

Table with subscription rates: One year \$1 00, Six Months \$0 50, Three months \$0 25.

GOING TO SOOKE. Mr. F. A. Devereux sends us a letter this morning...

Mr. F. A. Devereux sends us a letter this morning, which we print just as he has written it...

What is the estimated cost on the basis of the present price of labor and materials of bringing water from Sooke under the following heads:

1st. By an all-pipe line. 2nd. By tunnel and pipe; separate estimates for supply of 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 gallons and using welded steel pipe...

Ans. Mr. Bryson is preparing estimates which will be represented to the Council.

Has any careful survey been made of proposed pipe line to Sooke and have the surveys been taken into consideration all practical routes?

Ans. Yes: further surveys are now being conducted. Here are two other questions on the same subject.

What would be the cost of the proposed line to Sooke Lake at present cost of labor and materials for 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 gallons daily supply respectively...

Ans. Same as 38. That is: Mr. Bryson is preparing estimates that will be submitted to the Council.

What do you think every one will agree with in this view of the replies, the committee was fully justified in saying that no complete information is available...

CHURCH ATTENDANCE. Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard, Curate of St. John's, dealt with church attendance in his sermon on Sunday night...

What we are most pleased with is that the reverend gentleman has entered upon the treatment of this question with such an open mind and has handled it in so broad a way...

The Oakland Enquirer devotes 50 pages to its Harbor Edition. It is profusely illustrated.

A VALUABLE ISSUE.

The Daily News of Nelson has issued its Annual Review in the form of a 32-page paper. It is well-written and well-illustrated. No other newspaper in Canada attempts to do the work which the News covers in its Annual Review...

Great regret will be felt because of Mr. Brodour's very serious illness, and political friends and opponents alike will be glad to hear of his full restoration to health.

A Seattle contemporary remarks that President Taft has "spoken his back up."

The Alaska Building, Seattle, cost with the land \$1,100,000. It has paid 10 per cent. ever since it was erected...

The Toronto Globe in its "Annual Survey of Financial and Commercial Affairs" has a very discriminating review of mining in British Columbia...

It is said that a large influx of Italians to Canada may be expected this spring. If they average as well as our local Italians, we cannot have too many of them...

The Canadian Pacific has now the largest mileage of any road on the continent. It now has 10,043 miles in Canada and owns or controls 5,000 in the United States...

Oakland, Cal., claims to have the first salt water fire protection system on the Pacific Coast. It was ready for use on January 1st. That's as it may be...

Mr. Hamar Greenwood, who as most readers know is a Canadian, is a candidate in the Liberal contest in York. He is being attacked by his opponents as a "foreigner."

General Booth has assumed the role of prophet. A very great many people will regret that he has thus departed from his usual attitude towards the subjects which he discusses...

Telephones in Constantinople. A French company has formally protested against the granting of a telephone concession in Constantinople to a syndicate composed of British, French and American financiers...

Does Baby Cough? Don't give the little one opium. This is found, alas, in many cough syrups, but not in...

Bowes' Baby's Cough Syrup. This unmatched remedy does not contain any morphine or other injurious drugs. A perfectly safe cure which every mother should have on hand.

WEILER BROS.

Five Floors of Home Comforts.

WEILER BROS.

Colonial Glass

Famous Krys-Tol Table Glassware of Chippendale Design

You have probably seen Krys-Tol Table Glassware advertised in the leading national magazines. You can now get it here. We have just received a big shipment of this charming glassware...

It is "distinctively different" from all other glass, and has many features that will appeal to you. Not the least is the low price. Simple in their beauty, and beautiful in their simplicity...

Look at these splendid values:

Table listing various glassware items and prices: TOOTH PICK HOLDERS, NAPKIN RINGS, DEEP BERRY DISHES, etc.

Nothing Better Than This China

Russian China That Excels any China We Have Shown

We have been selling China for a great many years—been buying it, too—but we have yet to run across anything that excels this new Russian China we have just received.

To the lovers of the unusual in China we offer these pieces. It is impossible to describe them here—come in and see and feel the extra quality of these. Pleased to show you. Here are a few of the pieces offered:

Table listing Chinese dinnerware items and prices: CUPS AND SAUCERS, TEAPOT, NUT BOWLS, etc.

Been in Our Furniture Store of Late?

If You Haven't, Make an Early Visit of Inspection—New Things

If you haven't been a visitor to our Furniture Store of late, you should make a visit of inspection at an early date. During the past two weeks many carloads of New Furniture have been added...

Royal Vistas—Newest in China Store

A Christmas Purchase That Didn't Arrive in Time—Easy Prices

ROYAL-VISTAS is the newest addition to our China Store. This is a line specially chosen for the Christmas business, but through unavoidable delays it failed to reach us until last week.

This ware is the product of one of England's leading potteries. The decorations are beautiful underglaze reproductions of paintings by famous artists...

Some New Drapery Materials Just Received

"Art Craft" Creations—Some Pleasing Colonial Effects

THE Drapery and Curtain Department has just received a shipment of "Art Craft" creations in drapery materials—some pleasing colonial effects in casement cloth.

Table listing drapery materials and prices: ART CRAFT CASEMENT CLOTH, NEW ARABIAN CURTAIN NET, etc.

WEILERS The West's Greatest Furniture House. Furnishers of Homes, Hotels, Clubs. Furnishers of Churches, Schools, Boats.

CANADA FACES GRAVE CRISIS

Say Conditions Here Are Akin to Former Ones in Great Britain

That Canada is facing today a crisis substantially similar to that which Great Britain faced at the beginning of the era of machine industry...

The Great Mistake. And, Mr. Wallace contended, no one who could review the history of English industrialism...

Mr. Wallace then went on to tell of the remarkable results achieved by Robert Owen, who he considered was the first to consider the human factor in the development of the people...

TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY. Twenty-First Anniversary A. A. and S. R. Portland.

The twenty-first anniversary of the A. A. and S. R. of Oregon will be held at Portland on the 13, 14 and 15 of this month. It is expected that a large number of brethren from British Columbia...

FISHERMEN'S FAILINGS. Helleenes Haled Before Magistrate Charged with Violation of Fisheries Act.

The first prosecution for some time under the Dominion Fisheries Regulations of the 8th of June, 1908, will be taken up today before Magistrate Jay, when the case against Louis Makalo and George A. Kagules, two Greek fishermen...

WEILER BROS.

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CANADA FACES GRAVE CRISIS

Say Conditions Here Are akin to Former Ones in Great Britain

That Canada is facing today a crisis substantially similar to that which Great Britain faced at the beginning of the era of machine industry and that it was up to the people and the government of Canada whether the vast resources of this country were to be given over to selfish commercialism and what it entailed for developed for the good and for the betterment of all Canadians present and future: these were the striking points emphasized by the Rev. J. Bruce Wallace of Letchworth, before a gathering of about one hundred representative citizens at the luncheon hour yesterday in Broad street hall.

The Great Mistake

And, Mr. Wallace contended, no one who could review the history of English industrialism would be surprised at the low state of this class of immigrant. When the era first began women were forced to work from fifteen to sixteen hours a day and to within a few days of confinement oftentimes. Children were put to work at a tender age and forced at the lash of the whip to work long hours. When sleep bore them down the whip kept them awake and up to their tasks. The social wreckage of today Mr. Wallace said, was the result of such conditions. By falling to take the right step at the beginning of the machine making industry England and the world generally had missed a great opportunity in a crisis of human development.

TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY

Twenty-First Anniversary A. A. and S. R. Portland.

The twenty-first anniversary of the A. A. and S. R. of Oregon will be held at Portland on the 12, 14 and 15 of this month and it is expected that a large number of brethren from British Columbia who have received a cordial invitation to be present, will attend.

The ceremonies held by the Scottish Rite are of such a nature as to attract the members from any part of the country, which is accessible and there is no doubt that every member of the Rite in this province who can possibly attend, will do so.

FISHERMEN'S FAILINGS

Held before Magistrate Charged with Violation of Fisheries Act.

The first prosecution for some time under the Dominion Fisheries Regulations of the 8th of June, 1906, will be taken up today before Magistrate Jay when the cases of George A. Kaghules, two Greek fishermen, will be opened by Dominion Fisheries Officer William M. Galbraith.

According to the allegation of the authorities, Kaghules and Kaghules were out to catch all the fish in Victoria arm. They took note, the charge is, of all the sea and all that therein is and then proceeded to stretch an illegal net across the Arm so that all unsuspecting fish meandering up the Arm would be caught. Herring was their chief fare and they were catching a variety of fish as easily as they could abstract sweetmeats from a juvenile when the millions of the law descended upon them and seized them and their net and their boat and anything else they had with them.

The prosecution will act on two separate charges. First the nets are charged with fishing and they are also charged with using an illegal net. The

case was adjourned until today to allow the men to obtain legal advice and retain counsel, if they so desired.

COUNTY COURT CASES

Judgment in Various Cases—List For January.

Judge Lampman in county court yesterday reserved judgment in the case of Olinhart vs. Fisher and in Sheritt vs. Hutchison. Plaintiff alleged that a cow belonging to the defendant had caused \$2 worth of damage on his property, and he also claimed \$12 due for wood. Defendant admitted the latter claim but the dispute arose over the damage done by the cow. Mr. Child appeared for the plaintiff and the defendant argued his own case.

Judge Lampman recently handed down his decisions in the cases of Olinhart vs. Fisher and in Sheritt vs. McCullum. In the former action, which was for \$100 on an allegation of damage by a cow, the court found in favor of the plaintiff and ordered the defendant to pay the cost of the proceedings.

In the latter case plaintiff claimed a mechanic's lien of \$150. The case was one in which McCullum, who is erecting a house at Foul Bay, had suffered loss by the failure of the contractor, one Young, to complete his work. The plaintiff was employed on a sub contract by Young to do the plastering and when Young threw up the job Sherritt made out a bill and presented it to the defendant. The latter did not pay it and Sherritt failed to file an affidavit as required by law within 31 days. The judge held that plaintiff had tried to manufacture a lien, and that therefore the action must be dismissed with costs.

The list for the county court sittings for January is as follows: Joe Wong vs. Jennie Morris, trial fixed for the 15th at 2.30 p.m.; Fairall vs. Murr, on the 17th at 10.30 a.m.; Dennis vs. Michigan Pacific Lumber Co., 24th at 11 a.m.; McIvor vs. Elliott, 18th at 11 a.m.; Dunford vs. Craikbank, 18th at 10.30 a.m.; Cambridge Company vs. Houston, 19th at 10.30; Goodacre vs. Simpson, 19th at 2.30; Anderson vs. Mills, Chambers to fix trial; Powell vs. Sortwell, 20th at 10.30 a.m.; Burgess vs. Emschart, stood over for day to be fixed.

TO LAY MINES IN PUGET SOUND

Mine-Laying Steamer Major Ringgold to Carry Out Practice Across the Strait.

The United States mine-laying steamer Major Ringgold is receiving three distinct mine anchors and is improved pattern which are to be tried in the waters of Puget Sound. The anchor is equipped with an automatic locking device, which plays out the cable as a mine is planted, until the bottom of the channel is struck, when the cable is clamped, holding the mine about five feet under water at mean low tide. Similar anchors have been used in the east and found meritorious but these which are expected this week are said to be an improvement over the old and have not been experimented with on the Pacific coast.

The work will be preliminary to active mine laying in the earlier spring. The practical work will also serve to qualify the members of the coast artillery, who have been detailed as mine companies, in all phases of the work aboard the planter and on the water. The details of men will make their home on board for indefinite periods and schooled ready for any emergency which may arise.

