

The great Baking Powder of the country—used in millions of homes—never failed

No Alum Fifty Years the Standard No Lime Phosphate

DR. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder

Received the highest award at Chicago World's Fair

News of the Province

Craig will build a \$3,000 hospital. A cadet corps is being formed at Oxbow.

John Horne, Sr., one of the Weyburn pioneers, died in fifth town last week. McRoberts Bros. have sold the City Hotel, Moose Jaw, to J. A. Kenney, Winnipeg.

Yorkton is negotiating for the establishment of a branch of the Quaker Oats company at that point.

Many excursions to Oxbow have been arranged for this summer. This is the result of the work done towards forming the Souris Park.

Yeomans, Sask.—Modes of travel are various, and J. L. Anderson, of Midale, who passed through here on his way to the Willow Bunch country last week, chooses to be independent of railroad facilities. Anderson had along with him a traction engine and that had in tow all his farm implements and accessories, sleeping tents, water tanks, etc. A mishap to one of his tanks compelled him to camp in Yeomans for a while.

Balgownie Conservatives. The annual meeting of the Balgownie Conservative Association was held in W. R. Matchett's office last Monday, with a fair attendance of members. Routine business was transacted and the following officers elected: President—W. R. Matchett. Vice-Pres.—W. J. Hyde. Secretary—T. H. Phillips. Treasurer—C. W. Welsh. Executive committee—The above officers and J. W. Bailey.

Old Settler Dead.

Word has been received that H. J. Parker died on April 21st at Toronto, where he has been staying for some time on account of his health. The deceased was one of the earliest settlers in Battleford district, holding a claim near the power house before the survey of the town plot in 1882. Of late years he travelled considerably, residing principally in British Columbia, but returned to Battleford in 1904. On the formation of the Battleford judicial district he received the appointment of sheriff, which he held until compelled to resign last year owing to ill-health.

Burned to Death.

Vonda, May 16.—A Galician named Nikola Waslyk was burned to death in his stable on Friday morning, east of Batoche, between the hours of nine and twelve. A fire started in the scrub and came down through the woods. The man went into the stable, which was ablaze to try and save his mare and was evidently overcome. His body was burned to a cinder. He was about 45 years of age and leaves a widow and six children, five of them under seven years of age. Coroner McKay, Corpl. Chaney, Mr. J. H. Currie and Mr. A. F. Totzke went out in an auto to the scene of the tragedy, but an inquest was considered unnecessary.

Associated Boards of Trade.

The following are the minutes of the meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade of the Soo Line, held in Moose Jaw on May 12th, 1910:

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and on motion of R. Loney, seconded by T. A. Hill, they were adopted.

The delegates from each town were as follows:

Milestone—T. A. Hill, W. R. Steele. Wilcox—G. A. Nelson. Gram. Rouleau—R. F. Lowe, W. H. Dickinson.

Drinkwater—None. Moose Jaw—R. Loney, A. E. Mayberry, J. A. Symington.

The secretary reported that no progress was made re the proposed road-way from Moose Jaw to Portal owing to lack of interest taken by those asked to further the project.

The financial report was then read as follows:

Balance from 1908-9	\$166.62
Moose Jaw grant	100.00
Wilcox	60.00
Rouleau	100.00
Milestone	100.00
Total	\$526.62

Expenditure	
Sec. Treas. 1908-9	\$100.00
Printing	6.00
Phone messages, etc.	2.00
Expenses Sec. to Moose Jaw re pamphlet	3.70
Moose Jaw Times, printing pamphlet	131.75
Balance on hand	\$232.18

Moved by T. A. Hill and seconded by R. Loney, that the secretary be paid \$100 for services for 1909-10. Carried.

Moved by W. H. Dickinson and seconded by R. Loney, that the secretary write and arrange to have local Boards of Trade hold public meetings re proposed highway from Moose Jaw south-east along the Soo Line railway track. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mayberry and seconded by T. A. Hill, that Messrs. Dickinson, Nelson and Loney form a committee to interview the proposed officials re mail service on the Soo line.

Moved by J. A. Symington, seconded by Mr. Mayberry, that present officers be re-elected, and that H. H. Lowe, of Drinkwater, take the place of Dr. Cook, vice-president, now removed from the district. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mayberry and seconded by T. A. Hill, that the officers together with H. McKellar and E. M. Saunders, of Moose Jaw, form a committee on publication of pamphlet for the current year. Carried.

Moved by R. Loney and seconded by R. F. Lowe, that we adjourn to meet at the call of the president and secretary.

Heroes Meet.

Weyburn, May 19.—By a curious coincidence three Grand Army men who had fought together in the battle of Shiloh, one of the decisive battles of the war between the Northern and Southern forces, met together at the Royal Hotel, Weyburn, on Sunday last. Although all three had fought with the Northern Army in this battle they were unknown to each other until the Grand Army button which they wore established comradeship and exchanging experiences, they discovered that they had fought side by side on that eventful occasion in 1862 or 43 years ago.

The three men were Herb Northey, of Waterloo, Iowa, who belonged to the 22nd Iowa regiment; N. A. Linton, of Oklahoma City, Okla., who served with the 6th Iowa, and J. C. Garner, of Weyburn, who was in battle line with the 5th Illinois.

It was a great day for the three grey haired veterans, as all day long they sat together recalling incidents of the war surrounded by a crowd of intent listeners.

Mr. Northey is an Iowa capitalist who is interested in Canadian land investments. Mr. Linton departed on Tuesday for the Forward district where he is taking up a homestead. On Monday a fourth Grand Army man joined the group in R. Brown, of Kenmare, N. D. Mr. Brown served with the 83rd New York regiment.

Although the three men first mentioned had fought in the same battle they have no recollections of seeing each other during the war.

WATERWAYS COMMISSION

Rutherford Says That Cushing Never Complained—Left Many Matters of Importance to Subordinates—Cross Will testify.

Edmonton, May 19.—Premier Rutherford was on the stand all morning at the Royal Commission investigation. He will probably be on for a couple of days. L. M. Johnston is conducting the direct examination. At the conclusion of the morning session W. L. Walsh addressed the commission and told them he had been at the Merchants' Bank investigating what became of the three drafts. The one for \$3,200 was apparently used to purchase a draft for a like amount to send to Mr. McMulle, at Winnipeg, to make a payment to the Athabasca Syndicate. The other two drafts, \$1,000 and \$500, were drawn in cash and there was no trace of what became of them.

Mr. Rutherford told of his dealings with the Athabasca Syndicate and with Clarke. He said the syndicate delegation called on him only once and then talked only in generalities. No definite proposition of any kind was made. They were given to understand the government would not guarantee the bonds of the road. He said no definite guarantee of bonds of the A. & G. W. was made until the meeting of November 14, when the amount of \$20,000 per mile at 5 per cent. was decided on. Previous to that the cabinet had simply said they would be fair with Clarke, if his proposition was good. Mr. Rutherford contradicted Cornwall and some previous witnesses in small details, though he qualified his contradiction by saying he had no recollection.

Edmonton, Alta., May 19.—Premier Rutherford finished his long two day siege on the witness stand today. R. B. Bennett on cross-examination was particularly effective this afternoon, and there was more meat in the evidence than previously, though there was nothing brought forth to show there were any crooked dealings. The Premier's evidence showed chiefly that he was too prone to leave matters of importance to other officials. After he had told them to do them he had ordered it and paid practically no attention to them until they came before him in council when he would explain to his government.

He took up the matter of W. H. Cushing and told that he never heard Mr. Cushing express dissatisfaction with the contract with the A. & G. W. until he resigned in February last. In fact he declared that only once after the final meeting on October 7, 1909, did he and Cushing ever mention the A. & G. W. and that was when Mr. Cushing asked for a copy of the contract. The Premier knew nothing, absolutely about the obtaining of terminals for the road and he did not know he said that W. R. Clarke was connected with the Athabasca charter. He declared he and J. K. Cornwall were not friends and he said Minto and Cornwall were "imaginary" when they wrote such letters about him, as he had never spoken to Cornwall as it was alleged he had done in letters written by Minto. He never spoke with Cornwall about the A. & G. W. except to mention in a general way that he had decided on his railway policy.

Mr. Bennett asked him if he recollected a conversation with D. D. Mann in which the latter said five per cent. bonds were to high and would injure the credit of the province.

Mr. Rutherford declared he had no memory of such a conversation.

Asked about his taking over the railway construction of the province from the Department of Public Works, he said he told Mr. Cushing he was going to do it and the latter expressed himself as perfectly satisfied.

Throughout the day the Premier appeared tired and nervous and his

EXHIBITION PRIZE LIST NOW ISSUED.

Everything Points to Banner Year for Winnipeg's Big Fair, July 13-23.

The prize list for the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition for 1910 is now being distributed. The copy to hand shows very fine work in the cover, the lower half of the title page being occupied by a photo engraving of "Reverentia's Heir," the champion Clydesdale stallion of Western Canada, whilst the reverse side is occupied by a splendid shield surmounted with a bunch of maple leaves, containing the dates of the exhibition, which this year extend over ten days, July 1 to 23.

