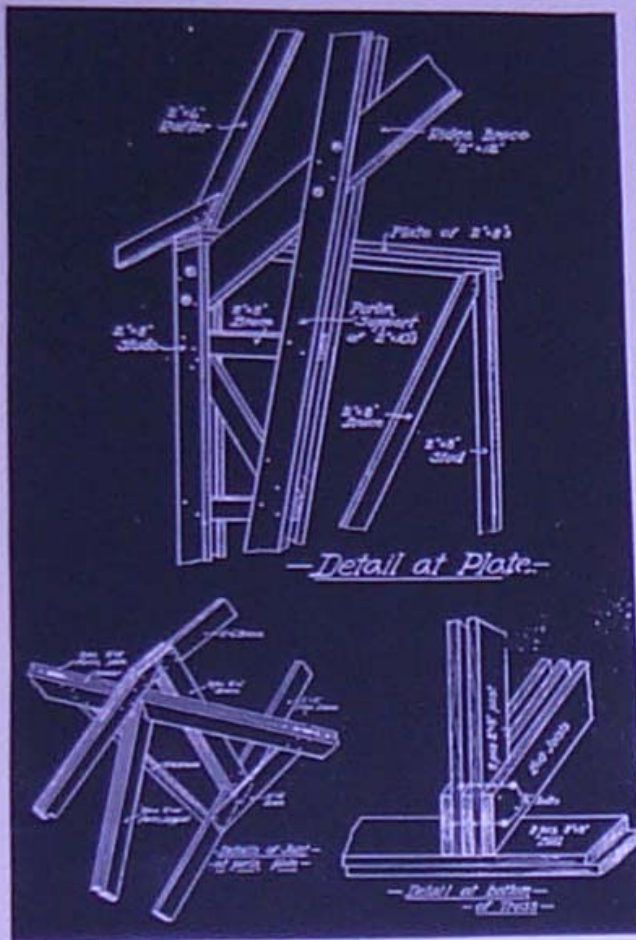
Two or Three Men can Erect It

Note handiness of open Construction for use of Hay Carrier











WEST SIDE



EAST SIDE



SOUTH SIDE



NORTH SIDE

WEST SIDE



EAST SIDE



SOUTH SIDE



NORTH SIDE



EAST SIDE



SOUTH END



NORTH END



WEST SIDE

TRULLENTY SHED



HEN HOUSE



SOUTH SIDE

EAST END/NORTH SIDE



THE BARN
IN 1900

1900



1900

1900



THE BARN
IN 1900
WITH THE OLD BARN
AND THE NEW BARN
IN THE BACKGROUND



FIG BARN
To day



SOUTH END



WEST SIDE



EAST SIDE



This picture shows that
when the pig barn was
built it had shingle
roof & siding.



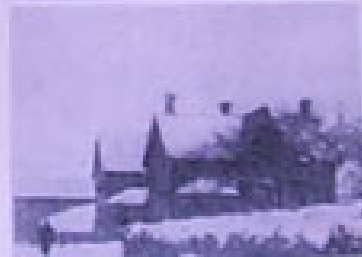


Group around the table, 1890-1891



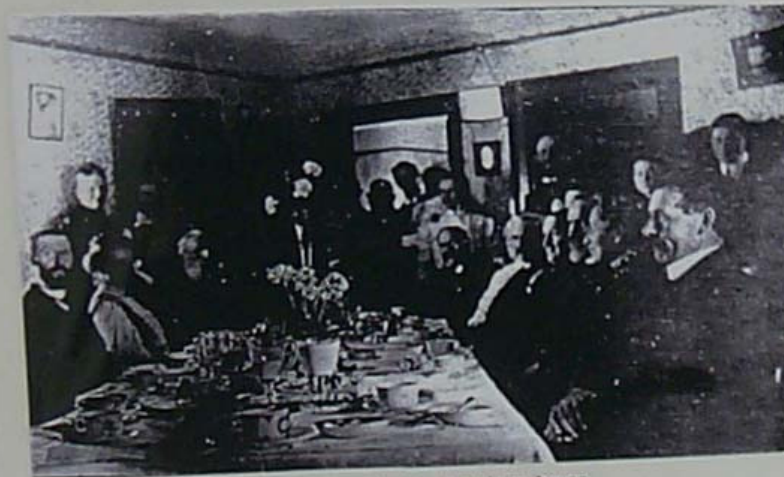
Miss Wrentham and family
and the Wrentham house

