



LAVAL
Separators
OF THE
ORDER KIND
The Standard
Separators are
the "mail order"
herefore not ad-
the big news
and big word
to sell low
tators in that man-

the money spent
advertisements and
to sell inferior
in the "mail or-
s put into vast
machines in the
Laval separators,
it into commis-
agents who look
setting up of the
ad the instruction
in its proper use,
the prompt supply
needed parts for
cars to come.
the difference in
of sale between
al and most other
cream separators,
De Laval buyers
benefit instead of
pers and printer.
n't know the near-
val agent to your
catalogue and his

M. WRIGHT
Regina, Sask.

STEAMSHIPS
LIMITED
"The Royal
Line"

of Fast Passenger
Service, between
Quebec and Bristol
Triple Screw Turbine
Steamers

EDWARD
AND
GEORGE
decks with elevator
bron, Superior First,
and class accommodation
Sailings: Ft. Montreal
Edward... May 26
George... June 9
Edward... June 23
reservations apply to
or Steamship Agency.

LETON,
ent, Passenger Dept.,
nt 64, Scott Block,
Winnipeg, Man.

CORD MONUMENT.

the Heroine of Beaver
to be Erected
is, April 14—Work is
in this city on the
er erected by the com-
munity of the late Laura
roine of Beaver Dams.
h thousand dollars was
common at the solic-
J. G. Currie, this city,
ent will be erected on
Queenstown, where
ved her husband from
se from a square base
nite, seven feet to the
s being constructed.
ted with a square die
plinth of carved and
pointed cap, the whole
neat design. On one
erted a bronze medal-
Second, with the in-
above the medallion
the words, "This mon-
erected by the Gov-
ada to Laura Inger-
below, the inscription

"Who saved her husband
the Heights, October
asked her own in con-
Fitzgibbon information
in the battle of Beaver
Dams."

ions of Italy fancied
into balls with shells
ed for lamps.

IAN SPANKING.
not cure children of bed-
a constitutional excuse for
M. Summers, Box 53
I send free to any mother
s treatment, with full
d no money, but write her
children trouble you in this
the child, the chances
d. This treatment also
aged people troubled with
day or night.

ENT'S
ILY SECURED
Business of Manufacture
who realize the advantage
Patent business transacted
inary advice free. Charge
er's Advice sent upon re-
sion, Reg'd., New York Life
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

No Alum

Fifty Years
the Standard

Dr. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER

Made from Grapes

Makes the food of
superior healthfulness
and finest quality

THE KING IN CANADA.

There are many living in the Dominion today who can recall when the young Prince of Wales, then in his 19th year, embarked for Canada on H. M. S. Hero at Plymouth on July 19th, 1860, just 50 years ago.

The Hero had been a month in the hands of the officials at Devonport dock, says an article, "fitting for the embarkation of the prince and his suite; but, like the arrangement of the royal yacht, there was an absence of any luxury in the accommodation and decorations, his royal highness sleeping in an ordinary ship's cot, sitting in the commodore's fore-cabin.

The Prince Consort, accompanied his son to Plymouth in the Victoria and Albert and spent a couple of hours with him on board the Hero, when the officers of the ship were presented to him, but returned before 8 in the evening. The Hero took her departure for Portsmouth at dawn, followed by a royal salute.

It took the prince a fortnight to cross the ocean, that time having elapsed before he left the throne of Great Britain set foot on shore at St. John, Newfoundland. Persistent head winds and fogs were encountered en route and the cold, wet fog enveloped the city so densely at times that the mainmast could not be discerned from the pier.

The Hero was accompanied by the Arctique, and another warship, the Flying Fish, left previously for St. John, Newfoundland. These noble steeds of Neptune, of which the British people were so proud in those days have been exhibited one by one in Rotten Row since and have long since passed to the scrap heap.

Some danger from icebergs was evident during the voyage and the commodore gave orders to arouse him during the nights if a decided change in the temperature was shown. Five degrees was the minimum change at which he was to be notified. On one occasion the commodore was aroused and given an anxious ten minutes before he discovered that the temperature had risen, not fallen.