One of the features of the prize list this year is the announcing of the judges who will make the awards in the various classes, thus giving intending exhibitors the earliest possible opportunity to know who is to act in this capacity.

The premiums are most liberal. For instance, in Clydesdales a stallion could win \$150, while a mare could take in the magnificent sum of \$200, to say nothing of the medals and cups, and it is possible for a stud of Clydesdales to win \$300 in cash, including terms in harness on the line.

This should be a banner year in the exhibit of the Scotch breed. Other breeds of horses are well provided for, possibly not so generously, whilst in Shorthorn cattle, with two classes, one open and the other for only western Canadian owned, should bring out a record entry in the red and roans, and Winnipeg fair will no doubt this year see its largest exhibit of Poland China swine, as many of the breeders have promised entries for the new class provided for this American hog.

A large number of special prizes are offered by the various societies, private individuals, and firms, namely: Clydesdale Horse Society, of Great Britain, two gold medals; Clydesdale Horse Society of Canada, \$225; Shire Horse Society of England, gold medal; F. B. Ross, Greenfield, Sask., \$25; Canadian Percheron Society, two silver cups, ten gold medals and cash \$50; Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., \$95; G. F. & J. Galt, \$50; Winnipeg Business College, two silver cups; Suffolk Horse Society of England, silver medals; Free Press, silver challenge cup; The English, Canadian and American Hackney Societies, six silver medals; Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg, silver cup; Frost & Wood, Massey-Harris, Cockshutt Plow Co., Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, \$300; "Canadian Farm," Toronto, silver tea set; Canadian Herd Book Association, \$25; Canadian Pacific Railway, \$388; Zermier Disinfectant Co., two silver trophies; Canadian Holstein Friesian Association, \$100 and silver cup; Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, \$25; Red Polled Cattle Society of England, gold medal; Empire Separator Co., \$20 and Separator; American Oxford Down Record Association, \$45; the Oxford Down Breeders' Association of England, \$15; Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, \$100; Western Packer Co., \$25; J. Y. Griffin & Co., \$35; all the Canadian specialty poultry clubs; De Laval Separator Co., silver cup; A. E. Drennan, grain picker; Steele Briggs Seed Co., \$15; and F. W. Drewery, gold medal.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited, Yarmouth, N. S. Gentlemen.—In January last, Francis Leclaire, one of the men employed by me, working in the lumber woods had a tree fall on him, crushing him fearfully. He was, when found, placed on a sled and taken home, where grave attendants were entertained for his recovery, his hips being badly bruised and his body turned black from his ribs to his feet. We used MINARD'S LINIMENT on him freely to deaden the pain and with the use of three bottles he was completely cured and able to return to his work.

SAUVEUR DUVAL, Elgin Road, L'Islet Co., Que.

BIG INCREASE IN ACREAGE

Wheat by Half a Million Acreage—Oats Giving Place to Flax—Low Price Accountable for Small Increase in Oats.

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, through the statistical and crop reporting service, has completed its estimate of the acreage sown to wheat and oats in the province this year. The estimated increase in acreage sown to wheat is 557,000 acres or 13.6 per cent. This compares with an increase last year of 381,000 acres, or 10.3 per cent. The estimated area under wheat in 1910 is 4,642,000 acres. The estimated acreage sown to oats shows a decrease of 137,000 acres or 6 per cent. In 1909 there was an increase of acreage sown to oats of 467,000 acres or 25.3 per cent. The area under oats is estimated to be 2,103,000 acres.

There is a widespread tendency this year to neglect oats in favor of flax, wheat and barley. This movement is almost entirely a reflection of the prices that have been obtainable for the various grains during the past six or eight months. Oats have been comparatively low in price, while the other grains named have commanded satisfactory prices. Other causes tending to a decrease of oats acreage are the early spring and the presence in many districts of large surplus supplies of oats of crop of 1909.

Estimates of the acreage under barley and flax respectively are in course of preparation, and will be published when the seedling of these grains is completed. It is expected that barley will show a slight, and flax a very material increase in acreage.

Ninety-three per cent. of the wheat crop acreage, or 4,317,000 acres, was sown prior to May 1st this year. In 1909 only 62 per cent. was sown prior to May 10.

Of the acreage sown in oats 45.5 per cent., or 956,000 acres, was sown prior to May 1st, 1910. In 1909 only 11 per cent. of the oats acreage was sown by May 10.

One acre in every 20 of the area sown to wheat was sown in March. The acreage estimated to have been sown in March is 257,000, or 5.5 per cent. of the whole.

