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The Newest Notes of Science

Australia has prohibited the importation of imitation brandy. A holder for coins is inserted in a new umbrella or parasol handle. All-steel passenger cars are being adopted on Egypt's state railways. Sandstone can absorb a gallon or more of water to the cubic foot of rock. Argentina was given a population of 7,794,396 by a recent official estimate. With 3,000 telephones, one New York office building holds the world's record. An electric oven in a Toronto bakery turns out nearly 3,000 loaves of bread a day. Paraffin paper tubes have been invented to aid the users of bubbling drinking fountains. A photographic process for printing textiles or wallpaper has been invented in England. About 900 colors are known to dyes, of which only about 100 are made in the United States. A factory in which radium is being produced has been opened in Scotland by a Scotch chemist. To convert an axle into a pick is the purpose of an attachment patented by a West Virginia inventor. One of the best grades of Italian cheese is sold only after it has been seasoned for at least four years. Michigan is the leading state in the manufacture of sand line brick, followed by Minnesota and New York. An Englishman has invented a machine which is said to perform the work done by a hand polisher on furniture. Heels made chiefly of coiled springs covered with flexible leather are a Kansas inventor's footwear novelty. Laws prohibiting the use by painters of white lead or products containing it have become effective in France. Roughened plates have been invented to be attached to a man's shoes to keep his feet from slipping on ladders. New Zealand has prohibited the importation of cooking utensils coated or lined with lead or any of its alloys. The census bureau has estimated that the population of the United States passed the 100,000,000 mark on April 24 last. A tuning fork unaffected by temperature, therefore accurate under all conditions, has been invented by a Frenchman. A holder for a hat, coat and umbrella, intended for use in more or less public places, can be locked to prevent theft. Practically inexhaustible deposits of asphalt discovered in the Philippines two years ago will be developed commercially. With a new motor-driven pump it is possible for an automobilist to furnish his tires with air even while running his car. A new German machine wrench has a pivoted jaw which permits it to grasp five of the six sides of a hexagonal nut at once. Photographs have been invented for measuring the blows dealt by flat car wheels to tracks under various conditions. Artesian well drillers recently discovered a rich deposit of copper in a region in Argentina where none was known to exist. A Wyoming inventor's can opener consists of a pointed shaft, to be inserted into the centre of the top of a can, along which is a wheel with a knife edge to be rolled around the can.

Australia has modified its absolute prohibition of the importation of opium to permit the entry of the drug for medicinal purposes. An automatic jack has been invented that lifts an automobile clear of the floor of a garage or the ground as it is run over the device. A French scientist has invented apparatus to determine the percentage of carbon in steel by burning it in pure oxygen under pressure. What is believed to be the largest FIRST FOUNDLING HOSPITAL STARTED IN LONDON IN 1756.

Officials Thought It Better To Have Infants Left in Basket Than Thrown in Thames. Memphis Commercial Appeal. Foundlings' hospitals are said to have started with the London institution of that name. In 1756 the authorities inaugurated the policy of leaving a basket at the gate. Any person with a newly-born infant to dispose of was invited to place it in the basket, ring the bell and run. It was thought that this would be an improvement over having them thrown in the Thames. It was not by a broad margin. In four years the hospital got about 15,000 babies. The authorities tried to rear them in the asylum, and more than 10,000 died before reaching their first birthday anniversary. Now the policy is to board out the foundlings in inspected homes. The British royal commission on poor laws that investigated this subject said that of each 1,000 children born in poor-law institutions forty-five died within the first week of life, and between 268 and 292 died before reaching one year of years. It said: "It may well be that human infants, like chickens, cannot long be aggregated together, even in the most carefully devised surroundings, without being injuriously affected."

"A LITTLE QUEER."
His Eccentricity in the End Proved His Own Undoing. Rev. Mr. Hagamore, to whose memory is a slab in the church at Cathage, Leicestershire, England, was "a little queer." It seems that the reverend gentleman died in January, 1886, leaving all of his property, valued at \$3,500, to a railroad porter. This queer old preacher kept one servant of each sex, whom he locked up every night. His last employment of an evening was to go the rounds of his premises, let loose the dogs and fire off his gun. He lost his life in a curious manner. Starting out early one morning to let out his servants, the dogs fawned upon him and threw him into a pond of water. The servants heard his cries, but, being locked up, could not render assistance, so the old man was drowned. When the inventory of his property was taken, he was found to be the owner of 49 gowns, 100 pairs of trousers, 100 pairs of boots, 400 pairs of shoes, 80 wigs (although he had plenty of natural hair), 50 dogs, 96 wagons and carts, 20 wheelbarrows, 249 razors, 80 pions, 50 saddles and 222 pickaxes and shovels. He surely was "a little queer."—London Standard.

How's This?
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The Kicker.
"He's a chronic groucher, isn't he?" "Always kicking at something." "Yes, he's got the habit so bad that he can't enjoy a ball game any more unless the umpire gives the home team the worst of it." **That Way At Meal Times.**
Visitor (taking hostess' little girl on his knee):—"My, but you are a solid little miss." Dorothy:—"Well, did you sink I was hollow?"—Boston Transcript.

The less work a man does the more he tires others.

PROTECTING THE MINER.

Cost of Compensation in Northern Camps Is Just Doubled.
The Workmen's Compensation Act in the northern mining camps will double the amount of money that mining companies have been setting aside each year to guard against liability. Basing the estimate on the actual number of men employed and the average wage paid, the Compensation Act at the present fixed rates will cost the mining companies of the north approximately \$40,000 more than when they were insuring with private companies, and the Poreu pine camp \$28,760. The old rates for underground and surface men averaged \$1.50 for every hundred dollars of the gross pay roll and 40 cents for every hundred dollars on the pay roll for mill men. Under the Compensation Act the companies have been assessed \$2 for every hundred dollars on the pay roll, and 80 cents for the men employed in works where heat is not employed for the reduction or refining of metals. This classification will apply to all but a score or two of the men employed in the thirteen or fourteen Cobalt mines. That there will be a re-classification under the Act at the end of the year there is little doubt, but for the present Cobalt miners have been classified under the two rates only. Thus under the new classification there is included all surface men, including ore sorters and assayers and surveyors. Obviously these men do not run the same risk as the man who is running a drill in a wet shaft, for instance, but to get a trial balance, as it were, the Government has made no difference between them. While it is under suspicion as being unduly liberal, there is a general disposition by the mining companies to give the Act a fair trial. Previously all risk has been assumed by companies, and they have been far more thorough in resisting all claims for damages whether justifiable or not than the management of the miners relished. As was quite natural, too, a common jury could be relied upon to give very handsome damages; and the constant litigation resulting was a source of annoyance and rebad feeling between men and employers. It was seldom possible before the verdict was given to predict whether the injured man was going to get three hundred or three thousand, the sum varying largely according to the ability of the counsel employed. It was hoped that under the Act the amount paid would all go directly to the man hurt, and that such a large percentage of the cost would be abstracted for the legal expenses. For this reason, although the rate is twice as high as could be obtained from private companies, there has not been a very determined attempt on the part of the mining companies against the measure as a measure. Prior to January the Cobalt camp paid approximately \$40,000 to insure its 3,000 workers; this year, with no further alterations in the rates, will cost \$79,000; last year the gold miners contributed about \$28,766 in premiums against \$57,000 this.

An Intensive Farmer.
That intensive farming is not confined entirely to Belgium and France, which are the world-renowned centres, but that it is, and growing, is shown by the record made by Samuel Van Tassel, residing on West street road, where it passes through the farm of Samuel Van Tassel, an expert. Eleven years ago a machinist, without a particle of knowledge of farming or gardening, and even now of the belief that he does not know much, but that he uses common sense only, Samuel Van Tassel last year, from a plot of ground 891-2 square yards, by means of rotation of garden crops, took off products which at their net market value brought \$370.75. The secret, he says, was in getting two or three crops off each piece of land, and getting them on the market early, so that they brought the highest possible prices. The labor on the five acres, not including the cost of talking out or of selling, amounted to but five days' time. He has ten acres of land, and states that, had he seven acres less he would be able to make the major part of his living. He could give more attention to three acres than he now can to ten.

R.M.C.'s Share In War.
The excellent work of the Royal Military College in connection with the present war is shown in the fact that fully 254 cadets and graduates of the college are serving at the front in the capacity of officers in various units. Many of these have distinguished themselves in acts of bravery, as well as in the best and most efficient military service. The first graduate among the Australian forces to fall in the fight was Brigadier-General Bridges, who succumbed to wounds received at the Dardanelles. Cadets and graduates who went to the front with the first Canadian contingent as officers numbered 62, and there is an equal number with the imperial forces, in the trenches or on the staff. Up to the present, 13 cadets have been killed and 23 are reported wounded. Twenty more cadets will be given commissions at the end of the college term and these will be sent to the front, which will make a contribution of 152 cadets as officers since the war began.

To Refund Tax.
It is announced by the Finance Department that war taxes paid upon railway sleeper, parlor car and steamship tickets may be refunded to the purchaser of any such ticket if the ticket is for any reason, not refund, and if the selling company refunds to the purchaser the price of the ticket. **The Only Time?**
A woman seldom sees a mirror without pausing for reflection. It's easy to convince the lone man at an afternoon tea that there is no place like home. Many a man has found himself in a tight place because he didn't remain sober.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY HAS PASSED ITS DIVIDEND.

The Oldest Company Doing Business in Canada—Land Sales and Fur Business Have Fallen Off.
The Hudson's Bay Company, which has just passed its dividend, is the oldest company doing business in the Dominion. It first received a royal charter in 1670, and supplementary charters in 1884, 1892, and 1912. The head office is in London, England. The Hudson's Bay Company was originally a fur trading concern, but during recent years a large part of its revenue is secured from land sales and ordinary departmental store business. The company has a capitalization of \$2,000,000 of 5 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of which \$1,329,745 are outstanding and \$1,000,000 ordinary stock, all of which is outstanding. During recent years the following dividends were paid on the ordinary stock: 1908, 20 per cent. 1909, 25 per cent. and for the four years 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913, 40 per cent. In 1913 a dividend of 5 per cent. was paid on the preferred stock. In the year ended 31st May, 1914, the profits from trading account amounted to \$36,836, and from accounts \$140,000. The total assets of the company are \$2,151,000. Sir Thomas Skinner, a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is president of the company, having succeeded the late Lord Strathcona. The passing of the preferred dividend is very largely due to the falling off in land sales and to the lessened demand for furs.

Reopening Antimony Mines.
St. John, N.B., July 2.—There is a prospect of the early reopening of the antimony mines at Lake George, York County. These mines have not been opened since 1909, owing to the low price of the ore. With an appreciable increase in ore prices, a proposal has been made by a syndicate to lease the mines for a term of years. The company have also undertaken consideration an offer of sale.

Carrriage Pays Back Dividend.
Montreal, July 2.—It is announced that the directors of Carriage Factories, Limited, at a meeting held June 17th, declared a dividend of 3-4 per cent. on the preferred shares of the company, payment to be made on July 15th to stock record June 12th. The dividend is the first since last July, payments having been discontinued when the autumn quarter came and the stock is cumulative, so the dividend to be paid in July will be for the three months ended October 31st last. That leaves three quarterly distributions still to be made up before the stock goes back on a regular dividend basis. Orders for harness and equipment placed by the British War Office, together with some business from the Canadian Government, were responsible for the resumption of dividends.

Exit The C. G. F. S.
Montreal, July 2.—The Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, now being wound up, is about to distribute a dividend of 4-1/2 per cent. to shareholders, payable July 12th, of record June 20th. This distribution of the assets is interesting as marking the passing of another relic of the days when Eastern people's eyes were full of fortunes they were going to make in the Rossland mines. The C.G.F.S., has not been operating since 1901, but has maintained an organization because it owned a few idle properties and 4,270 shares of Consolidated Smelters' stock on which it drew dividends and passed on to shareholders after deducting expenses. The Consolidated gave these 4,270 shares for 640,000 shares of St. Eugene. The latter mine is just about worked out now.

Take More Of Preferred Stock.
Montreal, July 2.—The directors of Goodwins, Limited, have subscribed for \$150,000 now preferred stock at 40. When financial conditions are more favorable the shareholders, common and preferred, will be offered the balance of a total of \$500,000, now issued, at the same price. The directors hold about one-third of the total capital stock of the company, and the amount that they have subscribed would represent about their allotment of the stock.

New Power Company.
Quebec, July 2.—With a capital of three million dollars and extensive powers, a new company has been incorporated by provincially chartered patent to develop hydraulic powers in the cities of Quebec and Three Rivers, and also in various counties in the district.

Phoenix Company In Liquidation.
Winnipeg, July 2.—The Canadian Phoenix Insurance Company of Brandon gives notice in this week's Manitoba Gazette that it proposes to go into voluntary liquidation on July 31st.

Dividend Payments Up.
New York, July 2.—Figures compiled by the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin show that in July a total of \$270,000,000 will be paid to investors representing the interest disbursements by railroads, industrial and traction corporations, banks and trust companies, the national Government and the City of New York. This compares with \$264,385,780 for the same period last year.

Not His Fault.
Sergeant (disgustedly to Private Jones): "Stop! Don't waste your last bullet. Nineteen are quite enough to blaze away without hitting the target once. Go behind that wall there and blow your brains out." Jones walked quietly away, and a few seconds later a shot rang out. "Good heavens! Has that fool done what I told him?" cried the sergeant, running behind the wall. "Great was his relief when he saw Private Jones coming toward him. "Sorry, sergeant," he said apologetically, "another miss." An undertaker is a man who follows the medical profession.

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