

The Nerves Not Understood

By Most People and By Many Doctors—Hence Their Treatments Fail.

The Best Authorities Now Agree That Restorative Treatment Such As Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the Only Rational and Successful Means of Cure.

It is not so very many years since diseases of the nerves were attributed to the presence of evil spirits and more recently sufferers from nervous derangements have been told that they only imagine they are sick.

When Dr. Chase's Nerve Food was first put upon the market as the only natural and effective method of curing derangements arising from exhausted nerves it was considered almost revolutionary but its success was remarkable from the start, many who used it being cured of such severe forms of nervous trouble as locomotor ataxia and partial paralysis.

Now the very best authorities claim as did Dr. Chase that the only way to cure diseases of the nerves is to make the blood rich, red and nutritious and to build up the wasted nerve cells by such treatment as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mrs. W. R. Sutherland, St. Andrews, Man., writes: "In 1903 I was stricken with paralysis, fell helplessly to the floor and had to be carried to bed. The doctors pronounced it a bad case as I had no power in my tongue and left leg. For six months I lay in that condition without benefit from the doctors' prescriptions. My husband advised me to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and by use of this treatment all the symptoms disappeared. I can now talk plainly, my leg is all right and I can do all my own household work. I am grateful to be cured by so wonderful a remedy."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c. a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers or Edmanon, Bates & Co., Toronto.

