Celebration A Big Success

Perfect Weather and Big Crowds Favor the Numerous Amusements.

Parade, Baseball Match, Regatta and Grand Night Carnival.

A typical Victoria May day; a big crowd of visitors and a programme of amusements, such as has made the Queen City of the West famous all along the coast, ushered in the first celebration of Victoria Day. The attendance from the country and outside cities was fully up to expectations, Vancouver sending over a particularly large contingent to "root" for the baseball team. It was a long programme, but even after the day's sport the large majority were equal to the amusements provided for the evening, and until late last night the streets were crowded. The procession filled in the morning splendidly, and was over in time to allow of all getting to the Gorge, where the star attraction, the regatta, was held. While the regatta of course got the largest crowd, there were still hundreds, yes, thousands, for the ball game, and many private picnics held at the resorts in the vicinity of the city. A word of praise is due the transportation companies for the manner in which they handled the crowds, the street railway company having all their available rolling stock in operation on the Esquimalt and Oak Bay routes, while the E. & N. railway, tugboats and vehicles managed to take all wishing to go to the Gorge. Of accidents there were none, except of a very trifling character, and on the whole the day passed off most successfully. Tired everybody was, but still anxious for another day of merry-making; and safe it is to say that none will be glad when it is over. Everything favored it; the programme was carried off without a hitch, and the weather, that all-important part of a holiday—well, it could not have been better if made to order.

THE PROCESSION.

Striking and Effective Features of the Morning Parade.

Victoria Day dawned on a cloudless sky, with just enough wind stirring to cool the air and render it perfect for outdoor enjoyment. During the early morning hours the principal streets were a scene of activity, hundreds of people being engaged in putting the finishing touches on the decorations of their business places. Government, Yates, Johnson, Douglas, Fort, Broad, Cormorant and other central thoroughfares were made gorgeous with flags, streamers, evergreens and bunting, the Union Jack and the flag of Canada waved from hundreds of staffs, while the store windows were ornamented with tasteful devices and combinations of color. The city board of works had given the streets an extra good cleaning, so that the city looked at its best, everything being as neat as a new pin.

Long before the hour appointed for the procession—10 o'clock—the streets were crowded with expectant sightseers. All Victoria was out of doors, the overcrowded hotels poured forth their quota of visitors and by nine o'clock the streets were packed with a mass of gaily dressed, happy-looking humanity. All sorts and conditions of men, women and children moved in compact bodies along the line of march, and invaded the roadway, seeking advantageous positions from which to see the parade. Windows, doorways and roofs were crowded, and when the head of the procession appeared, rounding the corner of Douglas and Yates street, movement on the sidewalks was well nigh impossible, so closely were the spectators packed.

The parade, though not so large as that of last year, was very creditable to the committee of management, for it must be remembered that they had little time to organize and promote the affair. In former years people prepared for the Queen's Birthday procession for weeks in advance, but this year the celebration was only decided upon at the eleventh hour, and many who would have taken part were prevented from doing so by lack of time to perfect their arrangements. Yesterday's parade, under the circumstances, went beyond the expectations of a great many, and certainly did honor to those who had it in charge.

The order of the procession was as follows:

Marshals.
Fire Department.
Fifth Regiment Band.
Representative Float, Sons and Daughters of St. George.
Business Float, B. C. Pottery Works.
Business Float, Brackman-Ker.
Comic Float, Fletcher Bros.
Business Float—R. Maynard.
Business Float, Burt Bros.
Business Float, M. R. Smith.
Young Canada with Orphans.
Victoria City Band.
Representative Float, Native Sons.
Business Float, Cold Storage.
W. Dickenson and His British Bulldog.
Comic Float, H. Henly.
Business Float, Smith & Campion.
Representative Float, R. Brayshaw.
Representative Float, Mrs. Wilson.
Comic Float, Esquimalt Bicycle.
Indian Band.
Indians.
Float, Indian.
Mayor and Council in Carriages.
Private Citizens in Carriages.

If put to the vote, it is safe to say that a large majority of the spectators would declare the Native Sons of British Columbia the most attractive feature of the procession. The white horses, led by stalwart young British Columbians, erect and sturdy as Douglas firs, and the jolly crew of youngsters, just embarked on the voyage of life, formed an inspiring picture.

Young Canada, as represented by the children of the Protestant Orphans' Home, was another distinctive feature which was much admired.

In contrast with these, and illustrating the parting of the past and future of this grand young province, was the Cariboo Stage, a striking reminder of the old pioneer days, which awoke many a bitter or pleasant memory in the hearts of the older spectators.

The Empire float was an elaborate affair, designed and well carried out by the Sons and Daughters of St. George. Five appropriately attired and handsome young ladies, representing Britannia, Canada, Australia, India and Africa, sat enthroned guarded on all sides by soldiers in the uniforms of the different branches of the service, blue jackets and marines. The ensemble was very effective and elicited much praise and applause all along the line.

The comic side of life was not forgotten in the parade, for there were four funny, fanciful freaks, chief of which was an aggregation brought together by H. Henly. The actors in this peripatetic comedy were artists in their respective roles, and their efforts caused a great deal of amusement. An ancient hansom cab, driven by a nondescript, containing two passengers of like description, and harnessed to a mule decked out in artillery uniform, delighted the children. Fletcher Bros. were accountable for this absurdity. Then there was what the programme called an Esquimalt Bicycle, which was a caricature of a knife grinder's barrow, engineered by two odd-looking mortals in fantastic garb. A gigantic watering pot meandered gaily along, inviting the populace to use a certain kind of spray for insect pests. The man in armor, though he may not have considered himself, funny, was about the quaintest, most grotesque figure in the parade.

There were several business floats and decorated advertising devices. R. Maynard had an immense camera, mounted Smith & Champion, upholsterers, contributed a gigantic Turkish lounge, which would easily accommodate a score of people. It moved along on rubber tired wheels, which took the place of the ordinary rollers.

The Brackman-Ker Company had a fine assortment of their various manufactures artistically displayed and profusely decorated with flags.

M. R. Smith & Co.'s float might be called a cracker-jack, for its component parts were biscuits and crackers of all shapes, sizes and degrees. As it lumbered along an attendant distributed largesse in biscuits and candies, which was eagerly scrambled for by the boy tribe.

The Victoria Cold Storage and Ice Co. had all their wagons in line and Burt Bros. exhibited an idealized cord of wood.

The British Columbia Pottery Works had a fine collection of their manufactures, and there were other minor industries and establishments fittingly represented.

The parade was led by Victoria's fine fire brigade, each engine, hose reel and hook and ladder wagon being tastily decorated after the manner for which the brave fire-fighters are famous.

The Indian band and the Indian float, a big war canoe fully manned, were interesting features. The aboriginal warrior, "with his weapons and his wargear," who hurled defiance at the enemies of His Most Gracious Majesty, and invited all within hearing to stand up and fight, gave one an idea of the formidable nature of the peaceful Songhee in the brave days of old.

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

The following were awarded prizes by the judges appointed by the executive committee:

Representative Floats.—First prize, Sons and Daughters of St. George; second, Native Sons; third, Cariboo stage.

Comic Floats.—First prize, H. Henly; second, Fletcher Bros.

THE REGATTA.

Brilliant Spectacular Display and Good Sport Features of the Event.

The regatta on the Victoria arm—the Henley of the Pacific Coast—attracted thousands to the tree-lined sides of that charming sheet of water, and on its sunlit surface. Even before noon the exodus from the city began to the Gorge. The thousands of Victorians and visitors in holiday garb, hurried to the grounds fronting on the Gorge near the line where the races ended was fixed. They went by train, bus, hack, bicycle, buggy and all kinds of vehicles, by steamer, launch, skiff, canoe and other forms of water carriage, and both road and water was crowded with the sight-seers.

That the Gorge presented a very pretty sight during the regatta is familiar to those who were present as well as to those who have attended this well known feature of Victoria's celebration in years gone by. The panoramic view from the Gorge bridge down the arm from where the strings of gaudy signal flags were stretched from side to side, past the starters' barge with its group of uniformed naval officers on its deck, and the nearby barge—a one time hull of a seized sealing schooner—with the Warspite's band enscounced on its deck, and over the flotilla of boats, canoes, launches and all sorts and conditions of craft, was a view long to be remembered. Flitting to and fro laden with happy men and women in bright holiday costumery, the launches, both naval and civil, boats and canoes, many tastefully decorated with bunting and with flags at their stern, formed an ever-changing kaleidescope of brilliant spectacles which makes the annual regatta on the arm, not only a gala day of aquatic sport, but also a brilliant spectacular event. Nowhere on the Pacific Coast, or, in fact, in the Dominion, except perhaps Halifax, can the naval features of the day's sport be duplicated and nowhere in Canada are to be seen the Indian races, the hard fought war canoe races, and the klootchmen's struggle for the silver dollars. The regatta is the distinctive feature of Victoria's May carnival, and for years it has attracted thousands as it did yesterday, and will in all probability continue to do as long as the regatta is held.

The weather conditions were glorious, and the sun shone brightly on the waters, and glistened on the polished smokestacks of the fast speeding launches, which flitted up and down, making the dinghies and canoes dance in the big wake that the larger naval launches made as they dashed along. All was and the tug Sadie is the blameworthy cause of this, for the tug—which was engaged in carrying passengers to the Gorge—had the misfortune to get ashore off Curtis' Point, right in the centre of the course, and remained fast for an hour, despite efforts to assist her to get afloat by the naval launches. At last she floated at 2:30 and the D. G. S. Quadra's launch, which, with Mr. A. J. Dallain on board, as clerk of the course, was engaged in keeping the course open, steamed down to warn the flotillas from the course of the naval cutters and jolly boats the first heat of which was on.

Several of the naval events were rowed in heats, which had the effect of lengthening the programme, and was seemingly not such an acceptable method as that of last year, when the heats were docided before the regatta, and only the finals rowed then. However, they make good sport these naval men, and even if some of the boats in which they row are as unwieldy as barges, they fight well for supremacy and are thorough sportsmen. Many of their races were very exciting, while in others the winning crew were so much superior to their competitors that the race lost interest, to others than the second crew who, sportsmanlike, were endeavoring to decrease the winners' lead. Again, too, in some races some of the many-oared pinnaces fouled each other, and this in a measure marred the race, but all in all, Jack contributed nobly to the day's sport, not only in the contests, display and assistance in carrying out the regatta, but in furnishing amusement other than in the races, with their model warships of canvas, rigged with masts and sails, and, in fact, in every particular as a man-of-war and with a borrowed siwash canoe in which two sailormen, with an utter disregard for the cool water, killipied and righted just when a laugh was needed. There were no less than four model ships-of-war and they added to the display, and also to the amusement, for two of the model boats turned turtle and their masts and rigging went by the board.

Even Bill Nye was there with his barrel to add to the spectacle. Bill loaded his barrel—a familiar sight to those whose business calls them past James Bay—on his canoe and paddled up to the Gorge, together with the Indian families in their great canoes, sloops and skiffs, family parties, young men and best girls and all the floating population of the Arm yesterday afternoon. Arrived at the Gorge he tied up the canoe and embarking in the barrel, he gave sundry exhibitions, but alas for Bill there were too many counter attractions yesterday, and the show was commonplace beside them, but like many other events, from the cocoanut and rag doll throwing stands in the grounds at the Gorge to the exciting numbers of the programme, each event tended to the attractiveness of the general effect.

There was no reception barge this year. Mayor Hayward and Aldermen received in a marquee on Curtis point during the afternoon, being in a much better position there to receive their guests than they were on the barge. All in all the regatta was a most successful one.

As for the detail of the races. The first contest was a heat of the service cutters, and eight-oared jolly boats which was won by the Amphion crew who were two lengths in front of the royal artillery. The second heat was won by No. 1 Warspite, with No. 2 crew of the flagship, second, about three lengths behind the winners. In the final the Royal Artillery won with the Amphion a good second, and No. 1 Warspite third.

The race for service five-oared whalers and eight-oared gigs stokers, was won by the Virago, and the Amphion took second place. The Warspite crew arrived second, but they were disqualified on account of fouling the Amphion's crew.

In the double scull school-boys' race, the silver medals were won by a crew from the Collegiate school, consisting of Leslie Bell stroke and Allan Janion bow; E. Todd, cox; Marshal and Campbell were second, and Harrison and Potts third. The three Collegiate school boats thus came in before the North Ward, who were last.

The Indian war canoe race was a most exciting one from the moment the paddlers dug their blades into the water when the starter's gun was fired, until the Valdes crew forged across the line not a length in front of the Saanich Indians, and with the Cowichans a close third. As one man they pushed the water behind them, the lengthy canoes travelling with no slight speed.

In the fifth race there were no entries. The sixth, for service six-oared galleys, was won by the Icarus, with the Amphion second and the Warspite third. The next, a race for five-oared whalers, went to a crew of marines from the Warspite, with the Amphion second.

The skiff race was won after a good contest by Messrs. Russell and Woodward, with Mrs. Loxsley as coxswain and Messrs. Parker and Pilcher with Miss Green as coxswain were second. The ninth event, another Indian canoe race event, again went to the Valdes paddlers, who won by a narrow margin from Saanich, with Klemklemalage third.

In the 10th event the stokers of the T. B. D. Virago, in the service cutters race, proved that they can handle the oar as well as the shovel, by beating the Amphion, which was closely followed by the Warspite stokers. Messrs. Bridgeman and L. York won the tandem canoe race, and W. York and J. Sweet were second. Then came the most closely contested race of the day. This was the klootchmen's race, in which two canoes of eleven women with a man to steer in each canoe, were entered. They went to Curtis point and returned, and were together, neck and neck all the way, the Klemklemalage women finally struggling two or three feet ahead of the Cowichan women and crossed the line hardly a yard in front of them.

The service five-oared whalers and four-oared gigs race was rowed in heats. The first heat was won by the Warspite, with the Virago second, and the second heat was won by the Condor, who had a walk over as the Icarus and Amphion locked their oars together, the Icarus fouling the Amphion. The boats continued though, and the Amphion won second place. In the final a very close and exciting race was made. The Condor crew were winners, but they did not have more than half a boat's length to the good, for the Amphion pressed them close, and the Warspite made a good third.

The service five-oared whalers race was also a close race, the Icarus winning from the Warspite with another crew from the flagship a close third, and in the service dinghies race the Amphion won with Warspite No. 1 second and Warspite No. 2 third. The all-comers race went to a crew from the Amphion, with No. 1 Warspite second, Virago third, and another Warspite crew fourth.

It was 7 o'clock before the last event was completed, and the flotillas of boats began their homeward way, the naval flotilla trailing behind their launches, which took them around to the naval

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CURE SICK HEADACHE

VANCOUVER 11, VICTORIA 1.

Big Crowd Attend the Baseball Match at the Oak Bay Park—Easy Win for the Visitors.

While the Victoria baseball team was defeated by Vancouver yesterday by a wide margin, the local players have nothing to be ashamed of. They are a team made up of Victorians, amateurs pure and simple, many of them born and those interested in organizing a strong amateur team are now working in that direction.

As for the game itself, Vancouver certainly played well in the field, and they have a star catcher in Mackie, a former professional. Harvey, while a steady pitcher, is not the phenomenal that he has been represented, and with a few good batters against him would give the field more work. Victoria, on the other hand, has as good an amateur pitcher as can be found in this part of the country, but he received miserable support yesterday, McConnell at short being the only one who played at all up to the form of last season's team. Schwengers, who usually plays a steady game, made several inexcusable errors, and Barnes made a number of scrambles for the ball that were not necessary. Copeland made a couple of great catches in centre and redeemed his batting record by knocking out a useful hit. Barnswell in the first part of the game let a couple pass him that helped to pile up the Vancouver score; in fact, it was a sorry sight to see Holness pitching so well at times and receiving such miserable support. At other times Vancouver's batters had no difficulty in solving his delivery. Victoria is also weak in base running and batting. Twice they had three men on bases in one inning, but only one passed across the plate. Vancouver has a good batting team, but some of the little tricks of the professional that they introduced are not looked for in amateur ball. It was also unusual to see one man running for another batter. Pero, who is a good infielder and strong batter, is a cripple, and they have a foot racer to run bases for him. A man should either play the whole game himself or remain on the bench. There is little to be said in regard to the progress of the game; it was Vancouver's from the start, largely through the superiority of the visitors' fielding. The star plays were Copeland's catch of Pero's fly to centre, after a long run, doubling a man on second. It saved several runs, as there were three men on bases at the time. Reid's one-handed catch of a hot liner from McLeod's bat was also a very pretty play. here, and the others raised in the city. Vancouver, on the other hand, has a team of semi-professionals, men imported from the Sound and East to play for the Terminal City. It is a laudable ambition to have a good team in a city, but it is hard to believe that the Vancouver team was organized for the sake of sport alone. Even at that it is not such a strong team that a really good amateur team could not defeat them, and there are prospects of such a team representing Victoria in the next league match. To do this it is necessary for the Victorias and Amities to amalgamate, McConnell was responsible for a clever double, picking up a grounder and playing to Burnes at second, and he in turn getting the batter at first. The one run scored by the home team was obtained by McConnell, who started the batting that filled the bases. Holness came up and sent out a safe hit, bringing McConnell home. The bases were again filled when an unfortunate fly by Roarke ended the innings and Victoria's chance of increasing the score. George Smith made an impartial umpire, but had the game been closer there would have been some kicking from Vancouver, who were inclined at the start to question his decisions. The score follows:

VICTORIA.

	a.b	r.	bh.	s.b.	p.o.	a.	e.
Harrison, r.f.	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Roarke, l.f	5	0	0	0	1	0	2
Schwengers, 3 b.	4	0	0	0	2	1	3
Burns, 2 b.	4	0	0	0	5	4	1
McConnell, s.s.	3	1	2	0	2	2	1
Barnswell, c.	4	0	1	0	4	2	3
Copeland, c.f.	4	0	1	0	4	2	0
McLeod, 1 b.	4	0	1	0	8	0	0
Holness, p.	4	0	1	0	0	2	0
	35	1	7	0	26*	13	10

*Wickmire declared out running for Pero without consent.

VANCOUVER.

	a.b	r.	bh.	s.b.	p.o.	a.	e.
Holmes, r.f.	6	2	4	0	0	0	0
Pickering, 2 b.	6	0	1	0	3	3	0
Wickmire, l.f	6	2	5	0	1	0	0
Pero, 3 b.	5	1	3	0	1	2	0
Eton, c.f	5	2	3	0	2	0	0
Reid, s.s.	5	0	0	0	1	3	1
Mackie, c	5	1	1	0	9	0	0
Miller, 1 b.	5	1	1	1	10	0	1
Harvey, p.	5	2	2	0	0	4	0
	48	11	20	1	27	12	2

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Victoria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Vancouver	2	2	1	0	5	1	0	0	0

SUMMARY.

Earned runs, Vancouver, 3.
Two base hits, McLeod, Pero 2, Harvey.
Struck out, by Holness, 3; by Harvey, 9.
Wild pitches, by Holmes, 1; Harvey 1.
Base on balls, by Harvey 1.
Hit by pitches, by Harvey 2.
Double plays, Pero to Pickering to Miller, Copeland to Burns, McConnell to Burns to Roarke.
Umpire, Mr. G. Smith.
Time of game, 1 hour, 26 minutes.
Scorer, Mr. S. D. Schultz.

THE WATER CARNIVAL.

Owing to the impromptu character of the affair the water carnival, which was to have wound up yesterday's festivities, was not as great a success as the members of the celebration committee could have wished. Thousands of spectators lined the shores and wharves, crowded the James Bay bridge and extended along Belleville street shortly after 8 o'clock, waiting for nightfall and the procession of illuminated and decorated boats. As twilight advanced a thousand glimmering lights threw their rays over the placid waters of the harbor, making bright ripples of color as they kissed the wavelets. Near the West Victoria shore the long line of man-o'-war's boats, returning from the regatta, were silhouetted against the background of greenery, as they moved swiftly along like shadows, towed by one of the Warspite's launches, the voices of the blue jackets, mellowed by distance, making pleasant melody of cheers and song. When night fell a number of boats decked with Japanese lanterns emerged from the shadows of the boat houses and made a pretty sight as they slowly moved about the harbor. The Kuper Island Indian band, which was the only one that put in an appearance, struck up a waltz and cascades of Bengal lights, rockets and Roman candles let up a scene of gorgeous color and movement.

The Native Sons' boat, which proved such an attractive feature of the morning parade, was elaborately ornamented and, lighted by acetyline bicycle lamps and Japanese lanterns, was strikingly beautiful. It was awarded the first prize. Mrs. Wilson's boat, which was very tastefully festooned with lights won second prize. Those who were privileged to view the proceedings closely were much struck with the masterly way in which Mr. George Jeeves managed the fire works.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

Scarcely ever in their existence were the streets of Victoria more densely crowded than last night. The business portion of Government street was simply packed with people between the hours of 8 and 10, all seemingly in the best of spirits, pervaded with the festal mood. The festoons of electric lights arching the streets and the brightly illuminated windows, the walls gay with flags and many-colored streamers, the happy faces and bright costumes, and the natural splendor of the night, made the promenade enjoyable to the most blaze.

TODAY'S PROGRAMME.

The programme for today is more varied in character than was that of yesterday; there is something to satisfy all tastes. All day from 10:30 to 6, H. M. ships at Esquimalt will be open to visitors, and no doubt many, especially the visitors to the city, will take advantage of this opportunity to see Britain's fighting machines at their best. The rest of the programme is as follows:

TODAY'S PROGRAMME.

9:00 a. m.—Rifle shooting match at the Clover Point range, Beacon Hill park.

10:00 a. m.—Naval and military sports, tug of war, etc., at Beacon Hill park.

10:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. Public inspection of His Majesty's war ships now in Esquimalt harbor, through the kind permission of Admiral Bickford, commander-in-chief.

1:15 p. m. — Procession of the May Queen elect leaves City Hall for Beacon Hill park, escorted by the band of H. M. S. Warspite, Fire Brigade, etc.

1.30 p. m.—Coronation of the Queen of the May at Beacon Hill park, to be followed by the May Pole Dances.

3 p. m.—Competitive drill between squads from the schools of the city. Each squad to be in command of one of their own boys; to be followed by children's sports.

3 p. m.—Championship lacrosse match, Vancouver v. Victoria, at Caledonia park.

7:30 p. m.—Two band concerts in the streets of the city.

8 p. m.—Grand parade of illuminated and decorated vehicles through the streets and general illumination of the city. The following prizes are offered:

Comic vehicle, 1st, $20; 2nd, $10.

Best decorated vehicle, 1st, $10.

Best decorated gentleman's bicycle, 1st, $7.50.

Best decorated lady's bicycle, 1st, $7.50.

INFORMATION FOR FARMERS

(Communications to be addressed to "Agricultural," Colonist.)

THE ECONOMICAL EGG RATION.

While at all times the poultryman needs to study the subject of combining foods in a way to obtain an economical and balanced ration, it is especially important that he should give it his attention at this time of low prices. He may widen his margin of profit by feeding a ration that reduces the cost of producing the eggs, and by marketting them in a way that he will get above market quotations for them. If I can reduce the cost of production three cents per dozen, and get two cents above the market price for the eggs, my margin is increased five cents per dozen, which means several dollars more per week for me.

Even if I keep all pure-breds, I am unable to sell the eggs from several hundred hens for hatching. Then the hatching season lasts only two or three months and the greater part of my eggs must go on the market for consumption. At times when my neighbors have sold their surplus eggs at the country store for two cents below market quotations, I have sold eggs to retail dealers in the cities for five cents above the market.

The ration for laying hens should be adapted to the time of the year; the ration that is most desirable in the winter may not be economical ration for the spring and summer. The different kinds of grains are always the bases of a ration, and we vary the ration by supplementing them with different foods according to the season of the year. Grain alone is not a balanced ration; therefore it is never an economical one. Many people would profit by studying the physical process of making eggs. When the egg first begins to develop in the body of the hen, the first part formed is the yolk, for making this the hen draws on the fats and carbo-hydrates in the food. She next makes the white, and draws on the protein. So far she can obtain all the elements from the grain ration; but when she comes to make the shell she cannot get all the lime from the grain for all the eggs she can make from it. She must either lay fewer eggs, or lay eggs without shells. At this place in the procers of egg-production she lacks material and unless lime other than that in the grain is supplied, the hen is limited in her work and cannot lay her maximum number of eggs. It seems to be a disputed question whether the lime in seashells is available to the hen for making an eggshell, but we can usually supply them, for the hens can make use of them in grinding their food.

Again, I believe the grains do not contain sufficient protein for the largest number of eggs the hen can lay, and the protein in the grain is not as efficient for egg-production as that in animal food. I know that the hen will consume more protein food when it is furnished in the form of meat and bones. Some experiments that were made at the New York Experimental Station proved that the most economical ration for growing chicks was the one where animal meal was feed with the grain. Two lots of chicks, each the same number and the same age, were fed for the same time. One lot was fed a ration in which two-fifths of the protein was obtained from animal food; the other lot was fed a ration containing about the same amount of protein, but it was in the form of vegetable foods. The result of the experiments of this kind, were that it cost from one to two cents less per pound to grow the chicks fed on animal food.

When feeding laying hens very similar results have been obtained all of which go to prove that when the hens are kept in the confinement of houses and small yards, the economical ration is that which contains animal food to take the place of the worms and insects that the hens get when they are given the range of a large field. The cheapest form in which animal food can usually be supplied is green meat and bone. Where this can be obtained for one cent per pound, a bone-cutter is a good investment. This furnishes the lime and protein needed to balance the grains. It has been my practice to feed more meat and bone during the laying season, but less during the hot weather.

The cheapest source of lime and protein is cut clover, but in this form the hens will not consume as much as in animal food, for it is not so palatable to them, but it pays to supply them with all they will eat. It makes their food more bulky, and the hens are less apt to get too fat. In the winter it should be cut very fine, steamed and mixed with the mash of ground grains. In the summer the green clover can be cut and put in boxes, where they can get it at any time. For hens kept in yards or houses during the winter and early spring, I would feed in the morning a mash composed of equal parts of bran, middlings, corn meal, ground oats and a little linseed meal. I would mix this with an equal bulk of clover hay, cut and steamed, and feed the hens but little more than they would eat up at once. Several times during the day I would feed whole wheat or other grain for a variety, covering it with litter to make them scratch for it. I would feed cut bone two or three times a week, and would provide shells and grit to grind the food, so the hens could make the best use of it.

If we regard the hen as a machine for making eggs, we have now all the material needed, a balanced ration in which the elements are the most cheaply obtained, and therefore the most economical. But the machine must be kept in working order, the hen must be kept healthy. She requires the different kinds of green food that can be provided according to the season. In the summer, green cut clover or other grasses may be substituted for the clover hay. In the winter cabbages can be better used for furnishing the green food. In the summer the hens should be fed less meat, and the yards where they run should be occasionally plowed, so the hens can get their animal food by picking up the worms and grubs. The ration should be adapted to the season of the year, so that less of the carbo-hydrates are fed in the summer, when they are not needed to furnish heat and make fat.

W. H. Jenkins, Delaware County, N.Y.

BALANCED RATIONS.

Dr. James Withycombe, of the Oregon Experimental Station, writing to Rural Spirit on balanced rations says that the compounding of rations should be entirely governed by the commercial price of the stuffs, when the dairymen is obliged to purchase in the open market. Hence it is often a good business policy to change the component parts of a ration to meet the market fluctuations. For example, it is estimated that when bran is worth $16 per ton, oil meal is worth $35.

It is generally conceded that for best results, a cow in full flow of milk, weighing 1,000 pounds should consume 24 pounds of organic substance daily, containing approximately 2½ pounds of digestible protein; 12½ pounds of carbohydrates, and 40-100 pounds of fat, making a nutritive ration of 1.5½, meaning one part of protein to 5.4 parts of carbohydrates.

The rations given below are based on the commercial value of feed stuffs at the present time. The chop wheat is suggested in the interest of economy and for the purpose of balancing up the ration with carbohydrates.

Ration No. 1.

Mixed hay 18 pounds; bran 4½ pounds; wheat chop 4 pounds; oil meal 3 pounds containing organic matter, 23.92 pounds; digestible protein 2.57; carbohydrates 12.52; fat .48. Nutritive ration 1.52.

Ration No. 2.

Corn silage 35 pounds; clover hay 10 pounds; wheat chop 4 pounds; bran 3 pounds; oil meal 3.4 pounds containing organic matter 23.58 pounds. Protein 2.51 pounds; carbohydrates 12.61 pounds; fat .60. Nutritive ration 1.55.

ANGORA GOATS, SHAPE.

At present prices there is a fortune for the man that can raise fine mohair, and only disappointment and failure for the man that raiser hemp. Shippers and mohair growers generally should shear only such of their flock as will yield a fleece of six inches staple or upwards.

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST CLASS ANGORAS.

The body should be long and the rounder the better. The back straight with shoulders and hips equally high from the ground.

Shoulders and quarters heavy and fleshy. Chest broad indicating good constitution.

The head is shape like that of the common goat, but less coarse and cleaner cut.

The horns are heavy, of a spiral like shape, inclining backwards and to the outside. Except just the face and the legs, from the hocks to the knees down, the entire animal should be densely covered with mohair, and neither the belly nor the throat nor chest should be bare, and the denser, finer in fiber and longer in staple the mohair the more abuille the animal. Buck fleece of the finest fibre should weigh, when the animal is at its best—that is when four years old—five pounds, but never less than four-and-a-half pounds. Coarse haired animals should clip seven and a half pounds or more.

The hair should hang on the animal in ringlets and should not be shorter than nine inches, but with very fine goats it sometimes grows as long as twelve inches and fully sweeps the ground. The evener the length, fineness and density of the hair all over the body, the better. Seen at a distance, the body of a well-fleeced Angora goat should appear to be oblong in shape. Eyes are somewhat finer and shorter in fleece, comparatively lower in the shoulders, heavier quartered and narrower chested than males. Their horns are short and very thin and curved backwards.

No good ewe should shear less than three pounds at a clip when four years old, and coarse haired ones from four pounds upwards.

For grading up common goats and low grades, a coarse haired, heavy fleeced buck gives the best results, but after nearly a full fleece is reached a finer haired animal should be selected.

S. S. McKibben in the North West Horticulturist.

BEST CATTLE FOR THE FARMER

At a meeting of the Minn stockmen in St. Paul, Prof. Thos. Shaw started a lively discussion by praising dual purpose cattle. Among other things he said: Cattle kept for meat and milk production or for milk and meat production, as the case may be, in my judgment always will be the class of cattle that will predominate on the average farm. Especially will this be true of farms rich in production, and more particularly will it be true of those large enough to maintain from 10 cows upwards, or even a smaller number, so that a cream separator can be kept on the farm. There are several reasons why it should be so, the chief of which are the following: Good milk and beef production are not incompatible in the one animal. Growing animals for milk and meat will insure the more profitable consumption of all the varied food products grown upon the farm. Maintaiuing such cows and milking them by hand will be more profitably, relatively, than growing beef cattle only, where the calves suckle the dams. Such a system of cow keeping is a necessity to keep in equilibrium the production and market values of dairy products.

These cows, that is to say, dual purpose cows, never stood higher in favor with the average farmer than they do today. The cry for more of them has gone up from Lake Superior to the gulf and from one side of the Mississippi basin to the other. But what is this dual purpose cow? She is a large animal, or fairly large, according to the conditions under which she is to be kept. She has a large, deep and capacious barrel, with ribs not too closely spaced, nor too downward in their spring. She has a refined head and neck, inclining to long, and limbs inclining to fine. Her crops are moderately wide above and she has good width through the heart. Her hind quarter is long and wide and deep, straight on the sides and rear, wide at the pin bones and fairly open in the twist. Her udder is large, well quartered, has medium suspension and conveniently large teats, and her milk veins are long and tortuous, all the better if branched, and enter the body through large orifices. In other words, she is a good, thrifty, well-organized animal, whose milking powers are not destroyed by obesity and whose constitution has not been weakened by skeleton-clothed development.

BREEDING OF THE DUAL PURPOSE COW.

