

PROBS:—Friday, northwest winds, fair and cold.

\$ Dollar Day \$

SALE

All Day Friday!!

All previously advertised special bargains will remain on sale all day to-morrow. We are doing this at the request of many of our friends who have been snow-bound since Wednesday.

With added "\$ Day" bargains this great sale should prove of great benefit to the many who were unable to attend to-day.

See Window Posters for Details!

Special values for Friday in Home Furnishings

We have just received a large shipment of new Floor, Oil-cloth Rugs.

With patterns and colorings suitable for bedrooms, bathrooms, dens, kitchens and halls.

The designs include Floral, Broken Tile, Conventional and Oriental.

Choose now while the assortment is complete in any of the following sizes:

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Size 4½x4½ feet. | Price \$2.25 | Size 6x7½ feet | Price \$5.00 |
| Size 6x9 feet. | Price \$5.95 | Size 7½x9 feet. | Price \$7.50 |
| Size 7½x10½ ft. | \$8.75 | | |

FLOOR OILCLOTHS in all the new patterns in all widths from the narrow stair width to four yards wide — estimates gladly given and measurements taken without any obligation.

—We Invite Your Inspection—

STEACY'S - Limited

"Kingston's Shopping Centre"

CHILD'S STORY OF THE HUMAN RACE By Uncle Ray

Printers of Italy and England. Several German printers left their home country and went to Italy. There they started print-shops, and used movable or "loose" type. Venice and Rome were the Italian cities which became most famous for printing. One book printed in Venice contained advice on manners for girls. It was a pocket-size volume, with 118 leaves. Many Italian books of that time



If you will look at this picture closely, you will get a good idea of a printshop at the end of the Middle Ages. One man is putting ink on a type with a roller. Two men, near the window, are setting type, which they take from square compartments.

contained writings of the olden Greeks and Romans. The people of Italy were just "walking up" to the value of ancient learning.

The first English books were printed by William Caxton. He learned how to make and use metal type while living in Bruges, a city in Belgium. He spent more than 30 years there, and seems to have managed a print-shop of his own. The first book he put out was about the history of Troy. It was translated from the French.

Caxton added a note to the Trojan history, saying:

"Thus ends my book. I have translated it the best I could. My pen is worn, my hand is weary, My eyes are dimmed by looking too much on white paper."

"I have learned by great labor to put this book in print in the manner you see here. It is not written with pen and ink as other books have been. All the volumes were printed together. They were begun on a certain day and finished all on another day."

I have put Caxton's words in a simple way. He wrote them in Old English, which had many spellings different from those used nowadays. Let me give you a sample:

"I was borne and lerned myn English in Kent."

Those words were printed in a note at the front of the book, in which Caxton told something of his earlier life.

A year or two after publishing the history of Troy, Caxton returned to England. There he carried on the work of printing in great earnest. In all, he put out 96 editions of books. The stories of King Arthur and the Canterbury Tales are the most famous he published.

From that time on, printing flourished in England.

WEEKLY POULTRY LESSON

Under the Authoritative Direction of Prof. F. C. Eloff Dominion Poultry Husbandmen

With Specialized Information Contributed by G. W. Miller Author of Coldbelt Poultry Course.

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Hatching With Artificial Heat.

Dependence on the broody hen as a "hatching machine" to supply the number of pullets required to replenish the laying houses of egg farms is not safe. The hen is also an unreliable agent to look to for chicks even the few pullets required on a small plant if they are to be normally brought into laying in October. A hen sets only when she feels like it, and that is generally too late in the season for practical purposes. Unless the pullets are laying by November 1st, or very shortly thereafter, they will not produce the maximum number of eggs they are capable of. Pullets that mature and begin laying at the time mentioned produce heavily during the early winter, when eggs bring the highest price. The income from such birds is much greater than from late-hatched chicks which do not begin to lay until the following spring and give their highest production at a time when eggs are relatively cheap. Thus it becomes imperative to the commercial egg farmer, economically, to use artificial means of hatching.

Advantages of Incubators.

There are several advantages to be gained by using an incubator. It permits of the chicks being hatched early enough to enable them to be matured at the time required to make the most profitable winter layers.

Early-hatched chicks are, as a rule the stronger and more vigorous, because they came from eggs laid while the hens are in their best breeding condition. After a long period of laying, hens lose much of their vitality and their capacity to transmit vigor to their offspring.

Young chicks thrive better in the cool weather of early spring than in the heat of summer. Early chicks are so far developed by the summer months that they can withstand the extreme heat and they do not then fall so easily a prey to lice or mites.

Early cockerels are ready for market when the prices for broilers are highest.

When chicks are nearly of one age a good deal less care is involved in rearing them. Moreover, when they are of one age, there is not the danger of some, because they are smaller and weaker, being abused and forced from the feed, by the larger ones. Thus all grow evenly.

These conditions can only be obtained when an incubator is used.

Essentials of an Incubator.

Not all incubators that are offered to the public are efficient hatching machines. It is safest to stick to the well-tried machines, at least until one thoroughly understands the principles of incubators. The essentials of a good hatching machine are:

1. A hatching chamber so insulated as to prevent the escape of heat from within and the entrance of cold air from without, except through the proper channels.

2. An accurate and reliable means of controlling the temperature within the incubator.

3. A system of ventilation that can be easily controlled.

4. A means of supplying moisture as needed.

5. A heating system that is depend-

able and adequate for the size of the machine.

Construction that will permit of the easy cleaning of the interior.

Types of Incubators.

There are three types of incubators in modern use—hot water, hot air and electric. There are good and bad makes in all these types. There appears to be no difference in the hatching efficiency of these types, when the above-mentioned essentials are present.

Incubators vary in size from 50 eggs up to several thousands. The mammoth machines, with capacities of from 800 eggs upward, are of two types—the Multiple, which is simply a number of small units working independently of each other but joined together, and all receiving their heat from one source; and the Cabinet, with forced ventilation, and in the chamber of which there may be eggs in all stages of incubation at the one time. The eggs in these mammoth machines are all turned automatically, and are very simply and easily operated.

Location for Incubator.

An incubator can be successfully operated in almost any place where an even temperature can be maintained and where there is plenty of ventilation. A basement room or cellar is usually ideal. If the machine can be kept away from the furnace and if the atmosphere is sweet and clean. In such a room, which must have windows or openings enough to permit of sufficient outside ventilation, the incubator is not so likely to be affected by sudden changes of outside temperature.

It is important that the machine be set absolutely level and on a solid foundation, in order to lessen the effect of vibrations and jars.

The general instructions which come with each machine should be closely followed.

Questions On This Week's Lesson.

1. Why cannot hens alone be depended on for hatching?
2. What advantages has artificial over natural incubation?
3. What should one look for in buying an incubator?
4. Where should an incubator be located?

POULTRY—GAL TWO—

Answers To Last Week's Questions—
1. Broody hens should not be allowed to select their hatching eggs, because they have not the power of selection. Eggs from undesirable hens would thus often be incubated, and average egg production of the flock would be reduced as a consequence.

2. The sitting hen should be of normal weight for her breed, neither too fat nor too thin. She should be healthy and of a motherly disposition.

3. The nest should be placed as near the ground as possible, preferably on it. It should be made of oat straw or dry grass, and covered with a box so made that the hen may come on or off without crushing the eggs.

4. It is necessary to make sure that the hen is desirous of sitting, not that she has merely a temporary spell of broodiness, before the hatching eggs are placed under her.

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1 Chesterfield Suite

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