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In Connection With Canadian Pacific Railway.

VICTORIA DAY SINGLE FARE

Going May 23rd and 25th, returning May 24th, 1908.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION

To Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Good to go May 20th; June 9th and 23rd.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

VICTORIA DAY, 1908

Return tickets will be sold between all stations in Canada and from all stations in Canada to Port Huron, Michigan, Buffalo, Black Rock, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge and Massena Springs, N.Y.

SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE

Good going Saturday, Sunday and Monday, May 23rd, 24th and 25th, good returning on destination on or before Tuesday, May 26th.

Home-seekers' Excursions to Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest and return May 20th, June 9th and 23rd, July 7th and 21st, August 4th and 18th, good returning within two months of going date.

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Victorian, Fri., May 22, 6 a.m.
Canadian, Sat., May 23, 9:30 a.m.
Victorian, Sat., June 5, 6 a.m.
Canadian, Sat., June 12, 9 a.m.

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PHONE 600.
Orders promptly attended to, day or night.

Tips For The Farmers

BY UNCLE JOSH

A traveller from the west, in conversation with Uncle Josh, yesterday, stated that the outlook for the crops there is regarded as satisfactory. He says that the growth has been good. In a few cases a little more rain would have been better. Seeding has been done under good weather conditions, and a great many of the districts report an increased average.

Cable advices from the old country are to the effect that in both butter and cheese the English market is quiet with a decline in price. In butter there are liberal supplies, and prices are 22.25-24-6wt. lower. Cheese has dropped 25c. in cost.

The Canadian market for butter has kept remarkably high, although in most places it is down from 2c. to 3c., and eastern butter has been selling as low as 25c. in a wholesale way. This is at least 2c. a pound higher than the same time last year. The high price naturally deters any export, but with increasing feeding facilities a reasonable drop is expected.

In cheese over 11,000 boxes were shipped from the port of Mont-

produced by every cow in the herd twice a day and every day in the year.

Moves that separator out of the dairy barn into a milk-house of its own.

In a herd containing 35 cows one year and 34 the next, the average yearly production per cow for the two years was 6,348 pounds of milk, averaging 4.32 per cent. fat, which would yield 329 pounds of butter. The cost of feed per cow averaged \$46.19, making the cost of 100 pounds of milk, not including that for labor, 72.78 cents. At \$1 per 100 pounds for the milk, the average return per cow would be \$17.29 for the year. At 15c. per pound for butter it would be \$11.41.

Under these conditions the cow must produce 5,619 pounds of milk, or 257 pounds of butter to pay for the food she eats. The only profit, if any, would be in the manure. The manurial value of the feeds purchased for these herds is computed—G. A. Billings, New Jersey Agricultural Experimental and Station Report.

Produce And Prices.

Kingston, Ont., May 23.—Prices were quoted to the Whig, to-day, as follows:

Flour and Feed—Flour, baker's \$2.90 to \$3.10; farmers', \$2.90 to \$3.10; Hungarian patent, \$3.15 to \$3.30; oatmeal and rolled oats, \$4.40 to \$4.50; cornmeal, \$1.50 to \$2.10. Bran \$2.60 to \$2.70 per ton; shorts \$2.70 to \$2.80 per ton; straw, \$12 to \$14; hay, loose \$15 to \$20; pressed, \$20.

Eggs—New laid, 20c. per dozen. Grain—Oats, 45c. to 50c.; local wheat, \$1 to \$1.06; buckwheat, 90c.; barley, 70c.; rye, 75c. to 80c.; peas, \$1; corn, best, 50c.; mixed, 75c.

Butter—Choice, creamery, 30c.; farmers' butter, prints, 25c.; packed, 23c.; rolls, 22c.

Meat—Beef, carcass, \$9.50 to \$10.50 cwt.; choice cuts, 8c. to 17c. lb.; pork, 9c. per lb.; veal, by the quarter, 5c. to 6c. per lb.; cuts, 6c. to 12c.; by carcass, 5c. to 8c. per lb.; cutlets, 12c. to 15c.; lamb, by pound, 14c.; chops, 15c. a lb.; mutton, 11c. per lb.; live hogs, \$7.25.