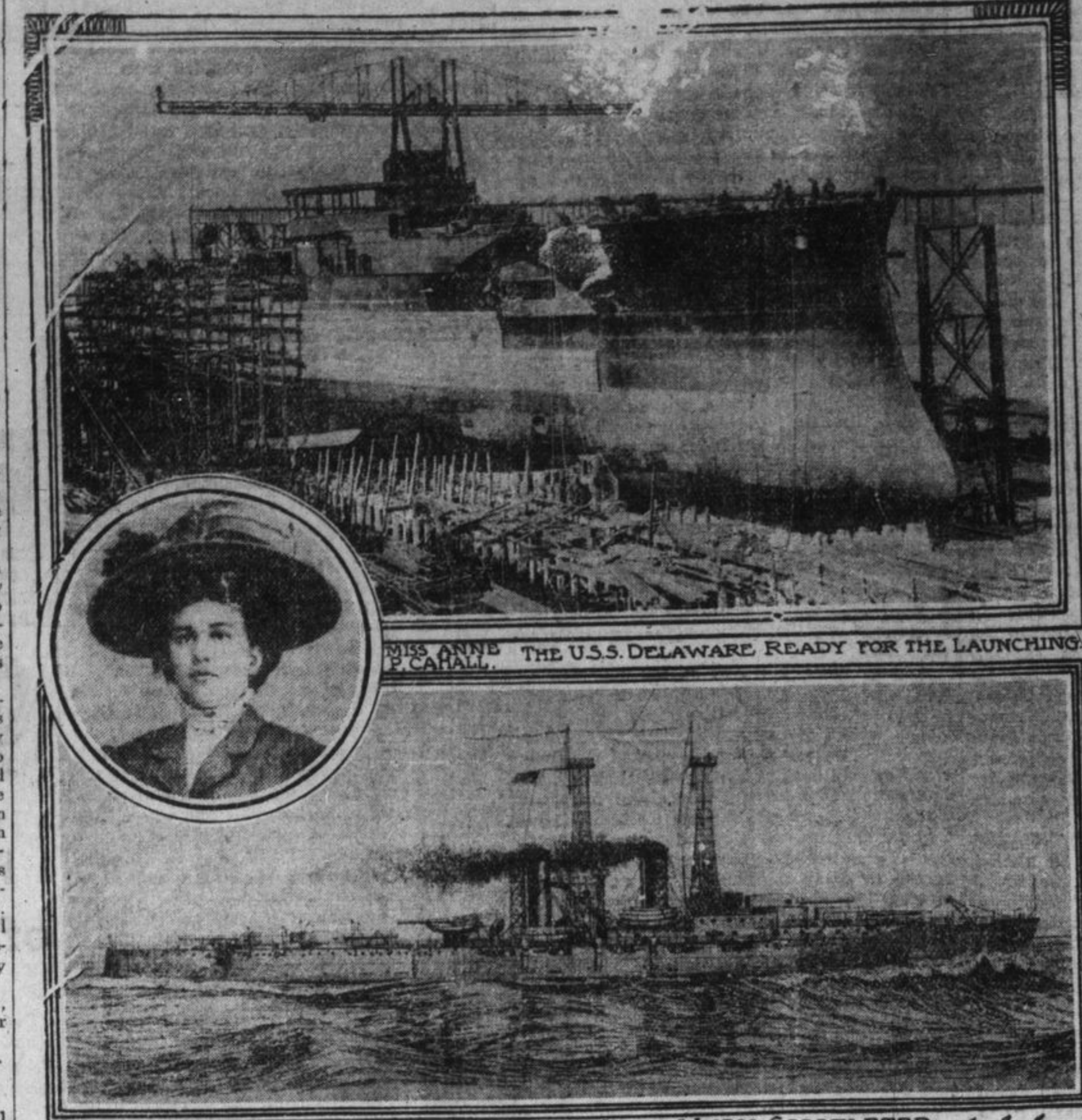
FALSE THEORIES

Lead to Worthless or Harmful Remedies.

Stimulating the scalp may allay the itching of the dandruff, but that does not cure the scalp. The disease won't yield to quinine or capsaicin, nor alcohol, because it is caused by a germ or parasite. To cure dandruff the germ must be destroyed. Until recently there was no hair preparation, or dandruff cure, or hair restorer on the market that would kill that insidious germ that dries up the scalp in little scales called dandruff, and absorbs the vitality of the hair, causing falling hair and finally baldness. Newb's Herpicide is the only really scientific preparation to cure dandruff, prevent falling hair and baldness.

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. Two sizes, 50c. and \$1. G. W. Mahood, special agent.

LADY CHRISTENED THE WARSHIP



AS THE U.S.S. DELAWARE WILL LOOK WHEN COMPLETED.

The battleship Delaware, together with her sister ship, the North Dakota, now under construction, will be the largest battleships ever built for the United States navy. Each vessel will have a displacement of 20,000 tons and both are designed for a speed of twenty-one knots.

For offensive fighting the Delaware will be the equal, if not the superior, of any battleship yet designed for any foreign navy. In her main battery she will carry ten 12-inch breech loading rifles of the latest and most approved design. These rifles will be mounted in pairs, in electrically controlled elliptical turrets, located on the centre line of the ship. It will be possible to fire all ten of the guns on either broadside, and in this respect she has one advantage over the famous British battleship, which can fire only eight of her ten 12-inch rifles on either broadside.

In general appearance the Delaware will differ greatly from any battleship now in commission in the United States navy. The most striking difference will be in the long, lean and rakish hull. The forward deck will be very high and unusually broad at the bow. This height and breadth insure the breaking of the heaviest seas and will prevent the dashing of any great amount of water over the bows and on the deck. This will make it possible for the guns in the forward turrets to be fired when the ship is running at full speed in a heavy storm.

Tips For The Farmers

BY UNCLE JOSE

There is a proposition before us just now in regard to the cost of wintering the sows that to us farmers is of the greatest importance. In this connection I will say that very much depends upon the character of the sows to be wintered. Good blood counts for much when we are considering economy in feeds. A well-bred sow can be wintered on less feed and will bring better results than one of low breeding. She should be fed in line with her nature, for the semi-muscular sows are better eaters and are not so prolific. The sow should have a quiet disposition and be a good feeder. With the qualifications mentioned we are ready to begin operations.

Instead of confining the sows and feeding at great intervals, there is a chance to feed late in the fall, feed moderately on the grain feeds, and supplement with cheap feeds that will furnish a part of the necessary sustenance, like cull and small potatoes, cull roots, like beets. When freezing weather sets in do not confine them in weathered pens, but supply a variety. Give them sloppy feed regularly, and yet in moderate quantities. If one has sweet cornstalks a small feeding once a day will be relished and prove beneficial. Field cornstalks, ears and all, in small quantities, make good feed.

If one has clover hay they are well equipped to winter the sows. Remember that they cannot hold large quantities of clover at a time but will eat a small amount twice a day and give better returns for the grain and give better returns than will without it. Two ears of corn fed in connection with clover twice a day will produce better results than four ears fed without the clover. Sows wintered on cornstalks and clover in connection with the grain feeds will raise more and better pigs in the spring than those that are fed all grain. Try it this year.

