

Special Shipments of BRITISH and AMERICAN GOODS Arriving Daily.

WE say arriving daily—yes every steamer and every train that bring goods from the foreign markets—have something for us, and will have for many weeks to come. Our buyer has just arrived from the American Markets where he has been for the last six or eight weeks. He has been extremely successful in buying a well assorted stock of General Dry Goods and many Job lines, and novelties that will be sure to interest City and Outport buyers. Daily we are busy opening and displaying these New Goods and invite you to come and inspect them.

HANDSOME BENGALINE DRESSES

HERE is a splendid line of Latest Style Dresses for women. Bengaline is a fabric spun from wool, with a twisted outer covering of silk or mercerized thread—these would deceive an expert—they look almost like pure silk. See the cross-over blouse effect and the fancy yoke skirt and poplum belt—finished with white lace collars in Navy, Saxe, Royal and black. . . . **Special Price \$9.50**

Special Showing of High-Class Pure Silk Dresses for Women \$25 each, worth \$35 to \$45 each.

OUR buyer was fortunate in securing these Silk Dresses—we guarantee them the Latest Style and absolutely worth \$35.00 to \$45.00—note our price. Here is a description of a few:

Pure Taffetta Silk Dress.

IN Rose and Champagne, with silk shadow lace, silk-strap sleeves—straps edged with narrow gold braid finished with double-puff-cuffs. Handsome new shirred back and-peplum front belt. Neck V-shaped, edged with double silk frill and finished with Medici Collar. New style skirt. . . . **Value \$45.00. Our Price \$25.00**

Pure Taffetta Silk Dress.

IN Nigger Brown—sleeves, body and skirt all taffetta—silk embroidered peplum belt, shirred shoulders, three cornered collar, deep shapely cuffs, skirt finished with very wide folds, new full skirt. Value \$45.00. . . . **Our Price \$25.00**

Pure Taffetta Silk Dress.

THIS is a handsome Black, Grey and Silver wide-horizontal stripe. Waist finished with a deep pleated back belt, Mouslin De Soie sleeves, fancy white lace collar, edge of wide full new skirt finished with 2-inch narrow-pleated frill. . . . **Value \$48.00. Our Price \$25.00**

Pure Taffetta Silk Dress.

IN Rose color, Cross-over deep roll-collar blouse, box-pleated front, new circular frill sleeves—double-puff skirt, Rose-bud at waist. Value \$45.00. . . . **Our Price \$25.00**
We have many to select from, in Black, Navy, Saxe, Green, Crimson, Slate; all with New Collars, Sleeves, Skirts, Belts, in fact they are all the best we have ever shown in the Latest Styles.

HANDSOME BENGALINE DRESSES

HERE is a Rich-looking dress that presents a splendid appearance when compared with many at higher prices. You get all the style, quality, fit and finish that it is possible to get in a serviceable dressy garment, suitable for many occasions, when you require just something different and distinctly new. Colors:—Reseda, Grey, Brown, Mole, also Black. Regular **\$6.50** sizes to fit most women. Price each **\$6.50**

Special Bargains in New Neckwear for Women 12c each, worth 40c ea.

HERE is one of the best opportunities of modern times for the thrifty woman to buy neckwear. Special offer of 300 dozen of splendid Collars in Colored Satin, Striped Peplum, White Ninon, White Organdie, White Lace and other fabrics; all styles, shapes, qualities. All bought at a clearing price, worth from 40 to 50 cents each. **Special Price, 12c. each.** Call early—you can afford to lay in a reserve stock—aim for a share to-day.

Special Bargains in Women's Black Hose 20c pair, worth 30c.

IT is not every buyer that gets a chance to clear a line of goods at his own price—the chance comes sometimes, somewhere to someone, but not all times everywhere, to everyone. This time it was our buyer that secured the bargain, and today we are offering this splendid lot of heavy two-one-rib, double-knee, mercerized, black stockings for women worth 30 cents a pair. **Our Special Price, 20c. a Pair.**

WE hope to see every person who really wants reliable goods at low prices to visit us as often as possible. From now on we will be continually putting forward new lines.

Anderson's, Water Street, St. John's

WE pay special attention to the Wholesale, Retail, and Mail-order departments, and we welcome customers from all directions. Come in and examine our stock to-day. We guarantee entire satisfaction.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Specially Written For "The Mail and Advocate"

POULTRY AND EGGS

WE are spending annually in this Colony some \$80,000 on imported poultry and eggs, whilst we should be able, not only to raise all that we need in these lines, but to have a surplus for export. Notwithstanding the big noise made within recent days anent poultry shows, we do not seem to have any advance in the matter of raising any greater quantities of poultry or eggs. These two items might be made a substantial asset in many of our outports, and would enable many housewives to supplement the earnings of the male members of the family whose time is occupied in fishing or kindred pursuits.

The poultry business does not need any large outlay; and the waste from small farms and gardens would be almost sufficient to keep an ordinary poultry yard.

This is the season to begin operations and we make the following interesting article on poultry raising from the *Journal of Agriculture* as a starter, with a view to publishing regularly notes on this adjunct to the earning possibilities of the outports:—

Incubation and brooding are the foundation stones upon which the poultry industry is developed, and the egg is the chief factor in the reproduction of stock. Only a fertile egg can develop into a chick; and to secure fertile eggs we must have healthy and vigorous breeders. Usually about ten females are mated to one male, and if the breeding flock can be kept in small flocks the fertility is better than when a large number of hens run together.

A careful selection should be made of the eggs intended for hatching, whether they are to be put under hens or in incubators. Small eggs produce small chicks, and eggs uneven in shape are not suitable for incubation. Extremely long and very short round eggs

should be discarded. The standard shape is oval, one end being somewhat larger than the other, and the standard weight of each egg is two ounces, or one dozen eggs to one-and-a-half pounds.

Eggs for incubation should not be stored too long, for the longer they are kept the more they seem to lose in hatching power. It is wise not to keep them over two weeks, during which time, they should be kept in a temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees F.

There are two methods of hatching chickens, the Natural and the Artificial.

The Natural Method

This is the method which most of our people must use, as few are provided with incubators, though the latter may now be bought very cheaply. The writer has used a "Circular" which cost him just \$7.50. It is all metal, and has a capacity of 40 eggs, easily managed, and the results are very satisfactory. However, for the ordinary starter in the business, we would suggest the Natural Method.

In this it is necessary to have good brooding hens, properly constructed nests and to give careful attention during the incubation period. The hen should be of medium size, large enough to cover fifteen eggs, and have the brooding instinct well developed. The best brooders which the writer has had are Plymouth Rocks, and Rhode Island Reds. Eggs of these valuable breeds can be readily procured in the local market. Here we would caution prospective poultry raisers against the imported breeding eggs. Whilst some people have been successful in getting results, the experience of many has been that the investment was not worth while. At this season especially, it takes a long time to get these eggs from abroad; and many of them are spoiled in transit. We have known whole settings to be received in a worthless condition. The local supplier usually guarantees that the eggs furnished are fertilized, and undertaken to replace any that are not.

The nest should be carefully built with fine soft hay, straw, or leaves, and be of such shape that the hen will fit it nicely, affording

complete protection for a single layer of eggs. The nest should be placed in such a position that the hen will not have to fly or jump into it; otherwise broken eggs will be the result. A box about eighteen inches square makes a good nest. Better still a half-barrel with an aperture cut in front about a foot square. The head should be removed, and a piece of burlap or netting placed over it. This will ensure quiet to the brooder. A sod of grass turned upside down in the bottom of the barrel or box will keep the nest moist and help the hatch.

It will be found convenient to set a number of hens at the same time, so that they may be cared for together. The room in which the hens are set should be secluded, fairly light and cool. The best time to set hens is after dark; and they should be allowed to sit for a day or so on nest eggs before given the hatching eggs.

The hens should be dusted thoroughly with insect powder at the time of setting. To do so, take the hen by the feet, holding the head downward, and sprinkle the powder

well into the feathers, rubbing it around the joints. Dust again before hatching time, for only in this way can the chicks be insured against lice and mites. The food for the setting hen should be wheat, corn, oats or a mixture of these. Green food should be sprouted oats should be given occasionally, and plenty of clean water should be always accessible. When a number of hens are setting together it will be found convenient to let them feed together, making sure that each nest is properly covered after feeding time.

Artificial Incubation

The use of an incubator does not require a great deal of skill; but it needs regular attention. The incubator should be given a good location such as a cellar or clean room where the temperature is stable. We should advise the prospective purchaser of an incubator to start with one of small capacity, such as the Circular to which we have alluded above. Should the hatch fail, the loss will not be serious; but, given fertile eggs and proper care, there should be no such thing as failure.

The incubator should be started a few days before the eggs are to be placed in it, in order that an even temperature may be maintained by proper regulation of the heat. The registered temperature on a level with the eggs as they lie on the egg tray should be 103°. The condition of the lamp flame has much to do with controlling temperature, for if the wick is not trimmed properly smoking is liable to result, which will affect the temperature. The lamp should be filled with oil every morning, and the wick should be trimmed so that it will give a broad, even flame with nicely rounded corners. The lamp should be attended to after the eggs are turned and aired in the morning.

The eggs should be turned twice a day, and this should be started on the third day and continued until about the eighth day. The airing of the eggs is very important. It is also desirable to supply moisture to the eggs, for eggs in an incubator dry up far more quickly than when placed under a hen. The moisture should be supplied from the beginning; and this can be done quite easily by placing a shallow pan or dish of water in the bottom of the egg chamber. The eggs should be tested on the seventh day to detect any infertile eggs. This can be done by holding the egg in the thumb and forefinger between the opera or a light in a dark room, or during the evening. All infertile eggs should be removed.

If proper conditions have been maintained through the three weeks' incubation, the chicks should commence to hatch the twentieth, and be all hatched on the twenty-first day. While the chicks are hatching it is wise to keep the incubator chamber dark, as this tends to keep them quiet. They should not be removed until several hours after the last chick has hatched.

Chicks need absolutely no food for the first fifty or sixty hours after being hatched, as nature has provided them with the means of substance in the form of an amount of material which is contained in the shell. The first feeding should be well toasted bread ground fine, or crushed rice for the first couple of days, with a generous supply of water. Then the feed may consist of oatmeal or finely crushed wheat. They should be fed several times daily for the first week, but a little at a time.

The critical period of the young chick in the writer's experience is the first fortnight of its babyhood. Then the chances towards getting a favorable brood are lessened, as the chicks can take care of themselves. They should be fed liberal supplies of cut grass if available, or in the absence of grass, sprouted oats.

Regarding this very desirable poultry feed, it may be said that it is one of the most easily prepared feeds available. In order to get a regular supply through the winter months, small boxes about two feet long, one and half wide and four inches deep are filled with oats to within one inch of the top. The oats must be first moistened over night in a large box or any convenient receptacle; and in the moistening hot water should be used. They are then placed in the smaller boxes, and

kept fairly moist for some days when they will begin to sprout. They should, of course be kept where there is a good supply of heat,—in the hall if one has a hall stove, or failing this near the kitchen stove, the mantelpiece makes a good stand for three or four boxes. In about ten or twelve days, if the sprouting has gone on successfully, the tops may be cut off and fed to the hens or chicken, as the case may be. This makes a very desirable and a very economical feed.

OF COURSE NOT

"That doctor claims to have discovered an entirely new disease."
"I hope he won't publish the symptoms of it."
"Why not?"
"People can't have it if they do not know the symptoms, can they?"

Necessities.

Washington despatch: White House issues order for necessary war supplies:
Carload penholders.
Two carload penpoints.
Four tankers of ink.
Hundred gross diplomatic transmitting codes.—Life.

TEMPLETON'S, HEADQUARTERS FOR HERRING NETS

We have the following Nets in stock, or to arrive: If our prices and qualities were not right we could not handle such quantities.

ANCHOR BRAND.					ADVANCE.				
Cheap Grade.					High-Grade.				
MESH	1/2	2 3/8	2 3/4	2 3/4	MESH	2 1/4	2 3/8	2 1/2	2 3/4
30 Ran	8	6	10	9	30 Ran	5	4	5	0
35 Ran	9	10	14	10	35 Ran	0	14	25	5
40 Ran	18	30	40	20	40 Ran	10	25	55	40
45 Ran	0	0	0	2	45 Ran	0	4	8	10
50 Ran	0	10	20	30	50 Ran	0	20	60	68
60 Ran	5	10	16	40	60 Ran	0	0	5	5
416.					419				

Grand Total 835.

Place your order now before the prices advance.

ROBERT TEMPLETON, 333 WATER STREET.

LARGE LABRADOR CODFISH

For Sale. Get Our Prices. SMITH CO. Ltd.