the Wrentham house, 1890-1891



the Wrentham house, 1890-1891





Iman dinner in Wm. Bantings house





This Picture was titled
OUR OLD HOME 1910

TO DAILY STAR, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1923.



House and barn on the farm of Thompson Heston, formerly owned by William Heston, East Township, Lincoln County. Both have been rebuilt since William Heston's retirement from active farm management. The former barn was destroyed by fire. The house was remodelled two years ago.





THE REMINGTON WINDMILL
1000 ft. in height

The Remington Windmill is a new type of windmill designed for the purpose of generating electricity. It is a simple, sturdy structure, and its blades are made of wood. The mill is mounted on a tall, slender tower, and the entire structure is built of heavy steel. It is a very efficient machine, and it is capable of generating a large amount of power. The mill is a very attractive addition to any farm or estate, and it is a very practical way of generating electricity.

WINDMILL FOR FARM POWER

The Remington Windmill is a new type of windmill designed for the purpose of generating electricity. It is a simple, sturdy structure, and its blades are made of wood. The mill is mounted on a tall, slender tower, and the entire structure is built of heavy steel. It is a very efficient machine, and it is capable of generating a large amount of power. The mill is a very attractive addition to any farm or estate, and it is a very practical way of generating electricity.



WINDMILL POWER

The Remington Windmill is a new type of windmill designed for the purpose of generating electricity. It is a simple, sturdy structure, and its blades are made of wood. The mill is mounted on a tall, slender tower, and the entire structure is built of heavy steel. It is a very efficient machine, and it is capable of generating a large amount of power. The mill is a very attractive addition to any farm or estate, and it is a very practical way of generating electricity.

The Remington Windmill is a new type of windmill designed for the purpose of generating electricity. It is a simple, sturdy structure, and its blades are made of wood. The mill is mounted on a tall, slender tower, and the entire structure is built of heavy steel. It is a very efficient machine, and it is capable of generating a large amount of power. The mill is a very attractive addition to any farm or estate, and it is a very practical way of generating electricity.



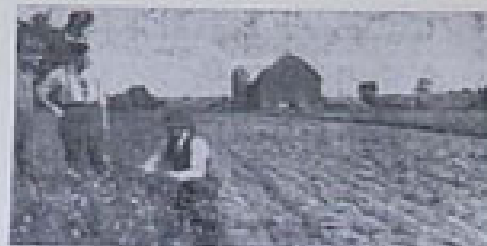
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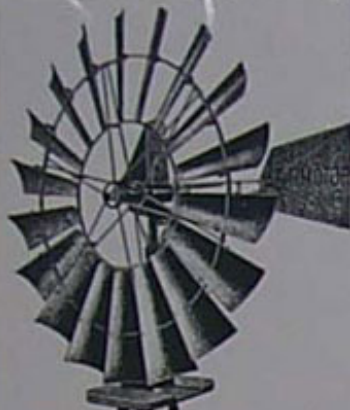
RECENTLY MANUFACTURED
 Typical Farming tractor of 1944 - 1945 era
 It will power a 1000 ft. or more long line of
 the Remington Windmill for electricity



Good Cattle Crop Will Result in 1944
 Thompson, Belling, Alton, ploughed down a 1000 ft. or more of
 the high closer in preparation for potatoes in 1944.



WINDMILL POWER
 1000 ft. in height



The AERMOTOR WHEEL

It's Built To Last!

