

SOW ARDS Keep Coal and Coal Keeps SOWARDS

READ this OPINION Of the Largest Jack Manu- facturer in the Whole World About Zutoo Tablets

"I have been a sufferer from headache since childhood and have used all, or nearly all, of the so-called 'cures' on the market. Some months since my attention was called to your Zutoo Tablets and I have been using them ever since with the most gratifying results. I find they cure a 'tick' or 'nervous' headache in a few minutes and leave no bad effect. My family use them whenever needed with equally good results. I have frequently given them to friends who were suffering from headache and they never failed to give quick relief. I find them a good remedy for 'sour' stomach as well as headache. I always carry them in my grip on the road and would not be without them at any cost."
A. G. NORFON, 266 Congress, St. Boston.

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A simple, safe and effective treatment avoiding drugs. Vaporized Cresolene opens the airways of Whooping Cough and relieves Spasmodic Croup at once. It is a boon to sufferers from Asthma. The air carrying the antiseptic vapor, inhaled with every breath, makes breathing easy, soothes the sore throat and stops the cough, assuaging painful nights. It is invaluable to mothers with young children.

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Special attention to students.
No acids used, no torn clothes.
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Radway's Ready Relief

Apply the Relief externally to the part or parts affected, as brisily as circumstances will permit. Benefit will also be derived from Radway's Pills, their alternative action being peculiarly suited to this disease. Where the signs are swollen, stiff or contracted, the Relief, with sweet oil, is an admirable lubricant.

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76 Brock St., Kingston
For khaki uniforms, great-coats, caps, puttees, swords, belts, whistles and whistle cords, rank badges, buttons, etc. Nothing too large for us to supply; nothing too small to receive our prompt attention.

Repairing and alterations carefully attended to.

We can save you money and we guarantee to please you.

J. M. ASHBY, Lieut.,
47th Regt.

Agricultural Topics For Whig Readers

Bits of Dairy Wisdom.

Make best of every grade bull. This is the time to pick up good heifer calves to reinforce the dairy. Never buy a calf from a grade sire. No matter how good the cow, the chances are ten to one that the calf from the grade sire will nowhere near equal the cow. This is not guesswork—it is a proved fact.

Don't let the cows lie on the frost-bitten ground. When the nights are cold the piece for the herd in the stable. There is no profit in frost-bitten grass in the stomach of the cows. It is better left to protect the grass roots during the winter.

The profit in the herd depends a lot upon the condition in which it goes into winter quarters. This all depends upon the man behind the cow. Every cow must be comfortable to be profitable. Make the stables comfortable now, if not already in order.

Do you milk by lamplight? Make sure that the lantern will not be upset or otherwise disturbed. Some are pretty careless about this, setting the lantern on the floor. It is always risky. A dog or a cat may run against it, or a cow may unexpectedly get against it. No better way than to hang it up on a strong hook.

Some Profitable Hens.

Every hen at Manitoba Agricultural College is trapped and a strict record kept of eggs laid. During 1913 a white Leghorn hen laid 166 eggs, and this under unfavorable conditions, owing to the plant not being completed. The best pen of 20 white Leghorns laid an average of 142 eggs each during the year, and during the winter months the temperature dropped to 8, 10 and 12 degrees below zero on several occasions. In the poultry house. It was of the cotton front type. This record is very creditable. By selecting pullets from eggs of the best laying hens laid by some 200 egg birds are expected this year.

Poultry Talk.

It does not pay to pick up fowls of the range and sell them. Put them in marketable condition by liberal feeding in the fattening pen before you let them go.

Poultry know the voice of their master or mistress. It may be one of our fool notions, but when they are cared for by the same attendant.

More farmers should get in the habit of keeping a few geese. There's money in them, taking into account the value of the feathers.

Summer flowers are one seed that can be fed from the field and seem to have an excellent effect on moulted hens.

Bad housing does not pay the right kind of dividends.

Those who have learned the poultry business through a long apprenticeship never breed from hen under-sized or from very late hatched pullets.

Food And Milk.

Good food produces the best results, and it is for the dairyman himself to find out whether it pays him to feed it to his cows. One thing may be taken for granted—that the richness of the food of a cow correspondingly increases the richness of the milk, and this result is more noticeable in sound, healthy cows of the real dairy type, cows with high developed milking quantities, and whose consumption of food goes chiefly to further this end, than in poor and neglected animals. The latter fall to their fate.

Good grass is an essential factor in the health and productiveness of dairy cows. To obtain these good general farming is needed, one to a large extent supplements the other. A dairy farmer who neglects his soil and pastures makes a great mistake. Poor pastures are largely answerable for poor milk production.

Developing Good Hogs.

First, choose the breed. Have an ideal animal and work for it. Breed from mature and well bred sows. Don't sacrifice individuality to pedigree. Breed prolific sows only. Avoid cross-breeding and feeding too much corn and ice water, as this lessens the vitality and tends to make too light a bone. Feed young stock and the breeding sows oats, shorts, bran and oil meal, with but little corn. Give plenty of exercise. In finished off a fat hog nothing is ahead of corn and pure water. Give plenty of room in sleeping quarters and teach young pigs to eat early. March and April litters are best. Keep salt and charcoal by them at all times. The growing of frame for the first six months and the keeping of equal-sized pigs together must be looked to. It requires intelligence after the ideal hog is secured to keep it and not allow it to degenerate.

New Year's Lambs.

Now is the time for that. If you expect to have lambs to sell in July, you ought to have them here by the middle of April at the latest. We mate our ewes about the first of November. That gives us fairly good lambs for the summer market. It will do to do it a little later almost as well, however.

The first thing to do is to take out

Deafness Cannot Be Cured.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed. It is not a matter of time, but of fact, that deafness is caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

W. P. HALL, 1711 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Some Old Silage.

O. W. Righter, an Indiana farmer, reports that he placed well-matured corn in a concrete silo 14 years ago and emptied the bottom of the silo the past July. Mr. Righter says that the only difference that he was able to detect between the 14 and one year old silage was that the former was slightly more acid than the latter, but that the cattle ate old and new silage alike. A very important fact in connection with the silage keeping so well is that the corn was ripe when it was placed in the silo. Incidentally the silo was a home-made one, the base of which was

five feet below the surface of the ground line. Such a construction with mature corn well packed would almost insure good silage for several years.

Produce And Prices.

Kingston, Dec. 11.—The meat prices: Meat—Beef, local, carcass, 10c. to 11c.; hind quarters, 15c. to 16c.; lb.; carcass, cuts, 10c. to 22c.; mutton, 8c. to 12c. per lb.; live hogs, carcass, 88¢ per cwt.; dressed hogs, 10c. to 12c.; pork, 12c. to 13c.; per lb.; by quarter; veal, 8c. to 12c.; lamb, 12c. to 14c. per lb. by carcass.

J. A. McFarlane, Brock street, reports grain and flour selling as follows: Oats, 60c. per bush; wheat, \$1.20 per bush; yellow feed corn, 95c. per bush; bakers' flour, per 98 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.50; cornmeal, \$2.50 per cwt.; bran, \$25 per ton; shorts, \$27; bran, \$28 per ton; loose straw, \$7.50; barley, 55c.; loose hay, \$16; pressed hay, \$17; ground and cracked corn, \$1.85; buckwheat, 55c. bush.

The Dominion Fish company reports the following prices: Whitefish, 15c. lb.; pike, 12c. lb.; blue fish, 15c.; Chinook salmon, 30c. per pound; fresh haddock, 12c. per lb.; steak cod, 12c.; salmon trout, 12c. per lb.; blotters, 50c. a doz.; pickled, 15c. per lb.; kippers, 60c. a doz.; fresh salt water herring, 40c. dozen; finnan haddies, 12c. per lb.; oysters, 50c. and 60c. a quart; fillets, (smoked), 15c. a lb.; fresh smelts, 20c. to 25c. lb.; mackerel, 15c. lb.

Poultry—Fowl, 50c. to \$1 a pair; chickens, 60c. to \$1.10, or 10c. to 12c. a lb.; ducks, 10c. to 12c. a lb.; turkeys, 10c. to 14c. a lb.; live fowls, 90c. to \$1 a pair; geese, 8c. to 10c. a lb.

Dairy—Butter, creamery, 33c. to 35c.; prints, 30c. to 33c.; rolls, 28c.; eggs, 20c. to 25c. lb.; cream, 10c. to 12c. a bush; butts, 50c. per bush; cabbage, 50c. to 7c. per dozen; potatoes, 60c. a bush; apples, 30c. to 50c. peck; pumpkins, 5c. to 10c. each; turnips, 60c. a bag; carrots, 50c. a bush; celery, 5c. to 10c. a bunch.

R. H. Toye quotes fruit thus: Bananas, 20c. a dozen; oranges, 20c. to 40c. a doz.; cranberries, 10c. a quart; Malaga grapes, 20c. a lb.; grape fruit, 5c. to 10c. each; new figs, 15c. to 20c. a lb.; mix nuts, 20c. lb.; hickory nuts, 10c. a qt.; dates, 10c. a lb.; Messina lemons, 20c. a dozen; Sunkist seedless lemons, 30c. a doz.

John McKay, limited, hide department, reports the following quotations on hides and skins: Hides, trimmed, green, 12c. a lb.; hides, cured, 13c. lb.; sheep skins, fresh taken off, \$1; deacons, \$1; veal skins, 15c. per lb.; tallow, fine rendered, 6c. lb.; wool, washed, 24c. lb.; wool, unwashed, 15c. per lb.

Wintering Fall Pigs.

The farmer that intends to keep fall pigs must have things arranged so that he can give them the best possible attention. The pigs should be farrowed about September 15 and should be allowed to run with the sow until they are about eight weeks old. During this time they can be taught to eat corn and drink slop.

Hogs never make such rapid and economical gains when they are young. Feeding with skim milk and the slop from the kitchen should commence as soon as the pigs can be induced to drink. I have two lots, with a fence separating them, where I feed my pigs. The fence has a gate in it that slides up and down, so that when I feed I can raise the gate enough for the pigs to get through, but the sows cannot. The pigs will soon learn to go through this gate and eat the grain unmolested on the other side.

At the beginning I feed more nitrogenous foods, such as skim milk, shorts, wheat middlings, and ground oats. These foods will develop the muscles, bones and vital organs, and by feeding this way the pigs are soon growing nicely, and before cold weather comes they are a good size and in good, thrifty condition. To keep them in this shape one must have warm houses for them to sleep in.

I clean my houses out about once a week, sweeping the dust off the floor and then sprinkling the floor with a disinfectant, making it pretty strong. This kills the lice that are in the beds. After sprinkling the floors I bed the pens with clean, dry straw, making 8 to 10 inches deep. The pigs should also be sprinkled to keep the lice off them. Coal oil and grease mixed together is also good to put on the pigs. I also give them stock food occasionally, as I think this keeps them free from worms.

I have a two-acre lot adjoining the pens into which I turn the pigs for exercise and for pasture. To give them salt and ash quite frequently. I never like to ring the pigs through the winter, for I think it is injurious. By taking care of my pigs in this way, when spring comes they are in a good growing condition, and by putting them out on good pasture and feeding them more carbonaceous rations, by June I am able to market a good bunch of hogs—W. P. Thurston.

Advice To Dairywomen.

(New Jersey professor of gairying says that cows must be treated with great consideration.)

If you're acquainted with a cow, be gentle in your speech. Approach her with a courtly bow. Don't threaten, but beseech. Say not: "Stand still, you stupid skin!"

Nor kick her in the slats. Or you may miss your profits in—Proteids and butter-fats.

If in the corn she should appear, Some pleasant summer day, Go, whisper gently in her ear, "Please, madam, come away, I would confer with thee apart, Come, join me at the stile," Then lay your hand upon your heart And treat her to a smile.

Feed Alfalfa Carefully.

Alfalfa is a good thing—but too much of a good thing is often injurious. Horses should not be given a chance to overfeed on alfalfa hay. When fed in large quantities to horses it may cause kidney trouble.

A rule followed by John L. Torney of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin in feeding alfalfa hay is to give each horse one pound of hay for every 100 pounds of its own weight.

The leaves are rich in protein, which is highly nutritious when not fed in too large quantities. Herein, according to Mr. Torney, lies the danger as far as horses are concerned. They are quite likely to overeat, and an excessive strain upon the kidneys may result.

War Oddities.

Paris—King Albert is suffering from a bad case of chiblain's acquired from much tramping in the mud and slush. He continues visiting the trenches despite much pain, but in shoes three times larger than he usually wears.

London—German pianos are being "naturalized" by local dealers and sold with a British name over the name of the German manufacturer.

Bordeaux—Army officials report that the conquest of Thann in Alsace led to the discovery in the tower hall of an old seal used in 1870. It is now used for stamping official documents.

Berlin—A French prisoner wrote his wife, "I will bring back Wilhelm's head." The German censor passed the letter after adding the postscript, "He won't bring back Wilhelm's nor his own head."

CHICAGO SEATS VERY LOW.

Offered at \$850 Against \$1,200 in July.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—Memberships on the Chicago Stock Exchange are offered around \$850. This compares with \$1,200 before the exchange was closed last July. The figures are considerably below the book value of these seats and are regarded as being the cheapest privilege of any exchange of importance in the country.

Gem Exports Off Sharply.

New York, Dec. 9.—Because of the war the gem imports to the United States for 1914 will be the smallest in many years. According to an estimate made yesterday by a Madison Avenue authority they will not reach \$20,000,000 less than one-half of the total in a normal year.

Extra Money By Tobacco Co.

New York, Dec. 9.—An extra dividend of 4 per cent., in addition to the regular quarterly payment of 3 per cent., was declared by the directors of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco company.

On September 4 the directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., in 6 per cent., interest-bearing notes or scrips, redeemable on January 1, 1915, in the preferred capital stock of the company at par, or in cash, at the option of the company, but a later announcement stated that the scrip certificates would be paid in cash at the company's office on January 1st, 1915.

During the year 1913 the company paid 9 per cent., and 5 per cent., extra; in 1912, 5 per cent., and 3 per cent., in 1911.

Dividends Being Paid.

New York, Dec. 9.—The dividend situation continues to improve. A dozen or so companies during the last fortnight have resumed dividends while the number of concerns making reductions is decreasing. Several companies have increased the dividend rate for the first quarter of 1913 above that paid for the last two periods of 1914.

Sells New Note Issue.

Boston, Dec. 9.—The Toronto railway Co., has sold to William A. Read and Co., an issue of \$1,500,000 six per cent. bonds, due \$750,000 Dec. 1, 1915, and \$750,000 Dec. 1, 1916. The bankers are offering the notes at 100 1/4 for the 1915s and par for the 1916s.

Big Hail Order.

New York, Dec. 9.—Aitchison railroad has placed an order for 12,500 ton rails with Illinois Steel Co., and for 6,500 tons of the plates with Rail Joint Co., the latter order will be executed by the Illinois Steel Co. also.

November Fire Losses.

Montreal, Dec. 9.—According to the Monetary Times' estimate, Canada's fire loss during November amounted to \$858,932, compared with a loss of \$772,115, and \$2,200,486 for the corresponding period of last year.

Financial Notes.

The San Diego & Los Angeles Steamship company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000.

It is said that the London Stock Exchange contemplates asking the Treasury for permission to re-open on Dec. 14th.

Sir Donald Mann expressed the opinion, in an interview, that the amount of capital available for Canadian development will not be lessened by the enormous waste of the war.

The Montreal Financial Times gives currency to a report that a second reorganization of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper company will be necessary.

A sale of a seat on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange has been made for \$3,500. The price named is \$400 more than the last sale in October. A bid of \$3,500 has been made for another seat.

American Express Co., completed plans in Chicago to establish a farm-to-table service. The company will use its 10,000 agents from coast to coast to gather up produce and farm up purchasers.

A. G. Ross, formerly connected with the Trust and Guarantee company of Toronto, has been appointed general manager of Saskatchewan General Trust Corporation.

United States Envelope Co., has received an order for 20,000,000 window envelopes from Western Union Telegraph Co.

Net earnings of United States Steel Corporation for the current year are not expected to greatly exceed \$75,000,000. As a result, the amount of money to be distributed to employees under the bonus plan will amount to little if anything at all.

Southern Minnesota is marketing the finest and largest crop of corn in the history of the state, and the corn is moving three weeks earlier than usual. The total is estimated at above 100,000,000 bushels and as corn is averaging 50c a bushel on the farm, the crop is worth more than the wheat crop.

The Reprow Electric Manufacturing company finished its first year with a profit of thirteen per cent., on the paid-up capital. A dividend of eight per cent. will be paid, and the balance carried to the reserve account.

Gross receipts from the 1913 crop of raisins, handled by the California Associated Raisin company, amounted to \$6,187,117.78. Costs of packing and selling amounted to \$1,861,218.44 so that the net amount received by growers affiliated with the associated was \$4,325,899.34. The cost of receiving and concentrating raisins was \$125,359.56.

MOISTURE ON FAR-OFF MARS.

Gets Water From Poles as There Are No Equatorial Oceans.

The Boston Advertiser.

The new measurements by Prof. Veuf of spectra of Mars and the moon obtained by Dr. V. M. Slipher at the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., on the night of February 6th, have been published. They confirm Dr. Slipher's previous spectroscopic proof in 1908 of vapor and oxygen in the Martian atmosphere.

The spectra, to use Prof. Veuf's words, "rendered certain the fact that we are dealing with actual moisture in the Martian atmosphere."

Prof. Veuf adds: "There is the novel information that the moisture of the atmosphere of Mars is not uniformly distributed. Mars has little moisture at the equator, while the water vapor increases largely near the borders of the snow cap."

"It is therefore evaporation of moisture from the melting snow which replenishes the dry air of Mars with its aqueous vapor. The water in the steamhouses of the water-poles on Mars. There are no equatorial oceans and therefore no source of supply by evaporation under a tropical sun. To the polar snows Mars must look for its water, and this is what Dr. Percival Lowell has maintained all along."

Had To Stay.

There is a government official at Washington whose entertainments are rather dull, but who himself possesses a sense of humor.

One evening he was leaning against a wall for a few moments' refreshment and surveying the throng of guests gathered at his wife's bidding, when a talkative young man stepped up to him.

"Pretty slow, eh?" volunteered the lively youth. "I wonder if the parties these people give are never any livelier than this."

"Never," said the unrecognized host promptly.

"Then I shall go away," said the youth.

"Lucky dog," said the host, with a grin. "I'm obliged to stay."

There must have been something in his tone that enlightened the youth, for the latter flushed and began to stammer his apologies. But his host held out his hand in most friendly fashion to his indiscreet guest.

"You can go with a clear conscience," said he, pleasantly, "for you've given me the only amusement I've had this evening."

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the improved blowers. Has the cleanest, closes the air passages, stops drainage, cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Do a lot! Beware of cheap imitations. Chase & Co., Limited, Toronto.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1878

THE business man who has customers in various parts of Canada or elsewhere will find the services of this bank of invaluable assistance in collecting drafts, etc.

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TORONTO

KINGSTON BRANCH,
H. E. Richardson, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid Up . . . \$11,560,000
Reserve Funds . . . 13,575,000
Total Assets . . . 180,000,000

COLLECTIONS Having 370 Branches throughout Canada and the West Indies, this Bank possesses unrivalled facilities for handling collections with economy and despatch.

LONDON, ENGL., OFFICE,
60 BROAD STREET, E.C.4.
KINGSTON BRANCH,
E. E. NEWMAN, Manager.

"MUTUALIZATION"

A long word, and significant. One of the largest life companies in the world, having a business of \$2,500,000,000, is being changed from a stock to a mutual basis.

One more argument, if one were needed, in favor of the mutual system. So much desired is the change in the above instance that the policyholders are paying the stockholders \$910 for each \$100 share.

THE MUTUAL OF CANADA has been conducted on a mutual basis from its inception in 1869. It is the only Canadian Company established on this ideal system. A company of policyholders, conducted by policyholders, for policyholders.

60 Brock St. S. ROUGHTON Agent.

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DO YOU WISH TO BUY, TO SELL OR EXCHANGE?

We store, list and advertise cars for sale, and will supply experienced chauffeur for demonstrating. Cars for sale may be seen at any hour. Garage well heated, central and fireproof.

PORRITT GARAGE CO., Limited
Phone 454. 210-214 Wellington Street.

The Right Way To Strike a Match

Once in a while we have complaints about our matches breaking in two. This is no fault of the match, as EDDY'S MATCHES are made from specially selected straight-grained wood only. For the benefit of those who are still in ignorance of the proper way to hold a match (and there are many) we give the following rule—

"The forefinger of the right hand should be placed "over the tip of the match, and withdrawn quickly" "When the flame comes, this prevents any undue "leverage on the match, and instant prevents one "getting one's finger burned."

THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY OF HULL, CANADA.

Felt Slippers

Always make a most acceptable gift to any member of the family.

WOMEN'S FELT SLIPPERS
75c up to \$1.50

MEN'S FELT SLIPPERS
\$1.00 up to \$2.50

GIRLS' AND BOYS' FELT SLIPPERS
65c up to \$1.25

CHILDREN'S FELT SLIPPERS
50c to 75c

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The Home of Good Shoes.