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.; sea bass, 10c., 15c. and 20c. per lb.; kippered herring, Yarmouth blenders, 40c. a dozen; Atlantic salmon, 30c. lb.; salt codfish, 7c. to 15c. a lb.; halibut, 20c. a lb.; fresh haddock, 10c. a lb.; haddock, 10c. a lb.; red herring, 15c. a box; mackerel, 15c. a lb.; trout, 12c. a lb.; perch, 20c. a dozen; frog legs, 10c. a lb.; ciccons, 15c. a lb.; oysters, 40c., 50c., 60c. per quart; bluefish, 15c. a lb.; lake herring, 10c. lb.; finnan haddie, 10c., 12c. lb.; red snappers, 15c. rounders, 10c.; fresh salt water herring, 40c. to 60c. dozen; fresh lobsters, 30c. a lb.; sea bass, 12c. a lb.; smoked salmon, 30c. a lb.; Poultry—Chickens, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pair; turkeys, \$1.25 to \$1.75.

Fruit—Malaga grapes, 20c. per lb.; lemons, 20c. per dozen; Valencia, 10c. to 20c.; Mexican, 20c. to 30c.; navels, 25c. to 50c.; bananas, 30c. to 40c. per dozen.

Vegetables—Potatoes, \$1.10 per bag; cabbage, 75c. to \$1 dozen; celery 70c. a dozen; parsnips, 70c. a bushel; turnips, 75c. per bag; beets, 30c. per peck; onions, 5c. per lb.; green onions, 50c. doz.; carrots, 75c. per bushel.

Wool, washed, 15c. to 16c. per lb.; sheep skins, fresh, 75c.; tallow rendered, 5c. per lb.; deakins, 50c.; veal skins, 7c. per lb.; hides, No. 1, 4c. per lb.; hides, No. 2, 3c. per lb.; horse hides, \$2.50 each.

A Fainting Horse.
Portland Oregonian. The well known cigar merchant, has a horse that faints. Mr. Rosenfeld is not sure that his fancy roaster Collie fainted, but Milton Kahn is certain of the fact, and he swears that if Mr. Rosenfeld's horse had not fainted last Friday night.

It seems that Mr. Rosenfeld and Mr. Kahn were enjoying a drive on the Linton road. It was quite dark and just as they were rounding one of the turns in the road, without lights, a big automobile and a pair of sporting lovers in the front seat, came tearing straight at the buggy. Mr. Rosenfeld tried to swing his horse out of the way, when suddenly the horse collapsed. The driver of the automobile came to his senses quickly and stopped his car just a few feet from the prostrate animal.

Just to add to the excitement the lady in the machine fainted also, and Mr. Kahn was in a quandary for a minute whether to apply restoratives to the woman or to Mr. Rosenfeld's horse.

Royalty On The Quilt
Christian Register. When Andrew D. White was minister to Germany he received some queer letters from Americans. Perhaps the funniest of all was a mandatory epistle from an old lady living in the west, who enclosed in her letter four pieces of white linen, each some six inches square. "We are going to have a fair in our church," she wrote, "and am making an autograph quilt. I want you to get me the autographs of the emperor and empress and the crown prince, and to tell them to be very careful not to write too near the edge of the squares, as a seam has to be allowed for putting them together."

Gray Hair Restored.
The proper way to restore gray hair is not to dye it but to restore healthy activity to the scalp and hair bulbs; natural color then returns. This will result from the use of Dr. Dawson's hair restorer. In bottles, 50c. at Wade's Drug Store.

Pushing It Too Far.
Mrs. Graham is an estimable lady, whose hobby is house decoration. One day the lady was careless enough to drink a glass of red ink, believing it to be claret. She was a good deal scared when she discovered her mistake, but no harm came to her.

The doctor who was summoned, upon hearing what had happened, dryly remarked to her: "Mrs. Graham, there's such a thing as pushing this rage for decorated interiors too far."

WAS MAINE SOLOMON.