Toronto, Newfoundland, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal and Niagara and other cities were visited by the Prince of Wales, and everywhere he was received with truly affectionate and genuine loyalty and enthusiastic receptions given him. He was entertained at a constant succession of balls, picnics and free passes with hotel accommodation on all the railway lines. The prince saw Blondin, who was then in the height of his glory, cross the famous Niagara rapids on a hawser, and the daring rope walker wanted to take the prince over in a wheatsheaf, as he had successfully done the empty barrow.

One incident alone of the prince's land journeys must be recorded. It was during a royal lunch at Brantford, on the railway line from London to Niagara, where a bevy of fair damsels invaded the cloakroom, unseen, and carried off all the black bands from the white top-hats of the royal party in order to make sure of securing among them the one belonging to the prince as a precious relic of his memorable visit. The young ladies of Quebec had at the same time carried off every tag from the green tassels of the bell-rope which hung over the prince's cot on board the Hero.

The journey from the Dominion through the United States, where the prince was hailed with the greatest enthusiasm, differed from the Canadian one in being "incognito," and as Lord Renfrew, instead of Prince of Wales.

"By a strange coincidence," says Sir Gardner Englehard in his Journal Printed for Private Circulation, "the squadron arrived at Portland on the very day and almost at the very hour on which just 85 years ago a British fleet of six sail, under Captain Mowatt, entered the harbor (of Port-

HORSES

SPRING MANAGEMENT OF FARM HORSES

In far too many instances the work horses on the farm are not given a fair chance to do the heavy spring work with ease and comfort. Referring to this subject, a writer in the Michigan Farmer says: As the season for active field work approaches, the farm horses should come in for a share of the farmer's thoughtful consideration. Almost every spring some farm horses, and particularly young horses, in every community are put to work in an unfit condition, with the inevitable result that their value is decreased and their period of usefulness shortened. This is due to several causes. Often they have not been properly exercised during the winter season and their muscles are soft and their hair long, a combination which makes them unequal to the hard work to which they are sometimes put without any preliminary period for getting them into proper condition.

For some weeks before the hard farm work begins the horses should be better fed and better groomed in order to put them in good "heart" for the hard work to come. Then they should be worked in moderately at the start in order to get their muscles properly hardened for the more severe tasks which follow. It is not an uncommon thing in spring, when the horses are put to heavy plowing, to see their shoulder muscles quiver, the result of the severe strain placed upon them and many a young horse will be grieved or otherwise injured because the driver did not appreciate the necessity of working him moderately until he had gotten into a physical condition to endure the heavy work without such injuries.

Another frequent cause of injury to horses is poorly-fitted harness. Possibly the collar may have fitted fairly well before the horse was put to work but the inevitable shrinkage in flesh which results from the strain of the hard spring work soon makes the collar loose, and sore shoulders, sore necks or galls are the natural result. These are too often allowed to develop without applying the proper remedy of a better fitting collar and are at best difficult to heal when once started. As a consequence the horses are unfitted for work, and in many cases are left with unsightly scars which no future treatment can remove. Aside from the humane standpoint, it is good business policy to give attention to these little things in getting the farm horses worked in properly during the spring season.

A proper ration for the horse is another point which should receive the careful attention of every farmer at this season of the year. When oats are available, they make either alone or in combination with corn, a very satisfactory ration for the work horse, but where corn alone is available it will pay to supply some other ingredient in the ration which will help to balance up this feed, as the horses can be kept in good condition more cheaply when a fairly well balanced ration is fed. Another little thing which is too often neglected with horses is to provide them with salt.

This may best be done by keeping it before the horses in a little box at all times, so that they may satisfy their natural appetite without eating too much salt at one time, which will increase their thirst and keep them in discomfort while at work. Another thing which is very beneficial to horses, especially during the spring season, is the feeding of some roots. This gives a desirable succulence to the ration, and has a cooling effect, which offsets the heating tendency of the liberal grain ration which must be provided to keep horses in condition while at hard work. Too many farmers allow their horses to become thin in flesh during the hard work of the strenuous spring season, with the result that they remain thin throughout the year or until the fall work is over. It is the experience of good horsemen that it costs no more to keep the horses in good condition throughout the year provided they are fed and worked judiciously, than it does to allow them to become thin, and then be obliged to put them in condition again, and, besides, a horse that is thin is less and broken in spirit will not give as good returns for his feed as one that is kept in good condition throughout the work season. The farm horses are worthy of as careful feeding and attention as the farm stock, which is maintained as a source of profit, and good care and attention will pay as well or better when bestowed upon them as when bestowed upon any other class of farm stock.

SHEEP IN EUROPE.

Statistics Show Big Falling Off in Last Fifty Years.

A great diminution in the number of sheep in Europe is shown by statistics furnished by M. Tisserand, a French agricultural authority. In 1840 France had 32,000,000 head of sheep, whereas on Jan. 1, 1907, the number had fallen to 17,000,000. But a greater decrease is shown in Germany. Official figures placed the number of sheep in that country in 1870 at 25,000,000; in 1907 it had fallen to 7,000,000. In Austria-Hungary there are only half as many sheep as in 1869, when the country possessed 20,000,000. The least variation has been in England. In 1871 there were 33,000,000 sheep there, and today there are estimated to be 31,500,000.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

EXPLOSION AVALANCHE

Many Killed in Quebec Construction Camp by Avalanche Caused by an Explosion—Killed Mostly Foreigners.

St. Alphonse, Que., April 15.—Seven men are known to be dead and seven more still missing as the result of a premature explosion and landslide which buried the night gang and 23 men sleeping in the construction camp near Bagotville yesterday afternoon. The known dead and injured are: Stanislaus Gagne, resident engineer; O'Brien, assistant engineer; Cammings, Toronto; an unknown Swede and two unknown Danes. The fatality injured are: William Peterson; an unknown Dane, two unknown Swedes, missing and probably dead. Seven men, mostly foreigners.

Work was being carried on on the construction of the railway in the central country, 200 miles from Quebec. The day gang were busy blasting out a cut three miles from Bagotville, while the night gang was asleep in the camp below. Fifty barrels of dynamite and 200 barrels of powder had been prepared. It is stated that the men working the battery did not give the usual warning before firing the blast, and an unexpected slide of some 75,000 cubic yards of soft earth and gravel rushed down from the cliff upon the camp below, where the night gang were sleeping.

Without a moment's warning the unfortunate men were buried under a huge mass of debris, and it took considerable time before their fellow-workmen could organize effective measures of rescue in the approaching darkness. The work of rescue was pushed ahead and medical aid was summoned from the village of St. Alphonse and Bagotville.

Explosion Prematurely. Quebec, April 15.—Late news from the scene of yesterday's catastrophe at St. Alphonse on the construction of the new railway states that a quantity of dynamite and 200 barrels of powder went off prematurely, causing a landslide of 75,000 cubic yards of earth and rock which covered the camp in which eight men were sleeping. The names of the men under the debris so far known are: Stanislaus Gagne, of St. Joseph d'Alma, who was a student at Toronto University, and also a member of the firm of O'Brien, Gagne and Jennings contractors of the line. One Dane and one Swede were taken out dead. Wm. Henderson, a Swede, was rescued in a dying condition. Olsen, a Swede, but found a confusion of the brain. Sonoy, of Saint Hedwig Lake St. John, had a leg broken. The total number of dead and injured is not definitely known as yet.

WHY PRICES SOAR.

Supply of Meat Decreasing and Population Increasing. Gradually we are finding out the real cause of the high prices for meat. Figures just published by the United States Department of Agriculture show that the number of food animals in that country has decreased by 5,000,000 since 1901, while there has been an increase of 12,000,000 in population.

The following table shows the number of cattle, sheep and swine in the United States on January 1st of the years named:

	1901	1910
Cattle	62,333,333	69,000,000
Sheep	59,750,000	57,250,000
Swine	57,000,000	47,750,000
Total	179,000,000	174,000,000

While the number of animals has decreased the total value has increased by 22 per cent. since 1901. The farm value of cattle, sheep and swine in 1901 was \$1,943,000,000, as compared with \$2,388,000,000 in 1910. What applies to the United States applies to Canada, only on a smaller scale.

MILITARY JAUNTS.

Two Eastern Regiments May Go to the Old Country This Year. Montreal, April 14.—While in Montreal on their way to England this summer, the Queen's Own Rifles, of Toronto, will be the guests of the 66th, the crack Montreal French Canadian regiment. It was stated today that Rodolph Forget, the millionaire honorary colonel of the 66th regiment, is considering the advisability of following Col. Sir Henry Pellatt's lead and taking the whole regiment on a visit to Paris and London this year. The offer has been made by Col. Forget, but is dependent upon whether the regiment will get itself into shape to carry itself with credit against the crack regiments of France and Great Britain.

