

shall be withheld for distribution by the general manager, for the purpose of paying the expenses of the association, and dividends on the capital stock. The proportion to be so withheld shall be determined by the directors at the beginning of each year.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

The Legislature of Ontario was prorogued on May 25th.

Great damage by frost has been done to tomatoes and strawberries in Southern Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson has approved location plans for the Grand Trunk Pacific terminus at Kaiwan Island, south-west of Port Simpson.

Mr. F. B. Wade, Chairman of the Transcontinental Railway Commission, died at Ottawa, of cerebro-spinal meningitis. He was 52 years of age.

Major Henry A. Gray, C.E., Engineer of Public Works of Canada, died at Toronto of pneumonia on May 23rd.

Alexander Cameron, a painter, of Lindsay, Ont., aged 27 years, has been awarded a medal by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, for life-saving in May of last year.

Rev. H. A. Kennedy, M.A., D. Sc., of Callander, Scotland, has been appointed to the Chair of New Testament Literature and Exegesis in Knox College, Toronto, rendered vacant by the death of Principal Cavan.

Two business blocks at White Horse, Yukon, were recently destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at \$250,000. At London, Ont., on May 25th, the Dymont & Baker Lumber Co.'s property was burned; loss estimated at \$100,000.

The first report of the Board of Railway Commissioners was presented to Parliament on May 22nd. It was shown that the number of applications made to the Board during the portion of the year between February 1st and December 31st was 1,175. The total number of filings made during that time approximated 6,000.

The first contingent of Canadians to occupy the Citadel at Halifax was installed on May 25th. It consisted of upwards of 200 men, chiefly from Fredericton and St. John, B.C. Four hundred Canadians in all have been enlisted for the Halifax garrison.

The work of tunnelling under the Detroit river will begin on the Canadian side from the town of Sandwich. Two tunnels running parallel to each other will be constructed, with a space of 30 or 35 feet between them. These will be supplied with great steel tubes, the whole cost amounting to \$7,500,000. In order to obviate the danger of poisonous gases, electric locomotives will be used for hauling trains through.

Extensive tin and sheet-steel manufactories, financed by New York, Montreal and Toronto capitalists, are being installed at Morrisburg, Ont. Twenty-eight mills will be built, and 3,000 men employed, of whom 200 will be practical plate and sheet-iron workers from South Wales. The company will be known as the Canadian Tin Plate and Sheet Steel Co.

British and Foreign.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, head of the French branch of Rothschild, died May 26th.

Tornadoes have done much damage in the Southern States.

Diamonds to the value of \$90,000 have been stolen from Tiffany's, New York.

Pigeon shooting has been abolished in England, as lending itself to cruelties unworthy of sportsmen.

Prince Nakashidze, Governor of Baku, Russia, has been assassinated by a bomb thrown at his carriage.

