

DOMINION BREWERY CO LIMITED, TORONTO.

Celebrated
White Label Ale
India Pale Ale
XXX Porter
Invalid Stout
Every Cork Branded
RIGNEY & HICKEY
138 & 139 Princess St.



Our Low Shoes

Are the greatest values in Foot wear offered to Women. Our spring styles include many new striking effects as well as old time favorites, in Oxfords.

\$2.00 and \$2.50

Hi Jennings King St

MADE IN CANADA

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

There are many baking powders but **There is Only One MAGIC BAKING POWDER**. It is Pure, Wholesome and Economical. SOLD IN ALL SIZES. E. W. GILLET CO., LTD. Toronto, Ont.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPSS'S COCOA
A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1-lb. and 3-lb. Tins.

Wanted

If you have City property for sale list it with us as we cannot supply the demands of our clients. At present WE WANT:—
1. A large house centrally located, located.
2. A small modern brick or stone
3. A good sized frame dwelling under \$2,000.
4. A medium frame dwelling under \$1,500.
5. A small frame dwelling under \$1,000.
6. A double dwelling under \$3,000.
7. Three, four or five tenement dwellings that would yield a fair rate of interest on the investment.

T. J. Lockhart,
Real Estate & Insurance, 159 Wellington St., Kingston.



See our new stock of Granite and Marble. Just arrived.
KINGSTON GRANITE & MARBLE WORKS
Cor. Princess and Clergy Sts.

At least you will have the satisfaction of knowing that if your neighbor's garden is better than your own he did not see as many of the ball games.

Tips For The Farmers

BY UNCLE JOSEH.

An eastern dairyman of considerable experience offers the following suggestions relative to the care of dairy cows:
1. Have the herd examined at least twice a year by a skilled veterinarian.
2. Promptly remove from the herd any animal suspected of being in bad health, and reject her milk. Never add an animal to the herd until certain it is free from disease, especially tuberculosis.
3. Do not move cows faster than a comfortable walk while on the way to place of milking or feeding.
4. Never allow the cows to be excited by hard driving, abuse, loud talking, or unnecessary disturbance, do not expose them to cold or storms.
5. Do not change the feed suddenly.
6. Feed liberally, and use only fresh palatable feed stuffs; in no case should decomposed or moldy material be used.
7. Provide water in abundance, easy of access, and always pure; fresh, but not too cold.
8. Salt should always be accessible.
9. Do not allow any strong flavored food, like garlic, cabbage, and turnips to be eaten, except immediately after milking.
10. Clean the entire body of the cow daily. If hair in the region of the udder is not easily kept clean it should be clipped.
11. Do not use the milk within 20 days before calving, nor for three to five days afterwards.

Don't, oh don't, use a scrub bull as a sire. Remember that the cows are tender from having been shut up in the barn so long and do your best to shield them from the hard April winds.

Never tie a calf with a rope about its neck. Ten chances to one it will get choked to death. A stout strap about the neck, with a ring and a chain, are far better. A swivel will keep the chain from twisting.

Some very timely reasons are advanced by a writer in an exchange why farmers should own their own farm. Observations of the Ontario tenanted farms will lead anyone to decide likewise on this question. The real and true value of farm lands, viewed from a commercial angle, are just a little difficult to determine. Considered as an investment to rent to the average tenant a right well improved and equipped stock and grain farm will likely pay a somewhat less dividend, after all necessary repairs and improvements are maintained, than a like amount invested in bank stock. But one must not lose sight of the unexcelled security of capital invested in good farm lands in a desirable neighborhood.

After farms are tenanted for twenty years they show such deterioration in soil, fertility and building appearances, that their prices have deteriorated nearly 50 per cent. This is amply borne out by evidences noted in every community in Ontario—where rundown farms alongside good ones have sold for only one-half the value of the other.

