

The Daily British Whig

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1911.

SECOND PART

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AFTER DOCTORS FAILED

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Her.

Midgie Station, N. B.—One can hardly believe this as it is not natural, but it was my case. For ten months I suffered from depression. I had tried different doctors, tried different medicines, but none helped me. My friends told me I would go into a decline. One day a lady friend told me what your medicine had done for her, so I wrote you for advice and received your reply with pleasure.

I started taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and at the second bottle showed improvement. Now I am regular and never was so well in my life, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's medicine.

Please publish my letter for the benefit of others.—MRS. JOSIAH W. HICKS, Midgie Station, N. B.

Indian Head, Sask.—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is indeed a boon to women who suffer from female ills. My health is better now than it has been in my five years of married life and I thank you for the good your advice and medicine have done me. I had spent hundreds of dollars on doctors without receiving any benefit.—MRS. FRANK COOPER, Box 443, Indian Head, Saskatchewan.

The most successful remedy in this country for the cure of all forms of female complaints is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

SERMON FROM SHAKESPEARE

My master is of cheerful disposition, and little reck on to find the way to heaven by doing deeds of hospitality. As You Like It, Act II, Sc. 4.

In "As You Like It" there is a charming picture given of the purifying power of nature on courtiers and city dwellers. A holiday in the country rejuvenates the toil-worn workers in grimy factories and stuffy offices. The cliff and cave dwellers—dwellers in skyscrapers and basements, in attics and cellars—have the roses call to their minds by a sojourn in the country with its clear sky, pure air and flower-decked fields. This is true of those who waste their time, to use an expression of Shakespeare, holiday pleasantly in the forests and by the cooling streams, but there is another side to the picture.

Shakespeare, in representing the romantic life spent by the banished duke and his comrades, and by Rosalind and Celia in the Forest of Arden, was not unmindful of the darker, less inviting aspect of country life. It is Corin, the kindly farm-laborer of "As You Like It" who utters the words of the text of this study. His master was of cheerful disposition, but he worked, soiled, men, not given to doing charitable deeds. Audrey and William of the same play, although kindly, were stupid and clownish.

The cry of the city-weary man often is "back to nature." Good! If he goes back as a visitor, but to cast from him the advantages of civilized life he has given him, to despise culture and learning places a man in a dangerous position. If nature take such a man to herself she may reduce him to the level of the beasts of the field. Whether this be the case or not it is true that selfishness, coarseness, meanness, animality, are found among dwellers remote from civilization, more in extent to which they rarely manifest themselves, even in the most degraded parts of the city.

"Primitive man as he has been found in the natural state is not a very lovable object. There has been much nonsense talked about the nobility of the red man before he came into contact with the civilization of the white man. Examine carefully the records of the first explorers on the continent of America. For the most part the aborigines will be found to have been bestial, devilishly cruel, utterly lacking in generosity. There are islands in the Pacific, absolute Eden, more beautiful and pleasant to live in than the enchanted island over which Prospero ruled. On naked Cook and other discoverers found naked cannibalistic creatures, in a sense lower than any

Tips For Farmers

BY UNCLE JOSH.

St. Thomas Journal: Farmers are doing a good work. They are in the van of liberal movements. They are advancing, and the party will follow later on. They have the courage of their convictions, and they come forward to express them fearlessly. That is having a satisfactory result upon politics.

Handicaps on Agriculture in Japan.

The people of Japan, although they carry on extensive agriculture to an extent that is perhaps unequalled in any other part of the world, and so support a large population on a very small area, work under very serious handicaps. The horses of the country are told are poor, and imported stock very quickly deteriorates, even the hardy Chinese horse soon developing rheumatism in the Japanese climate. In the matter of fruits the country is also very poor. There is nothing first rate but the biva, a sort of medlar of Japan, the kaki, a fruit peculiar to China and Japan, which resembles a tomato and has eighty-six varieties, and the mikan, a species of orange. The humidity of the island midlands against success with apples, pears, strawberries and cherries (imported), as it does against horses, sheep and goats. The Japanese are horn fishermen, and more than three millions of them live by the fishing industry, which is characterized by extreme diversity. Japan is the country of forests, very rich in conifers of all sorts.

A Chilled Young Pig.

Of all the means of successfully warming a chilled pig and restoring his interest in things earthly, probably there is nothing better than a pall of other vessel of water heated to about ninety-five to ninety-eight degrees Fahrenheit, in which his body and limbs can be submerged for ten to twenty minutes. In many instances it will well-nigh revive the dead. If after this hot bath Mr. Pig is dried and placed where he can seek a well-filled nest, his outlook on the future will be much improved.—From Coburn's Swine in America.

Watering and Feeding Horses.

There is perhaps no other animal on the farm whose care seems to be so simple as that of the horse. And yet experience proves that in order to avoid illness a good deal of intelligence is required on the part of the person who makes the care of the farm horse his special charge. Many experiments have been conducted to determine the amount of water re-

quired by horses under different conditions. It has been found that this amount varies with the nature of the ration, the work performed and the individuality of the horse; but especially the last. The largest amount of water is usually drunk when a bad ration is fed, and the least when the ration consists of corn and linseed oil meal. In different horses the amount has varied from about 26,000 to 33,000 pounds a year. When horses have been working they have often consumed 157 pounds of water a day. They should be watered at least three times a day when at rest, but more frequently when in small quantities when at work. They should never be watered immediately before or after feeding. When watered before feeding grain it is proved that they have retained their weight better than when watered after feeding grain, and had better appetites. The grain is more digested equally well whether the horses were watered before or after feeding, and it is recommended that they should be watered both before and after feeding on grain, but not immediately before or after feeding. The amount of water drunk by horses is smallest when the diet contains a large percentage of grain, and is greatest when the ration contains a large amount of coarse fodder. Less water is required on alfalfa than on timothy hay. The excessive loss of water by perspiration during hard work shows clearly that working horses should be given water at frequent intervals. They are not injured by taking small quantities of water even during the most violent exercise and when heated and sweating profusely. The animals suffer far more by being compelled to wait for the water until they are completely dry and cool than from allowing small quantities of water at frequent intervals.

Notes of Interest.

Hon. James Duff, Ontario's minister of agriculture, has granted the petition of students of the Ontario Agricultural College that they be allowed to have mixed dancing at the college.

United States deputy marshals at Chicago seized 124,000 pounds of tomato paste such as is used by hotels and restaurants for tomato soup. Pure food inspectors say that it contained very many bacteria.

Farmers in Coddard, Wiltshire, England, have formed a sparrow-killing association, a rule of which is that each member must kill 100 sparrows by April 30th or be fined a penny per head for any under that number not destroyed.

During the six months ending with September last, the total emigration into Canada was 24,385, as compared with 128,412 for the corresponding six months of 1909. There were 10,900 more homestead entries for the same period also.

A scheme involving an expenditure of many millions of dollars is under consideration by the Australian government. It is nothing less than

the connecting up of all railroads and branch lines now running through the country, while other branch lines would be run into districts suitable for agriculture. This is in connection with an active immigration policy.

James Dullege, Toronto, has a white Wyandotte hen that lays two eggs at a time.

Minnesota has again taken rank as the greatest wheat producing state of the United States.

The provisional government of Portugal has issued a decree admitting cold storage meats free of duty.

Former Governor Francis, of Missouri, says that the buying of automobiles by farmers is keeping boys on the farm.

While watering cattle Donald Crawford, jr., who lives near Moosemin, Sask., fell on a cow's horn which penetrated one of his eyes.

In a fire following a train collision near Oxford Junction, Ia., a load of hogs on the way to the Chicago market were roasted alive.

In Suffolk, England, a district council is getting rid of rats by paying a penny for each rat tail produced to the local authority.

Dr. R. A. Pfaff, Alton, Ill., claims that he has a hen twenty-five years old and a duck twenty-seven years old. Can any reader of the Whig beat that?

In a year-end review of the London, Eng., fruit market the Daily Telegraph says that the experiment of importing peaches from Niagara, Ont., was quite a success.

Severe fines have been exacted in the case of several convicts for fraudulent packing and labelling of fruit in the Chilliwack Valley of British Columbia.

"If the man who owns a flock of hens," says a Whitinville, Mass., man, "will only wear a red flannel shirt whenever he comes in sight of the hens, they will lay prodigiously."

At Covent Garden, London, a few days ago, two three-pound boxes of hot-house strawberries were sold at £2 13s a box, or 17s 8d a pound, wholesale, which is a record price.

Produce and Prices.

Kingston, Feb. 11.—The market clerk reports the prices prevailing as follows: Carrots, 60c. per bag; turnips, 50c. to 60c. per bag; cabbage, 5c. each; onions, \$1.50 per bag; potatoes, 75c. to 85c. per bag; celery, 5c. to 7c. per bunch.

John McKay, Brock street, reports the following: Oats, 40c. local wheat, 81c. buckwheat, 60c.; barley, 60c. to 65c.; rye, 70c.; peas, 90c. to \$1; yellow corn, 65c.; flour, bakers, \$2.50; flour, 65c.; oatmeal and rolled oats, \$4.50 per hbl.; cornmeal, \$1.50 to \$2; bran, \$21 per ton; shorts \$22 to \$24; baled straw, \$7; lime, \$8; hay, loose, \$8 to \$9; pressed, \$10 to \$12.

Meat—Beef (local), carcass, 81c. to 9c.; prime western beef, \$10 per cwt.; by carcass, cuts, 10c. to 10c.; live hogs, 7c. lb.; dressed hogs, 9c. to 10c.; pork, 11c. to 12c. by quarter; mutton, 10c.; lamb, 12c. to 13c. qtr.; veal, 10c. to 12c. lb.; ducks, \$1 to \$1.25 per 40 lbs.; chickens, \$1 to \$1.25 per 3 1/2 lbs.; creamery, 25c.; rolls, 22c. to 23c.; prints, 23c.; eggs, fresh, 25c.; packed, 22c. to 23c.

Dominion Fish Co. reports prices as follows: Salmon trout, 12 1/2c. to 15c. lb.; skinned digby herring, 20c. lb.; white fish, 12 1/2c. to 15c. lb.; pike, 10c. lb.; Chinook salmon, 30c.; kippered herring, Yarmouth, 30c. doz.; Atlantic salmon, 30c. lb.; salt codfish, 7c. to 15c. lb.; halibut, 12c. to 20c.; fresh haddock, 10c. lb.; bullheads, 12c. lb.; red herrings, 20c. box; mackerel, 15c. a lb.; lake herring, 8c. lb. sea bass, 12c. lb.; pickerel, 15c. lb.

Make Teething Painless.

Teething time is always a time of anxiety to mothers. At this time baby becomes cross, restless and nervous. His gums pain him, he is troubled with constipation or diarrhoea, spasms, colic or convulsions. His little life is in danger unless a medicine is given him to keep his stomach sweet and pure and his bowels regular. Such a medicine is Baby's Own Tablets. Nothing can equal them during the teething period. They have lessened the worries of thousands of mothers. Among them is Mrs. W. A. Yendon, Halifax, N.S., who writes: "I have used no other medicine for my baby but Baby's Own Tablets and I would not be without them. Last summer baby was greatly troubled with his teeth, until I gave him the Tablets. They helped him and now he is a big healthy child." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or at 25c. a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Macdonald Favoured It.

London Advocate.

London. British tariffs will greatly benefit from the proposed reciprocal trade agreement. A reciprocity of trade, eventually, a reciprocity of trade, said Sir John Macdonald in his national policy resolution, thirty-three years ago. Would Sir John, if he had lived, have again reciprocity today?

We Don't Blame You.

Possibly that friend who smiles at the idea of thirty-day stenography knows no other system but his or her own. We, too, doubted thirty-day shorthand. Even when convinced that it could be learned in that time, we wondered if it was really a good, practical, workable system. We don't blame you if you doubt. We know a rigid investigation will convince you, and we think our catalogue will interest you.

100 College, 283-286 Yonge street, Toronto.

HOW SYSTEMS FAILED

TO BREAK THE BANK AT MONTE CARLO.

Some Glimpses of the Casino Given—Some of the Big Wins—One Man Won 750,000 Francs.

"He who breaks the bank to-day will be broken by the bank to-morrow," is a very popular phrase on the French Riviera, but there are very few people who break the bank at Monte Carlo to-day or any other day. Such things only happen once in a while, and in Harper's Weekly we read:

As for systems to break the bank there is seldom a day during the Monte Carlo season that one is not put in operation on a large or small scale, and even in the languid summertime (the Casino being open every day in the year) when the croupiers punt against each other for iced drinks and the chef de partie is dining in his chair all of the tables but one or two of them being cleared out of the gaming-halls, the visitor is sure to encounter some perspiring enthusiast who has come to demonstrate an infallible method of play whereby he intends to carry away with him wealth beyond the dreams of avarice. The administration welcomes the "system," and is again overjoyed when it wins for a time, even when the player is wise enough to go away with his spoils. The administration of the Casino does not use the advertising columns of the newspapers, but that it treats the reporters who visit Monte Carlo with consideration may be gathered from the circumstance that in the last published report to the shareholders there is among other items of expense for the "maintenance of the Casino proper," one that reads: "Press subvention, 625,000 francs."

Only a short time ago an English mathematician who had figured out a system absolutely sure to win at trente-et-quarante, took it to Monte Carlo, known in London as the "baccarat king," he having made a million sterling at this game—always acting as banker. The inventor of the system desired to explain it to Jenkins in order to induce him to join a syndicate he was organizing to provide £500,000 essential to begin a campaign at Monte Carlo.

"You need not mind explaining to me," said Jenkins. "I will put up half the amount on one condition."

"What is the condition?" enquired the mathematician, eagerly.

"That you play your system against me," replied the expert.

Had Winning System.

There was one occasion, however, when M. Blanc was forced to buy the French woman whose method of play completely confounded the Monte Carlo administration and defied all laws of mathematics. The story, which probably appears in print here for the first time, was told by former Director-of-Play Duval, of the Casino, to the late Chevalier, Edward A. Duval, once editor of Gallant's Messenger in Paris, and before that secretary to Napoleon III. The chevalier was in the habit for many years of spending two or three months each winter in Monte Carlo at the expense of the "Anonymous Society of Sea Baths and Strangers' Club" (the full title of the gambling establishment) as the representative of several English and French newspapers. His notes of the occurrence which he did not make use of himself, the old gentleman turned over to the writer not long before his death.

According to Chevalier Delille the incident in question occurred during the winter of 1897, and he quoted M. Duval as saying that it was the only occasion on which a "system" ever gave the bank a moment's anxiety. One afternoon in December, or January M. Duval noticed an old French woman who had been a frequenter of the Casino for many years, and who made her living by obtaining good places at the tables when the salles des jeux were opened in the morning, and selling them to players with more money who came in later. She was sitting at the second table to the right on entering the roulette salon, known as the "suicide" table, and the reason M. Duval noticed her on this occasion was that she was with a good-looking young Italian, and they were playing with gold louis, instead of five-franc pieces, the minimum sum permitted to be staked, which was Madame's usual practice.

M. Duval took very little notice of the play, however, except to congratulate Madame when she rose to go to dinner, whereupon she turned to him with what he called a surprising air of defiance, and asked: "How much will you give for the secret of an infallible system at roulette?"

"Nothing," he replied, laughing. "We are not buying secrets to-day." To this she responded:

"Ah, but you will be glad to purchase it some day."

Scarcely Ever Lost.

"For several days I did not see the old woman," M. Duval told the chevalier, and the writer passed completely from his mind. One afternoon a week later, however, I saw her at the same table in company with three men. The chef de partie whispered to me that they were winning heavily, and I told the surveillants to watch and report. An hour later one of the men came to me and said that Madame and her party had won 70,000 francs, and that, stranger of all, they only played the maximum and scarcely ever lost.

"That evening I looked on at their play myself several times, and certainly they seemed to win each time they staked. The curious point, however, was that in twenty or so turns of the wheel they would never play more than twice, first one of the partners and then the others, but on each occasion they won the maximum in all combinations—en plein, the color, the column, the dozens, and the transverse.

CHRONIC CATARRH RELIEVED BY PE-RU-NA



MRS. F. CARR, Vineland, Ont. Can. writes:

"For several years I was afflicted with catarrh, which made life a burden. The coughing and hacking which accompanied the disease was terrible.

"The complaint finally extended to the stomach and I was in a wretched condition.

"I tried different remedies and the best professional treatment all in vain.

"Finally, as a last resort, I tried Peruna upon the recommendation of my sister in Hamilton.

"I could see steady improvement and after using four bottles of that precious medicine I was feeling well again, my old trouble being completely a thing of the past.

"To-day I would not take one thousand dollars for what this grand medicine has done for me."

Peruna is a universally recognized catarrh remedy. It will relieve catarrh in its most obstinate form.

Rich as Cream

Make a regular meal-time habit of this palate-tempting beverage

Labatt's ALE

Absolutely pure, mild, mellow and delicious. It is especially good for people who don't sleep well. Order some to-day.

At all Dealers

JOHN LABATT OF LONDON, CANADA Agent, JAMES McFARLAND,

HAIR HEALTH

If You Have Scalp or Hair Trouble, Take Advantage of This Offer.

We could not afford to so strongly endorse Exall's "93" Hair Tonic and continue to sell it as we do, if it did not do all we claim it will. Should our enthusiasm carry us away, and Exall's "93" Hair Tonic not give you the satisfaction to the user, they would lose faith in us and our statements, and in consequence our business prestige would suffer.

We assure you that if your hair is beginning to unaturally fall out, or if you have scalp trouble, Exall's "93" Hair Tonic will promptly eradicate dandruff, stimulate hair growth and prevent premature baldness.

Our faith in Exall's "93" Hair Tonic is so strong that we ask you to try it on our positive guarantee that your money will be cheerfully refunded if it does not do as we claim. Two sizes, 50c. and \$1. Sold only at our store—The Rexall Store, G. W. Mackwood.

Men, Altogether, If the Price of Monaco's allowance of \$250,000 per year, with \$100,000 more for expenses of his body-guard, police, and law courts, be included, the Sea Bath Society earns and spends about \$5,000,000 before its profits begin. And its profits are between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000 annually.

You and I are parties to any injustice that we fail to protest against. Encouragement should always be on time, if good results are expected.