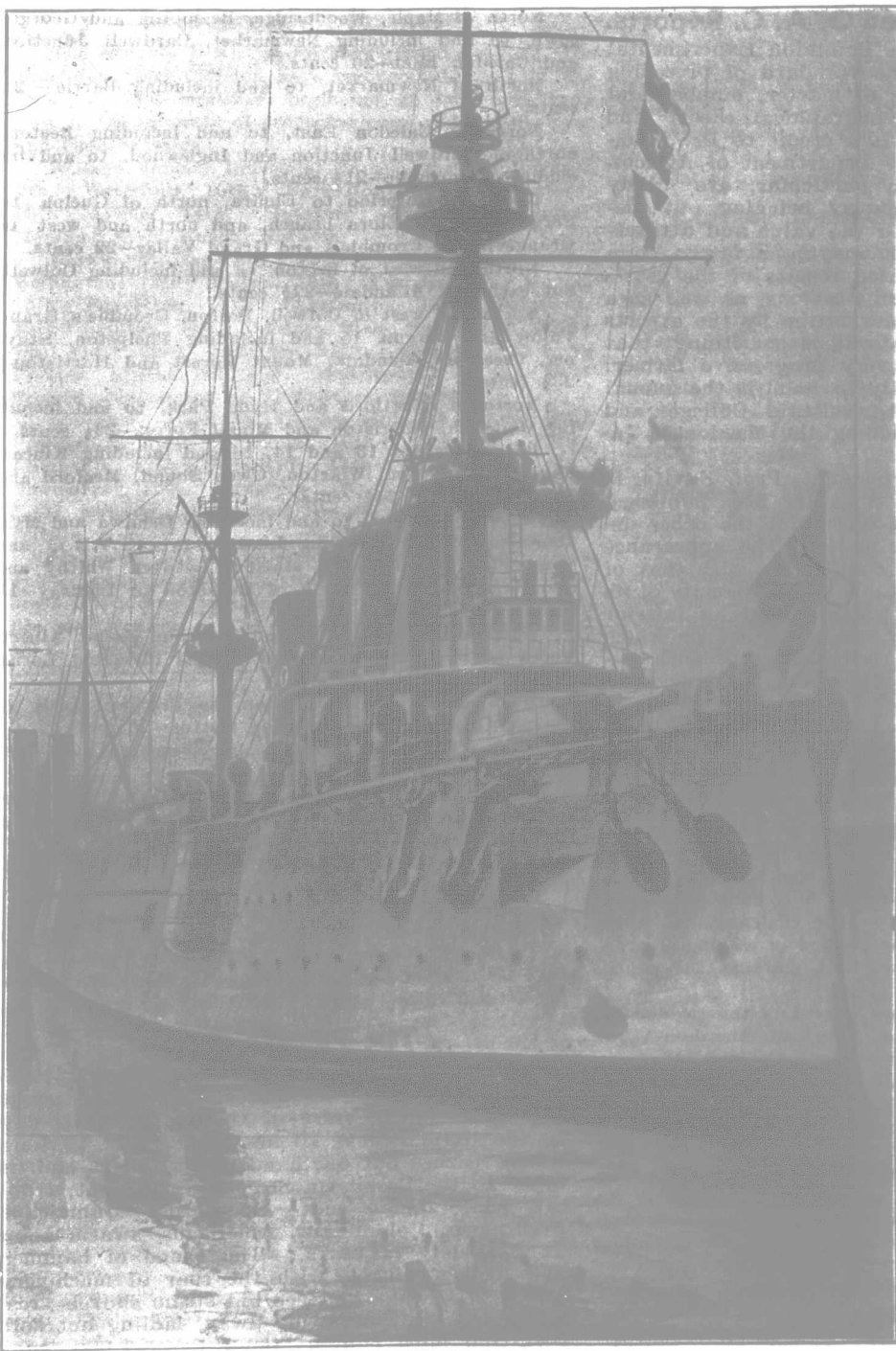
Serbia is almost in open revolt against King Peter, whose cruelty and incapacity are openly denounced.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis has broken out in Northamptonshire, England. From Germany over 2,000 cases and 1,926 deaths from the disease have been reported.

Forty-four Russian soldiers and sailors, insane since the siege of Port Arthur, have been transported from Chefoo to Odessa. All are physical wrecks, and little hope is given of their recovery.

By the explosion of a bomb intended for Governor Maximovitch, at Warsaw, the man who carried it and two detectives have been killed, and 23 people injured. A bomb-manufactory, containing 137 bombs, has been unearthed at Odessa, and many arrests made in consequence.

