



# BUY YOUR SHOES HERE!

There's one big reason why you should buy your SHOES HERE during our Mid-Winter Sale

## Saturday, Monday and Tuesday

**Women's High Boots**

High Boots of beautiful black kid. They are so neat and dressy. You'll like them first thing. Quality, workmanship and style. Everything is high about them except the price and that is only—

**\$3.98**

Brown or Grey Kid Laced Boots, with low heels, plain toes; Sale price ..... **\$4.48**

Ladies' Fine Kid Laced Boot, plain toe; Sale price ..... **\$3.48**

One lot Ladies Shoes, small sizes only, lace and button; high or low heels; Sale price ..... **\$1.90**



**Footwear For Men and Boys**

Men's Patent Colt and Calfskin, laced styles, Goodyear welted Sale price ..... **\$3.98**

Boys' Gun Metal Blucher; sizes, 1 to 5; Sale price .... **\$2.48**

Youths' Shoes, sizes 11 to 13; Sale price ..... **\$1.98**

Little Gents Shoes, good wearers; sizes 8 to 11; Sale price **\$1.68**

**IT Means LOW prices without the loss of quality**



Misses' Patent Colt, Gun Metal Vici Kid, laced and buttoned styles, splendid wearers; sizes 11 to 2; Sale price ..... **\$1.98**

Girl's sizes, button or lace; Sale price. **\$1.68**

Children's sizes 5 to 7 1-2; Sale price, .... **98c**

Men's Work Shoes, oil grained leather, heavy soles; solid counters; Sale price ..... **\$3.48**

**SPECIAL, 20 per cent. off regular prices on all repair work for one week only.**

**BUY your Shoes here and be money ahead. Here are the Boots you always wanted. Come early**

# THE MARKET BOOT SHOP

16 MARKET ST. "THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY" H. BROUGHTON, Mgr.

## HOW TO SAVE COAL SUPPLY IN HEATING ORDINARY HOUSE

Special Detailed Instructions are Issued by Government in Coal Economy—Regulation of Air is an Important Factor

The shortage of coal in the United States has become so acute that the Coal Administration is sending out appeals almost daily for the conservation of every available pound of fuel. Among other things, it has suggested that the schools be closed during January and February, these sessions closed a month later in the spring and opened a month earlier in the fall. Householders have been urged to do their bit by cutting down the temperature of their homes from the usual 70 degrees to 68, which medical experts assert is more conducive to good health.

It is likely that the latter suggestion will be entirely lost on a majority of those who are charged with the care of residence furnaces unless their apparatus happens to be elaborately equipped, among other things with a thermostat. The average homeowner who fires his furnace will not be interested in the proposal to change the temperature in his house by two degrees if he only can get the temperature up to normal and bank his fire before he has to run to catch the 7.55 or the 8.32. But what he can do is to save a ton or so of coal by properly regulating his fire.

How he can do this is explained in a pamphlet recently issued by the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior under the title of "Saving Fuel in Heating a House." If a copy of this pamphlet were put into the hands of everyone having the care of a furnace, an immense saving of coal would be the result. One man after careful study of these instructions, has found that he will be able to reduce his coal consumption from ten to eight tons with a hot-water heating system.

**Air is Important**

"The total output of coal, in the world, during the calendar year 1918," says the introduction to the instructions, "according to a government report, was 1,443,393,052 short tons, and of this amount 39.5 per cent., or 570,048,125 tons, was mined in the United States. Probably 10 to 15 per cent. of the coal produced in the country went to the purchasers who used it largely in heating dwellings. The Federal Government used a large quantity of

coal for heating many small buildings occupied by its various departments and bureaus, and is therefore directly interested not only in selection of proper fuels but in obtaining the best possible results from their consumption.

"The importance of providing an inlet for the air that must enter the furnace room, is frequently overlooked, especially in small tightly closed furnace rooms. Roughly, 150 cubic feet of air are required for each pound of coal burned, and to prevent trouble from insufficient draft, some means of admitting this air into the furnace room must be provided.