Magistrate Took Pullet Woman Couldn't Agree About.

Dr. James R. Day, chancellor of Syracuse University, was discussing his recent assertion that some ministers preach in a sensational manner, usurping the place of the sensational press. "These men," he said, "interpret the scriptures to their own advantage. They are precisely like a magistrate they used to laugh about in Whiteville. One of his decisions gained him the title of the 'Maine Solomon.' Two women came before this magistrate with a fine fat pullet, each declaring that it belonged to herself.

"The magistrate, from his high seat, frowned heavily at the first woman. 'Does this pullet belong to Mrs. Jones?' he asked her. 'No, indeed, it don't, sir,' she replied. Then he turned to the other woman. 'Does this pullet belong to Mrs. Smith?' It certainly does not, the second woman replied.

"The pullet," the magistrate then declared, "does not belong to Mrs. Jones, nor does it belong to Mrs. Smith. The pullet is mine. Janitor, take it round to the house and give it to my cook."



Princess Champion Wrestler.

The Princess Danilo of Montenegro was before her marriage the Duchess Jutta of Mecklenburg. In his recently published book on Montenegro, Dr. J. Lewinsky gives the following account of her as wrestler: "The wife of Montenegro's future ruler is a lady of many peculiar hobbies and attainments. Besides being a brilliant pianist and a clever needle-woman, she devotes much time to caricaturing her friends, and spends one evening every week in the very masculine sport of wrestling. The princess understands jiu-jitsu, and is most invariably successful in the bouts in which she so frequently indulges."

CHARACTER OF MILK.

Need Pure, Not Rich Milk, Says Dr. D. Robertson, Milton.

Milk is in such general use as a food that the question of its purity is always an important one. It is one of the most healthful and economical articles of diet and contains much nourishment. It is a real necessity and, therefore, every means ought to be taken to guard against adulteration. Let milk be pure and clean from healthy cows, do not allow anything to be added, and you have an ideal food of much value. But why should a standard be fixed, a standard higher in fat contents than pure milk contains? Why should milk that contains the most fat be accounted the best? A rich milk in fat is less easily digested and absorbed than a milk in which the fat percentage is low. The other constituents of milk, those valuable protein ingredients which go to the building up of the tissues, the prime property of any food, are the most important. Milk with low fat contents agrees best with infants, children and invalids. The human milk is the ideal milk for the young, it is a perfect food, and the milk that is nearest in composition to this is the one best suited for use in all families where there are children. Now this milk has a low percentage of fat, and if a higher standard were applied to the mother's milk it would have to be rejected. Rich milk often causes more or less disturbance in children, and if fed in excess, often ends seriously.

Experiments have conclusively demonstrated the fact that the young of all animals do better on milk of low fat contents than on rich milk. All farmers know now that they can raise calves, and good calves too, upon milk with little fat in it, and even upon skim milk. It is a well-known fact that some cows give such rich milk they cannot suckle their calves; the calves will sicken and die unless given milk of less richness.

Experiments with young pigs have been conducted by C. L. Beach. He fed separate lots of pigs with skim milk, milk poor in fat and milk rich in fat, respectively. During the first 10 days the skim milk pair gained 62 lbs., the poor in fat pair 54.8 lbs., and the rich in fat pair 42.2 lbs. The next 10 days the gain for each pair was 22 lbs., 30 lbs. and 34 lbs., respectively. The next 10 days' results were 20 lbs. gain, 21 lbs. gain and 6 lbs. loss, respectively. After slaughter the pigs fed skim and low fat milk gave better meat and bone than those fed rich milk. The same result has been demonstrated on other animals; calves fed on low fat milk gained more and grew faster and were healthier than those fed richer milk. There are, of course, cases of illness and some other exceptions where fat is needed in the system, and in such cases the fat is better taken in milk, and then milk rich in fat is the best.

But it is reasonable, is it wise, is it necessary, for the protection of the public health to place a bar on pure milk with low fat contents when all experience proves that such milk is a well-balanced ration—that it is easy of digestion and assimilation—that its tissue building and strength-producing qualities are ahead of milk richer in fat?

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