Victory has again crowned the Japanese arms, this time in the greatest sea-fight since Trafalgar. Many details are still lacking, but from such authenticated reports as are at hand it is evident that Rojestvensky's defeat has been crushing, his magnificent fleet being practically annihilated, and the remnant flying southward, with Togo's war dogs in hot pursuit. Twelve warships sunk or captured, two transports and two torpedo-boat destroyers sunk, is the list of Russian casualties as yet reported, with a corresponding Japanese loss of one cruiser and ten torpedo boats. The battle took place on May 27th, in the Straits of Korea, at the entrance to the Sea of Japan, and it is generally believed that the great victory has been due to a series of desperate attacks with torpedo boats, with which the Japanese were well supplied. It is also believed that mines strewn in the path of the advancing ships have at least been partially responsible for the terrible work of destruction. A report from St. Petersburg states that only a part of the Russian fleet encountered Togo in the Korean Straits, and that the other division had gone round Japan to meet the Gromoboi and Rossia, which had sailed from Vladivostok. Of this, however, there is as yet no confirmation, and further reports are awaited with tensest interest.



Modern Armored Cruiser.

Battle-ships and Cruisers.

The accompanying engravings show the most modern type of battle-ships and cruisers, built to secure at once the swiftest rate of speed with the strongest armament, greatest range of action and most effective protection. They will afford our readers an idea of the craft engaged in the present terrific struggle between Russia and Japan. The cruiser, although less heavily armed than the battle-ship, is more rapid in movement, and so is likely to prove useful in an action in many places where a battle-ship might prove cumbersome. How rapidly improvements are being made in these vessels may be judged from the fact that thirty-one "obsolete" warships—built, be it noted, for the most part, in the eighties—have recently been discarded, sold as junk. In even less time the great sea-dogs of to-day may be judged equally worthless. The cost of a single battle-ship runs into millions of dollars, and it may be put out of business and entirely destroyed by a single torpedo.

THE FARM BULLETIN

Stock Food Once More.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In your issue of April 20th, I find an article written by Mr. J. H. Grisdale, replying to my letter in your issue of March 23rd. As Mr. Grisdale had the first say, perhaps I am entitled to the last. In regard to my position I may state that I am a partner in and the active manager of the Canadian business of the International Stock Food Co. I did not intend to make any secret of this fact in my recent letter. I am proud of my position, and I wish to appear frankly and honestly before the farmers of Canada as a business man stating facts about his business.

Mr. Grisdale makes the following statement: "Scientific and practical men interested in animal nutrition are agreed that the continuous use of stimulants is degenerative in its general effects. The preparation or prescription that is a tonic in effect and likely to prove helpful in time of ill health is, if its use is continued after the restoration of health, likely to prove a detriment rather than a benefit."

I take it for granted that almost every civilized

human being uses some such condiments and medicines with their food as salt, mustard, vinegar, pepper, etc., all of which are tonics and medicines, according to the best authorities, and are often-times given in the form of medicines by physicians, combined or uncombined with other medicines. If the continuous use of these is harmful to good health, and also useless and expensive, why does the human race continue to make use of them? Should any person try to do this we feel confident that he would not find his food appetizing, and the chances are good that he would be overtaken with an attack of sickness of some kind. Our claim is that there are pure vegetable tonics which can be given to stock suffering from ill health, or to stock in good condition, and that beneficial results can be obtained at all times.

Mr. Grisdale also says: "I have made a study of scientific agriculture for many years, and have devoted special attention to animal nutrition, and, sir, never, save in stock food advertisements, have I come across the above quoted foundationless remark. Further, I have not been able to meet anyone who held that opinion or had heard it or seen it advanced, save in the above-mentioned connection." The paragraph he

refers to stated that by increasing the digestibility of the grain fed to stock more of this grain would be assimilated or taken into the system, and for this reason less could be fed and equally satisfactory results obtained.

Now I cannot understand why Mr. Grisdale should make a remark of this nature. He has certainly walked along the streets and noticed whole oats in the droppings from horses. He has probably seen a manure pile and noticed the same thing. No doubt every reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" is familiar with the practice followed in some parts of the country of running hogs after steers, allowing them to feed on the droppings. Were all the grain digested in passing through the system of the steer, there certainly would be very poor picking for the hogs, and this operation could not be carried on successfully. The fact that it has been proved that there is a large amount of grain fed which is wasted.

I also take the liberty of referring him to any