One of the most valuable parts of a windmill is its wheel. The Aermotor Wheel is the result of thousands of scientific experiments to find a windmill wheel which would catch the greatest portion of the windmill wheel to get the most power from the lightest wind. The size, curvature and weight of the sails was determined by years of scientific research, and constant improvement. The present Aermotor wheel will pump water continuously through every possible wind, from the lightest breeze to the blustering gale. The wheel runs water. Furthermore, it is perfectly self-regulating and takes care of itself safely in all winds.

FOUR-POST EASY-TO-BUILD-UP TOWERS

The Aermotor Company makes the best steel towers for windmill purposes. They were so well designed that no one has been able to improve upon their general form. Experience has shown the way to improvement in some of the minor details, but the principal features remain unchanged.

The distance between girders in these towers is 4 feet 6 inches. Long experience and exhaustive experiments have shown this to be most economical of material and most efficient in attracting strength. Four-post towers for the different sizes of Aermotor are made from 17 feet to 40 feet high.

Galvanized steel anchor pins, 1 inch or more in length, are furnished with all towers.

Wind Exposure

If you expect to get good service out of a windmill you must be sure to get it up where it will have a free wind exposure. It is important that the corner of the wheel be at least 15 feet above all buildings, trees or other obstructions within a radius of 400 feet or more.

In hilly or rolling country it is important to see towers of great height to get the windmill above the nearest ground obstructions. There is danger of using too high a tower, but the efficiency of a good windmill is frequently greatly impaired by putting it on a tower too short for the location.

Run in the Base

One of the most important features of this tower is the run in the base.

SELECTING THE PROPER WINDMILL

For pumping water to supply the many needs of the farm, a windmill is necessary. In selecting a windmill, the first thing to be considered is the amount of water to be pumped. Whether you need water for irrigation, for stock water, or for other purposes, you must know the amount of water you need. If you are not sure, consult a local engineer or a local farmer who has experience in this line.

A 5-foot or 6-foot Aermotor is large enough for pumping from an ordinary well to supply household purposes and to water a good many head of stock. When the well is deep, or a great quantity of water is needed for irrigation, for stock water, or for other purposes where a larger and more powerful mill is needed, a 10-foot, 12-foot, 14-foot, 16-foot or 18-foot Aermotor should be used. The tables of capacities in the back of this book give detailed information.



This picture shows 3 Aermotors, of 3 different sizes, pumping from one large storage reservoir to supply water for a few acres.

Average Water Consumption

Plants	Location	Water Required per Day	Location
Wheat, corn, etc.	North	100 to 150	North
Barley, oats, etc.	South	100 to 150	South
Hay, alfalfa, etc.	East	100 to 150	East
Grass, clover, etc.	West	100 to 150	West
Stock water	North	100 to 150	North
Stock water	South	100 to 150	South
Stock water	East	100 to 150	East
Stock water	West	100 to 150	West

UNDERGROUND RESERVOIR

When there is elevated ground near the buildings, the underground reservoir provides the best means for storing water. This reservoir should be built of concrete with plenty of reinforcement so that it will not crack or break. The top is best made down sloped with a suitable mouth and cover. Either in the corner or around it suitable ventilation should be provided. This vent must be carefully screened so that bugs and small animals cannot get into the water.

The picture shows a typical water system of this kind. The well is drilled close to the barn and the underground reservoir is close to the windmill. The fall from the corner to the barn is



enough to keep the water in the tank full and there is running water under good pressure in the line.

Anyone is free to be able to arrange the water system in this way. The water is used in summer, when it is most needed, and always fresh and clean.

Running Water

There is nothing more talked about now-a-days than water in the house. Those who have ever enjoyed the convenience of hot and cold water at the turn of a faucet will never be satisfied to live without this comfort. Much of this comfort goes out of the kitchen when a modern water system is installed.

When a water system is installed, after a hard day's work, when a good

SUDAN OUTFIT

For providing a good supply of water under pressure, the Sudan outfit is the windmill and tank system. The water tower, which is built most economical and reliable. The tanks are made of wood or galvanized steel and hold approximately 1,200, 40 or 80 barrels of water. Towers of various heights are furnished, so that the bottom of any of these tanks may be elevated 14 feet, 15 feet, 17 feet, 19 feet or more. By this means, any desired pressure may be obtained for supplying water to the animal or other uses of the house, or for sprinkling the yard or garden, washing the automobile, or other purposes where a strong steady stream of water is needed.



