

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

It has been officially announced that Lord Roberts will open the Toronto Exhibition.

London, Ont., is to have a new station erected by the G.T.R. Co., at a cost of \$250,000.

The Irish Guards Band will come to Canada for Toronto Exhibition this fall, and will subsequently make a tour of the Dominion.

Electric machinery for the operation of the locks on the Lachine Canal is to be installed, and the system will, it is expected, be in operation for the opening of navigation.

Lord Stanley, Postmaster-General of Great Britain, has declared that no reduction on the postage of British newspapers and magazines coming to Canada will be made. He says it would not pay.

Commander Law, who has held the office of Official Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario since 1874, has resigned, and Capt. J. F. Macdonald, O.S.C., has been appointed in his stead.

Recent statistics show that the yield of fish in the lakes of Ontario for the past year amounted to 24,009,970 pounds, valued at \$1,793,229. The fry distributed by the Dominion Government during the year aggregated 77,850,000.

An extensive scheme of power development for the villages, towns and cities of Western Ontario has been decided upon by the Ontario Electric Development Co., which has let contracts for a new \$500,000 power-house at Niagara Falls. Routes for power cables will be located immediately.

The following famous paintings have been secured for the Toronto Exhibition this fall: "The Battle of Agincourt," by Sir John Gilbert; "Napoleon on the Road to Paris from Waterloo," by Stone; "Caught by the Tide," by Hook, and a masterpiece by Alma Tadema. By command of King Edward, Edwin Austin Abbey's coronation picture will also be exhibited.

British and Foreign.

Navigation on Lake Erie has been opened at Sandusky.

The town of Merka, on the East African coast, has been annihilated by a band of 9,000 Somalis.

During a hurricane which swept over the British Isles recently, the British ship Khyber was wrecked, and 23 of her crew drowned.

The American steamer Tacoma has been seized by the Japanese guardship for carrying contraband of war.

The British steamer Hongwan I. reports having passed 22 Japanese warships at the entrance to the Straits of Malacca.

The Italian War Minister has asked the Chamber of Deputies for \$40,000,000 to fortify the eastern and northern frontiers of Italy.

Thirty-two battalions of Turkish troops have been called out to suppress the insurrection in the Province of Yemen, Arabia.

The City of Pisagua, Chile, with a population of 20,000, is being deserted by the inhabitants because of an outbreak of the bubonic plague.

A serious strike has broken out at Brest, France. Frequent collisions between the troops and strikers have taken place, but no fatalities have been reported.

The British Government has put in a claim of \$100,000 to the Russian Government, as indemnity for the sinking of the Knight Commander in July last.

The famous Hospice of St. Gothard, Switz, erected by the St. Gothard monks for the accommodation of travellers crossing the Alps, has been destroyed by fire.

Twenty-seven derelicts are floating about the Atlantic between Santiago and Newfoundland, at great danger to shipping. Steps are being taken by the U. S. Government for their destruction.

A private telegram from Harbin, says that sixty surgeons and a hundred and fifty nurses have attended

nearly seventy thousand of the sick and wounded. Two surgeons have gone mad.

Anonymous letters, threatening the blowing up of public buildings, have been received at Moscow and St. Petersburg. The threats received at Moscow mention particularly the destruction of the depots of army stores intended for Manchuria. The Terrorists state, however, that they will wait for a month, to see the result of the Czar's rescript.

Upon the 17th of March, General Kuropatkin was summarily relieved of his command by the Czar, and the entire control of all the land forces in the East given to General Linevitch, the one officer who, in the first mad rush of retreat from Mukden, was enabled to bring his men off in order, so that they entered Tie Pass with bands playing. Since his appointment General Linevitch has telegraphed the Czar that his troops are "still concentrating," and that his rear-guard divisions had been "bombarded by the Japanese in the valleys of Tavanpun and Yanpu." From this it is inferred that the Russians are still retreating as rapidly as may be toward Harbin, with the Japanese in hot pursuit. According to Chinese authorities, Field-Marshal Oyama is likely to reach Harbin about April 10th. Should he be there victorious, he will assume control of the eastern portion of the Great Siberian Railway, and so have Vladivostok completely in his power.

THE FARM BULLETIN

The Cochrane ranch in Southern Alberta, which consists of 66,500 acres of land, and 12,000 head of first-class cattle, has been sold to an American capitalist for \$400,000. The purchaser intends to colonize the land.

Dr. Aml, of the Geological Survey of Canada, says there is every reason to believe that rich diamond-bearing fields will yet be found in the district lying between the great lakes and Hudson's Bay.

One thousand four hundred Ontario people left Toronto for the West on March 14th. Upon the same day a trainload of 300 British immigrants, bound for points in Ontario, arrived in the city.

The Canadian White Plymouth Rock Club (Mr. H. H. Wallace, London, Ont., Secretary) has donated a beautiful \$30 silver cup, to be competed for at the British Columbia Poultry Show, for best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, said trophy to be won three times in succession before becoming the property of the exhibitor.

Under date of March 11th, Walter Simpson, P. E. I., writes: "Ice blockade still continues. Winter steamers have not made a crossing for 45 days. There is over a carload of mail, mostly papers and magazines, on the mainland, awaiting movement of steamers. All business is demoralized here, and cattle are beginning to die for want of fodder. There is between three and four thousand tons of hay at Pictou that can't get over."

Mr. Thos. Southworth, Provincial Director of Colonization in Ontario, states that the demand for immigrants for farm labor is far in advance of the supply. He says that inexperienced men from the Old Country are being speedily located on farms at salaries ranging from \$100 to \$120 a year, with board. Experienced men command from \$200 to \$250. Many farmers, he says, are building cottages for their farm help, and are finding that the plan works splendidly.

"If there is any surer sign of a tidy farmer than to see the fence corners all mowed out sleek and clean, I do not know what it is." "Get all the intelligence you can in farm hands, then treat them as you would like to be treated. Interest them in your work. To do so, outline your plans to them as occasion demands. Sympathize with them in their personal troubles. Pay promptly and in full as expected. Never disappoint them in this. Always praise work well done. Men interested in their work will do as much in ten hours as the average farm hand without interest does in fifteen."—[Successful Farming.

Want to Sell or to Buy?

The "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" is the most popular and effective channel through which is given trustworthy, high-class information for the farmer and his family. It is also the medium through which people make known their wants by advertising, or what they have to dispose of. The "Want and For Sale," "Poultry and Eggs," and display advt. columns are widely used at this season. If you have really good pure-bred live stock, poultry, eggs for setting, seed grain or seed potatoes, a farm to rent or sell, or any other article to dispose of; if you are in need of employment as a farm manager, worker or herdsman; if you are a farmer requiring help, or a cheese or butter factoryman needing a dairyman, or a maker wanting employment, make the fact known by an advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate," which circulates among the best farmers all over the northern half of this continent, more especially in every locality in Canada. Send at once for an advertising rate card, giving particulars as to rates and space.

Death Roll of Great Battles.

The following table, as given by the Globe, is most interesting at this time, when the world is so tensely watching the outcome of the struggle in the Far East:

Date and Battle.	Men Engaged.	Losses.	Per cent.
1800—Marengo.....	68,000	19,000	27
1803—Austerlitz.....	154,000	38,000	24
1806—Jena.....	110,000	31,000	24
1809—Wagram.....	230,000	57,000	25
1812—Moscow.....	245,000	74,000	29
1813—Leipsig.....	471,000	107,000	26
1813—Bautzen.....	260,000	52,000	20
1815—Waterloo.....	221,000	51,000	23
1859—Solferino.....	287,000	37,000	13
1859—Magenta.....	108,000	15,000	14
1862—Antietam.....	184,000	33,000	16
1863—Gettysburg.....	185,000	44,000	27
1866—Sadowa.....	291,000	33,000	12
1870—Gravelotte.....	396,000	62,000	17
1870—Sedan.....	314,000	47,000	18

The results of the battle of Mukden cannot yet be definitely given, but that the number will be enormous may be judged from the fact that between 800,000 and 850,000 men have been engaged. During the present war, not including this last battle, it is estimated that the total killed and wounded on both sides, by land and sea fighting, was 240,000, divided this way: Japanese, 115,000; Russians, 125,000. Of prisoners, there are at least 35,400 Russians in captivity, and probably 1,000 Japanese. In war material it is impossible to give an accurate statement of the loss, but it may be noted that the Russians have lost about 820 guns, as against a loss to the Japanese of some fifteen guns, the value of the former being over \$2,500,000.

As to the naval losses, the war has so far disposed of eight battleships, worth \$45,000,000; thirteen cruisers, worth about \$30,000,000, and a great quantity of other vessels, gunboats, mine-laying ships, coast defence ships, destroyers, torpedo boats, colliers, etc., the value of which will not be less than \$30,000,000; so that the total naval losses would reach \$165,000,000, of which about \$85,000,000 falls to Russia. The principal Russian naval losses are seven battleships, two armored cruisers, seven protected cruisers, seven gunboats, and two mine-laying ships. Those of Japan are one battleship, four protected cruisers, and two coast defence ships.

What has the war cost in money? A conservative estimate is that at the end of 1904 Japan had expended \$250,000,000, and Russia \$450,000,000. To these sums must be added the cost of the naval losses, \$105,000,000, making the total cost of the war \$805,000,000, of which about \$540,000,000 would fall on Russia. And the end is not yet.

A Cold-storage Romance.

She wrote her name upon an egg;
A simple country girl was she.
"Go, little egg, go forth," she said,
"And bring a sweetheart back to me."

Into the wide, wide world it went,
Upon its shell the message plain
The maiden waited, waited on,
With throbbing heart—but hope was vain.

The days, the weeks, the months flew past,
A year, another year rolled by,
Alas, no lover ventured near
To dry the teardrops in her eye.

Sad at her casement in the night,
She wondered where the egg could be,
"O, voiceless moon, dost thou behold,
Somewhere my true affinity?"

Somewhere, indeed, there was a man
Whom fate had made for her to own;
Somewhere, and waiting for the egg,
He led his loveless life alone.

The years sped on till gray and bent,
She looked down the road one day
And, trembling, saw an aged man,
Approaching slowly on the way.

His locks were white, his shoulders bowed,
He feebly leaned upon a cane,
She looked—and in her faded cheeks
The blush of roses glowed again.

'Twas he, her lover, come at last!
"Are you Miss Mary Jones, I pray?
I found your name upon an egg,
I bought in market yesterday."

Cheated of youthful life and love,
Kept parted till the journey's end,
The evening of their wasted day,
Together now they sadly spend.

—[N. Y. Produce.

The Sir Wm. Macdonald Institute Buildings.

The Agricultural College and other buildings at Ste. Annes, will form a handsome group, standing on a 50-acre farm, sloping toward the river. The foundation stone is already on the ground. The outside walls will be of buff brick, trimmed with stone. The buildings are to be roofed before next winter, and be ready to receive students by the autumn of 1906.