

Several of the British were wounded. The force will now proceed directly toward Lhasa, and although the march through the country is proving to be very exhausting, and the troops are suffering much from mountain sickness, they hope to have little more trouble from the natives. The total Tibetan loss is estimated at between 400 and 500 in killed and wounded.

The Japanese Legation, in London, Eng., has received the following official report from Tokio, of the first land battle of the war, which took place on March 28th at Chong-Ju, a town south of the Yalu river, and about fifty miles north-west of Pingyang: "On March 28th a portion of our cavalry and infantry forces occupied Chong-Ju after defeating the enemy. The enemy, who numbered 600 men, retreated in the direction of Wiju. Our casualties were Lieut. Kano and four others killed; Captain Kurokawa and twelve others wounded, of the cavalry force. There were no casualties among our infantry. The dead were left by the enemy on the field, but it is reported that some seven or eight were killed inside the town. These were promptly carried off by the enemy on horseback or by ambulance. The Russians were seen conveying in an ambulance two dead men, apparently officers, and blood-stained bandages were found scattered around. The enemy must have sustained losses at least equal to our own." . . . The Russians, according to their own report, lost three officers wounded, three Cossacks killed and twelve wounded. General Mischtenko, who commanded them, admits having had to retire from his position, but speaks in the highest terms of the bravery of his Cossacks, and asserts that one squadron of the Japanese was thrown into disorder, although he bears high tribute to the gallantry with which the Japanese held the town. . . . A despatch from Chefoo, dated April 2nd, says that the Russian Consul there has received word that the Cossacks have re-taken Chong-Ju; but this report is received with incredulity. It is hoped, however, that more reliable accounts of the events transpiring in Korea will soon be received, as, according to the war correspondents who have been so long shut up in Tokio, their term of waiting has expired, the date of April 6th having been set for their departure to the front. The Russian Government has also withdrawn the ban on correspondents, and has set April 15th as the day on which they may go forward to join the army.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The New York State Assembly passed a bill appropriating \$1,500,000 for good roads.

The wheat crop of New South Wales was 11,000,000 bushels above the best previous record.

Marconi, the wireless telegraph inventor, is seriously ill with typhoid fever at Milan, Italy.

"Be what you wish others to become. Let yourself and not your words preach."—Amiel.

A Mississippi cotton planter has left Liverpool with negroes for Sierra Leone, where he will start cotton growing.

The British Columbia Act, which was aimed at the exclusion of Japanese and Chinese laborers, has been disallowed by the Dominion Government.

Some of the people in the flooded districts near Wallaceburg, Ont., have lost nearly all their live stock by reason of the recent floods.

Chancellor Burwash, of Victoria University, has published in the Toronto News an urgent appeal for union of the churches.

The Ontario Minister of Education has approved of the institution of a summer school for nature study in Kingston. The Government will assist with a grant.

All the available land sites on the Canadian side at Niagara Falls have been purchased by a syndicate, the Princess Estates Co., whose backing is \$5,000,000 capital. The area, consisting of 2,500 acres, will be laid out partly in a town site, and partly for the erection of factories.

Mr. F. W. Michaels, Parry Sound, Ont., writes the following tribute to the "Farmer's Advocate": "I find all kinds of valuable information in your paper. The 'Advocate' is not like most of the local papers, only skim milk. It is all cream, and I know I will get the worth of many times its cost out of it before the end of the year. I wish you every success."

The third annual free exhibition of the "home industries" of the Province of Quebec has been held in Toronto. The exhibition was held under the auspices of the Women's Art Association of Canada, to whom the revival of these home industries is mainly due. The exhibit, which consisted of linen and woollen textiles, hand spun, dyed with vegetable dyes, and hand woven, showed a marked advance both in taste and quality over that of last year.

The Township of Stamford, Welland Co., Ont.,

has taken the initiative in the voluntary agitation for a consolidated school. At a meeting held in the Township Hall, on March 16th, the question was brought up, and a strong plea in favor of the experiment presented by Mr. A. H. Gibbard, B. A., Principal of Stamford High School. After a spirited discussion, a committee was formed to prepare a plan of routes, etc., relative to the establishment of such a school. If the plan is carried forward, Stamford is most certainly destined to be a future point of interest for the Province of Ontario.