However, there's another and higher value to farm lands which we should ever keep well in sight of, and that is the value of the home farm where we grow good and virtuous men and women, far removed from the contamination of the evils of the city. It is here we find a watchful eye is ever kept on the preservation of the soil. Closures have their regular rotation; manures are carefully applied; buildings are kept in repair and painted. Here's where we find a contented and prosperous family which has been reared with more than the one idea of digging dollars and hoarding them. Libraries are installed in these homes and filled with carefully selected volumes. The best magazines and the cream of the agricultural press are to be found on the library tables. These give value to farm lands, inestimable value to the homestead and an increased value to those of the community.

Soil building, home making and higher agriculture always appreciate values as well as making for the elevation of all that is good in a nation's life. The best ammunition for our country's continuance in independence and progress lies in the brawn and fibre that is nurtured on the really home-like farms of our rural Ontario.

An effort is being made throughout many sections of Canada to concentrate attention upon the necessity of improving Canadian horses. There is no subject more worthy of attention, and it is to be hoped that every horse-breeder will co-operate in making the campaign a success. There is a steady demand at paying prices for good horses of all kinds. This demand is not likely to become less in the near future. Heavy draught horses are certain to bring good prices for many years to come, while saddle horses will always have a market, and will be needed to increasing numbers for military purposes. At the time of the South African war the British government was

CURES CHILDREN'S CROUPY COLDS

At this season of cold, searching winds and changeable weather, children will catch cold, will contract croup, bronchitis and sore throat. The experienced mother knows of nothing so good as vigorous rubbing of neck and chest with NERVILINE—rub it well, and apply a Nerviline Porous Plaster. If the case is obstinate, give twenty drops of NERVILINE in hot, sweetened water every four hours.

This treatment is simply wonderful—swollen, inflamed tissues are soothed and healed, coughing is promptly allayed, hard, strong phlegm is loosened and every trace of cold and cough disappears.

Nerviline is so safe to use, so powerful, so penetrating—makes such a good all round household remedy that for nearly fifty years thousands of bottles are used every day.

NERVILINE

Remember the name Nerviline, and refuse any substitute that a druggist may ask you to take instead of Nerviline. Large bottles 25c. each.

forced to go to foreign countries for a supply of remounts. It is stated that 10,000 horses a year might be shipped from Canada for this purpose alone.

Great care needs to be exercised in the breeding of the various classes of horses at present in demand. Only pure-bred sires should be used. The blood horse, or thoroughbred, as he is usually designated, is the best possible sire to cross upon light mares of good quality and conformation. Thoroughbred crosses are strong, free, hardy, and, as a rule, reasonably sound. They are capable of doing ordinary farm work and may be hitched to a buggy for a drive, or saddled for a gallop, as needed. In case of war, they make excellent remounts. Of the heavier breeds, perhaps the best of all sires is the Suffolk Punch. If this breed of horses were more generally introduced into Canada, and were crossed on the heavier farm mares, the results would be highly satisfactory.

There are several different ways by which we can get a cow's production. The most accurate method, and also the most successful method, so far as the stimulating of interest in the business it concerned is to weigh and test for butter fat for one or two days every month. Samples for testing should be taken for at least one day every month and two days are better, for the reason that they will more nearly represent the quality of milk yielded for the whole month. It is of little or no value to test the milk by only one milking, an account of the great variation in the quality of night's and morning's milk. By adding up the milk produced for the month and knowing the percentage of butter fat in the milk, it is only a small matter for us to estimate the production of each cow in the herd. Another method is to weigh the milk only one day each week and take samples for testing one or two days each month, as in the preceding. This method takes less work both in weighing and recording and in figuring up results. It seems, however, that farmers keeping records in this way do not take so much interest in their work as those who weigh the milk daily. Then again if a cow fails in her milk it is likely not to be noticed for several days or until the next day for weighing. For these two last named reasons we find that daily weighing is on the whole more successful.

Eight gallons of water a day is the average quantity required for a cow, and the milk given is about 87 per cent water. In some pastures there is no water, the cows being supplied night and morning, which forces each cow to drink four gallons at a time in order to be supplied. As the cows do not know that she must drink four gallons, she may use less and she will reduce her milk supply accordingly.

Extensive tests and investigations have been made by the experiment stations to determine the advisability of adding salt to the ration of dairy cows. As a result of these trials, it is recommended that dairy cows be given at least one ounce of salt a day. Exceptionally heavy milkers will require more than this. The uniform results obtained with all cows employed in these trials indicate that salt in addition to that obtained in their food is absolutely essential to the continued health of a dairy cow while producing milk. It is evident, moreover, that the amount of salt which must be supplied directly will vary greatly in different locations, and in places remote from the sea.

Produce And Prices.

Kingston, May 1.—Prices are quoted to the Whig as follows:
Fish—Salmon trout, 12c. lb.; skinned digby, herring, 20c. lb.; whitefish, 12c. lb.; pike, 10c. lb.; Chinook salmon, 30c. lb.; silverfish, 20c.; quail-broilers, 15c.; kippered herring, Yarmouth blotters, 40c. doz.; perch, 30c. doz.; frogs' legs, 40c. lb.; Atlantic salmon, 30c. lb.; salt codfish, 7c. to 15c. lb.; halibut, 15c. lb.; fresh haddock, 40c. lb.; bullheads, 12c. lb.; red herring, 15c. box; mackerel, 15c. lb.; ciscoes, 15c. lb.; lake herring, 8c. lb.; flannel haddock, 10c. to 12c. lb.; red snappers, 15c. lb.; flounders, 10c.; fresh salt water herring, 30c. and 40c.; fresh lobsters, 30c. lb.; sea bass, 12c. lb.; smelts, 15c. to 20c.

Meat—Beef, by carcass, 8c. to 9c.; cuts, 8c. to 15c.; pork, 10c. by carcass, cutlets, 15c.; lamb, 25c.; live hogs, 7c.; turkeys, 15c. lb.; chickens, 14c. per lb.; mutton, 12c.
Vegetables—Potatoes, 90c. to \$1 per bag; cabbage, \$1.25 doz.; celery, 50c. doz.; onions, \$1 bush; turnips, 75c. bag; carrots, 75c. bag.

Grain—Oats, 50c.; local wheat, \$1; buckwheat, 75c.; barley, 85c.; rye, 80c. to 85c.; peas, \$1; corn, old, 75c.; new, 75c.
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, \$3.40 to \$3.50; cornmeal, \$1.80 to \$2.10; bran, \$2 to \$2.5 a ton; shorts, \$2.50; hay, loose, \$11 to \$13; pressed, \$13 to \$14.
Eggs, new laid, 22c. doz.; butter, creamery, 26c. lb.; farmers' butter, in prints, 25c. to 28c.; packed, 25c.; rolls, 25c.; tubs, 24c.
Wool—Washed, 12c. lb.; sheep skins, fresh, \$1; tallow, rendered, 54c.; deerskins, 75c.; veal skins, 10c. lb.; hides, No. 1, 8c.; hides, No. 2, 7c. lb.; horse hides, \$2.50 each.

The Hogs Had Plenty Of Time.

White's Class Advertising. A Norfolk farmer riding through the Welsh mountains came up with a mountaineer leisurely driving a herd of pigs. "Where are you driving the pigs to?" asked the enquiring farmer. "Out to pasture 'em a bit." "What for?" "To fatten 'em." "Isn't it pretty slow work to fatten 'em on grass?" Up where I come from we pen them up and fatten them on corn. It saves a lot of time." "Ya-as, I s'pose so," drawled the mountaineer, "but, bless your heart, what's time to a hawg?"

Correctly Described.

Philippines Gossip. A large chief staff officer of one of the infantry regiments, relating some of the experiences of the expedition, said that one day, after hours of laborious climbing up a steep and never-ending path, he heard a groan of despair from a private soldier. "Look 'ere, Bill. I've 'ad enough of this," the soldier said to his comrade. "I was told as 'ow it was a bloomin' tableland!" "So it is. Can't ye see ye're climin' up one of the legs of it?" returned Bill, with a jocular superiority.

EMBROIDERED PARTY FROCK



PHOTO BY JOEL TEBER.

Yoke effects are the fad just now and all the new skirts are being made with some sort of hly yoke. This idea is developed here, charmingly with white embroidered flouncing, panels of the flouncing, alternating with lace insertions, giving a rich effect. The hat with its superb, drooping willow feathers is typical of the handsomest styles in midsummer headgear, rich plumes being in first favor for dressy wear.

New Insulating Material.

The new insulating material known as Bakelite, after its discoverer, Dr. Bakeland, seems to possess certain important advantages, says the London Globe. It is stronger than India rubber, and can stand a higher temperature, and it is unaffected by most chemicals. Bakelite is one of the numerous series of useful products obtained from coal tar, and is known to chemists, as oxymethyl-methylene glycol — anhydride. It may be used to impregnate soft wood, which it renders as hard as ebony. Generators and motors are impregnated with it to protect the wiring.

A Gruesome Scotch Joke.

The few Scotch stories which do happen to steer clear of drink or the funeral concern themselves with Sawthill breaking or the gallowes. There is the story of the Wigtown man who, being carried on a hurdle from prison to the gallowes, turned to the crowd hurrying past him to the place of execution and remarked in a patronizing manner: "Tak yer time, boys, there'll be nae fun till I gang."

How To Cure Old Sores.

First wash the sore with warm water and then apply Dr. Hamilton's Ointment. This is sure to heal the oldest sore and cure the worst burn in short order. No ointment so soothing, so healing and antiseptic as Dr. Hamilton's Ointment. Get a 50c. box from your druggist.

Two Mills Using Same Quality of Wheat May Not Produce Same Quality of Flour

The quality of flour largely depends on the milling. Two mills might grind wheat of the same quality and the product of one far outclass the other. It is not only the high quality of the hard wheat used, but also the superior milling facilities, that places "PURITY" flour so far above all others. Our milling plant at St. Boniface, Manitoba, cost nearly \$1,000,000, and is one of the most perfectly equipped mills in the world. The wheat itself is subjected to the most won-

derful system of cleaning and scouring, passing through twenty distinct machines. Fifty-five steel rollers, the largest in Canada, reduce the wheat into flour. Then it is purified and dressed by "bolting" it through silk sifters of fine mesh. Not a "branny" particle or speck of dust is ever found in "Purity" Flour.

You may have to pay a little more for Purity, but baking results, quality and quantity, prove it is worth far more than the slight difference.

We have two other modernly equipped mills at Brandon, Man., and Goderich, Ont.

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread."

Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited. MILLS AT WINNIPEG, GODERICH, BRANDON



Duchess Brand Tailored Shirt Waists

Made in White Lawn, White Cambric, Corded Madras, Scotch Gingham and 2100 Pure Linen. Hand turned, laundered Collar and Cuffs. Large box pleat in front, with removable buttons, and Gibson pleat running over the shoulders. This is one of the new "Duchess" styles which appeal to all dainty women. \$1 up.

Dealers everywhere handle "Duchess" Brand Waists, Gowns, White Wear, etc. If your dealer does not, let us know and we will send you the name of a dealer nearby who does.

Dunlop Manufacturing Co. MONTREAL

Anyway you do not require as much bread when you have spinach, hot-house asparagus and strawberry shortcake at the same meal. If someone else does get the bridge prize a woman can always console herself with the thought that at least she plays a more scientific game.

EATON'S CATALOGUE
Point Out Any Price You Wish

in our **Catalogue** for **Spring & Summer**



and we will show you full value for the amount you pay—and you'll be better pleased than before you began to deal with us. Send us a trial order to-day.

Then, if you are not fully satisfied, we will exchange the goods or refund the amount of your purchase and pay transportation charges both ways.

Would you not be better satisfied to do all your trading here?

T. EATON CO LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA