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Is \$900,000,000 Gripped in Economy's Clutches?



It is \$900,000,000 of the wealth of this country held in check by the clutches of economy. Years ago President George B. Roberts, of the Pennsylvania railroad, asserted that, during periods of panic, of financial scare or fear of trouble, the expenditures of the people of this country decreased on an average about 8 per cent.

lars they have checked active circulation to the extent figured by Mr. Roberts—\$16 each—and are thus retarding the flow of \$900,000,000 through the channels of trade, the responsibility lies, men in active business assert, at the doors of designing persons, mis-called high financiers. Are the masses of the people striving to save their dimes and dollars? Are they cutting down expenses? If so, in what way? Business men will tell you that there is an era of economy on. In many families it is necessary. Many employers of labor are curtailing expenses and many workmen have been laid off. This has happened, year by year, for a long time, but only after a flurry, such as was experienced last fall, is general attention directed to it.

But now the rich as well as the poor are economizing. The last decade has been one of almost headlong expenditure; the reaction was bound to come. Why call it a scare, a panic or bad times? Ask business men. Possibly one of the most striking features of the economical era has been the failure in New York of a number of diamond brokers. According to a weekly organ of the trade the highest class of jewelers in New York city have been the chief sufferers. The rich paralyze the big jewelers. It is known that after every financial stir, declared a "business" man, "people begin to cut down their expenses. People with regular salaries, and even those who are independently wealthy, begin to save money and buy a little of the luxuries as possible. It is estimated that in this country there are 5,000,000 persons who live on an average of \$800 a year. These people cannot afford luxuries, and cannot very well economize without suf-

fering. But you will find people with no excuse for cutting down their expenses doing so; in many comfortable, well-to-do homes the women do with last winter's furs, the daughters are satisfied to do without the customary gifts of jewelry, and they lose interest in high-priced tapestries. "No doubt if one could ascertain the truth, many of the very men who brought about the recent difficulty and who expected to make money out of it have economized in their household expenses. It seems that the Wall Street people themselves are taking the initiative in economizing. "The man who works for wages does not save much; usually his income is taxed to the utmost to meet his actual needs. But the people who have no cause to tie up their purses follow in line at such times and cut down expenses. Thus business suffers. There is no reason for it." The decrease in imports recently has been noticeable. People are consuming nearly as much food, but they are not buying as much art. While the sale of pianos has not decreased, there has been a slump in the market for automobiles. According to the last report of the department of commerce and labor the value of automobiles imported in November, 1907, was \$316,769, against \$415,935 in 1906. There was a falling off in the value of such things as diamonds, \$100,000 compared with the same month of the previous year. During November, 1906, the value of uncut diamonds and other gems imported was \$711,882; last November the value fell to \$385,376, and of cut diamonds the monthly importation dropped from \$1,299,910 in November, 1906, to \$342,563 last November. The value of imported diamonds and pearls received at New York last January was more than \$3,000,000 less than in the corresponding month of 1907. There was a decrease in the value of imported hats of about \$250,000, while gloves fell from \$324,118 to \$983,452. There was an increased importation of toys, but a decrease in high-priced cigars and cigarettes of more than \$100,000. This would seem to indicate, as has been claimed, that the people who are economizing are those who are not obliged to economize, but people who economize merely as a matter of policy. How long the era of economy will last is a question. Manufacturers and merchants say the sky is brightening. Vanity Fair may refrain from buying a new silk dress while her husband is sweating over the ticker and reads losses in stocks, but as soon as he begins to recoup the order goes to the fashionable modiste. Part of the recent falling off in the consumption of liquors is believed to be due to the prohibition wave that is sweeping the country. Announcement is made that the so-called whiskey trust has decided to cut down production twenty-five per cent, and has reduced the price of grain spirits. The price of champagne has been reduced \$2 a case, yet the demand has fallen off. Of the wage workers of the country it is estimated that 21,000,000 earn only enough to support themselves comfortably, without an opportunity to indulge in luxuries. Silks, ivories, diamonds, automobiles are rarely, if ever, purchased by this great army, and hard times so far as they are concerned, would not affect the big jeweler or automobile dealer. There has been little decrease in rent, provisions, clothing and fuel. But the sales of luxuries have—and it is said

