

# G Howard Ferguson

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*G Howard Ferguson*

2021-07-16

## MACIAS TYRONE

*The Statesman's Year-Book* University of Toronto Press  
The classic reference work that provides annually updated information on the countries of the world.

*Element of Hope* Springer

MacLaren, a former diplomat posted to London, offers an insider's perspective on immigration, Canada's trade and finance, the coronation of George VI, the Paris Peace Conference of 1919, and NATO. For many years the position of high commissioner was so important that the incumbent had to be a minister in the Canadian government. MacLaren argues that, despite today's shift in Anglo-Canadian relations, a political appointee can be more effective in the role.

### **Annual Reports - Dairymen's Associations of the Province of Ontario** Routledge

How has the Ontario Agricultural College contributed to Canadian education? What role has the college played in the development of agriculture since it was founded in 1874? This history of Canada's oldest agricultural college revolves around these two questions. It shows that the college's mandate has changed in its attempt to serve both education and agriculture. The Ontario Agricultural College was established to enshrine science in farming, but it also became the testing and extension arm of the provincial ministry of agriculture. Direct government control for ninety years provided financial resources not enjoyed by other post-secondary schools, but the results sometimes proved of greater benefit to agriculture than to education or science. Swept into the University of Guelph when it was created in 1964, the college rethought its role. It emerged as a centre for advanced scientific inquiry, for global agricultural programs, and for understanding rural societies. The controversies surrounding these changes and the evolving nature of agriculture and science are brought out fully in this account of the past century and a quarter.

*Annual Report* McGill-Queen's Press - MQUP

This volume examines 150 years of Canadian political life in light of one of the country's most intractable problems, its cultural identity. Although many thoughtful Canadians remain dubious about the existence of a truly Canadian way of life, Douglas Verney argues that in fact Canada's political traditions embody and reflect a unique culture; and that although the Canadian government has been the primary instrument for nurturing this culture, it has been at the same time the entity most guilty of obscuring and ignoring it.

*University of Toronto Monthly* McGill-Queen's Press - MQUP

Charles Hayter chronicles the work of Canadian provinces in establishing the cancer programs that remain the framework for modern systems. Focusing on the compromises these programs required, which anticipated later conflicts over Medicare, Hayter concludes by revealing the historical roots of current problems in cancer care.

*The Statesman's Year-Book* Springer

With its roots in nineteenth-century poor relief, welfare is

Canada's oldest and most controversial social program. No other policy is so closely linked to debates on the causes of poverty, the meaning of work, the difference between entitlement and charity, and the definition of basic human needs. The first history of welfare in Canada's richest province offers a new perspective on our contemporary response to poverty. Struthers examines the evolution of provincial and local programs for single mothers, the aged, and the unemployed between 1920 and 1970, when the modern welfare state first took shape. He analyses the roles of social workers; women's groups; labour and the left; federal, provincial, and local welfare bureaucrats; and the poor themselves. The Story evolves through depression, war, and unprecedented postwar affluence. A wealth of detail supports this account of all the forces that have shaped welfare policy; bureaucratic imperatives, political professionals, the unemployed, labour unions, federal-provincial relations, provincial-municipal relations, and the spirit of the times. Based on extensive primary research, this definitive work covers much new ground, providing an indispensable reference on Ontario's social welfare history (The Ontario Historical Studies Series)

**Annual Report** Durham : Duke University Press

In the early twentieth century, the eugenics movement won many supporters with its promise that social ills such as venereal disease, alcoholism, and so-called feeble-mindedness, along with many other conditions, could be eliminated by selective human breeding and other measures. The provinces of Alberta and British Columbia passed legislation requiring that certain "unfit" individuals undergo reproductive sterilization. Ontario, being home to many leading proponents of eugenics, came close to doing the same. In the Public Good examines three legal processes that were used to advance eugenic ideas in Ontario between 1910 and 1938: legislative bills, provincial royal commissions, and the criminal trial of a young woman accused of distributing birth control information. Taken together, they reveal who in the province supported these ideas, how they were understood in relation to the public good, and how they were debated. Elizabeth Koester shows the ways in which the law was used both to promote and to deflect eugenics, and how the concept of the public good was used by supporters to add power to their cause. With eugenic thinking finding new footholds in the possibilities offered by reproductive technologies, proposals to link welfare entitlement to "voluntary" sterilization, and concerns about immigration, In the Public Good adds depth to our understanding. Its exploration of the historical relationship between eugenics and law in Ontario prepares us to face the implications of "newgenics" today.

