

animals—compact, smooth and well-finished. In the class for stallions, four years old and upwards, 4 entries came up before the judge, and while these horses as a breed showed a decided improvement in type and conformation over a few years ago, there is yet room for more uniformity. First and second went to the entries of Arsene Denis, of St. Norbert, Que.; third to the entry of Senator Owens, of Montebello, Que., on an especially nice type of the breed, which outside talent considered should have been an easy first; fourth went to the entry of F. Leclerc, Ottawa; Denis winning all the other stallion classes, with the exception of two-year-olds, which went to A. Laporte, of St. Norbert; Denis also winning practically all the female awards.

STANDARD-BRED horses were the weakest of any of the horse classes, and certainly the weakest we ever remember seeing at this show, there being only two exhibitors, J. H. Skuce, of North Gore, and W. P. Hurdman, of Hurdman's Bridge, and each of these with a single entry and alone in each section; Skuce having things all his own way in the stallion sections, and Hurdman in the mare sections.

THOROUGHBREDS, as for several years past, were almost conspicuous by their absence, the Ottawa Hunt Club having out two stallions, Kirkfield and Valgean, awarded first and second, respectively.

THE CARRIAGE AND COACH class brought out a big entry, many of them being animals of high-class character and individuality. Principal exhibitors were Albert Chartier, of St. Paul l'Ermite, Que.; R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.; Dr. R. E. Webster, Ottawa, and Joseph Fletcher, Oxford Mills. Ness won first on aged stallions with Imp. Cerveau, a French Coach, and Fletcher second with Imp. Wild Warrior, a Cleveland Bay. Chartier secured first, second and third in the two-year-old class; Ness landing the championship with Cerveau. In the other classes Chartier won by far the greatest number of awards, his entries being a high-class lot, exceptionally well brought out.

HACKNEYS.—Seldom if ever were so flashy a lot of this most fashionable breed of harness horses seen at Ottawa. They were exhibited by Graham Bros., Senator Beith, W. C. Edwards & Co., Albert Chartier, T. B. McCauley and Dr. Webster. Sensational is feebly descriptive of the section for stallions, four years old and upwards. The section was impaired to a great extent, from an educational standpoint, by the placing of the awards, which was not in accordance with "Hoyle." First went to Graham Bros., on Spartan, a new arrival, bringing with him a host of honors won in the home of his birth; a horse with an all-around action, a style of carriage and flashiness intensely catchy. Second went to W. C. Edwards & Co., on Paramond (imp.), a sweet-turned horse, that acted very well. Third went to Graham Bros., on Bonnie Bassett, a horse that had few peers in England, but was out of sorts, never having been well since landing. In this class it is only right to the public to say that Cedar Go Bang, the entry of Senator Beith, a horse that has won in all kinds of company on both sides of the line, and certainly one of the best horses in America, was left unplaced, when he was an easy second as they appeared here. The section for stallions three years old, brought out B. B. Critic from the Claremont stables, a colt of excellent form and action, and a coming topper in any company; second was the flashy entry of Albert Chartier. Stallion, two years, went to the same firm's entries, in the same order. The mare and filly sections were filled by entries from Albert Chartier, T. B. McCauley and Dr. Webster, who divided honors, with probably a little in McCauley's favor, he finally winning the mare championship; the stallion championship going to the Claremont stables, on Spartan.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL-PURPOSE.—As is always the case at this show, the Agricultural and General-purpose classes were well filled; this year with a class of horses that showed a decided improvement in size and condition over some previous years. We never remember seeing the harness classes of so high a standard of excellence, nor the competition stronger, a condition most satisfactory, as an indication that the horseless age is yet a long way off. Exhibitors from a distance were: Crow & Murray and Geo. Pepper, Toronto; Senator Beith, Bowmanville; Hon. J. R. Stratton, Peterboro, and Hon. W. C. Edwards, Rockland.

The judges for the breeding classes of light horses were: For Hackneys, J. Keith, Virginia, U.S.A.; for the other breeds, Thomas Graham, of Graham Bros., Claremont, and W. J. Stark, of Toronto.

