

A LIFETIME OF SUFFERING

Prevented by "Fruit-a-tives" The Wonderful Fruit Medicine

55 MAISONNEUVE ST., HULL, QUE. "In my opinion, no other medicine is so good as 'Fruit-a-tives' for Indigestion and Constipation."

For years, I suffered with these dreaded diseases, trying all kinds of treatments until I was told I was incurable.

One day a friend told me to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. To my surprise, I found this medicine gave immediate relief, and in a short time I was all right again."

DONAT-LALONDE 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR CREAM In Any Quantity GLOVER'S Phones 47 or 780.

GROWING DEAF WITH HEAD NOISES? TRY THIS

If you are growing hard of hearing and fear Catarrhal Deafness or if you have roaring, rumbling, hissing noises in your ears go to your druggist and get 1 ounce of Parmit (double strength), and add to it 1/4 pint of hot water and a little granulated sugar. Take 1 tablespoonful four times a day.

This will often bring quick relief from the distressing head noises. Clogged nostrils should open, breathing become easy and the mucus stop dropping into the throat. It is easy to prepare, costs little and is pleasant to take. Anyone who is threatened with Catarrhal Deafness or who has head noises should give this prescription a trial.

Prince George Hotel TORONTO In Centre of Shopping and Business District 250 ROOMS THE NEW PRINCE GEORGE EUROPEAN PLAN

You Need Not Tolerate the inconvenience of a cough, when a few doses of NADRUCO Syrup of Tar with Cod Liver Oil Compound

will give you almost instant relief. It heals the rawness of the bronchial tubes; stops the annoying tickling that leads to spasms of coughing; and soon restores the throat to its normal condition. On account of its pleasant taste, children take it readily. Keep a bottle always in the house.

Note—The package is Red and bears the "Na-Dru-Co" trademark. Manufactured by National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited.

From War to Peace The war restrictions on the shipment of Biscuits having been removed Huntley & Palmers Biscuits are once again being sent to all parts of the world. They are of the same standard of Unrivalled Quality as in the past, and to prevent disappointment the public should place their orders at once with their usual suppliers. HUNTLEY & PALMERS, LTD. Biscuit Manufacturers READING & LONDON ENGLAND

REPAIR FARM BUILDINGS How and When to Paint Them Efficiently.

In the Fall the Buildings, Like Machinery, Should Be as Thoroughly Overhauled as Labor Conditions Permit—Broken Windows Should Be Repaired, Dust and Cobwebs Cleaned Away and the Premises Brightened by Cleaning and Whitewash.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

EVERY farmer should care for his farm buildings in such a way as to maintain them in good serviceable condition, and so conserve his resources generally. On most farms there are many details in themselves of minor importance, but in the aggregate of tremendous influence. Carelessness of the exterior of buildings is an indication, generally, of the conditions existing in their interior. Slovenly surroundings and general run-down conditions are the hall-marks of ineptitude and mismanagement.

The farmer may not be able to change the location of his farm, but to a great extent he can control its appearance and general conditions by seeing that the roofs are in good repair and weather tight, the fences in place, gates in order and painted, on hinges, not sagging or dragging on the ground, the latches and hinges of all doors and gates broken and operating freely; no broken lights in the window sashes of the various buildings; the stable fixtures in order, the stanchions and partitions in place, and the mangers and floor in good repair, giving to the whole place the impression that it receives prudent care and regular attention.

Investigations have disclosed the fact that concrete is an ideal material for repairing and making in the hands of a resourceful person on the farm. Publications issued by cement manufacturers as to tools and materials used, aggregates, proportioning the mixture, how to mix, how to plan forms, reinforcement, etc., may be obtained for the asking.

Doors—The ordinary stable door construction of two thicknesses of matched lumber is not satisfactory, because the effect of the warm moist air of the stable on the inside ply of lumber causes it to swell, while the outer lumber, being less affected, causes the door to spring out top and bottom. A paneled door is less affected because the expansion and contraction resulting from atmospheric conditions is taken up by the panels.

To hang a door hold it up against the jamb and mark round with a pencil. Then cut down to these lines. Make it 1/4 narrower and 3/4 shorter. The hinges should be placed about six inches from the top and the lower one ten inches from the floor. The thickness of the casing should be taken from the total width of the hinge, the balance, divided by two, gives the distance the hinge is to set back from the face side of the door. In all cases the hinge should be wide enough to reach across two-thirds of the thickness of the door. Heavy doors should have three hinges. The mortise for the hinge of the door should bevel slightly toward the front, so that the hinge will not strike the jamb.

Setting locks for the door—Rim

locks are those that are stumpy screwed on to the face of the door. Mortise locks are those set into a mortise in the door itself. The rim lock is held in position and marked for keyhole, knob-bar hole, and screw holes. The first two are cut and the last are bored and the lock screwed into place. The escutcheon and knob plates are put on, and the keeper is then put on to the jamb.

The mortise lock is set into the mortise cut in the door just wide and deep enough to admit it, the face plate of the lock being set flush with the face of the edge of the door. Mark for the knob-bar and keyhole holes. Set the lock and fasten in; the knob plates and escutcheon set, and knobs adjusted. The keeper is then mortised into its proper place, flush with the edge of the jamb.

Roof—See that the roof is tight. Remember that there are shingles and shingles. The old shingles are 18 inches long—five butts together to equal 2 1/4 inches—are superior in several ways to the present method of cutting them to 16 inches long, six butts to two inches. Much depends on the way the shingles are manufactured. A roughly cut shingle will not give good service because of its tendency to draw the water up under the weather line by capillary attraction, and the "fuz" harbors dust, making good hold for moss to start growing. The edging should be smooth and carefully done so that the butts are slightly narrower than the points so as to allow any debris to pass through the joints and not accumulate and start a rot.

Cattle Ties and Mangers.—The comfort of the cow is of great importance as it affects the milk production and their feeding qualities. Whatever type of manger is used simplicity of construction, convenience of feeding and cleaning should be considered. The ends of the chain cow-tie should be examined to see if it works freely. In any case apply a little grease to it. Any weak or broken links may be neatly and effectually secured by using a split-link or a wire link made out of two or three turns of fence wire through the links, allowing the ends long enough to be crossed and wound round the strands in opposite direction after the manner of the lineman's splice. The stanchions, links and swivels should be attended to in similar way.

—Prof. John Evans, O. A. College, Guelph.

He Ditched the Tripod.

Paschendale is generally admitted to have been about the hottest and toughest place the Canadian Corps was ever in. Its combination of intense and sustained shell-fire with the rain and cold and mud in which he had to live for twenty-four hours a day will never be forgotten by the soldiers.

It was during the Third Division's second trip into Paschendale that this incident happened. Bill had just come out to the company as a reinforcement to replace the casualties we had suffered the first trip on this front, and I suppose it was on account of the large number of casualties that Bill, although a new man, was detailed to carry a Vickers' machine gun tripod into the line. Just imagine it. To have made the first trip in the line in a place like Paschendale was bad enough, but in addition to that to have to carry in the heavy tripod, along those miles and miles of duckboards, with mud-holes alongside them deep enough in many instances to sink a horse or a mule, was not by any means a joke.

Poor Bill, who had been told all the usual yarns in Blighty about how the fellows in France used to throw away anything they don't want at the time as they could easily find more later on when they did want it, just stuck things for about a mile and a half of the duckwalk, and then, so fed up and disgusted was he, that without saying a word to anyone he calmly picked the tripod off his shoulders and dumped it in a shell-hole.

The N.C.O. in charge of the crew didn't notice this and the crew went steadily on their way to the gun position, which was about four miles further. When they got there and started to set up the gun, there was no tripod to mount it on, and old Bill's surprise and disgust when he was told to go back and bring up the tripod he had ditched was great.

Bill enjoys the joke now. Just as much as his comrades did then, but the shock he received when he realized that he had to walk those four miles back, and then up to the position again with the tripod, must have made him feel like murdering some one.

Admiral Sims Not a Canadian.

It is necessary to correct one generally prevailing misapprehension about Admiral Sims. He is not a Canadian, and he has never been a British subject. The admiral has met the fate that invariably greets an American who has achieved distinguished success in arms, for his arrival home started the usual talk about his Presidential availability. The truth is that the admiral comes from a well-known Pennsylvania family, which has been established in the U. S. country for nearly two hundred years. His father was Alfred W. Sims, an American civil engineer, who went as a young man to Port Hope, Canada, to construct certain harbor improvements. He promptly fell in love with a Canadian girl of that town, Adelaide Sowden, and married her. Here the future admiral was born, October 15, 1858, and here, as his father's contracting work kept him in these parts for a considerable period, he spent the first ten years of his life.—Burton J. Hendrick, in the World's Work.

Will Mark Battlefields. The commemoration of Canadian battlefields is now occupying the attention of the Dominion Government. Hon. A. K. MacLean has made a tour of what was so short a time ago known as our western front, and his visit was mainly in connection with this object. It has been proposed to erect eight memorials commemorating probably the Canadian battlefields at St. Julien, Courcellette, Hill 60, Vimy Ridge, St. Eloi, Paschendale, Amiens, and Cambrai. It is understood the Government has already selected a site for the Ypres memorial.

Our idea of a smart salesman is one who can sell a fountain pen to a man who can't write.

TWO ODESSA DEATHS.

The Late Bernard Toomey and Miss Rosy Freemantle. Odessa, Sept. 29.—Bernard Toomey passed away last Tuesday night after a long illness. The funeral was held Friday morning from his late residence to Holy Rosary Church, and the remains were placed in Railton vault to be interred later in the family plot at Odessa.

Miss Rosy Freemantle passed away last Friday in the Hotel Dieu Hospital after an illness of about two weeks with typhoid-pneumonia. The remains were taken to the home of her grandparents, Storms' Corners, and the funeral was conducted by Rev. McTear, Bath, Monday afternoon. Interment was made in the family plot at Morven.

Miss Kathleen Schenkerhorn called on friends last Wednesday. George and shingles. The old shingles are 18 inches long—five butts together to equal 2 1/4 inches—are superior in several ways to the present method of cutting them to 16 inches long, six butts to two inches. Much depends on the way the shingles are manufactured. A roughly cut shingle will not give good service because of its tendency to draw the water up under the weather line by capillary attraction, and the "fuz" harbors dust, making good hold for moss to start growing. The edging should be smooth and carefully done so that the butts are slightly narrower than the points so as to allow any debris to pass through the joints and not accumulate and start a rot.

Mr. and Mrs. William Calder, Mrs. Clyde and Miss Nellie Clyde motored to Belleville last Sunday and were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bird. John Jones has returned from spending a few days in Kingston, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Decker.

Mrs. Henry Asselstine and little grand-daughter, Miss Madge Quartz returned from spending the past two months with relatives in Toronto. Mrs. George Watts, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. George Ettinger, Kingston, for the past week, has returned. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Lee left last Wednesday for their home in Toronto.

To Fight Income Tax.

Toronto, Oct. 1.—Toronto thought it had succeeded in its efforts to get Dominion Government employees here to pay the civic income tax, a local judge and others having been involved in case of this kind some years ago, and payments have finally been secured from a number of the reluctant ones, though sometimes under protest. It is today announced, however, that the federal servants have been collecting a fund to dispute the judgment of the appellate division of the supreme court of Ontario, which said they must pay, and that, as they have some thousands of dollars on hand they will proceed at once to the privy council.

The Intelligent Way To End Corns



Not by paring. That's a risky makeshift, and results are brief. Not by harsh, haphazard methods made by non-scientific men. Not by padding. Pads are unsightly, and they simply coddle corns.

Expert Methods

Blue-jay was invented by a scientific expert. It is made by a house famed for its surgical dressings.

It embodies the up-to-date method, the right method of corn treatment.

Apply it and the pain stops instantly. Forget it for two days. Remove it, and the corn is gone for good. One corn in ten may need a second application, but that's all.

Millions of corns have been ended in this way. Aching corns are unknown to its users.

These are facts known to your own friends and neighbors. It is time that you knew them. Try Blue-jay tonight.

Blue-jay Stops Pain Instantly Ends Corns Completely 25 Cents—At Druggists BAUER & BLACK, LIMITED, Chicago, Toronto, New York Makers of Sterile Surgical Dressings and Allied Products

THOMAS COPLEY Telephone 987 Wanting anything done in the carpentry line. Estimates given on all kinds of repairs and new work; also hardwood floors of all kinds. All orders will receive prompt attention. Shop 25 Queen street.

Wood's Rheumatism. The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins. Cures Rheumatism, Debility, Mental and Brain Fory, Languor, Loss of Energy, Paralysis of the Heart, Stiffing Memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. (Small packages, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain package on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., 12607C, Ont., Canada)

The Way to say "No" Mark Your Ballot with an X after Each Question under the word "No." Above is an exact reproduction of the Referendum ballot, showing the correct way to Vote in order to sustain the Ontario Temperance Act as it stands. Everybody should study the four questions and realize exactly what they mean. Do not be misled by the insidious demand for "light" beer. The beer of the ballot is 118% stronger than the Ontario Temperance Act now allows, and over five times as strong as the limit allowed for beer defined as non-intoxicating in Great Britain and the United States. Must Answer Each Question 1. Unless you vote on every question your ballot is spoiled. 2. You must mark your answer to each question with an "X" only. Anything else would spoil your ballot. 3. Unless a majority vote "No" on question 1 the bars will be restored and the sale of all kinds of intoxicants permitted. 4. Unless a majority vote "No" on questions 2, 3 and 4 the Ontario Temperance Act will become almost worthless. 5. The only SAFE course is to mark your ballot as shown above. "No!"—Four Times—"No!" No repeal; No government beer shops; No beer saloons; No government whiskey shops.—Four X's each under the word "No." Ontario Referendum Committee JOHN MACDONALD Chairman D. A. DUNLAP Treasurer ANDREW S. GRANT Vice-Chairman and Secretary (1001 Excelsior Bldg.; Toronto)