Garnet Madill's Diorama of the Banting Homestead

Accession Number:

Title: Garnet Madill's Diorama/Photo Album. Page 1/19

Creator: Garnet Madill

Subject: Garnet Madill, David Harrington, Diorama, Banting Homestead, Bob Banting

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.

Publisher:

Contributor:

Date: 1997

Type: Photograph

Format: JPEG

Identifier: http://www.newtecumseth.library.on.ca/banting/database/000148a.html

Source: This item is property of Garnet Madill

Language: En

Relation:

Coverage:

DAVID HARRINGTON

"SIR FREDERICK BANTING HOMESTEAD"

750 Signed and Numbred Prints - $160
50 Artist Proofs - 25 Publisher Proofs $190

Image Size 14¾" X 22¼"
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.

Dr. F. G. Banting in 1922

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 Helen Jackson of Alliston and Marie Shiels of Lagoon City, Ontario. As you will see Helen, 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 Ballyclare, Northern Ireland, crossing the Atlantic was a dangerous adventure. Of British decent, John had decided to put behind him the on-going problems in Ireland and to seek a better life in Canada. He, his wife Hester, 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 bawdy 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 Hester 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 Fletchers Mill, the first flour and grist mill on the Boyne 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 1854. 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 50 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 downtown 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.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Banting, Sir Frederick's Parents

W. T. BANTING FAMILY GROUP WHEN FRED WAS ABOUT FIVE YEARS OF AGE

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.3, C.2, Essa 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.
1855 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 Hovenden, all of lawful age. James & Edward get 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 Essa Township and the Merediths moved to the Dundalk area.
1891 March 14	James Moir 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 Tecumseth 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.

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.

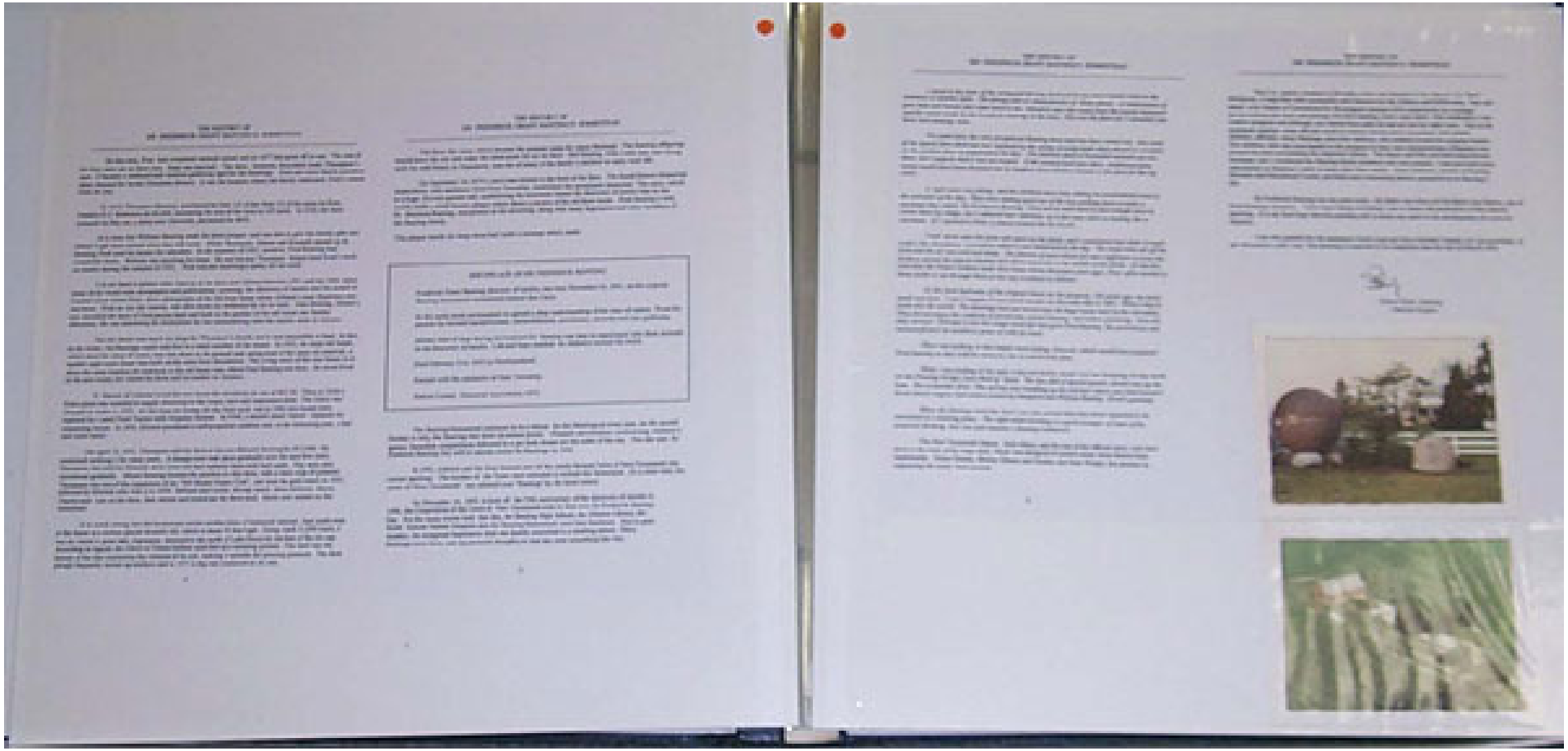
William kept purebred Shorthorn cattle, and was one of two men who promoted good cattle breeding in Simcoe County. He and Maggie believed that hard work should fill every working hour, and in addition they expected all family members to make the best of all leisure time. They encouraged their family 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 one 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.



By this time, Fred had completed medical school and in 1917 had gone off to war. The rest of the boys were out on their own. Elaine 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 for lavish Christmas dinners. It was the location where the family celebrated Fred's return from the war.

In 1919, Thompson Banting purchased the East 1/2 of the West 1/2 of the same lot from Franklin E.C. Bettridge for $5,600, increasing the size of the farm to 145 acres. In 1920, the farm presented 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 stayed on to farming, 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. Hancey 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 baller.

On April 10, 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 Clovis 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 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 Essa 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 Essa 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:

I stood at the door of the octagonal driving shed and let my mind wander back to the summers on another farm. The strong odor or characteristic of those places - a combination of grain bins and tractor fuel came back to me. Mixed in were the scents from the nearby barnyard and the watery inside by the livestock loitering in the area. This was the farm life I remember but theirs were missing' now.

Five years now, the most prosperous Banting farm land has been treated out. Any scent of the typical farm shed was now replaced by the aroma of cedar bark chips placed so carefully on the earthen floor in preparation for this. The familiar smell of barnyard animals was not there, but I suppose that it was not required. If the animals had been there, traditional farm society would have been threatened not by laughter from children housed in the farm for the big event.

A light snow was falling, and the children were busy adding an unscheduled event to the activities of the day. They were making good use of the new packing snow to make a snowman they called 'Sir Frederick Banting'. They had to work hard to find enough snow to create their very image, but I admired their ambition, as it did come close to looking like a snowman. (If I squinted a little, it almost looked like Sir Fred).

I had never seen the farm with snow on the fields, and I considered that while it might reduce the attendance, it certainly added a new dimension to the day. The crops were all off the field and the air was cold and damp. The flurries of snow which fell were sufficient to cover the fields to contour the glacial drumlin hill which stood out in the middle of the fields. (It was this area that the Vallees Indians made their home almost thousand years ago). Fred often worked in these fields or out through them on his way to school in Alliston.

In the front bedroom, of the original house on the property, 104 years ago, my great uncle was born. I can't imagine it was much warmer on this same day in 1891. What a way to come into the world! The Bantings had just moved into the huge house built by the Edmeddits. They did not enjoy the comforts of electricity, central heating, and indoor plumbing. How did they survive? Perhaps it was this tough rural life that gave Fred Banting the persistence and resourcefulness he needed to press on with his work.