In small villages, where there are no waterworks, one of the larger outfits can be used to supply two or more families with water and afford protection for protection. The 10-foot tank, and the larger ones, may be used with either 5-foot, 10-foot, 15-foot or 18-foot Aermotor, so that a large quantity of water may be pumped from some deep wells. The 5-foot tank is furnished only with the 5-foot and 10-foot mills, as it is suitable for only small irrigation works.

In cold climates, we advise the use of wood tanks, if the water is to be used during the winter. The tank and pipes should also be frost-proofed as shown on page 16. For summer use, or where there is no extended cold weather, the steel tanks will be found very satisfactory.

The plans for supporting the tanks are made of steel L-brackets, which are bolted together as shown in the drawings and put in place at the other parts of the tower.

If an Aermotor regulator is used with any of these outfits, the windmill will stop when the tank is full and start again when the water is lowered a few inches.

SUGGESTIONS FOR WINDMILL INSTALLATIONS

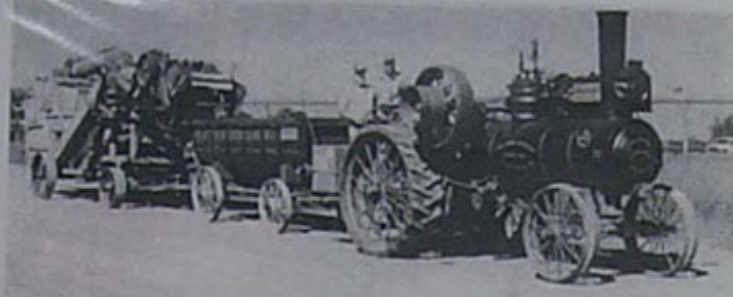
OUTFIT No. 1... For Cold Climate



Principal Features

- Aermotor of suitable size
- Tower of necessary height
- Galvanized Well
- Dry Pit for Pump
- Automatic Stop-Long Pump
- Dry Well Collector
- Well Pipe Larger Than Collector
- Wood Piping and
- Drain Well Piping
- Storage Tank in Box with Dry Pit
- Warning Tank in T and
- Pipe Line to House

With this arrangement the pump is self-regulating, and the pump can be pulled out for covering the tank when necessary. If the bottom of the well is to be used, a well point should be used to hold back the water. The storage tank, and the pipe leading to it, should be protected from frost.



Threshing Machine Water Tank Steam Engine
 Typical threshing outfit of the 1910 - 1925 era
 If you never witnessed it; you will never appreciate
 the change in farming from threshing machines to combines



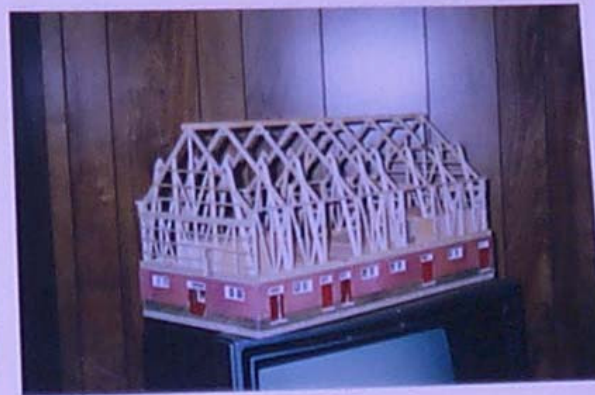
Good Clover Crop Will Reappear as Potatoes Next Year
 Thompson Banting, Alliston, ploughed down a thick crop of
 nice high clover in preparation for potatoes in 1944.

