

LAVAL Separators
ORDER KIND
 id's Standard De
 m separators are
 the "mail order"
 therefore not ad-
 ding the big news-
 and big worded
 ad to sell low
 tators in that man-
 ner. The money spent
 in advertisements
 to sell inferior
 in the "mail or-
 der" is put into
 vasily machines in
 the Laval separa-
 tors. It is commis-
 sion agents who
 look up of the
 ad instruction
 in its proper use,
 the prompt supply
 needed parts for
 cars to come.
 The difference in
 of sale between
 and most other
 cream separators,
 is De Laval buy-
 ers benefit instead
 of pers and printer.
 You know the near-
 val agent to you
 catalogue and his
M. WRIGHT
 222 St. St., Regina

STEAMSHIPS
LIMITED
 "The Royal
 Line"
 of Fast Passenger-
 Service, between
Quebec and Bristol
 Triple Screw Turbine
 Steamers
EDWARD
 AND
GEORGE
 decks with elevator
 traction, Superior First,
 nd class accommodation
 Salings Fr. Montreal
 al Edward... May 26
 al George... June 29
 al Edward... June 23
 reservations apply to
 or Steamship Agency,
LETON,
 ent, Passenger Dept.,
 m 64, Scott Block,
 Winnipeg, Man.

CORD MONUMENT.
 the Heroine of Beaver
 to be Erected
 is, April 14—Work is
 in this city on the
 erected by the com-
 munity of the late Laura
 rone of Beaver Dams.
 thousand dollars was
 common at the solic-
 J. G. Currie, this city,
 ent will be erected on
 Queenstown, where
 ved her husband from
 a square base
 nite, seven feet to the
 being constructed.
 ted with a square die
 plinth of carved
 painted cap, the whole
 neat design. On one
 erted a bronze medal-
 eard, 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

IAN SPANKING.
 not cure children of bed-
 constitutional excreta for
 M. Summers, Box 53
 send free to any mother
 treatment, with full
 do money, but write her
 dren trouble you in this
 to the child, the chances
 it. This treatment also
 aged people troubled with
 day or night.

No Alum **No Lime Phosphate**
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 Do-
 minion 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 9th, 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
 stung 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
 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 encoun-
 tered en route and the gold, "fog
 wrapped the city so densely at
 times that the mainmast could not
 be discerned from the poop.

The Hero was accompanied by the
 Ariadne, and another warship, the
 Flying Fish, left previously for St.
 John, Newfoundland. These noble
 steeds of Neptune, of which the Brit-
 ish 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 night if a decided
 change in the temperature was
 shown. Five degrees was the min-
 imum change at which he was to be
 notified. On one occasion the com-
 modore was aroused and given an
 anxious ten minutes before he dis-
 covered 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 re-
 ceived with truly affectionate and
 genuine loyalty and enthusiastic re-
 ceptions given him. He was entertain-
 ed at a constant succession of
 balls, picnics and free passes with
 hotel accommodation on all the rail-
 way 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 wheesharrow, 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 Brant-
 ford, on the railway line from Lon-
 don to Niagara, where a bevy of fair
 damsels invaded the cloakroom, un-
 seen, 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 belong-
 ing 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 Cana-
 dian one in being "incognito," and as
 Lord Renfrew, instead of Prince of
 Wales
 "By a strange coincidence," says
 Sir Gardner Englehard in his Jour-
 nal 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. Refer-
 ring to this subject, a writer in the
 Michigan Farmer says: As the sea-
 son for active field work approaches,
 the farm horses should come in for
 a share of the farmer's thoughtful con-
 sideration. 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 useful-
 ness 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 with-
 out 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 se-
 vere 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 has
 been grieved or otherwise injured
 because the driver did not appreciate
 the necessity of working him mod-
 erately 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. Possi-
 bly 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 col-
 lar loose, and sore shoulders, sore
 necks or galls are the natural result.
 These are too often allowed to devel-
 op without applying the proper rem-
 edy of a better fitting collar and are
 at best difficult to heal when once
 set. As a consequence the horses are
 unfitted for work, and in many
 cases are left with unsightly scars
 which no future treatment can re-
 move. Aside from the humanitary
 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 an-
 other 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 in-
 gredient 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 in-
 crease 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 condi-
 tion while at hard work. Too many
 farmers will allow their horses to be-
 come thin in flesh during the hard work
 of the strenuous spring season, with
 the result that they remain thin through-
 out 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, besides, a horse that
 is thin in flesh 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 bet-
 ter 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 sta-
 tistics 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. Of-
 ficial 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
 Russia leads the world in the pro-
 duction of barley, with the United
 States second.