**Sessional Papers - Legislature of the Province of Ontario**

University of Toronto Press

Canada and the First World War is a tribute to esteemed University of Toronto historian Robert Craig Brown, one of Canada's greatest authorities on World War One, and the contributors include a cross-section of his friends, colleagues, contemporaries, and former students.

*Sessional Papers* Springer

Consists of individuals reports of each of the branches of the

department.

**Sholes' Directory of the City of Savannah ...** McGill-Queen's Press - MQUP

J.W. McConnell (1877-1963), born to a poor farming family in Ontario, became one of the wealthiest and most powerful businessmen of his generation - in Canada and internationally. Early in his career McConnell established the Montreal office of the Standard Chemical Company and began selling bonds and shares in both North America and Europe, establishing relationships that would lead to his enormous financial success. He was involved in numerous businesses, from tramways to ladies' fashion to mining, and served on the boards of several corporations. For nearly fifty years he was president of St Laurence Sugar and late in life he became the owner and publisher of the Montreal Star. McConnell was an indefatigable and formidable fundraiser for the YMCA, the war effort of 1914/18, hospitals, and McGill University, where he served as governor for almost three decades. In 1937 he established what would become The J.W. McConnell Family Foundation, the first major foundation in Canada and still one of the best endowed. J.W. McConnell was a principled and brilliant visionary with a strong work ethic and a deep commitment to the public good, a Rockefellerian figure in both big business and high society who quietly became one of the greatest philanthropists of his time. His life story - told in uncompromising detail by William Fong - is a study of raising, spending, and giving away money on the grandest scale.

*Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada* University of Toronto Press  
How has the Ontario Agricultural College contributed to Canadian education? What role has the college played in the development of agriculture since it was founded in 1874? This history of Canada's oldest agricultural college revolves around these two questions. It shows that the college's mandate has changed in its attempt to serve both education and agriculture. The Ontario Agricultural College was established to enshrine science in farming, but it also became the testing and extension arm of the provincial ministry of agriculture. Direct government control for ninety years provided financial resources not enjoyed by other post-secondary schools, but the results sometimes proved of greater benefit to agriculture than to education or science. Swept into the University of Guelph when it was created in 1964, the college rethought its role. It emerged as a centre for advanced scientific inquiry, for global agricultural programs, and for understanding rural societies. The controversies surrounding these changes and the evolving nature of agriculture and science are brought out fully in this account of the past century and a quarter.

*Sessional Papers* Dundurn

Consists of separately paged reports of bodies related to the Dept.

Annual Report of the Minister of Agriculture and Food McGill-Queen's Press - MQUP

The classic reference work that provides annually updated information on the countries of the world.

**The College on the Hill** McGill-Queen's Press - MQUP

Showcases over 600 sites easily accessible by the amateur naturalist. Chapters describe how to get the most out of a nature trip, and provide overviews of Ontario's natural history and rich plant and animal life.