Mines will be planted, raised and tested under every condition; the peculiarities of each section of the different harbors and channels of the Sound noted; the holding qualities of the bottom examined into and the effect of currents and tides observed.

CONSERVATION OF PROVINCE'S TIMBER

W. J. Sutton Reads Instructive Paper Before Natural History Society.

"Our Timber Wealth and Its Conservation" was the title of an instructive paper read by W. J. Sutton before the Natural History society last night. So great was the attendance that it was necessary to hold the meeting in the large lecture hall of the Carnegie library, which was nearly filled.

The lecturer took a birds-eye view of the timber wealth of British Columbia. He dealt with the relative importance of conserving the timber supplies, advocating forest reserves, and the establishment of a bureau of forestry.

The paper read by Mr. Sutton will be presented to the government of the province for the benefit of the forestry commission.

Painfully Personal. Jim Thistlebeak is on another horrible drunk.—Ferne Free Press.

Pearlie's Painful Pearls. Miss Pearl Butchart has suffered much with aching teeth of late.—Okagan.

And Returned. Tom Caw sauntered down to Rock Creek for the New Year—full of good resolutions.—Boundary Creek Times.

Putting It Politely. Will the party who took the wrong hat at the dance, and did not leave any in its place please return it as the owner's name is inside.—Ferne Free Press.

Wet Sarcasms. Miss Smith opened school on Monday, the smiling faces of the youngsters showing their pleasure at seeing their dear teacher again.—Okagan.

Society Note. Miss Millie Moonshine arrived in Elkton, Dec. 24th from the Peigan Reserve, Alberta, and proceeded to the Tobacco Plains Indian Reserve, accompanied by a big band of Braves. Miss Millie will give an exhibition of her character sketches during the Big War Dance for the benefit of the Koo-Genya. Her dress is an electric blue and chiton with beads and sleigh bell trimmings. She arrived in Elkton Tuesday evening with all her trading goods, regalia, beaded until she shone like a rainbow.—Elko Echo.

GROWING DEMAND FOR REALTY

Property on Douglas and Yates Changes Hands—Minor Sales Reported

The opening day of the present week saw considerable activity in the realty market and every indication that the demand will grow much greater than it has been any time during the past two months. Two deals of considerable interest on Douglas street are reported as follows:

Baker's brickyard, at the corner of Douglas street and Tomlinson avenue, has been sold to George Baker, a nephew of the proprietor, for \$25,000. This sale includes the land and a large plant, the bricks in stock being sold independently in Vancouver. The property is bounded by the tracks of the Victoria and Sidney railroads.

The northwest corner of Douglas and Johnson streets was put through the market yesterday by Grant and Lachman in conjunction with P. R. Brown. The price was \$50,000. The piece of property which measures 60 square feet, comprises only half a lot. The whole passed through the market two months ago for \$25,000, and less than a month ago the half lot which was sold yesterday was purchased for \$38,000. The fact that within a month the property has increased in value by \$14,000 illustrates the enhancement of realty values on Douglas street.

A third sale on Douglas street of interest was that of a lot at the corner of Douglas and Thoroughfare and Cornornant, which realized a price of \$45,000.

Yates Street Property. The Manitoba bar and the site upon which it stands on Yates street, with a frontage of 60 feet and a depth of 66 feet, was sold yesterday for \$25,000. The sale shows that Yates street property at that point is worth more than \$2,000 per foot.

R. W. Coleman reports the sale of four lots on Hillside avenue for \$1,750, and twelve lots in Rockland park for \$3,000.

An interesting feature in the market yesterday was the final payment on the purchase of the Victoria theatre. The debts were completed, the sale price being \$106,000. The purchaser is H. N. Galer, president of the British America Trust company, who, it is understood, has bought the theatre on behalf of Spokane capitalists.

The theatre is now their property subject to the lease held by E. R. Ricketts, which expires on December 31 of this year.

The Island Investment company reports the following sales: Four lots on Cook street; two lots on Kings road; three lots on Prior street; two lots on Duplin road near Douglas street; one lot on Garbally road; eight lots on Quadra street; four lots on Pembroke street; two lots on the corner of Princess and Blanchard streets; one lot on McBride avenue; two lots on Queens avenue near Vancouver street; two lots on Queens avenue near George Bay school; and three lots on Fische street near Quadra street. The Island Investment company has purchased the five acres of property at the corner of Cook street and one a Prairie man, on Saturday afternoon he sold a lot on Ontario street to an outside buyer.

Activity in Building. Coincident with the activity in the realty market there has been an increased activity in building circles.

White House January Sale

WHITEWEAR BARGAINS FOR TODAY
Ladies' Corset Covers
Ladies' Corset Covers, made of fine cambric, trimmed with lace. Special Sale Price 40¢
Ladies' Corset Covers, made of fine cambric, trimmed with heading and ribbon. Special Sale Price 65¢
Ladies' Corset Covers, made of fine cambric trimmed, with eyelet embroidery and lace. Special Sale Price 85¢
Corset Covers, made of deep embroidery, very fine, trimmed with lace and ribbon. Special Sale Price \$2.25
Also a splendid assortment of all sizes, made in the latest styles, slightly soiled, to be sold at greatly reduced prices, from 35c to \$2.50
Ladies' White Underskirts
Ladies' Underskirt, made of the finest cambric flounce of French embroidery, with insertion and ribbon. Special Sale Price \$7.50
Ladies' Underskirt, made of the finest cambric, with wide flounce of Val. lace and French insertion. Special Sale Price \$6.75
Ladies' Underskirt, made of fine cambric flounce of Val. lace and insertion. Special Sale Price \$5.50
Ladies' Underskirt, made of fine cambric with flounce of embroidery and insertion. Special Sale Price \$5.00
Ladies' Underskirt, made of fine cambric with wide flounce with embroidery and insertion. Special Sale Price \$3.25
Ladies' Underskirt, made of fine cambric with flounce, trimmed with embroidery and tucks. Special Sale Price \$2.50
Ladies' Underskirt, made of cotton with flounce of fine lawn, trimmed with lace. Regular 75c. Sale Price 45¢
Ladies' Night Gowns
Ladies' Night Gowns, made of fine cambric tucked yoke, slip-over style, elbow sleeves nicely trimmed with fine embroidery. \$2.75
Ladies' Night Gowns, made of fine cambric with eyelet embroidery yoke and short sleeves. Slip-over style. Sale Price \$2.50
Ladies' Night Gowns, cambric with yoke of fine Val. lace and French insertion. Elbow sleeves, newest style. Sale Price \$2.25
Ladies' Night Gowns, made of fine cambric. Slip-over style, nicely trimmed with fine embroidery and ribbon, 3-4 sleeve. Sale Price \$1.25
A lot of odd lines of Night Gowns in different styles, put in at greatly reduced prices. Prices from 90c to \$4.50
Ladies' Drawers
Ladies' Drawers, made of fine cambric circular ruffles, nicely trimmed with lace or embroidery. Regular \$2.00. Sale Price \$1.50
Ladies' Drawers, fine cambric, flounce of French embroidery and insertion. Regular \$2.35. Sale Price \$1.75
Ladies' Drawers, fine cotton with embroidery flounce and tucks. Regular 60c. Sale Price 40¢
Also a full assortment of Ladies' Drawers, made of the best cambric, in the best styles, prices ranging from 40c to \$2.35
All going at greatly reduced prices.



HENRY YOUNG & CO.
1123 Government St. Victoria, B. C.
\$15,000 to two men, one a Victoria and one a Prairie man. On Saturday afternoon he sold a lot on Ontario street to an outside buyer. Coincident with the activity in the realty market there has been an increased activity in building circles. With the better weather conditions builders are making ready for the spring season and plans have been prepared, or are under way, for several business structures. Yesterday a permit was issued by the building inspector to R. P. Clark, who will erect a two-story brick building on the west side of Broad street, between the Salvation Army barracks and the new building recently erected at the corner of Broad and Johnson streets. The new building which will cost \$25,000, will be of concrete, steel and brick construction. The ground floor will be used for stores and the upper floor for offices. W. K. Wilson is the architect. The sum of \$50,000 has been refused for the site of St. John's church on Douglas street. The property has a 240-foot frontage on Douglas street, and the price which the trustees are asking is \$120,000.

Fit-Reform Attention Men! Fit-Reform
Fit-Reform Clothing Sale—A Money-Saver
It's a chance for you to make the biggest interest you ever made on an investment of any kind. This may sound big. It does, it's forcible language, but we will back it up by delivering the goods. Big slices cut off the price. Look at these items.
Suits
MEN'S SINGLE AND DOUBLE-BREADED SUITS, worth \$16.00 to \$18.00. Now \$9.95
MEN'S DARK WORSTED SUITS, worth \$20.00 to \$22.00, now \$12.75
FINE BLUE SERGE SUITS—Large sizes, worth \$20.00, now \$14.50
Overcoats
MEN'S OVERCOATS, Rainproof, worth \$12.00, now \$8.00
WELL-TAILORED OVERCOATS, worth \$18.00, now \$10.95
GOOD HEAVYWEIGHT OVERCOATS, worth \$20.00 now \$16.00
Boys' Suits
We have some good values in Boys' Suits, worth \$6.50 to \$8.50, now \$4.45
BOYS' KNEE PANTS, worth \$1.25 to \$1.50, now 85c
Men's Pants
MEN'S PANTS, worth \$4.00 to \$5.00, now \$2.85
MEN'S WORSTED PANTS, worth \$4.50 to \$5.50, now \$3.45
FINEST QUALITY ENGLISH WORSTED PANTS, worth \$8.50, now \$5.90
Allen & Co. Fit-Reform Wardrobe Allen & Co.
1201 Government St. Victoria.

partment... from the sale of the shares... devoted to the actual development of property...

KNOWS ONLY CHAMBERLAIN

Birmingham Has no Politics But Faith in Its Veteran Leader

CHURCHILL SPEAKS TO BIG MEETING Signs That Tariff Reform Appeals to City of Manufacturers

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 11.—A steward at the Birmingham meeting last night remarked: "There are no politics in Birmingham, and there has not been for years. If you converse with a man here he will tell you Chamberlain is not a candidate in this election because I am for Joe, and sticks to it."

The Friends' hall contained two thousand people and was crowded with them there were enough on the street to fill two other halls. The police in groups of six were scattered through the hall prepared for any emergency.

Mr. Churchill mentioned taxes and a suffragette shouted: "You men help to pay the taxes." Six or eight policemen lifted the suffragette bodily and rushed her out the hall in twenty seconds as kindly as possible.

Local inquiry as to Lawson's gold elicited the invariable reply that it was a fake. "At any rate it was our informant would learn was 'Nothing doing'."

Goal of Keremos. As to the linking up of Princeton and Keremos, Lawson has now been distributed last week. All the news articles are devoted to it, and the local hardware store has placed a large order for the price of \$7 per ton.

Dominion Coal Company. The fact that about half the world is now working the underground method in the Cape Colony is a fact as ever to resist the arguments of the U. W. A. on its platform of the coal and steel industry.

Mr. Churchill's speech was a well-chosen oration, stating how at the crisis of the fight on the reform bill of 1882, one hundred and thirty-seven men met while the Scots Greys sharpened their swords in the barracks and raised the cry: "Oh God, our guide from heaven, from waste."