"The suggestions following have to do especially with preventing incomplete combustion and the admission of a large excess of air into the furnace, and the minimizing of the attention necessary to maintain the proper temperature in the rooms heated.

"Whatever fuel may be selected, convenience will be promoted by having the heater large enough to maintain for at least eight hours, without attention, proper room temperatures under any weather conditions, except the most severe. If a heater will not do this it is too small or the draft is insufficient. Satisfactory regulation of the fire will be facilitated by the proper equipment of dampers, including a hand damper in the smokepipe, a check damper, also in the smokepipe and a damper, preferably a lift damper, in the ashpit. The ashpit damper and ash door, as well as the pit itself should be made so that the supply of air under the grates can be entirely cut off by closing the door and damper; otherwise proper control of the fire will be difficult if not impossible. This is a point often neglected. If bituminous coal is to be burned a lift damper in the firing door is advisable.

**Keep Damper Partly Closed**

"Whether the fuel be hard or soft coal, coke or wood the stack damper should be kept partly closed at all times except in severe weather, unless the conditions as to the size of the boiler and draft are such that all available draft is regularly needed. In most cases with the stack damper partly closed, the proper regulations can be obtained by varying the position of the check damper and the ashpit damper. The fire door should not be used to check the fire except in emergencies for the reason that the cold air admitted through the open door cools the firepot at the same time that it checks the fire.

"Other suggestions that apply regardless of the fuel used are: Attend to the fire regularly; do not wait until it has burned low and heat is needed throughout the house. Often the need can be anticipated and by attention at the proper time trouble can be avoided. In addition economy of fuel is more likely to be obtained by fairly uniform rates of burning than by attempting to supply a large amount of heat in a short period and then suddenly checking the fire.

"Let the size of the coal fired be as nearly uniform as possible. Using coal of uneven sizes prevents an even flow of air through the fuel bed and increases the tendency of the fire to burn through in spots.

"Try to keep the fuel bed from air holes, as they cause waste of fuel and may prevent the heater from maintaining the desired temperature.

"Avoid excessive shaking of the grates and thus reduce the amount of coal lost by falling into the ashpit. Ordinarily the shaking of the grates should be stopped as soon as bright particles begin to drop through, or under some conditions, as soon as light from the fuel bed begins to show in the ashpit.

**For Using Anthracite**

"To get the best results in firing anthracite the following recommendations are made:

"Keep the fuel bed thick so that it will not burn through in spots and admit a large excess of air. If there is a bright bed of coals over the entire grate, as there should be before a heavy charge is fired, some of the burning coal should be pushed to one side or end of the grate—the part nearest the opening where the gases leave the fire—and the bed or live coals made thicker there. The fire the fresh charge so as to make the bed approximately of uniform thickness and yet leave visible a bright spot of live coal to ignite the combustible gasses coming off the freshly-fired fuel.

"If the fire is low, take care not to put it out by throwing on too much fresh coal. Fire lightly and allow each firing to become ignited before fresh coal is thrown on. Use small sizes of coal if they are available.

"When preparing the fire to last over night or for a similar length of time, push some of the burning coal aside, and fire the fresh charge so as to leave a bright spot visible to ignite the distilled gasses. The drafts should then be allowed to stand open for a short period, possibly half an hour, before they are closed for the night, so that a part of the volatile matter or gasses in the coal can be driven off before the air supply is greatly reduced.

"The amount of coal consumed will depend, if further is pointed out, on the size of the house, the number of rooms, and more largely still on its

construction. A brick or stone house may be heated more easily than a frame dwelling and ill-fitting doors and windows, especially where the house is exposed to high winds, are not conducive to economical heating. One of the largest factors in the proper and cheapest method of heating a house is its location with reference to exposure to winds.

**CHICAGO CUTS FLOUR**

By Courier Leased Wire

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Bread in Chicago after February 1, will contain only 75 per cent. of flour. Notice to this effect was given by the Flour-

men's club of Chicago last night, the action being in response to a plea from the Federal food administration received during the day. Similar action, it was said, is being taken throughout the country.

**WINTER WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES**

By Courier Leased Wire

Philadelphia, Jan. 25.—Three firemen were killed and fifteen injured under a falling wall when fire swept a large public school in the

and becomes cross and peevish. Ba-by's Own Tablets should be given to keep the little one healthy. They regulate the stomach and bowels and prevent or cure colic. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**THREE FIREMEN KILLED**

By Courier Leased Wire

Philadelphia, Jan. 25.—Three firemen were killed and fifteen injured under a falling wall when fire swept a large public school in the

skirts of the city early to-day. The blaze, which was of mysterious origin, caused a loss of \$150,000. Police are making a rigid investigation of the fire to-day, as it is a second blaze to destroy a public school within the last few weeks. A previous fire in the same locality destroyed another school building, and entailed a loss of \$200,000.

Don't think because you have taken many remedies in vain that your case is incurable. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many seemingly hopeless cases of scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney complaint, dyspepsia and general debility. Take Hood's.

Office Interfered With His Privileges

**ASSISTANT SUC**

H. B. Thompson, of B. C., Enters Duties of Office

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—Hon. Hanna has resigned the Food Controlship for Canada and he has filled for some say and will be succeeded by "Thompson, of Victoria. He has acted as Assistant Food Controller for a period of four months. Mr. Hanna declares that of the Food Administration reached such proportions as to curtail the whole time and of the Food Controller himself unable, therefore, justice both to the duties of the office and to other pressing interests. Therefore he had his intention to retire Food Controlship to the Government. His resignation was accepted to-day.

Mr. Hanna was, at the retirement, a veteran and Controller, his appointment during that of Mr. Hoover, United States, and still more of Lord Riddells, in Great Britain. What Has Been Accomplished During his term of office.

## CANADIANS WHO RECEIVED NEW YEAR HONORS



GEN. WATSON.



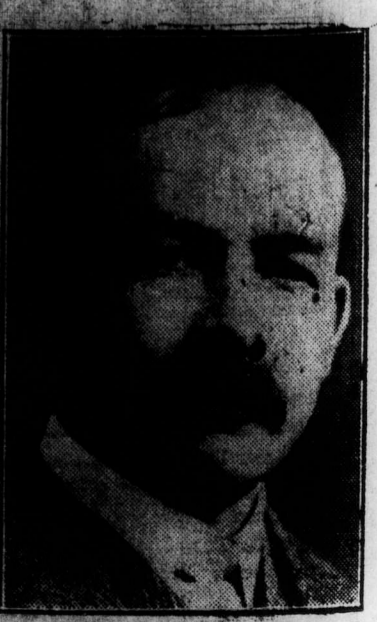
GEN. TURNER.



SIR A. W. CURRIE.



MAJ. GEN. STEELE.



LT. COL. SAM SHARPE.

## POSTPONED RAILWAY INCREASE

Hearing Adjourned March 1, Whose Hopes to Have

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—The increase of fifteen per cent. rates ordered by the Railway Commissioners to take effect on February 1 is indefinitely postponed. It possibly may be presented in a statement, with a score of counsel, trade representatives, etc., waiting the arguments for or against the proposed increase, and the Prime Minister's decision. The case against a fifteen per cent. increase was ably presented in some four or five hours by Symington, K. C., of Winnipeg, for the three Provincial governments. At the conclusion, with a score of counsel, trade representatives, etc., waiting the arguments for or against the proposed increase, and the Prime Minister's decision. The case against a fifteen per cent. increase was ably presented in some four or five hours by Symington, K. C., of Winnipeg, for the three Provincial governments. At the conclusion, with a score of counsel, trade representatives, etc., waiting the arguments for or against the proposed increase, and the Prime Minister's decision.

**CROWN CORN**

The most Griddle for home