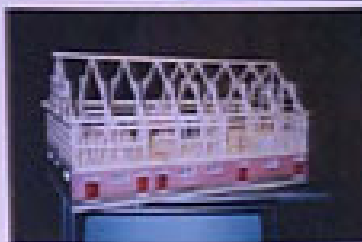
BARN ROOF VENT
 ONE OF 3



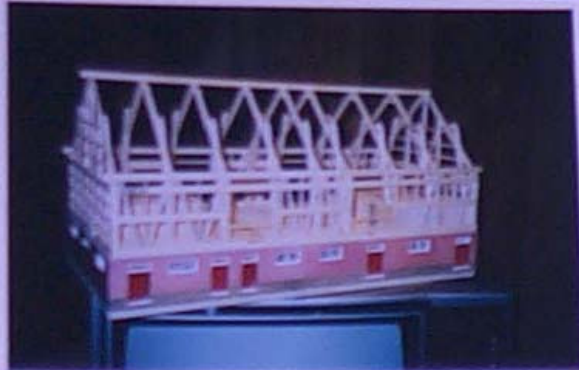
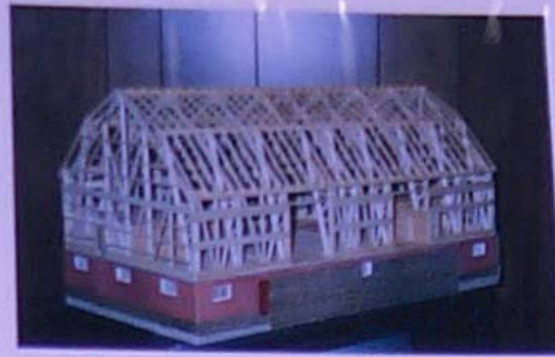








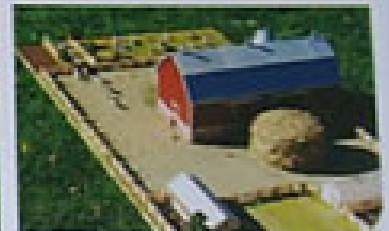
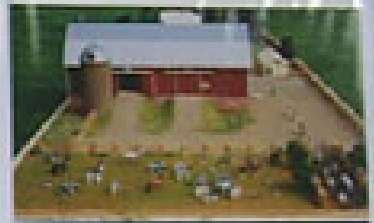
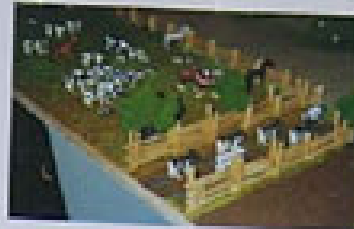