*The College on the Hill* Dundurn

Italy's invasion of Ethiopia in 1935 marked a turning point in interwar Europe. The last great European colonial conquest in Africa, the conflict represented an enormous gamble for the Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini. He faced a challenge not only from a stout Ethiopian defence, but also from difficult logistics

made worse by the League of Nations' half-hearted sanctions. Mussolini faced down this opposition, and Italian troops, aided by air superiority and liberal use of yprite gas, conquered Addis Ababa within eight months, a victory that shocked many military observers of the time with its speed and suddenness. The invasion had enormous repercussions on European international relations. In the midst of a national election campaign, the British National Government had felt constrained to support the League, despite fears that sanctions through the League could lead to war with Italy. The concentration of the Royal Navy in the Mediterranean Sea alienated Mussolini and placed the French government on the horns of dilemma; should France support its military partner, Italy, or its more important potential ally, Great Britain? French attempts to mark out a middle ground did little to placate the Duce, and the crisis seemed to develop a deep rift between Fascist Italy and the Anglo-French democracies, while at the same time creating a crisis in Anglo-French relations. Mussolini turned towards Nazi Germany in an attempt to end his diplomatic isolation during the sanctions episode, although Hitler considered the Duce's friendship a mixed blessing. The question of American adherence to sanctions increased ill will between British politicians and the Roosevelt administration in Washington, as each tended to blame the other for the failure of oil sanctions and the collapse of collective security. The international crisis posed similarly thorny problems for the smaller powers of Europe, and for Japan and the Soviet Union. The crisis impeded common defence against Fascist expansionism while giving impetus to claims of the revisionist powers. Despite the tremendous importance of the international crisis, however, little new work on the subject has appeared in recent decades. In this volume, an international cast of contributors take a fresh look at the crisis through the lens of new evidence and new approaches to international relations history to provide the most comprehensive coverage of the crisis currently possible, and their work provides new frames of reference for exploring imperialism, collective security and genocide.

A Nature Guide to Ontario Springer

Changing Places examines the process by which a relatively coherent community emerged in the sub-region of Northern Ontario bounded by Timmins, Iroquois Falls, and Matheson. Using archival, oral, and newspaper sources, Kerry Abel offers the only comprehensive history of the area. She rejects traditional sociological and anthropological models about community and identity in favour of a more nuanced interpretation that takes historical process into account.

**Canadian Engineer** McGill-Queen's Press - MQUP

Includes reports of Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario; Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario; Creameries Association of Ontario.

*Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture and Food* University of Toronto Press

Since the founding of Algonquin Provincial Park in 1893, Ontario has developed a parks system that is held in the highest regard. Today, some 260 parks span the province. Protected Places is a comprehensive account of the attitudes and actions that have shaped provincial parks policy over the century - notably those of early conservationists and more recently of environmentalists, aboriginal peoples, vacationers of every description, naturalists, scientists, loggers, miners, concession operators, the administrators with the responsibility to plan, develop, and manage the parks, and the politicians who made the ultimate decisions on policy matters. Author Gerald Killan's analysis cuts across the disciplines of history, geography, political science, environmental studies, and the earth and life sciences. The book will be of compelling interest to readers from all these

backgrounds, as well as the park visitor. Protected Places is being published in 1993 as part of the celebration of the Centennial of Ontario's provincial parks.

**Illustrated Canadian Forest and Outdoors** University of Toronto Press

In 1912, the Ontario Conservative government issued the controversial Regulation 17 in an attempt to improve the quality of English-language teaching in the province, while effectively restricting French-language instruction within bilingual schools. *Prayers, Petitions, and Protests* explores popular reaction to the policy in the Windsor border area and the radical opposition of the Catholic hierarchy to bilingual schooling. Jack Cecillon presents a comprehensive study of divisions that were created or exacerbated within the local francophone communities, as well as the pivotal role played by the bishop of London, Michael Francis

Fallon, who strongly opposed bilingual education within his diocese. Also instrumental was the Catholic Church's desperation to stave off challenges to the province's separate schools system, which was met with aggressive resistance from congregations of French-speaking Catholics. This dispute was of such grave concern to church officials that the Pope had to intervene twice to manage the conflict between the warring Irish- and French-Canadian factions. Although much of the province effectively resisted the school reforms, what emerged in Windsor was very different. *Prayers, Petitions, and Protests* uncovers a conflict within the church where priests and laypeople challenged the hierarchy, disobeyed orders, and stirred public resistance.

*Colonial Office List ...* Dundurn

The classic reference work that provides annually updated information on the countries of the world.