Eastern Ontario Dairy School Examinations.

The Kingston Dairy School long course, which opened on January 14th and closed on March 9th, was exceptionally well attended, the school building being taxed beyond its limited capacity. Twenty-two of the students, an unusually large number, wrote on the final examinations, all taking the cheesemaking and six the buttermaking examinations.

The following is the result of the examinations. The total possible number of marks being 600 in the cheese course and 800 in the butter course.

Cheese Course.—G. A. Sheriff, 483; G. H. Taylor, 477; J. H. Wilson, 467; A. A. McDonald, 443; T. J. Coffey, 437; H. H. Coleman, 436; Warren Dool, 432; O. H. Sandwith, 416; Ernest Hogg, 407; W. H. McIntyre, 406; Z. K. Anderson, 402; A. Mathison, 401; J. Robeson, 401; O. Blancher, 380; F. Findlay, 376; E. Leeder, 361; R. J. McDonald, 360.

Butter Course.—J. H. Wilson, 628; A. A. McDonald, 592; H. H. Coleman, 573; F. Findlay, 538; Z. K. Anderson, 500; J. Robeson, 490.

A Credit to Canada.

In the Easter number of the Canadian Magazine, no less than two of its articles appeal especially to the agricultural classes of the great Dominion. One upon "Wheat Growing in Canada," by W. Saunders, Director Dominion Experimental Farms, presents many facts of interest set forth in the "Farmer's Advocate" of March 10th, in regard to new varieties and the immensity of the profitable wheat-growing area of Western Canada, the extent of which is estimated at actually 171,000,000 acres. Of this, only 5,000,000 acres are now under cultivation. The possible production of the whole area, provided that in order to maintain rotation of crops only one-fourth of it be cropped annually with wheat, is estimated at 800,000,000 bushels per year, whereas at present the production of wheat and other grains only amounts to 125,000,000 bushels. Dr. Saunders also states the interesting fact that the wheat grown in the more northern portions of the Territories takes less time to ripen and is of better quality than that of the more southern regions. The future of Canada as a great wheat-growing country is, he considers, full of promise. . . . Mr. E. Stewart writes of "Soil Utilization, with Reference to the Production of Trees." "Every acre of land," he says, "should be utilized for the production of that variety of crops for which it is best suited," and he goes on to show that in Canada there are vast areas only suitable for raising forest "crops." Waste and unprofitable lands, he urges, should be reclaimed as forest areas; this is necessary to secure regulation of climate, water supply, and soil fertility. There should be better care of the forests we have, and more intelligence used in harvesting it. . . . Other features of the magazine, beside the usual number of attractive short stories, are a plea for more sympathy with childhood, by Jean Blewett, and an article on "Church Art in Rome" by A. R. Carman, which is splendidly illustrated, and is written in simple English, free from the technicalities which so often render descriptions of art unintelligible save to the inner clique of art circles. Altogether, the Easter number of the Canadian Magazine is one of which its publishers may well be proud.

At Canada's Capital.

[From an occasional correspondent.]

The Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa has been sending out grain samples at the rate of one ton a day. Over 17,800 have been supplied, each with a package of seed sufficient to sow one-tenth of an acre. Director William Saunders says the Canadian farmers are taking more and more interest every year in these grain distributions.

The St. Louis Exposition staff, which has been very large during the last month, has almost completed the preparations for the final shipment of exhibits to St. Louis. For some time, a car a day has been sent forward, containing samples of farm, forest, mine and factory wealth of the Dominion. Mr. W. H. Hay has been in St. Louis two weeks arranging goods that have already reached their destination. He will be joined shortly by Commissioner Wm. Hutchison, Mr. R. L. Broadbent and other officers from Ottawa. A departure has been made from past methods of preparing for outside exhibitions. All the structural work used in St. Louis for displaying goods was built in Ottawa to be shipped in sections, and of such a character as may be used on future occasions. There are some novel devices. A large safe with a glass door will protect the gold exhibits of the Yukon. There is a rustic stairway and bridge containing all the known varieties of Canadian woods. This structure will be substantial enough to support traffic. The total shipments will number twenty carloads. The Government

is making the display independent of goods owned by private concerns.

The branch experimental farms at Nappan, N. S.; Brandon, Man.; Indian Head, N.-W. T., and Agassiz, B. C., are receiving from Ottawa shipments of imported seeds for experiments in 1904. The sources of supply are now England, France and Germany. Seeds are being sent out for new varieties of grain, flowers and roots.

The Central Canada Exhibition Association will lay out a new judging ring the coming season. It will be at the south-west corner of the grounds, on recently acquired lands. Heretofore, exhibitors have had to lead animals across the race-track to reach the judging-arena.

Aberdeen Pavilion, the attractive main building for the Central Canada Exhibition, needs a new roof. The improvement will likely be made before next fair.

Canadian Steamship Service.

In a recent address before the Canadian Club of Toronto, Mr. Robt. Reford, of Montreal, a member of the Transportation Commission, dealt with the need of a fast Canadian service, not merely on the Atlantic, but on the Pacific, and of a new trans-continental railway to co-operate with it in forming the shortest possible trade route between the West and the East. With regret, as a Montreal business man, he admitted that the Canadian terminus of the fast Atlantic service must be taken away from the St. Lawrence, and he named Halifax as the most available port open all the year round, and easily approachable from the ocean. It is a thousand miles nearer than New York to Great Britain, and if such a port as Galway were chosen for the British terminus, steamers of the proper class could make the ocean voyage in three days, another day sufficing to carry mails and passengers by ferry and train to London and other cities in England and Scotland. The geographical advantage possessed by Canada on the Pacific is, as Mr. Reford shows, equally marked, equally entitled to consideration, and equally worthy of being tested by experiment.

U. S. Duty on Horses.

The United States Circuit Court district of Washington, northern division, recently rendered an important decision in regard to the importation of pure-bred horses from Canada. In October, 1901, Hubert F. Page, a British Columbia stock-breeder, took into the Puget Sound District, U. S., four Percheron stallions invoiced at \$500 each, and six Percheron mares invoiced at \$300. Eight of them were sold, bringing an average price of \$394 each. The United States tariff provides for free entry by American citizens of "any animal specially imported for breeding purposes." The U. S. collector of customs at Port Townsend exacted a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem. His action was upheld by the Board of General Appraisers. An appeal was then entered in the United States Circuit Court, which took the view that the appellant was entitled to recover the duty paid, and entered judgment reversing the decision of the Board of General Appraisers. The latter have given notice of appeal.

A Good Type Citizen.

An esteemed subscriber writes the "Farmer's Advocate" of the recent decease, at the age of seventy-two years, of Mr. Thos. Henderson, one of the best farmers in the Paisley Block, near Guelph. Born in Berwickshire, a little south of that famous farming district in Scotland where tenant farmers pay five pounds an acre rent, of which Prof. Greig, of Aberdeen Agricultural College, remarked to the writer while travelling in that district, "This is supposed to be the best cultivated land in the world." Mr. Henderson no doubt inherited much of what goes to make up a model farmer. In his life work, he very clearly carried out in practice the plan so well outlined by Mr. J. C. Snell to the students attending the short course on live-stock judging at the Ontario Agricultural College in 1902, keeping grade cattle, using pure-bred sires, always keeping his cattle in good, healthy condition, the young things growing well. His sheep were grades that looked almost like pure-breds, and I had heard of Henderson's lambs long before I knew him. Of his care of his horses (general purpose), a good example was illustrated in the "Advocate" a short time ago, where we saw a picture of his son, George, and his horse over thirty years old, and his farm throughout was an example of tidiness, without any extravagant show. When he went to town on business, that same consistency of tidiness of dress, without expense, was shown, and in this he came up to the ideal for a farmer recommended by Dr. Mills; while, as a neighbor of fifty years' standing said at his funeral, "I have been his neighbor for fifty years, and could always depend on what he said." He never took office in church or state, and a very near friend says he never knew him to put a dollar into any speculation, but by honest industry and economy, by raising beef, mutton and pork, and some grain for market, he made the money that purchased the two hundred and forty acres of fine land where he lived, besides giving his large family a good start, and has quite a good balance besides. Without knowing it, he was an inspiration and an example it would be well for many of our young and old farmers to follow.