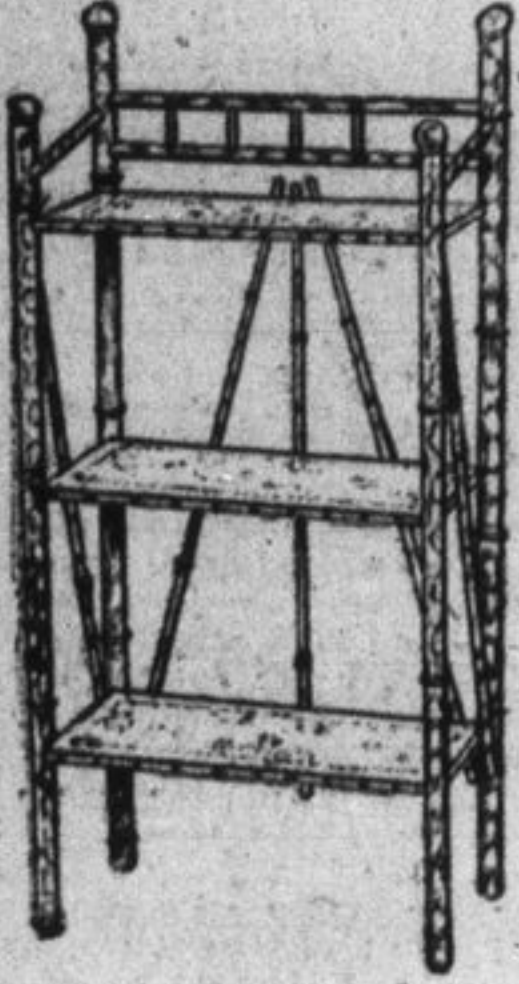


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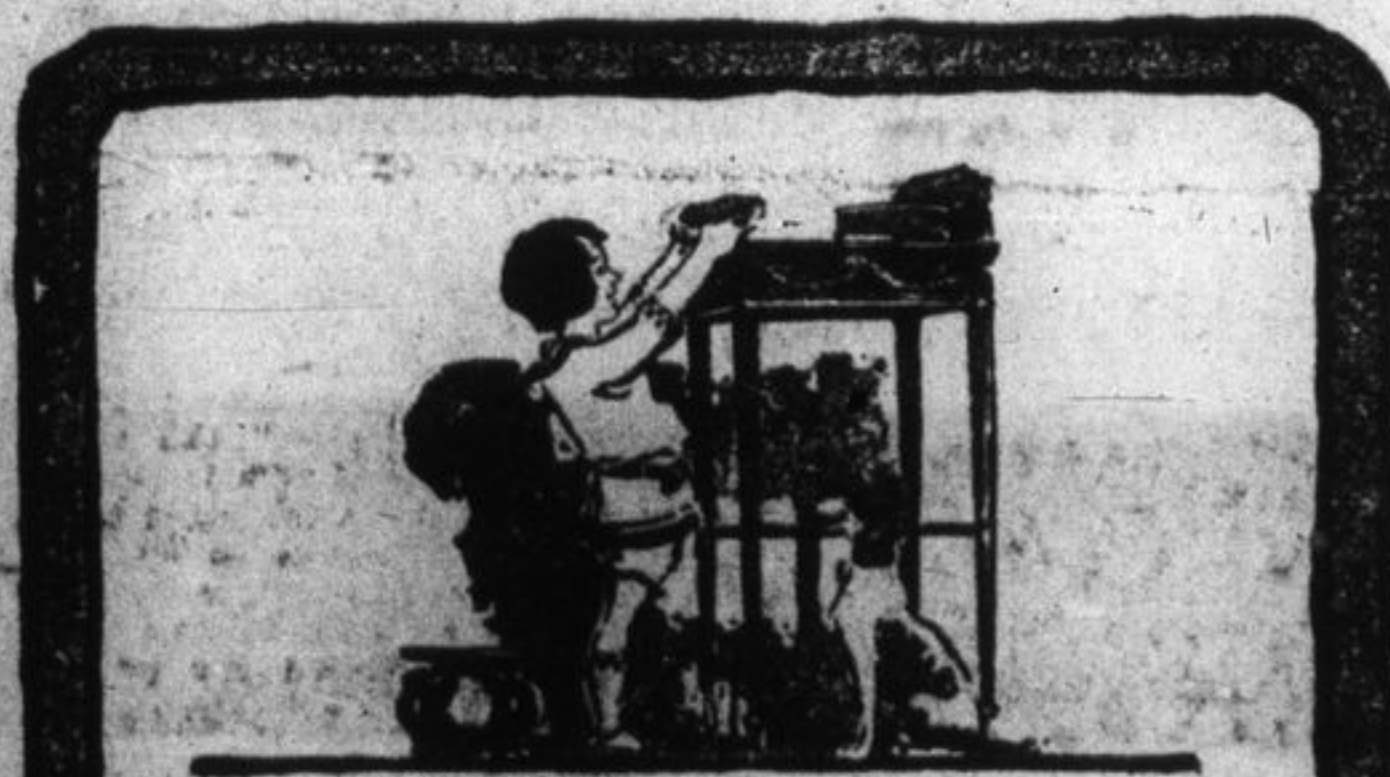
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## Agricultural Topics For Whig Readers

**Inside Girl's Work.**

A pleasant and significant incident of farm life was told by W. Barrie to the Seed Growers at Guelph Fair. He visited a farmer in his county just after breakfast, and noticing a pile of seed set apart, he inquired what they were. "Oh, that's from my little girl's plot," the farmer replied. "We are keeping it because it is the best of the whole crop."

**"Noodled" Geese.**

A new method of preparing geese for market consists in tanning them on noodles. The noodles are made from a mixture of crumpled, low grade flour, barley meal and oatmeal. The mixture is moistened, with water or sour milk, and made into a stiff batter, and it is then run through a sausage machine. The long strips of batter are cut into links, two or three inches long, and these are called noodles. They are rolled in a low grade of flour, having the ends rounded, after which they are boiled in a wire basket supported in a boiler. When they rise to the top they are immediately dipped into cold water which keeps them separate, thus allowing them to be handled with ease. When feeding time comes the noodles are softened in warm water and the geese are stuffed, which usually lasts from two to three weeks, the geese are kept in confinement.

The practice of stuffing is simple; the geese are driven into a small space with partitions on three sides, and the feeder sits on a stool near the geese. He grabs each goose and holding it between his knees stuffs the noodles down its throat until the gullet is filled to within two inches of the throat. The goose is then allowed to take a drink. During the first week or so the geese are fed four times a day, and afterwards they are fed every three hours night and day. A goose never is noodled until all of the noodles from the previous feeding have been digested.

The birds increase enormously in weight, and the livers become greatly enlarged; forming the famous "pate de foie gras."

**Careful Treatment.**

"Now is the time that the farmer should be especially careful of the treatment which he gives the cows on his farm," declares H. M. Washburn, associate in dairy husbandry at the Minnesota College of Agriculture.

"Cold winds and rains are costly. They chill the cow, just as they would a warm stove, entailing the burning of more fuel. To avoid this the farmer should provide protection early. The ration at this transition period between summer pasturing and winter feeding is important. Any cow that has been giving milk since last spring will decrease her flow rapidly if she is not properly cared for. The result will be a greatly reduced profit from the dairy herd during the winter months.

"We are nearing the season when butter fat brings the highest price. Farmers will recognize the wisdom of keeping up the milk flow through this period.

"I do not advocate the feeding of much grain at this time. What is fed should merely supplement a ration composed largely of late grasses, pumpkins, soft shelled squash, roots and small potatoes.

"Many of the farmers do not believe that the small potatoes are worth picking up, not realizing that five pounds of potatoes are worth as much as one pound of grain. They may be brought in and put on the barn floor, where, if they are covered with hay to keep off the frost and prevent light freezing, they can be kept for a long time, and will take the place of a considerable amount of expensive grain or mill feed. From potatoes, however, should not be fed to cows. They react unfavorably on the digestive tract.

"Herd the cows on the young clover in the wheat and oats stubble is a good plan. They will get much of value from this young growth."

**Lice On Poultry.**

The estimated offspring from a single pair of lice in eight weeks is 25,000. Lice are insects which inhabit the feathers of the bird. They have not a piercing mouth, but one that is used for biting. The louse subsists on the production of the skin and fragments of feathers. It is not so much what they get as nourishment from the individual that hurts, as the violent itching and pain they cause, especially if present in large numbers.

They also spread as rapidly as they breed. The lice from one individual may spread through the entire flock. Factors which favor their development are: Poorly ventilated quarters, insufficient food and weak stock. The bird that looks poor and sickly is the one most likely to be infested.

Provide the flock with a dust bath, and apply the following home-made powder: To one part of crude carbolic acid and three parts of gasoline, add enough plaster of paris to take up the liquid; mix thoroughly. Spread out and let dry. If it is too lumpy, mix with a sieve. Store away in tight cans. Work well into the feathers, especially in fluff and under the wings. Repeat in ten days, and make a thorough job of it.—J. A. Hermsreick, Colorado Agricultural College.

**Maturity In Pigs.**

Some people find it necessary to question what is meant by maturity in pigs. From the standpoint of the market a mature pig is one that has either temporarily or permanently ceased growing, and taken on the form and finish required by those purchasing for the most trade.

The time at which a pig comes to maturity may be determined very largely by the character of the feed and the manner of feeding. Pigs may be brought to market maturity anywhere between the ages of six and nine months. Early maturity is brought about by feeding an excess of non-nitrogenous foods or by substituting a balanced ration.

Given rich, succulent pasturage, the foundation of an abundant milk supply, milk comes in the question of a regular ration of grain and meal. Will it pay to give this? Undoubtedly. If you are at all sceptical on the subject, try it, and see the result for yourself. When grass, is plentiful, only a comparatively small quantity is necessary; therefore, the cost is relatively small. The feeding at the same hour. Regular feeding is decidedly preferable to irregular methods. Many people prefer to give the cows their food while the milking process is going on. There is a lot to be said in favor of this method. The cow is enjoying herself, and feeding good-tempered and comfortable, readily gives her milk. With those who do not look so closely at others as expense, bran and oil cake are favorite feeds. Food that is grown on the farm is, of course, least expensive, and as far as possible this should be pressed into service. Ensilage too, is most useful.

**To Tell The Age Of Cattle.**

The calf when born has two pairs of incisors, the other two pairs appear during the first month. When a calf is eighteen months old, it loses the middle pair of milk incisors, and grows a permanent pair. The next pair, one on each side, is replaced at twenty-seven months of age, the third pair at thirty-six months, the fourth or outside pair, at forty-five months. The time of appearance of these incisors varies within rather narrow limits, so that we can fairly accurately tell the age of the calf also has a temporary set of molars which are later replaced with permanent ones, but they are not considered in estimating the age of the animal.—G. E. Morton, Colorado Agricultural College.

**How To Feed A Dairy Calf.**

The dairy heifer should be so fed that she will make a good thrifty growth without becoming excessively fat. They should have liberal rations of roughage that contain a good percentage of protein, like clover hay, alfalfa, etc. It is better to have a succulent ration, as some form of roots, beets, carrots or turnips. If one has corn silage, this is best of all for a succulent feed. Then a little grain, like wheat bran, or a little oil meal or ground oats, or oats and bran mixed. Encourage the growing heifer to consume a good amount of roughage, therefore don't feed too much grain. The roughage distends the digestive organs, and the cow that eats a big roughage ration always produces milk the most economically and lasts the longest. Therefore, give the heifer all the roughage, hay, straw, cornstalks, silage roots, etc., that she will eat without waste.

I cannot understand why a Jersey cow would be bred to a Hereford bull if one wants a dairy cow. Might just as well breed a standard bred mare to a Belgian draft stallion every time to get a good roader. The Hereford is an exclusive beef breeder. As a beef breeder they have very poor dairy qualities, many of the cows do not give enough milk to feed their calves. Now this heifer may inherit the dairy characteristics of the Jersey and make a good cow, but this would not risk the better get a calf sired by a dairy sire, a Jersey, Holstein, Guernsey, Ayrshire, etc.

**Wants Weatherproof Cow.**

At an Iowa Warmers' Institute one of the speakers went further than any other. The dual purpose cow was not enough for him. He demanded a universal purpose cow, one good for anything that any domestic animal can be good for. She must be good for milk of course, she must be good for beef also, but this is not enough for the dual purpose cow is presented for these two purposes. In addition to this, she must have a hide that will equal the buffalo for robes, and she must equal the buffalo as a rustler. In her she must be hardy enough so that she may make a good cow, but she must be able to rustle for a living in the stalk fields and keep fat at it, she must sleep anywhere and think a straw pile as cozy a place as any cow can find, and if the straw pile is eaten up before spring she must not suffer by sleeping on the snow or the bare ground. This is entirely impracticable to accomplish, he stoutly insisted, by breeding toward that end, and he

**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 ringing sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and if not treated immediately it becomes permanent. It is entirely preventable and curable by the use of Deafness Cure. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness cured by Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. CATARRH CURE, Sold by Druggists, 23c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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OUR FRESH GROUND COFFEE AT 40c. CAN'T BE BEAT.

Try a sample order and be convinced.

**Dadways Ready Relief**

Cures Asthma

Chas. H. Billings, of 200 W. 77th St., writes: "I have been suffering from asthma and bronchitis. A week ago I purchased a bottle of Dadways Ready Relief. I followed the directions and in ten minutes I was free from my attack. I have purchased a second bottle and am sure it will cure me for good."

THE SPECIES FOR THIS DISEASE ARE THE BRONCHITIS, THE ASTHMA AND THE EMPHYSEMA. Dadways Ready Relief is a powerful and safe remedy, and it is the only one that cures the disease. It is sold by all druggists and is guaranteed to cure the disease. It is the only one that cures the disease. It is sold by all druggists and is guaranteed to cure the disease.

## A Balanced Ration.

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**Care For The Stock.**

A good handler of live stock is not alone the man who makes them fat in the shortest time. He is merely a good handler. Another is the live stock man who in nowise mistreats animals.

He refrains from clipping them or prodding them with a sharp stick or a steel prod. He uses care in loading them when shipping them to the market; sprinkles sand upon the floor of the stock car and in slippery, cold weather he protects the chutes and roadways in a manner to prevent slipping and injury to his stock.

The good handler of live stock is the one who lands them at market minus injuries, broken legs, bruises, etc., and he is the seller who gets the full value for his stock by reason of having cared for them in a manner that prevents injuries to their carcasses.

A bruised animal in a packing house shrinks heavily in value from a sound one, and it is the owner of the bruised animal who is generally the loser.

It costs nothing to treat live stock humanely and humane handling pays a big dividend.

The meat packing concerns of this country have in recent years been carrying on a "Safety First" campaign in urging live stock producers and handlers to refrain from clubbing or otherwise injuring animals they are about to market. They have urged as well that in slippery weather the animals be prevented from receiving severe injuries.

It takes a little time and just a little work to land live stock at market in good condition, minus bruises, etc., but it's worth it every time, and no one knows this better than the men whose animals are found upon being slaughtered to have been mistreated. They are the fellows, who, upon shipping again, usually find that a record has been kept by the slaughterers of their bruised carcasses and the subsequent shipment is often penalized in value.

**Produce And Prices.**

Kingston, Dec. 26.—The meat prices: Meat—beef, local, carcass, 10c. to 11c.; hind quarters, 15c. to 16c.; 1 lb. carcass, cuts, 10c. to 12c.; mutton, 8c. to 10c. per lb.; live hogs, carcass, 35c. per cwt.; dressed, legs, 10c. per lb.; pork, 12c. to 13c. per lb.; by quarter; veal, 8c. to 12c.; lamb, 13c. to 14c. per lb. by carcass.

J. A. McFarlane, Brook street, reports grain and flour selling as follows:

Oats, 60c. per bush; wheat, \$1.30 per bush; yellow feed corn, 90c. per bush; buckwheat, per 98 lbs., \$3.35 to \$3.60; cornmeal, \$2.50 per cwt.; bran, \$25.50 per ton; shorts, \$28; baler straw, \$8 per ton; loose straw, \$7.50; barley, 85c.; loose hay, \$16; pressed hay, \$17; ground and cracked corn, \$1.80; 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; salt water salmon, 15c., 20c., 25c. lb.; fresh haddock, 12c. per lb.; steak cod, 12c.; salmon trout, 15c. per lb.; blotters, 60c. a doz.; pickled, 15c. per lb.; kippers, 60c. a doz.; fresh salt water herring, 40c. dozen; herring haddies, 12c. per lb.; oysters, 50c. and 60c. a quart; fillets, (smoked), 15c. a lb.; fresh smelts, 20c. to 25c. lb.; mackerel, 15c. lb.; blue fish, 15c. lb.

Poultry—Fowl, 50c. to \$1 a pair; chickens, 50c. to \$1.10, or 10c. lb.; ducks, 10c. to 12c. a lb.; turkeys, 10c. to 15c. a lb.; live fowls, 90c. to \$1 a pair; geese, 15c. to 17c. a lb.

Butter, creamery, 33c. to 35c.; prints, 30c. to 33c.; rolls, 28c.; eggs, 40c. to 50c. a doz.

Vegetables—Onions, 80c. to 90c. a bush; beets, 50c. per bushel; cabbage, 40c. to 75c. per dozen; potatoes, 60c. a bush; apples, 30c. to 50c. per bush; pumpkins, 5c. to 10c. each; turnips, 60c. a bush; carrots, 30c. a bush; celery, 5c. to 10c. a bunch.

Bananas, 20c. a dozen; oranges, 20c. to 60c. 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; Sunlight seedless lemons, 30c. a dozen; hot house tomatoes, 25c. a lb.

John McKay, limited, hide department, reports the following quotations on hides and skins: Hides, trimmed, green, 12c. a lb.; hides, cured, 12c. lb.; sheep skins, fresh tanned, \$1.10, deers, \$1.10; seal skins, 15c. per lb.; tallow, fine rendered, 6c. lb.; wool, washed, 24c. lb.; wool, unwashed, 15c. per lb.

The prices being paid for raw furs are as follows: Mink, dark, 25c. to \$4; brown, 15c. to \$3; pale, 15c. to \$2.50; raccoon, extra dark, 10c. to \$2; ordinary, 10c. to \$1.75; muskrat, 2c. to 25c.; skunk, black, 25c. to \$2; short, 10c. to \$1.40; marten, 40c. to \$1; broad, 10c. to 60c.; fox, 20c. to \$5; white weasel, 5c. to 10c.; beaver, \$1 to \$17; lynx, 50c. to \$10; gopher, \$1.50 to \$18; coyotes, 50c. to \$4.

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WHEN you buy the EDISON PHONOGRAPH for your winter's entertainment, you are not confined to Grand Opera Singers or Tango Dancing.

For instance; there are more than seventy Quartette Records; from the frivolous "Great Big Blue Eyed Baby," and tender melodies like "Old Black Joe" to the magnificent quartette from "Rigoletto," Mozart's Twelfth Mass and beautiful sacred hymns as "Lead, Kindly Light" and "Abide With Me."

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If you like music that thrills—that makes you feel as well as hear—just come in and let us play some of the rousing selections made expressly for the Edison Phonograph by the British Male Quartette—Knickerbocker Quartette—and Manhattan Ladies Quartette.

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Disc—T. F. Harrison Co. Limited.

**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 BIDDY'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 insures that one's finger is not burned."

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

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Just the Beverage for the busy man—rests the nerves and ensures sound sleep.

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