EXPLOSION AVALANCHE
Many Killed in Quebec Construc- tion 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
 camp near Bagotville yesterday after-
 noon. The known dead and injured
 are: Stanislaus Gagne, resident engineer;
 O'Brien, assistant engineer; Cam-
 mings, Toronto; an unknown Swede
 and two unknown Danes. The fatally
 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
 canton country, 200 miles from Que-
 bec. The day gang were busy blast-
 ing out a cut three miles from Bagot-
 ville, 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 fel-
 low-workmen could organize effective
 measures of rescue in the approach-
 ing 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, caus-
 ing a landslide of 75,000 cubic yards
 of earth and rock which covered the
 camp in which eight men were sleep-
 ing. 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. Hender-
 son, a Swede, was rescued in a dy-
 ing condition. Olsen, a Swede, but
 found a contusion 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 Popu- lation 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 popu-
 lation.

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

	1901	1910
Cattle	62,338,333	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 in-
 creased by 22 per cent. since 1901.
 The farm value of cattle, sheep and
 swine in 1901 was \$1,943,000,000, as
 compared with \$3,388,000,000 in 1910.
 What applies to the United States ap-
 plies 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 Mon-
 treal on their way to England this
 summer, the Queen's Own Rifles,
 of Toronto, will be the guests of the 86th
 crack Montreal French Canadian
 regiment. It was stated today that
 Rodolph Forget, the millionaire hon-
 orary colonel of the 65th regiment, is
 considering the advisability of follow-
 ing 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 fitted 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 74,379,900 bushels of wheat
 have passed inspection at Winnipeg.
 This gives the following condition as
 to the crop:

In storage	74,379,900
In transit and bought with- out inspection	10,000,000
For grinding in interior mills	6,000,000
For seed and feed	15,000,000
Total	105,379,900

 In Canada we eat bacon from the
 United States and mutton from Aus-
 tralia. 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 horned head of the
 largest wild animal ever shot on the
 American continent is shipped from
 near Fort Smith, Northwest Territo-
 ries, 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 affidavits
 to the circumstantial evidence of his in-
 dia 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 be-
 hind nostrils, 2 feet, 5 inches; length
 of hair on tail extending beyond last
 vertebra, 13 inches. One tail verte-
 bra reached the extraordinary length
 of 18 1/2 inches.

Identify Unsettled.
 Mr. Radford started on the expedi-
 tion in February, 1909, with the ex-
 press purpose of determining whether
 it was identical with the bison that
 used to roam the prairies in Yellow-
 stone Park, a thousand miles south,
 or whether it was a distinct sub-
 species. This question has never
 been determined, and will not be sat-
 isfactorily until Radford's specimen is
 received here and inspected by the
 experts. Dr. William T. Hornaday,
 director of the Bronx zoo, and author
 of the Extirmination 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 sub-species
 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 mea-
 surements. He obtained a special per-
 mit 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 explor-
 ing 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 inter-
 mission 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 noisiness on bare ground or in
 snowshoes over snow wastes more
 than twelve hundred miles. Not 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 snowshoes. 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 exhausting. The quarry
 itself began to show fatigue and en-
 abled 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 steal-
 ing 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 if 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 bul-
 let 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 tremen-
 dous penetrating power did not in-
 jure 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-