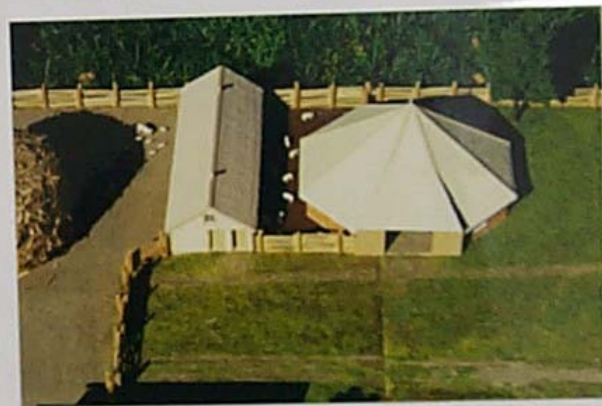


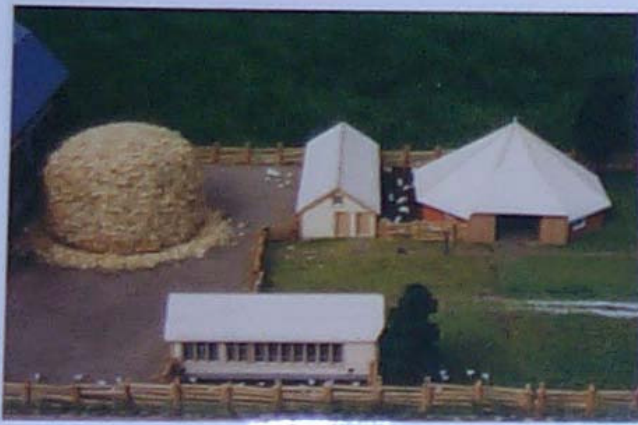
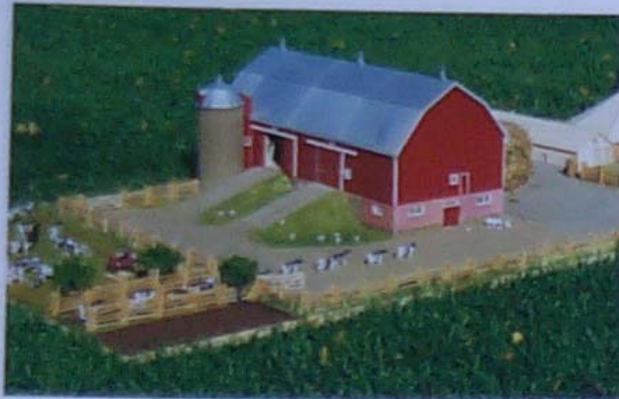
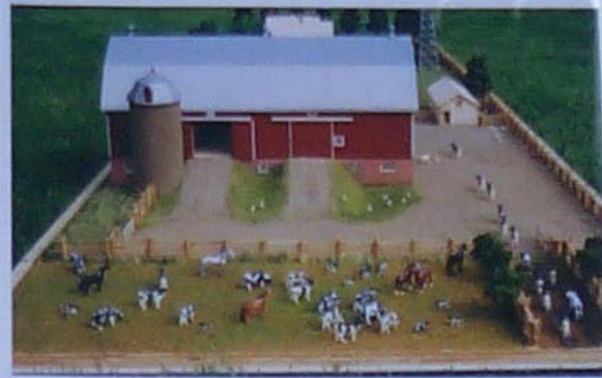




