

DEAF PEOPLE

Deafness and noises in the head can now be most certainly cured by the newly discovered "French Ointment."

One box is ample to cure any ordinary case, and has given almost immediate relief in hundreds of cases which had been considered "hopeless."

Have You Tried Oleomargarine Yet?

If not, we carry the best grade, along with a full stock of choice groceries, at

Thompson's Grocery 204 Princess St., Phone 387.

Washing Won't Rid Head of Dandruff

The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when resting; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

Do this tonight, and by morning, most, if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop at once, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and never fails to do the work.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three sizes of strength—No. 1, 2, 3. No. 1, 25¢; No. 2, 35¢; No. 3, 50¢ per box. Sold by all druggists, or can be ordered on receipt of price from pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Keys Wanted

Customers holding keys for the cabinet of silver are asked to return these at once to be fitted, so the cabinet can be awarded to the holder of the lucky key, and keys must be returned to the main store.

Best's Popular Drug Store

BISURATED MAGNESIA

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, Heartburn, Belching, Sour Stomach, Gas in Stomach, etc. Take a teaspoonful of Bisurated Magnesia in a half glass of hot water after eating. Safe, pleasant and harmless to use and gives almost instant relief. It neutralizes stomach acidity and sweetens the food contents so that digestion is easy and painless. Sold by druggists everywhere.

KEELEY JR., M.O.D.O.

Those people (and they are many) who dread the ordeal of an eye examination are agreeably astonished to find that, as made by us, it causes no pain, discomfort, or inconvenience.

And We Use No Drugs.

Keeley Jr., M.O.D.O. 226 Princess Street

MILK QUESTION IS DISCUSSED

Supplying Cheese Factories is Easier For Farmers Than City Dairying.

THE FACTORY BY-PRODUCTS

ARE AN IMPORTANT ITEM, IT IS POINTED OUT.

Opinions Given At Eastern Ontario Dairy Association Convention by J. A. Ruddick and G. G. Publow.

How do the returns for milk supplied to cheese factories compare with the returns from milk sent to condensers or furnished for the city trade?

Varying opinions were expressed on this point in conversation with the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's convention was in progress last week.

Chief Instructor of Kingston, G. G. Publow, pointed out that the argument was not all on one side. The average returns from the milk alone, on the part of eastern Ontario cheese factory patrons, would, he said, run about \$1.75 to \$1.80 per 100 lbs.

Besides this the whey was returned, and this, Mr. Publow said, on the present basis of feed prices would bring the total price of the milk up to \$2 per 100 lbs. Furthermore, in the case of milk supplied for city trade each producer has to haul his own milk to the station, and frequently there is delay, while waiting for trains. In the case of cheese factory patrons the milk is taken from the door and the whey returned to the door. Finally, rather more care has to be taken either of milk for condensers or city trade than in the case of cheese factory milk.

J. A. Ruddick, of Ottawa, appears to be of the opinion, too, that the condenser trade will not be as safe a proposition after the war closes as the cheese end of dairying.

All this is not an argument against the demand for an increase in cheese prices. It is, as one of the delegates at the convention put it, 21¢ cent was a fair price last June, it is too low a price now because of the cost of labor, feed and everything else has gone up in the interval. All that is intended here is to point out a few facts which might be overlooked when the subject of respective prices is under consideration.

Two Important to Lose. One thing certain is that an industry so important as cheese-making is one that is deserving of every consideration. As Mr. Ruddick pointed out at last week's convention, the exportable surplus of cheese from last year's output in Canada represented a value of nearly \$38,000,000, or more than \$4,000,000 over the record made the year before. Most of this increase is due to increased prices, but real progress is revealed in the fact that the volume of exports, despite labor shortage, was 25 to 40 million pounds greater than for the first year of the war. Had this increase in output not occurred our exportable surplus for last year would have been at least \$8,000,000 less than it really was. Dairymen seem to have been doing their bit during the war.

Quality of Cheese. The situation as to quality of output affords reason for encouragement in some particulars and discouragement in others.

The most discouraging feature in the case was found in what Chief Instructor Publow said as to adulteration of milk supplied to cheese factories. There were no less than 75 cases of adulteration reported in Eastern Ontario last year, 13 more than the year before, and adulteration seems likely to continue until the practice of paying for milk on the basis of quality is adopted.

There was reason for congratulation in the facts stated by Mr. Ruddick as to the quality of the cheese offered for export through the Commission. The Commission handled 1,861,237 cases and of these 84.2 per cent, passed as No. 1 grade and less than one per cent, as No. 3. The showing would have been very much better had the quality of the cheese been better.

Suffered Great Agony FROM PAIN IN STOMACH For Over 5 Years.

Most of the misery and ill-health that humanity is burdened with arise from disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. If you are feeling out of sorts, have pains in the stomach, especially after eating, bilious spells, headaches, sour stomach, coated tongue, salivary or maddy complexion, specks floating before the eyes, you should take a few doses of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills and note the change.

Miss Ida Hogan, Dunrobin, Ont., writes: "For over five years I have suffered great agony from pains in the stomach. I tried several remedies, but got no relief until a friend advised me to take Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I started with two vials and before I had one quite used I found much relief. I continued until I used four vials, and they completely cured me. That was four months ago, and I have not had the slightest return since. The best praise I can give them is not enough."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25¢ a vial at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

better but for the fact that of the 755,390 boxes from Quebec only 70,888 per cent, graded No. 1. Ontario's cheese as a whole graded 93.33 per cent, No. 1. The showing for Ontario even would have been very much better had proper provision been made in all cases for control of temperature. Had the August make, when temperature was high, been equal to the output of the other months, practically the whole of Ontario output would have been classed as No. 1.

The lack of control of temperature appears to be located in that part of Ontario, like parts of the Province, where the percentage of No. 1 grade was only 91.80, against 95.44 per cent, in western and 96.97 per cent, in central Ontario. It is the eastern division that the small and inefficient factories are mainly found and it is in this part of the Province that nearly three-quarters of Ontario cheese output is produced.

BAVARIANS MUTINIED. British Saved Them From Vengeance of Prussians.

Germany can never win, for the good reason our armies have long since lost faith in their ability to win. Without faith no miracles such as required to give victory to Germany are possible. Even among the best disciplined there is a growing tendency to revolt against the continuance of war, writes Lieut. Henri Budich, Bavarian socialist officer, captured in 5th Flanders battle.

There are always men in a conquering army like ours who are less brave than their fellows and do not want to fight if they can help it. But, making allowance for this element, I am convinced our army is nearer breaking than ever. My own regiment, for example, was sent into the front line at the time fixed by the British for their last offensive.

They had four days of incessant shelling. For nearly two days at that time they were without food or water, for the simple reason British gunfire completely cut off our communication with our depots. The British fire never gave us a chance.

In that time we lost more than 380 dead. Out of 600 others 402 were wounded. From the first night of the attack we were without food or water, for the simple reason British gunfire completely cut off our communication with our depots. The British fire never gave us a chance.

The British gunfire raged around us, wrecking shelters, sending the strongest works tumbling about our ears, giving us the impression we were always standing on the edge of the other world, only waiting for the British soldiers to push us over the brink. We refused to go on as we could, and then told our superior officers the useless slaughter must cease. We were to go back to the rest trenches and have relief or we would take the first opportunity of surrendering to the British.

Our officers took no notice, but we knew that a report on the subject had been made to headquarters. The next day two of the non-commissioned officers who had taken the message to the commander were placed under arrest for breach of discipline. During the lull in the fierce British bombardment our men met and discussed the matter.

They decided to send word to the officers that the two imprisoned men must be released at once, and I was sent with the message. It was received by the commander, who told me to wait until he had time to consider the matter. By that time telephonic communication with headquarters was reopened, and in my presence our commander spoke to the staff. He afterward spoke to the troops, and I was placed in a dugout along with the two other prisoners for removal to Roulers, where it was proposed to try us by court-martial.

Fortunately for us, our comrades got uneasy at the message, and came in a body to see the commander, who was told that he must hand over the three of us or take the consequences.

He was unwilling to do so, and started to abuse the men. He was seized and thrown into the dugout from which we were taken. After releasing us the men went to hunt up the rest of the officers, but in the meantime one of them had got into touch with headquarters, and we intercepted a message to us that the troops were on their way to deal with the mutiny.

We had gone too far to turn back, so we imprisoned the whole of our officers and remained in shelter until the British attack would give us a chance of getting away.

Meanwhile the British fire was getting stronger than ever, and we were soon relieved from anxiety regarding our own position by the intense fire of the British guns, which made it impossible for the commander to quell the mutiny to reach us.

We had to remain for another eight hours in these trenches under heavy fire from the British guns, and when they found they could not get at us our own commander turned their guns on to the trenches and we were in the same dose of shell fire as they were giving the British.

So for eight hours at least we were really on the British side, holding out against our own side in a trench which the British were able to capture without the loss of a single life. It was a very anxious time for us.

The British troops could not know what was going on, and they attacked us as though we were still enemies. We had to go through a trying time until the attacking British troops were in sight.

We put up a white flag as the British approached and shouted out that we were sick of the war. Seeing that our gunfire was still dropping around, the British soldiers thought it was only another white flag trick, and were unwilling to treat us as having surrendered. However, they were soon convinced on that point, and we were all glad to get out of the hell we had been in. There were then only some 200 of the battalion left.

Russia Socialist Republic. Stockholm, Jan. 17.—A telegram to a Bolshevik paper in Stockholm says it is reported from Smolny Institute that the Government, at a meeting of the Constituent Assembly on Jan. 15, will present an ultimatum that Russia shall be proclaimed a Socialist republic, and all land and property be expropriated.

MEAT SHORTAGE A MENACE

HELP WIN WAR BY INCREASING HOG PRODUCTION

Banks To Lend Their Aid — Bacon, "The Fighting Food" Essential To Health of Soldiers.

There appears to be no doubt that a very serious situation has developed in the meat trade, and that the worst meat shortage in generations. European flocks and herds have been decimated. There are now here 118,000,000 head less live stock than there were before the war. Of hogs alone, there are 33,000,000 head fewer. Acute scarcity of animal feed and extremely high prices for it have caused the work of indiscriminate slaughter of flocks and herds to go on. On this side of the ocean there has been a serious loss, owing to the high prices of feed following the failure of the American corn crop in 1916.

Soon after the war began ocean freights advanced enormously, and on such bulky freight as feedstuffs became practically prohibitive. If all allied countries cattle, sheep and swine were killed off owing to the great scarcity and dearthness of feeds. In Germany and Austria they kept their cattle and hogs alive the first year of the war by feeding potatoes, of which there was a heavy crop. But in the past two years both the grain and potato crops were light. There was not sufficient raised to supply the demand for human food, so live stock was put on the board. When a single ham in Germany brings \$30 it is needless to ask where the hogs have gone.

Meat Famine in Europe. A meat famine now exists throughout Europe, and is growing worse month by month. Unfortunately the United States and Canada, the chief meat producers of the world, are not in a position to give adequate help. Scarcity of feed for past two years has been the adverse factor. In 1916 the United States corn and oat crops failed. There was produced about 700,000,000 bushels less than in the previous year. Early in 1917 prices of corn began to soar and from a normal price of from 50 cents to 70 cents a bushel corn went to \$2.45 a bushel. Prices of all other feeds, such as oats, barley, linseed meal, bran, shorts, etc., went soaring with those of corn, which always dominates the entire feed price list. Such a great rise in the prices of grain feeds had the inevitable effect on an extensive slaughter of all animals depending on them. It is estimated that the number of hogs in the United States decreased 5,000,000 head during 1917. In 1916 there were 68,000,000 live hogs in the United States, and at the present time the number is estimated at 61,000,000, a decrease of 7,000,000 in two years. The number of live hogs in Canada in 1914 was 3,434,000 head; in 1915, 3,111,000 head, and in 1916, 2,814,000 head. Excessive war demands have been reducing our herds since 1914, but in 1917, the very high cost of feed undoubtedly caused a further shrinkage. It is doubtful if there are more than 2,500,000 head in the country at the present time.

The Fighting Food. At this time a most urgent demand for meat is made. The American armies, numbering 2,000,000 men, will be in the field or training camps this spring. They must have live bacon alone 500,000 pounds a day. This new, heavy demand comes at a time when the depleted hog supply is inadequate to meet it. Measures must be taken to meet it. Hog bacon is indispensable. It is called the "fighting food," and no better name could be given to it. No food can do what bacon does in keeping the men fit. The lean part is concentrated protein, which quickly builds up the body after exhausting strains have been put upon it. The fat part promotes warmth and energy. Through certain chemical elements it absorbs in the smoking process it stimulates. A soldier is exhausted, bacon strengthens and revives him; it is a cold, but bacon warms him, and if he is "off his feed," through nerve strain or other causes, bacon quickly puts his stomach in good order again. This food is required more and more as an absolute military necessity. Much larger bacon supplies must be forthcoming if the efficiency of the Canadian and American armies is to be maintained.

Great Clearing Sale. Prevost, Brock street, has made a great reduction in ready-made clothing and general furnishings to make room for his spring goods. Special value in boys' overcoats from 5 to 10 years, in blue and gray, at \$3.50 each—could not be bought wholesale for the above price.

Thomas Cote, a member of the Board of Control of Montreal, and noted French-Canadian journalist, former editor of La Presse, was found dead in bed on Wednesday. All the laborers required at Rialta have been secured. There are openings for carpenters, bricklayers and plumbers.

WOMEN ARE INDIGNANT To Move for Impachment of Judge in Winnipeg. Winnipeg, Jan. 17.—A move for the impachment of Judge Curran will be started at a special meeting of the sub-executive of the Provincial W.C.T.U. today, according to Mrs. O. H. Oakes, the president. It is said that a large number of the women are indignant over the conduct of, and sentence in a recent assault case, when Ralph Goodridge, a county school teacher, was sentenced by Judge Curran to six months in the common jail. The charge against Goodridge was that of an attack on a twelve-year-old girl. The jury found Goodridge guilty of common assault only.

"The feeling amongst the women of the province is," said Mrs. Oakes, "that not only did Judge Curran show a laxness in the conduct of the case, but that the same thing has been apparent in other cases along similar lines before this judge."

VATICAN'S BAN ON TANGO. So-Called Modern Dances Are Invariably Prohibited. Rome, Jan. 17.—A decree was published here to-day, signed by the Cardinal Secretary of the Consistorial Congregation, dated December 19, 1917, definitely prohibiting the so-called modern dances.

This action does not cause the same exorably, even if the dances take place in the daytime or in the first hours of the evening for a short time, without being preceded by dinner.

Chicago, just recovering from the most severe blizzard in 50 years, is in the grip of a coal famine that closed down blast furnaces in South Chicago, shut up the world's two greatest packing plants, and threatened another tie-up of the railways.

Probs: Cold, local snowfalls today and Friday

January A Month of Sales TOMORROW--DOUBLE DISCOUNT STAMPS



SAVE 10% ON ALL YOUR CASH PURCHASES

This special offering represents a saving of 10% on your cash purchases made here tomorrow. This, coupled with large assortments of the most desirable merchandise, popularly priced, and alert, pleasant salespeople, should make this store the shopping headquarters of every woman who has an eye to economy.

NEW YORK DRESSES — LESS 25%

The greatest dress sale ever offered the women of Kingston — continues tomorrow and Saturday.

Steacy's - Limited

Can't Find Dandruff

Every bit of dandruff disappears after one or two applications of Danderrine rubbed well into the scalp with the finger tips. Get a small bottle of Danderrine at any drug store for a few cents and save your hair. After several applications you can't find a particle of dandruff or any falling hair, and the scalp will never itch.

AUSTRIA TEMPTS SERBIA.

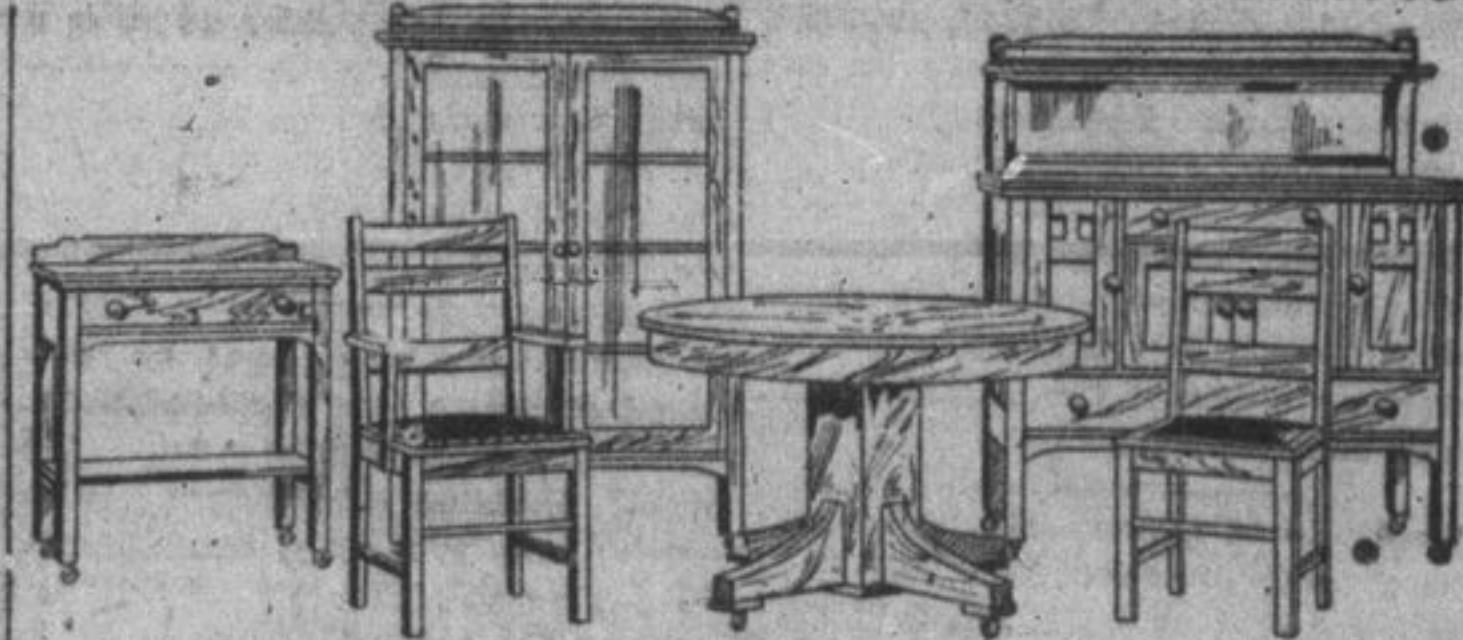
Bulgars Make Efforts at Fraternization—Germans Send Leaflets. London, Jan. 16.—The Reuter correspondent at Serbian headquarters reports that the Bulgars are making vain efforts at fraternization, and that the Germans are sending leaflets into the Serbian lines devoted to efforts to detach Serbia from the Allies.

The correspondent says he learns on good authority that Austria-Hungary a short time ago proffered the Serbians, through a private channel, the surrender of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with an outlet to the Adriatic, if they would cease fighting and sign a peace.

Another Improvement in Train Service.

The Canadian Northern Railway are now operating another new train between Kingston and Picton, leaving Kingston 7:00 a.m. arrives Belleville 9:45 a.m., leaves Belleville 12:45 p.m., arriving Picton 2:55 p.m. daily except Sunday. Corresponding train in each direction leaves Picton 3:25 p.m. and Belleville 6:00 p.m., arriving Kingston 8:30 p.m. daily except Sunday. Passengers for Belleville, Picton and intermediate points are thus afforded a choice of three trains each way daily except Sunday. Train leaving Kingston at 7:00 a.m. connects at Yarker with train for Bannockburn and train leaving Kingston at 6:40 p.m. connects at the same point with train for Tweed leaving Yarker at 7:30 p.m., arriving Tweed 8:55 p.m. daily except Sunday.

For particulars see latest time table folders or apply to M. C. Dunn, City Agent, Kingston.



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Everything to Make the Home Comfortable at a moderate cost.

See our new dining room suites in walnut, mahogany and fumed oak. Prices to suit all purses. Rugs, Curtains, Linoleums.



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AT DAVIES'

BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON (pink) Boiling Cuts 19c Center Cuts 22c Steaks 25c

SEA HERRINGS, 10c lb. HALIBUT (fresh from the coast). Boiling Cuts 25c Center Cuts 28c Steaks 30c

FRESH HADDOCK, 13c lb.

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