Mr. Morgan, the candidate in Edgemoor, gave a beautiful speech. He quoted Lord Bathurst's speech which said: "The budget will soil fox-hunting." He thought of the thousands who live in one room and recalled the words of Him who was also a friend of the lowly, and who said: "The foxes have holes, but the son of man has not whereon to lay his head."

The Birmingham Liberals will be surprised if they carry even one seat on Saturday. All seven are expected to vote for Chamberlain. A Unionist newspaper man said that if Chamberlain were elected in Birmingham, he would revert to Liberalism. The budget is popular and the lords are unpopular even here.

Boston Majority. BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Boston today in the first election held under her new charter, elected Mayor John F. Fitzgerald to fill the mayor's chair.

Alberts Grain for Mexico. CALGARY, Jan. 11.—Regarding barley shipments to the Coast, Mr. Strong said that on January 8 his company shipped to Mexico and has further shipment will be made on February 4 to the same place. These shipments are the first that the grain interests of Alberta are making, and are being made in an endeavor to work up trade with Mexico. Mr. Strong states that the price secured is better than that obtained by shipping to Fort William.

Grieving for His Daughters. HAMILTON, Jan. 11.—Wondering why his two young daughters, who left for the south last October on a sight-seeing tour, did not come back, Mr. J. H. Smith, who had \$10,000 left him, did not care to get his head buried in the sand.

Typoid in Kingston. KINGSTON, Ont., Jan. 11.—Dr. Williams, medical health officer, advises the citizens in a public notice to abstain from drinking water. Fifteen cases of typhoid fever have been reported since the first of the year, and the doctor can explain the epidemic.

Will Increase Dividend. TORONTO, Jan. 11.—In his address at the annual meeting of the Canadian Bank of Commerce today, E. B. Walker, the general manager, announced the intention to recommend during the coming year an increase of the dividend to 8 per cent per annum, with the expectation that before long the bank's prosperity would justify a further increase.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The widow of Lieut. John Petrosino, who was assassinated in Palermo, Sicily, will receive in all \$3,000 a year from the city of New York, as pension money. If a resolution passed by the Aldermen today is ratified by the mayor, the board voted her \$2,000 a year, to be added to the \$1,000 which she receives annually from the police pension fund.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Four revolutionaries have been sent to look for the steam lighter Columbia, which left New York December 24 for Jacksonville, and has not been heard of since. She had a crew of 17 men.

000 in 4 1/2 per cent bonds for the city of Gary at 103 1/4. The Grand Trunk Pacific is issuing a million sterling 4 per cent debentures at 92 1/4.

PORTUGUESE PLOT

Arrests by Police Reveal Intention of Conspirators to Assassinate King Manuel. LISBON, Jan. 11.—In connection with the firing upon bystanders by a group of men who were prowling about the Necessidades palace two nights ago and the arrest of a number of republicans, the police announced today that they have discovered a widespread revolutionary conspiracy. Additional arrests have been made of men supposed to be the ring leaders, and the police have seized large quantities of arms, explosives, pamphlets and complete disguises.

One-Sided Hockey Match

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—That the National team is not classed among hockey teams was again shown to-night, when the Shamrocks took the French-Canadians into camp to the game early in the afternoon. The team, put in nine straight before the Nationals scored their first goal. The Shamrocks scored ten to three, Shamrock half was seven to five.

PROSPECTS OF TARIFF WAREFARE

United States and Germany May Lock Horns Over the Trade Question. A prominent member of the Liberal party expressed the opinion today that John Burns would be defeated at Battersea. His opponent is A. Shirley Beaumont.

MARTIN SHERIDAN TO MAKE A TOUR

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Immediately after competing in the national all-ire, Martin Sheridan will leave for this country on a round-the-world tour. He will keep him away from America, will keep him away from this country for a year.

HORSE RACING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER, Jan. 11.—A proposal is now under consideration for the racing season in Vancouver and Victoria to be cut into short periods this year, in line with the legislation now before the Dominion government at Ottawa. It is intended now to have four big meetings in the two cities of thirty days each.

SPEECHES TO ORDER

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Campaign speeches written to order, the approval of the Tammany Society, Mr. Murphy, and other like newspaper items knocking W. J. Bryan were among the services rendered in furtherance of the Astors' campaign for the suit of W. M. F. Clarke to recover \$25,000 for alleged services as a public promoter.

ALBERTA GOVERNMENT

ALBERTA GOVERNMENT. The Alberta government will throw open eleven townships of free grant land in the southeastern section of the province.

WASHING TON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Four revolutionaries have been sent to look for the steam lighter Columbia, which left New York December 24 for Jacksonville, and has not been heard of since.

RECEIVE OF UNIONISTS

Political Struggle in Britain Proceeds With Vigor Unabated. LONDON, Jan. 11.—The increasing confidence at Unionist headquarters and the enthusiasm throughout the country betoken a tremendous vote at the coming elections. The struggle is maintained with undiminished vigor, it becomes increasingly difficult to envisage anything striking or novel in the speeches.

ANOTHER WHARF FOR RUPERT

G. T. P. Plans for New Dock Accommodation Are Extensive. The announcement was made yesterday by J. B. Brien, harbor engineer of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, that the company will build another wharf at Prince Rupert during the coming summer.

DISCO SCENE OF THE BIG FIGHT

Positive Assurance That Jeffries-Johnson Mill Will Take Place in California. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Positive assurance was given by Jack Gleason last night that the Jeffries-Johnson championship fight will be held in San Francisco or the immediate vicinity.

ROBERT LEWERS HAD A STORMY TRIP

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MR. BAUFORT THINKS SCOTCHISH OPINION IS CHANGING TO HIS SIDE

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The increasing confidence at Unionist headquarters and the enthusiasm throughout the country betoken a tremendous vote at the coming elections.

ARNST WILL RACE BARRY IN AFRICA

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Richard Arnst, the winner of the South African sportsman to race in the Cape Colony, has been accepted for the world's championship.

WAKE UP DAIRYMAN!

Use Your Eyes Before You BUY A CREAM SEPARATOR. Look at the stand, and if it is so strong and rigid that it can be set up and operated on the ground on any floor, it is a Magnet, because it is the only one built that way.

WHY? TAKE THE TIME AND TROUBLE PREPARING PORK AND BEANS

When you can purchase them delicious and appetizing, properly and thoroughly baked, and delicately seasoned with sauce? ARMOUR'S PORK AND BEANS, 3 tins for 25c.

THE FAMILY CASH GROCERY

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312. The Family Cash Grocery. The Family Cash Grocery. The Family Cash Grocery.

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Seemed washing his hands with invisible soap in imperceptible water.—Hood.

Visible Soap and Visible Values. AMBEROSE GLYCERINE SCENTED SOAP, 6 tablets... TAYLOR'S TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP, box containing three tablets... CLEARER'S UNSCENTED GLYCERINE SOAP, one dozen in box...

SPECIAL BARGAIN THIS WEEK, NEW GRENOBLE WALL-NUTS, per lb. DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers. 1317 Government St. Tels. 50, 51, 52 and 1590.

Wake Up Dairyman! Use Your Eyes Before You BUY A CREAM SEPARATOR. Look at the stand, and if it is so strong and rigid that it can be set up and operated on the ground on any floor, it is a Magnet, because it is the only one built that way.

THE PETRIE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. Head Office and Factory—HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CAN. Branches—Winnipeg, Regina, St. John, N.E., Drawer 9; Vancouver, B.C., Calgary, Montreal.

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The Family Cash Grocery. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312. D.J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. THE BEST REMEDY KNOWN FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ACTS LIKE CHAM IN DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, & CHOLERA.

RUSH FOR HOMESTEADS. Practical Demonstration of Superior Character of Alberta's Winter Weather. CALGARY, Jan. 11.—While the Alberta government when throwing large reservations open for free grant entry usually arranges for date in summer or early fall, the Dominion government has taken the present opportunity to throw open eleven townships of free grant land in the southeastern section of the province.

Science Expounded From An Easy Chair

(By Sir Ray Lankester, K.C.B., F.R.S.)

No mistake, said Huxley, is more frequently made by clever people than that of supposing that a cause, or an opinion is unsound because the arguments put forward in its favor by its advocates are foolish or erroneous. Some of the arguments put forward in favor of the exclusive use by mankind of a vegetable diet can be shown to be based on misconception and error, and I propose now to mention one or two of these. But I wish to guard against the supposition that I am convinced in consequence that animal substances form the best possible diet for man, or that an exclusively vegetable diet may not, if properly selected, be advantageous for a large majority of mankind. That question, as well as the question of the advantage of a mixed diet of animal and vegetable substances and the best proportion and quality of the substances so mixed, must be settled, as also the question as to the harm or good in the habitual use of small quantities of alcohol, by definite careful experiment by competent physiologists, conducted on a scale large enough to give conclusive results. The cogency of the arguments in favor of vegetarianism which I am about to discuss is another matter.

In the first place it is very generally asserted by those who advocate a purely vegetable diet that man's teeth are of the shape and pattern which we find in fruit-eating or in root-eating animals allied to him. This is true. The warm-blooded hairy quadrupeds which suckle their young and are called "mammals" (for which word perhaps "beasts" is the nearest Anglo-Saxon equivalent) show in different groups and orders a great variety in their teeth. The birds of today have no teeth, the reptiles, amphibians, and fishes have usually simple conical or peg-like teeth, which are used simply for holding and tearing. In some cases the pointed pin-like teeth are broadened out so as to be button-like, and act as the crushing organs for breaking up shell-fish. The mammals alone have a great variety and elaboration of the teeth.

In shape and size, as well as in number, the teeth of mammals are very clearly related to the nature of their food in the first place, and to their use as weapons of attack or of defence. When the surface of the cheek-teeth is broad, with low and numerous tubercles, the food of the animal is of a rather soft substance, which yields to a grinding action. Such

are fruits, nuts, roots, or leaves, which are "trituated" and mixed with the saliva during the process of mastication. Where the vegetable food is coarse grass or tree twigs, requiring long and thorough grinding, transverse ridges of enamel are present on the cheek-teeth, as in cattle, deer, and rabbits. Truly carnivorous animals, which eat the raw carcasses of other animals, have a different shape of teeth. Not only do they have large and dagger-like "dog-teeth," as weapons of attack, but the cheek-teeth (very few in number) present a long, sharp-edged ridge running parallel to the length of the jaw, the edges of which in corresponding upper and lower teeth fit and work together like the blades of a pair of scissors. The cats (including the lions, tigers, and leopards) have this arrangement in perfection. They cut the bones and muscles of their prey into great lumps with the great pieces of cheek-teeth, and swallow the great pieces whole without mastication. Insect-eating mammals have cheek-teeth with three or four sharp-pointed tubercles standing up on the surface. They break the hard-shelled insects and swallow them rapidly. The fish-eating whales have an immense number of peg-like pointed teeth only. These serve as do those of the seals—merely to catch and grip the fish, which are swallowed whole.