KING DOES NOT OBJECT
Canadian Companies May Use Word "Royal"
 Ottawa, April 14.—E. A. Rivett, mem-
 ber for Hochelaga division of Montreal
 today conveyed to the members of the
 common 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 com-
 panies. The announcement was made
 during consideration of a bill to incor-
 porate the Royal Guardians, a fraternal
 society which for some years has
 held a provincial charter in Quebec.
 At the last session a federal char-
 ter was sought, but when the final
 stage was reached in the house ob-
 jection was taken to the word "royal"
 and it did not go through. A petition
 was therefore sent to His Majesty
 and on March 26, Lord Crewe,
 in a brief cable to Earl Grey, an-
 nounced that His Majesty approv-
 ed of the use of the word "royal."
 The thermometer had been falling
 steadily, and it was necessary to make
 a very rapid inspection of the appear-

and other soft parts, so that accurate
 measurements could be made before they
 were stiffened by death. When the tem-
 perature reached 40 below zero Rad-
 ford and his Indian helpers made for
 camp, six miles away, after covering
 the carcass with snow to keep it from
 freezing. By the light of the moon
 next morning at three o'clock the task
 of disembowling and skinning the
 animal was resumed. This was done
 in a temperature of 37 degrees below
 zero with bare hands. Then the
 measurements and weights were re-
 corded in the presence of five wit-
 nesses—all white men. The steel
 yard had been tested by a govern-
 ment inspector and stamped as ac-
 curate. The skin and head of the
 wood bison weighed 415 pounds.
 The largest buffalo ever measured
 by a naturalist was an old bull shot
 in 1888 on the Montana plains by Wil-
 liam T. Hornaday. It was regarded
 as of abnormal weight, probably 2,
 100 pounds. This is 300 pounds less
 than the mammoth killed by Adirondack
 Harry. The pursuit of the wood
 bison has cost him about \$1,000.

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 sweet-
 heart, 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 terri-
 ble 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. Can-
 sent 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 con-
 nected with some regiment there, from
 which he received certificates of iden-
 tification. In the drawers of his dress-
 er were post cards and letters ad-
 dressed to him from people in Brook-
 lyn written in Italian, and in the top
 drawer was found an envelope contain-
 ing 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 ad-
 dressed 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 Com-
 missioner at Ottawa, has prepared a re-
 vised edition of the directory of breed-
 ers 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 neigh-
 borhoods, or in distant provinces from
 which pure bred animals may be pro-
 cured. 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 light-
 ning. Altogether we have reports of
 662 buildings being struck, of which
 288, or a little over half, were burn-
 ed. Of those struck fifteen were fit-
 ted 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 collect-
 ed, 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 pre-
 viously given, where we saw that those
 burned amounted to more than half
 of all the buildings struck.

If we consider barns alone, com-
 parison is even more favorable to
 those that are rodged. We have re-
 ports of 206 barns; of these 150 were
 burned; that is, practically three-
 fourths of all the barns struck by
 lightning are burned. Eight of these
 barns were rodged, of which two
 were burned; that is, of the rodged
 barns struck only one out of four is
 burned, whereas of all barns struck
 three out of four are burned; that is,
 if a barn is not provided with light-
 ning-rods, it is three times as likely
 to be burned, if struck, as one that is,
 not making any allowance whatever
 for the rods which are out of repair.
 Of the eight rodged barns struck one
 that was burned, and one that was not
 burned had the rods out of repair.
 Thus, we may consider that in real-
 ity only six rodged barns were struck,
 and of these only one was burned;
 hence, of the rodged barns, with rods
 in good repair, only one is burned in
 every six that are struck. To us these
 facts have an unmistakable meaning,
 viz., that rods properly installed are
 a protection to buildings that are
 struck by lightning.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff