

AGRICULTURAL

FEEDING DAIRY COWS.

"I found some jottings in my husband's note book that might be of interest to other dairymen," writes a correspondent in Ohio Farmer. "It is with him as it was with Moses—the fella that he must have a mouth-piece, and possibly because I am a woman, insists that I shall speak for him. Of course no woman can refrain from telling anything she knows or hears.

"If you want to obtain 25 per cent of cream, not of butter fat, from your daily milkings, study the character and disposition of your animals and treat them as individuals, be there few or many in the barn. Try, especially, to make three daily visits to the barn at stated times. Keep your engagements with your cows as religiously as you do with your most punctual and careful business friends.

"The skillful feeder will make each animal work with all its might and endeavor to find each one's capacity for eating. Right here look out for breakers. Like men and women, there are gluttons among them. Beware of over-feeding them or you will have cows suffering from indigestion and giving milk with a bitter taste, cream ditto, and butter with a strong, not taste that does the reverse of delighting the palate.

"Study each one's power of assimilation as well as her capacity for eating a large ration. Learn whether the food she eats goes to the formation of milk, cream or beef. If you find her having a tendency to grow fat, take her out of your dairy herd and put her where she belongs—in the beef herd. Otherwise she will cause you loss instead of profit. If the animals are not gluttons the feeder may allow them all the rough food they will eat, but never, allow them all the grain they will eat. It requires less grain if the grain ration is mixed with cut straw or hay—clover hay is preferred—and warm water in cold weather, and fed warm. There is a scientific theory for it, and in this case the practice bears out the theory.

"When you are getting one-fourth milk don't be afraid to use the currying comb or to get up early in the morning, about half after 4 o'clock. Immediately following this should be the first course of the cow's breakfast, for cows like their meals in courses. 'Tis not always what you feed but often how you feed.

"Do not yell like a Comanche Indian giving his war whoop, when you enter the stable, nor allow your attendants to do so. If you milk a cow to set her foot back while milking speak to her as though you were speaking to an intimate friend you had not seen for a year or more. If you converse at all, do so in the tones used in a social conversation; or you may sing, not a classical opera, in which the voice rises to a shriek and dies away in a wail, but some sweet, simple melody. Cows are not classical music critics.

"When feeding time comes feed the grain yourself. I find I cannot get all out of the best cows unless I am present when all the feeding is done. I have one assistant and I have not been able, as yet, to impress upon his mind the importance of feeding some more than others; or to watch the greedy cows and give them only so much as has been found that they can get without injury. So far, they have been able to find no help that can get as much work out of each cow as myself, simply because they will not make a study of each individual. It takes very careful watching to get 25 per cent of cream out of a mixed herd of Jerseys and Shorthorns; also systematic feeding to ensure a copious flow of milk. Especially was this so the past winter, since it was almost impossible to procure a variety of rough food.

"Two heifers that came from Havana, and four cows formerly my own, are giving us five quarts of cream to four gallons of milk when taken from the creamer. There is no guess work with us about quantity, for the cream is measured every day; so also is the food each cow consumes. We cannot tell the amount of butter fat in the cream because there is no Babcock test here. We can tell how much butter is produced from each gallon of cream, but that is all. If there is a shortage in the cream I then know where to look for the cause. One of two things generally occurs—either some cow or cows are off feed, or the attendant has neglected his work. By keeping one's eyes open it does not take long to find the wrong. It is well to keep your eyes open at all times. One learns many things by close observation.

"Grain is fed three times each day to our herd, fodder or rough food is fed five times during the day—at half after 4 o'clock in the morning, again after milking, and after they are watered at 9 o'clock, also at noon and again at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour they are watered again. It is economy to give them only what they will eat at one time. If the racks are filled brimful much of it is thrown out and wasted. During very cold weather the corn meal is doubled in their ration. Water is heated, for their drinking, up to 55 degrees, all through the winter. Have had old feeders tell me that it was nonsense to waste so much time over cows, and suggest that I sleep with them and be done with it; but I have found that the nonsense paid."

PUTTING UP TIMOTHY HAY.

All kinds of stock like Timothy best when it is cut in bloom or soon after. I think the best time to cut it is just after the purple bloom has fallen, writes Mr. Ralph Allen. It does not shrink in weight then as it does when cut earlier. A plant in its growth first builds its own structure and then sends its strength into the seed, at which time the plant matures, becoming hard and woody, and dies. Now the best time to cut hay is when the plant has attained its full size and while all its life is still in the stem and leaves. Mature seed is of very little benefit to horses or cattle, as the greater portion of it remains undigested and is no compensation for the tender stalks which, when the seed is formed, become woody

and tasteless. I have had horses that were hard at work fall off in flesh very noticeably, when a change was made in their food from early to late cut hay. Unless hay is cut soon after the bloom falls I would rather have good cut straw or corn fodder, but what it is at the right time and well put up and fed to work horses they will stay in splendid condition upon it. The common practice of putting up Timothy is to cut it one day, rake and put it into cocks the next and then haul it to the stacks or barn. The hot sun and dry winds so common during the haying season dries the hay very rapidly without the labor of turning, stirring, etc., so much needed in a more moist climate. Putting hay into stacks is very wasteful. The bottom, sides and top of the stack are always damaged and unless very carefully put up there will be water holes from top to bottom. Haystacks are always a source of care, for even though the tops are well tied down high winds are liable to strain them and may at any time take them off. It also costs more to put hay in stacks than in barracks, aside from the less skillful labor and hands' extra wages for stacking, the machinery for lifting hay in barracks is much more simple and inexpensive than that used in putting hay into the barn it should be dried rapidly and hauled in as soon as possible. The damage from a wetting is greatest that hay which is already cured. Freshly-mown hay will stand lots of rain, or without injury if it is dried quickly as soon as the sun shines. Hay requires a large force of men, and it is a very unwise policy to let them leave the farm when the weather is bad. It seems expensive to keep a lot of idle men on pay, but it is better to do so than to let them leave. Often by a few hours' work the bad effects of a rain can be prevented, when the sun comes out if the men are on hand at the right time. Just as soon as the top dries off the hay should be stirred. Here is where a feeder puts in its most needed work, but the men with their forks can do nearly as well. Let each man take a swath and turn it over and out in regular order, going the opposite way of the machine. It can be turned very quickly and be dry enough for stalling in a loft in a few days. Putting hay into a loft is something of an art. There is quite a difference in the amount that different men will stow away. The best-working men are not necessarily the best hands in the loft. The modern hay lofts are deep and wide. With a chain about six or eight feet long connecting the fork with the carrier the hay can be swung ten or twelve feet either side from the center, so that by keeping the center higher than the sides one man in the loft can swing and roll the hay as fast as delivered to him. The places that need cramming are the sides nearest the wall. When the loft is nearly full an extra man should be put in. The front parts of the loft should then be built up first, and kept higher than the back under the eaves, so that the hay in back will find that in front, and the whole will settle backwards against the walls of the loft.

GOLD IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

New Fields Opened and a New Method of Mining Adopted.

The glamor surrounding the earlier discoveries of gold in Western Australia, has been naturally diverted public attention from the fact that the auriferous output in New South Wales has been steadily increasing of late years, the quantity obtained in that colony during the past year being 360,016 ounces, being the largest annual yield since 1873, when the quantity was 361,784 ounces, and surpassed only in eight years since the discoveries of 1851. The output of gold during the present year is expected to show a further increase. In fact, it is now generally recognized that instead of the auriferous sources of the colony being comparatively exhausted, as supposed by many, they are only just beginning to be properly developed. Although the auriferous deposits discovered in the early days have been practically abandoned and are popularly considered as worked out, there is ample evidence that the surface of the country has been merely scratched. The search for gold has been vigorously prosecuted for more than forty years, but new gold fields and fresh deposits are nevertheless being continually discovered.

Improved methods of extraction have been invented, and

A RICH HARVEST awaits the skilled miner who shall bring to bear upon the development of this industry modern knowledge and appliances such as are being successfully employed in other countries. Gold is also found in quartz-veins, occurring in older and metamorphic rocks, such as argillaceous slates, chloritic and talcose schists, as well as granite, diorite, serpentinite and porphyry. Gold is associated more commonly with iron pyrites, though found with copper, lead, zinc and silver ores, and also in asbestos. The extraction of gold from quartz-veins requires the erection of extensive machinery and gold-saving appliances, involving an outlay of capital such as the ordinary miner seldom possesses. Quartz-mining is generally carried on by limited liability or no liability companies, most of the capital being found in the colonies. The principal quartz-veins are situated near Armidale, Bathurst, Hill End, Orange, Arkes and Wyalong. The districts which produced the largest quantities of gold during 1894 were: Orange, 36,208 ounces, nearly all from the Lucknow; Cobar, 18,224 ounces, of which 7,796 ounces came from one mine, situated in 1893; Hillgrove, 21,050 ounces; Hill, 12,331 ounces; Parkes, 9,745 ounces; Wyalong, 9,649 ounces; Adelong, 6,356 ounces; Fairfield, 6,062 ounces; Mudgee, 5,373 ounces, and Wellington, 5,117 ounces. Besides the gold field the most important find of recent years was the Mount Drysdale gold field, discovered in the Lachlan district. The first prospecting claim on this field was registered on the 26th of December, 1893; a great rush at once ensued, and in the early part of 1894 there were probably more than 10,000 persons on the ground. At the end of 1894, the adult population, within a five-mile radius of the Wyalong Court House, was estimated at 3,825 males and 530 females. The number of quartz claims registered, to the end of the year, was 900, of which about 300 of the year was 900, of which about 300 were being worked. 121 had been surveyed, and perhaps twenty-five yielded more than barely payable results.

The amity that wisdom knits not, fully may easily unite.—Shakespeare.

ANOTHER GREAT TRIUMPH

The Bowmanville News Interviews Mr. John Hawkins.

And a given Particulars of a Nine Years Suffering From Asthma, From Which He Has Been Restored to Health When His Case Was Looked on as Hopeless. From the News, Bowmanville.

During the past five years the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have developed into a household word, and from several cases that have come under our personal observation, there is not the least doubt in our minds but that they are a boon to mankind, and in scores of instances have saved life, when everything else had failed. The cure of Mr. Sharp, whose case we published some time ago, was one of the most remarkable that we have ever heard of. To-day he is as well as ever he was in his life, and is daily knocking about in all weathers attending to his farm duties. Recently another triumph for Pink Pills came under our observation, and, after interviewing the person cured, he gave permission to make the facts public, and we will give the story in his own words. Mr. John Hawkins, who resides in the township of Harrington, some ten miles north of Bowmanville, and whose post office is Enniskillen, Ontario, came to the county from Cornwall, England, some 45 years ago, and up to the time of his sickness had always been a hard-working man. One day, however, while attending his work, he got wet, took a chill and a severe cold followed, which finally developed into asthma. During the succeeding nine years he was a terrible sufferer from that distressing disease and gradually grew so frequently spent could not work.



sleepless nights, and had little or no appetite. Finally he could scarcely walk across the room without pausing for breath, and would sit up at night with his arms raised, and his knees—the only position which seemed to give him ease, and at one time he never laid down for six weeks. All he asked was to be let alone. During this time he had been doctoring and had tried nearly everything, and had spent over \$100, but got no relief. Finally some one recommended him to take Pink Pills. He thought they could do him no harm at any rate, and procuring a supply he commenced taking them. After he had taken three boxes he found that he was improving and after taking two more boxes to the amount of \$100, and cut up a cord of wood. He continued the pills and took two more boxes, making seven in all, and he was well as well as he ever was. He had a box of Pink Pills in the house. The neighbors all began to ask him what he had done, and he never expected to hear of him being well again. To one and all he tells that it was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that cured him. He has recommended them to scores of people since his recovery.

With such wonderful cures as these occurring all parts of the Dominion it is no wonder that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have achieved a greater reputation than any other known medicine. All that is asked for them is a fair trial and the results are rarely disappointing.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatments. They are also of great value in the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers or sent for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

A FORTUNE IN STAMPS.

The mania for collecting postage stamps seems once more to be on the increase. Three years ago the son of the Duchess de Galliera possessed the largest collection of postage stamps. At that time he had paid no less than \$50,000 for this gigantic collection, and the special library thus obtained contained nearly 300 volumes. M. de Rothschild's collection is valued at \$50,000, and the volume containing the rare specimens is ever shown. At the Paris Mint a remarkable collection of French and foreign stamps is kept, and the collection in the English Admiralty, London, is famous throughout the world.

It is positively asserted that 3,873 persons perished in the Moscow disaster, and that 4,000 persons were injured.

Nervous

Troubles are caused by impure and impoverished blood because the being fed with it. The true way to cure nervousness is to purify the blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I can testify that it has built me up, increased my appetite and accomplished what I desired. My oldest daughter was nervous and not very rugged, but her health is good since she began using Hood's Sarsaparilla. JOHN L. PROWSE, 177 Hayden Row, Hopkinton, Mass. Get Hood's and only.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
The One True Blood Purifier. 61¢ per bottle. Hood's Pills are sold and effective. 5¢

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, feeds the exhausted tissues and strengthens the nerves.

Opium and similar drugs may quiet pain to-day, only to have it return again, for these drugs weaken. Scott's Emulsion permanently cures because it feeds and strengthens.

See and \$1.00 at all druggists.

OLDEST PEOPLE IN THE WORLD

Interesting Facts and Figures About the Centenarians of Europe.

A German statistician has studied the census returns of Europe to learn a few things about the centenarians of the old world. He has found, for instance, that high civilization does not favor the greatest length of life. The German empire, with 55,000,000 population, has but 78 subjects who are more than 100 years old. France, with fewer than 40,000,000, has 213 persons who have passed their 100th birthdays. England has 146, Ireland, 57; Scotland, 46; Denmark, 2; Belgium, 5; Sweden, 10, and Norway, with 2,000,000 inhabitants, 23. Switzerland does not boast a single centenarian, but Spain, with but 18,000,000 population, has 401.

The most amazing figures found by the German statistician came from that troublesome and turbulent region known as the Balkan Peninsula. Serbia has 576 persons who are more than 100 years old, and Bulgaria, 3,883. In other words, Bulgaria has a centenarian for every 1,000 inhabitants, and thus holds the international record for old inhabitants. In 1892 alone there died in Bulgaria 359 persons of more than 100 years. In the Balkan Peninsula, moreover, a person is not regarded as old until he is 110 years of age. In 1892 alone there died in Bulgaria 359 persons of more than 100 years. In the Balkan Peninsula, moreover, a person is not regarded as old until he is 110 years of age.

Who is the oldest person in the world? The German statistician does not credit the record story about a Russian 160 years old. Russia has no census, he says, and except in cases of special official investigation the figures of ages in Russia must be mistrusted. The oldest man in the world is then, in his opinion, Krupnik, a negro from Africa, and now resident in Rio Janeiro, Cotrim, is 150 years old. Next to him comes probably a retired Moscow calligrapher, named Kuzimov, who is in his 140th year. The statistician says the oldest woman in the world is 130 years old, but neglects to give her name and address, possibly out of courtesy, or perhaps in view of the extraordinary figures which came to his hands from the Balkans he thought a subject only 30 years old was hardly worthy of particulars.

ENTHUSIASTIC CAMPERS.

Now that the summer has come campers are making their selections of the best of the country. Camping is delightful in fine, dry weather, but rain will come sometimes, and then it is such a thing as rheumatism. "Prevention is better than cure," and all campers will well include in their supplies a mineral water which will prevent this. St. Leon Mineral Water is a preventive of, and a sure cure for all organic derangements and is endorsed by eminent physicians. Try it.

The Triumphant Trio.

The Three Great South American Remedies—Absolute Cures For Kidney, Rheumatic and Stomach Diseases—Thousands of Grateful Citizens All Over Canada Bear Testimony.

Not one medicine doing the work of the other, but each doing its own work, without a single failure. The keynote of the success of the three American Remedies is that they strike at the seat of disease in every case. Take South American Kidney Cure. It is not a medicine that trifles with the patient, as is done in many cases where pills and powders are prescribed. Kidney disease arises from the clogging of the filters of the system that constitute the kidneys. Only a liquid can dissolve these obstructions, and such is South American Kidney Cure. Soper of Burk's Falls, Ont., suffered terribly from kidney disease, and treated with the most skilled physicians. His words are: "I did not obtain any relief until South American Kidney Cure was used. I am now a cured man, and believe one bottle of the remedy will convince any one of its great work."

Many false notions exist in regard to rheumatism. Outside applications may temporarily relieve the pain, but the blood must be purified if a permanent cure is to be effected. This is what South American Rheumatic Cure does. Mrs. Phillips, of Hamilton, was completely crippled with rheumatism. She procured a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure, and says: "It is without doubt the quickest relief for rheumatism I have ever seen, and I heartily recommend it to all sufferers of the disease."

It is a scientific fact that many derangements of the system emanate from the nerve centres at the base of the brain. South American Nerve Cure was completely cured me of nervous prostration and the attendant diseases of the liver and stomach that follow this weakness.

AN OBSTACLE.

Mrs. Forellat—This being so poor is terrible, isn't it? Mr. Topflore—Indeed, it is. If we could only afford it, I would have nervous prostration to-morrow.

Recipe—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.
Adams' Root Beer Extract..... one bottle
Fleming's Yeast..... half a cup
Sugar..... two cups
Mix the sugar and yeast in the water, let the mixture stand in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling.
The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles in bulk two and five gallons.

WEST SHORE THROUGH SLEEPING CAR TO NEW YORK.

One of the handsomest sleeping cars that had ever been turned out of the factory is now running from Toronto to New York without change via the popular West shore route. It is a buffet car, and refreshments can be obtained en route, if desired. This car leaves Union Station, Toronto, every day except Sunday, at 4:55 p. m., reaching New York next morning at 10:10 a. m. On Sundays the sleeper runs from Hamilton only, connecting with the through train from Toronto. Call at any Grand Trunk office in Toronto for information or space in sleeping car. Reservations can be made in advance if desired.

Judge thyself with a judgment of sincerity, and thou wilt judge others with a judgment of charity.—Mason.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and is also a resident of said city, and will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 8th day of December, A. D. 1895.

A. W. GIBBSON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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IT MAKES HOME BRIGHTER.

HOME IS VERY DEAR

And it is the aim of a good wife to keep it clean and attractive. Nothing will help her more than the use of Sunlight Soap.

Like a ray of sunlight it brightens and cheers, encourages and comforts. It makes homes bright and beautiful.

BOOKS FOR WRAPPERS
For every 12 "Sunlight" wrappers sent to LEVINE BROS., Ltd., Toronto, a beautiful paper-bound book will be sent, at the rate of 50 wrappers.

Few Women

ENJOY LIFE AS THEY OUGHT.

Many are miserable, weak and sickly, and do not realize that through ailments peculiar to their sex they can be cured.

It is WRONG. Meet all these ills with a simple, safe, and sure remedy. No woman need remain weak and ill who uses

COMPOUND MILES' (Can.) VEGETABLE COMPOUND and Miles' Sanative Wash.

Prices 75c and 25c. For sale by all Druggists. They impart vitality and energy, and make the life of the "Mother Sex" worth living.

"Explanatory pamphlet, 'Woman's Triumph,' free on application.

"A. M. C." MEDICINE CO., 250 St. Patrick St., Montreal. Medicines expressed to any address on order.

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There is a "best" in everything.

but do it carefully. There are many good bicycles, but there are some better than others. There is one best

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The Yellow Fellow. Consult your interests by reading our catalogue, which tells many truths about bicycles. 15c free.

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UPRIGHT and HORIZONTAL. Stationary, Portable & Semi-Portable.

UNEQUALED in Simplicity, Efficient Working Qualities and Durability. GUARANTEED TO GIVE FULL POWER CLAIMED AND TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

Over 2,000 in successful operation. It will pay you to write us before buying. Pamphlet free. A full supply of second-hand and re-built engines at moderate prices.

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"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA. Sold Only DELICIOUS. In Lead Packets.

Ryckman's Kootenay Cure.

Positive Cure for Rheumatism and Paralysis.

ALL WINTER IN THE HOSPITAL.

After fourteen years' doctoring Kootenay cured in six weeks. (Testimony Under Oath.)

Mr. John Langley, another Hamilton man, tells a story that carries conviction with it. He was a sufferer for fourteen long years and spent months in the city hospital. Now he is well, and the Kootenay Cure did it. Read the declaration he makes.

County of Wentworth to Wit: I, John Langley, of the city of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, Province of Ontario, do solemnly declare that I was afflicted with rheumatism for fourteen years or more and have been treated by several doctors, was at the hospital all winter in 1892, and was unable to get cured, but after having taken the Kootenay Cure given to me by S. S. Ryckman, M.D., I feel that I am cured of that painful disease in six weeks.

I may say that I was unable to walk and should you require further proof of my case there are plenty I can refer you to who knew my condition six weeks ago and the cure it has effected in me since that time.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and for the purposes aforesaid.

JOHN LANGLEY.

Declared before me at the City of Hamilton, County of Wentworth, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1895.

FRANCIS FITZGERALD,
A Notary Public for the Province of Ontario.

STAMPS

Douglas Bros., State, Grand and Metal Roofing, Mill and Millinery, and sheet metal workers, 124 Adelaide W., Toronto.

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A Strictly High Grade Wheel with a HIGHLY PRICED G. T. FENDERMANUFACTURED BY G. T. FENDERMANUFACTURER, 73 to 75 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ONE MINUTE HEADACHE CURE

Office & Commission Rating, and all kinds of IRON and WIRE WORK.

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ALL THE LEADING BAKERS. No baker should be without a good quality of DUNN'S BAKING POWDER. It is the best for twenty-six years. THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND. LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

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Is what the Family Needs when the "bread-winner" is gone.

LIFE INSURANCE Provides Cash When cash is most needed.

The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

E. B. HARPER, Founder. F. A. BURNHAM, President.

Pays Promptly.

It is the largest natural premium life association in the world. It has a Reserve of Emergency Fund of over thirty-four hundred thousand dollars. It has paid policy holders over twenty-seven millions of dollars.

Agents wanted in all unrepresented districts. Circulars sent if requested.

A. B. MICHROU, Manager for Manitoba, British Columbia and North-West Territories, Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. D. E. BISHOP, Manager for Ontario, 15 Pine Street, Montreal, Que. W. Y. MURRAY, Manager for Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S. W. A. MICHROU, Manager for Ontario, Freehold Loan Building, Toronto, Ont.

WATEROUS. BRANTFORD, CANADA