It is quite clear that man's cheek-teeth do not enable him to cut lumps of meat and bone from raw carcasses and swallow them whole, nor to grip live fish and swallow them straight off. They are broad, square-surfaced teeth, with four or fewer low rounded tubercles fitted to crush soft food, as are those of monkeys. And there can be no doubt that man fed originally, like monkeys, on easily crushed fruits, nuts, and roots. He could not eat like a cat. But no one has ever suggested that he should. A fundamental mistake has arisen amongst some of the advocates of vegetarianism by the use of the word "carnivorous" and "flesh-eating" in an ill-defined way. Man has never eaten lumps of raw meat and bone, and no one proposes that he should do so today. Man did not take to meat-eating until he had acquired the use of fire, and had learnt to cook the meat before he ate it. He thus separated the bone and intractable sinew from the flesh, which he rendered edible and divisible by thorough grilling, roasting, or baking. To eat meat thus altered, both chemically and in texture, is a very different thing from eating the raw car-

cases of large animals. Man's teeth are thoroughly fitted for the trituration of cooked meat, which is indeed as well or better suited to their mechanical action as fruits, nuts, and roots. Hence we see that the objection to a meat diet based on the structure of man's teeth does not apply to the use of cooked meat as diet. The use by man of uncooked meat is not proposed or defended.

Yet, further, it is well to take notice of the fact that there are many vegetarian wild animals which do not hesitate to eat certain soft animals or animal products when they get the chance. Thus, both monkeys and primitive men will eat grubs and small soft animals, and also the eggs of birds. Whilst the cat tribe, in regard to the chemical action of their digestive juices are so specialized for eating raw meat that it is practically impossible for them to take vegetable matter as even a small portion of their diet, and whilst, on the other hand, the grass-eating cattle, sheep, goats, antelopes, deer, and giraffes are similarly disqualified from eating any form of meat, most other land-mammals can be induced, without harm to themselves, to take a mixed diet, even in those cases where they do not naturally seek it. Pigs on the one hand, and bears on the other, tend naturally to a mixed diet, or vice versa. Sea-gulls normally are fish-eaters, but some will eat biscuit and grain when fish cannot be had. Pigeons have fed successfully on a meat diet; so, too, some parrots, and also the familiar barn-door fowl. Many of our smaller birds eat both insects and grain, according to opportunity. Hence it appears impossible to base any argument against the use of cooked meat as part of man's diet upon the structure of his teeth, or upon any far-reaching law of Nature which decrees that every animal is absolutely either fitted (internally and chemically, as well as in the matter of teeth) for a diet consisting exclusively of vegetable substances, or else is immutably assigned to one consisting exclusively of animal substances. There is no a priori assumption possible against the use as food by man of nutritious matter derived from animal bodies properly prepared.

So far as a priori argument has any value in such a matter, it suggests that the most perfect with exactly the constituents needed by it in food for any animal—necessarily supplying it with exactly the constituents needed by it in exactly right quantity and smallest bulk—is

the flesh and blood of another animal of its own species. This is a startling theoretical justification—from the purely dietetic point of view—of cannibalism. It is, however, of no conclusive value; the only method which can give us conclusions of any real value in this and similarly complex matters is prolonged, full, well-devised, well-recorded experiment. At the same time, we may just note that the favorite food of a scorpion is the juice of the body of another scorpion, and that the same preference for cannibalism exists in spiders, many insects, fishes, and even higher animals.

Another line of argument by which some advocates of vegetarianism appeal to the popular judgment is by representing flesh-food derived from animals as something dirty, foul, and revolting, full of microbes, germs, whilst vegetable products are extolled as being clean and sweet—free from odor and putrescence and from the scavenger's microbes. This, I perhaps need hardly say, is a gigantic illusion and misrepresentation. I came across it the other day in a very unreasonable pamphlet on food by the American writer, Mr. Upton Sinclair. Putrefactive microbes attack vegetable foods and produce revolting smells and poisons in them, just as they do in foods of animal origin. It is true that on the whole more varieties of vegetable food can be kept dry and ready for use by softening with hot water than is the case with foods prepared from animals. This is only a question of not keeping food too long or in conditions tending to the access of putrefactive bacteria. It is, on the whole, more useful and necessary, in order to render it palatable, to apply heat to flesh, fish and fowl than to fruits. And it is by heat—heat of the temperature of boiling water—applied for ten minutes or more, that poison-producing and infective bacteria are killed and rendered harmless. More people have become infected by deadly parasites and have died from cholera and similar diseases, the germs of which they have taken into their stomachs with raw and over-ripe fruit or uncooked vegetables and the manured products of the kitchen garden, than have suffered from the presence of disease-germs or putrefactive bacteria in well-cooked meat. Here, in fact, "cooking" makes all the difference, just as it does in the matter we were discussing above the fitness of flesh and bone for trituration by man's teeth. Once we remember that man is not fitted for the "raw meat" diet of the carnivora, but is fitted for the

"cooked meat" diet which he has himself discovered—alone of all animals—we shall get rid of a misleading prejudice in the consideration of the question as to whether civilized men should or should not make cooked meat a portion of their diet, with the purpose of maintaining themselves in as healthy and vigorous a state as possible. Do not let us forget that ancient Palaeolithic cave-men certainly made use of fire to cook their meals of animal flesh, and that probably this use of fire dates back to a still earlier period when, in consequence of this application of the red, running tongues of flame, which he had learned to produce, primitive man was able to leave the warmer climates of the earth and their abundant fruits, and to establish himself in temperate and even sub-Arctic regions.

Experiments on a large and decisive scale in regard to the value of the different foods taken by man and the question of the desirability of cooked meat as part of his diet have never been carried out, nor has the use of alcohol been studied by direct experimental method on a large scale. Inasmuch as the feeding of our army and navy, of prisoners, lunatics and paupers is the business of the state, it is obviously the duty of the government to investigate this matter and arrive at a decision. It can be done by the government, and only by the government. The Army Medical Department is fully capable, and, I am told, desirous, of undertaking this investigation. Five hundred soldiers in barracks would find it no hardship, but an agreeable duty (if rewarded in a suitable way) to submit to various diets, and to comparative tests of the value of such diets. There would be no difficulty in arranging the experimental investigation. Forty years ago similar work (but not precisely as to the questions now raised) was done by the Army Medical Department, under Parkes, with most valuable and widely-recognized results.

There is something about the character of mules that makes their owners at times almost equally stubborn. The following dialogue concerning one, if not two such animals, is reported:

"Why don't you get rid of that mule?"
"Well, suh," answered Erastus Pinkley, "I hates to give in. If I was to trade that mule off he's rekind it as a personal victory. He's been tryin' foh de las' six weeks to get rid o' me."

Odd Striking Clocks

In Worsley, Lancashire, are two clocks which never strike one, being arranged to strike thirteen at 1 a.m. and 1 p.m. One of them is over the Earl of Ellesmere's newly constructed entrance to Worsley Hall, and is the original which the Duke of Bridgewater had placed in the tower in his Worsley depot. It is said that his grace had the clock made to strike the "unlucky" number so as to warn his workmen when it was time to return to work after dinner, some of them having excused themselves for being late on the ground that they could not hear it strike one. This recalls the incident when the big clock of the Houses of Parliament saved a man's life.

A soldier in the reign of William and Mary was condemned by court-martial for falling asleep while on duty on the terrace at Windsor. He stoutly denied the charge, and solemnly declared that he heard Old Tom (the predecessor of Big Ben) strike thirteen instead of twelve. "The officers laughed at the idea, but while the man was lying in prison awaiting execution, several persons came forward and swore that the clock actually did strike thirteen, whereupon the soldier was pardoned and released.

Wells Cathedral contains the most interesting and the oldest self-striking clock in the whole world. It was constructed by Peter Lightfoot, a monk, in 1320, and embraces many devices which testify to the ancient horologist's ingenuity. Several celestial and terrestrial bodies are incorporated in interesting movement and relationship. They indicate the hours of the day, the age of the moon, and the position of the planets and the tides.

When the clock strikes the hour horsemen, fully armed, dash out of two gateways in opposite directions and charge vigorously. They strike with their lances as they pass as many times as correspond with the number of the hour. A little distance away, seated on a high perch, is a quaint figure, which kicks the quarters on two bells placed beneath his feet, and strikes the hours on a bell. The dial of the clock is divided into twenty-four hours, and shows the phases of the moon and a map of the heavens.

An oddity in clocks is the invention of a Frenchman, M. Paul Cornu. It consists of a dial mounted above a reservoir and having a sort of seesaw mounted upon its support. The reservoir holds sufficient alcohol, to last for a month, and this serves as fuel for a small flame which burns at one end. The heat from the flame causes the air to expand in the bulb of the seesaw directly above it. As a result the seesaw moves every five seconds. This movement is the sole motive power which actuates the hands.

In Switzerland clocks are now being made which do not require hands and faces. The timepiece merely stands in the hall, and you press a button, when by means of the phonographic internal arrangements it calls out "half past five," or "five minutes to nine," as the case may be.

A Munich professor has invented a re-

markable sickroom clock. When a button is pressed an electric lamp behind the dial throws the shadow of the hours and hands, magnified, upon the ceiling, so that invalids can see it from the bed without craning their necks or putting themselves to any inconvenience.

A German shoemaker spent fifteen years of his leisure moments in constructing a clock of the grandfather shape nearly six feet high, made entirely of straw. The wheels, pointers, case and every detail are exclusively of straw. The most remarkable fact is that it is reported to keep perfect time, though the durability of this strange piece of mechanism is a matter of doubt.

The Czar is the proud possessor of a unique clock which records not merely the passing seconds, minutes and hours, but the days, weeks, months and years. The clock was invented and manufactured by two peasants, who presented it to the Emperor as a token of their loyalty. In St. Petersburg, too, is to be found a clock having ninety-five faces, indicating simultaneously the time at thirty different spots on the world's surface besides the movements of the earth and planets.

In the Kurpark at Interlaken may be seen a clock constructed of flowers. The plants are arranged in a sort of mosaic and the hour and second figures are made of colored cactus plants. The works of the clock, hidden beneath the roots of the plants, move the hands over the face as the minutes and hours go by, and this novel timepiece does its duty as accurately as if erected in some imposing tower.

SOMETHING NEW FOR THE SEWING BASKET

Very original tape measures are shown by a Broadway jeweler. In one case, the tape measure is concealed under the shell of a silver turtle, with the inscription on the turtle's back: "Pull my head, and not my leg." A pull at the head, and out come the inches and feet of the measure. Within a cunning little silver hat is another measure, and the inscription reads: "Most hats cover the head; but this covers the feet." Still another device has the tape measure hidden within a little whiskey flask, on which are the words: "I made Kentucky famous—in a measure."

A BOOK OF JOKES FOR THE BOY

A little volume of fresh, clean jokes will make a good addition to the boy's birthday gifts. Every boy loves to be considered a joker and the more good jokes he has at his tongue's end the happier he is. Buy a small address book and begin filling it in with all the good jokes you hear. The boy will take the cue and write in the book all the funny things he hears, the appropriate toasts and dinner speech jokes and in time should acquire a very interesting collection.

Miss Mary MacArthur, secretary of the British Woman's Trade Union League, was one of the speakers at the convention of the National Woman's Trade Union League, in Chicago.

The King's Valet

A story is told of a slight passage-at-arms that took place between His Imperial Majesty and the Superintendent of the Wardrobe during the former's last visit to England. It so happened that the Emperor was looking at a collection made by Mr. Chandler of the designs of the stars and badges of various foreign Orders. It was a collection that took many years to make, and one that Mr. Chandler is pardonably proud of, because it is in its way unique and absolutely accurate. The designs, it should be mentioned, were all drawn by the Superintendent of the Wardrobe from the actual stars and badges.

The Kaiser was delighted with the collection, but pointed out that the star of one of the German Orders was incorrectly drawn. It was an Order termed the Double Cross, and practically extinct, for it has not been conferred on anyone during the past fifty years.

The Superintendent of the Wardrobe, however, humbly but firmly insisted that his drawing of the Cross was correct in every detail. The Kaiser declared that Mr. Chandler might be an infallible authority on the subject of British Orders, but he could not be expected to be an equal authority on German Orders, and insisted that the drawing in question was incorrect. Mr. Chandler, of course, could not persist in contradicting His Imperial Majesty, but, as it was evident that the valet remained unconvinced, the Kaiser declared he would refer the matter to King Edward. His Majesty, though he knew his chief valet to be in the right, did not, of course, wish to say so to his royal guest, and, therefore, avowed that the Kaiser must undoubtedly be right, and the drawing must be wrong.

The matter then dropped; but some months later the Kaiser wrote to the Superintendent of the Wardrobe to say that he had looked up the original design of the Double Cross, and had seen that the valet's drawing was, after all, correct; and, at the same time, sent him a beautiful set of engraved designs of all the German Orders.

REPAIRING WESTMINSTER

The work of keeping Westminster Abbey in repair is a very onerous and delicate one and the long line of surveyors of the fabric is a distinguished one indeed. During the last seventy years this matchless church has been in the hands of Mr. Blore, Sir Gilbert Scott, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Michaelthwaite and now Prof. Lethaby.

There have been times in the history of the Abbey when its very existence had been in jeopardy. The first of these occurred about the end of the seventeenth century. Sir Christopher Wren was called in and the work of restoration was carried out with the utmost zeal and thoroughness, though in many of its details its taste was open to much question.

When the late Dean Bradley arrived upon the scene in the year 1882 he found an income derived steadily dwindling in value while the condition of many of the great flying but-

resses as well as the north transept was indescribable. The late Dean himself was wont frequently to describe the north transept when he first inspected it as presenting almost the appearance of a quarry.

It was time for extreme measures, and that the situation was saved at all was due to the vigor and the business acumen of the late Dean. As it was the Abbey had to pay a fearful price. A loan of £25,000 was made to the Dean and chapter by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. This enabled the authorities to get level with the worst of these structural defects. On the other hand, they were compelled to suspend the sixth canonry, the income derived from which has been employed for many years past is gradually paying off this immense loan.

A CENT'S WORTH OF ELECTRIC POWER

Probably few people have ever stopped to think what a power of electricity is. If you have never thought the matter over it will be surprising as well as interesting to know what can be done with one cent's worth of this marvellous power. Harper's Weekly estimates that on the average rate and discounts of the ordinary consumer, a cent's worth of electricity will operate a 12-inch fan for ninety minutes.

Will operate a sewing machine motor for three hours.

Will keep a 6-pound electric flatiron hot for fifteen minutes.

Will make four cups of coffee in an electric coffee percolator.

Will keep an 8-inch disc stove hot for seven minutes, or long enough to cook a steak.

Will operate a luminous radiator for eight minutes.

Will bring to a boil two quarts of water or operate the baby milk warmer twice.

Will make a Welsh rabbit in an electric chafing dish.

Will operate a 7-inch frying pan for twelve minutes.

Will keep a heating pad hot for two hours.

Will operate an electric griddle for eight minutes.

Will run an electric broiler for six minutes.

Will run a massage machine for nearly four hours.

Will keep the dentist's electric hammer and drill going for ninety minutes.

Will keep the foot warmer hot for a quarter of an hour.

Will run an electric piano for one hour.

Will vulcanize a patch on an automobile tire.

Will heat an electric curling iron once a day for two weeks.

Will pump 250 gallons of water 100 feet high.

Will keep a big glue pot hot for an hour.

Will drive the electric clipper while shearing one horse.

Will raise ten tons twelve feet high with an electric crane in less than one minute.

Will brand electrically 150 hams.

Unique Bank System

Very little is known in this country of the Giro system of banking in Germany. This system has been in use in the state of Hamburg since the establishment of the Hamburger Bank in 1619.

An account is opened in the usual manner, and when payments are to be made the payer instead of preparing a check merely instructs his banker to debit his account with the sum involved and to credit Richard Roe's account with a like amount.

If, however, payer and payee have their accounts in different banks the payer then requests his banker to transfer the amount in question to the bank of the payee, with instructions to credit Richard Roe's account with the amount of the indebtedness.

Convenient blank forms are provided for making these notifications. When the banker receives an instruction of this character, he in turn notifies Richard Roe of the payment to his credit and the name of the payer.

In Hamburg the Reichsbank and five important banks use the Giro system. Representatives of these banks meet several times daily at the Reichsbank, where transactions between their several customers are cleared. In Hamburg very little material money is used in effecting transactions, the habit being to settle all obligations, even of the most insignificant character, by *Überweisungszettel*. When payments are to be made from one city to another this is done usually through the Reichsbank, which has 500 branches, more or less, throughout the empire. All transactions are undertaken without cost to either payer or payee, and on the contrary deposits subject to this modified form of checking usually draw one per cent interest per annum.

The advantages of the Giro system fall partly under the head of security and partly of convenience. Danger from forgery is eliminated, as the notification sent to a banker by a payer could not by any possibility be utilized advantageously by criminally disposed persons. The only inconvenience observable arises from the fact that receipts for payment are not acknowledged on bills as rendered, unless such receipts are specially sought by messenger after the bank exchange has been made.

It is customary in small local transactions for a payer to note at the foot of bills the date of payment through his banker, and in case of possible dispute the bank is always prepared to clear up misunderstandings. Concerns doing a large volume of business and obliged to make numerous payments daily are spared the annoyance of preparing hundreds of individual checks, as they have merely to write out a list of names and amounts on a long sheet, which they send to their banker.

"I'll work no more for that man Dolan."
"An' why?"
"Shure, 'tis on account av a remark he made."
"An' phwat was that?"
"Says he, 'Casey,' says he, 'ye're discharged.'"

RULES

FRUIT CULTURE

By W. J. L. Hamilton

What is a No. 1 apple? It is defined by act of parliament, but any wholesale fruit merchant, or any co-operative association, will tell me that each fruit-grower has his own subject, as exemplified by boxes. But, this unevenness of a very injurious effect upon the fruit, and upon the price it real-

If all fruit packers had the same subject, and all graded alike, to know by the brand, exactly what they are paying for, and our fruit would place itself in the markets of the world.

Any judge of fruit cannot fail to be struck by the magnificent fruit exhibit at the Victoria and New Westminster (and particularly apples), so or "No. 1," does not approach this excellence.

Our fruit is unexcelled, but is not sufficient to, through much faulty grading, and this will have to be remedied, and realize in full the adequate returns which are our just due. It is one short cut to success in this matter, and that is by establishing a school at which pupils can be trained and pack apples properly and above standard of quality.

If all learn to grade and pack standard, these pupils, if sent out to different co-operative packing throughout the province, will see standard is maintained, thereby ensure quality of each grade of fruit, ever part of the province it may come.

I believe in local packing stations out the fruit growing districts. These should be in charge of a foreman (educated as outlined above), who employ under him the children of the district, thereby educating them in fruit grading, and at the same time keep the district the money paid to those who pack fruit, instead of sending it to China.

Recently the case, as some of the packers we have are Chinamen (not goodness). No man should pack his fruit the temptation to slip in an odd apple up to the mark is sometimes too strong each man should roughly grade his boxes of as large a size as he can handle (but not too deep), load them off to a spring wagon, and convey them to local packing station, where they can have a careful account of each man's pack.

I feel sure if this were done province and the fruit growing districts of the province would rapidly settle up, raising of property and stimulating all the industries of British Columbia, not to mention the revenues.

Cold Storage for Fruit

In a previous article I treated of school to teach apple grading and packing of sending the pupils to local packing as foremen.

I also sketched the objects of the stations. In this I want to treat of steps in the evolution of our apple industry means whereby the fruit grower can adequate returns for his products. Apples are boxed, the question arises is to be done with them. It is evident they have to be dumped upon the once, low prices will rule, and frequent orchardist will find himself out of pocket.

Something of this kind happens with our present lack of organization, then, the apples must be placed in cold and held for high prices, and not to be placed on the market at once.

But this cannot be done as long as there are a number of local associations throughout the country, each acting independently of the others, as then the quantity on the market at one time cannot be controlled.

Besides cold storage plants are expensive, the great outlay crippling the correct working of the association. Centrally working of the association, generally also means a considerable saving of working expenses, and a central office controlling all the local ones has a much powerful voice when dealing with such forces as railway and steamship companies, wholesale agents, and especially legislatures, Provincial or Dominion.

Such a central association having capital under its control than local associations (as it controls all these), and dealing with quantities of merchantable commodity a great power in the land, and could fully arrange to have wholesale firms throughout the world act for it in the matter of its fruit to the best advantage.

Of course, this central organization be more legislative; so far as controlling subordinate local association, commercial, in that it would sell itself; but only for the local co-operative parties which had called it into being over which it had a controlling influence it would be, as it were, a co-operative ment the members of which should be by and from the different local organizations.

This might in time become a men the provincial authorities, if, as is too freely the case, party politics were drawn in matter, and any friction occurred, but politics have nothing to do with fruit grading and the mistake would be fatal.

But there is a simple remedy for a story, as Kipling would say, "that is a story."

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

FRUIT CULTURE.

By W. J. L. Hamilton.

What is a No. 1 apple? It is true this is defined by act of parliament, but I believe that any wholesale fruit merchant, or the manager of any co-operative association will agree with me that each fruitgrower has his own ideas on the subject, as exemplified by the fruit boxes. But, this unevenness of grading has a very injurious effect upon the reputation of our fruit, and upon the price it realizes.

If all fruit packers had the same ideas on the subject, and all graded alike, buyers would know by the brand, exactly what they were paying for, and our fruit would take the high place it deserves in the markets of the world.

Any judge of fruit cannot fail to be impressed by the magnificent fruit exhibited at our local agricultural shows and at exhibitions held in Victoria and New Westminster. But all fruit (and particularly apples), sold as "fancy" or "No. 1," does not approach this standard of excellence.

Our fruit is unexcelled, but is not done justice to, through much faulty grading and boxing, and this will have to be remedied before we can realize in full the adequate commercial returns which are our just due. I believe there is one short cut to success in this particular matter, and that is by establishing a special school at which pupils can be trained to grade and pack apples properly and above all to one standard of quality.

If all learn to grade and pack to uniform standard, these pupils, if sent out as foremen to different co-operative packing stations throughout the province, will see to it that this standard is maintained, thereby ensuring uniform quality of each grade of fruit, from whatever part of the province it may come.

I believe in local packing stations throughout the fruit growing districts. Each one of these should be in charge of a foreman packer (educated as outlined above), who should employ under him the children of the district, thereby educating them in fruit grading and packing, and at the same time keeping in the district the money paid to those who pack the fruit, instead of sending it to China, as is too frequently the case, as some of the best fruit packers we have are Chinamen (not all, thank goodness). No man should pack his own fruit, the temptation to slip in an odd apple scarcely up to the mark is sometimes too great, but each man should roughly grade his apples into boxes of as large a size as he can comfortably handle (but not too deep), load these boxes on to a spring wagon, and convey them to the local packing station, where they can be boxed, and careful account of each man's produce be kept.

I feel sure if this were done prices would soar and the fruit growing districts of the province would rapidly settle up, raising the value of property and stimulating all the trades and industries of British Columbia, not to mention the revenues.

Cold Storage for Fruit

In a previous article I treated of a central school to teach apple grading and packing, and of sending the pupils to local packing stations as foremen.

I also sketched the objects of these local packing stations. In this I want to treat of the next step in the evolution of our apple industry, and the means whereby the fruit grower can realize adequate returns for his products. Once the apples are boxed, the question arises of what is to be done with them. It is evident that if they have to be dumped upon the market at once, low prices will rule, and frequently the orchardist will find himself out of pocket.

Something of this kind happens at times, with our present lack of organization. Clearly then, the apples must be placed in cold storage and held for high prices, and not too many must be placed on the market at once.

But this cannot be done as long as there are a number of local associations scattered throughout the country, each acting independently of the others, as then the quantity of fruit on the market at one time cannot be controlled.

Besides cold storage plants are expensive to erect, the great outlay crippling the satisfactory working of the association. Centralization generally also means a considerable reduction of working expenses, and a central association controlling all the local ones has a much more powerful voice when dealing with such outside forces as railway and steamship companies, wholesale agents, and especially legislative assemblies, Provincial or Dominion.

Such a central association having more capital under its control than local associations (as it controls all these), and dealing with larger quantities of merchantable commodities, is a great power in the land, and could successfully arrange to have wholesale firms throughout the world act for it in the matter of selling its fruit to the best advantage.

Of course, this central organization would be more legislative, so far as controlling the subordinate local association, than directly commercial, in that it would sell nothing itself, but only for the local co-operative companies which had called it into being, and over which it had a controlling influence, so it would be, as it were, a co-operative parliament the members of which should be elected by and from the different local organizations.

This might in time become a menace to the provincial authorities, if, as is too frequently the case, party politics were drawn into the matter, and any friction occurred, but party politics have nothing to do with fruit growing, and the mistake would be fatal.

But there is a simple remedy for all this, though, as Kipling would say, "that is another story."

Co-operation in Fruit-Growing

In two previous articles I advocated a school for fruit grading, local apple packing operations, cold storage and centralization of co-operative fruit packing companies. If, by the scheme I have suggested, wholesale stimulation by means of increased profit, can be given to the fruit growing industry of the province, the immediate result will be a great influx of desirable settlers, increased land values, and a much denser population than dairying or mixed farming would admit of. Increased population would foster all kinds of industries, and the whole province would be the gainer.

Under these circumstances it hardly seems fair that the fruit growers themselves, through their co-operative associations who have done all this, should have to incur all the expense of benefitting the whole community.

Moreover, I have pointed out that whilst it is necessary to centralize, and thus unify, the fruit growing interests of the province, this very unity may, under very possible conditions, prove a source of danger to the provincial legislature.

The obvious remedy for this is that the provincial government, through its agricultural department, should itself take up the matter by acting as the central association, erecting cold storage plants where needed, establishing the apple grading and packing school (say, in connection with the future agricultural college), and doing our bargaining with transportation companies, etc.

Whilst I have said that politics and fruit growing should not be mixed, it seems natural to infer that the party which does all this for the fruit growers should be entitled to their support. They might, however, well hesitate to undertake this for two reasons, the first being that they would not want to force legislation of this sort on fruit growers, unless they were called upon by them to do so, and the second being the fear that whilst fostering the fruit growers, they might work an injury at once on the co-operative associations, the wholesalers and the retailers of orchard produce.

This objection struck me forcibly, but after considerable thought I can clearly see a way to obviate all this, though being a matter of detail in the working out of the scheme, it hardly needs to be mentioned here.

I do hope the fruit growers of the province will give what I say a thought, and try from these crude suggestions to evolve a successful method whereby we can realize the full value of our fruits, and thereby foster an industry for which so much of British Columbia is admirably adapted by nature.

MENDELISM IN BREEDING POULTRY

The rediscovery of Mendel's law has caused a revolution in plant breeding. It is not strange, therefore, that poultry breeders as well as other animal breeders should ask if it does not also offer them some help. The poultry breeder is, in fact, especially fortunate inasmuch as one of the most extensive studies in scientific animal breeding which has yet appeared is based on poultry. This is "Inheritance in Poultry," by C. B. Davenport, Station for Experimental Evolution, Carnegie Institution. There have also been extensive studies of heredity in poultry by Bateson and Hurst in England and by Erf in Kansas.

Let us consider what Mendel's Law is. We can do this best by taking one of the crosses reported on in the paper referred to above.

Black Minorcas were crossed with White-Crested Black Polish. It is well known that Polish fowls have a crest or "top-knot," while the Minorcas have none. Now in this cross every single one of the seven chicks hatched had a crest. Such inheritance is called alternative—that is, all the progeny resemble one parent in this one respect, while the influence of the other parent is not apparent. When some of these cross-bred birds were bred together, some of the young had crests and some had none. The proportion was not far from three crested to one without crest. This result accords with Mendel's Law. In this case the crest is said to be dominant and crestlessness recessive. A dominant character, then, is one which is found in 100 per cent of the first generation of hybrids and 75 per cent of the second generation. A recessive character, on the other hand, is found in none of the first generation, but in 25 per cent of the second generation. The real meaning of this result may be more readily understood, if we follow the suggestion of Dr. Darbishire in using colored chips. Let white chips represent the germ cells (either spermatozoa or eggs) of the crested birds and red chips the germ cells of the crestless birds. Now the fertilized eggs of the Minorca-Polish cross, will each contain one crest-bearing germ cell and one non-crest-bearing germ cell, which we may represent by two chips, a white and a red. Since the crest is dominant, we put the white chip on top. Or, if we choose to represent the whole result, we would have a lot of red chips covered by white ones. When one of these cross-bred chicks grows up, it will produce two kinds of eggs, or if a cock two kinds of spermatozoa, one kind carrying the crest and the other carrying the Minorca head. There are equal numbers of each kind. We can now represent the result by putting equal numbers of red and white chips in a hat. Since one egg will be fertilized by but one sperm-cell, we draw out of the hat two chips. The chances are (you can try it yourself) that one in four times you will get two red chips, and two in four times that you will get a red and a white. Now this same thing happens in the fertilizing of eggs. In that fourth of the cases where the crest-producing egg was fertilized by a non-crest-producing spermatozoan, the chick has a crest, similarly, where the non-crest-producing egg was fertilized by a non-crest-producing sperm-

cell, the chick has no crest. In the other 50 per cent the chicks have a crest, only because the crest is dominant.

$D \times R$ give $DR \times DR$ give $DD \frac{1}{4} DR \frac{3}{4} RR$.

Many characteristics of poultry gave results like this in the experimental crosses. In the case where the double comb of the Polish met the single comb of the Minorca, the hybrids of the first generation (DR) had Y-shaped combs. In the second generation, one quarter of the progeny had single combs, one quarter double combs, and one half with a Y-shaped comb. In still other characteristics, such as shape and size, the inheritance was not alternative at all, but blended, i. e., the progeny were intermediate.

Let us now see how Mendel's Law could be used by a poultry breeder. Suppose there appears among a flock of fowls a bird having a new and desirable characteristic, which one desires to perpetuate. For instance, comblessness is dominant or recessive, but by analogy we can assume it is recessive. The progeny of this bird crossed with a normal one will be all normal. If we breed these chicks together, $\frac{1}{4}$ will be combless, and when these are bred together, they will breed true. If the new characteristic, which we desired to perpetuate, is known to be dominant, such as the crest, the procedure is more difficult. Three-quarters of the second generation chicks will be crested, but only one-quarter will be pure dominants, which are capable of breeding true. The pullets must be bred to several cockerels in succession till one is found which gives all combless chicks from some of the pullets.

Mendel's Law will be used, however, far more frequently in combining two or more characteristics in one fowl. Although this complicates the work, I can perhaps make it clear in two examples. Suppose we desired to combine the silky feathers and yellow skin. By consulting the table it will be seen that silky feathers and yellow skins are both recessive. This makes their combination easy. The chicks of the first generation from the silky parent and the yellow-skinned parent will be black-skinned and plain-feathered. Crossing these chicks together one-quarter of the progeny will be silky and one-quarter will have yellow skin. The birds which show both silkiness and yellow skin will be $\frac{1}{16}$ of the number. These birds bred together will breed true. There may be some slight impairment of color, which could only be eliminated by gradual selection. Yet this is simply because the inheritance is not absolutely alternative.

If we take the more difficult task of combining two dominant characters, the work is somewhat complicated. Let us combine the barred plumage of the Barred Plymouth Rock with the crest of the White Polish. In this case the first generation hybrids all show the desired combination of barred plumage and crest. But we have not yet the object sought; for they will not breed true as yet. If we cross together these chicks, 9/16 of the second generation will show both crest and barred plumage, but only 1/16 is capable of breeding true, that is, are DD in the terms used above. But these pure dominants can only be distinguished from those that are not pure by actual breeding. We must, therefore, take the pullets of this second generation, which show barred plumage and crest and breed them successively with the cockerels showing the same combination till we find one which will throw all barred, crested birds from the same pullets.

Poultry breeders will find in Mendel's Law an explanation of such phenomena as the cropping up of single combs in rose comb breeds, the rose combs do not appear in single comb breeds. It explains too the "strong inheritance" of booted legs and dark feet often noticed by poultrymen. The best short elementary treatise on Mendel's Law is Punnett's "Mendelism" (Macmillan). After reading this, the poultry breeder will find Davenport's "Inheritance in Poultry" (Carnegie Institution of Washington) profitable and helpful.—Roswell H. Johnson.

TYPE AND COLOR BREEDING

It has often been said with much truth, "type makes the breed, and color the variety," supposing we paraphrase that from a specialty breeder point of view and say, breeds throw types and varieties colors; unfortunately poultry judges differ on both type and color, these material foundations to all breeds; and the only means of holding or drawing judges and breeders closer together are the American Poultry Association with its standard and the specialty club, the latter largely a component part of the former.

Experience of many years in breeding Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Rhode Island Reds, being in touch with the breeders at large shows and noting awards, gives one a pleasant field of thought to revel in, and thereby grasp a few wholesome lessons from past events.

I will endeavor to point out where the more successful arts in poultry culture reveal themselves, and the causes in some instances that waylay the amateur.

Strange to say, I am not a convert to the theory that the male is half the hen; but, like most, I do not believe in large matings for results. It has been my lot for some reason or other to breed better males than females; perhaps I have had better males than females to breed from. A good male will reproduce himself unquestionably, providing the blood lines are right, that is, that he does not happen to be a freak bird or one brought in from another strain entirely. Freak birds are told are often crosses of two different strains and sometimes even of breeds. However, none of the above results are my idea of the male proving himself half the hen. To prove this both sexes should be of equal merit. Given a female of

exceptional quality and a well-bred male, but not of equal quality, good results can be obtained in progeny of both sexes. More good can be accomplished with a good female line and more faults introduced by the male line. I think this is well understood by old breeders as they prefer to introduce new blood through a female. A hen with a good comb has power to transmit that good comb to her offspring. A hen bred to a single comb will usually throw rose combs, and with such matings a very superior comb can be produced. A hen with slight feathers on shanks will transmit this defect to her offspring in a very much larger ratio than by using a male with slight feathering on clean-legged hens. I say positively that good results can be got from clean-legged hens and slight feathering on shanks of cock birds, but a feather-legged female is indeed a disappointment. Again, if a hen has white in ear lobes she will most surely almost ruin a strain from that defect alone, but a male can readily be bred from if his mates are positively free from white in lobes. Side sprigs in a female are a most serious defect and on no account should such a female be bred from, but side sprigs on the male's comb to my mind are not a serious defect as a breeder, but should be cut off before being used in a breeding pen. These serious faults in a male bird only assert themselves as a rule, when they lose vitality, especially late in the season. Males with such faults should only be mated with a few hens and such a sire to give results must be kept in condition. Many will say why breed from a bird with a serious defect at all? Well, a breeder who knows his business will not do it, unless there is some particular quality he wants in that bird, generally type or color, depending on the breed in question. Side sprigs, in my experience, are more associated with extra fine-shaped males than otherwise, white lobes with silky color, and quality seem hard to combine, and large-sized hens are very much the exception. Given these a breeder with skill can outstrip his competitors. I would far rather buy a hen to improve a flock than a cock; I would see that such a female was very strong in breed type. Good hens can be bred to rather inferior males and give satisfactory results, but where we have an extra male bird to mate with strong-typed hens, see how much nearer we get to perfection. This is not a theory lesson, it is the results of actual practice.

There are some exceptions, I will admit. Two breeds, Games and Leghorns, will invariably stamp the progeny either way they are crossed with their shape. It is easy to raise a variety upon its legs, giving it what is called in the fancy "style," but to shorten the thigh and shank is a very hard matter and can be done more readily through the female. Now, we will turn to the matter of color. Here we encounter a much more difficult problem, one we can not solve so readily. There seems some magic haze surrounding it, still we are making sure progress, especially along the lines of feeds. Here, again, I have found the female the strongest bird of the two. Take a buff hen. What can you expect to breed from her if she has white in wing or solid black in tail? Good wings are easily bred in females, yet in buff and reds we have great trouble to contend with in holding sound top color with heavy laying. The most useful feed I have ever used to maintain surface color and make a heavy laying flock look presentable is linseed meal used in a dry mash, one pound to ten pounds of bread, two pounds of cornmeal, two pounds fine meat meal, two pounds fine sand. Used also in smaller proportion in feeding young stock, even the riotous red will prove attractive under such treatment. This is acceptable to red, buff and black color development, but may prove dangerous to a white bird for show conditions. However, a hen with a good white hackle and a purple tinge to base of new feathers across back can be generally relied upon to give white results, so also a good sound buff hen, but a black hen with purple barring is about useless to produce a flock of beetle-green chicks, however good the sire.

New we come to two rocks on which many a good bird is dashed to pieces, namely, care and feeding. What culls I have seen from the very choicest matings! The causes are lice, crowded quarters, worms and colds. They make a quartet that is hard to separate. They really arrest animal growth. By careful handling and judicious feeding, only the best results can be obtained. Especially is this true of the breeding stock and the growing chick.—A. G. Goodacre, in Poultry.

SHEEP ON FARM

From the new book, "Modern Sheep: Breeds and Management," by "Shepherd Boy," we reprint the following in regard to the place of sheep on the average farm. The author of this book is the associate editor of the American Sheep Breeder, and is therefore to be regarded as something of an authority on the subject. He makes out a very good case for the increased raising of sheep, and we are very much inclined to believe that he is right. He says:

The sheep business, like every other business, has its ups and downs. At present the world is short both of wool and mutton, consequently prices are high, which is a good reason why all farmers whose farms are at all adapted to sheep farming should keep a few sheep. Prices of wool fluctuate and times have been when sheep paid but little in this country, but such state of affairs is not likely to occur again in a lifetime, since our appetite for mutton and the demand for wool is growing much faster than our flocks. The flock has always held premier position in the animal husbandry of many countries. Especially is this true of Great Britain, and the time will

come when this will be true of this country.

Sheep delight in upland pasture, where dry footing prevails, no matter how poor the pasture. Nevertheless, there are but few farms, fertile or unfertile, upon which one of the many breeds will not thrive. It has been truthfully remarked that sheep will get more sustenance from poor land and do the land more good at the same time than any other class of livestock. And this is not all. In these days of scarce and high-priced labor, sheep-raising might be looked upon as a factor in offsetting this serious condition. For conserving fertility of the soil or renovating the worn-out farm, nothing equals sheep.

It is a fallacy to suppose that sheep cannot be made profitable on high-priced land, since on some of the richest farms in England, sheep are kept in large numbers, and it is a question if the rent of some of them could be paid without the help of the flock. Certainly there is no better kind of livestock on the average farm that gives so prompt and sure returns, and with so little labor as sheep; since they will live largely on the odd growths of the farm. Although it is well to use sheep as a scavenger at certain seasons of the year, it is not advisable to treat them as an everlasting scavenger.

There are thousands of farms upon which sheep would subsist with little more than the weeds and brush with which they are overrun, and which they would convert into the best of fertilizer and distribute more evenly than any other animal on the farm, would give double returns in wool and lambs for the privilege of doing the work. Sheep manure is worth as much, pound for pound, as most of the high-priced artificial fertilizers.

It is claimed that seeds eaten by sheep do not germinate, which is more than can be said of seeds eaten by some other farm stock. Sheep are particularly fond of buckhorn and plantain when in seed.

In clearing up stubble fields, nothing just equals a small flock of sheep. In some instances sheep would be profitable even if they gave no return other than their work of clearing up the weeds and fertilizing the farm.

The idea of sheep killing our pasture is a fallacy, for the densest pastures in the world are found in England, where the land is more thickly populated with sheep than any other country, in the world, and, further, the idea that sheep will not thrive with other stock is untrue—where the small flock is considered, at least.

Never, perhaps, was there a more desirable time for introducing small flocks of sheep to the farm than now. Where there is one flock kept there should be ten. Contrary to general opinion, there need be no special provision made for taking care of a few head of sheep on the average farm, as they are well able to take care of themselves if they have access to shelter and water. Of course, where large flocks are considered, they must have care, and the larger the flock, the more care must be used.

FEEDING YOUNG PIGS

Although pigs possess the ability to digest a comparatively large proportion of the feed given them, it cannot be expected that young pigs, recently weaned, should deal effectively with materials that would tax the digestive powers of an old hog. Indigestion, so common in the pig, and by no means infrequent in horses and cattle, is rarely met with in pigs, unless the feeding is very bad. Their stomachs take kindly to the most mixed and varied diet, but frequent feeding is indicated, as the stomach is a small one, and this is especially the case with young pigs. The amount of food to be supplied cannot be measured in ounces, but it should be as much as they can consume without toying with it, or leaving any in the trough. The feeding troughs should be kept clean. Food left in the troughs is not only a waste, but tends to increase the too commonly filthy surroundings of the piggery, which are by no means essential to fattening.

COAL ASHES AS A FERTILIZER.

Do not use coal ashes as a fertilizer, nor as a mulch for fruit trees if there is any other material at hand. They have no value as plant food and are even of less value as a mulch than sand. Coal ashes are best used on very heavy clay soils to improve the physical condition by making them more porous, but often fail in that effect by making the clay into a sort of cement. They are used as a "filler" to increase the bulk of concentrated fertilizers but add nothing to the value of the mixture.

FARM NOTES.

There are two extremes in caring for the cow, negligence and over pampering. Avoid both.

How glad you are to have a nice lot of fresh milkers now. Checks are sure to be big this season of the year.

The tester and the milk scale mark the parting of the cow paths. They show which leads to prosperity and which to the poor house.

There is altogether too much decomposed cream sent to the creameries, especially to the central plants. Keep the cans, pails, and separator scrupulously clean with boiling water, brushes, and washing soda or powders. Cool the milk or cream as soon as drawn, and keep it cool. Deliver at least three times a week, if cream, and every day, if milk.

On the average about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of milk is required to make one pound of butter. On this point, however, great variation will be found.

The Crowning Event of the Season OUR JAN. WHITEWEAR SALE STARTS TODAY

A Word or Two About the Women's White Sale of Underclothes:

The majority of these white sale garments were ordered months ago. The materials are exceptionally fine, and are made very carefully. The styles are somewhat different, and we are sure you will like them. With cotton jumping as it has been the last few months, nobody can tell what the prices will be in the near future, so that we feel ourselves fortunate in being able to sell these at

25 per cent. straight deductions from our regular prices for similar qualities

Special Reductions on Ladies' Drawers

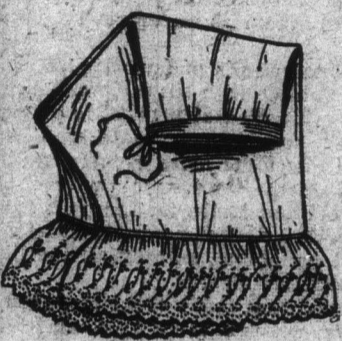
At 25c

Ladies' Drawers, made of good heavy cotton, with wide hemstitched frill. Special White-Sale Price, 25c.

At 35c Ladies' Drawers, made of good quality cotton, with tucked frill. Also trimmed with lace. Sale price, 35c.

At 50c Ladies' Drawers, extra good quality, made with wide flounce, tucked and hemstitched, finished with embroidery. Sale price, 50c.

At 75c Ladies' Drawers, extra fine cambric, in Isabella style, with wide tucked flounce. Also made with wide flounce of tucked lawn, edged with embroidery.



Ladies' Corset Covers

At 25c Ladies' Corset Covers, made of fine white cotton, neck and sleeves edged with fine lace.

At 35c Ladies' Corset Covers, made of cambric, with three rows of lace insertion across the front, neck, and sleeves edged with lace.

At 50c Ladies' Corset Covers, made of fine cambric, trimmed with torchon lace, and fine hemstitched tucks.

At 75c Ladies' Corset Covers, made of fine nainsook, with yoke of fine lace insertion, beading and ribbon.

At \$1.00 Ladies' Corset Covers, made of extra fine quality nainsook, beautifully trimmed with lace and embroidery.

At \$1.25 Ladies' Corset Covers, of very fine nainsook, with yoke of embroidery, trimmed with Maltese lace and ribbon.

Specially Low Prices on Skirts

At 75c Ladies' Fine White Cotton Underskirts, with hemstitched frill, finished with rows of tucks. Also dust-frill.

At \$1.00 Ladies' Fine Cambric Underskirts, made with nine-inch frill, tucked and finished with embroidery.

At \$1.25 Ladies' Fine White Cambric Underskirts, made with 12 inch flounce, set with four rows of fine lace insertion and edged with lace.

At \$1.50 Ladies' Cambric Underskirt, beautifully made with 18 inch flounce, finished with clusters of fine tucks, and large frill of embroidery.

At \$1.75 Ladies' Skirts, of fine white cambric, 18 inch flounce of lawn, set with three rows of fine torchon lace insertion, finished with frill of lawn, edged with lace.

At \$1.75 Skirts, of fine cambric, made with wide flounce of muslin, hemstitched and set with clusters of tucks, finished with wide-frill of embroidery.

At \$2.00 Skirts, of fine white cambric, inch flounce of lawn, finished with hemstitched tucks and wide frill of dainty embroidery.

At \$2.25 Skirts of good quality cambric, with deep flounce of all-over embroidery, made in various designs.

At \$3.00 Skirts of fine nainsook, with 18 inch flounce of tucked lawn, set with 5 rows of insertion, edged with 2 inch lace.

At \$2.50 Skirts of good quality cambric, with wide flounce of embroidery, finished with fine tucks.



Remember, This Great White Sale Starts This Morning, at 8:30, sharp

Ladies' Fine Waists at Go-Quick Prices

At 75c Tailored style in Shirt Waist, made of good quality lawn. The front is fastened with pearl buttons, top handkerchief pocket and white linen detachable collar, long sleeves with button cuff. A popular style and easily laundered. Sizes 32 to 42.

At \$1.00 Waist made of fine white lawn. The front is of fine all-over embroidery, trimmed with clusters of tucks to the bust line, attached collar, sleeves tucked and finished with edging of lace, buttoned in back and tucked. All sizes.

At \$1.50 White Lawn Shirtwaist. The entire front consists of clusters of small and one half inch tucks, is fastened with pearl buttons, long sleeves with attached link cuffs, detached white linen collar, back finished with tucks.



At \$1.75 White Linenette Waist, made in new tailored style. The front has box pleat down centre, fastened through with large pearl buttons, also has three rows of narrow tucks and three wide tucks either side, long sleeves with laundered link cuffs, detached white linen collar, back finished with tucks. All sizes.

At \$3.50 Fine White Lawn Waist. The dainty all-over embroidered front in new design, trimmed with rows of narrow tucks and inverted box pleats, shapely collar of fine Valenciennes lace, insertion edged with frill of lace, long pointed sleeves, tucked in clusters of small and large tucks, puff at elbow, finished at wrist with insertion and lace, fastened in back and tucked.

Ladies' Gowns Priced Remarkably Low

At 75c LADIES' NIGHT GOWNS, of fine cotton, made with yoke of tucked muslin mesh and sleeves edged with fine torchon lace.

At 75c LADIES' GOWNS of heavy white cotton, made with turnover collar, edged with embroidery, sleeves finished with frill of self.

At 85c LADIES' GOWNS, of fine white long cloth, slip-over style, neck and sleeves finished beading and ribbon.

At \$1.50 LADIES' GOWNS, of fine cambric, made with yoke of fine embroidery, set with insertion, neck and sleeves finished with narrow frill edged with lace.

At 65c LADIES' NIGHT GOWNS, of good cotton, made with tucked yoke, neck and sleeves finished with frill of self.

At \$1.00 LADIES' NIGHT GOWNS, of fine white long cloth and made in slip-over styles, with lace yoke, edged with fine torchon lace.

At \$1.50 Ladies' Gowns, of fine nainsook, yoke of embroidery set with clusters of tucks, neck and sleeves finished with embroidery.

LADIES' GOWNS, of fine nainsook, made in slip-over styles, yoke of embroidery, set with fine lace.

At \$1.75 Ladies' Gowns, of fine nainsook, made with pointed yoke of embroidery, extra large size.

At \$1.00 LADIES' GOWNS, of good white cotton, made with turn-over collar, tucked yoke, panel of embroidery down front, edged with embroidery.



SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR FRIDAY'S SELLING

Two Special Bargains in Trimmed Millinery for Friday's Selling

Reg. \$1.50, Friday, \$3.50; Reg. \$5.00, Friday, \$2.50
50 ONLY, READY-TO-WEAR HATS, in the most stylish shapes and daintily trimmed with wings, velvet, and ribbons, in the following shades: Taupe, green, grey, rose, mauve, wisteria, brown and new blue—
Regular \$7.50. Friday \$3.50
Regular \$5.00. Friday \$2.50

Embroidered Sheets on Sale, Friday

Regular \$5.00 to \$5.75 for \$2.50
FANCY EMBROIDERED SHEETS, 90 in. x 100 in., very heavy quality, nicely embroidered in assorted designs. The regular \$5.00 and \$5.75. Slightly soiled ones.
On Sale Friday \$2.50
Regular \$7.50 for \$3.50
FANCY EMBROIDERED SHEETS, size 90 in. x 100 in., drawnwork hems, very heavily embroidered. Used as fancy top sheets. The regular \$7.50. Slightly soiled ones. On Sale Friday \$3.50

Damask Runners on Sale Thursday

DAMASK RUNNERS or DRESSER COVERS in assorted patterns and sizes, heavy satin finish. The regular \$1.00 quality. For sale, Thursday, each \$0c

Purchase Your Cold Weather Wants From Our Patent Medicine Department

Cold winds cause chaps, chilblains, rough and red skins. For these we specially recommend the following excellent preparations, at reasonable prices:

Hind's Honey and Almond Cream	45c
Hazeline Snow (B. W. & Co.'s)	35c
Camphor Cream	20c
Camphor Ice	15c
Witch Hazel Cream	20c
Witch Hazel and Almond Cream	20c
Witch Hazel and Elder Flower Cream	20c
Almond Cream	20c
Holmes' Prostrilla	20c
Vanishing Cold Cream	25c
Evangeline Cream, 35c and	20c
Malloween Cream, 50c and	35c
Vaseline Cold Cream	15c
Lanoline (B. W. & Co.'s)	20c
Cocoa Butter, in sticks	10c
Positive Chilblain Cure, gives instant relief.	35c

HOT WATER BOTTLES, all prices. Each

For Coughs and Colds we have a large and varied assortment of reliefs and cures at popular prices:

Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 50c and	20c
Norway Pine Syrup, 45c and	20c
Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum, 45c and	20c
Owbridge's Lung Tonic	45c
Chamberlain's Cough Cure	20c
Syrup of White Pine	20c
Dr. Howard's Cough Cure	20c
Baby's Own Cough Syrup	20c
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, 75c and	35c
Dr. King's Tasteless Cod Liver Oil	75c
Wampole's Cod Liver Oil	90c
Scott's Emulsion, 90c and	45c
Ferrol Emulsion	90c
Coughsese Tablets	15c
Dr. Howard's Menthol and Anised Cough Drops	15c

guaranteed.

Swiss Edgings, Insertions, Flouncings Specially Priced at Bargain Prices for Friday

Regular 5c and 8c Edging and Insertion, Friday 2 1/2c
Regular 10c Edging and Insertion, Friday 5c
Regular 15c and 20c Edging and Insertion, Friday 10c
Regular 25c and 30c Edging and Insertion, Friday 15c
Regular 35c and 45c Flouncings, Edging and Insertions, Friday 25c
Regular 50c and 75c Flouncings, Edgings and Insertion, Friday 35c

The Enormous Success of the Spencer Shoe Sale

is undoubtedly due to the fact that the public know good shoes when they see them, and know, also, that when they buy "Spencer" bargains they get real ones. We could not sustain the tremendous selling of the past ten days if we did not act up to what we claim to do. We have still a very large stock of

Men's, Women's, Children's High Grade Shoes

on sale to you at Factory Prices, and less than that in many cases. Get into line with the knowing ones and stock up for the next six months at least. It will mean money to you.

Boys' Suits, \$3.75 to \$4.50, for \$2.75

A SPECIAL IN BOYS' NORFOLKS, in tweeds and serges. Also in two-piece plain, double breasted, in dark tweeds. Regular \$3.75 to \$4.50. Friday \$2.75
ALSO A LOT OF BROKEN LINES, ranging in value from \$3.50 to \$5.75. On Sale for \$1.75
A BIG SPECIAL IN MEN'S SUITS, in tweeds and fancy worsteds, well tailored and trimmed, all new and this season's goods. Friday selling at \$8.75
BOYS' LONG OVERCOATS, in cravenettes and heavy tweeds, about fifty coats in the lot. Regular \$6.75. Go on sale Friday \$3.75

Ladies' Tailored Coats at Specially Attractive Prices for Friday

Regular Values \$12.50 to \$17.50, Friday, \$6.90
These Coats are made of exceptional quality cloths, serges, chevots and covert coatings, and are mostly 3/4 and 5/8 lengths. The following colors predominate: Grey, wine, green, purple, brown, navy blue and black. Now is your chance to get a handsome tailored and up-to-date coat for less than half price. Values up to \$17.50. Friday, \$6.90

Boys' Overcoats, Reg. \$6.75 to \$8.50, for \$4.75

SPECIAL IN BOYS' FANCY OVERCOATS, in ages from 3 to 10 years, in fancy chevot cloths, in greys, fawns, greens and browns, trimmed with fancy cords and buttons. All are this season's coats. Regular \$6.75 to \$8.50. On Sale Friday, at \$4.75
Regular \$5.00 to \$6.00. On Sale \$3.75

Chocolates Are Most Dainty Gifts. Special at 40c

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Nothing More Tasteful Than Our Chocolates at 60c

IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION

Work on Canadian Northern to Start Within Ninety Days

NO DELAY IN FLOATING BONDS

States That Financial Arrangements Will Not Postpone Inception of Work

"The negotiations between the provincial government and the Canadian Northern in relation to the building of a line from the Yellow Head pass to the coast as well as the Barkley Sound division which have been in progress for the past ten days, promise to be concluded on Monday."

Such was the announcement of Mr. D. P. Mann, vice-president of the Canadian Northern, yesterday. Mr. Mann has left for Vancouver and there will be joined by Mr. William Mackenzie, who remains over.

"Although the proposed legislation provides that completion of the work on the bill, it is very likely that an actual start at grading will be made long before the time limit shall have expired. It will not be necessary for the completion of financial arrangements for placing our proposals before the Legislature. We have ample resources of our own to get the work under way without going into the money market. The grading will be rushed as far as possible, and as soon as the final surveys are completed it can all be done at the same moment—we shall have no need of any construction at the most convenient points where plants can be placed on the work. Not only that, but we will also simultaneously rush construction of the Yellowhead line. As might just as well add in order to state, more than we will build our own line from the coast to the Victoria terminals. The freight rates on the Canadian Northern Railway will be lowered on the Pacific coast of the province of British Columbia. The management is able to secure a share of the dividends from the city. The company is willing to accede to the proposition of a union depot, near the bridge. It does not favor the project. It is filling in the tideflats and renting space on the road at annual rental, nor does it regard as feasible the plan of vesting the proposed improvements in a terminal company which would have our railways and the city would have representation, according to the statement of Mr. Mann."

FIGHT WILL BE IN SALT LAKE CITY

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 15.—"Tex" Rickard positively announced today that the Johnson-Jeffries fight would be held in Salt Lake City on July 4. In the event of the interference of state officers he offers to surrender the purse to the representatives of the principals.

Rickard gave out a statement saying: "In naming Salt Lake City, I am not overstepping myself. I am in agreement with my partner, Jack Gleason, who gives me the privilege of naming the place of holding the event. I represent bankers, business and professional men today assured of a positive fight that the fight can be held in Utah. Their word is good enough for me."

It was a boxing contest of forty-five rounds. The laws of Utah do not prohibit boxing contests. Governor Spry is now in the east. He has previously announced that he would enforce the law if an attempt were made to hold the fight in Utah.

FIGHTERS WANT MONEY

Jeffries and Johnson Prepare to Take Good Profit Out of Moving Pictures

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Jim Jeffries and Jack Johnson are said to be planning the formation of a corporation to be known as the Jeffries-Johnson Moving Picture Corporation, under which their fight will be held on July 4 next.

A clause said to have been omitted from the articles of agreement between the fighters given out to the public will be published tomorrow by the New York world. The clause, as a substitute for the original article number seven, reads:

"And the parties hereto agree that the principals, James J. Jeffries and Jack Johnson, shall receive the full one hundred per cent of the picture income, and they shall pay to Gleason and Rickard 33 1/2 per cent of the profits from such picture display, and form a corporation, to be known as the Jeffries-Johnson Moving Picture Corporation, to carry out the provisions of this agreement."

Reeve of Salmon Arm

SALMON ARM, B. C., Jan. 15.—R. J. Kew was elected as mayor. W. J. Kew by 62 majority. Councillors elected: A. R. Ruth, R. Kirkpatrick, J. A. Ruth and Fyo.

BLUESFIELDS, Jan. 15.—The expedition under Generals Estrada, Martury and Zelman, composed of 1,200 men, which was to have left Bluesfields today for Greytown, is still detained here by heavy seas.