English Correspondence.

INCREASED GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture makes a strong plea for increased State aid for agricultural education, which he claims would have a direct influence in cheapening the cost of production, and benefit both farmers and consumers.

Only £76,000 was allocated for this purpose in the year 1907-08. A peculiar fact is the apathy of the purely agricultural counties to technical instruction in agriculture, and the enthusiasm of the industrial counties in the same cause. For instance, per 1,000 of the male population, Monmouth spends £210, and Lancashire £187, against only £112 in West Sussex and £3 in the Holland division of Lincoln. There are computed to be 10,000 persons in the country who need agricultural training in some form, but less than seven per cent. are receiving any.

Higher agricultural education was first recognized in 1888, by a grant of £5,000 per annum. Since then it has been increased to £12,000. Even with this meagre sum good work has been done, and one distinct gain is the altered attitude of farmers to science and education in the districts where agricultural colleges are located. County councils are calling for more money, and this desirable end is in sight.

One of the proposals foreshadowed in the budget was a Development Fund, to aid forestry, agriculture, rural industries, road construction, etc. To this fund, all future surpluses were to revert automatically.

A bill to give effect to the scheme has been introduced into the Commons, and has passed the first reading. Definite financial provisions are to be made, instead of relying upon possible surpluses. The fund is to consist of (1) sums voted by Parliament; (2) £2,500,000, in five annual instalments; (3) profits or interest on various loans and grants. Special motor roads are to be constructed, under the control of a Road Board, and such roads will be free from speed limits. It is interesting to recall Mr. Lloyd-George's speech at the introduction of the budget: "The grant will be utilized in the promoting of schemes which have for their purpose the development of the resources of the country, and, amongst others, equipping agencies of disseminating agricultural instruction."

BURNS' DAIRY BILL DROPPED.

When Parliament is nearing the end of a session, there is always a "slaughter of the innocents," or the dropping of bills which cannot be passed during the session. Mr. Burns' Milk and Dairy Bill is one for which time cannot be found. It is probable that the measure will be reintroduced at the beginning of the next session, and as the demand for some action to remedy the existing state of affairs is insistent, the bill will pass, with some modifications. Milk-producers, on the whole, have pronounced in favor of the provisions.

The Maelstrom of Militarism.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Lord Charles Beresford does not know it, does not intend or construe it so, but the plain, unvarnished truth is that he is preaching paganism. His view is warped by the very influence which he alluded to recently, when he said Canadian fathers would take pride in the navy when they had sons in it. He himself is a child of the navy. He has been so long identified with it and concerned in it that it has become the scene and center of his pride and ambition. As an instrument of imperial ambition, he delights in it, and as such he is seeking to enlist the moral support of the colonies. The excuse which he uses to justify the crushing expenditure and vicious purpose is that world-interests demand Britain's pre-eminence on the seas. Of course, every nation pretends to believe its ambitions are in accord with world-interests, but are they? Just at present there are certain facts which lend plausibility to the British viewpoint, Britain having pushed aggression to the limit, and being now in favor of maintaining the status quo. Nevertheless, it is as clear as noonday to every unimpassioned mind that military and naval aggression are in nearly all cases rooted in vainglory and barbarous race-pride, or else in religious bigotry. It is to vanity that Lord Charles makes his subconscious appeal—to that elemental instinct, weakened by reason, but yet dominant and assertive—the instinct which causes the Briton's breast to heave at the words, "Rule Britannia, Britannia Rules the Waves." It is an instinct that will be sobered some day, when another race adapts those words. For adapt them it will. The idea that Britain, even with the help of her daughter nations, can always rule the waves, is as short-sighted as it is selfish. The most elaborate preparations that Britain and her colonies can make will only postpone the Armageddon, and the later it is postponed, the longer we keep on whetting the ambition of rival nations by the herculean efforts we put forth to keep ahead of them, the more terrible will be the disaster when it comes.