So much for her individuality, but what of her breeding? Why, she has come from dams who for at least several generations have been good milkers and from a sire whose immediate ancestors on the female side were likewise good milkers. This fact has been entirely overlooked by the men who have tried to exterminate the dual purpose cow. They failed to discriminate between the scrub cow and the dual purpose cow. They either did not know the difference, or what would be worse, they did not want to know it. Charity in judgment, of course, points to the former conclusion. And what is more unfortunate, some exper sta investigators have made the same mistake. They have first sought out dairy cows with ancestors of approved dairy form and function and against these they have chosen scrub cows, neither one thing nor the other, under the delusion that they had dual purpose cows, and they have given the results to the world as a comparison between the production of the dual purpose and the straight dairy cow. These good men were honest in their intentions. Their mistake was one of narrow range vision. They grasped a quarter truth and imagined it was a whole truth. In this fact a sufficient explanation is found of the apparent conflict of results obtained on this question from certain of the exper stas. Some of them had dual purpose cows to experiment with, and some of them had not, but they thought they had.

Which breeds furnish those dual purpose cows? The Shorthorns do in largest numbers, pure and in the grade form for one reason among others that the shorthorns are by far the most numerous. And the place for the dual purpose shorthorn is on the arable farm, rich in productive power. And the polled Durhams can be classed with the Shorthorns since they are essentially the same in their leading characteristics. Second in order come the Red Polls, not placed second because they are in any way inferior to the Shorthorns as dual purpose cattle, but because they are not so numerous. They are a little smaller than the Shorthorns and in my judgment should be kept so. Hence their best place will be found on farms undulating and with fairly good production. The Brown Swiss are also good dual cattle, with a leaning to milk. They have ample growth for beef production, but their strong bone development is somewhat against them for producing the highest class of beef. They are large cattle and are therefore adapted to conditions in which milk production is abundant.. The little Devons are good dual purpose cattle, with a leaning to beef. Their place is on hilly farms, with a proportion of bottom land for growing winter food. These animals with their neat limbs and smooth, pony-like frames dress well on the block and produce an excellent quality of beef. Dual purpose cows may also be obtained by taklarge dairy cows of mixed breeding and crossing upon them Shorthorn, Polled Durham or Red Poll bulls from good milking families. In two or three generations of careful breeding the dual quality will assert itself.

HOW TO PRODUCE DUAL PURPOSE CATTLE.

Taking conditions as we find them, how is the dual purpose cow to be bred? Some say, take a good straight dairy cow and cross her with an extreme beef bull, that is, one extreme in form and high in breeding. If the breeding is high on both sides, neither man nor spirit can tell what the result will be for the reason that the relative strength of the breeding cannot be accurately known, and because of this the relative strength of the prepotency in either parent cannot be known. The progeny may incline strongly to beef or to milk, or it may be a compromise. Mate such a bull with a dairy cow of excellent performance but whose breeding is much mixed, and just as sure as the sun travels westward in the sky the progeny will incline to beef. It cannot be otherwise. The prepotency of the bull will be far greater than that of the cow because his breeding is pure and hers is mixed. In other words, because his power to effect the change is far greater than her power to resist change. If men follow such teaching in breeding dual purpose cows there can be only one termination to their effort, that is to say, the ditch. Anybody who is thoroughly conversant with the principles that govern upgrading does not require to be told this.

How, then, shall the dual purpose cow be bred? Select large, roomy-bodied cows. Secure bulls inclining to the pronounced meat form to maintain stamina for crossing upon the cows. These bulls should be from dams in the near ancestry of which were good milkers. Feed the heifers in such a way that their milking powers will not be injured. Eliminate all milk producers below the desired standard as soon as the fact is known. Persistence in breeding will give the country such dual purpose cows as have not been seen in the land.

Happily for the farmers in this country the teaching of the exper sta is righting itself on this subject. The band wagon of dualism on the cow question has been driven rapidly through all the stations in recent years and in nearly all of them teachers of animal husbandry are jumping on. These men are recognizing what many shut their eyes to before, viz: that dairy form is only a general not an absolutely infallible guide in determining milk capacity. That inheritance is a powerful factor in milk elaboration, notwithstanding the absence of the highest dairy form. The food also exercises a powerful influence in determining what the milk production of a cow will be, despite her lack of dairy form. Men have bowed down and worshipped at the shrine of dairy form when they should have bowed before the trinity of dairy form, dairy inheritance and dairy food products.

—American Agriculturist.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

One of the Props of the Constitution in Danger.

From Mail and Empire.

A feeling of unrest and uneasiness appears to have been lately engendered in England regarding the future of the national game, and as the welfare of the tight little island and of the Empire as well is bound up in the minds of many Englishmen with the welfare of cricket