There was nothing in that simple rural setting, however, which would have prepared Fred Banting to deal with his meteoric 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 Floating Bridge Line (third of' Elms). 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 cutters owned by Margaret 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 meeting place. The eight-sided building is a good example of some of the practical thinking that was and remains a Banting trademark.

The New Tecumseth 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. Diane Gaston, Shirley Gilbert and Gordon and Ruth Wright, key persons in organizing the event, were present.

The P.A. system crackled to life with a voice very familiar to us, that of J.A. "Pete" McGarvey, a long-time radio personality and historian for the Alliston and Orillia area. Pete was asked 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 propane heaters. The children, who also participated in the program by their own interpretations of Banting lore, pressed forward surrounding the temporary heaters. The mayor 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 areas other than insulin. Gwen Mahoney, curator of Banting Museum and Educational Center, 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 fond 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 Lund and Novo Nordisk 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

BT Barn Book

Book No. 24

Beatty Bros. Limited Fergus, Ont.
Winnipeg, Man. Montreal, Que.
Edmonton, Alta. St. John, N.B.

Erecting a Plank Frame Barn

BT Barn Book

Book No. 26

Beatty Bros. Limited Fergus. Ont.
Winnipeg. Man. Montreal. Que.
Edmonton. Alta. St. John. N.B.

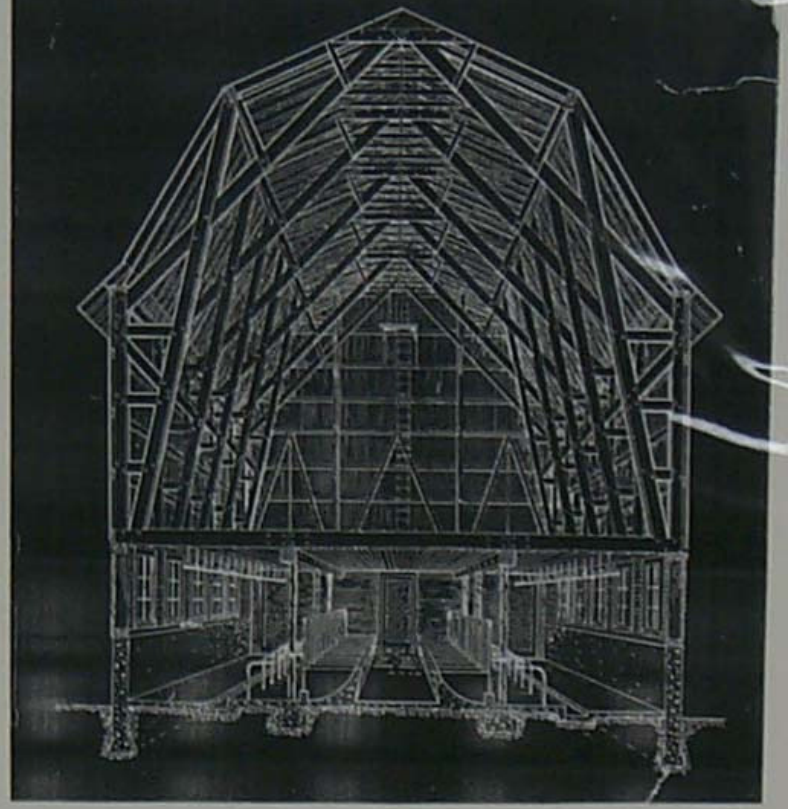
Plank Frame Construction

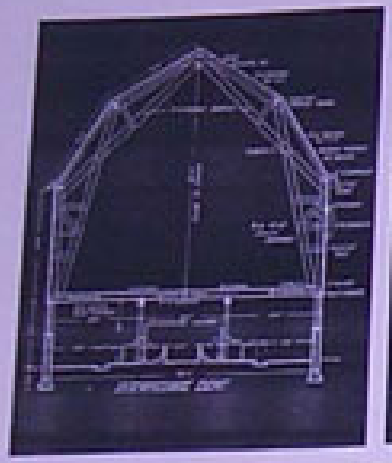
706 Board Feet per Truss
at $47.00 per thousand $ 33.18

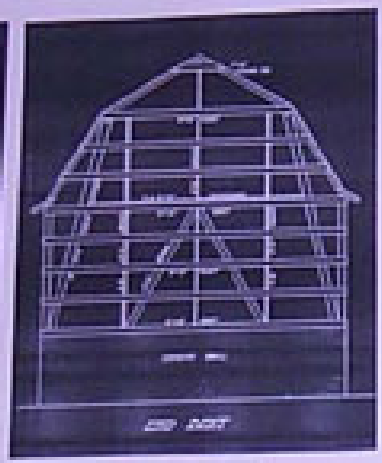
9 Trusses for 100 ft. Barn $298.64
Net Saving in Lumber $498.94

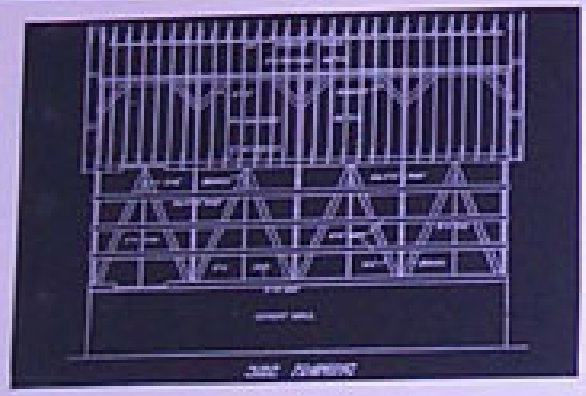
Two or Three Men can Erect It

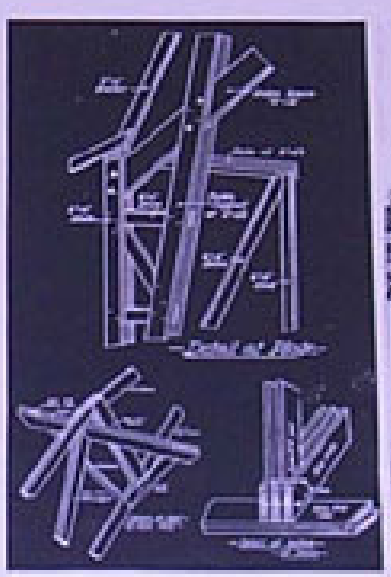
Note handiness of open Construction for use of Hay Carrier

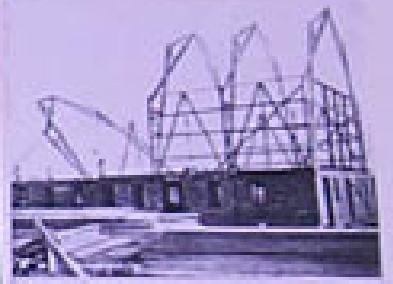


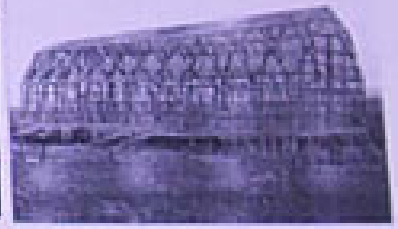


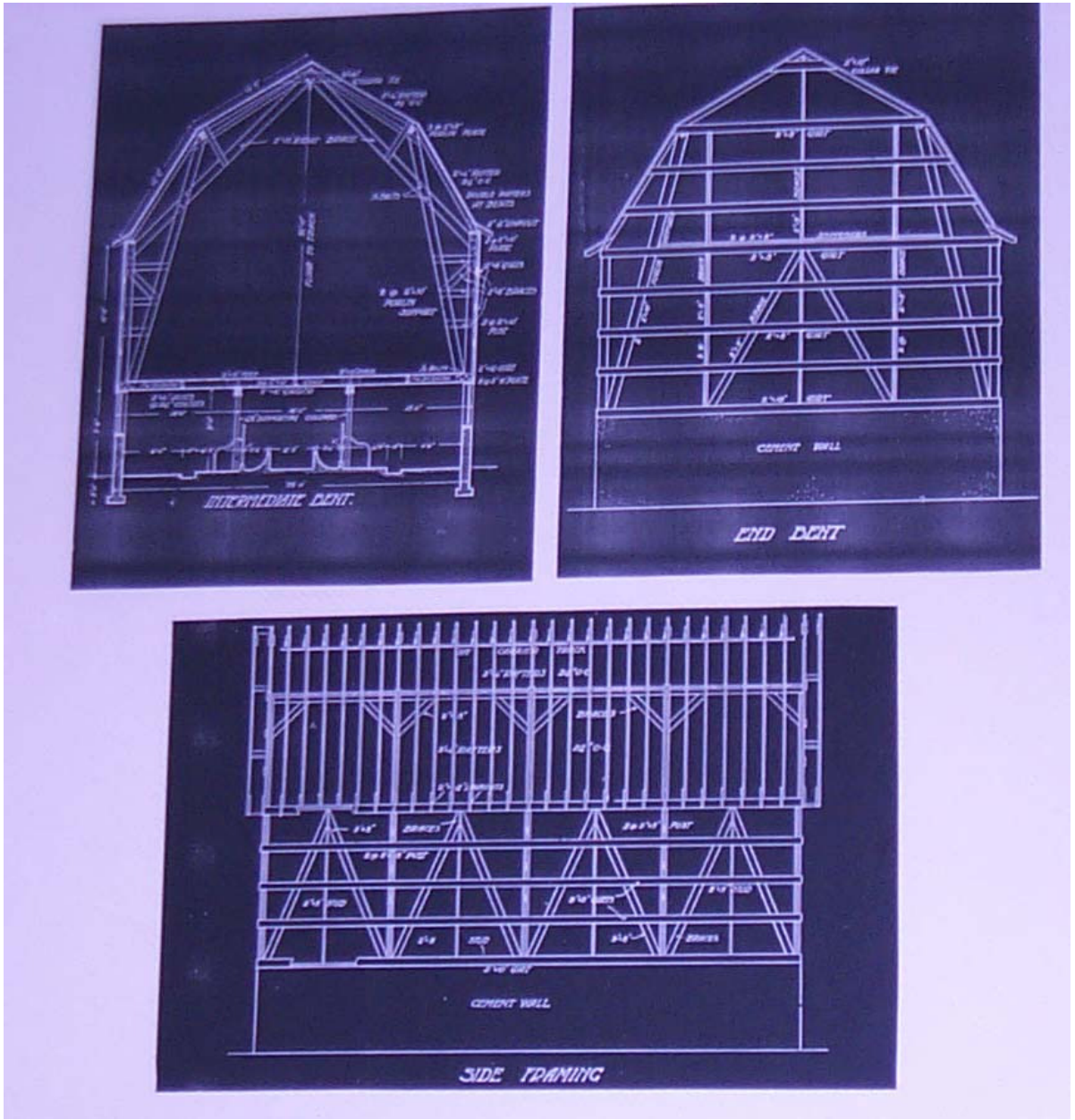


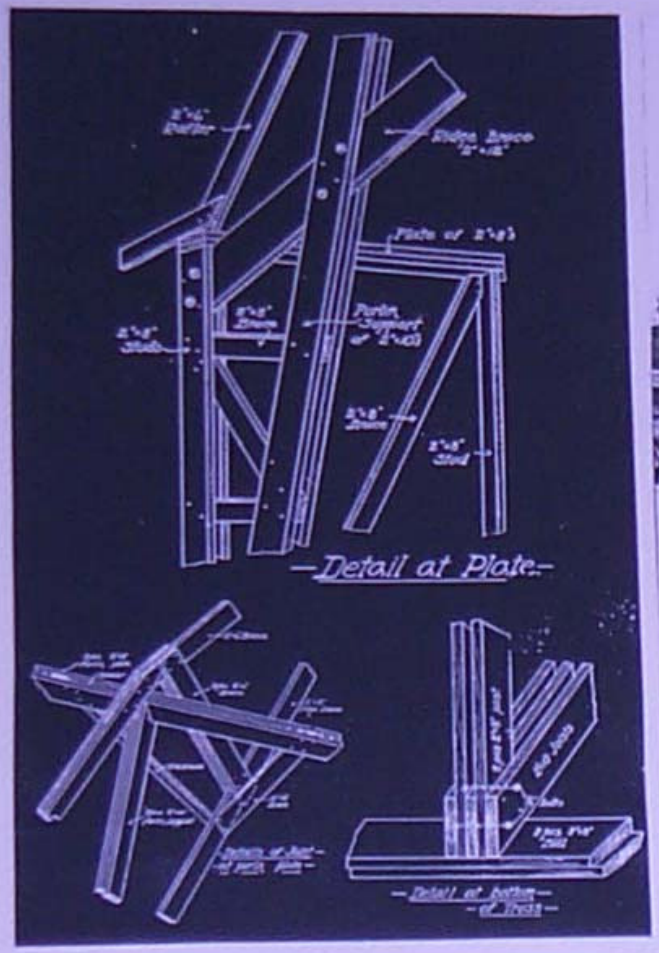









INTERMEDIATE BENT.
CEMENT WALL
END BENT
CEMENT WALL
SIDE FRAMING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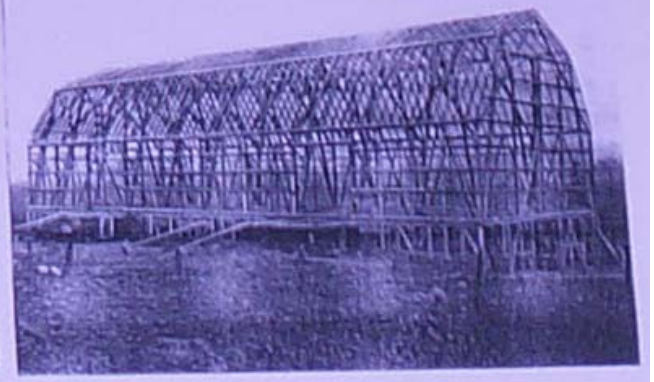


