





REAL IDEALS FOR CANADIAN RACE

Local Teachers' Institute Receives Some Sound Educational Advice On Methods From Prof. J. W. Robertson

A glimpse of cultural education, as himself described his address, was given by Professor J. W. Robertson to a large gathering of members of the local Teachers' Institute at the George Hotel yesterday afternoon.

Education enables a race to have a good footing. It is a series of experiences, and the translation of these experiences into effort and action. It is not teaching. Teaching is the furnishing of something where a child gains by experience.

The Marks of Ignorance. There is an uneducated person? A with ignorance of mind, helplessness of body and utter selfishness, are the marks of ignorance.

The Three Fundamentals. The first is farming—the occupation of the people is a means of subsistence out of the soil.

The second is schooling and education. The third is the love of home. Stability, happiness, wholesome progress depend upon the keeping of homes.

The fourth is the love of the love of labor, the love of the love of health. We have the love of a thousand years of bloodshed, of development, of progress.

Insane Man in Los Angeles. A man in Los Angeles, California, who had been insane for fifteen years ago in fear of the police, that he had been arrested by the police.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF FIRE WARDEN

Sums Up Results of Past Season's Work, Damages By Fire, and Suggestions For Future Protection

The annual report as to forest fire prevention and suppressive activities in British Columbia during the past season has recently been received by Hon. W. T. Blaine, Chief Commissioner of Public Lands, from the Chief Fire Warden, Wm. G. Gladwin, of Vancouver.

The report is a most comprehensive and detailed analysis of the year's work and accomplishments by a series of practical suggestions, upon which it is possible that amendments to the existing law in this connection may be based.

The Act regulating the operation of donkey engines for logging purposes should be amended that engineers and firemen in charge may be held responsible when the owner is not present.

The fire season should be extended from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, instead of from May 1st as it is at present.

The staff should be increased to 35 district fire wardens, six divisional fire wardens, with a chief fire warden and five launch campers.

The number of forest fires is reported for the season at 1,134, the same as in 1909, the cause being sparks from locomotives or donkey engines, while campers, charged with 142 and settlers' land clearing 184.

The most serious damage done by forest fires during the season was to the timber, the value of which was estimated at \$1,465,000.

The suggestions offered by Chief Fire Warden Gladwin, which will doubtless be taken into consideration by the Forestry Commission's report and recommendations in the framing of legislation for forest preservation and conservation are in abstract as follows:

As to what should be done by the loggers when cutting the timber in the valleys of the province, the warden suggests that the brush and refuse be piled and that this be burned either late in the autumn or early in the spring.

The warden also suggests that on lands that will go back to forest after being cut over, such land not being fit for agricultural purposes, a limit should be put on the size of trees that may be cut down, and that the loggers should be compelled to trim the tops and brush in such a manner that the brush would lie close to the ground.

The locality of such fire and assist in extinguishing it. The wages for such should be 25 cent per hour.

Persons but fire wardens should be allowed to have permits. It has been found that permits have been issued by other persons when this was very inadvisable on account of the danger and, in some such cases, has fire been originated.

Compulsory Campers. The experience that the fire wardens have had from fighting fires left by campers, has led Mr. Gladwin to suggest that the warden should have the power to arrest compelling all persons camping in or near woods in the dry season to procure a permit for lighting a fire, or else give the fire warden power to arrest summarily any person found with a fire in a dangerous place.

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ENORMOUS SUM FOR GOOD ROADS. Californian Legislature Votes \$18,000,000, Much of Which Will Be Spent in Advancing Pacific Highway

DROWNED AT NANAIMO. Captain Edward McCall, Assistant Lighthouse Keeper at Entrance Island Lighthouse

NANAIMO, Dec. 1.—News reached this city yesterday of a drowning accident which occurred on Monday night, in which Captain Edward McCall, assistant keeper of Entrance Lighthouse, was the victim.

The accident occurred at about 2:30 p.m., and arriving at Clarke's ranch in safety. At this point Sutherland and McCall were to take a launch to the lighthouse.

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Campbell's Exquisite Parisian Models. Yesterday by express came seventy-eight Parisian Ball Dresses—the most bewitching models you could possibly wish to gaze upon. The different lines and effects, recently demanded by the great Paris Fashion Centre are plainly visible on every one of these gowns, and are shown exclusively by us.

There are also more new arrivals in Opera Cloaks, Evening Gloves, Hose, Hair Ornaments, Fans and a splendid new shipment of Fancy Evening Scarves.

PROJECTED RAILWAYS. Notices of Applications For Charters Appear in Provincial Gazette.

SEATTLE INQUIRY. Evidence Taken by Commission to Be in Mayor's Hands on Monday.

COAL OUTPUT REDUCED. Operations Suspended in South Side Mines at Coal Creek By Grow's Nest Company.

LAND ACT. Victoria Land District—District of Cowichan.

Victoria Land District—District of North Saanich. Notice. Take notice that I, Robert Turnbull and James Robinson, of Sidney, occupation farmer and sawyer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the most northerly point of Young Island, and thence south 110 yards, thence west 80 yards, thence north 100 yards, thence east to point of commencement following the coast line.

LAND ACT. Victoria Land District—District of Cowichan. Notice. Take notice that Frank John Morrell Norris, of North Saanich, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the south end of Chad Island, thence along the shore northerly, thence easterly, thence southerly, thence westerly to point of commencement.

LAND ACT. Victoria Land District—District of Cowichan. Notice. Take notice that I, Peter Nicholas Taylor and Thelma W. Taylor, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the south end of Chad Island, thence along the shore northerly, thence easterly, thence southerly, thence westerly to point of commencement.

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Stump Pulling. The DUCREST PATENT STUMP PULLING MACHINE will develop 100 tons pressure with one horse power and will pull any stump or log up to 12 inches diameter and 12 feet long. Price \$22.50. Buy a High-Grade Columbia Graphophone. And the Choice of Six Single-Sided Records. We guarantee this to be better value than any other make of Talking Machine on the market at \$35.00. Terms of Payment: \$1.00 CASH. And \$1.00 per week until paid for. Better come in and order one today. Fletcher Bros. Talking Machine Headquarters 733 1/2 Government Street. Phone 885.

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THE FORESTRY REPORT

We gave a summary of the report of the Forestry Commission, yesterday. The report, which is a very voluminous document and will be printed for general information, reflects the greatest credit upon the Commissioners, Messrs. F. J. Fulton, A. C. Flumerfelt and A. E. Goodeve. These gentlemen entered upon their labors with the determination to discharge the duty imposed upon them in the most thorough manner possible, and we are confident that the public verdict will be that they have fully succeeded in their effort. The information collected by the Commissioners is exceedingly valuable and cannot fail to be a valuable guide not only to the government in framing a general measure on the subject, but of assistance to the members of the Legislature in reaching a conclusion as to the merits of any proposal in that direction which may be made. The suggestions of the Commissioners, which we gave yesterday, must inevitably carry great weight with them. We feel it is only right to express to the Commissioners, on behalf of the public, the heartfelt appreciation of the spirit in which they approached their exceedingly important task and upon the manner in which they have acquitted themselves of it.