unsuccessfully—suffered. Large business concerns have followed suit in economizing. According to labor leaders, from 120,000 to 130,000 persons have been thrown out of employment recently. Among these are said to be 60,000 makers of clothing, 20,000 ladies' waist-makers, 15,000 cigar-makers, 3,000 cap-makers. There has been a lull in building, and many carpenters, masons, sheet and iron workers, bricklayers, plasterers and other tradesmen are out of work. Declaring that a depression of business made the action imperative, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad on February 1st reduced higher wages ten per cent. Many coal operating companies reduced the working hours to thirty-two a week. In cities, transit companies have reduced the number of cars on the lines. Naturally, the working men who are affected will be compelled to skip to make ends meet or starve off actual want. But in the great majority of homes that have not been affected directly, one can doubtless find women trimming old hats and making over last year's dresses. They are possibly steaming their old ribbons and cleaning the soiled ostrich leathers. Men—but not many—are cutting down the number of cigars—and women their "horist's bills." So that when an era of economy, no matter what its cause, grips the country, the home is the first place to feel it. The meat bill is cut down, less clothing is bought, luxuries are dispensed with. It is thought the general belief that gripping economy is necessary will number of his automobiles. "But he has no auto," Harvey—"Of course not. But he looked astounded and acknowledged she was right."

Nothing Did Good Until She Tried "Fruit-a-lives"



Madame Rioux is the wife of M. Jos. Rioux, a wealthy manufacturer of lumber in St. Moise, Madame Rioux is greatly esteemed in her home town and her testimonial in favor of "Fruit-a-lives" carries conviction with it, as it is entirely unsolicited. I have much pleasure in testifying to the marvelous good which I have received from the use of the famous tablets "Fruit-a-lives". I was a great sufferer for many years with serious liver disease and severe constipation. I had constant pain in the right side and in the back and these pains were severe and distressing. My digestion was very bad, with frequent headaches, and I became greatly run down in health. I took many kinds of liver pills and liver medicine without any benefit, and I was treated by several doctors but nothing did me any good, bloating continued. As soon as I began to take "Fruit-a-lives" I began to feel better, the dreadful pains in the right side and back were easier and when I had taken three boxes I was practically well. (Sgd) MADAME JOSEPH RIOUX, "Fruit-a-lives" — or "Fruit Liver Tablets" are sold by dealers at 50c a box — 6 for \$2.50 — or will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa. Sprains should be treated as quickly as possible with hot water, after which the part affected should be rubbed with liniment.

Tips For The Farmers BY UNCLE JOSH.

Limiting the soil which is sour will help. An old horse can stand neglect better than the soil. Watch the feet of the colts. See that the hoofs are kept even. Let the sheep do their own grinding when it comes to feeding oats. Ringbones on horses are often caused by letting the toes grow too long. The best way to improve a rundown farm is to put it into dairy service for a few years. Butter milk saved from the last churning makes a good starter for the cream for the next churning. The best way to make the farm profitable is to keep animals and soil in healthy, vigorous condition. One way of keeping the boy on the farm is making him feel that his advice and help are needed in running it. Proper shoeing of the horses in the winter means much to their comfort as well as to the sound condition of their hoofs. A building free from draughts and having a dry floor is absolutely essential to the health of poultry in the winter time. It does not pay to feed lice on fifty-cent corn for that matter. Are your stock suffering from vermin? William Grass' sale at Hillier was a success. One team sold for \$310. Milch cows at the W. V. Pettet sale fetched \$120. Erp Green's sale of milch cows sold at \$36. Ninety per cent. of the proceeds was paid in cash, although it was advertised a credit sale. A team of two year olds brought \$261 cash. Canadian farmers are not beginning to produce the wealth they are capable of producing, says the Dry Goods Review. The last year for which statistics are available, the average yield of wheat per acre in Ontario, was twenty-four bushels and a fraction. No one will say that this yield represents the best possible average result, but the majority of persons will be amazed to learn just what the possibilities in this one instance are. If the condition were ideal; if the seed were perfect—no weak, or worse still, dead grains—if the soil were properly cultivated and the sown grain properly covered; if the land were clear of weeds and if reasonably favorable weather conditions prevailed, instead of producing twenty-four bushels per acre the yield should be two hundred and fifty bushels. That is, the number of quarts of wheat in the bushel and half necessary to sow an acre of land are available of producing two hundred and fifty bushels.

ing a total from these factory, creamery and calves of \$2,051.11 or \$68.38 per cow. My profit from hogs was \$200, which, of course, I would not have had if I had not kept the cows. This makes a grand total of \$2,251.41, or \$75.04 per head. These cows were not fed anything during the entire year but good hay and ensilage, spring, green grass in early summer, supplemented by peas and oats in mid-summer, green corn in early fall, then ensilage and good hay again until spring. These cows were taken care of 365 days in the year. They were not turned in poor pastures with poor fences, they were not run to the point of being milked with a dog at their heels; there were no scrub apple trees in the pasture for them to chafe during late summer; they were not whipped when being milked, neither had they any ribs broken with a milking stool; but they were treated as if they were not, but they were not tortured by flies, but were sprayed twice a day from the time the flies first appeared in the spring until they disappeared in the fall. I do not think these cows have done anything very remarkable, but I think no better than many others have done; but I think as everything they consumed was grown on the farm, they were a source of profit, and I also think that if the same business principles are used in dairying that a manufacturer or merchant must use in their business in order to succeed, the dairy will pay.—W. C. Mason.