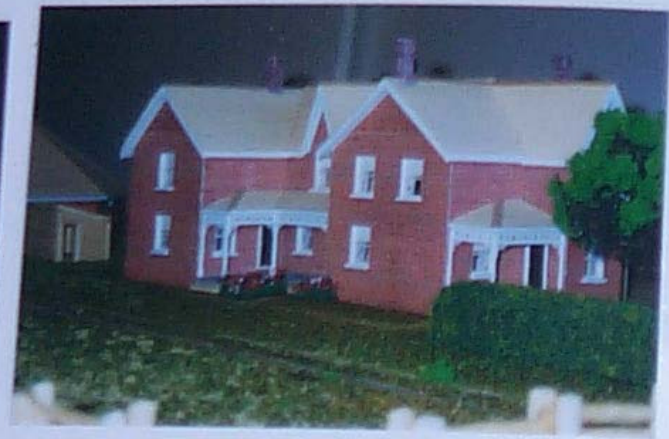






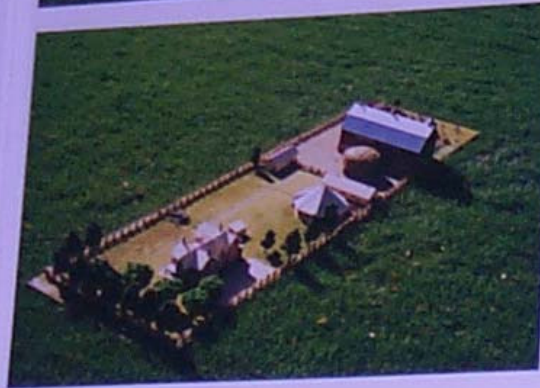


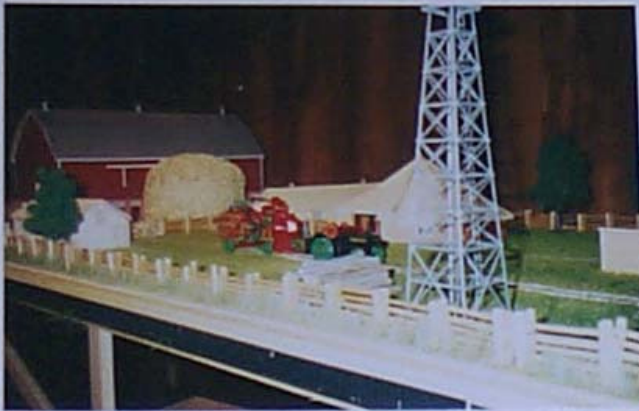


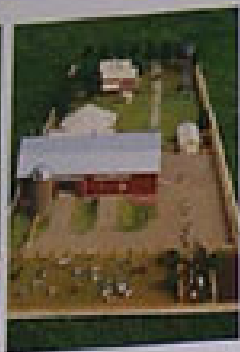


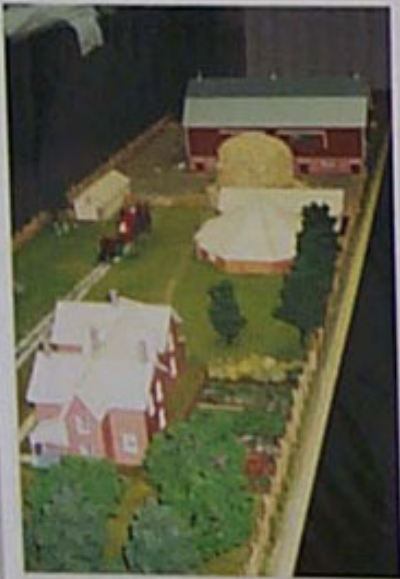
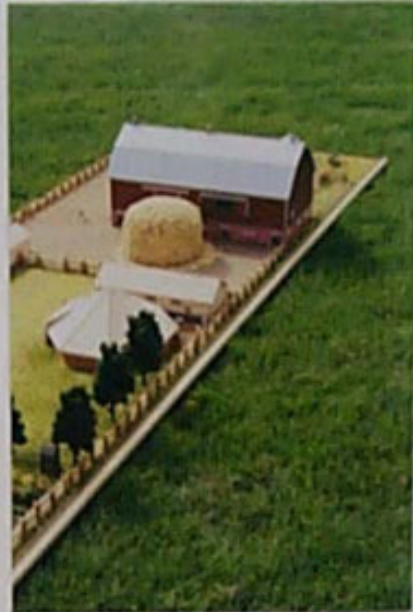












Arts & Entertainment
Banting homestead replicated

The Banting Homestead, 1880s, Banting, Ontario, Canada, is now open to the public.

The Banting Homestead, a replica of the original Banting Homestead, is now open to the public. The homestead is a two-story, red brick house with a white picket fence in front. It is located in Banting, Ontario, Canada. The homestead is a replica of the original Banting Homestead, which was built in the 1880s. The homestead is a two-story, red brick house with a white picket fence in front. It is located in Banting, Ontario, Canada. The homestead is a replica of the original Banting Homestead, which was built in the 1880s.



Arts & Entertainment

Banting homestead replicated

by SANDY POITRAS
Herald reporter

The idea came to Bob Banting and Garnet Madill back in August, 1997. Frederick Banting's grand nephew and the architectural draftsman from Alliston thought a model should be built of the Banting homestead. The two met at a meeting of the Banting Educational Committee.

About 900 hours later, Madill didn't have a model on his hands, he had an 11'x3' diorama of the birthplace of Sir Frederick Banting, as it would have looked between 1918-1920, around the time of his discovery of insulin.

"He's the master of understatement with the details and the amount of work that went into it," said Bob Banting, grand nephew of Sir Frederick.

The diorama is to scale right down to the last brick on the house, not to mention the barn tresses. Madill used old photographs, reproduced from negatives lent to him by family members like Helen Jackson, that happened to reveal certain angles of the house, barns and property.