EAST SIDE

SOUTH END

NORTH END

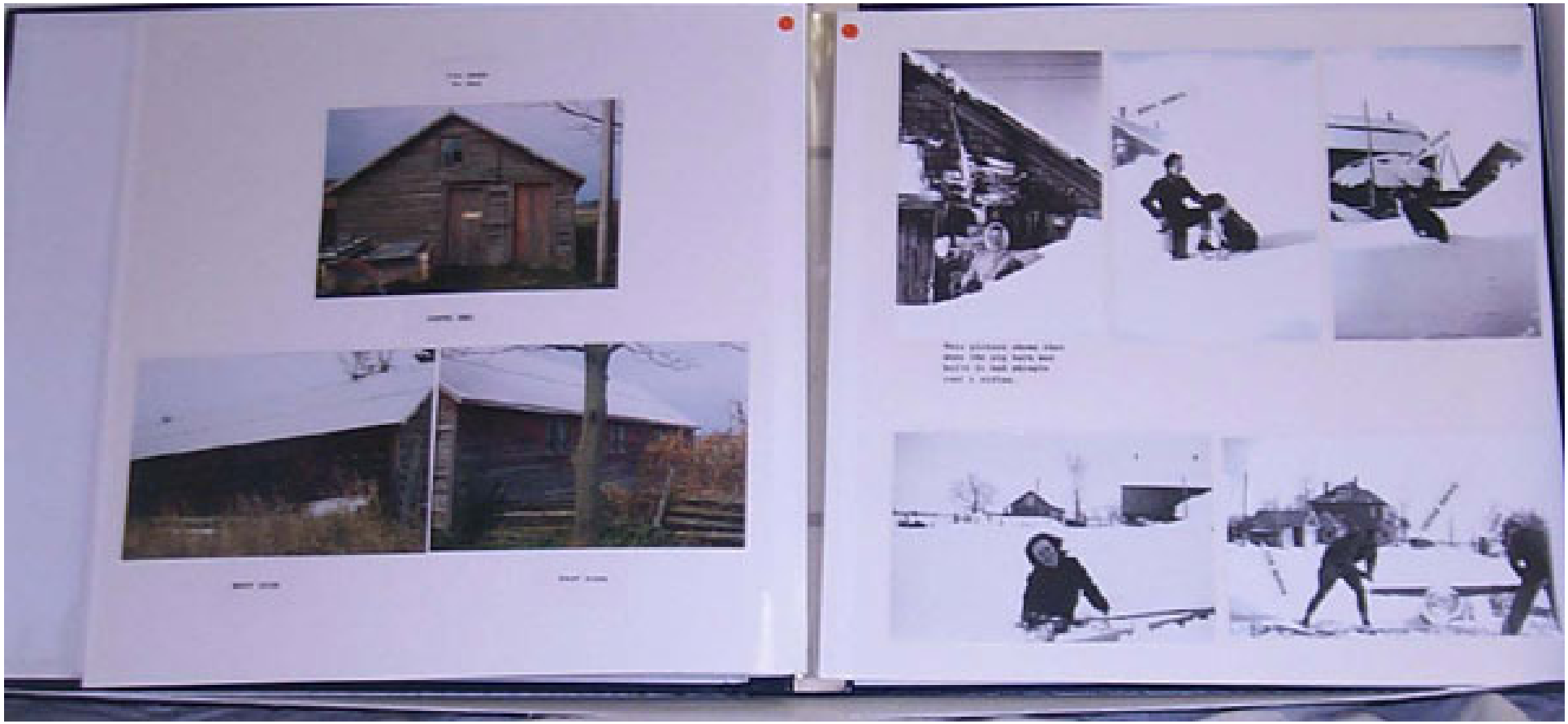
WEST SIDE

IMPLEMENT SHED

HEN HOUSE

SOUTH SIDE

EAST END/NORTH SIDE



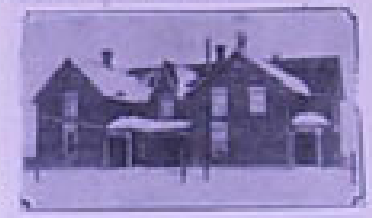
PIG BARN
To day

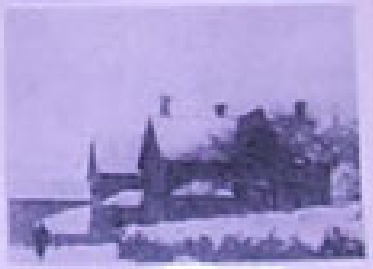
SOUTH END

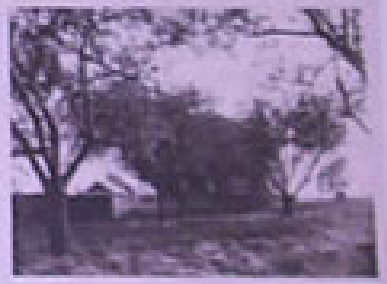
WEST SIDE

EAST SIDE

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

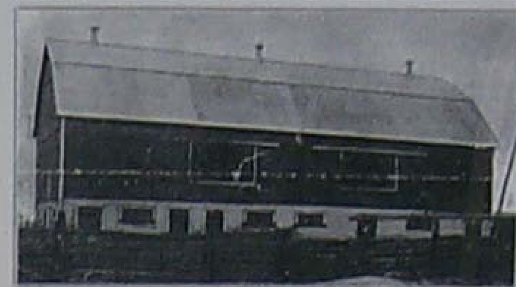






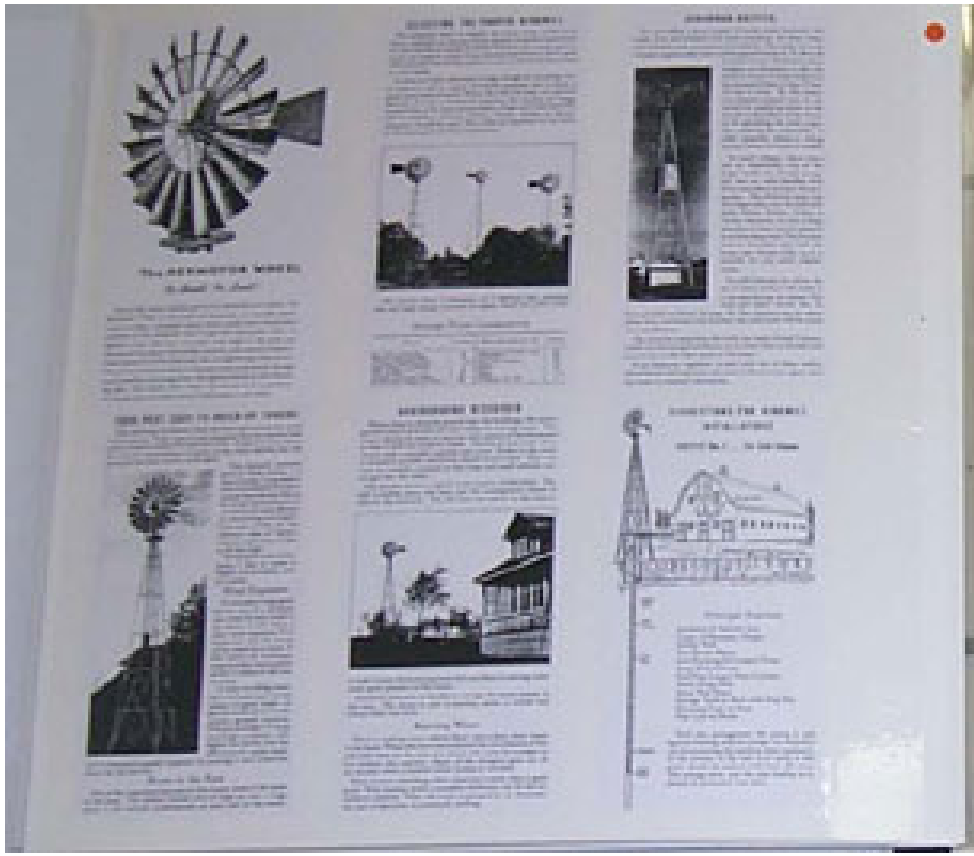
Xmas dinner in Wm. Bantings house

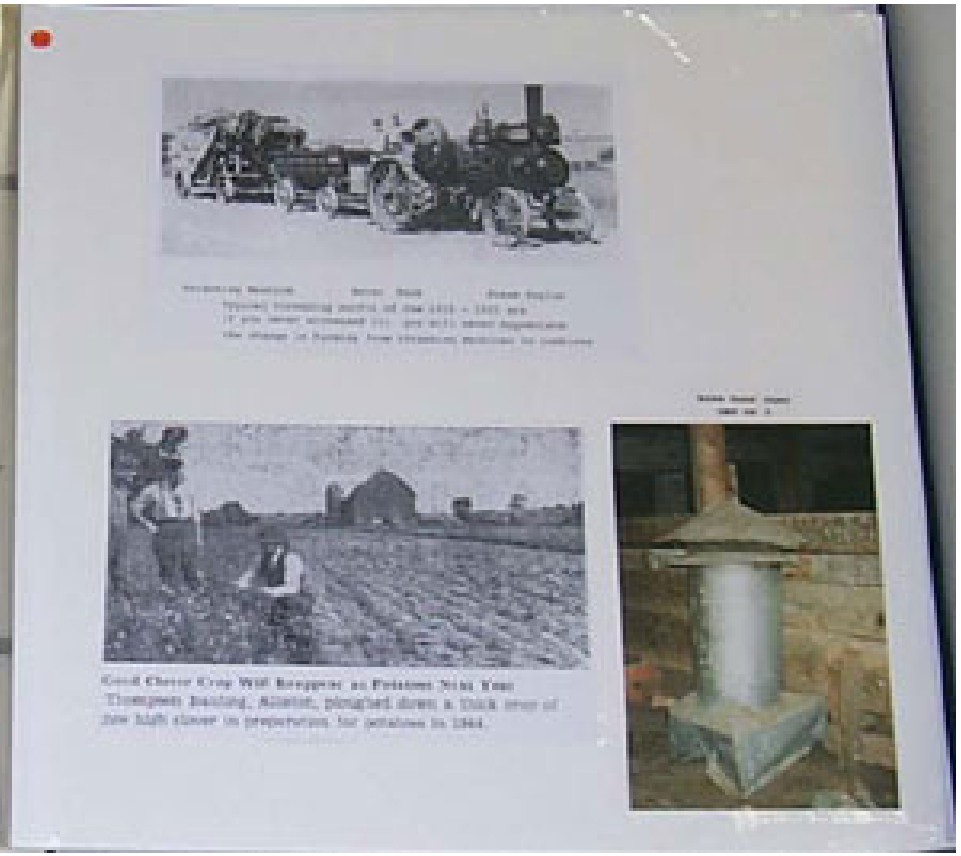
This Picture was titled
OUR OLD HOME 1910



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

TO DAILY STAR, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1923.





The AERMOTOR WHEEL

Is 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 solve the greatest problem of the windmill—how to get the most power from the lightest wind. The size, curvature and angle of the sails was determined by years of scientific research, and constant improvement assures it of the latest and best in engineering achievement. The present Aermotor wheel will pump water consistently through every possible wind range from the lightest breeze to the blustering gale. This means more 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 made the first 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 girts in these towers is 8 feet 4 inches. Long experience and exhaustive experiments have shown this to be most economical of material and most efficient in obtaining strength. Four-post towers for the different sizes of Aermotors are made from 27 feet to 80 feet high.

Galvanized steel anchor posts, 3 feet 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 clear wind exposure. It is important that the center of the wheel be at least 12 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 use towers of good height to get the windmill above the uneven ground contours. There is no danger of using too high a tower, the higher the better, but the efficiency of a good windmill is frequently greatly impaired by putting it on a tower too short for the location.

Room in the Base

SELECTING THE PROPER WINDMILL

For pumping water to supply the ordinary needs of the farm, with reference to moderate house rises to be present in residence, and reliable as a good windmill. Whether your water requirements are large or small, if you are situated where a fairly good wind exposure can be had, there is a size of Aermotor just suited to your needs.

A 8-foot or 8-foot Aermotor is large enough for pumping from an ordinary well to supply household purposes and to water a good many head of stock. Where the wells are deep, or a greater quantity of water is needed for irrigation, for ranches, for village waterworks, or for other places where a larger and more powerful mill is needed, a 10-foot, 12-foot, 14-foot, 16-foot or 20-foot Aermotor should be used. The inches of capacities in the back of this book give detailed information.

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

Average Water Consumption

Purpose	Gallons	Water Required per Day	Gallons
Farm Use, each Sitting	2	Maintenance of Portable, each	1
Modern, each cow use	2	Wash Cows	1
Horses, each head, used	2	Dip Cow or Horse	1
Cows Water, each Sitting	2	Bath	1
Sheep, per head	1	Sink	1