The members of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union are pleased to state that for 1908, they are prepared to distribute into every township of Ontario a quantity of experiments with fodder crops, roots, grains, grasses, clovers, and fertilizers. About 2,200 varieties of farm crops have been tested in the experimental department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, for at least five years past. These consist of varieties from nearly all parts of the world, some of which have done exceedingly well in the carefully conducted experiments at the college and are now being distributed free of charge for co-operative experiments throughout Ontario. The following is the list of co-operative experiments in agriculture for 1908: Experiments—1, three varieties of oats; 2, three or six-rowed barley; 3, two of two-rowed barley; 3, two of hullless barley; 4, two of spring wheat; 5, three of buckwheat; 6, two of field peas; 7, Emma and Spirit; 8, two of Soy, Soja or Japanese beans; 9, three of haking corn; 10, three of mangels; 11, two of sugar beets for feeding purposes; 12, three of Swedish turnips; 13, two of fall turnips; 14, two of carrots; 15, three of fodder or silage corn; 16, three of millet; 17, three of Sorghum; 18, grass peas and two varieties of vetches; 19, rape, kale and field cabbage; 20, three varieties of clover; 21, Sainfoin, Lucerne and Burnet; 22, four varieties of grasses; 23, three of field beans; 24, three of sweet corn; 25, fertilizers with Swedish turnips; 27, sowing mangels on the level and in drills; 28a, two varieties of early potatoes; 28b, two of medium ripening potatoes; 29c, two of late potatoes; 29, three grain mixtures for grain production; 30, three mixtures of grasses and clover, for hay.

FIRST GARDEN CITY. Prosperous Report of Letchworth Health and Progress.

According to the directors' report of the First Garden City, Limited, presented at the fifth annual meeting of the shareholders, Letchworth, England, has now over 5,900 inhabitants at an increase of 2,900 during the past twelve months. The estate was valued at £379,000, which does not include timber, gravel-pits, or the worth as commercial undertakings of the gas, water and electric works. Capital expenditure on the estate has been £247,896, and the valuation therefore shows an appreciation of £131,603. On the balance sheet £97,047 is set down as representing the net increment in value of the estate. "As to the shares," says the report, "the company is steadily approaching the point when it will be able to begin paying a dividend upon them, and there is no reason to doubt that eventually they will receive their full five per cent. per annum from the date of payment." A. Williams, who presided over the meeting, moved the adoption of the report. He reckoned a round £100,000 above its cost to the shareholders, either directly or indirectly. The death-rate on the estate had been astonishingly low, and the average health of the inhabitants was excellent. The children were markedly sturdy, and the sobriety and good conduct of the people was very noticeable. The city possessed societies of one kind and another, a testimony to the very active, social, and intellectual life of the place.

Pleasing Illusion.

From Puck. Harvey—"You should have seen Hosayne swell up at that mind-bending sauce the other night when the blindfolded lady actually told him the number of his automobile." "But he has no auto," Harvey—"Of course not. But he looked astounded and acknowledged she was right."

Produce And Prices.