Meantime, what of the consequences in peace? What of the awful, sodden, bloodless, hopeless condition of Britain's oppressed and war-burdened nether millions, which a Canadian journalist recently pictured so graphically? Is that what

Canada, Australia and South Africa are invited to court? Are we to be drawn into the devastating and devouring and ever-accelerating maelstrom of militarism and naval extravagance just to gratify race-pride?

The industrious husbandman from prairie and valley says NO! The grimy artisan, whose earnings are absorbed in effort to maintain his family in plain comfort, cries NO! The toiling laborer, who ekes out a frugal existence as it is, calls NO! The babes and children of hard-working men, prospective soldiers and sailors, plead NO! The worn wife and mother whose husband is now hard enough pressed in the industrial army, prays NO! Let her voice be ever for peace.

Let Canada keep out of it. Let Australia keep out of it. Let South Africa abstain from the blighting curse of military and naval ambition. Let Britain cease her policy of world-aggression. Let her practice disarmament, relying upon the moral support of well-doing, rather than the strong arm of force. Let Britain and all her colonies exert, by example, a telling influence for disarmament and peace. Let her mind her own business, and forsake the white man's burden, which, disinterestedly interpreted, means the white man's ambition, and then the British Empire will contribute to the world a benign and upward influence, instead of striving ever harder to plunge it downward into a veritable hell on earth. The end of the present policy is destruction and chaos.

DON.

Buttermaking Competition at Toronto.

In the buttermaking competition at the Canadian National Exhibition this year, there was, as usual, a lively interest taken by visitors to the fair. On account of the dairy amphitheatre being utilized the first week of the exhibition as a reception hall, in which Lord Charles Beresford addressed large audiences, the dairy work was all crowded over into the last week. This, we hope, will not happen again. It was a disappointment, not only to the contestants, but to hundreds of exhibition visitors, whose continual inquiry was, "When will the buttermaking competition begin?"

To those who competed in the contest, all credit is due. True, all could not win a prize, but even those who did not win did excellent work. The contest at all times was keen, and the fine points had to be closely considered in deciding the winners. The line-up of contestants was convincing proof that we have some very expert buttermakers on our farms. The awards, furnished us by Mack Robertson, of the Dairy Instruction Staff, who was in charge of the competition, are as follows:

Farmers' Wives and Daughters' Class—1, Miss Laura Jaynes, Cobourg; 2, Miss M. L. Carrick, Roseville; 3, Miss Katie Wolf, Guelph; 4, Miss Green, Loyal; 5, Miss M. Johnson, Bowood; 6, Miss Mary Jaynes, Cobourg.

Students and ex-Students of any Dairy School—1, Miss M. L. Carrick, Roseville; 2, Miss Laura Jaynes, Cobourg; 3, Miss Elsie Valens, Valens; 4, Miss Katie Wolf, Guelph; 5, Miss M. Johnson, Bowood; 6, Mrs. Simpson, Atwood.

Amateur Free-for-all—1, Miss Nettie Carrick, Roseville; 2, Miss Mary Johnson, Bowood; 3, Mrs. Simpson, Atwood; 4, Miss Mary Jaynes, Cobourg.

Tariff Commission and New Bill of Lading.

At the convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held in Hamilton last week, the press were excluded while the question of asking the Government for a permanent tariff commission was under discussion. After two hours the President made a statement that "The association approved of the proposal to establish a permanent tariff commission." No more could be learned officially, but the reporters "understood" that the convention was much divided on the question. One member declared that after listening to the discussion he had reached the conclusion that some wanted a permanent commission because they hoped it would help the manufacturers, while others did not want it because they were afraid it might help the other fellow.

In a committee report brought in, satisfaction was expressed with the prompt manner in which the Railway Commission dealt with all matters brought before it. The new bill of lading, for use in the movement of miscellaneous freight and merchandise, which had been approved by the Railway Commission, and comes into effect on October 1st, was heartily commended. In the future the shipper will not be obliged to prove the carrier's negligence in case of loss, as is done at present, but upon the carrier is laid the burden of proving its freedom from negligence, a very great advantage in settling claims.