The subject is one that is of such great importance and the desirability of having legislation upon it is passed, of such a character that it will be permanent is so obvious that we are not surprised to know that the Premier and the Chief Commissioner feel uncertain if they ought to endeavor to pass a new law through the House at the next session. The intention originally was to do this, but it was expected that the Commissioners would be able to submit their report much earlier in the year. The magnitude of the subject prevented this. We are sure that it is desirable that the report should be in the hands of members and all others interested in timber as sufficient length of time before any law is passed to enable them to digest it thoroughly. The holders of timber lands not unnaturally desire that the law to govern them should be settled at the earliest possible date, and it might be some assistance on that point by introducing a draft measure, that would embody all the essential features of the new law, and then permit it to lie over for another year in order that its details might be discussed and the fullest possible representations might be made on disputed points.

A NATIONALIST PROGRAMME

Mr. Armand Lavergne, Mr. Bourassa's lieutenant, recently delivered a political address in Toronto, and the Saturday Night of that city thus summarizes his statement of the Nationalist programme:

- 1. Absolute equality of the French and English language, not only in Quebec, but in all the provinces of Canada.
2. No immigration of any kind; the resources of Canada to be developed by and for Canadians.
3. No assistance toward the military or naval enterprises of Great Britain.
4. No partnership with other sections of the British Empire.

It seems difficult to suppose that any one can expect such a platform to be taken seriously by any one, except persons bred in isolation, ignorance and intolerance. The claim for absolute equality of French with English in all parts of Canada is something that only a dreamer or a blatant demagogue would propose. If this idea were acted upon, we would have all the official publications of British Columbia printed in French as well as in English, French made compulsory in our schools or else have two sets of schools in every community, and French made the language of the courts as fully as English now is. This would not only be the case as respects this province, but also as respects all the other provinces of the Dominion, and we only mention British Columbia so as to make the absurdity of the claim manifest at once.

they are about one-fifth, and the increase is not by any means keeping pace with the natural increase of the English-speaking plus the immigration. In the course of a very few years the population of French origin will fall below one-sixth of the whole. Mr. Lavergne and his friends think they see in this danger to the influence which Quebec has hitherto had in the councils of the country. We suggest that a far more patriotic course for the Nationalists to adopt would be to devote themselves to efforts that will fit French-Canadians to play their proper part in Canadian progress and development. This they cannot do by isolating them from their fellow citizens of the Dominion, but only by encouraging the closest intercourse between them.

The third and fourth propositions may be considered together. Partnership with other parts of the Empire necessitates common action in respect to imperial defence. How that common action shall be secured is a matter of detail, but the Nationalists should be given to understand, in terms that will admit of no misunderstanding, that there is no part of the English-speaking population that is opposed to the closest partnership between the several parts of the Empire, consistent with local self-government or is so pusillanimous as to refuse to do our share for the protection of British territory and the honor of the British flag.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Whether or not it is good political tactics for Mr. Balfour to declare that if the Unionists are returned to power they will submit the question of tariff reform to a plebiscite may be no open question, but there can be no doubt that it is a patriotic thing to do, because it will have the effect of concentrating the attention of the electorate upon the constitutional questions involved in the election. We do not think it is to be construed as an admission by Mr. Balfour that the country cannot be carried upon tariff reform as an issue. Three questions have been before the people. One of them is that of protection versus free trade. This while of very great importance is not in any sense of the word a constitutional question, for as we know from experience in this country changes in the fiscal policy may be made from time to time without interfering fundamentally with the government of the country. The other questions, namely the veto power of the Lords and Home Rule, are constitutional. It is to be observed that both parties are agreed that there must be a change in respect to the Lords; the difference between the two changes is as to the nature of the change. In respect to Home Rule during the last few months. A very strong element in the Unionist party has declared itself favorable to the application of the federal system to the United Kingdom, and we venture to express the opinion that, no matter what the outcome of the election may be, a federal plan will be adopted. It is true that there is a great uproar in certain parts of Ireland because of the prospects of a parliament meeting in Dublin to deal with local affairs, but a good deal of that is doubtless chiefly for election purposes. If it is deemed advisable that there shall be local self-government for the three kingdoms and Wales, the majority of the Irish population will not insist upon imposing their views upon the majority, but will submit with what grace they can command to the inevitable.

The general opinion seems to be that everything turns upon the decision of the electorate in respect to the House of Lords. If this shall be favorable to the Ministry, we suppose the first act of the new Parliament will be to pass a measure in line with the Lords' will, give an unwilling assent. We say an unwilling assent, because we do not suppose for a moment that the opposition of the Lords to the government programme is not sincere. Nevertheless it would not lead them to go contrary to the views of the people as expressed at the polls. When the question of Home Rule shall come up in such an event, the resources of British statesmanship will be severely taxed to produce a measure that will be generally acceptable. We venture no guess as to what the outcome will be. There are two matters which the British people must dispose of, namely, the constitution and powers of the Upper Chamber and local self-government. There is not the least use in our shutting our eyes to these issues. No man in England does. We hear persons in Victoria discuss them as though they could be disposed of off-hand, but such people do not keep in touch with the opinions expressed by the leaders on both sides. These questions must be got out of the way by some process of solution. They cannot be simply shelved. The history of the evolution of British institutions suggests that we may not unreasonably expect at this stage a victory for the Conservative element which would mean that these pressing problems would be solved by states-

men who would approach them from a conservative point of view. More than one instance can be cited where great changes, for which the Radical element has agitated, have been brought into effect by Conservative statesmen. A notable case was that of the repeal of the Corn Laws, when the Conservative party under Peel and Wellington yielded to the popular demand, although not without very vigorous protests on the part of the latter, who gave his fellow peers very distinctly to understand that in supporting the anti-Corn Law legislation he was voting against his convictions. We may see something like this in the near future, for in the long run the will of the masses will prevail in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Duncan Ross says that the Liberals of British Columbia must teach Liberalism. They ought to learn it first. President Diaz has begun his eighth term of office. For a gentleman who entered the presidency upon a single-term platform he is holding out pretty well.

A very hopeful sign of the times is a speech delivered by Mr. J. L. Pearson, Liberal member for Gaspé in the Quebec Legislature. He stated that he wishes the government to concentrate all its efforts to improve public instruction, "to assure the province of Quebec the position it ought to hold in the confederation."

Dr. G. R. Dawson has been telling the Toronto Globe some things about railway construction and railways generally on Vancouver Island that are correct, and some that are incorrect. For example, he is incorrect when he says that the E. & N. Railway was built originally to develop the Dunsmuir coal mines, and that it derived the bulk of its business from them. Neither is it correct to say that the Canadian Northern is duplicating the E. & N. The former will not in the least interfere with the latter, and there is abundant room on the Island for the two roads. Dr. Dawson also creates a misapprehension in suggesting that the Canadian Northern is building on Vancouver Island because of the purchase of the Dunsmuir mines. The facts are the other way around.

While there is not the least probability that the King will refuse to assent to any measure Parliament may pass, it is a mistake to say that he has no power to do so. We find ourselves under some temptation to suggest to the King that he should refuse his assent to a bill regularly passed. It is more than two hundred years since such a thing happened. Queen Anne refused her assent to a Militia Bill in the early years of the eighteenth century, and that is the last instance on record. Hence the expression that the Royal veto is as dead as Queen Anne. The constitutional role might lead to a very strange combination of circumstances. For example, it is possible, although of course exceedingly improbable, that a majority in either chamber might have defeated the bill, but according to constitutional precedent the King, who may reasonably be supposed to have as great an interest in the affairs of the nation and as good opportunities for judging what is best in the public interest, would be unable to offset that one vote by any action on his part. Hence the various danger-head, who might manage to secure election or be born into a peerage, would have more power, than the wisest sovereign. This is one of the anomalies of the British system of government. If the King should refuse assent to a measure, the Ministry would at once resign and the result would be the formation of a new Ministry and an appeal to the people. It is conceivable that a strong sovereign might be able to carry such a matter through, but he would be taking his crown in his hands if he attempted it.

DIES IN WASHINGTON

Founder of Manitoba Agricultural College Falls Exhausted on Street of U. S. Capital. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Found exhausted on the street five weeks ago, Emil Dumais, 72 years old, once war correspondent in India and South Africa for the London Times, died today at a hospital. He kept his identity a secret until the last moments of his life. Dumais was for years interested in agricultural problems, being the founder of the Manitoba Agricultural College. The purpose of his visit to the United States was to study the methods of the Department of Agriculture. He was a graduate of the University of Toronto. His only surviving relative is a sister, Mrs. Aurelia Cartier, wife of a postmaster of Lacaze, Manitoba. She will reach here in a few days to take charge of the body.

Reprieve Does Not Arrive. BELLEVILLE, Dec. 1.—The expected reprieve of Robert Parker, under sentence of death for murder, has not arrived, and preparations are going forward in the jail for the erection of the scaffold and the execution of the condemned man on Saturday morning.

WEILER BROS. HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862 AT VICTORIA, B. C. A Grand Holiday Exposition

Everybody is preparing for Christmas. That we know, judging from the throngs that are visiting our store daily. We believe that all the Victoria people have come to the conclusion that shopping early is the correct way to get good values in presents for Christmas. Last year we were urging the public to shop early, but it is not necessary this year. Our store is packed daily with people looking for nice presents for Christmas at low prices. You don't have very long to look when you visit this big store. Bargains are staring you in the face every turn you take. All the beautiful gifts that we are receiving daily are on exhibition for you immediately they are received by us, and all marked in good plain figures at prices you don't expect to see. We are giving wonderful values this year in Christmas presents. Give us a call and do your buying where you can get the largest choice and the most reasonable prices. Come early today and see the goods that are all priced at Rock Bottom.



- China Ornaments, China Vases, China Tea Sets, China Dinner Sets, China Chocolate Sets

Dainty Gifts for Ladies Thousands of Suggestions in Our Stock

The question of what to give a lady friend is easily answered by coming to our store. We have the array of presents that you are looking for. It is an easy matter to decide what to buy for a lady friend. Perhaps you have found it a hard task, but perhaps you have neglected giving us a call. Come along today and tonight you will not say, "What can I get for Mrs. or Miss So-and-So?" You will have got it.

- Fancy Plates, Silverware, Silver and Oak Ware, Manicure Sets, Salad Sets, Reading Lamps, Electric Lamps, Brass Goods, Stationery Holders, Writing Sets, Jardinières, Book Racks, Fern Pots, Kettles and Stands, Reed Chairs, Easy Willow Chairs, Kitchen Cabinets, Reed Rockers, Ottomans, Wicker Cake Curates, Sectional Book Cases, Jardiniere Stands, Medicine Cabinets, Cheval Mirrors, Ladies' Desks, Morris Chairs, Easy Chairs, Couches, Music Cabinets, Magazine Racks, Library Table, Tea Tables, China Cabinets, Bridge Tables, Frame Pictures, Handsome Mirrors, Dressing Tables, Liberty Art Bed Spreads, Liberty Art Table Covers, Cushion Covers, Sofa Cushions, Cushion Tops, Hemstitched Pillows, Hemstitched Towels, Hemstitched Linen Table Cloths, Hemstitched Napkins, Down Quilts, Scotch Bath Blankets, Portiers, Kensington Art Rugs and Squares, Japanese Skirt Boxes, Japanese Shirt Waist Boxes, Japanese Matting Squares, Japanese Yukatori Squares, Camphorwood Trunks, Carpet Sweepers, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Bureau Scarfs, Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, Pillow Slips, Table Linen, Hemstitched Sheets, Art Table Covers, Mexican Drawn Work, D'oylies, Satin Marcellus Quilts, Oriental Rugs, Lace Curtains

Gifts That Gentlemen Appreciate

You'll Find the Choosing a Pleasure Here

A man is a difficult being to please. He likes his friends to remember him at Christmas, but he does not appreciate things that are of no use to him. We have the articles that he will appreciate, the articles that will be useful to him, the ones he can use every day, and the very things he would like to have. Let us show you what we have for the men folk.

- Smokers' Cabinets, Smokers' Sets, Shaving Mirrors, Shaving Mugs, Shaving Brushes, Office Desks, Sectional Bookcases, Card Table, Willow Easy Chairs, Foot Rests, Medicine Cabinets, Easy Chairs, Morris Chairs, Couches, Handsome Corkscrews, Manicure Pieces, Liquor Sets, Students' Lamps, Electric Lamps, Photo Frames, Writing Sets, Stationery Holders, Book Racks, Ink Stands, Neuktie Holders, Paper Clips, Tobacco Jars, Ash Trays, Cut Glass Decanters, Fireplace Furniture, Cellarettes, Magazine Stands



Drink Pure Water Only The Royal Doulton Stoneware Germproof Filters Purify It for You

A shipment of these filters has just come to hand. They are exactly the same as this illustration. These filters ARE WITHOUT DOUBT THE BEST MADE. We want you to see them—we want to demonstrate them to you. We want to prove to you how simple it is for you to get pure water to drink. By buying one of these filters you will be surprised to see what you have been drinking for years. You will never be without one when you see what the filter contains, after it has purified a gallon of water for you. You value your health, you don't want to take sick, you want to keep well all the time? Well, here is the article to help you. Drink pure water and feel good all the time. Sometimes you don't feel quite up to the mark—you wonder what is the matter. Buy one of these filters—they will tell you. In three sizes.

- 1 gallon ..... \$7.00 2 gallon ..... \$9.00 3 gallon ..... \$12.00

WEILER BROS. Come and Be With the Rest of Victoria at our Store



General French's Report on Militia Declares Present Condition Renders Prompt Action Altogether Impossible - "Mobilisation Would Be Chaos."

OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—The state of affairs at the present moment would render quick mobilization and prompt action, which is so vital an element in the frontier defence of Canada, altogether impossible and would effectually paralyze and frustrate any effective preliminary operation of war. The above description of prevailing conditions in the Canadian militia is embodied in the report of Major-General Sir John French, which was laid on the table of the house of commons yesterday, after having been retained for many months by the militia committee.

people of the Dominion will not get the best value for their money. Success in war depends today more than ever on the harmonious working together of the different arms of the service, the cavalry, artillery, engineers and infantry, and the mutual support they can only be secured if each possesses a close and intimate knowledge of the other, and such advantage can only be obtained if the peace organization of troops is assimilated to that which is required for war.

It is perhaps hardly within my province to make such recommendations, but I realize so fully the value of the work already done, and the great necessity for securing a higher standard of military education and knowledge amongst the officers of the active militia that I feel impelled to state my opinion emphatically.

I am not called upon to express opinions on the subject of military service, nor do I wish to do so, but I am not prepared at present to say that the volunteer system is inadequate to supply the requirements of the Dominion, or that the system has not yet, in my opinion, had a fair trial.

Your Xmas Hearth Make it comfortable and cosy by letting us put in a new Grate or Mantel. One of these would make rather a sensible gift. Raymond & Sons 613 Pandora Street Phone 272 Res. 376

313 Christmas Presents for \$5 One year's subscription to The Daily Colonist—three hundred and thirteen issues—will make a mighty nice Christmas gift, easy for you to give, and pleasant for your friends to receive—for a whole year in daily succession. Mr. E. M. Macdonald, M. P., in his speech in the House of Commons on December 2, 1910, stated that the militia was in a state of chaos and that the government was unable to mobilize it in time of war.

OTTAWA, Nov. 20.—The by-election in Drummond and Athabasca—once known which is very clear over the effect on the navy; another set is against over a British spirit of Quebec being a point to national unity; there is a plain fact which states everybody in the province, that Laurier has his hold in Quebec. That means he will be defeated in Quebec in next general election.

am not called upon to express opinion on the subject of the bill...

cannot be judged upon its merits it is seen that results will be...

over the effect on the navy; while another set is against the...

Make it comfortable and cosy by letting us put in a...

One of these would make her a sensible gift.

Raymond & Sons 573 Pandora Street Phone 272 Res. 376

PRESAGES DOWNFALL OF SIR WILFRID

Result in Drummond and Athabaska, Whatever Else It Shows, Points To His Loss of Quebec

OTTAWA, Nov. 30.—The bye-election in Drummond and Athabaska has one lesson which is very clear...

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The Chronicle of Macleod, Alberta, said on October 12, 1910...

The Liberal party is going back with a big majority. With these facts clearly impressed upon us...

Putting him in a minority of 68. From the standpoint of English-speaking Canada...

have writing from the Institute every-thing in their power for their own personal account...

FINALE OF A STRANGE ROMANCE "Buffalo Bill" Moore Suicides at Athlone Where He Awaits Trial on Charge of Abduction

A tragedy in which the element of romance is strangely blended...

Need of Patriotism Throughout his speech Professor Robertson dealt strongly with the need of patriotism...

Mr. Justice Clement Makes Departure From Usual Practice in Judgment at Vancouver

VANCOUVER, Dec. 2.—A decided departure from the usual practice in divorce cases was witnessed in the supreme court this morning...

LETTER TRANSMISSION Western Union Telegraph Company Makes New Move in European Mail Service

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—It will be possible tomorrow for a merchant sitting in his San Francisco office to dictate an urgent letter...

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# RURAL AND SUBURBAN

## HARDY ROSES FOR GARDEN

The most important step in making a rose garden is the selection of a suitable situation. Other essentials, such as soil, drainage and shelter, can be arranged for if the situation is good. The best position is an airy but sheltered one, well apart from growing trees, open to the morning sun and a little above, or at least on the level of the adjoining ground. Low grounds are more subject to late spring frosts than adjacent places only a few feet higher, and late spring frosts are much to be dreaded after the tender shoots have put forth. While shelter from high winds is very desirable, it must not be secured by trees whose roots can reach the beds. The roots of growing trees usually spread in the same proportion as the height, thus if a tree is sixty feet high the rose bed should be at least that distance away; if nearer, the tree roots will reveal in the enriched soil of the bed and appropriate the food needed for the growing plants. If, however, the bed must be made nearer than this it may be protected from encroachment by sinking a four and one-half inch brick wall below the bottom of the bed and building up to near the surface, but this is troublesome and expensive. A fence of hemlock plank will do well for some years, but the roots will eventually find their way through. It is not to be inferred that roses will grow only under the conditions above described. Reasonably good plants and blooms can be obtained in much less favorable positions. Many village gardens containing only a few feet of ground, and shaded for at least half of the day, yield flowers that are a delight to the growers and their friends, but happy is he who has the opportunity of selecting the best situation—he will be rewarded with greater success.

### Preparation of Beds and Soil

The preparation of the ground is the next step in importance. Roses abhor wet feet, and if the soil is wet it must be thoroughly drained. This can usually be accomplished by digging out the bed to a depth of three feet and filling in one foot with broken stone, bricks, cinders, gravel, or anything that will permit a free passage of water.

If this is not sufficient and the water is not carried away quickly, provision must be made for this by the draining, but except in very extreme cases the drainage before mentioned will be sufficient.

The beds may be made of almost any desired shape, but for hybrid perpetuals a width of four feet will usually be found most satisfactory, as a double row can be planted at intervals of two and a half feet, which will be sufficient space for the strongest growing varieties, and the beds can be worked and the blooms gathered without the necessity of tramping the soil.

Space may be economized by setting the plants not directly but diagonally opposite each other. They will then be one foot from the edge, and thirty inches apart, and each plant will be fully exposed to the light and air and will not interfere with its neighbor.

For Teas and Hybrid Teas the width of the bed may profitably be reduced to three feet. The plants can be set eight inches from the edge and two feet apart, which will be ample space.

In preparing a bed on a lawn the sod and soil should first be entirely removed and placed apart; the best of the subsoil taken out and placed on the opposite side of the trench, than the portion to be discarded, making in all a depth of at least two feet. The floor should be loosened up to the full depth of a pickaxe, the good subsoil replaced and mixed with a generous dressing of well-decomposed manure (preferably that from a cow stable), lastly the soil well broken up, and the bed filled thoroughly with manure, and the bed filled with good unmanured top soil to about two or three inches above the surface, enough good soil being added to replace the discarded earth. When the bed has settled the surface should be one inch below that of the adjoining soil, in order that all rainfall be retained. It is a grave error to make a rose bed higher than the adjacent surface, as in hot weather the soil dries out and the plant suffers for want of moisture. If possible the bed should be made several weeks in advance of planting, to allow time for settling.

The composition of the soil should be varied to suit the need of the class of roses to be grown. The Hybrid Perpetuals require a heavy soil containing some clay—what is known as a heavy soil answers admirably—and if this can be obtained from an old pasture where the growth has been luxuriant, nothing could be better. The top spit should be taken with the grass roots and chopped into very small pieces, care being taken to bury the grass several inches deep to prevent the possibility of growth. We want the humus they contain for the roses.

For Teas, Hybrid Teas, Noisettes and Bourbons a lighter, warmer soil is desirable. Three-fourths of the above-described compost, into which about one-fourth of sand and leaf-mold has been thoroughly mixed, will be found entirely satisfactory. It is important to remember that all the manure should be incorporated with the lower two-thirds of the soil; the upper third should not contain any recently added manure, as this will rot the roots of the new plants, which should be covered with fine, friable soil. When growth begins the roots attract the rich moisture from beneath and appropriate it as it reaches them.

### Budded vs. Own Root Plants

Garden roses can be obtained from the dealer grown in two ways, either on their own

roots or budded on the Manetti or Brier. There is some difference of opinion as to the relative value of "budded" and "own-root" roses. The advocates of the latter declare that the wild wood will sooner or later choke and kill the budded growth. This point is well taken, if we admit the necessity of permitting the wild growth to develop, but if planting has been correctly done, wild wood rarely breaks out. If it does, as happens in exceptional cases, it can be easily distinguished and readily removed. The Manetti suckers nearly always push up outside of the plant. They are covered with minute prickly spines and bear seven serrated leaves instead of the usual number of five. If earth is suspected of being wild, remove the point of union; if this is below the bud it is a sucker. Cut it off close and rub the wound with a little moist earth. Just one per cent of the roses in the writer's garden pushed out wild wood last year, and this was speedily detected and cut away without any damage to the plants.

This is probably the only valid objection that can be urged against budded roses, on the contrary, much can be said in their favor. They are much more vigorous, produce finer blooms, come into bearing sooner, and last just as long, if not longer. Budded roses give a fair amount of bloom the first year after planting, and each subsequent year adds to their vigor and beauty. In a bed of budded roses planted eighteen years ago, four have died, and others are still vigorous and healthy, although the soil has not been changed. Adjoining this bed, eight years since, twenty-four strong own-root plants of Ulrich Brunner were planted, nine of which have died, while of twelve budded Brunners immediately adjacent all are still flourishing. From this it is reasonable to infer that budded roses are, at least as hardy, as those grown on their own roots.

It must be admitted, however, that some of the stronger-growing varieties do very well on their own roots, notably Ulrich Brunner, Magna Charta and Caroline Testout, but many fine varieties are utterly worthless unless budded, as Viscountess Folkestone and Reine Marie Henriette, both charming roses when well grown.

There is a question as to which stock is most suited to our hot, dry climate. So far the Manetti has proven the best for most varieties, and the Messrs. Dickson but most of their plants for export to America on this stock.

The English growers favor the Brier, and the great majority of roses budded in England are grown on this stock. This is quite right and proper for the moist, temperate English climate, but not so suitable for ours. It is very probable that the best stock for our use has not yet been introduced, and equally probable that when found it will be a seedling of Crimson Rambler. The hardiness and great vigor of this variety, which does well almost everywhere, commend it highly.

The budded plants grown in Europe are taken up as soon as the wood is ripened in the autumn and shipped to us in the dormant state in time for planting in the latitude of Philadelphia before the ground is frozen. They are usually received in such excellent condition that rarely one in a hundred of the hardy sorts fails to make good growth and a fair bloom in the following season.

If, however, the plants have become shrivelled in transport, they can be restored (unless too far gone) by laying them roots and tops—in a shallow trench, covering with earth and soaking thoroughly with water. In a day or two they will be quite refreshed and ready to plant at once.

With the tender varieties, dormant planting out of doors is attended with much risk because of the inability of these plants to endure our rigorous winters before becoming established. Consequently, they need much more protection than the hardy sorts. Where the thermometer reaches 15 deg. below zero it is better to defer planting until the early spring, provided the plants can be safely housed during the winter. This can be done by digging a pit about fifteen inches in depth in a dry, cold cellar or outhouse and packing the dormant plants in it, covering roots and tops with fine earth. After one good soaking with water they may be safely left until early spring unless they become very dry, in which case they may be watered again.

### Planting Budded Roses

Before planting, each plant should be examined, all broken roots cleanly cut off with a sharp knife, and all eyes that can be detected on the stock—i.e., the portion below the bud, should be removed. If this is not done, the eyes will push out and suckers will develop from them. The plants should be protected from the sun and wind and taken from the cover one by one as needed. If left exposed, the roots will speedily dry out. Two persons are very much better than one for this work, as an extra hand is required to hold the plants in position.

A hole large enough to accommodate all its roots without crowding should be made for each plant. The collar or point where the bud was inserted and from which the new growth starts should be placed not less than two inches nor more than three inches below the surface of the soil, the roots spread carefully, nearly horizontally, but inclining downward, taking care that no two roots cross each other on the same level. If two have grown so that one must lie above the other, earth must be carefully packed between; all the roots having been covered with fine soil free from fresh manure, the hole should be filled up and the soil firmly packed. This is very important and the foot of a man of ordinary weight is not too heavy to accomplish the work well.

When all the plants have been placed level the surface with a rake, cover with a top-dressing of about three inches of rough manure, and cut the long wood back to about one foot to prevent the plant being whipped and loosened by high winds. This extra wood is left to encourage rot action, and should be cut back to two or three eyes as soon as the dormant eyes begin to show in the spring.

### Planting Roses From Pots

Several American dealers start a large number of imported budded plants in pots for sale in the spring, thus obviating with the tender varieties the damage of winter-killing.

An objection to this is the crowding of the large roots that cannot be spread out in planting without endangering the life of the plant, but good plants may be obtained in this way, although the bloom is not so fine nor the growth so strong during the first year. In setting out pot-grown plants, either budded or on their own roots, it is important to get them into the beds as soon as all danger of severe frost is over, in order that the plants may be firmly established before the heat of summer.

Roses planted late in the season never do well, as they cannot attain sufficient vigor to withstand the burning heat of our summer sun. The holes need only be made a little larger than the spot in which the plant is growing. Choose a cloudy day, in the afternoon, and after making the hole, knock the pot off by inverting the plant and striking the edge sharply on a firm substance (the handle of a spade, which has been fixed in the ground in an upright position, will answer nicely). Fill the hole with water, press the ball of earth between the hands to loosen the particles, and insert to the required depth budded plants as previously directed, and own-root plants about half an inch deeper than when in the pot, fill in with soil and pack the earth around firmly. Pot-grown plants will require staking if the varieties are of upright growth.

### Pruning

Pruning may be begun with the dwarf-growing Hybrid Perpetuals in March, and is regulated by the quality or quantity of blooms desired. If the effect of large masses is wanted, four or five canes may be retained three feet in length and all very old or weak growth should be entirely removed. This will give a large number of flowers effective in the mass, but small, and with short, weak foot-stalks, scarcely able to support the weight of the blooms and not effective as cut flowers. This sort of pruning is entirely for outside viewing. After the bloom is over the canes should be shortened back at least one-half so that the plant may make strong wood for the next season's bloom. Plants pruned in this way require strong stakes.

If quality is desired, all weak growth should be removed and vigorous healthy canes retained and cut back in proportion to the development of each plant. The weakest should not have more than four inches of wood left on the root, while the strongest may have eight or nine inches.

The canes should be cut off about a quarter of an inch above the outside bud, and care should be taken that the wood is not torn nor the bud bruised. The shoot growing from the uppermost bud will usually be strong, and will grow in whatever direction the bud points. Therefore the highest bud left should point toward the outside of the plant, that the head may be open and light and air admitted.

Roses pruned in this way do not need stakes; they are sufficiently strong and steady to hold erect any weight they may be called upon to bear. They will require very little pruning if the blooms have been cut, as eight or twelve inches of wood are removed, with each flower. Of course, the number of blooms will be much reduced, but the quality of the fine specimens obtained will amply repay the lack of abundance.

Pruning of Hybrid Teas and Teas may be profitably left until the first signs of life are discovered, as evidenced by the bark becoming greener and the dormant buds beginning to swell. By that time any dead or dying wood can readily be detected, thus making it easier to select what should be removed and what retained. They do not need such severe pruning as that prescribed for the Hybrid Perpetuals; twice the amount of wood may safely be left if it is promising.

Bourbon roses, as Malmaison and Mrs. Paul, require very little pruning. If the weak wood is removed and the strong shoots shortened a few inches the best results will be obtained. This class will not bloom on the new wood.

Pillar roses should have all weak and very old wood removed. The laterals should be shortened to one or two buds, and the ends of the canes cut back as best adapted to the pillar on which they are grown.

### Selection of Varieties

All Hybrid Perpetual roses do not do well in America, and some favorites in England and Ireland are utterly worthless here. In order to discover the best for this climate, every Hybrid Perpetual in Dickson's catalogue has been thoroughly tested by garden cultivation. The following varieties have all given good satisfaction.

White Roses, H. P.—Merville de Lyon, White Baronesse, Frau Karl Druschki, Margaret Dickson, Mabel Morrison, Gloire Lyonnaise. The latter is a H. T., but is a vigorous grower, blooms only in June, and should be planted with this class.

Pink Roses, H. P.—Baronesse Rothschild, Caroline d'Arden, Heinrich Schulltheis, Her Majesty, Mad Gabriel Luitet, Marquis de Castellane, Mrs. R. G. S. Crawford, Mrs. John Laing, Paul Neron, Paul's Early Blush, Susanne Marie Rodocanachi.

Crimson and Carmine Roses, H. P.—Captain Hayward, Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Teck, Duke of Fife, Etienne Levat, Fisher Holmes, General Jacqueminot, Oscar Cordel, Prince Arthur, Ulrich Brunner.

The best of the very dark roses is Prince Camille de Rohan. Sultan of Brunei, Louis van Houtte and Xavier Olibo might also be tried. They are, however, weak growers, and do not often perfect their blooms.

### Trellis Roses

Reine Marie Henriette, Gardenia, Ards Rover, Paul's Carmine Pillar, Ross Setigera, Dorothy Perkins, Queen Alexandra, Crimson Rambler, Lord Penzance, Hybrid Sweet Briars.

Reine Marie Henriette is undoubtedly the very finest trellis rose for the climate of Philadelphia. It is a vigorous grower, fairly hardy, and is a glory in June, while throughout the entire summer, and autumn until frost, many good blooms may be gathered. In pruning, the leading shoots should be cut back to a little above the trellis and the laterals shortened to two eyes.

The Lord Penzance Hybrid Sweet Briars are well worthy of a place in any garden where there is sufficient space for them to reveal. It is difficult to choose between them, as all of the sixteen varieties are good. Lord Penzance is the prettiest in color, while Minna and Green Mantle are most fragrant. They should have a high trellis and be at least eight feet apart. To prune, shorten back the over-vigorous growth, and remove some of the oldest shoots.

For low hedges or clumps Rosa rugosa and our Prairie Rose (R. setigera) are very effective. They would do well on their own roots and are perfectly hardy, sturdy, and rapid growers. R. rugosa does well near the sea. There is a bed of R. setigera nearly a quarter of a mile in length in one of the Boston parks that would well repay a visit about July 12.

### Hybrid Tea Roses

A new race of roses, developed within a few years and known as Hybrid Teas, is steadily growing into favor. Many growers are dissatisfied with the Hybrid Perpetual class, for the reason that while it yields the largest and most showy flowers and is perfectly hardy in our climate when once established, it has only one season of bloom. To be sure we have in autumn a few flowers on the terminal points of the strongest canes, but the average amateur wants more than this if he can get it. Tea roses bloom throughout the summer and autumn, and south of Maryland and on the Pacific coast survive the winter without protection. The large class of growers, however, in the North and East have great difficulty in carrying Tea roses over the winter, and in most of this large section find it impossible; a class, therefore, that will survive our winters and bloom freely all the summer is becoming deservedly popular.

Some of the Hybrid Tea roses are hardy and vigorous in growth and constitution, and in freedom and size of bloom they surpass all other sections. About one hundred and fifty varieties have already been introduced, a few of which are excellent, some mediocre, and most worthless for our climate. The writer has grown all that seemed to be desirable (about eighty varieties), and has found about fifteen that are well worthy of cultivation here. There are some others that give good promise, but they are not sufficiently known to report upon. The following are recommended:

Killarney, Caroline Testout, Antoine Revoire, Viscountess Falkestone, Souv. de President Carnot, La France, Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Alice Grahame, Ellen Wilmot, Clara Watson, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Liberty, Gruss an Teplitz, Mons. Buel, Reine Marie Henriette.

Killarney is the most satisfactory rose in this or any other class for growing out of doors. The growth is strong and vigorous, perfume delicious, petals of great substance, color most beautiful, and it is a free and continuous bloomer.

Tea roses may be grown as described for Hybrid Teas, but can be planted twelve to eighteen inches apart. They need careful winter protection in the Northern States.

The writer has practically discarded this class since becoming acquainted with Hybrid Teas. The loss of these Tea roses every winter (unless they were protected by a glass-covered frame) which was expensive and troublesome, was so great as to be disheartening. The hardiest and best are: Etiole de Lyon, Francisco Kruger, Hon. Edith Gifford, Isabella Sprunt, Maman Cochet, Marie Van Houtte, Safrano.

### Cultivation

Just before growth begins in the spring, the surplus rough manure should be removed from the beds, and all the remaining fine particles forked in. Deep cultivation is not desirable, as the roots are likely to be injured or broken; three inches in depth is quite sufficient to cultivate a bed that has not been trampled upon. Use a four-tine digging fork, as it is less apt to cause injury than a spade. The beds should then be edged and raked. Frequent stirring of the surface with a hoe and a sharp steel rake is absolutely necessary throughout the entire season; the soil should never be permitted to become baked. After a hard rain, when the surface has been beaten down, it should be loosened as soon as it is dry enough to work, and should be kept loosened. This is one of the most important points in the cultivation of the rose.

As soon as the flower-buds begin to form, about half a gallon of weak liquid manure should be poured around each plant weekly, as long as the plants continue to bloom. A good time to apply this is just before a rain, as it will

thus be washed down to the tender feeding roots and eagerly appropriated. The liquid manure should not be too strong; "weak and often" is the gardener's motto. Half a bushel of cow manure to a barrel of water is about the proper strength.

Frequent syringing with clean water, or spraying with a hose when that is accessible, will do much to keep the leaves in a healthy condition. This is especially necessary near a large city, a factory, or a railway where soft coal is burned; the floating particles lodging on the leaves fill up the pores, which are the lungs of the plant, and unless the foliage is kept clean the plant will speedily sicken and the leaves drop prematurely. In extreme cases in towns it is necessary to sponge the leaves in order to open the pores, but frequent syringing under ordinary circumstances will be sufficient.

### Disbudding

Some varieties form large clusters of buds at the terminal point of the leading shoots, and if all these buds are allowed to remain, the strength and vigor of the plant are distributed among the group, so that the best results cannot be obtained unless one is striving for general effect. If fine, single specimens are desired, the best bud only should be retained, and all the others removed as soon as they can be pinched off. The centre bud is usually the strongest, but as it may possibly be malformed, the most promising bud should be selected. Rodocanachi, Prince Camille, La France, Magna Charta, Rosslyn, Clio, Jubilee, and Madame Isaac Periere have this tendency markedly developed.

### Autumn Pruning

Before the high winds of November begin, the bushy tops of all canes in the dwarf-growing varieties should be removed, unless they are securely tied to stakes. This is to prevent the plants from being whipped by the wind and the tender feeding roots from being broken. It is better to leave the canes about two feet in length. The plant should not be cut back to the point suggested for spring pruning; for a few hot days will force out the uppermost eyes, which later will be destroyed in the winter. Enough wood should be left to insure the safety of the eyes that are retained for next season's flowers.

### Winter Protection

Winter protection should be varied, according to the severity of the climate. For the latitude of Philadelphia a three-inch covering of rough manure over the entire bed has been sufficient for all except the tender teas, but farther west and north warmer bed-clothing must be provided. A neat and effective way is to surround the beds with a temporary fence of twelve-inch chicken wire filled with leaves. These are easily obtainable and are often troublesome to dispose of otherwise. Evergreen boughs make a fair covering, but they are difficult to obtain in quantity. Corn stalks are frequently used. Leaves, however, answer the purpose admirably, and a better or more natural covering it is difficult to get. They can go into the compost heap in the spring and become a valuable addition to any new beds later.

### Enemies

The most formidable is the rose beetle, which is very destructive if allowed to increase. Daily inspection is necessary whenever they appear.

They are oftenest found buried in the heart of the choicest light-colored flowers. Hand-picking is the only remedy—and a small vessel half filled with kerosene is a safe and convenient receptacle.

Slugs are usually found on the under side of the leaves and may be detected by the skeletonized appearance of the leaf. They are oftenest found on plants grown in frequented places, such as a porch, where the birds will not remove them. A decoction made of two table-spoonsful of powdered white hellebore to four gallons of boiling water applied when cool with a whisk-broom, wetting the under surface thoroughly, is most effective. One thorough application will usually suffice, but if the slug has appeared in given places during previous years, anticipate his coming and apply the hellebore solution before the expected arrival.

Aphis or green fly is the most common pest that the rose-grower has to contend with. Vigilance is the best remedy. They should be attacked just as they appear, as they increase with marvelous rapidity. The finger and thumb are excellent for an early attack; at that time a plant may be cleansed in a few minutes, but it should be at once sprinkled with tobacco water in which a small portion of whale-oil soap has been dissolved. The aphis is the cow of the ant, and this insect is largely responsible for its distribution. Destroy all ant nests and keep the plants growing vigorously, for it is usually only the weaker plants that are badly infested.

The bark louse or white scale survives the winter and is usually found on old wood. It can best be treated before growth begins in the spring and can be removed by scrubbing with a tooth-brush and a plentiful supply of soap and water.

Mildew is worst in damp weather, and is usually found first on "Her Majesty" and spreads to other roses in the bed. This variety is so fine that we must have it, as a collection is not complete without it, but it should be put away in a corner far apart from the other beds.

At the first appearance of mildew the plants should be sprinkled with flowers of sulphur early in the morning while still wet with dew. A flour dredge is a still better implement. This should be repeated whenever the sulphur has been washed off by rain, as long as any evidence of mildew remains.—Robert Huey, in Country Life in America.

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9 only, \$32.50 Suits for	\$16.25	2 only, \$57.50 Suits for	\$28.75
13 only, \$35.00 Suits for	\$17.50	2 only, \$60.00 Suits for	\$30.00
2 only, \$37.50 Suits for	\$18.25		

### Christmas Belts and Neckwear

For those who are looking for a simple remembrance—something that will do credit to their taste and judgment—we have prepared a line of Xmas Belts and Neckwear that will be appreciated by the most particular.

Belts, neatly boxed for Christmas gifts. Made of silk elastic, finished with a cut steel buckle. Colors, red, navy, black. .75¢

Belts of fancy braid, in Oriental and plaid designs. Also plain daintily colored grounds, embroidered in gold thread. Each belt in a gift box. .85¢

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Stock Collars, in ecru and white net, trimmed with colored silk covered buttons, and ribbons in Dresden and plain colors. Each in fancy gift box. 50¢

Collars of white net, finished with Valenciennes lace edge and long jabot ends. Each in gift box. .50¢

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Stock Collars of heavy lace insertion, finished with buttons and folds of paisley silk. Each in gift box. .75¢

Collars of white net and chiffon, daintily piped with pale green, finished with long jabot ends and silk buttons. Each in gift box. .75¢

Gibson Collars of heavy ecru lace, with folds of Persian trimming. Each in gift box. .85¢

Chantecler, Jabots of flowered chiffon, bordered with satin ribbon. Each in gift box. .75¢

Jabots, in lawn, linen, reproduction of Irish Crochet, also daintily embroidered jabots in Swiss, English and egypt. .25¢

Bows of fancy and plain accordion plaited satin in dainty colors, fitted with patent stud fasteners. .25¢

Bows of plaid silk, fitted with patent fasteners. .35¢

### Christmas Mufflers

Christmas Mufflers, of mercerized cotton, knitted leather design, fitted with patent dome fasteners. Each in gift box. .50¢

Child's Mufflers, white only. Each. .35¢

Muffler of pure silk, in all colors. .50¢

Windsor Tie. .25¢

The "Spencer" Xmas" Ruching box, contains five assorted colors or white frills, in gift box. .25¢

### Fine Christmas Linens

This is a larger and finer assortment than we have ever before shown, including Fine Damask Table Cloths, with Napkins to match, Embroidered Linens, in unequalled variety, Battenberg and Drawnwork Table Cloths, Runners, Centrepieces and Doilies.

Table Damask Set of Irish Linen, consisting of 1 table cloth, with 1 dozen napkins to match. Prices range from \$22.50 to \$4.00 a set.

Lace Bed Spreads, 87x90 and 80x93, each. \$3.50

Pillow Cases, pure Irish linen, hand embroidered and hemstitched. A pair, \$3.00 to \$2.00

9-inch Linen Square, hemstitched. Fancy drawn work border and embroidered. .25¢

24-inch Linen Square, hemstitched, drawn work and embroidered. \$1.00 and .75¢

30-inch Square, drawn work and embroidered corners. \$1.50 and \$1.25

36-inch Square, drawn work and embroidered corners. \$2.25 and \$1.75

54-inch Runners, drawn work and embroidered. \$1.50 and .75¢

72-inch Runners, drawn work and embroidered. \$1.50 and .75¢

12-inch Battenberg Lace Square, linen centre. 60c, 50c and .25¢

36-inch Battenberg Lace Runners, linen centre, drawn work. .75¢

54-inch Lace Runner, linen centre, embroidered and drawn work. \$1.00

24-inch Lace Squares, embroidered linen and drawn work. \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.75 and \$1.25

Swiss Applique, Runners and Squares, \$1.00, 75c and .50¢

### Dress Goods for Christmas Gifts

There is no gift that will prove more serviceable or be more appreciated than one of SPENCER'S Dress Patterns, neatly banded with holly paper and can be had in all weaves and colors. Prices for a pattern of 6 yards range from \$5.00 to \$15.00

3 Yards All Wool Delaine, for waists, in a large assortment of patterns and colors. Light and dark grounds. A waist length. \$1.50

4 Yards of silk, for waists, in plaids, shot, checks, Dresden stripes and plain silks. A waist length. \$2.00

See Display on Main Floor

### Holiday Sale of Silk Shawls and Fascinators

Pure Silk Shawls and Fascinators for evening wear, knitted in fancy designs, in colors of cream, black, blue, pink, will be sold Monday at specially low prices.

Fascinators, knitted in pure silk, cream only. Special. .40¢

Fascinators of extra heavy quality of silk, cream only. Special. .50¢

Fascinators of heavy silk, large size, cream only. Special. .60¢

Scarf, knitted in pure silk, lace design, good length and width, in black, cream, pink and sky. Special. \$1.50

Shawl, in fancy patterns, finished with silk fringe, cream only. Special. \$1.25

Shawl, in shell design, in good quality silk, deep fringe ends, in black, cream, sky and pink. Special. \$1.50

Shawl, large size, in a variety of patterns, in black, cream, sky and pink. Special. \$1.75

Shawl, in fancy weave, cream only. Special. \$2.50

Shawl, of very heavy silk, in black and cream. Special. \$3.00

See Windows

### Corset Covers for Christmas

Our Corset Covers deserve special attention at Christmas, because they make gifts which combine usefulness and daintiness—and because every woman appreciates new ideas in under muslin.

Women's Corset Covers of fine dot Swiss, trimmed with fine Valenciennes lace and satin ribbon. All sizes. Price. \$2.00

Women's Corset Covers, made of dainty Swiss embroidery, neck and sleeves finished with beading, lace and ribbon. Price. \$1.25

Women's Corset Covers of fine nainsook, yoke made with alternate rows of reproduction of Maltese lace and embroidery, neck and sleeves finished with lace edging and ribbon. Price. \$1.25

### Embroidered Novelties

Imported Sofa Cushions, handsomely embroidered and made up with either frills of lace or the new heavy fringe. Square or oblong shapes. \$3.75

Sofa Cushions with pads. A variety of saten and tapestry covering, with frills or cords. \$1.50 and \$1.00

Quiltion Covers of heavy burlap, with back and fringed ends. \$1.00

Clashion Tops of soft natural linen crash, in stenciled designs. Prices range from \$1.50 to .75¢

Worked Novelties, in prices ranging from .75¢ to .50¢

Painted Pin and Needle Boxes and Cases, in a variety of designs. .35¢

Tie Racks, stamped. Complete with board and rods. .85¢

Novelty Tie Racks and Match Holders, in burnt leather and woods. Prices ranging from .15¢ to .50¢

### Book and Stationery Department

We now have a complete line of Post Card Albums, both padded and unpadded. Prices range from 15c to \$2.00 each.

Tuck's Rocking Animals, 10 animals in a box. .40¢

Tuck's Rope Climbers, 8 in a box. .40¢

Tuck's Toy Books. Prices range from, each, 5c to .60¢

Buster Brown Books. .60¢

Foxy Grandpa Books. .60¢

Boy's Own Annuals. \$1.75

Girl's Own Annuals. \$1.75

Christmas Cards, Post Cards and Calendars in a complete range. Prices from 5c to \$4.00

### Chairs Specially Priced, Monday

There is nothing more acceptable to the housekeeper than something that adds to the comfort and appearance of the home. You will find these Chairs come up to every requirement, and will be eagerly welcomed as a holiday gift.

Rockers, built of solid quarter-cut oak, finished in Early English mission style, spring seat, upholstered in solid leather. A very comfortable and desirable rocker in every respect. Monday. \$8.75

See Broad Street Windows

Arm Chair, in Early English finished quartered oak, spring seat, upholstered in Spanish cow hide, wide arms. A chair made for comfort and long use, and sells regularly at \$12.50. Monday. \$7.90

### See Greater Toyland

We term it "Greater Toyland" because this year it occupies much more floor space than ever before. Come in and see the attractions that have been planned for the little tots. It would be impossible to give a complete list of Toys, so each day we will mention a few.

Mechanical Toys of all descriptions, ranging in price from 25c to \$10.00

Mechanical Railways, with circular track, engine, tender and coaches. Prices range from 25c to \$1.00

Stationary Engines. These burn oil and are exceptionally fine working models. Prices range from \$7.50 to \$35.00

Fire Escapes, Cranes, Motor Hose Wagons, etc., all worked automatically. Prices range from \$6.50 to \$35.00

Electric Toy Stoves, complete in every detail, cooking utensils of aluminum. With this stove the child house keeper can "really" cook without fear of fire. Prices range from \$12.50 to \$25.00

### Men's Flannel and Flannelette Pajamas

Men's Pajamas of heavy imported flannel, fancy stripes. All sizes. Special. \$4.75

Men's Pajamas, of heavy Union flannel, all sizes. Special. \$3.00

Men's Pajamas, of heavy Ceylon flannel in light fancy stripes, medium weight. Special. \$2.25

Men's Pajamas, of heavy weight flannelette, fancy stripes, all sizes. Special. \$1.50

Boys' Pajamas, Ceylon flannel in light stripes. All sizes. \$1.25

### Men's Braces, Monday, at 50c

Men's Braces in Fancy Gift Box, special at 50c

See View Street Window.