

Harnessing the Nile--Great Dam at Assouan

ENRICHING PLAINS OF EGYPT
WITH DELUGE OF ABYSSINIAN
MUD--MIGHTY FORCE OF THE
WATER EQUAL TO TWO MIL-
LION HORSES--FRANK G. CAR-
PENTER'S GRAPHIC DESCRIP-
TION.

[By Frank G. Carpenter.]
Within a mile or so of the red granite quarries out of which Pompey's Pillar and the obelisks were taken by the ancient Egyptians, just below the island of Philae, with its stone temples built ages ago to the Goddess Isis, far up the Nile Valley, on the edge of Lower Nubia, I write these notes for my readers.

I am in the heart of the desert, 700 miles south of the Mediterranean Sea, at the point where the great river drops down over the first cataract. I have come here to describe the Assouan dam, which the British have built to harness the Nile and thereby save Egypt from famine.

We all look upon this as the oldest of rivers, but the Nile god of 1907 has many new aspects. For ages he has been ramping and charging at his own sweet will, but he is now being harnessed and will have to work in the traces like an old plow mule.

In the past he has been feeding his daughter Egypt or not, as he pleased. He has sometimes stuffed her to repletion, and at others has held back his supplies of water and mud, causing a famine. This was the case during the seven hungry years of Joseph's time, and the fat years of that day were undoubtedly produced by high Nile. Such changes have occurred in Egypt from time to time since the days of the Pyramids, and it is only within the past generation that man has attempted to control the old river and by a system of dams to hold back the waters and let them out over the farms as needed.

Within the past twenty years something like \$50,000,000 has been spent in this way, and there are now great barrages at Cairo, at Assouat, and more important than all, away up here at Assouan.

HOW EGYPT IS WATERED.
But first let me tell you in a nutshell how Egypt is watered. The country is almost rainless, and the Nile gives both land and people their food and drink. You have all heard of the wonders of the stream itself.

It is, with the exception of the Mississippi, the longest river of the world, so long that if it were stretched out in one straight line it would reach from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and then, turning, cross our country from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

It rises in Lake Victoria, in the heart of Central Africa, and drops a distance greater than the altitude of the highest of the Alleghenies before it flows into the Mediterranean Sea. During the upper part of its course it is one straight line, and it divides into two great branches and flows off into the Mediterranean.

The volume of the Nile is enormous. At flood times here at Assouan a billion tons of water go by every day. The river then rises twenty-five feet at Cairo, thirty-eight feet at Old Thebes and almost fifty feet at the first cataract, where I now am. There is so much water then that no dam could hold it, and the great works have to be made so that the water can be let in and out and allowed to pass through at will.

RICH MUD CARRIED BY NILE.
It is at flood time that the Nile Valley gets its rich feed of Abyssinian mud. This is brought down from the Blue Nile, but more abundantly by the Atbara or Black Nile. It is carried by the floods all over Egypt and by means of irrigation canals and by various pumps, some worked by men, some by animals and some by machinery, it is conducted to nearly every farm.

After the floods subside the water grows clear again. The Blue Nile and the Black Nile become almost dry, and the white water of the main or Victoria Nile is about all that Egypt has. It is this white water that is stored up by the Assouan dam, and it feeds the country in much the same way as our irrigation canals do, with water only and not with a thick mixture of mud.

The Poisons Must Be Removed
There are three ways, and three only, by which the system can be rid of poisonous waste matter, the bowels, the kidneys and the skin.

The bowels are named first because on them falls the greater part of this work, and so long as they do their duty there is seldom trouble with the kidneys or skin as excretory organs.

When the bowels fail, however, and become sluggish and constipated there is work thrown on the kidneys which they have no business to do, and which they cannot do for any length of time without becoming deranged.

Now there is only one medical treatment which recognizes this condition of affairs, and that is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. This is, so far as we know, the only kidney medicine which regulates the bowels, as well as the kidneys, and thereby removes the cause of trouble and cures the most complicated cases.

You can scarcely find a case of kidney disease which did not begin with liver and bowel troubles, and which could not therefore have been prevented by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25c a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

water and mud as in the times of the flood. For thousands of years these rivers have been pouring down through this Nile Valley, but whenever the rains have been scanty in the highlands of Abyssinia and in Central Africa the main stream has not been high enough to reach the whole country.

The most of the lands could be flooded only once a year, and if the Nile was especially low some could have no water at all. By the new system it is planned to give Egypt water all the year round, and to supply enough to make it produce two or three crops every year.

I have been much interested in the irrigation works of the past. The whole of the Nile Valley above Cairo is cut up into a series of basins. For 600 or 700 miles north of this point the valley slopes very gradually, and, in order to save the water, dikes have been made across it and embankments run parallel with the river, turning the whole country into a series of basin-like terraces.

Every basin contains from 5,000 to 15,000 acres, and the dikes are such that the water has to flow from basin to basin, between the Nile embankments and the walls of the desert so that none of it is lost. The basins are often subdivided, and they are so connected that the water flows from one to the other and finally passes out of the lower basin back into the Nile.

When the floods come, the lowest basins are filled first and then those higher up, until at last all have become great ponds and Egypt is one vast inland sea cut up by the embankments and islands upon which the villages stand.

IMMENSE IRRIGATION SYSTEM.
There are forty-five such systems of basins in upper Egypt, some large and some small. There are also basins higher up closer to the river which are filled with sakiyeis or shadoofs, rude irrigation pumps worked by animals and men.

When I tell you that the fall of this valley from here to Cairo is only seven inches to the mile you will see how carefully these basins must be graduated in order to take advantage of the flow of the river. They have to be so made that the water can be drained off as rapidly as it is let on. The Abyssinian mud contains a great deal of salt, and it is just as bad to have too much of it as too little. If the land is overwatered the salts dissolve from the soil and the overworked land becomes wormy and the crops are often sown too late.

The red water, or that containing the salt, is allowed to stand on the land just about forty days. During this time it drops a great deal of sediment and furnishes enough moisture for the crops.

Few people have any idea of the work the Egyptians do in irrigating and taking care of their farms. The task of keeping the basins in order is herculean.

As the Nile rushes in, the embankments are watched as the Dutch watch the dikes of Holland. They are patrolled by the village headmen, and the least break is filled with stalks of millet and earth. The village officials have the right to call out the people to help, and no one refuses.

If the Nile gets too high it sometimes overflows into the villages, and the mud ruins the crops. During the flood the people go about in boats from village to village. The donkeys, buffaloes and bullocks live on the dikes, as do also the goats, sheep and camels.

The people sow their crops as soon as the floods subside. Harvest comes on within a few months, and unless they have some mean of irrigation, outside the Nile floods, they must wait until the following year before they can plant again. If they can have a dam like this at Assouan, the Nile can be kept high throughout the year and they can grow crops all the year round. This is already the condition in a great part of the delta, and it is aimed to extend it to the farms of Upper Egypt.

GREAT DAM AT ASSOUAN.
The Assouan dam is one of the wonders of modern Egypt. It is in full sight of me as I sit here on the left bank of the Nile, with the desert at my back. It looks like a great stone viaduct crossing the rocky bed of the river joining the stony hills which wall the Nile on both sides and holding back a portion of its mighty waters.

It is a great granite wall, eighty-six feet wide at the bottom and twenty-six feet wide at the top, rising 120 feet above the bed of the river, being a mile and a quarter in length. There is now a roadway guarded by walls on its top, and there is a little car line, the wagons of which are pushed by men, which run over it, from one side to the other.

The dam serves as a bridge as well, and donkeys, camels and men are allowed to pass over it from bank to bank. I crossed on the car at a cost of 25 cents, my motive power being two Arab boys who came behind on the trot.

As I came over I stopped from time to time to examine the construction. The dam is made of great blocks of red granite as fine as that of any tombstone in the United States. They are beautifully cut and fitted as closely as the walls of a palace.

On the upper side or north face the wall is perpendicular, forming a straight up and down barrier against the waters of the Nile. I climbed down a ladder on that side at one place almost to the river, and could see that the blocks are fitted so closely that the cement does not show.

The wall seems almost one solid stone throughout with the exception of where the great sluice gates are cut, to allow the river to flow through at times of the flood, and as the floods subside to shut back the waters to form the great reservoir for the dry season.

There are 180 of these sluice gates in the dam, each of which has steel doors that can be raised and lowered to allow the whole river to flow through or to hold back as much or as little as the engineers will. The dam is thus a great stone wall pierced by these gates.

The Nile never flows over the top of the dam, but always through the gates and the canal at one side. When the gates are closed during the dry season, enough water is held back by this structure of steel and granite to form a lake 140 miles long, and this is let out as needed, to supplement the

ordinary flow of water all summer through.

In order to appreciate the strength of the structure it is necessary to know the enormous weight it supports. When the reservoir is full the water in it amounts to almost a quarter of a trillion gallons. It contains 234,000 million gallons and weighs over 1,000 million tons. It is so heavy that if it were all loaded upon wagons it would take two billion horses to haul the load.

We have in the United States something like eighteen million horses. One hundred times that many, all harnessed together and all pulling at once could not carry the weight which this masonry is required to hold back.

If the water could be loaded on freight cars at 100 tons to the car, it would take 10,000,000 cars to carry it, and if each car were forty feet long the train would reach 30,000 miles, or one-third of the distance from here to the moon.

There is water enough in the reservoir to give all the families of the United States all they could use for six or eight months, and enough to supply Great Britain and Ireland all the year round. The water is loaded on two-horse wagons, each team being given a width of eight feet and a length of forty feet on a roadway, the line of teams required to carry it would be one-half mile long, and would form a solid train or that width encircling the globe at the equator.

GREATER THAN THE PYRAMIDS.
The weight is indeed stupendous and the force inconceivable. Nevertheless, during the floods fully as much water runs through the dam as ever, and the whole supply kept back in the dry season, and the structure had to be made so that it would retain this huge lake and at flood time let a lake equal to it pass through every day.

Talk about the pyramids! The Assouan dam is far more wonderful than they. The Pyramid of Cheops required 100,000 men and thirty years in its building. The Assouan dam was constructed by about 11,000 men in 4 years.

The pyramid was made by forced labor and it impoverished the people. The dam cost altogether about \$12,000,000, and the men who worked upon it were better paid than any others who have ever labored in the valley of the Nile.

Moreover, the dam has made Egypt the most prosperous country of the world. Since it has been built, the taxes have increased \$2,000,000, and the lands owned by the Government have become worth \$5,000,000 more. By the raising of the dam, as now planned, there will be an enormous additional increase.

The Assouan dam is more wonderful than the pyramids in its mechanical construction. Old Cheops is built on the edge of the desert on a solid stone platform, and it is little more than piling of one stone upon another.

For the Assouan dam a trench a hundred feet wide and a hundred feet deep had to be excavated in the granite rock; it had to be bedded with concrete rubble, and it was upon such a structure that the masonry was raised.

The dam itself contains more than a million tons of granite and about 15,000 tons of steel, and the calculations of the engineers are such that they know just how much water every ounce of stone and steel will hold back. They know the exact weight of the river at every hour of the day, and they have telegraphic reports which tell them what the Nile is doing in Abyssinia, in Central Africa and the Soudan.

They have dispatches as to every great rain, and they know to a ton just how much water Lower Egypt is using, so that they can tell how much or how little to let out for the farms. They even estimate the force of the sun on the water and know how much it drinks up every day. When the reservoir is full old Sol takes a million and a half tons from it every twenty-four hours, and the engineers estimate the evaporation not only at Assouan, but all along the great stream and through the swamps to its source in Victoria Lake.

I have had some talks here with Mr. McDonald, the engineer in chief of the dam, and am surprised at the wonderful intelligence bureau which Egypt possesses.

The Austrian and Hungarian participate in the characteristics of the German, but are more tasteful in the cut and finish, suggesting a skillful blending of French and German traditions. On the other hand, the Italian type is a Germanized French style, so that you get more of the artistic finish of the French in their clothing than you find in the Austrian or Hungarian.

The Norwegian and Dane are seldom distinguishable from the Englishman as far as their clothes are concerned, except it be in a preciseness that is apt to suggest stiffness in place of that ease and grace which mark the English garment.

The colonial is invariably attired in utilitarian garb, a tweed lounge suit in a modified English style, cut for comfort and made up for strength. He has no desire for show, and cares little for decorations, so that he is rarely seen in a frock or morning coat.

RECENT ORIGIN OF TROUSERS.
The modern custom of wearing trousers was taken from the military dress introduced into the army by the Duke of Wellington during the Peninsular War, says the Tailor and Cutter. In early days these were known as Wellington trousers, after the duke.

When they were coming into general use at the commencement of the nineteenth century the religious world were most determined in their opposition. A clause in the original Act, dated 1820, of a Sheffield Nonconformist chapel provided that "under no circumstances whatever shall any preacher be allowed to occupy the pulpit who wears trousers."

But this was not all. Some doubts were expressed in many quarters concerning the question whether a man could be religious and appear in trousers. One of the founders of the Primitive Methodist body remarked to a colleague in the ministry "that trousers wearing, beer drinking and so on will never get to heaven."

Further back, a famous Methodist minister, twice president of the conference (born in 1765, died in 1850), could not be induced to adopt trousers, and among the Methodists was the intent to follow popular fashion in this respect.

the walls. They are cut right through the granite dam and are closed or opened by steel doors, which move up and down inside the wall on rollers.

Upon the top of the dam there are machines for moving these gates, and they are so made that a child could operate them. They are so equipped that they can be moved by hand, and this mighty force, so great that 2,000,000 horses would be required to move it, is now controlled at will by the muscular power of a single man.

This thought was impressive as I sat below the dam, right where the eight central sluices pressed onward by the millions of tons of water lying behind them pour forth their mighty flood. I had climbed down the steps at the north side, and the center of the great structure to make a photograph of the streams flowing through.

They came forth with a rush as great as that of Niagara and go foaming over the rocks with a force that might generate thousand-horse power. The noise is like thunder and the streams fairly shake the earth. Each is about fifteen feet in height and is as yellow as gold. There were eight such streams of golden foam at my right, and further over I could see the spray from others all dashing through the dam until they met in a yellow foaming mass several hundred feet below me and rolled onward down the rocks to Egypt.

They flow out with such a force that they tear up the rocky bed of the Nile, lifting stones weighing many tons and carrying them some distance down stream. They have done so much damage of this nature that a cement foundation has now been made below the dam itself in order to prevent the gouging out of the bed, and thus underrunning the main structure.

NATIONALITY TOLD BY CLOTHES
FOREIGNERS AS VIEWED BY LONDON TAILOR--MEN OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

The Tailor and Cutter, London, Eng., says:
A man's dress invariably proclaims who and what he is; it is an index to his character, his tastes, and his nationality; and, without making a too abrupt study it is possible to indicate those features which proclaim the nationality of the wearer.

Of course there is an aristocracy of the nations who are difficult to distinguish except by some peculiarity of face or figure. Their clothing is refined and tasteful, and leads one to believe that their garments are London made, as they are free from those glaring peculiarities which characterize the garments of other countries.

The American garments are generally quite two sizes too large for him, the collar of his coat is exceedingly narrow and the shoulders and back excessively wide. His jackets are often extremely long and his trousers pegtops finished with raised seams. His favorite garments are the lounge and Chesterfield, and these are often finished in some extraordinary way which he fancies to be original.

The Frenchman is dressy, his garments are close fitting and decidedly "fashionable." He wears the frock and the morning coat, which he has finished with as much ornamentation as possible. Silk facings, braided edges and fantastic flaps are all characteristic of his dress, while he also pays a good deal of attention to his hat, tie and cuffs.

The German is in many instances a modified American. He likes plenty of room, especially about the chest, which part of his anatomy he delights to make much of; consequently there is often a seam up the front of his coat from the waist. In cut his garments are angular, and in style he favors the morning coat and lounge. There is a lack of personality about his attire, and one can invariably detect the result of his military training in the uniformity of his garments.

The Spaniard is a modified form of the Frenchman. His garments are tasteful and neat. If the weather is suitable he discards a vest, and his jackets are close-fitting and finished with a low roll. Generally speaking, there is less peculiarity to note about the Spaniard's dress than with many others.

The Austrian and Hungarian participate in the characteristics of the German, but are more tasteful in the cut and finish, suggesting a skillful blending of French and German traditions. On the other hand, the Italian type is a Germanized French style, so that you get more of the artistic finish of the French in their clothing than you find in the Austrian or Hungarian.

The Norwegian and Dane are seldom distinguishable from the Englishman as far as their clothes are concerned, except it be in a preciseness that is apt to suggest stiffness in place of that ease and grace which mark the English garment.

The colonial is invariably attired in utilitarian garb, a tweed lounge suit in a modified English style, cut for comfort and made up for strength. He has no desire for show, and cares little for decorations, so that he is rarely seen in a frock or morning coat.

CONTROL WATER BY SLUICE GATES.
I am also amazed at the strength and delicacy of the machinery of this remarkable structure.

It is so arranged that a child can operate it. The great sluice gates are each as high as a two-story house, and so wide that you could drive a hay wagon through them without touching

To know the Martin-Orme pianos you must see it. Send your name and address to-day and we'll mail you a descriptive catalogue showing photographs of the instrument and telling how it's manufactured.

Many styles and many prices, but only one quality--the best.

If the Martin-Orme piano is not represented near you, we will ship a piano to your address, in any part of Canada.

Write for prices and terms. Old instruments exchanged at a liberal valuation.

ORME & SON, Limited
OTTAWA, ONT.

Age of Earth 10,000,000 Years

AND NOT GROWING ANY COOLER, PROF. SEE CONCLUDES.

The Crust Only About Twenty Miles Thick, and Earthquakes, Volcanoes and Mountains the Results of Leaks--Endeavoring to Demolish Prevailing Theories.

In the September number of the Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Professor T. J. J. See, U. S. N., has a memoir of the cooling of the earth and the theory of earthquakes held by the ancients. In part the memoir is a further elaboration of the paper published last March by Professor See to show that earthquakes are due primarily to the leakage of the ocean's bottom.

For almost a century scientists generally have held that the earth is cooling, and therefore slowly contracting. In this way they explain earthquakes and mountain formations. Now comes Professor See with a theory that the earth is not contracting, but that the earth is expanding, and that the effects of secular cooling of the globe are insensible, and totally denying the contraction of the earth.

Professor See's memoir may be summarized as follows: The earth's temperature has an elliptical distribution within, being about 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit at the center, and falling off toward the surface, where it is zero. As the earth slowly cooled, the crust was the only part which experienced an appreciable fall in temperature.

Hence the crust is thin, with a thickness of not more than twenty miles, which agrees with the depth deduced from the study of the world-shaking earthquakes. The great earthquakes originate at a depth of about twenty miles, and none is known of a depth exceeding forty miles.

As the earthquakes all have superficial origin, and no shakes have a deeper source, it follows that there is no deep-seated contraction of the earth. Consequently all changes in the crust are due to ordinary earthquakes, and to no other cause.

Secular cooling is infinitely slow, and affects only the crust, whereas world-shaking earthquakes proceed from the layer just beneath the crust. As earthquakes occur mainly along the seacoast, they cannot depend on secular cooling, but must be due to the expansion of lava from beneath the oceans.

Hence great earthquakes are not due to secular cooling at all, but to the leakage of the oceans, which produces steam beneath the crust. This eventually pushes out at the sides and raises mountains along the coasts.

As the effects of secular cooling are insensible, it follows that the earth is not contracting, as held in the books for nearly a century. The earth is expanding, and at an early stage of the earth's history, contraction was going on, but it ceased after our planet became encrusted.

In fact, he thinks that the earth is expanding, owing to the formation of pumices everywhere beneath the crust. The old theories that continents are due to the secular cooling and contraction of the globe must therefore be abandoned. The mountains are formed by the expulsion of lava from beneath the sea, and hence they are parallel to the coasts.

Dr. See concludes by a mathematical inquiry that the age of our encrusted earth does not exceed some ten million years, which is a much shorter time than geologists have generally allowed. He also finds that radium plays no important part in the development of the globe.

A subsessor. See translates Aristotle's theory of earthquakes, which has never before been made accessible to English readers. The Greeks all held that earthquakes were due to the agitation of vapors within the earth, which tended to escape and diffuse themselves in the atmosphere. Aristotle observed the eruption of a volcano, and concluded, from the vapor noticed to escape that all earthquakes were due to the same cause as that producing eruptions.

When Plato was in Athens, and Aristotle was a boy 11 years old, the Homeric city of Helike, on the southern shore of the Gulf of Corinth, was taken down by a seismic sea wave.

The cause of this disaster perplexed the Athenian sages, and has remained one of the mysteries of the centuries. Now comes Professor See, who shows that it was due simply to the expulsion of lava from beneath the Gulf of Corinth, which thus made the sea bottom unstable, and when it gave way it also carried the shore on which Helike stood; indeed, the city was first devastated by the movement of the sea bottom, and afterward subsided about one hundred feet, so that it was covered by the waves until only the tops of trees remained above water.

Besides the sinking of Helike, other cases of the subsidence of the land are mentioned, and in the concluding note attention is called to the elevation of the mountains and the sinking of the sea bottom now going on in the vicinity of the Aleutian and Kurile Islands, in the North Pacific.

Wives and Mothers Suffer With Backache
Unfortunately They Fail to Recognize the Dangerous Cause of the Trouble.

Constantly on their feet, attending to the wants of a large and exacting family, women often break down with nervous exhaustion.

In the stores, factories, and on a farm are weak ailing women, dragged down with torturing backache and bearing down pains.

Such suffering isn't natural, but it's dangerous, because due to diseased kidneys.

The dizziness, insomnia, deranged menses and other symptoms of Kidney complaint can't cure themselves, they require the assistance of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which go direct to the seat of the trouble.

To give vitality and power to the kidneys, to lend aid to the bladder and liver, to free the blood of poisons, probably there is no remedy so successful as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. For all women, irregularities of their merit is well known.

Because of their mild, soothing, and healing effect, Dr. Hamilton's Pills are safe, and are recommended for girls and women of all ages. 25 cents per box at all dealers. Refuse any substitute for Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children--Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulence. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea--The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 27 N. JAVAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

RRR

Radway's Ready Relief

"GRIP" COLDS ETC., PNEUMONIA, PLEURISY

and ALL INFLAMMATORY DISEASES

There is nothing in the world that will stop pain or arrest the progress of disease as quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Cures and prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing. Cures every pain, sprain or bruise throughout the human body.

NEVER-FAILED COLD RUN INTO THE "GRIP" and PNEUMONIA. Lose no time, but get at once a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and prevent pneumonia or cure it, if already manifested.

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY. Be sure and keep handy Radway's Ready Relief, for it has done good service for the past sixty years and is a household word everywhere, for it has saved many a life and many a doctor's bill.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. RADWAY & CO. 3 Jacques Cartier St. Montreal, Can.

YOU can depend on the rich, pure quality of Stewart's Chocolates.

They never vary in the peculiar deliciousness--the fine flavour--which have made them so popular with particular people.

Stewart's are the Chocolates you can take pride in giving your friends.

Insist on having

Stewart's

Chocolates

THE STEWART CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.

Always Right

Fit-Reform couldn't pretend to be right.

Fit-Reform styles and Fit-Reform fabrics must be right.

Fit-Reform must know "What is going to be worn"--and Fit-Reform must be able to interpret every whim of fashion.

Thousands of men, in every part of Canada, depend on Fit-Reform to tell them "what's what" in Suits and Overcoats.

Stop in and let us show you how faithfully Fit-Reform lives up to its reputation.

Suits and Overcoats, \$15 up.

256

Fit-Reform

R. J. YOUNG & CO.,

London, Ontario.