Water Horses Before Feeding.
A horse should be watered before feeding, and never given a large quantity of water after a meal, for the simple reason that the water will wash the food out of the stomach before stomach digestion has taken place, and the food will not be well prepared for absorption; and beside, it is sometimes the cause of colic.

There is a popular idea that a warm horse should not be allowed to drink, and unlike a great many other popular ideas, there is a little truth in it. If you water a warm horse, in the ordinary way, letting him drink all the will, you are likely to have a foundered horse on your hands. This is especially so if, at the time, the horse is fatigued. Nevertheless, it is always safe to allow him from six to ten swallows, no matter how warm he is. If this be given on going into the stable and he be allowed to stand and eat hay for an hour, and is then offered water, he will not drink nearly so much as he would had none been given before.

The danger is not in the first swallow, as we often hear it asserted, but in the excessive quantities he will drink if not restrained. The most dangerous time to give a horse a full

draught is when he has cooled down from fatiguing work and has partaken of a meal.

Utilizing Rejected Food.
There is quite an art in using rejected food to advantage. By rejected food is meant food that is left uneaten by animals because of lack of relish for it. Take the dairy cow, for instance. When fed hay a little coarse, it may answer the purpose if the cow is not compelled to eat it too closely. She will take out the finer and more leafy portions and will reject more or less of the stalks. The rejected portions may be eaten with avidity and profit by yard cattle. It will be much more profitable to feed it to them than to compel the cows to eat it.

The same may be said of hay fed to horses. Food rejected thus by horses may answer well for such cattle. In this way what would otherwise be wasted or used only for bedding, is turned to good account. Thus it is that the gradations in the use of food may be made to turn them to excellent account, with almost no waste. This may not mean much when feeds are cheap, but in a time like the present, when all kinds of food are dear, it may mean much.

Stock Feeding.
Feeding dairy cows is a comparatively easy matter when the required foods are at hand in abundance and without excessive cost. But if food of all kinds is scarce and dear it is an entirely different matter.

In feeding dairy cows successfully three things are called for. The first, is a bulk product, commonly spoken of as roughage. The second is some succulent product, which aids materially in milk elaboration, and the third is a sufficient supplement of concentrated food. It may also be mentioned that these foods should be used in approximate balance with reference to their chemical constituents. It will be at once evident that the character and amount of any one of these classes of foods will have a

MAKE A CHANGE.

A New Pack For An Old One—How it is Done in Kingston.

The back aches at times with a dull feeling making you worry and restless, sharp pains shoot across the region of the kidneys, it is agony to bend, stoop or lift. The rubbing of liniments or application of plasters does no good in these cases, they do not reach the cause. To get rid of these symptoms and exchange the old back for a new and stronger one follow the example of this Kingston citizen.

John Halligan, of 245 Brock street, Kingston, Ont., says: "A dull, heavy pain would catch me across the middle of the back and extend around my sides. If I would stoop for any length of time I would find much difficulty in straightening myself up. There seemed to be a weakness in the kidney region and I would take cold very often, which would invariably settle there. I had tried a number of remedies but found little or no relief from them. I learned of Booth's Kidney Pills through an advertisement and, procuring a box at Mahood's Pharmacy, I began their use. The one box of Booth's Kidney Pills took the pain away from my back entirely. I am better and stronger generally and can conscientiously recommend Booth's Kidney Pills."

Sold by dealers. Price 50c. The R. T. Booth Co., limited, Fort Erie, Ont., sole Canadian agents.

qualifying influence on the feeding of some farmers have alfalfa or clover others.

hay for their cows in sufficient supply of hay and can supplement it with cornstalks or the straw of cereals, or, if they have, with millet hay. As the fodder is usually grown on the farm, the aim should be to utilize it as far as it will serve the purpose, for it will prove a cheap food. The nature of the roughage will exert a powerful influence on the amount of concentrates used.

For instance, should good clover hay or alfalfa or pea vine hay be abundant about one-half the concentrate would suffice, compared with the amount that would be called for with other fodders, as corn. When straw and cornstalks furnish the roughage it will frequently pay to chaff them and to mix the ground concentrate in feeding them to insure increased consumption. These are fortunate at the present time, as they reduce the quantity of concentrates by feeding a relatively large proportion of home-grown roughage.

Happy are those dairymen who have an ample supply of succulent food for feeding during the winter. Succulent food comes chiefly from two sources, these are corn in the silo and field roots in the cellar. Succulent food has a marked influence on milk secretion. Feed two foods the same in analysis, but one succulent and another not, and the result in milk will be materially increased by feeding the former. Succulent foods are of the roughage class. They are cheaper than concentrates, and they are home-grown.

Produce And Prices.

Kingston, Feb. 13.—Prices are quoted to the Whig as follows: Grain—Oats, 44c; local wheat, \$1; barley, 80c; fresh haddock, 50c; rye, 80c; to 85c; peas, \$1; corn, old, 76c; new, 72c.

Flour and Feed—Flour, bakers', \$2.90 to \$3.15; farmers', \$2.80 to \$3.10; Hungarian patent, \$3 to \$3.20; oatmeal and rolled oats, \$2.40 to \$2.50; cornmeal, \$2.10; bran, \$23 to \$24 ton; shorts, \$26.50 to \$27 per ton; straw, \$10 to \$11; hay, loose, \$12 to \$14; pressed, \$14 to \$15.

Eggs, new laid, 25c. doz.; butter, creamery, 27c. to 30c. lb.; farmers' buttermilk, 25c.; packed, 20c.; rolls, 25c.; lubs, 25c.

Red-Meat, by carcass, 5c. to 7c.; cuts, 6c. to 15c. lb.; pork, 9c. lb.; cutlets, 12c. to 15c.; lamb, 12c. lb.; mutton, 9c. by carcass; live hogs, 8c. to 10c.; turkeys, 18c. a lb.; chickens, \$1 to \$1.25 per pair; geese, \$1.50.

Fish—Salmon trout, 12c. a lb.; whitefish, 12c. a lb.; pike, 10c. a lb.; chinook salmon, 30c. a lb.; kippered herring, Yarmouth bloaters, 40c. a lb.; perch, 30c. a doz.; frogs' legs, 40c. lb.; Atlantic salmon, 30c. lb.; salt codfish, 7c. to 15c. lb.; haddock, 20c. lb.; fresh haddock, 10c. a lb.; bullhead, 10c. a lb.; red herring, 15c. a box; mackerel, 15c. a lb.; trout, 12c. lb.; ciscoes, 15c. a lb.; bluefish, 15c. a lb.; lake herring, 8c. a lb.; finnan haddie, 10c. to 12c. a lb.; red snappers, 15c.; flounders, 7c.; fresh water herring, 40c.; fresh lobsters, 30c. a lb.; sea bass, 12c. a lb.; smoked salmon, 30c. a lb.; smelts, 15c. to 20c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 90c. to \$1 per bag; cabbage, 75c. to \$1 doz.; celery, 30c. to 50c. doz.; onions, \$1 bushel; turnips, 50c. bag; fresh milk, 12c. per lb.; sheep skins, fresh, 75c.; tallow, rendered, 51c.; deakins, 75c.; veal kidneys, 10c.

per lb.; hides, No. 1, 81c. per lb.; hides, No. 2, 71c. per lb.; horse hides, \$2.50 each.

WOLFE ISLAND NEWS.

A Very Dull Winter—Travel is Slow.

Wolfe Island, Feb. 11.—It is many years since as dull a winter has been experienced on the island owing to the absence of snow. Business has been almost at a standstill. Captain Geoghegan, the genial customs officer stationed at Point Alexandria, reports that very little business is being done at the above place. The high wind of yesterday has broken up a shapless mass upon the shores. Crossing to the city is fairly good; but many holes are reported to be in the ice. William Card and Patrick McDermett have two bridges in operation on the ice, the latter, it is understood, is free to the Island-ers.

The election protest is killed for the 16th of this month. It is the opinion of many that the taxes are quite high enough without increasing expenses in the event of another election. However, results are being anxiously awaited.

A sad message was received here yesterday announcing the death of Edward Caff, of Watertown, N.Y., formerly of the island. His death was sudden. Cornelius Pyke, who was injured last fall, is progressing favorably and is now able to sit up. The A.O.U.W. ball Wednesday night in the C.M.B.A. hall, was a success. The C.M.B.A. are not holding their annual ball this year.

Mrs. Edward O'Reilly was "At Home" to a few of her intimate friends on Tuesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. William Woodman are visiting with friends in Watertown, N.Y. Mr. and Mrs. William Kane, William Armstrong has returned home after a two months' stay at Harper's Corners.

Mrs. John Laughlin returned home yesterday after a ten days' visit in Montreal. J. McAdoo is a guest of Richard McCleady. Mrs. Fitzgerald is visiting her uncle, Archibald Berry. The banns of a prominent young couple are shortly expected to be published. The McCleady brothers, who are leading farmers of the island, have just completed pressing their year's output of hay. The above article sells to the dealer at \$10 per ton.

NOBILITY'S NICKNAMES.

Many Well-Known People Have Strange Cognomens.

London, Feb. 10.—It was revealed during the hearing of the Stirling divorce cross action in the Scottish courts that some of the principals in the suit had had nicknames conferred upon them at one time or other. Lord Northland, it came out in evidence, was called "Fatty."

The use of nicknames by the nobility is not uncommon, and many well-known people have had names kindly bestowed upon them. Once a nickname is given it is rarely dropped, though in some cases it seems singularly inappropriate. For instance, it is difficult to imagine the exuberant spirit of the high-born youths at Oxford, being referred to as "Fish" or Lord Alington, who entertained King Edward recently, at Crichel, being called "Trotters."

Other nicknames are "Tatters," borne by the Duchess of Newcastle, and "Cuckoo," which serves for both Lady Shaftesbury and Lady Lucan, while Lord Hesketh is "Smike," Lord Raglan "Chalks," Lord Winchester "Tim," the Duke of Marlborough "Sonny," Lord Londonderry "C" and Lord Yarmouth "The Bloater."

The well-known strengthening properties of iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nerve, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

There is no earthly hope for a young man who sits around and waits for an engraved invitation to kiss a pretty girl.

Certain men jump at conclusions, but others speak out between the acts. Why doesn't some enterprising attorney write a book on unwritten law? A woman probably feels blue when she is green with envy.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

A Cure of Marvelous Merit That Gives Instant Effect Found at Last.

No malady is more stealthy or fatal than Bright's Disease. Every year it claims more victims than famine and war combined. In the beginning it is marked by puffiness under the eyes, yellow, sallid skin and pain in the back. The urine becomes scanty, often contains sediment, causes great irritation and pain.

Reader, if you are troubled with these symptoms, get Dr. Hamilton's Pills at once. This vitalizing medicine will fast restore brilliancy to your dull anxious eyes. Exhaustion will be replaced by surplus vigor. Your back pains and urinary disorders will cease.

Renewed life is put into the kidneys, and Bright's Disease passes away forever.

Permanent Cure In Every Case. "I was stricken with Bright's Disease two years ago," writes Mrs. G. E. Matthews, Middletown. "I grew worse. Sugar was almost eleven per cent, and the doctors gave me up. After using Dr. Hamilton's Pills one week I began to mend. "Dr. Hamilton's Pills have made a well woman of me, and I know others who have been cured also by this medicine."

Why suffer any longer? Dr. Hamilton's Pills will restore you to robust good health. No medicine in the world so efficient for diabetes, Bright's Disease and affection of the kidneys, liver and bladder. Price 25c. per box, or five boxes for \$1, at all dealers.

ANNUAL MEETING

—OF— The Home Life Association OF CANADA.

The annual meeting of the Home Life Association of Canada was held at the office of the Association, corner Victoria and Adelaide streets, Toronto, on Tuesday, February 9th, 1909.

There was a good attendance of the shareholders and policyholders. The President, Hon. J. R. Stratton, occupied the chair, and A. J. Walker, Secretary of the Association, acted as Secretary of the meeting.

The statements submitted by the directors showed that the total net ledger assets at the close of the year amounted to \$928,079.29, being an increase of \$118,523.15 over the figures of last year.

Of the net Ledger Assets amounting to \$928,079.29, first mortgages amounting to \$323,857.19 represent 35 per cent. of the total; debentures, bonds and stocks \$185,230.13, and cash in banks \$126,268.86, amounts to twenty-five per cent; loans on policies \$146,186.11 to 16 per cent; Home Life Building \$145,900 to 16 per cent; the balance of the percentage to make 100 being represented by cash in hand and investments on call loans. It is to be seen therefore that the investments are not of a speculative character. The assets of the Association including outstanding or deferred premiums and agents' balances, total \$981,053.13.

The cash premium income for the year amounted to \$199,789.12, an advance over the amount of 1907.

The interest earnings for the year 1908 amounted to \$46,761.48, being twenty-one per cent. over the previous year.

The legal reserves on policies issued, provided for on the stringent government basis of valuation, total \$819,990.31, an increase of more than \$100,000 over the figures on 1907.

The total assets for the protection of policyholders now amount to \$1,752,461.61.

The interest earnings of the Association, \$46,761.48, are now \$12,791.63 in excess of the amount required to satisfy the liabilities arising from policies becoming claims.

The decrease in the amounts of payments in respect of cash surrenders was noted with satisfaction; and there was a gratifying lessening in lapses of policies.

The payments to policyholders during the year amounted to \$54,680.60; death claims comprised \$38,964.85; matured endowments and cash surrenders totalled \$20,715.15.

The total insurance in force at the close of the year was \$5,548,258, under 4,408 policies.

The reduction in expenses of management, and the satisfactory surplus are regarded as two features of a gratifying character.

The annual statement of assets and liabilities was satisfactory to shareholders, and taken in connection with the other satisfactory aspects of the report, were considered evidences of general improvement in the condition and interests of the Association.

Taking this into account and also the good results of last year, and in addition, having regard to what has been accomplished under the present board, there is shown conservative and competent administration of the affairs of the Association. With this assured, and in view of the present satisfactory state of its affairs, a continuation of prosperity may be anticipated with confidence.

After remarks expressing congratulation and explanation by the President, Vice-Presidents, General Manager and Shareholders, the report was adopted unanimously.

DIRECTORS

Hon. J. R. Stratton, M.P., John S. King, Esq., James L. Hughes, Esq., D. W. Kam, Esq., J. S. Hough, Esq., K.C., J. W. Lyon, Esq., Rev. A. L. Gos, George Amyot, Esq., John Sheridan, Esq., Thomas W. Boddy, Esq., John Curtis, Esq., E. L. Gould, Esq., J. H. Spencer, Esq., J. K. McCutcheon, Esq., Prof. J. F. Tufts, James J. Warren, Esq., Charles E. Stevenson, Esq., Rev. J. H. Hazlewood.

ADVISORY DIRECTORS

Nova Scotia, Hon. J. W. Longley; British Columbia, James Maynard, Esq.; Winnipeg, Man., S. A. Bedford, Esq.; Ashmore, Esq.; Edmonton, Alta., Charles May, Esq.

Subsequently to the annual meeting, the Board of Directors met and elected the Hon. J. R. Stratton, M.P. President; Messrs. J. L. Hughes and John S. King, Vice-Presidents, and J. K. McCutcheon, Managing Director.

J. K. CARROLL, 14 Market St., Kingston.

Authors & Cox 135 Church St. Toronto, Ont. 1868.

Surgical Aids to the Afflicted

Hip Splints To relieve the pain — support the spine — make walking easier — assist in curing the trouble — we recommend the Thomas Hip Splint for hip disease. Easy to adjust — quickly put on and off — and lends welcome aid to the afflicted. Made to order specially, and a perfect fit assured.

If you are afflicted in any way, write us about your case. We have brought comfort and health to many who were apparently "crippled for life," or able to move only by the aid of crutches. To-day they walk, run and even skate. We can probably help you. Write us.

A Clean Up After Stock-Taking.

We have made prices on these following lines to clear them out. Cost has not been considered:

45 Men's Overcoats, in Blacks, Greys and Browns, all new styles, sizes 34 to 46. Regular prices was \$13.50 and 15.00. Take your choice

For \$7.50.

56 Men's and Young Men's Suits, odd lines but all sizes in the lot. No old goods in the bunch. Regular price was \$16.50 and 18.00. Take your choice

For \$10.85.

25 dozen Fleece-Lined Underwear at 30c per garment.

45 Boys' Overcoats

Will be sold at \$2.95 for 5.00 Coats. \$1.25 for 7.00 and 7.50 Coats.

It will pay you to buy now for next season. When you see these goods you will know at a glance that these are big bargains.

Roney & Co.

127 Princess Street, Kingston. The Store That Sets The Pace.