"I started drawing it up November '97, and worked on it all winter until March of '98," said Madill. He shows a well-documented photo album of the work in progress ("I should have taken more pictures."). To listen to Madill talk about all the intricate steps involved makes one wonder whether just any draftsperson could do this type of work. Madill is modest with his answer.

"I was born and raised on a farm. That was my advantage," he said, explaining that while gathering information for the model of the barn, he knew where to look to find out where the original stalls were for cattle. "I saw



Priceless treasure - Garnet Madill shows the barn from his diorama of the Banting homestead, circa 1920. It's been called a marvellous feat of reverse engineering by Sir Frederick's grand nephew, Bob Banting.
(Herald photo by Sandy Poitras)

where the gutters were, I researched the holes in the floor to find out where the animals went."

Orma, Madill's wife, who is related to the Banting family on her mother's side, thought he was crazy at first. He magnified old photos

of the house to count all the bricks for the model and used a cemetery tool to locate the original foundation. Her opinion changed, however, as the work progressed towards completion. "She's so proud of it. She's wanting to show it off to everybody," said Madill.

Madill's research has extended into the landscape as well. He wanted to know when the huge maple trees at the front of the property were planted, so he could ensure they would be to scale on the diorama. "Thompson Banting was eight or nine when he planted the row of maples along the front." He phoned Drysdale's Tree Farm to get an idea of the trees' growth rate, so he could establish their height for 1920.

Although the diorama has been shown to members of the Banting family and has been displayed at the Nottawasaga Inn last year, Madill is not quite finished with it yet.

"I have to make the buggy yet," he said. Madill added the windmill, and has plans to include a steam engine and thrashing machine as well.

"I think when he got to 900 hours (of estimated labor) he stopped counting," said Banting. "It was a marvelous feat of reverse engineering."

Last year, on the 75th anniversary of the discovery of insulin, the diorama was dedicated to the Award of Canada's first-ever Nobel Prize.

"We've had a couple of groups interested in putting it on display," said Banting, but added they will await the decision of the Ontario Historical Society, which is considering designating the Banting homestead an international historic site.

"I'm going to miss it when it's gone," said Madill.

"I made this for Bob Banting. Bob and I split the costs. I enjoyed it, I loved doing it, showing it around. I'm quite pleased with it, yes. Some things could have been done better. I've done the best I could."





An Ontario Farmer and His Achievements

How Years of Hard Work and Study in a 34,000 Acre Farm
Have Produced a Successful Farmer

By J. C. Nash



THE FARMER'S HOME AND BARN

The first of the great achievements of the farmer is the production of food for his family and the world. This is a task of great importance, and one which requires the most careful attention. The farmer must be able to produce a large quantity of food, and to do this he must have a large farm, and a large number of hands. The farmer must also be able to produce food of the highest quality, and to do this he must have the best of land, and the best of stock. The farmer must also be able to produce food at the lowest possible cost, and to do this he must have the most efficient methods of production. The farmer must also be able to produce food in the most timely manner, and to do this he must have the most efficient methods of distribution. The farmer must also be able to produce food in the most profitable manner, and to do this he must have the most efficient methods of sale. The farmer must also be able to produce food in the most healthy manner, and to do this he must have the most efficient methods of preparation. The farmer must also be able to produce food in the most attractive manner, and to do this he must have the most efficient methods of presentation. The farmer must also be able to produce food in the most convenient manner, and to do this he must have the most efficient methods of packaging. The farmer must also be able to produce food in the most reliable manner, and to do this he must have the most efficient methods of storage. The farmer must also be able to produce food in the most secure manner, and to do this he must have the most efficient methods of protection. The farmer must also be able to produce food in the most comfortable manner, and to do this he must have the most efficient methods of transportation. The farmer must also be able to produce food in the most pleasant manner, and to do this he must have the most efficient methods of service. The farmer must also be able to produce food in the most satisfactory manner, and to do this he must have the most efficient methods of delivery. The farmer must also be able to produce food in the most successful manner, and to do this he must have the most efficient methods of production, distribution, sale, preparation, presentation, packaging, storage, protection, transportation, service, and delivery.