Crop Movement.

Seven months of the crop year of 1909-10 have been completed and in that time 74,739,900 bushels of wheat have passed inspection at Winnipeg. This gives the following condition as to the crop:

In interior	74,739,900
In transit and bought without inspection	10,000,000
For grinding in interior mills	6,000,000
For seed and feed	15,000,000
Total	105,739,900

In Canada we eat mutton from the United States and mutton from Australia. There is a market for mixed farming in this country.

WOOD BISON.

New York, April 4.—That the wood bison is not a myth, but a gigantic reality, will be demonstrated beyond question nearly in May, when the skeleton, hide and a horned head of the largest wild animal ever shot on the American continent is shipped from near Fort Smith, Northwest Territories, to be added to the collection in the museum of natural history. Not only is it the greatest in bulk, but it is the first wood bison ever killed by a white man. The records of killings by Indians are so meagre as to be untrustworthy.

Mr. Harry V. Raward, of New York, known a few years ago as "Adirondack Harry," because of his familiarity with the wilds of Northern New York, was the successful hunter, and to prevent doubt being cast upon his claims he has made a deposit to the circumstances, and this deposit, with the skeleton of his Indian guides and the five white men who assisted in skinning the creature, will be submitted to the American bison society, which is collecting all available data concerning the nearly extinct animal. It was under its auspices that they undertook the search.

The weight of the bison shot by Radford was 2,402 pounds; length of head and body to root of tail, 9 feet 7 inches; height at shoulder, 5 feet 10 inches; girth behind forelegs, 9 feet 9 inches; circumference of neck, 6 feet; circumference of muzzle behind nostrils, 2 feet, 5 inches; length of hair on tail extending beyond last vertebra, 13 inches. One tail vertebrae reached the extraordinary length of 18 1/2 inches.

Identity Unsettled.

Mr. Radford started on the expedition in February, 1909, with the express purpose of determining whether it was identical with the bison that used to roam the prairies in Yellowstone Park, a thousand miles south, or whether it was a distinct subspecies. This question has never been determined, and will not be satisfactorily until Radford's specimen has received here and inspected by the experts. Dr. William T. Hornaday, director of the Bronx zoo, and author of the Extinction of the Bison, said to the young explorer a few days before he packed his kit that he was greatly in doubt whether the wood bison was "even a valid subspecies of the plains of the bison." There is one mounted skin in existence, and that is in the Ottawa museum. The animal was killed years ago by an Indian.

Arrived at Edmonton, Alberta, Mr. Radford remained until June 1 to study the habits of the rare animal he was seeking, so far as he could and from the unlimited experience of the hunters with whom he came in contact. He had made up his mind to devote at least a year to the quest, and he realized that if successful, he must have the complete specimen, with a full set of authenticated measurements. He obtained a special permit from the Canadian government after he had convinced the officials that his hunt was solely for scientific purposes.

The hunter reached the timbered country about the Great Slave River late in June, and from then until he attained his object he was cut off from civilization. He descended the Mackenzie river to its delta within the Arctic circle, mapping and exploring the country as he went. He made a long search through the valley of the river, questioning Indians and making personal observations. Pack horses, dog sleds and dogs were used for the journey.

The hunt continued without intermission from June to the last day of November without success. No game except that actually used for food was shot. Countless opportunities to kill caribou or moose were offered, but not accepted. From June 1, 1909, to January 1, 1910, Mr. Radford walked in hockades on bare ground or in snowshoes over snow wastes more than twelve hundred miles. n that time he learned everything that could be learned about the habits and ranges of the wood bison.

Mammoth Is Found.

On the morning of December 1, when about fifty miles southwest of the small Hudson's Bay post on Slave River, the hunter came across a trail that indicated the proximity of an animal of extraordinary size. He and his guides were on snooshoes. The thermometer was seventeen degrees below zero, and as the day advanced the mercury fell still lower. The chase led over uneven hummocks and was most taxing. The quarry itself began to show fatigue and enabled the party to get close.

