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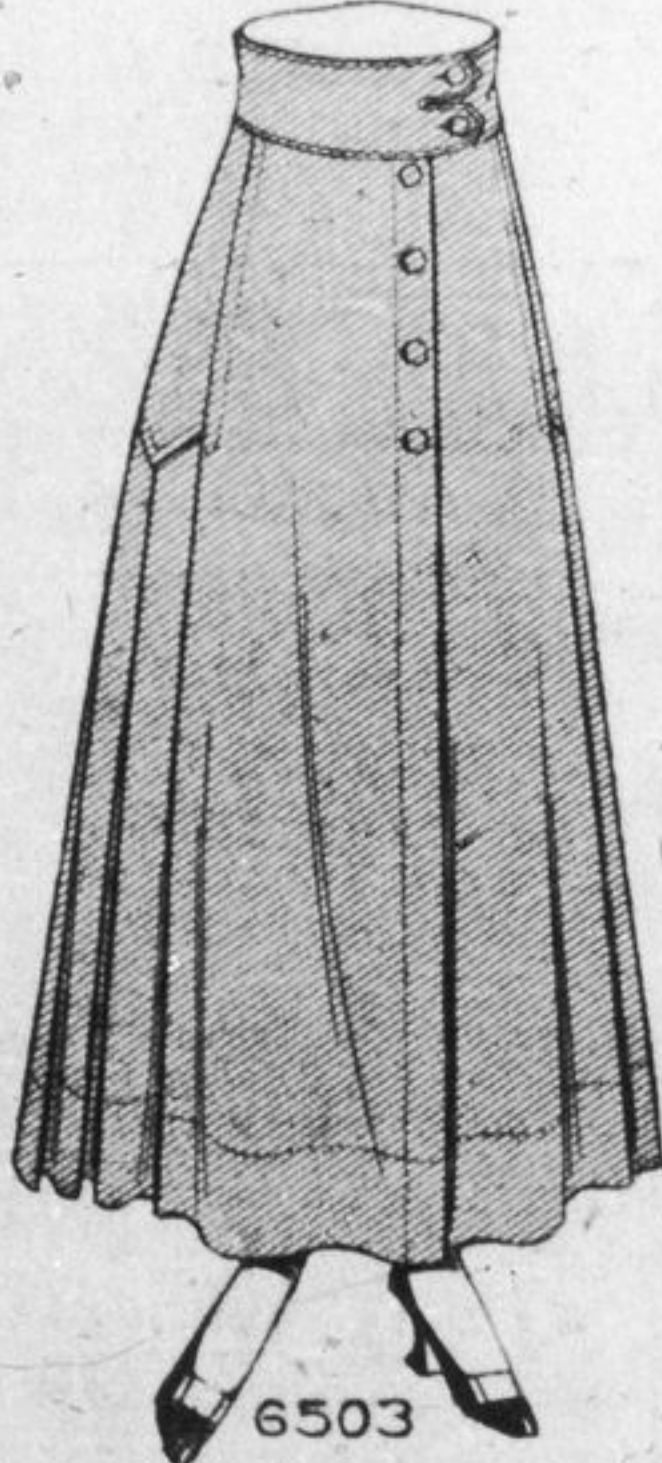
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Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

SERVICEABLE SKIRT OF STYLISH DESIGN.



A new skirt model that will look well in blue gabardine. It has five gored an inverted pleat at the sides and pointed hip sections.

No one will deny that the separate skirt is always an important item in the wardrobe. But this year it has added significance because of the unusual number of original models that have been introduced into the world of dress. Here is a very likeable skirt of blue gabardine, although it looks well in any soft finished fabric. It is a five-gore design, the side gores having an inverted pleat at the center and a separate pointed hip section. Finishing the waist is a wide belt of self or contrasting material.

In medium size the skirt requires 3 1/2 yards of material. The belt and pointed hip section may be trimmed with braid or piped with velvet.

yards of 54-inch material. It made without the high belt a quarter yard of material may be saved. The home dressmaker will find this a simple model to put together. First turn under the front edge of front right gore on double "oo" perforations, lap on left front gore, with center-fronts evenly matched. The large "O" perforations indicate the center-front. Now, stitch to position, leaving edges free above single large "O" perforation for a placket. Form inverted pleat in side gore, creasing on lines of slot perforations, bring folded edges together on line of double "oo" perforations and press. Turn under edges of hip section on slot perforations; arrange on side gore, matching single large "O" and double small "oo" perforations and stitch 1/4 inch from folded edges; also stitch the side edges to position. Turn under edges of front and back gores on slot perforations, lap on the hip section and on the side gore to line of small "oo" perforations, notches even; stitch 1/2 inch from folded edges as illustrated on reverse side of envelope and press. Adjust 2 inch belting to position underneath upper edge of skirt for a stay; stitch upper edges together.

Now, coming to the belt, turn under left front edge on slot perforations. Center-front indicated by single small "oo" perforations and center-back by double "oo" perforations. Adjust to position, center of belt over upper edge of skirt. The belt and pointed hip section may be trimmed with braid or piped with velvet.

Pictorial Review Skirt No. 6503. Sizes 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches waist. Price, 15 cents.



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In 1/2, 1 and 2 pound cans. Whole—ground—pulverized—also Fine Ground for Percolators.

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BUILDERS!!

Have You Tried GYPSUM WALL PLASTER? It Saves Time P. WALSH. Barrack St.

THE WOLF IS A COWARD

NEW ONTARIO VARIETY ARE CRAVEN-HEARTED ANIMALS.

Some Facts About the Beast for Whose Extermination the Government Spends Eighteen Thousand Dollars a Year—Deer First Appeared in the North Country in the Year 1897.

Is an Akoma wolf dangerous? The Government, you know, spends some \$18,000 on the extermination of the grey wolf each year, so that some importance is attached to his increase. Last year I heard a man on the Goulais River argue that if the Government would allow the wolf to go ahead and destroy the deer the wolf would automatically remove himself, because till the deer came wolves were unknown in Akoma. Of course, men on the Goulais are fond of argument. And this one didn't recognize the fact that the Government collected about twice the money for deer licenses that is paid for wolf tokens, says J. W. Curran, in The Toronto Star Weekly.

In 1892 Ernest Seton Thompson told me there were no red deer north of Lake Nipissing. He was right. In 1897 the first track of a red deer in New Ontario was reported. Now the eastern shore of Lake Superior swarms with them. The wolves have followed them into that territory, too, though these timid skulkers are not so numerous there as farther east in the Mississauga Forest Reserve. And the friendly black bear is not infrequent as you might say. Last fall a brain running into the Magpie mine stopped, so the crew and passengers could get out and chase a fat specimen.

Now it may be as well to say at the outset that the great wilderness north of the Soo to Michipicoten can never be a great game country because there isn't a soul there to take your money. There are no hotels, no road houses, and only a few wayside stations. There are "tote" and lumber roads, a few hunters' cabins, and a scattering lumber camp, in use and abandoned.

And still it is the greatest deer and moose district in America. Listen! Sault Ste. Marie district issued about 2,600 of the 12,500 deer licenses issued in the whole Province of Ontario last year. And the entire State of Maine last year issued very many less than this one district.

In a deserted lumber camp on the banks of the Goulais River—which runs into Lake Superior—I first heard that shrinking soul, the grey timber wolf, the biggest coward that walks. He is afraid of the fall of a leaf, or his own shadow, and man he fears with a fear that gives him sleepless nights. This skulking vagrant is so possessed of pained feet that he could never be induced I do believe to tackle a cow unless actually driven to it by starvation. By long association he has learned the defencelessness of the deer and the toothlessness of the partridge.

He got his reputation for being a dangerous party through the newspapers. As an advertising agent he is a pronounced success. Every little while we read about the mail carrier at Batchewana or a camp courier back of Blind River having a run for it. It's all press agent work—super-heated imagination. The grey wolf is an ignorant potterer who does occasionally walk into view. He does it because he does not know anyone is looking at him. He doesn't know enough to duck unless he sees someone even when his intuition should tell him to.

Pete Lajoie shot two wolves on the shore of an unnamed Akoma lake two years ago. Pete was sitting back from the shore about 150 yards. The two wolves walked to the beach and probably intended to do a little fishing. But while they lingered on the shore Pete nattered one with his 28.55. The other wolf was sitting on his haunches at the time and looked at his fallen companion in a wondering kind of a way. He didn't sense danger, and Pete put a bullet through his head before he could get anything else through it. The skulker's much-advertised intuition wasn't in evidence.

"Seemed to me he looked kind of stupid," said Pete. Down the Goulais from us, say 50 miles from the Soo, a lumber foreman killed a couple with a revolver, and another two got away. The only reason the first two didn't was because they got stage fright on seeing the man.

One of the great industries of Ontario—I mean the northern portion—is killing wolves. I have been told by a Toronto man, if you don't believe it, says he, look at the wolf bounty figures paid every year by the Ontario Government. The dudes on the Indian reserves keep themselves in store clothes with their wolf money.

Peter Yamagisik, Joe Pataasag, and the others all look forward to the day when the wolf bounties will be raised, as ardent hunters advocate. I never yet met a man in the woods who wasn't willing to argue that the wolf bounty should be raised. They never debate the deer license or the moose rules. But they must have a say on the wolf bounty.

A Recruiting Parade. A novel method of securing recruits was inaugurated by the 77th Battalion and the Soldiers' Wives League of Ottawa recently, when the wives and children and female relatives of Ottawa soldiers now at the front participated in an automobile parade through the city. Every car bore banners with mottoes such as "My daddy is in the trenches—there is yours" and "Our fathers, brothers and husbands are doing their bit—what about yours?" The 77th is engaged in filling up its ranks, depleted by recent drafts.

Ex-President Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to address a recruiting meeting in Toronto on Dec. 11th. Dr. Kindred, warden of the county of Peterboro, will not again be a candidate for municipal honors.

GREAT LABOR LEADER.

G. N. Barnes Only Had Two Years' Schooling.

"Barnes is the big man; let us send Barnes, the Cabinet" said, in effect, when the members were discussing who they should send on a secret official mission to Canada on behalf of the Board of Trade. And so Mr. G. N. Barnes, the most astute and courageous leader British Labor ever had, was sent. He succeeded in what he was sent to do, as everybody concerned knew he would, and he returned home to find, alas! that his boy Dick—a "bonny and clever lad, and a good one," to quote his father's own words—who was a lieutenant in the 2nd Gordons, had been killed. "My sorrow is tempered with pride," said Mr. Barnes, and the sympathy of the whole Labor world went out to Mr. and Mrs. Barnes in their great bereavement.

Few men in trade or politics have won such popularity as the Labor leader who started life as a boy in an engineer's shop and educated himself by studying diligently at night classes after his day's work. It was while chatting on one occasion with the writer in the smoking-room of the House of Commons that Mr. Barnes told me that, owing to the fact that his father moved from Scotland to England, he only had two years' schooling, and that when he attended a little country school at Enfield Highway between the age of eight or nine and eleven, "Not much education to fit a man for a life struggle," Mr. Barnes said, somewhat grimly, but his family purse was such that I had to go out to work, and after trying my luck in a jute mill I subsequently learned engineering in London, afterwards serving out my apprenticeship at Dundee, to which town my parents returned. A few months after the termination of my apprenticeship I discovered, as it was discovered long before by Dr. Johnson, that the best thing about Scotland is the way out of it; so I found my way out of it, and have remained out of it ever since.

How the sturdy character and integrity of Mr. Barnes so impressed his fellow-workers in the engineering trade that he was ultimately appointed assistant secretary, and then general secretary, of the powerful Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the blue ribbon of the Trades Union world, and how he entered Parliament, is now a matter of common knowledge to people in the Labor world. Mr. Barnes declared, however, that he attributed the fact of his being in the House, and his official connection with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, to his association with Tom Mann in the early days of his campaign.

What most people like about Mr. Barnes is his independence of character, which was strikingly shown in 1908, when he resigned his secretaryship in consequence of the North-East Coast engineers refusing to accept the settlement he had made with the employers. "I consider," he said at the time, "that the moment has come when Trades Union officials must make a stand against the repudiation of control on the part of their members. It has been carried to such lengths that the employers are beginning to ask why they should trouble to arrange terms with people who are promptly repudiated by their constituents."

In 1908, Mr. Barnes was a quiet looking man, but he loves most of all to fight battles for the slum dwellers, the unemployed, the hungry children, the landless laborer, the sweated woman, and the pauper. In a word, George Barnes is a champion of the people.—London Tit-Bits.

Prince in the Trenches.

The Prince of Wales has returned to his military duties at the Front, after leave of absence in England. A correspondent of the "Bystander" says: A captain in one of the Scotch regiments writes to me from the front to say that he really is true to the Prince of Wales goes right into the firing line, and, in fact, is rather fond of getting into rather dangerous places. On one occasion he came into my trench at a particularly bad moment, there was a gap of 200 yards or more between my trench and the one on my left, which it was impossible to hold. The Prince crawled out to a listening post in the no-man's-land, and was only sniped at by the Germans coming back. In the trench next mine on the same day a man was shot through the head, standing next to the Prince.

Artillery Horses in Action.

In spite of the motor, whose usefulness in hauling of big guns to the front is undeniable, and undeniable, are several sorts of grounds where the functions of the traction engine end and those of the equine team begin. Generally speaking, horses have the honor of galloping their gun on to the field of action and standing the hellish racket of the bursting shells, and the percentage of killed among the gun teams is always a very high one.

The powerful beasts, excited by their surroundings, maddened by the rush, they have just taken part in, sweating and covered with foam, often get out of hand, and rearing and plunging, threaten to break away from their harness. To contend with a pair of these half-frightened, half-furious animals is all one man's work.

Ringling for Goffer.

A curious custom is annually celebrated at the parish church of Newark, Eng. Three centuries ago a wealthy merchant of Newark named Goffer lost himself in the forest that then surrounded the town. He carried much money, and was in great fear of thieves, with whom the forest abounded. Suddenly he heard the Newark bells and was guided home. To commemorate his deliverance Goffer left a handsome legacy to the Newark bell ringers on condition that they should ever after "ring for Goffer" each Sunday night in October and November.

Miss Jane Addams, of the Ford peace party, has been taken to hospital for an operation. Mrs. Charles Burgess, Glen Buell, ill for several months, passed away Monday, aged seventy years.

LESS FALL WHEAT.

Decrease Chiefly Is in Ontario, Due to Heavy Rains in August.

The Census and Statistics Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, in a report issued a few days ago, estimates that the area sown to fall wheat for next year's crop is 1,200,800 acres, which is about 15 per cent. less than the area of 1,394,000 acres sown in 1914 for the 1915 crop. The decrease is principally in Ontario, and is due to the heavy rains of August, which prevented the working of the soil in time for seeding.

The area sown to fall wheat in Ontario is estimated to be 820,600 acres, states the report, as compared with 1,042,000 acres sown in 1914, the decrease being 222,400 acres, or over 21 per cent. In Alberta there is an increase from 230,000 acres in 1914 to 260,500 acres in 1915, the plus difference representing 13 per cent. In Manitoba there is a decrease from 10,900 to 9,400 acres; in Saskatchewan there is no change from the estimated area of 4,100 acres, and in British Columbia there is a small increase of 200 acres, making 6,200 acres sown in this crop. As regards condition on October 31, the figures are 88 or 89 per cent. of the standard for Canada and for Ontario and Alberta. In Manitoba the condition is Saskatchewan 85, and in British Columbia 95. For Ontario and Alberta the figures of condition are less than in either of the two previous years, when the condition on October 31 was over 90.

For all Canada about 53 per cent. of the area intended for next year's crops is reported as plowed by October 31, as compared with 71 per cent. last year and 54 per cent. in 1913. In the North-West the percentages are as follows: Manitoba 36, against 92; Saskatchewan 27, against 77; Alberta 34, against 56.

Root and fodder crops in Canada, consisting of potatoes, turnips, mangels, etc., hay and clover, alfalfa, fodder corn and sugar beets, occupied this year a total area of about 8,977,000 acres, as compared with 9,067,000 acres in 1914, and their estimated value, subject to revision, is \$230,379,000, as compared with \$226,227,000 last year. The decrease in area is principally in respect to hay and clover, and the increase in total value is due to the larger yield of the same crop.

The conditions governing the production of potatoes have this year been as bad as last year they were good. The total estimated yield is 62,604,000 bushels from 478,800 acres, an average yield per acre of only 131 bushels. Last year the corresponding figures were 85,672,000 bushels, 475,900 acres, and 180 bushels. Not since the average of 110 bushels in 1910 has the rate per acre been so low. It is 27 bushels below the average of 158 bushels for the five years 1910-14.

Prince Rupert Fish Industry.

Mr. John Pullen, President of the Canadian Express Company, who returned some time ago from a trip to the Pacific Coast, gives some striking figures relating to the growth of the fish industry at Prince Rupert. "It will indicate," he said to-day, "the importance of this business, when I say that the average monthly receipts of fish at Prince Rupert are now 1,729,999 pounds—mostly halibut—and that 73 vessels touched at that port in 30 days. "At Seattle the average is 2,000,000 pounds, with 42 vessels engaged, while Vancouver averages 1,939,000 pounds, with 18 vessels engaged. Most of the fishing is done in the Alaskan waters, nearly 1,000 miles from Prince Rupert; but whereas before the advent of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Prince Rupert, the fish was brought all the way from the north to Vancouver and Seattle by boat, the long distance is saved by touching at Prince Rupert, from whence the fish is brought east, in the pink of condition, on express refrigerator cars, the long distance being saved from the point of catch to Vancouver and Seattle, as heretofore. The business is so increasing that we will have to add more refrigerator equipment. In fact, the business has grown so markedly that certain fishing interests along the coast have begun to look upon its extension with alarm, and have asked that the Washington Government impose a duty on Canadian fish entering the United States, whose markets are now free.

Little Bulgaria Gone.

Toronto's "little Bulgaria" is no more. It is a deserted village. The war has swept it as desolate as one of those villages of Poland we read about. A few of the shops are open, doing a feeble business by day, and at night glimmering forlornly only to expose more pitifully the dark fronts of the "Caphebas," the restaurants, that but a while ago glowed from dark till the coming of day and giving the stretch of East King Street, down by Trinity street, the only touch of Europe we had.

From one of the most densely populated and teeming areas of the city it has become the emptiest and most forlorn. A year ago, five thousand men and about ten women inhabited this one tiny block. To-day there are a couple of hundred.

Mennonites to Move.

In search of a land of milk and honey, ten prosperous Mennonite farmers from the surrounding district have taken a large party of explorers of the same faith from Manitoba at the Grand Trunk depot and boarded a train for Prince George, B. C., where they will look over homesteads in preparation to forming a large colony. Mennonites from all parts of the East gathered in Southern Manitoba early this week to confer on the advisability of seeking new fields in British Columbia. Prince George was picked as a likely spot, and the G. T. P. now looks forward to a considerable Mennonite traffic westward.

Chalmers Presbyterian Church, Lansdowne, voted for church union 47 to 34. Knox Church, Peterboro, went 151 to 77 in favor of church union.

Foot-prints vanish when PEARLINE comes. The Procter & Gamble Distributing Co. of Canada, Ltd. Hamilton, Canada.

Three Score and Four. Eddy's Matches. Have been the same good matches since 1851.

The Light That Saves The Children's Eyes. Rayo Lamps. ROYALITE OIL GIVES BEST RESULTS.

Nasal and Throat CATARRH. VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE. Every fourth person you meet has catarrh.