The dates upon which seedling of wheat and oats was general this year were April 27 and April 26 respectively. These compare with May 3 and May 11 respectively, last year, and April 20 the average date by which wheat seedling has been general during the past 12 seasons.

The above figures are compiled from the returns of a staff of 1,600 farmer crop correspondents.

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.

Proper Methods of Cultivation For These Useful Fruits.

White currants and gooseberries are not so universally used now by the average housewife as other species of small fruit, they occupy a very important place, and generally command good prices in limited quantities.

There are four species of currants known to the botanist, but only one is commonly grown for its fruit, viz.: Ribes rubrum, which furnishes all the red and white varieties; two species which produce black fruit, but they are grown only in a small way and the yellow flowering species, which is generally grown as an ornamental.

Only two species of gooseberries are commonly cultivated. One of these is a native of North America (Ribes eximium), and the other (R. grossularia) is a native of Europe. Pale red and Houston are good examples of the first, and Crown Bob and Industry of the second.

The currant and the gooseberry are natives of a cool climate, hence their cultivation is confined for the most part to the northern portion of the United States and to Canada. A cool, moist soil is best suited to their nature, although for garden purposes

they may be grown on any good strong soil that is not likely to dry out easily. For this reason they will be planted where they will receive some shade, but care must be taken that they are kept well mulched, and the tops kept well opened so that the dew does not find a congenial lodging place. This is especially true with the European varieties. It is true that these fruits will stand some neglect, and yet bear some fruit, but it is also true that there is no fruit grown that will respond more quickly and abundantly to good treatment.

Both of these fruits are easily propagated by cuttings. These are made in the fall from well-ripened wood of the current season's growth. Select good, strong shoots and cut them into pieces of six or eight inches in length. These may be tied in bunches and buried with the top end down until spring, when the ends will be callous and ready to take root, or they may be placed immediately into a trench five or six inches deep, the cuttings being placed four to six inches apart. The trench is then filled, care being taken to firm the soil well around the base of the cuttings. They should then be covered with a mulch of coarse litter during the winter to prevent heaving out. Cultivate well during the next summer, when they will be ready to transplant into the permanent location.

These plants start to grow quite early in the season, hence they should be transplanted as early as the ground can be worked. It would be better to have the ground plowed the previous fall. In fact the plants can be set out in fall just as well, in which case they should be protected with coarse litter. For garden culture, four feet apart each way will do very well, but for field culture the rows should be five to six feet apart.

Keep the plants well cultivated during the first year or two, then give them a good, heavy mulching with stable manure, which should be renewed every year or two. Some have had good results on a small scale by using coal ashes simply as a mulch. This mulch is for the purpose of keeping the soil cool and moist.

These fruits both grow naturally in the bush form, new wood being formed every year in the shape of branches. The currant bears its finest fruit in wood that is not more than two years old. After branches have reached three or four years of age, therefore, they should be cut out and the young branches allowed to take their places. Gooseberries are treated in the same manner, except the old wood may be left a year or two longer. Of course, all diseased or insect-infested branches should be cut out and burned. When treated according to these directions a plantation may be kept for a good many years, but generally in about ten or twelve years it will have passed its usefulness. J. Troop.

IMPORT SHEEP.

Sheep Breeders' Association Will Ship Pure Bred Sheep Into Province.

The Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association decided at their annual meeting in March that the great scarcity of sheep for breeding purposes and the unprecedented demand for them makes it desirable that two or three car-loads of pure-bred sheep should be imported from the East and sold by auction in November or December next at a number of important points in Saskatchewan. Before engaging in so important an enterprise it is desirable that the farmers who are in the market for breeding stock should express an opinion as to the quantities they require, the breeds they favor, and whether or not they would be prepared to endorse this action by the Sheep Breeders' Association. Correspondence is therefore invited from persons desirous of purchasing sheep for breeding purposes as well as from those in the province that have them for sale, as the Association does not wish to take any step that will prejudice the interests of any sheep breeders.

The Secretary of the sheep breeders' Association is F. Hedley Auld, Regina, and Mr. Auld will be glad to hear from Saskatchewan farmers in regard to this question. Interested persons would do well to write today and tell the secretary what they want or what they can supply.

KING DRAG.

How to Secure Good Roads by Proper Drainage.

Since 1896 the King Drag has been before the rural districts of the United States, and by its use hundreds of miles of good roads have been maintained at little or no cost in the granger states. No report of the use of this valuable and simple remedy for bad roads is on record from Ontario where it is more needed than anywhere else on the continent. The use of the drag is little short of miraculous, and the stories told of its effect are delivered by those who hear them for the first time. A slight experience soon convinces the sceptical, and once the drag has been used nothing else will satisfy the farmer in future.

The drag is merely two heavy pieces of scantling attached together so as to form an oblique frame, which slants across the road when the horses are hitched up so as to draw the loose material to the centre. The two scantling work wonders. They put a life up ruts. As a result there are never any puddles. Puddles make holes, and with a proper crown and the resultant drainage there is an end to bad roads. Farmers, who are the most conservative and unbelieving of

Important to Cream Separator Buyers



Don't make the mistake of assuming that the inexperienced buyer can't see the difference between cream separators.

You can't see the difference in results, in quantity and quality of product, ease of operation, cleaning and durability of course, without comparative use of different machines.

But there is not a sensible man anywhere who in comparing the DE LAVAL and any other cream separator side by side—the design, construction, finish, assembling and un assembling of parts, simplicity, manifest ease of cleaning and all around practicability—can not appreciate the superiority of the DE LAVAL to the other.

And when it comes to practical test, every responsible person who wishes it may have the free trial of a DE LAVAL machine at his own home without advance payment or any obligation whatever.

WHY make so important an investment in a cream separator without being SURE that you are right? You simply have to ask the nearest DE LAVAL local agent or write the Company directly.

W. J. M. WRIGHT
1743 Rose St., Regina

Money to Loan

We have large sums of private and company funds to loan at lowest rates on the security of City and Farm Property. No delay.

Mortgage signed when application made.

Embury, Watkins & Scott
Northern Bank Building,
REGINA.

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NOTICE OF SALE.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF the conditions contained in two certain contracts for the sale of goods, which will be produced at the time of the sale, the following chattels are offered for sale in two parcels, on Wednesday, June 1st, 1910, at the hour of Two (2) o'clock p.m., at the Warehouse of Gaar, Scott & Company, Regina, Saskatchewan, subject to reserved bids:

Parcel One (1).
1 25 h.p. double simple rebuilt engine, with cast drivers and steel pinions.
1 Set 6-inch extension wheels, also plow hitch and extra tank.
1 Cab on engine.
1 Tank pump and hose.

Parcel Two (2).
1 40 x 64 G. S. Separator.
1 Wind Stacker.
1 G. S. Slow Speed Feeder.
1 Perfection Weigher.
1 Head Light and Lifting Jack.
1 Cable.
Canvas Cover for Separator.

Dated at Regina, Saskatchewan, May 12th, A.D. 1910.

GAAR, SCOTT & COMPANY.

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PATENT'S PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Invention & Advice section requires "Marion & Marion, Reg'd., New York, U.S.A. and Montreal and Washington, D.C., U.S.A."

mortals, will not credit the extraordinary usefulness of the drag, but it makes a road on any kind of country as good as the best macadam street. It is usual in the states where it has been used for the farmers to drag in front of their own farms. The result is a splendid smooth, rutless, level road all the way to town.

Change of Dates.

The following changes have been made in dates of meetings in the agricultural extension lectures:

New Warren	June 14
Truax	" 15
Gulfin	" 16
Forward	" 17
Trossachs	" 18
Kabeyum	" 20
Key West	" 21
Aldred	" 22
Souris Valley	" 23
Goose Lake	" 24
Slager	" 25
Hamar	" 26
Dupuis	" 27
Lewiston	" 28
Ingolford	" 29

Morning

GIRLS who are women in making breakfast cap gifts to their friends usually worn by the No embroidery or for their delectable unexampled oppos of skill and taste in a great variety to the taste and suit who is in question, of course and there are q favor to make it ing style to be sel

Some of the caps with a full ruff face, and others without any ruff the face merely a most coquettish most persons as crown and ruff with small l

Fine lace of a caps, Cluny, flit, being the greatest must be very good lace, and almost

The material is most delicate and batiste and maine are employed. T exquisitely fine at chignon, or the effe net, plain and el lace are also used

The caps are i and medallions of ings and flounces, ery on both crown hemstitching, dra every sort of fine decoration being

When they are stand of wash m the thin Spanish

The caps are a very delicate cold readily removable clothed or laundrie of the cap matchi form of ribbon be or both. Satin fl liner's flowers are

The flowers are front or sometime the lace face ruff several places wi Satin and velvet

the cape, and wh is not a wash fab silver patterns an flowers may have A charming bit cape is of ivory material, Nattier very wide, and a confection is an similar caps seen ivory tone, which chignon net or bat becoming than charming and be