Mr. Radford was amazed when he got a good view of the immense bulk. In the gathering gloom it looked as big as an elephant. Carefully stealing to leeward, he got to a clearing where the view was unobstructed. He did not intend to take any chances with such a magnificent prize in view, and waited until he was within sixty yards before he sighted his rifle and fired. The bull tumbled as it to charge, and then lumbering off toward a dip in the snow. Mr. Radford fired again, and then a third and a fourth time with his steel-lined shells. Each bullet took effect. The bison ran 150 yards, and then lurched over dead. All the shots went through the fleshy parts of the body, so that their tremendous penetrating power did not injure any part of the bony structure. The thermometer had been falling steadily, and it was necessary to make a very rapid inspection of the appear-

KILLED AT CALGARY

Jealous Man Kills His Sweetheart And Then Commits Suicide — A Tragedy in Calgary's Red-Light District.

Calgary, April 15.—Driven insane by mad jealousy, an Italian whose name is Giuseppe More (Joe) shot and killed a girl by the name of Rosie Smith, a denizen of the red light district at Nose Creek and formerly his sweetheart, and then putting the revolver to his own head blew out his own brains, dying instantly. The scene of the tragedy was the house of Leta Wilson, one of the well known resorts of the segregated district.

The Italian who committed the terrible deed came to the house about five minutes to two, apparently quite happy and smiling. He was met at the door by the keeper of the resort and asked if he might see Rosie. Consent was given and he proceeded up the stairs to her room where he was directed. He had been upstairs for about 20 minutes when shots were heard.

Leta Wilson, the proprietress, rushed upstairs and threw open the door of the room, which was not locked. Rosie Smith was lying prostrate on the floor at the foot of the bed and a great stream of blood gushing from a terrible wound above her left ear, and beside her lay Joe, her Italian admirer, lifeless with a terrible wound at his right ear and blood streaming into a pool mingling with that of the woman he had shot.

Giuseppe More was in Sacramento in 1904 and judging from papers which were found in his room he was connected with some regiment there, from which he received certificates of identification. In the drawers of his dresser were post cards and letters addressed to him from people in Brooklyn written in Italian, and in the top drawer was found an envelope containing a substance and labelled "love cure," sure to destroy the poison.

He was also in Montreal for some time, for several of his letters are addressed to him at West Craig St. More, accompanied by the woman Rosie and two other Italians, came to Calgary about two months ago from Brooklyn, N.Y. The deceased woman was married in New York late last year, but owing to differences with her husband she left him in New York and came west with Joe, with whom she was enamored.

PURE BRED STOCK

A Directory Giving Information Concerning Breeders in Canada. The branch of the Live Stock Commission at Ottawa has just received edition of the directory of breeders of pure bred live stock in Canada. According to the preface page the work is a compilation of information received through correspondence from breeders in all the provinces in regard to the size of their breeding herds, and the number of males and females of the several breeds they have for sale. The directory is prepared to assist persons in locating herds, studs and flocks in their respective neighborhoods, or in distant provinces from which pure bred animals may be procured. It is stated in the directory that copies will be sent to ranchmen, stock breeders, secretaries of farmers' institutes, agricultural societies, live stock associations, and others who may apply for them.

Value of Lightning-Rods.

Prof. W. H. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, writes: Since 1901 the department of physics at the Ontario Agricultural College has been collecting data with regard to damage done to buildings by lightning. Altogether we have reports of 662 buildings being struck, of which 288, or a little over half, were burned. Of those struck fifteen were fitted with lightning-rods, but of these fifteen, three had rods out of repair; therefore, we may consider that in reality only twelve buildings that were really rodged were struck, and of these only two were burned. Thus, according to our statistics, as collected, only one-sixth of the buildings that have rods in good repair and are struck are burned. This is a much lower rate than the proportion previously given, where we saw that those burned amounted to more than half of all the buildings struck.

KING DOES NOT OBJECT

Canadian Companies May Use Word "Royal" Ottawa, April 14.—L. A. Rivet, member for Hochelaga division of Montreal today conveyed to the members of the commons committee on banking and commerce the information that His Majesty King Edward has no objection to the use of the word "Royal" in connection with the naming of companies. The announcement was made during consideration of a bill to incorporate the Royal Guardians, a fraternal society which for some years has held a provincial charter in Quebec.

At the last session a federal charter was sought, but when the final stage was reached in the house objection was taken to the word "royal" and it did not go through. A petition was therefore sent to His Majesty on March 26. Lord Crewe, in a brief cable to Earl Grey, announced that His Majesty approved of the use of the word "royal." The result being that the bill was reported without further opposition.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff