

CONTRACTORS

YOUR INSPECTION
IS KINDLY INVITED
TO OUR LINES OF
BUILDERS'
HARDWARE.

H. W. MARSHALL,
Successor to A. Strachan.



White Canvas Shoes, Regular \$1.50
at 99¢.

12 Pairs White Canvas Pumps,
with embroidered fronts, leather
heels. 24 Pairs White Canvas
Shoes, with white heels. 18 Pairs
White Canvas Shoes, with leather
heels. Cut Price, 99¢.

H. Jennings King St

Exquisite Lot
Of New Gas and Electric
Globes and Shades.

New Importations of beautiful
Electric Gas, and Combination
Chandeliers.

We invite you to view our dis-
play.

Quick in executing Electric re-
pairs, House Wiring a specialty.

H. W. Newman Electric Co.,
79 Princess St.
Phone 441.

Automobiles To Rent.

Terms Reasonable, Always
Open.

W. J. Moore & Son,
Phones—Garage, 815a.
Residence, 815b.

Ignition Dynamos,
Storage Batteries, Spark Plugs,
Carburetors, Etc.

TRY OUR DRY BATTERIES.

Turnbull Electrical Mfg. Co.
Phone, 828; 879 Bagot St.

LAUNDRY
Best family washing, 40c. to
60c.

First-class work guaranteed.
Goods called for and delivered.

Send postal card with name and
address and we will call promptly.

A trial order solicited.

HONG LEE LAUNDRY
354 Princess St.

UP-TO-DATE SHOE REPAIRING

Repairing done while you wait. All
work done by hand. No half soles put
on by machine. All work guaranteed.

J. GREEN, 291 Princess St.

Builders and Contractors
Use Sashweights made in King-
ston at Angrove's Foundry.
Special prices for large quantities.

WAH LONG'S LAUNDRY REMOVED

From 73 Clarence St., to 155 Well-
ington St., between Brock and Clarence
Sts. Best laundry in the city. Goods
called for and delivered.

When ordering your Cooked Meats for
lunches or picnics, don't fail to order
some of our Pickles or Relishes. We have
the best in the city.

H. J. STRACHAN, 20 Brock Street.

FRIGHTFUL STOMACH TROUBLE

For Four Long Years He Suffered—
Then "Fruit-a-tives" Brought
Relief.

Stratford Centre, Wolfe Co., Que.
May 11th, 1908.

I have been completely cured of a
frightful condition of my stomach
by the wonderful medicine
"Fruit-a-tives." I suffered for four
long years with this trouble. My head
ached incessantly. I could not eat
anything but what I suffered awful
pains from indigestion. I used every
known remedy and was treated by
physicians, but the dyspepsia and head-
aches persisted in spite of the treat-
ment.

When peas are harvested by swine
they are not usually turned on to the
crop until the peas are ripe, but sometimes
they are put in a little sooner. This can only be done when rain sel-
dom falls after the peas are ripe; otherwise the rain would sprout the peas
and would therefore lessen their value
for feeding. This is a very easy way
of harvesting peas by it means the
loss of the vines for feeding uses.

When peas are harvested by sheep
and lambs this also can only be done when
rain seldom falls after the peas are ripe
and until they are consumed. The sheep consume much of the straw
as well as the grain. A field thus har-
vested looks much like a bare fallow,
so fully is the crop consumed. The
peas that may scatter can be gathered
up later by swine. On the plateaus
of the Rocky Mountains sheep are fre-
quently thus fattened.—Orange Judd
Farmer.

Tips For The Farmers

BY UNCLE JOSH.

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Farm Wisdom.

Filthy stables make bad air, and
bad air often makes sick stock.

Practically nine hundred thousand
acres of alfalfa are grown in Kansas
yearly.

Cowpeas or rape in the corn at the
last plowing is worth trying.

Whitewash may be put on with a
spray pump if it is free from lumps.

Breeding stock is the first requisite
in any successful line of stock raising.

Low yields invariably follow injudi-
cious cropping and improper cultivation.

The man who goes into the sheep
business gradually has a reasonable
assurance of success.

The alfalfa experience that you read
is good. That which you actually
work out is far better.

There will always be a demand for
wool, and that is one reason why
sheep will always be profitable.—Kun-
ball's Dairy Farmer.

Judging Dairy Cattle.

The appointment of men who breed
one kind of cattle to judge at the fairs
another kind is not a healthy practice.

The breeds all differ in certain
varieties. Suppose a breeder of Ay-
shires is appointed to judge Jerseys.

Such a judge will be almost sure to
discount Jerseys with the back much
swayed, as the Ayshires have straight
backs. On the other hand, suppose a
breeder of Jerseys is asked to judge Ay-
shires. He is not inclined to discount
the swayback in the Ayshire as the true
breeder of Ayshires would discount the
same. It is different with the men who teach at the agri-
cultural colleges. It is their duty to
study all pedigreed breeds.—Professor
Thomas Shaw.

Horse Notes.

Lack of exercise or overwork or
aching muscles will cause a horse to
paw in the stable.

If a horse is not used regularly turn
him loose in the paddock for a part of
each day.

Give the tired and hard-working
horse a roomy box stall and a good
deep bed of dry straw to rest in.

During the hot months a small lot
near the stables with a good smooth,
firm sod where the work horses can
be turned loose for the night after
the evening meal and grooming is
ideal and will prolong their usefulness.

—Farm Journal.

Portable Sheep Fold.

The best protection of sheep against
dogs is a woven wire fence about sev-
eral feet high, that can be readily set
up into a pen where the sheep should
be inclosed at night and can be
easily moved from the one spot to
another before the ground gets foul.

It may be set in the poorest part of
the field, which the sheep will abund-
antly fertilize, but it is important
that the sheep should be shut into
it as late as possible in the evening
and be let out very early next morning
as they like to feed late and
early.

—Farm Journal.

To Keep Flies From Horses.

Take two or three small handfuls of
green walnut leaves, upon which pour
two or three quarts of soft, cold water.
Let it stand one night and pour the
whole next morning into a kettle and let it boil for fifteen min-
utes. When cold it will be fit for
use. No more is required than to
wet a sponge and before a horse
goes into the stable let those
parts which are most irritated be
smeared over with the liquid.—Ameri-
can Cultivator.

—Farm Journal.

Pea And Oat Fodder.

When peas and oats are grown together
for fodder they are usually cut with the
binder, but may also be cut with the
mower. The crop should be cut a little
underripe, except when it is to be threshed.

When it is to be threshed cut with the
mower it is usually cured in the wind-row
or cock after it has been dry enough to
draw your own conclusions.

Change The Sheep Pasture.

It is not a good plan to keep sheep
on the same pasture continuously for
more than two or three years, says
Farm Journal. To do this incurs the
danger of stomach worms. It is best
to shift the sheep about from one
field to another every few years.

—Farm Journal.

Produce And Prices.

Kingston, Aug. 7.—Prices were
quoted to the Whig as follows:

Fish—Salmon trout, 12½ lb.; skin-
ned, 12lb.; herring, 20 lb.; whitefish,
12½ lb.; pike, 10 lb.; Chinook salmon,
30 lb.; kippered herring, Yarmouth
bloaters, 40c. doz.; berch, 30c. doz.;
frogs, legs, 40c. lb.; Atlantic salmon,
30 lb.; salt codfish, 7c. to 15c. lb.;
halibut, 20c. lb.; fresh halibut,
12½ lb.; bullheads, 12½ lb.; red her-
ring, 20c. box; mackerel, 15c. lb.; lake
herring, 8c. lb.; finnan haddie, 10c.
lb.; fresh lobsters, 25c. lb.; sea
muss, 12½ lb.; pickrel, 12½ lb.; sea
mackerel, 15c. lb.

Meat—Beef, by carcass, 8c. to 9c.
lb.; 7c. to 15c.; pork, 11c. lb.; by car-
cass; cutlets, 15c. per lb.; lamb,
20c. box; mutton, 8c. per lb.; chick-
ens, 12c. lb.; turkeys, 18c. per lb.;
vegetables—Carrots, 5c. a bunch;
carrots, 4c. to 5c. each; onions, 4c.
each.

—Whig.

"MY VALET"

FOUNTAIN THE CLEANER
30 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Settees and Chairs

For Cemeteries and Lawns and
all kinds of Woods Manufactured
by S. C. Greenway & Sons, Cremona
Iron and Wire Works, King St. West,
Opposite Hospital.



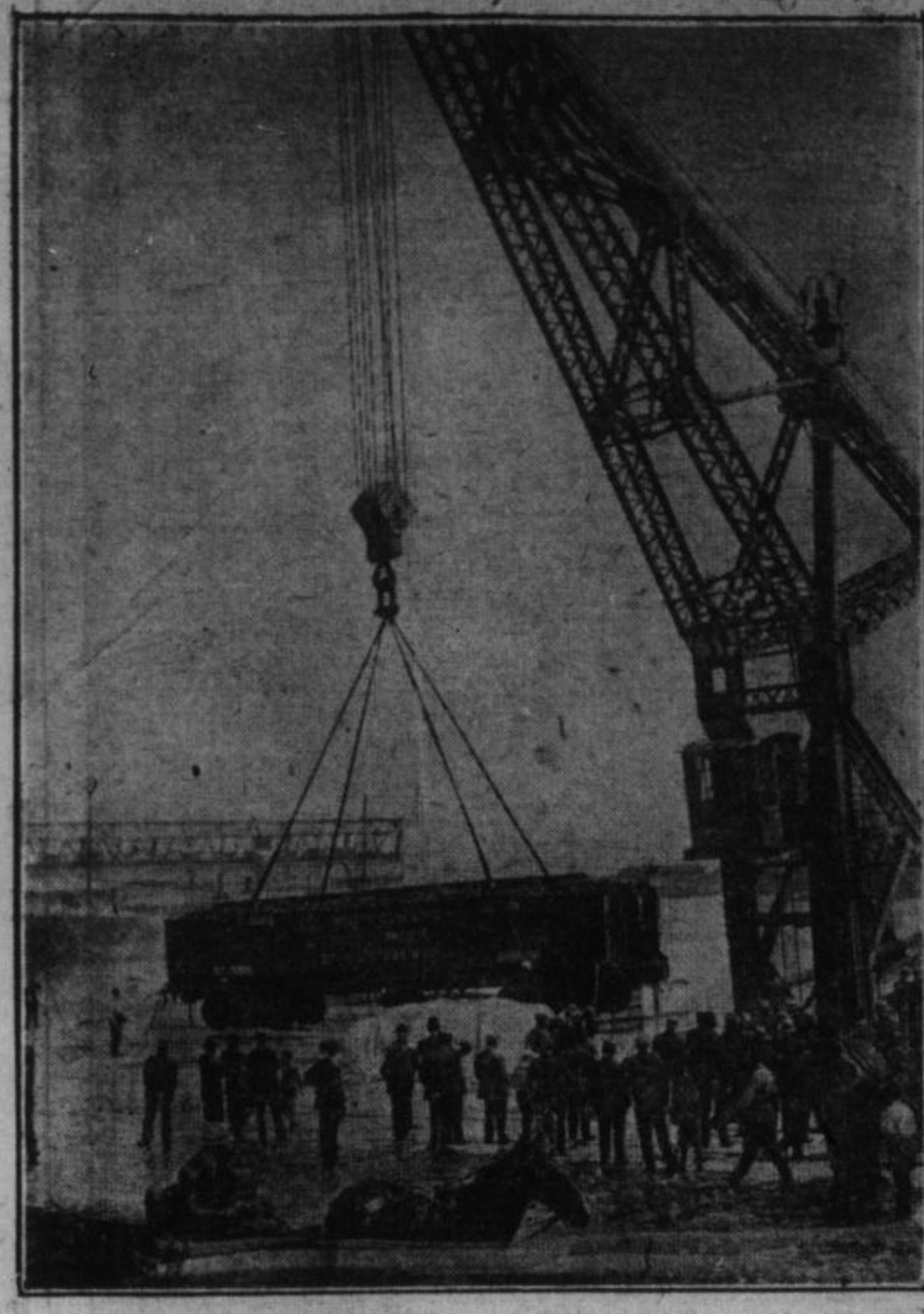
Do you think others envy you be-
cause of your fine furniture?

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Official test of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners' new crane was
successfully made it lifting a seventy-five ton car of coal and steel.

IMPORTED WILD BIRDS.

English Songsters Flotish on
Puget Sound.

Charleston News.

Dr. Charles McCutcheon, a wealthy
retired doctor of Tacoma, has main-
tained for the last five years a large
aviary in which he keeps song birds
from Europe and turns them loose
in the fields and woods of the North-
West. Dr. McCutcheon was born in
England.

To-day English skylarks are singing
in the meadows of Puget Sound, and
linnets, goldfinches, bullfinches, thrushes
and English blackbirds are seen
and heard all over the country west
of the Cascade mountains. Every day
Dr. McCutcheon receives word that
some of his birds have been seen, and
as far away as fifty miles goldfinches
are nesting and rearing their young.
The kindly act of Dr. McCutcheon has
been appreciated by every man, woman
and child in the state, and the state
legislature went so far as to pass stringent laws protecting
the song birds.

Five years ago Dr. McCutcheon
brought fifty birds of each variety
from Liverpool and established a pri-
vate aviary at his home. The first
winter he lost half his flock, but when
spring came he released the remainder
and soon reports came to him of ob-
servations being made to prove that
his imported birds were nesting. Every
year since he has imported more birds
and this spring he released 500 birds
of seven varieties.

Dr. McCutcheon is positive that the
imported birds will thrive along the
Pacific slope states and increase in
number. They are not birds used to
migration, and they must winter close
to their nesting place. For this rea-
son he feels that the mild climate of
the Pacific coast states is admirably
adapted to their propagation.

There is a lack of singing birds in
the Puget Sound country," said Mr.

McCutcheon, "and the first thing a
stranger notices about the wide
stretches of timber land in the west is
the absence of singing birds. The
great forests of tall trees are as still as
a church auditorium, and not a
jay disturbs the quiet.

"Ever since I was a boy in Eng-

land I have dreamed of the days
when I rolled upon the green and
listened to the skylarks and the finches.

I always said I would have a
cage of these birds in my home, but it
is a sin to confine the tender crea-
tures. They will not sing as sweetly

as they do in the open, and there is
a thing of beauty about a landscape

that has its songbirds not seen in a
stretch of country as still as a tomb.

"The importation of several thou-
sand birds has cost me consider-
able money, but I feel repaid every
time I receive a letter from some
farmer or resident of a town as
he reports having seen or heard one
of the famous singers. I am told that
the blackbirds have nested as far
south as Aberdeen, Wash., and that
skylarks have been seen as far north as
Bellingham. Bellingham is close to
the border line between us and
Canada. Should some of the English
people in British Columbia wake up
one morning to hear a skylark or a
finch singing they will imagine they
are away off in their native country.

I believe that the Pacific coast clin-
ic is well adapted to the needs and

requirements of the songsters and that
they will multiply and thrive. The
Mongolian pheasants have been a
success in the west, and they have
even been seen in Montana, though
the first pair was released in Western
Oregon. Now thousands of the beau-
tiful game birds are seen and shot
every year. I trust every state official
as well as the officials of cities will
protect