Lambs, Pigs, each Sitting	1	Shower	1
In each Silos, Houses, per Year	2	Dishwash, per Use	1

UNDERGROUND RESERVOIR

Where there is elevated ground near the buildings, the underground cistern provides the best means for storing water. This cistern should be built of concrete with plenty of reinforcement so that it will not crack or break. The top is best made dome shaped with a suitable manhole and cover. Either in the cover 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 above the barn and the underground cistern is close to the windmill. The fall from the cistern to the barn is

enough to keep the watering tanks full and there is running water under good pressure in the house.

Anyone is fortunate to be able to arrange the water system in this way. The water is used in summer, warm in winter and always fresh and clean.

Running Water

There is nothing more talked about now-a-days than water in the house. Those who have once 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 the drudgery goes out of the kitchen when a modern water system is installed.

What is more refreshing, after a hard day's work, than a good

STEEL TANK OUTFITS

For providing a good supply of water under pressure, this model, with the windmill and tank located by the water boxes, will be found most economical and reliable. The tanks are made of wood or galvanized steel to hold approximately 5, 10, 40 or 80 barrels of water. Tanks of various heights are furnished, so that the farmer of any of these tanks may be elevated 14 feet, 21 feet, 27 feet, 33 feet or more. By this means, any desired pressure may be obtained for supplying water on the second or third floor 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 excellent fire protection. The 20-barrel tank, and the larger sizes, may be used with either 8-foot, 10-foot, 12-foot or 14-foot Aermotor, so that a large quantity of water can be pumped even from deep wells. The 5-barrel tank is furnished only with the 8-foot and 10-foot mills, as it is suitable for only small pressure needs.

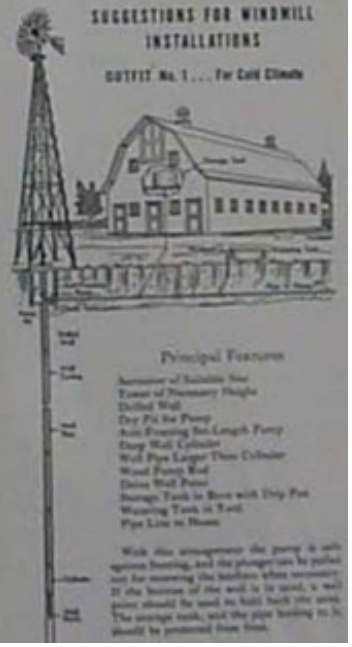
In cold climates, we advise the use of wood tanks, if the outfit is to be used during the winter. The tank and pipes should also be frost-proofed as shown on page 16. For summer use, or where there is no continued cold weather, the steel tanks will be found very satisfactory.

The joints for supporting the tanks are made of steel I-beams, which are heavily galvanized so as to make them as durable and permanent as the other parts of the tower.

If an Aermotor regulator is used with one 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

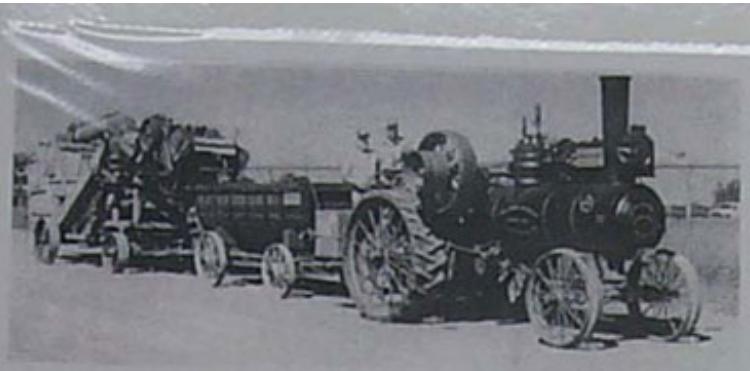
OUTFIT No. 1 . . . For Cold Climate



Principal Features

Aermotor of Suitable Size
Tower of Necessary Height
Drilled Well
Dry Pit for Pump
Anti-Freezing Set-Length Pump
Deep Well Cylinder
Well Pipe Larger Than Cylinder
Wood Pump Rod
Direct Well Point
Storage Tank in Barn with Dry Pot
Watering Tank in Yard
Pipe Line to House

With this arrangement the pump is safe against freezing, and the plunger can be pulled out for removing the leathers when necessary. If the bottom of the well is in sand, a well point should be used to hold back the sand. The storage tank, and the pipe leading to it, should be protected from frost.



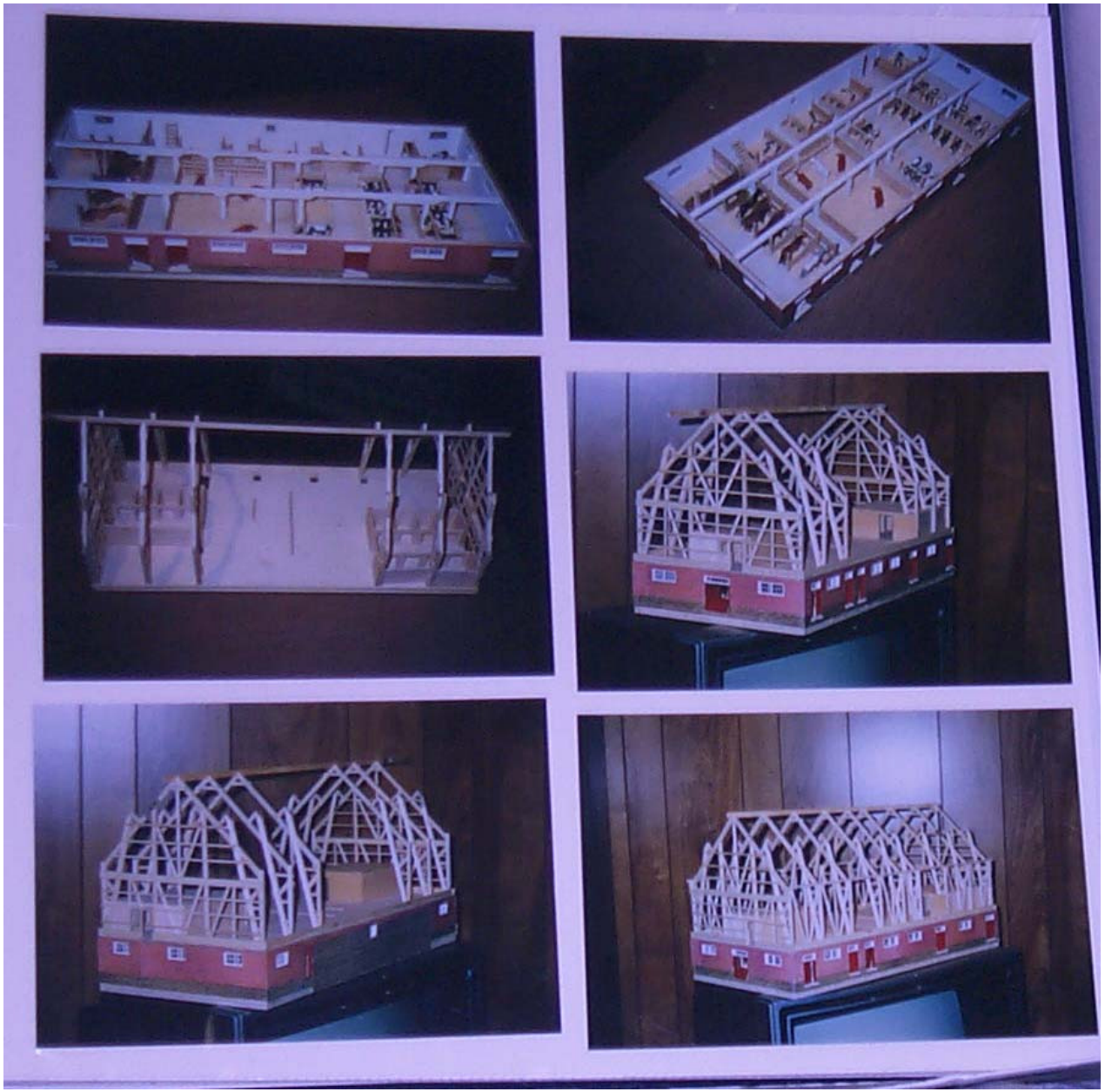
Threshing Machine Water Tank Steam Engine

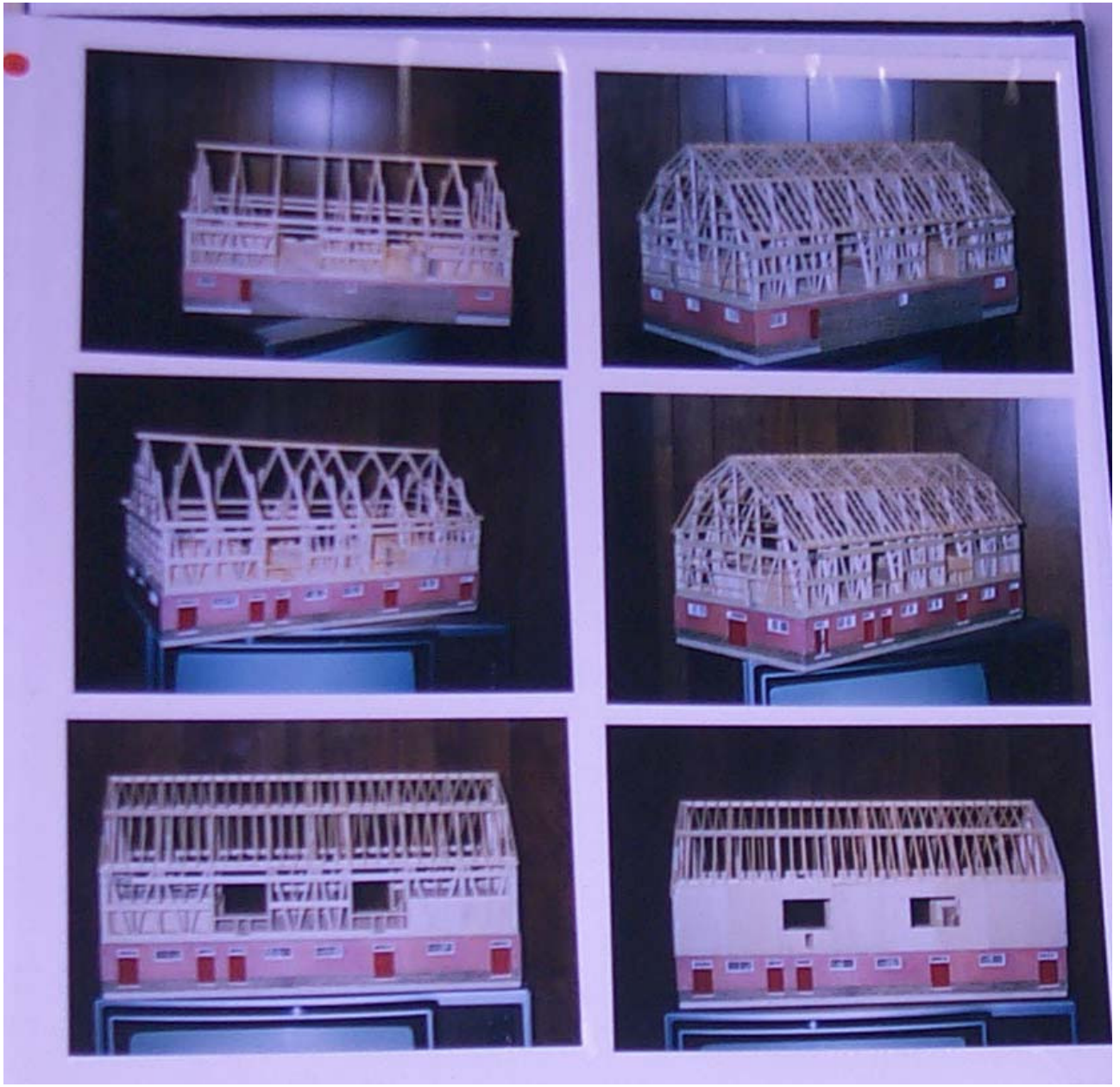
Typical threshing outfit of the 1910 - 1925 era
If you never witnessed it; you will never appreciate
the change in farming from threshing machines to combines

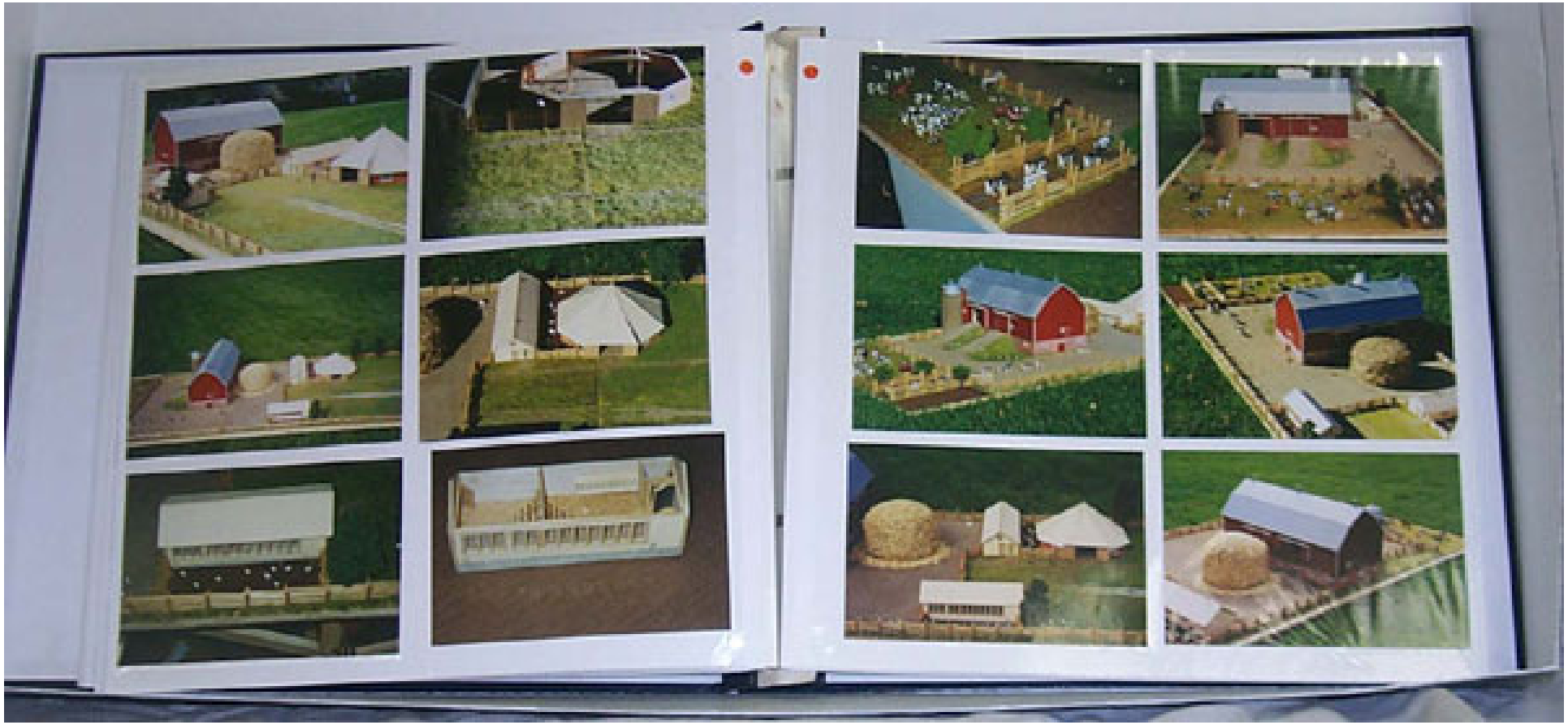
Good Clover Crop Will Reappear as Potatoes Next Year

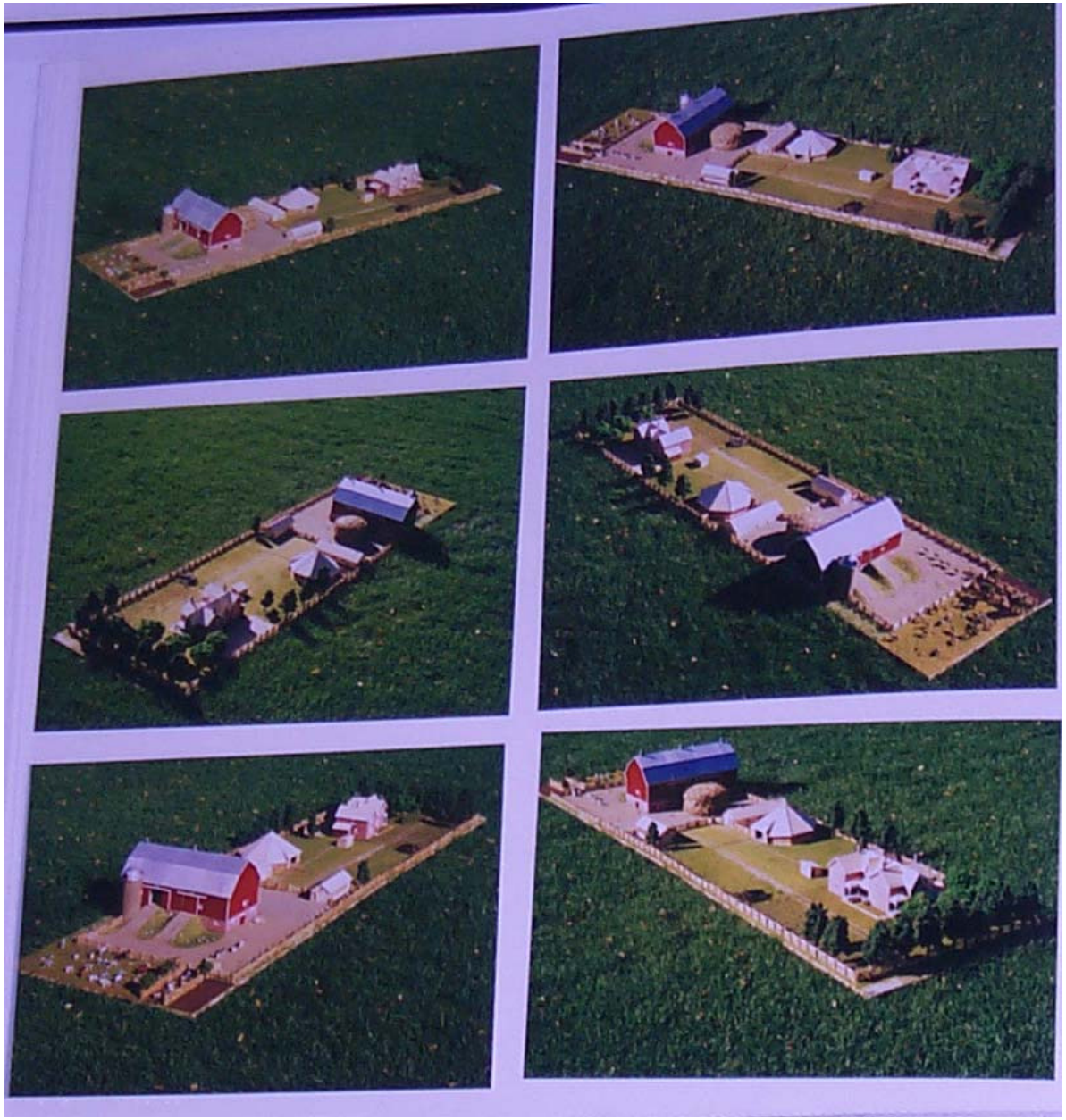
Thompson Banting, Alliston, ploughed down a thick crop of knee high clover in preparation for potatoes in 1944.

