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An Hour with the Editor

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND

Richard I. is possibly the most picturesque figure among the sovereigns of England, but he was nevertheless the least English of her kings. He was born at Oxford, but his native country seems to have seen very little of him. He ruled it, if he can be said to have ruled it at all, as a foreign land. He only visited it twice after his accession to the crown; once in order that he might be crowned, and once that he might be recrowned after his release from his German prison. When quite a youth he was invested with the government of his mother's domains in the southern part of what is now France. After some serious troubles with his father, Henry, Richard took the Cross and prepared for a crusade, but his departure was delayed until after his father's death. His coronation was a gorgeous ceremony, and it has served as the model for all subsequent incidents of the same nature in England. Richard at once began to collect funds for the Crusade, and for this purpose sold to the Scottish king freedom from fealty to the English crown and conferred great concessions upon the Church. He then sailed for the East, and for five years was not again on English soil. His achievements on the Crusade have been the theme of many a story, and his capture on his return journey by the Archduke of Austria, who handed him over to the Emperor Henry VI, his ransom and his return home are matters familiar to every one. What is not so generally known is that he did homage to the Emperor for the English crown, which he surrendered into the Emperor's hands and received it back as his vassal. This act was more than his English subjects would admit to, and the vassalage was ended by a second coronation. Richard spent a few months in England restoring order, for the country had been somewhat disturbed through the plotting of his brother John, and then, gathering what funds he could, he set sail for France to try conclusions with King Philip of that country. He never returned to the kingdom. For five years he and Philip strove for supremacy, and then, exhausted, agreed on a truce for five years. Richard was slain by an archer, while besieging the castle of a rebellious vassal. He died in 1199, after a reign of ten years.

Richard has gone down into history as Coeur de Leon, and the title has assisted in centering around his name a halo of romance. The title was not bestowed upon him, as many suppose, because of his intrepid personal courage. He would, indeed, have been a degenerate descendant of the family of the Conqueror and of the Counts of Anjou if this quality had not been highly developed in him. Personal valor was too common an attribute of the knighthood of those days to permit any one to be singled out because he possessed it. He was called Richard of the Lion Heart because of his relentless disposition, his passion for war and, of course, for his absolute fearlessness as well. Like the rest of the Angevin family, he was by nature ferocious. He was vicious, a bad son and a bad husband. At the same time he was generous and lavish. He possessed little or no faculty for government, and seemed incapable of formulating comprehensive plans. No one knew his shortcomings in this respect better than himself, and because of this knowledge he made possible the further development during his reign of those institutions, which we are accustomed to call English.

Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, was the virtual ruler of England during the reign of Richard. He had only one commission, from the King, and that was to raise as much money as was possible for the purpose, in the first place, of carrying on the Crusade, in the second place, of ransoming him from the hands of the Emperor, and in the third place, for carrying on the war against Philip of France. Englishmen took only a minor part in the warlike operations of their king, and most of his fighting was done by mercenaries, for whose pay the English people contributed freely, though not always as willingly as the king desired. Hubert, with rare sagacity, saw it was hopeless to enforce contributions in money, and with the desire of preventing friction as far as possible invited the people to participate in the government of the country. A representative assembly was constituted. It is not quite clear to what extent popular election contributed towards the personnel of this institution. It is certain that some of its members were appointed by the sheriffs, and that some of them were chosen by popular vote; but in whatever way it was brought into existence, Hubert, with splendid sagacity, cast upon it the responsibility of deciding almost everything of a public nature, including the levying of taxes. Thus was laid the foundation of British representative government and the right of the common people to the control of the tax-imposing power. It is true that this right was not very clearly defined, but it is also true that the right was declared to be in keeping with the ancient rights of the people of England. It is true, indeed, that subsequent sovereigns paid little attention to this popular control of the right of taxation. Nevertheless, the foundations of the system were then laid, and it is interesting to note that in the year 1910, more than seven centuries after Hubert recognized the existence of this right, the control of taxation by the Commons is again in issue. Later in Richard's reign, this representative body, under the guidance of two of the bishops, refused to sanction any further levies for the maintenance of the army in France.

While, personally, Richard did absolutely nothing for the advancement of his country, and his only legacy to it is his name and a record of valiant, though profitless, achievements,

his reign was marked by great constitutional development. His absence from the kingdom left the people largely free to work out their own problems, and freedom from any prolonged discord at home, for the attempt of John to secure the crown did not amount to more than a family quarrel, gave Englishmen an opportunity to develop the faculty of self-government. The assimilation of the races was proceeding rapidly. It is said that when Richard ascended the throne all traces of difference between Norman and Saxon had disappeared. So complete had the absorption of the Norman element been, that in a very long poem, written during this reign, professing to give a synopsis of the history of England from the days of Alfred, only fifty Norman words appear. In the century and a quarter after William of Normandy had overthrown Harold at Senlac, the English people had been formed by the complete intermixture of the "Blood" of Saxon, Dane and Norman. The Celtic population still held aloof in Wales and Cornwall, but the remainder of the nation had become homogeneous. During that century a half England had been very fortunate as compared with continental nations. Except for the anarchy resulting from Stephen's usurpation, and a few minor disturbances, the country had been at peace. It was increasing rapidly in wealth. It was increasing the wonder of historians where the money came from that was spent so lavishly in foreign wars; but it was a common saying of the people that they would stand by their kings with their goods "for the good peace they gave." When Richard died he was ruler over all the country from the Tyne to the Pyrenees; but his continental territory had been bled white in countless battles, while his insular dominion had parted with little except its money, and the industrious population were always able to replenish their store of this commodity and at the same time increase the scope of their priceless boon of freedom.

BEGINNING OF HISTORY

About 450 B.C., Ezra, who had led an expedition of the Jews from Babylon to Jerusalem about eight years before, compiled and classified the English Scriptures. We are without any definite knowledge of the sources of his information, and cannot say how much, if any of the history of the Children of Israel was actually written by him, and how much by persons preceding him. We do know, however, that he was held in the highest esteem by the Jewish people, who regarded him as the second founder of their nation. As Ezra was a man of great learning, and had lived and been educated in Babylon, he doubtless had access to the stores of knowledge then accumulated, and to the historical and traditional records of the Chaldeans. Between the Babylonian accounts of creation, the antediluvian period and the deluge, and the account given in Genesis of these same stages in the world's history, there is considerable similarity, but the former is full of details and characterized by much that to our modern ideas seems grotesquely absurd, while the latter is dignified and a simple statement of events. If, as has been suggested, the early chapters of Genesis are founded upon Babylonian tradition, there is one remarkable difference between them, namely the prevalence of the monotheistic idea in the Jewish narrative, although there are not lacking traces of polytheism in it. If the Jewish narrative came from an independent source, it and the Babylonian account corroborate each other to a certain extent. The latter professes to explain what took place before the visible universe was created, and we may dismiss this and the story of creation in both instances as outside of the domain of history. It seems impossible to regard the story of the Deluge as anything else than historical. There is altogether too much testimony to its occurrence to permit its dismissal as a fable. No one account of it may be anything like correct. The probability is altogether against anything of the kind; but every candid student must admit that there is ample evidence to establish the fact that a great epoch-making flood occurred several thousand years before the Christian era. The date cannot be fixed even with an approach to accuracy, but whenever it took place, or however general it may have been, in its extent, there is reason to say that it is the earliest historical event in the history of mankind.

Both the Jewish and the Babylonian records profess to tell of the history of the world before the Flood; but if our credulity finds itself staggered when asked to believe that Methuselah lived for upwards of nine hundred years, what shall we say of Oannes reigned 36,000? It is much more difficult to fit in the periods as given for Babylonian dynasties than it is to harmonize the duration of the lives of the antediluvians as related in Genesis, and therefore, when we find that something like 600,000 years must be allowed for the period between the Creation and the Flood, to allow for the events related in the Chaldean records, we are compelled to give up any attempt to adjust the alleged facts to terms of history. Even when we come to the post-diluvian period, we have exceedingly long periods claimed by the Babylonian writers for the several dynasties, which ruled the Mesopotamian valley until the Persians came. At least 36,000 years are required to give time for the alleged succession of ruling families. These periods may or may not have actually elapsed. In this connection, as was mentioned a few weeks ago in connection with Biblical chron-

ology, we are without any certain measure of time, for we do not know with certainty what system these ancient people followed, and although apparently the length of the era between the Flood and the Persian invasion as above stated, seems to be confirmed by astronomical data, these are too few and too uncertain to warrant the opinion that deductions from them are even approximately correct.

The dawn of trustworthy history shows a people living in the Mesopotamian region, who were of Northern origin. They were of what has been called Turanian stock, although for this particular branch of that race the term Sumerian has been suggested. Other members of this section of the human family were the Turks, the Huns, and several more. These people brought with them to the South a tradition that their home had once been at the foot of what was called the "World Mountain," which was supposed to have been a link between the Earth and Heaven, and the home of the gods. A fairly successful attempt has been made to locate this fabled mountain at the North Pole. We saw in our reference to the early history of India that a somewhat similar race overran that country before the great Aryan invasion. These Sumerians were well advanced in civilization. They understood working in metals, built houses of stone and possessed the system of writing known as the cuneiform, or wedge-like. How long they lived in uninterrupted possession of their new home is purely a matter of surmise, because no one knows when they came from the North; but the termination of their rule can be fixed with something approaching accuracy. About 4,000 B. C. a Semitic race, who were a wandering people, invaded Chaldea, or Mesopotamia, and succeeded in establishing themselves. After a time they imposed their institutions and ideas upon the people of the land, the process being somewhat similar to that which created the English people out of the Saxons and Normans.

The origin of the Semitic race is not certain, but the best opinion seems to be that its home was in Arabia prior to the northeastern migration, which carried them into the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris. The Semites are sometimes called the Aryans, which signifies noble. They correspond to those peoples, who according to the narrative in Genesis, trace their descent from Shem, the son of Noah. Physically and mentally they appear to have been superior to any other branch of the human family, and it is worthy of notice that it was in this branch alone that the idea of one omnipotent God seems to have been preserved. After the amalgamation of the Sumerians and the Semites, the progress of Babylon and Chaldea was rapid. It was then that the famous Queen Semiramis reigned, although the story of her life and deeds is largely fable. Many centuries passed concerning which we know little with certainty, for history, reliable in its details and possessing some certainty in respect to dates, only begins to deal with the region of Chaldea after the time of Cyrus the Great, or about 550 B.C.

PROOF

In one of his Epistles the Apostle Paul advises those to whom he was writing to "prove all things, and hold fast that which is good." In other words, he told them to use their own good sense in determining what to accept as rules of faith and conduct. The word "prove" in this sense does not mean what it does in an arithmetical or geometrical proposition. We can prove that 2 and 2 make 4 because we call what 2 and 2 make 4 and the fact is apparent to the eye. We can prove that two straight lines cannot inclose a space, or that any two angles of a triangle must be together less than two right angles. We can not only prove that these things are true, but also why they are true. Paul did not use the word in this sense, but as meaning "test." There is a fundamental difference between proving that a thing is and proving why it is. You can prove that an unsupported stone will fall to the ground simply by testing it; but you may search forever and not find out why it falls. You can learn the rules governing "why" but you never can discover the "why" of it. Speaking generally, it may be said that science does not concern itself with reasons, but with facts and laws. Many tests have established the facts and the laws, and we go on to utilize the forces of nature with implicit confidence as to the result. Close by the manuscript of this article stands an electric light. Experiment has shown that the cord which conveys the electricity to the carbon film is charged with a potent energy; yet no one would hesitate about turning off the light through fear of receiving a shock. We know that the energy-laden wire is encased with something that makes it safe, and that the switch is a non-conductor of electricity. But we do not know why it is a non-conductor. Here is a telephone. Some of us know how it operates; but the wisest investigator does not know why it works. In the natural world it is the same. We know that under certain circumstances a seed will germinate; but we do not know why it germinates. We live, move and have our being; we build houses and ships, we do the thousand and one things that go to make up our complex civilization, but we do not know the "why" of even one material phenomenon.

On the other hand, when they consider the things of the spiritual world, many men insist upon proof not of the facts, but of the reason of the facts. In his discussion with Jesus as to spiritual birth, Nicodemus asked at least twice how certain things could be. He wanted to know reasons. Facts were not sufficient for him. No one ought to suggest that there

is anything wrong in seeking for reasons; but it may be a great waste of energy and lead to a great loss of opportunity. If whenever we went into a telegraph office to send a message we insisted on some one explaining why it is that the magnetization and demagnetization of one end of a wire magnified and demagnetized the other end of it, we would not only never get the message sent, but make ourselves great nuisances. We accept the demonstration of the fact, and send the message. It may be granted that in the spiritual realm there are certain uncertain factors in demonstrations made by other people. We never can be absolutely sure that they are telling the truth. That wonderful invention, the telegraph, if that is the correct name for the instrument which records telephonic messages, by some mysterious process impresses the spoken words upon a fine wire, and though you may handle that wire and examine it with a glass, you cannot detect in any particular how it has been affected. Pass a magnet over it, and to all appearance the wire is just the same, but the record of the words is gone. You find no difficulty in believing this, although no one, not even the inventor himself, can explain the reason of it. The process is explainable, but the ultimate "why" is not. If one should say that by the exercise of the power of faith alone he had accomplished what seemed inexplicable, the chances are that you would decline to believe him. You would want him to show you how such things can be. But surely, apart altogether from the teachings of Christianity and other religions in regard to the operation of spiritual forces, we have reached that stage in human progress when we may well restrain our doubts about the reality of such things. It is quite possible that we may cease to regard them as supernatural; but we have never had any warrant except in superstition and ignorance for supposing that they were. If you read the New Testament you will see that to Jesus and the Apostles these wonderful spiritual things were wholly natural. The narrative in regard to Nicodemus shows that to Jesus the idea of spiritual birth was no less natural than that of physical birth.

But to return to the question of proof. St. Paul says that spiritual things are spiritually discerned. The application of spiritual forces to natural things is a matter of evidence; the effect of these forces upon the spiritual side of our natures is a matter of experience, and it is just as absurd for a man, who has never had such an experience, to deny its possibility as it would be for a person, who had never seen a telephone, to deny that we can talk over wires. Things are proved by tests. There is no other way in either the physical or the spiritual world, outside of the realm of mathematics, which is itself outside the domain of things, being a part of the law governing things. For obvious reasons every one must make his own spiritual tests. He cannot employ any one, pope, cardinal, archbishop, bishop, priest or minister, nor all of them sitting in the most solemn conclave, to make them for him. He may accept their conclusions and, acting in the light of them and of his own tests; but the final and conclusive proof is his own experience. He may say that he accepts this or that doctrine; but he can never say he knows until he has himself made the test. Hence those persons, who in their assumption of superior wisdom, decline to believe that others have had the experience of a spiritual life, are utterly unscientific, and it is not impossible that the day may be near at hand when the learning of the world will recognize that certain things have been hidden from the wise, but "revealed unto babes."

A Century of Fiction

XVII
(N. de Bertrand Lagim)

Charlotte Bronte

There have been greater women novelists than Charlotte Bronte, but none who has occupied quite the same place in literature. Hers was a peculiar personality, and impressed itself indelibly upon her works. She wrote powerfully and realistically, so powerfully in fact that her first novel, "Jane Eyre," was severely condemned by some critics, who said that if, indeed, it was the work of a woman, and most people thought the author was a man, that she had no sense of feminine delicacy, and should be ostracised from her kind. Probably were such a novel produced today, it would occasion no comment on the grounds of its realism, but Charlotte Bronte belonged to another period, when very different things were expected from women than we look for today. And yet the real author was not at all the sort of person that the critics painted her. She was a plain, shrinking, timid, refined, sad little woman, who did not in the least deserve their calumniation, and wrote only from her own bitter experience.

She was born in the parish of Bradford, in 1816, and her mother dying young, left her to the care of a stern, harsh father, who never made any effort to understand his children or win their affection. He was a clergyman, and quite unnecessarily strict in his views, therefore the life at the parsonage was a gloomy one for all concerned. When they were old enough to go to school, the situation was not changed for the better for Charlotte and her two sisters. So badly was the institution which they attended conducted, that the pupils were ill-used and never given enough to eat, in consequence

of which treatment one of the sisters, Maria, fell ill, and died the following year. A few months later, Elizabeth, the other sister who had been at school, died, probably from the same cause or causes. Almost broken-hearted Charlotte was allowed to return home, where she remained for six years, going after that time to a school at Roehead for three years. Afterwards, wishing to become proficient in French, she went to France to study, and it was here that she met M. Heger, and the two became deeply attached to one another, which fact gave rise to unhappy misconstruction on the part of their friends and acquaintances.

Charlotte's two other sisters, Emily and Anne, had also distinct literary ability, and when the three were at home together, after Charlotte's return from France, they were of mutual assistance to one another. They produced, in conjunction, a little book of poems which they published at their own expense, and which was mildly and favorably reviewed. Charlotte's masterpiece appeared in 1847, and she wrote it under stress of much sadness. Her father was ill, and in danger of becoming blind. Her idolized only brother was ruining himself, mind and body, through dissipation. It is not surprising that the story bears the impress of sorrow and disappointment. However, it brought her fame at once. The novel produced a profound sensation, and in spite of adverse criticism had an enormous sale. With it all, Charlotte remained unaffected, and quietly continued her work, refusing to go up to London to be made much of by an admiring public; making few friends, but those sincere ones, and among them Thackeray, George Henry Lewes, and Harriet Martineau.

Then came still further sadness. Her brother died—in disgrace. A little later Emily and Anne followed him. Life to the lonely young woman seemed almost too bitter to bear, when love came to her like a ray of sunshine. She married, in 1854, her father's curate, and for a brief time she knew the blessings of peace and joy. Then at the expiration of a few months, life ended for her too. She died in 1855, leaving her husband and father to mourn her. Hers was an inexpressibly sad life, and yet we are told through all her sorrows she was bravely cheerful, never quite losing heart. She was a tender and obedient daughter, to an undeserving parent, and possessed rare patience and sympathy with those whom she loved. Her works, if they do not show genius, give evidence of extraordinary talent and great power of taking pains. Her choice of language is always the best. She believed, with all great writers, that there is but one word to exactly express a particular idea or shade of meaning, and no substitute would answer for her. Hence her descriptions are always appealing and forceful. She has drawn some remarkable characters, and her realism is never overdone.

Jane Eyre

The opening chapters of this story are almost an autobiography of Charlotte Bronte's own childhood. Here we find the school with its gloomy environment, its rigid cruel discipline, and its atmosphere of frigid propriety, the counterpart of the institution which the author attended with her two sisters. Jane Eyre is the unhappy inmate of the school in the book, from which she goes after some years to work as a governess in the home of a Mr. Rochester. Mr. Rochester is a man of the world, rather eccentric and tied to an insane wife, who is confined in a secret part of the Rochester house. Jane knows nothing of the existence of this unhappy woman, and when Rochester falls in love with Jane and asks her to marry him, she is prevailed upon to consent. Rochester wins her through sheer force of will, and the strength of his personality, unlike most heroes of fiction, he possesses no gallantry whatever. Jane, too, is unlike the ordinary type of heroine; in her utter lack of conventionality. The two are married, but before they leave the church, the girl is made aware of the existence of her lover's wife, and she and Rochester are separated at once. The book is decidedly tragic in its tone, and it is a tragedy that brings Jane and Rochester once more together.

THE LAUGH LINE

The man who is always dreaming of making money usually wakes up and finds his pockets empty.

A woman usually begins to lose interest in a man after she has succeeded in getting him to say that he loves her.

You may acquire a reputation as a sure-thing prophet by arranging to have your predictions come out a hundred years hence.

Parental Insight

"Pa what is heaping coals of fire?"
"Something the janitor has never learned, son."—Boston Herald.

Deserted

The only girl I ever prized
Deserted me one day.
She left me for a neighbor
Who offered her more pay.
—Life.

In Current Parlance

"Whiskey," said the physiologist, "not only injures and discolors the skin, but it destroys the coating of your stomach."
"I see," answered Mr. Chuggins; "it damages the inner tubes as well as the outer castings."—Washington Star.

YOUR BLOOD IS POISONED

If You Suffer From Headaches or Neuralgia.

Frequent attacks of Headaches or Neuralgia are Nature's warning of Blood Poisoning. The pain is due simply to the tortured nerves, inflamed by the blood being overloaded with impurities, because of inactive bowels, kidneys or skin.

There is usually chronic Constipation and the foul matter, instead of passing from the body, is absorbed by the blood. The kidneys are not as strong as they should be and fail to filter from the blood, the necessary amount of impure matter.

EMPIRE HOTEL

CHANGES HANDS

Johnson Street Property Realizes \$47,000—Inquiry For Acreage

Chief among the latest realty transactions which have passed through the market was the sale of the Empire hotel on Johnson street.

The agents anticipate that the next week or two will see a considerable demand for acreage just outside the city limits.

Swinton and Musgrave report the sale of a seven-acre home site on Niagara street, a six roomed house and a lot on Market street, one acre of land on Grand street.

That some interests have their attention fixed on the corner of the street property is apparent from the fact that within the past month owners of acreage in the vicinity of the brick yard section have been approached.

Mr. Chabon, a Canadian with a long residence in this city, returned from a stumping tour in Suffolk county that the leaders were relying on the age pension alone to hold the counties.

The results of the county polls so far as declared, has, according to a prominent Liberal, "staggered us."

It is not denied that the results are very serious. The Conservatives win another thirty seats the balance of power will be in the hands of the Irish Nationalists, and some Liberals do not deny that the position of affairs in that case would be one of great difficulty and gravity.

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.—A special committee of the Commons today accepted the services of Professor Queen's University, to assist in research work. The secretary of the committee reported that a considerable number of letters with expressions of opinion on the bill had been received.

A midnight row at Ladysmith a few days since culminated in a revolver show alarming the neighborhood.

Mr. J. A. Cockburn, from Glasgow, Scotland, is enjoying a visit to Victoria.

MORE SEATS ARE CHANGED

Gain of Ten Counted for Unionists in Contests of Yesterday

SOUTHERN COUNTIES GIVE THEM SUPPORT

Liberals Now Much Afraid of Coalition Being Left in Minority

LONDON, Jan. 21.—From returns received up to a hour tonight, the status of the various parties in the general elections in progress is: Unionists, 159; Liberals, 159; Nationalists, 58.

From the returns announced of today's voting, the Unionist gained ten seats and the Liberals none.

In today's polling, Messrs. McKenna, first Lord of the Admiralty, was returned victoriously over E. G. M. Carmichael, a Liberal.

The political tide continues to drift towards Conservatism. Forty-eight constituencies declared their choice today, and the positions of the opposing armies tonight are practically where they were last night.

The Unionists have made steady gains on the popular vote in almost throughout England, and to a much less extent in Scotland and Wales.

The Liberal Unionist party in the House of Lords.

"Broadly speaking," says the Nation tonight, "the force and direction of the two great electoral currents are clear. The North stands up against the South, Scotland, Wales, Yorkshire, Lancashire and the northeastern corners of England against the Midlands, Home counties and the nearly solid southern counties."

The Liberal Unionist party in the House of Commons.

Under secretary for the colonies, whose constituents showed him under, may soon be found in the cabinet.

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engineer and fireman detached the mail and express car. The engine crew then ran the locomotive into St. Louis and gave the alarm.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—An appeal from Jackson, Miss., says that Sheriff Hubbard, of Simpson county, Miss., and a citizen by the name of Magee were shot dead by negroes whom they were attempting to arrest near Magee today.

Following Canada's Lead. BOSTON, Jan. 21.—One of the results of the recent visit here of the Canadian minister of justice, Mr. King, is a bill for the adoption of the Canadian law in the settlement of disputes, which was introduced in the legislature today.

Little Child Killed. HALIFAX, Jan. 21.—News of a shocking accident comes from Meadowvale, Pictou county. The five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin, of that place, was playing at the time her grandfather was chopping wood.

Trade in Canada. NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Bradstreet's state of trade tomorrow will say: Belief in an exceptionally good trade here is very firm in Canada, and therefore travelling salesmen are finding it quite easy to induce merchants to buy liberally.

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BUDGET TALK IS WOUND UP

House of Commons Gets Down to Consideration of Estimates

NAVAL PROGRAMME TO COME UP SOON

Member for Frontenac Exposes Favoritism to Sir R. Cartwright

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Powell, executive committee, P. P. Boston, H. D. Bruner, R. P. Forshaw, W. D. Patterson and T. R. Chappell.

HANS WAGNER MAY RUN FOR CONGRESS Celebrated Baseball Player Wanted to Run on Democratic Ticket in Pittsburg

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 21.—Hans Wagner is a possibility for congress in 1912 for some period, at least Representative Barnfield, who has become unpopular, the politicians have settled upon the star shortstop to do the trick.

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SAN PEDRO, Jan. 21.—The steamer Princess Bna, arriving here from British Columbia with fertilizer, reports having sailed, January 15, at two in the afternoon, the floor gates of Susie M. Plummer, in lat. 48.22 north and long. 127.18 west.

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.—A dispatch has been received from the Colonial Office, London, announcing the acceptance by the army council of the offer of Col. Sir Henry Pellatt, second regiment, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, to take command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade for the purpose of participating in the maneuvers. It is stated that his Majesty's government has given pleasure in accepting Sir Henry Pellatt's generous offer.

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Ross' Two-Bit Bargains for Today

Extra Large Navel Oranges, per Doz. 25c Sultana Raisins, 4 lbs. for - 25c

PURE PORK SAUSAGE, per lb.20c DAIRY FED PORK LOINS and CHOPS, per lb.18c

Rhubarb, Cucumbers, Lettuce, Cauliflowers, Muffins, Crumpets, etc. Countless hints for Sunday's Menu. Come in and look around.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers 1317 Government Street Tels. 50, 51, 52 and 1599

AGENTS FOR Vancouver Portland Cement Co., Limited

Manufacturers of the Famous Vancouver Brand of Portland Cement.

Raymond & Sons 613 PANDORA ST. Phone 272. Residence 376.

Notice of Removal We beg to inform our patrons that we have removed to our new premises, 923 Fort Street, opposite Skating Rink.

HAYWARD & DODS Sanitary Plumbing and Heating, Acetylene Gas Machines. Phone 1854.

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCE OIL COMPANY. "Companies Act, 1897."

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT The Petrie Manufacturing Company, Limited, has been incorporated in the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out the objects of the company to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends.

ST. JOHN, Nfld., Jan. 20.—After having towed the disabled steamer Bengore Head since last Sunday, the Allan line steamer Pomeranian lost her prize seven miles off here this morning when a hawser broke.

Solvege Prize Lost. ST. JOHN, Nfld., Jan. 20.—After having towed the disabled steamer Bengore Head since last Sunday, the Allan line steamer Pomeranian lost her prize seven miles off here this morning when a hawser broke.

Local representatives of the Guggenheim interests have secured option on eighty per cent of the New River coal field, which comprises 2,000,000 acres, as part of a plan to combine the entire bituminous coal interests of southern West Virginia, the Fairmount field and the holdings of the "Petroleum and Coal" companies.

A Professional Opinion. "Oh, Love is the sweetest of passions, I vow. And Marriage a god-given bliss, on earth." Remarkable the glad furniture Man.

The White House with quality, but against the count-made abundantly for quality is not

at Prices ul saten covers, ng— \$5.20 \$6.00 \$6.40 \$9.00 \$10.00 \$12.00 \$16.00 \$22.50

toria, B. C. Government Has After the

OUNG BACON, per lb. 25c

Young Student Store Streets Quick Delivery

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

ROSES IN VICTORIA, PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

By James Simpson, 1519 Blanchard Avenue.

Roses, the beloved flower of every garden, by everyone, gentle or simple. What flower can compare with it, so varied in color, in shape, in fragrance; it varies often in all the above qualities several times in one day. No stiff, hard and fast flower this, as many flowers are; but a flower that for artistic shape, color and fragrance, that at its best, has no equal in the floral world; its varieties are almost endless and the multitude of new shades that are being produced by the numerous raisers engaged in that pleasant occupation are marvelous, showing that the wonders of hybridizing the various species are now much better understood than formerly. Where roses are well grown a grand treat is in store for the fortunate owner of the rose garden; and what a blessing to the rose-growing world has the National Rose Society of Britain been to the rose-growers! the standard of excellence through its efforts being so raised that the finest roses in the world are exhibited at its shows. This great society in 1909 added 900 new members to its list, making it by far the strongest society in the world devoted to roses only.

It is the writer's wish, and will be his purpose, to make of Vancouver Island a second Britain in regard to roses, hence he wishes now to give his impressions of the past of roses, as far as he has seen it in Victoria, and as for about twenty years he was a member of, and a competitor at all the best shows of the National Rose Society of Britain, during that time, and moreover a very successful competitor, he trusts his advice may be found useful to many.

It was while acting as judge at the Victoria rose show in 1908 that he saw the great necessity for a forward stride of the Victoria rose-growers, as 99 per cent of the blooms shown would scarcely have been looked at by a National judge, the blooms being much too old, flimsy and out of color. Thanks greatly to Providence for sending a hard frost in January, 1909, and so necessitating a hard and an early pruning of roses, the rose show in Victoria of 1909 was infinitely superior to the previous year, there being a great many fairly good blooms and some which could be reckoned first class, showing that with sensible cultivation what good results can be got in Victoria. The trouble here is that you don't get a hard frost every winter; but you can have a very efficient substitute in a good man with a good knife, who knows what to do when to do it, and does it. Therefore, for the benefit of rose lovers in Victoria I would advise them to prune hard, prune early, and thin severely; and don't be afraid. I know it is very difficult for some people to take such advice, they knowing next to nothing on the subject, and the majority of people they ask advice from and believe in know as little as themselves; and so the poor roses are coddled up with heaps of manure, in some cases a foot high, with branches of trees, etc., all of which tends to keep the poor roses suffering from damp, stagnant air, and so starts into growth the excitable red indica blood now in so many of our best roses, this, with the late pruning so frequently and so foolishly indulged in, making thus a poor, sickly, weakened plant, with its life blood let out by a foolish man's or woman's knife in March or April; and then they wonder why their roses take so much vermin and mildew on them, and are often so poor in flower and foliage. I would advise all such to keep all protection away and especially to keep all manure away from the necks of the plants. Roses are now starting into growth, and should be pruned at once, as this is the most dormant period of the year.

By practicing as above the future of rose-growing would be immensely forwarded, and the beauty of Victoria would be added to tenfold. I don't know any place in it where great improvement could not be made. Of course the best results cannot be got in one year, as some foolishly imagine, but good practice and good cultivation must be done yearly; but the trouble is so small and the results so grand, that growers would find no flower so pleasant, profitable and so little trouble as a good bed of two of roses, treated as they should be.

Here I may state that I am only preaching what I have practiced for many years, and in the climate of cold Scotland, which, on the whole, is much worse than in Victoria. I have by practicing the advice here given shown roses never excelled in Britain, as the gold and silver medals awarded amply testify, in some cases it being startling to Southern growers to find, as frequently happened in a competition for the best rose in the show, that the judge's difficulty was between two roses only, and both were in the Scotsman's box.

In Victoria to date I have pruned a lot of roses, including all my own, and have kicked away all protection, as I found all the plants beginning to move, and wished to give them all the air and sunshine possible; and I have no doubt whatever but that this year I will show at the rose show far better roses than I did last year, and which were so favorably commented on. My opinion is that no rose in Victoria can be pruned later than the first of March without suffering severely in consequence.

FRESH-AIR POULTRY HOUSES

Without fresh air it is impossible to have healthy poultry. The principal reason why some strains of poultry develop a tendency to delicacy is because the fowls are kept in houses in which there is not enough fresh air. The process of breathing in animals or birds consists of taking into the lungs oxygen and

expelling carbonic acid gas, the result of combustion in the living organism.

This carbon dioxide is a deadly poison, and any living animal or bird which is compelled to breathe air tainted with it begins to lose vitality in proportion to the quantity of the gas in the air.

It has been demonstrated that the air in a poultry house should be changed about four times an hour in order to preserve the health of the fowls. It is not hard to secure this change of air, but the greatest trouble heretofore experienced in doing it has been to avoid creating draughts which injure the health of the birds.

There are many systems of direct ventilation which bring about a change of air, but very few of these have been found satisfactory in those parts of the country where the temperature has a wide range.

In the South and the extreme West and Southwest, the temperature is at all times a matter of indifference, except in isolated sections, because it never gets low enough particularly to affect the health of fowls.

In the East, North and Northwest, where severe weather is common during several months in the year, no system of ventilation

whole of the interior to be open to the air or any sides may be closed. Usually the front is open all the time, to give the pilot an unobstructed view of the course he is steering. When the weather is worst, it is most necessary to have an unobstructed view ahead and the whole front of the pilot house is open. When we first went on the river, we were surprised to find that no matter how cold the weather might be the open front of the pilot house did not seem to let in any considerable quantity of cold air. We soon concluded that when three sides of a building are tightly closed against currents of air, not much wind will blow in if the other side is open, unless the direction of the wind is particularly favorable.

This is exactly the principle on which the fresh-air poultry house is built. Three sides are made as nearly air-tight as possible, and the other side is made so as to be opened almost its entire length.

The opening being toward the south, the sun can shine into such a house from morning until night, except in midsummer, and sunshine being the most perfect germicide known this alone is a valuable consideration.

If the open side is covered with wire net-

above zero. If well made, it will perfectly protect them down to this point or even below, but we fix the limit at 10 above zero in order to be perfectly safe. As a matter of fact we have known one of these fresh-air houses to be left with the front open during zero weather without any injury to the Rhode Island Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks housed in it, but for less hardy breeds this might not have resulted in this satisfactory way.

Where severe temperatures are to be expected, the curtain-front perch will provide certain protection in the coldest weather, and at the same time give the birds plenty of pure, fresh air, free from carbon dioxide at all times.

The curtain to be let down in front of the perches may be made of common cheap burlap. This coarse material is thick enough to prevent any rapid current of air from circulating around the fowls, and at the same time it allows the outer air to filter in in sufficient quantities to keep the fowls supplied with pure air for breathing.

If the perches extend entirely across the room, the curtain should be wide enough to reach across the room also. It should be fastened to the roof in such a position that when it is dropped it will just fail to clear the front

freshly fallen they are likely to get combs and wattles wet and then frozen if allowed to run at liberty in very severe weather.

There is much in keeping hens hardened to the cold. Keep the house open in the fall except when driving rains prevail, until the weather is really cold. Let them run out of doors every day that it is safe to do so, and encourage them to dig and scratch by having a straw pile convenient for them to scratch in.

Feed them all they will eat and give them grain to dig for between meals. Keep them fat and hard at work and they will not care for cold weather, while laying eggs every day. The fresh-air house is designed to solve the problem of profitable poultry-keeping by keeping hens healthy and up to the highest possible point of production.

We have seen poultry houses in New England in which it seemed that hens could hardly live and we would have thought they could not, had we not inquired very closely into the results of using fresh-air houses.

Last fall we described such a house to a poultryman in Ohio. He built a fresh-air house and the other day we received a letter from him saying the house had proved to be entirely satisfactory. We believe this will be the verdict of everyone who uses one.

We began using close windows several years ago and as much as fifteen years ago say a cloth-front poultry house which gave perfect satisfaction. The longer they are used the more satisfied the users are with them.

MEAT FEEDS FOR POULTRY

The natural food for poultry—supposing them to exist in a wild state—is insectivorous to a very large extent. Under such a condition of life they would only obtain grain at harvest time, and at other periods of the year would exist upon insects and worms, and upon green food (including such seeds as they might find).

This is practically how the wild pheasant lives, and we may quite well take the pheasant as representing the fowl in a wild state. A pheasant shut up in an aviary, like a domestic fowl kept in a farmyard, probably gets a great deal more food of the solid cereal type than does its wild prototype; in a state of nature its only solid food is the insect food and the small amount of seed it finds, the rest being vegetable in character, like grass and buds. Yet, as a rule, the wild bird is more healthy and certainly as well proportioned as the domestic, if not so fat and fleshy. This proves the point that the most important part of a wild fowl's food is that of the insect type, and analysis shows that insect food is principally nitrogenous, whereas cereal food is mostly composed of starch. The former goes to build up muscle, bone and sinew, the latter to generate warmth. A pheasant does not, as a rule, glut itself with insect food; it only finds that in small quantity. Yet what it does find suffices for all its bodily needs so far as growth is concerned.

The same applies to the domestic fowl; give it a very limited quantity of food—or, say, none at all on a farm, and let it work for and find its own living, and what will be the result? Simply that it will be very healthy, probably not at all fat, and certainly only about as productive as a pheasant from the egg point of view. Start and feed it liberally on insect food, however, and it will at once become very productive. If a chicken it will grow, if a hen it will lay.

You cannot produce the same satisfactory result by a purely cereal diet. You must give food which is rich in nitrogen. Among cereals none are so rich as beans, peas and oats. Poultry fed on meals should always have an allowance of the two first named, and of grain none give so satisfactory a result as the oat. But the proportion of nitrogenous constituents in these is found in insect food. Therefore it pays to let poultry have a liberal supply of insect food. If they are at liberty on a farm they can generally obtain a fair supply—provided, of course, that they are not over-numerous. If they are numerous, however, the supply must be supplemented. In confinement, too, where they have no chance whatever of obtaining it for themselves it must be provided.

Now comes the question, how can a supply of insect food be provided where it does not exist, or how can it be supplemented where the existing supply is insufficient? Well, there are two principal foods, which analysis shows and experience proves, are excellent substitutes for insect life. One is bone and the other is fibrine meat. To take the latter first it may be said generally that any dried meat is good for chicken growth or for egg production, provided it is composed of lean meat. As to bone, undoubtedly what is known as "green" bone is the best to give poultry. This is simply fresh bone granulated by being passed through a bone crushing mill, and it contains nitrogen, phosphorus, and other chemical constituents necessary for bodily growth, as well as for egg production. Apart from this its "meatiness" makes it relished by poultry even in the raw state, and they will scramble greedily for a handful when thrown to them. Bone or fibrine meat should be added to all meals in the proportion of 10 per cent. to 20 per cent., according to circumstances. More is required by chickens than by laying hens. Its use should be regular and systematic if the results are to be satisfactory.

The appetite for squabs is no doubt growing in a very healthy manner, and the price will probably continue to rise, as game birds become scarcer and game laws more strict. The average patron of the city restaurant calls for quail on toast and is served with a squab on toast to his perfect satisfaction and advantage, because a squab contains more edible meat than a quail and is better eating.



A Bowl of Victoria Beauties

by pipes or flues has yet been devised which has given entire satisfaction.

A few years ago it was very common to find poultry houses, built as nearly air-tight as possible, and supplied with heating apparatus more or less elaborate according to the purse or inclination of the owner. These houses were tricked out with ventilators of various kinds, many of them quite complicated and elaborate.

Fowls kept in such houses showed a tendency to catch cold and to become afflicted with roup and other similar diseases, until it became the general opinion that heating poultry houses was the wrong way to secure the greatest comfort for the birds kept in them.

From this extreme of air-tight construction and artificial heat, we have gone to the other extreme, and now the open-front poultry house is found even in the coldest parts of our country.

We have watched the development of the fresh-air poultry house for several years, and have come to regard it as the best possible type for every part of the country. Naturally the house best adapted to Florida or California will not be the best one for Maine or Montana, but with certain modifications which do not materially change the principle underlying the theory of fresh-air houses, this type may be used with satisfaction in every state in the Union.

A good many years ago we were employed on a steamboat running between Cincinnati and New Orleans. Our duties kept us in the pilot house a considerable part of the time, and many times we spent hours there when very rough weather prevailed. The pilot house of a river steamer is the highest part of it. It is made of glass on all sides and is exposed to the weather from every direction. The frames in which the glass is set are so made that they can be slid to one side in a way that allows the

ing with meshes small enough to prevent the ingress of the smallest predatory animal, such as the weasel and the rat, it will answer the purpose of confining the fowls when it is not desirable to turn them out of doors during very cold weather.

To protect the fowls when the weather is very severe, a cloth cover for the open front should be provided. This should be stretched on a frame which should be hinged at the top, so that the cloth screen may be swung back and fastened to the under side of the roof on sunny days or during moderate weather.

The sun having free access to every part of the house, the floor is always well lighted and the fowls perfectly comfortable, even if kept confined for several days at a time. This house is cheaper to build than the combination of sleeping room and scratching shed so highly recommended a few years ago, as it combines the two in one and is better in every way.

When moderate weather makes it advisable to leave the cloth screen open, the supply of fresh air could not be more often renewed, as the heat of the bodies of the fowls keeps a gentle change in progress all the time. When the severe weather makes it better to keep the cloth screen closed, there is ample ventilation, as the warm air from the bodies of the fowls rises and passes out through the cloth just under the roof, while the cooler fresh air enters at the bottom. This does not produce a sensible current of air, but is rather the gentle filtering in of fresh, cool air to replace the warm tainted air that passes out above.

The carbon dioxide eliminated by the respiration of the fowls being heavier than atmospheric air, sinks to the level of the floor and flows out at the bottom of the open front.

A fresh-air house of this kind needs no other arrangement for the comfort of the fowls in those parts of the country where the temperature does not fall below ten degrees

edge of the dropping board. At the bottom of the curtain there should be a strip to weight it down, and the curtain should be long enough to drop a few inches below the dropping board. The weight on the curtain will hold it down and at the same time cause it to lie neat enough to the front of the dropping board to prevent a draught at this point.

If the perches do not extend the entire length of the room, side curtains should be put up at the end of the perches so as to meet at the corner with the front curtain, completely enclosing the birds in a box-like room, three sides of which are burlap.

Such an arrangement will keep a flock of fowls warm and comfortable during the coldest weather. It will allow perfect ventilation, prevent dampness in the poultry house and keep it free from bad odors all the time.

Talking not long ago with a poultryman who is using this kind of a house, we were told that his birds had passed through a severe winter without a touch of frost or any symptoms of cold, catarrh or roup.

While he was using an air-tight house of the old style, he was always working with sick fowls, but now that he uses a fresh-air house he has no trouble and his hens lay regularly during the winter.

It is not a good plan to allow hens to become accustomed to close quarters. If they are allowed to run out of doors every day when it is possible for them to do so, they will be healthier, hardier and lay more eggs.

Let them out every sunny day and every other day when the temperature is not below twenty degrees. If the air is still and there is not fresh fallen snow on the ground, even the large-combed breeds may be allowed out of the house in quite severe weather without being injured. Hens do not care for mere cold. They are protected against this as far as their bodies are concerned, but when the snow is

DRY GOODS
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LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL

SPENCER NEWS

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Auto Veiling at per yd., 35c.

Special value in CHIFFON. AUTO VELLING, 20 in. wide, beautifully quality in colors, navy blue, brown, white, black, grey, green, taupe, prune, reseda, mauve, sky, champagne and purple. Special, per yard 35c

\$27.50 to \$35.00 Ladies' Suits, \$14.75

A shipment of these suits came to hand today, and as the season is practically over for selling them at their regular prices, we have marked them at the January Sale Price. They came in Serges, Venetian, Vicuna and Panamas, in colors, grey, green, wisteria, Oxford, mauve, navy and black. Also a few stripe effects. Regular values \$27.50 to \$35.00. Monday . . . \$14.75

Newest Styles in Ladies' Neckwear at Special Jan. Sale Prices

- WHITE LAWN AND LACE STOCK, with lawn ruching 25c
- WHITE TUCKED WASH STOCK, finished embroidery and lace ruching 25c
- FINE LAWN STOCK, with lace ruching and bow to match 50c
- DAINTY SATIN AND LACE COLLARS, with narrow silk braid and beaded trimming 50c
- WHITE LAWN AND GUIPURE LACE STOCK, with nice full jabot to match, \$2.00 and \$1.50
- WHITE SWISS EMBROIDERED TURNOVERS, some very dainty patterns, each 25c, 20c and 15c
- FANCY SILK AND SATIN DOUBLE BOWS, with shield fastener, all colors, 35c and 25c
- FANCY VELVET RIBBON BOWS, in black and colored, each 75c, 50c and 25c

Monday's Sale Features Are an Exquisite Assortment Ladies' Fine Net and Silk Waists

The Sale of Ladies' High Grade Waists, which is scheduled to take place Monday, will stir the buying interest of every woman who wishes to procure a fine, stylish waist at a considerable saving. This magnificent assortment comprises a number of beautiful French effects. Fine hand-embroidry and lace adorn the fronts of



the silk ones, but the general make-up of the Net Waists included is, indeed, above comprehension.



Reg. Val. \$6.75 to \$11.50, Monday, \$3.75. The Waists shown in our Government Street windows at \$3.75 comprise values leading from \$6.75 to \$11.50. These are in net and silk. The net ones are lined throughout, and are beautifully made. The silk is indeed a marvel, and reflects great credit on the manufacturer's skill. They are in shades of ceru, light blue and white. Your choice of these Monday at \$3.75

Reg. Val. \$12.50 to \$17.50, Monday, \$5. All lovers of the Waist Beautiful will be here sharp on time Monday morning, as beyond a doubt these are the greatest bargains that have been offered for some time. This lot consists also of all-over net and silk. The fronts are handsomely trimmed with French trimming, while the beautiful embroidered fronts lend a charm to them that is simply entrancing. A glance at our Government Street window means much to you.

Regular \$18.50 to \$35.00 Waists, Monday, for \$7.50
Charming Styles in Women's Waists which are regularly priced at figures ranging from \$18.50 to \$35.00, proudly invite the scrutiny of ladies of taste and refinement. These include all-over nets and finest silk, trimmed with beautiful French embroidery, Valenciennes with Madiera embroidery and green silk ribbons, touches of individuality that make them quite the most fairy-like waists that imagination could paint. But just imagine the great reduction, from \$18.50 to \$35.00—your choice Monday at \$7.50

Final Clearance of Ladies' Fine Coats



There are only a few more days left to clear, our January Sale goods in the Coat and Suit Department, and each of these days will be devoted to some special line.

Monday will be Coat Day, and as we have to get clear of them in one day, naturally the prices had to be lowered. It's not necessary to explain further. You know what the prices were in the last three weeks. Now look at these.

\$15 Coats for \$5

This includes our whole stock of Broadcloth, Serge and Tweed Coats, in semi-fitting style, some with military collars, in good range of colors. Regular values up to \$15.00. Monday's price \$5.00

\$27.50 Ladies' Coats for \$11.75

This includes all our Ladies' Coats, in chiffon finished broadcloths, serges and tweeds, in semi-fitting styles, some trimmed with braid and others with self, full range of colors. Regular values up to \$27.50. Monday \$11.75

\$45.00 Ladies' Coats for \$16.50

This includes all our better grade Coats, in ottoman cords, covert coating, coating serges and tweeds, in a good assortment of shades. Regular up to \$45.00. Monday \$16.50

Shoe Buyers' Confidence

The confidence of the public in the solid bargains to be obtained here is well shown in the large numbers who come back again and again—for more—and go away better pleased than ever. And no wonder—Look at these prices:

- Men's Sporting Boots, 15 inches high, made of best oil tanned leather, tan or black. Regular price \$6.00. Monday . . . \$4.50
- Men's English-made Box Calf Bluchers, medium weight, full bellows tongue, tan or black. Regular price \$6.00. Monday \$4.50
- Men's Box Calf Bluchers, stout sewn soles. Regular value \$2.50 and \$3.00. Monday . . . \$1.95
- Women's Boots, in box calf and Dongola kid, Blucher cut. Regular value \$2.50. Monday's price \$1.75
- Women's Boots and Oxfords, box calf and Dongola kid. Regular value \$2.00. Monday . . . \$1.25
- Women's Evening Slippers, patent leather and vic kid. Regular prices \$2.50 and \$3.00. Special Monday \$1.75
- Women's Cloth Overgaiters, black, to-button length. Regular price 50c. Monday . . . 25c
- Boys' School Boots, in strong buff leather, all sizes, 17 to 5. Regular price \$1.50. Special Monday 90c
- Girls' Box Calf and Dongola Kid Boots, Blucher cut. Regular price \$2.00. Monday . . . \$1.25
- Infants' Soft Sole Moccasins, in tan, pink, white, etc. Regular price 40c. Monday 25c

Hair Dressing Parlors: 3rd Floor Annex. Madame Russell, Specialist in Transformation, Manicuring, Etc.

The Girl From 12 to 16 Years Her Underclothing

Simplicity and neatness are of course the two requisites. Elaboration displayed on any of her clothes is poor taste. The following special garments from our White Sale are practical underclothes at practical prices.

- DRAWERS**
At 40c.—Cambric with an embroidery edge.
At 50c.—Muslin with full ruffle, trimmed with imitation torchon and edge.
- NIGHTGOWNS**
At 75c.—Cambric, trimmed daintily at the neck with embroidery.
- SKIRTS**
At \$1.00—Good substantial kind with pleated embroidery ruffle.
At \$2.00—Flounce trimmed with lace and having three rows of insertion above the flounce. Good full underlay.

Night Dresses and Corset Covers

- Night Dresses at \$1.25—This is an extra special value. They are made in slipover styles with deep yoke of all-over embroidery; three-quarter sleeves of embroidery. Extra well made and finished.
- Corset Covers at 25c.—Corset covers made of cotton in very dainty styles, trimmed with torchon lace. Other styles trimmed with beading and baby ribbon.
- Corset Covers at 35c.—These are made in both tight and loose fitting styles, trimmed with lace and embroidery.
- Corset Covers at 50c.—Here is one style which we are sure will appeal to you; made with three rows of insertion across the front, neck and sleeves finished with torchon lace. Other styles with yoke of wide lace.
- Corset Covers at 75c.—These are extra special value. One style is of all-over embroidery, trimmed with lace. Others are made of yoke of lace, narrow beading and baby ribbon.



It Is Not Only Price, But It Is Quality at the Price in This White Sale

"Isn't the quality wonderful!" we've grown used to that exclamation from people who visit the White Sale. We calculated how to make people say this by ordering makers to put our materials (selected from our own store) in their styles.

Therefore: We have these good nainsook nightgowns at 90c. All have that soft feel of higher-priced garments. Each has low or square neck and kimono sleeves. One has tiny embroidery edge at neck and sleeves—simple but fine. A more elaborate one has solid lace yoke; another owns square neck and kimono sleeves outlined by deep embroidery insertion; still another with a round yoke of dotted Swiss. And many other styles.

Also at 90c those high or V neck and long sleeve muslin undergowns which the old-fashioned woman prefers. Generally these have alternate embroidery and plaits in the yoke, but there is a variety of styles.

Combinations of drawers and corset cover of fine nainsook with ribbon beading and either lace and embroidery, trimmings commend themselves to women who like both price and garments to fit. 75c and 90c.

Children's Skirts
Ages 2 to 14, at 50c to \$2.00

Our January White Sale offers a multitude of substantial savings to all mothers of moderate means, and who always make it a point to make their small purchase go as far as possible.

Children's Skirts, made of fine cambric trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, and fine Swiss embroidery and insertion, some with bands, others in waist styles. These would ordinarily sell for twice what we are asking in our January Sale.

White Wave of Children's Nightdresses
At 75c to 90c

At 75c—Children's Night Dress, made of cotton, front is made of embroidery and tucks in very dainty effects, necks and sleeves frilled with embroidery.

At 90c—Children's Night Dress, made of fine cotton tucked yoke, with embroidery down front, neck and sleeves

A Demonstration

The celebrated Vanishing Massage Cold Cream is now being demonstrated and we invite you to try its wonderful properties.

This cream is by far the best of its kind ever introduced and gives unbounded satisfaction to all who have used it. An application renders the skin soft, smooth and velvety and immediately allays any smarting and roughness caused by cold winds, sunburn, etc. It can be used in all cases where a healing and nourishing tonic is required.

It is absolutely free from any injurious ingredients, is not greasy and is immediately absorbed by the skin. Massage Treatment Free.

Sold in Pots at 25c and 50c

Blankets and Down Quilts Prices Lower

A rare opportunity to buy an extra good quality Wool Blanket at the price usually paid for a very inferior blanket. The fact that they are soiled does not detract from the quality in any way. The number is limited, so don't neglect making your purchases on Monday morning.

- Fine White Wool Blankets, heavy quality, pink or blue borders. The \$6.75 quality. Slightly soiled. On Sale Monday, per pair \$4.50
- Fine White Wool Blankets, very large and heavy, pink or blue borders or checked. The \$7.50 quality. Soiled. On Sale Monday, per pair \$4.90
- Fine White Wool Blankets, pure fleece, large size, very soft and warm. The \$8.75 quality. Slightly soiled. On Sale Monday, per pair \$5.75
- Down Quilts—Art silk lining covering, paneled with solid colors, large assortment of patterns. The regular \$6.75 quality. On Sale Monday \$4.50

Flurry in the Dress Goods Market

- Fancy Lustre cream grounds with colored stripes. Sale 50c
- Duchess Cloth, fine rich satin finish, in light navy, navy, marine, grey, taupe, myrtle, moss, seal brown, nut brown. Sale 75c
- Self-Striped Satin Cloth, in reseda, navy, marine, seal brown, myrtle, gendarine, grey, taupe, 52 inches wide. Sale . . . \$1.00
- Panama, navy, marine, light grey, brown, seal brown, myrtle and black. Sale 50c
- Satin Soilel, in navy, terra cotta, grey, brown. Sale 50c
- Duchess Cloth, in navy, tangerine, fawn, reseda, myrtle, sage, seal brown, light brown. Sale Price \$1.00
- Broadcloth, in seal brown, nut brown, marine, navy, light fawn, moss, 52 inches wide. Sale \$1.25

To Mothers of Boys



Prices on Suits and Reefers Fall Just in Time for the Boy Who Wears Out Two a Season.

Some of these worthy clothes are from our own carefully chosen stock. On the others the loss is on the makers, who had either too many garments or an overplus of cloth, which they were glad to make up.

At \$5.75—There are 150 Norfolk and double breasted jacket suits of all-wool chevots, for boys of 8 to 16 years.

At \$1.50—About the same number of reefers of fancy and plain blue chevot, for boys of 3 to 14 years. Several degrees of fineness among these, costing ordinarily all the way from \$2.25.

The reduction in prices is important, but more important is the absence of any lowering of quality below our regular high standard.

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