Kingston, March 14.—Prices were quoted to the Whig, to-day, as follows: Flour and feed—flour, bakers' \$2.70 to \$2.90; farm, \$2.80 to \$3; Hungarian patent, \$3.15 to \$3.30; oatmeal and rolled oats, \$1.40 to \$1.50; cornmeal, \$1.05 to \$1.15; \$24 to \$26 per ton; straw, \$12 to \$14; hay, loose, \$17 to \$19; pressed, \$20. Eggs—New laid, 25c. per dozen; packed, 23c. Grain—Oats, 50c.; local wheat, \$1 to \$1.04; buckwheat, 50c.; barley, 45c.; peas, 75c.; corn, 70c.; mixed, 68c. Butter—Choice, creamery, 31c.; farmers' butter, prints, 30c.; packed, 28c.; rolls, 28c. Meat—Beef, carcass, 88 to 89 a cwt.; choice, cuts, 8c. to 15c. lb.; pork, \$7.25 a cwt. by the quarter, 5c. to 9c. per lb.; cuts, 6c. to 10c.; by carcass, 5c. to 8c. per lb.; cutlets, 12c.; hogs, live weight, 85.25; cuts, 12c. to 15c. a lb.; lamb, 10c. a lb.; chops, 15c. a lb.; mutton, 8c. to 9c. per lb. Fish—Salmon, trout, 12c. a lb. skinned digby herring, 20c. per lb.; whitefish, 12c. a lb.; pike, 10c. a lb.; Chinook salmon, 30c. a lb.; smelts, 10c., 15c. and 20c. per lb.; kippered herring, Yarmouth brand, 40c. a dozen; Atlantic salmon, 30c. lb. salt codfish, 15c. a lb.; halibut, 20c. a lb.; fresh haddock, 10c. a lb.; bullheads, 10c. a lb.; red herring, 15c. a box mackerel, 15c. a lb.; trout, 12c. a lb.; perch, 30c. a dozen; frogs legs, 10c. a lb.; ciccons, 15c. a lb.; cy-clers, 40c., 60c. per quart; blue fish, 15c. a lb.; lake herring, 10c. lb.; finnan haddie, 10c., 12c. lb.; red snappers, 15c.; flounders, 10c.; fresh salt water herrings, 40c. to 60c. dozen; fresh lobsters, 30c. a lb.; sea bass, 12c. a lb.; smoked salmon, 30c. a lb. Poultry—Chickens, \$1.25 per pair, turkey, \$1.25 to \$1.75. Fruit—Malaga grapes, 20c. per lb.; lemons, 20c. per dozen; Valencia, 10c. to 20c.; Mexicans, 20c. to 30c.; navels, 25c. to 50c.; bananas, 30c. to 40c. a bunch. Vegetables—Potatoes, \$1.10 per bag; cabbage, 75c. to \$1 doz.; celery, 50c. a dozen; parsnips, 75c. a bushel; turnips, 75c. per bag; beets, 30c. per peck; onions, \$1 per bushel; carrots, 75c. a bushel. Beef hides—No. 1, 44c. per lb.; No. 2, and bulls, 31c. per lb.; sheep pelts, freshly taken off, 80c. to \$1; call skins, 10c. a lb.; dairy skins, 60c. each; rendered tallow, 5c. per lb.; bees wax, No. 1, 35c. lb.; wool, washed, 21c. unwashed, 13c.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for report case of Cataract that cannot be cured by Hall's Cataract Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We the undersigned have known Mr. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. W. ALDING, KINNAID & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Cataract Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood, and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Bus Mystery.

Standard magazine. Shopwalkers and bus conductors, it seems to me, disappear immediately they reach middle age. Old bus-drivers you may see on every other bus that goes by, but a whiskered conductor is so great an incongruity that one almost starts to behold him. When do they go to, those men, who vanish from their accustomed places with middle age? Philadelphia Record.

Swift Destruction.

The Answers to Correspondence editor was in a quandary. "Here's a letter from a woman who wants to know how long it takes to do up a pair of cuffs," he remarked. "That depends on the laundry," volunteered the sporting editor; "the one I patronize will do up a pair of cuffs in about three washings."

MADE IN CANADA. MAGIC BAKING POWDER. SOLD AND USED EVERYWHERE in the Dominion. Makes Baking Easy, Dependable and Economical. All Canadian Dealers Have It. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. E.A.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

My dairy consists of thirty cows, a few of them purebreds and the balance grade Holstein-Friesians. These cows gave 184,328 pounds of milk from April 1st, 1905, to April 1st, 1906, or 6,144 pounds per cow. This milk was delivered to a cheese factory in summer and to a creamery in the winter. I also received from calves \$188, mak-

Dr. Hamilton's Pills

Because they fail to notice exactly what is wrong with many a sick woman doctors are frequently criticized very severely. For instance, disease in kidneys is one of the last ailments for which a doctor looks when treating women. This is a great mistake. Women are very prone to kidney trouble and in fact many physicians attribute a woman's languor and ill-health to a derangement of the genital organs, when it is simply plain kidney disease and nothing else. Many so-called female complaints are either bladder or kidney diseases. Sick kidneys of course make associate organs sick also. The result is utter weariness and headache. But back pains, bearing down sensations, Dr. Hamilton's Pills go right to the spot. They put life into the kidneys that makes a worn out woman feel like new. Indirectly the blood and nervous centres are assisted by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and the result is a proper performance of the function and a painless fulfillment of nature's command. Thus it is that a woman can enjoy much happiness and abundant good health by the regular use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. You can rely on Dr. Hamilton's Pills with implicit confidence. Their effect is wonderful. Sold by all dealers. Price 25c. per box. Five boxes for \$1.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills

Dr. Hamilton's Pills are a powerful purgative, and are especially adapted for the treatment of all cases of constipation, indigestion, and general debility. They are sold by all dealers. Price 25c. per box. Five boxes for \$1.