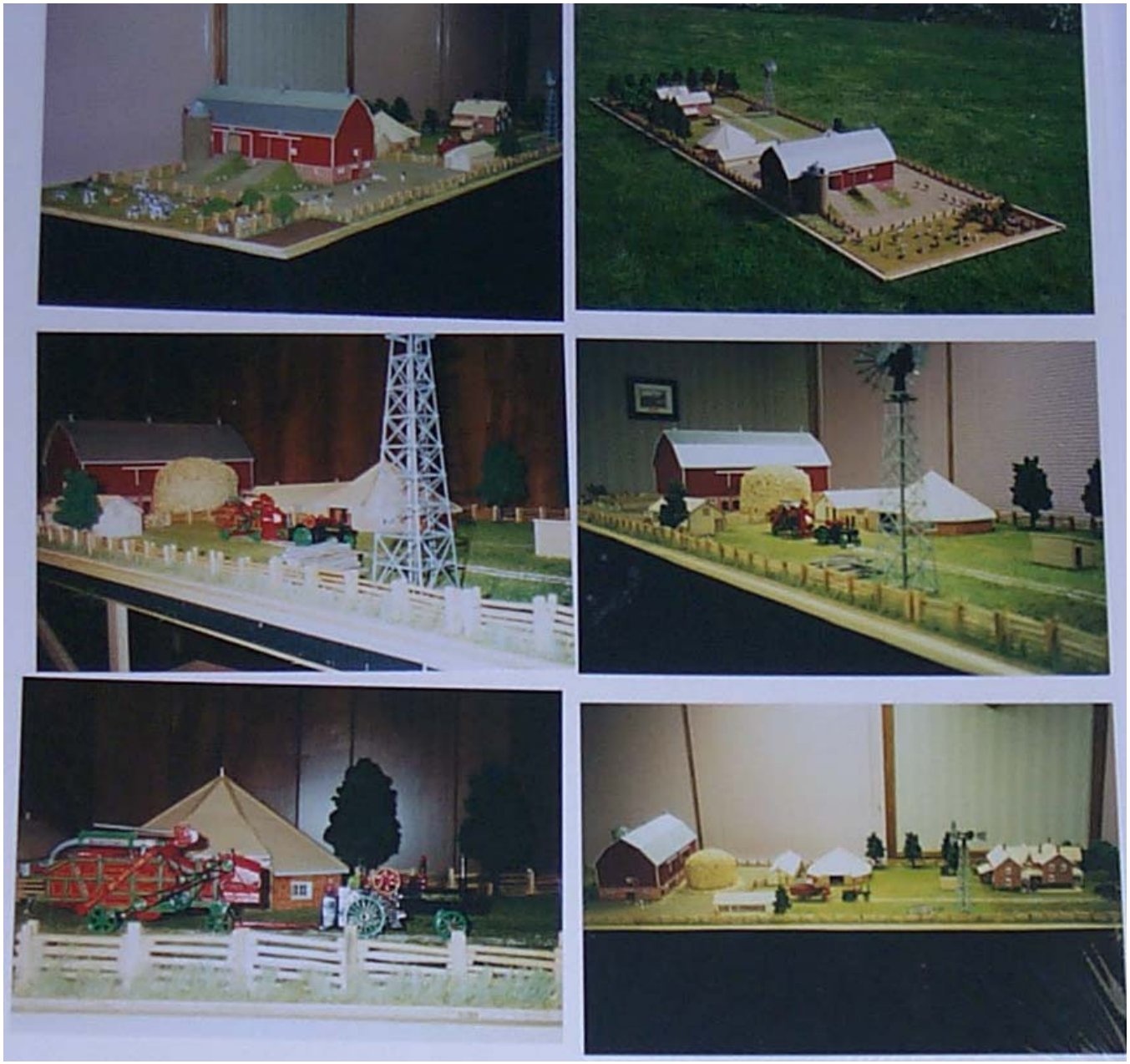
BARN ROOF VENT
ONE OF 3

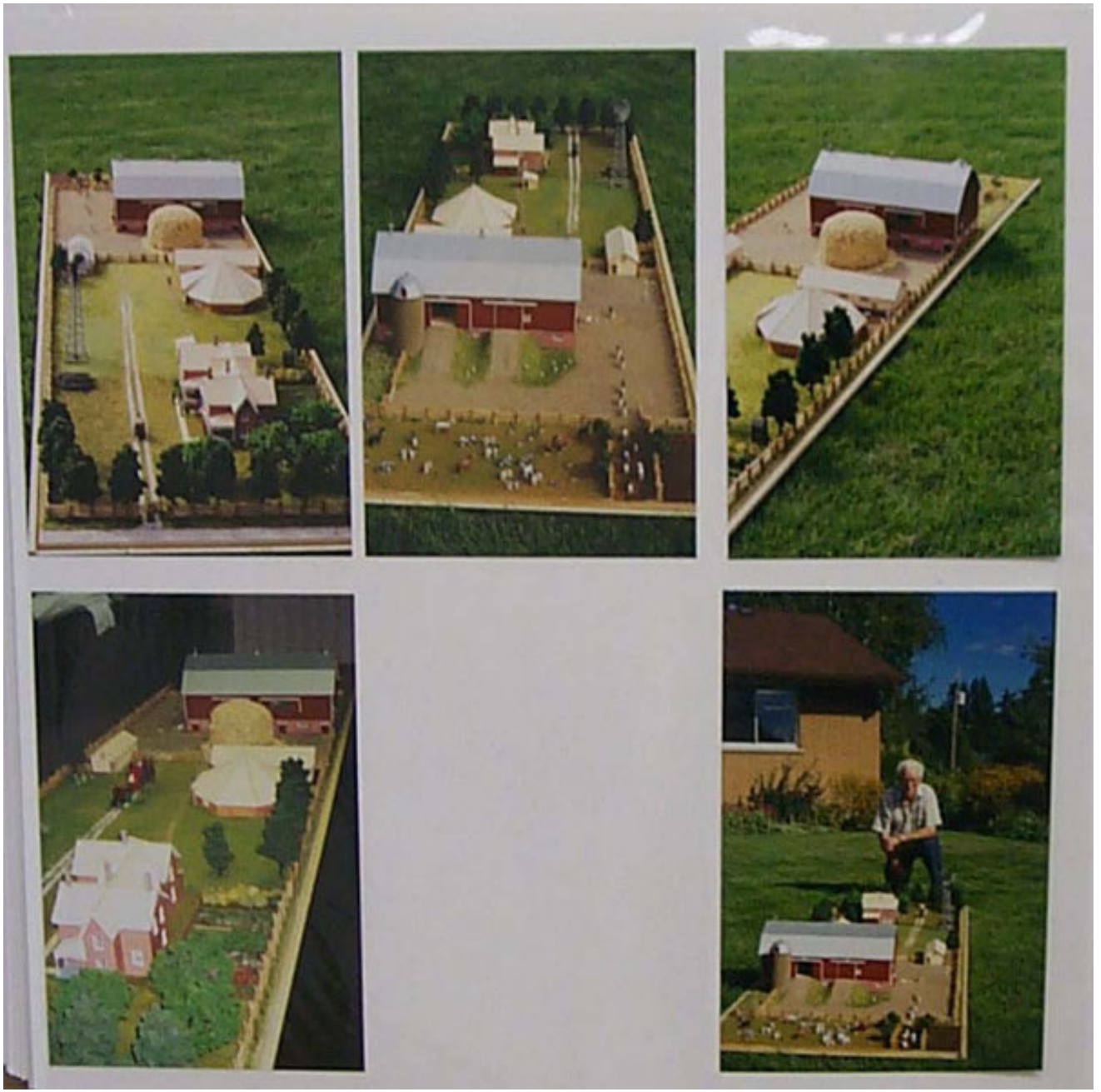












Arts & Entertainment

Banting homestead replicated

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

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)

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