

A Wonderful Case

Three Months in Hospital And Came Out Uncured

Zam-Buk Cured Him In Few Weeks

Mr. Fred Mason, the well-known upholsterer and mattress manufacturer of St. Andrews, N. B., says:—

"I had eczema on my knee, which caused me terrible pain and inconvenience. The sore parts would itch and burn and tingle, and then when rubbed or scratched, would become very painful. When the knee got warm, it burned worse, and the itching and burning and smarting were almost unbearable. I tried various remedies, but got no better, so I decided to go to Montreal and take special treatment. I received treatment at the Montreal General Hospital for thirteen weeks, but at the end of that time I was not cured, and almost gave in. A friend advised me to give Zam-Buk a trial.

"Almost as soon as applied Zam-Buk stopped the itching and the irritation. I persevered with the balm, and it was soon evident that it would do me good. Each day the pain was reduced, the sore spots began to heal, and by the time I had used a few boxes of Zam-Buk I was quite cured.

"Since then Zam-Buk has cured blood-poison in my finger, and at a time when my finger was in such a terrible condition that I feared it would have to be amputated."

For eczema, blood-poisoning, piles, ulcers, sores, abscesses, varicose ulcers, bad leg, cold sores, chapped hands, cuts, burns, bruises and all skin injuries and diseases, Zam-Buk is without equal.

50c. box all druggists and stores or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse imitations.

Quick Market for Cattle

Western United States Farmers are Marketing in Canada

"The home market has been taking all the cattle that the Western Canadian farmers can raise, and cattle dealers in the West have been finding it more profitable to sell their cattle at home than abroad this fall," declared H. C. McMullen, C. P. R. live stock commissioner.

He said that not only had Canada's home market been sufficiently active to buy up all home cattle, but that a large percentage of the cattle brought across the line under the grazing regulations, eligible to be returned to the American markets free of duty, have been sold to supply the demand and to obtain the better prices prevailing on the Canadian side. He declared that the demand for mutton in Canada had greatly increased, and that the farmers and sheep ranchers of the Western United States were finding a far more profitable market over here than in the United States.

The News.

A juror has been disqualified for the Los Angeles dynamiting trial because he was in the habit of reading Socialist newspapers. An ideal juror must be one who cannot read.

Toronto Globe.

"Only 6 Weeks to Live"

Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, Rheumatism.

A Dying Woman Rescued Through the Timely Use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

"My doctor told me I had only six weeks to live—that nothing human could help me, but to-day I am hearty and well, because I took a long treatment with Dr. Hamilton's Pills—they saved my life."

Continuing her declaration, Mrs. Jamieson says: "I had from childhood been a sufferer from biliousness and liver complaint. I suffered excessively from wind and could not eat my food without feeling ill afterwards. Sometimes I was so bad I couldn't stand up straight for the pain. The wind settled in my stomach, chest, and sides, and always caused blinding headaches. At times I seemed one mass of aches and pains—I became rheumatic because my blood was so poor. The benefit I received from the first box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills encouraged me, and I continued their use, three to five pills a week, for several months, and was brought to the most perfect condition of health."

If you suffer from constipation, flatulence, indigestion, palpitation, anaemia, headaches, nervousness, sleeplessness, depression, general debility, loss of appetite, liver and kidney trouble, acute and chronic dyspepsia, or any form of stomach and digestive weakness, you may look with certain hope for a complete cure by the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. Safe, mild, and sure to cure. Price 25c per box, or five boxes for \$1.00, at all dealers, or The Catarrhzone Company, Kingston, Ont.

FARM AND FIELD

ALFALFA AS HOG PASTURE

A Pig Fed on Grain All His Life Does Not Pay.

We believe that every farmer who starts to diversify his crops should adopt what is called a minor rotation or in other words, he should build a fence around some small pieces of ground handy to his building to be used in time as a hog pasture, a place for growing potatoes and perhaps for a special patch of seed corn. A pig that is fed on grain all his life usually fails to pay expenses. One which is given the run of such a pasture until he is up to 150 pounds weight along with some grain feed will be produced very much more cheaply and economically.

Alfalfa may prove to be a practical hog pasture. If it does not you will be able to grow a good pasture by sowing a mixture of two pounds Dwarf Essex rape, a bushel of barley, a bushel of field peas and a little millet seed per acre.

At the Wisconsin experiment station as a result of a trial with hogs they found that an acre of rape produced as much gain on hogs when used as a pasture crop along with grain as fifty-six bushels of corn would do. It will thus be seen that the small pasture or a minor rotation produces a vast amount of value as measured in grain feed.

In addition to this feeding value of rape for hogs they were found to be stronger and gained more rapidly after the rape feeding was discontinued than the ones which had been on grain alone. This is doubtless the result of being more vigorous and healthy. They found that the ones fed rape and grain considerably out-gained the ones fed on grain alone.

TO RID YOUR STOCK OF LICE

No more trying problem confronts the young poultry-keeper than the freeing of his poultry houses and stock from lice, mites and other parasites. There are always two points of attacks: (1) the birds themselves, and (2) the houses, next boxes, perches, etc.

A powder for dusting the birds may be made as follows: Three parts gasoline, one part crude carbolic acid, 90 to 95 per cent. strength; or three parts of gasoline, one part cresol. Mix these together and add gradually by stirring enough plaster of Paris to take up all the moisture. It usually takes about four quarts of Plaster of Paris to one quart of the liquid.

For a spray or paint for the nest boxes, walls, perches, etc., of the poultry houses, use three parts kerosene, one part crude carbolic acid, 90 to 95 per cent. strength. Stir this and apply with a spray pump or a brush. If the crude carbolic acid of the required strength cannot be obtained substitute cresol. Always wash out the houses thoroughly, if possible, with hot water and carbolic soap before applying the spray.

RAPE AS A FORAGE CROP

Rape is commonly sown broadcast or in rows about thirty inches apart, and cultivated, says Prof. Sheppard. When it is sown broadcast alone, it is put in at the rate of five pounds of rape seed per acre of the Dwarf Essex variety; allowed to grow until it is about fourteen inches high, and then pastured down with pigs or sheep as the grower may desire. It is advisable to have two pasture lots of it, so that the stock can be changed to a fresh one, while the one which has been fed down until the stalks are about five inches high and no leaves remain on them can grow up again. It will take a very short while for it to throw out new leaves and be as heavy a growth as it was before it was pastured down. Where it is sown in drill rows and cultivated, three pounds of seed per acre is sufficient. It is cultivated as corn or potatoes would be until it is so that it shades the ground completely between the rows.

BORDEAUX AUGMENTS POTATOE YIELD.

Experiments in Colorado show that in nine days near the end of the season a potato crop gained over 30 bus. per acre. A large part of the growth of the tubers is made inside of two weeks. The crops cannot grow if the vines are killed by blight, neither is there the quality in the potatoes unless they are fully matured.

Herein is contained one of the most striking lessons as to the importance of spraying potatoes with Bordeaux as a means of preventing blight at a time when the crop is really being made.

FIELD CROPS IN CANADA

Some Interesting Figures About the Dominion.

A bulletin of the Census and Statistics office, issued lately, states that the season this year has been favorable for field crops in all parts of Canada, and excellent reports have been received from all the provinces. The lowest percentage of condition is made for fall wheat, which suffered from inadequate protection in the winter months, and also to some extent from spring frosts. The areas of fall wheat are greater than last year by 4.60 per cent. and of spring wheat by 13.70 per cent. The total area in wheat is 10,503,400 acres, as compared with 9,294,800 in 1910 and 7,754,000 in 1909. The per cent. condition of fall wheat at the end of May was 8.63, and of spring wheat

96.69. The area in oats is 10,279,800 acres, and its condition 94.76, as compared with 9,864,100 acres and 93.95 per cent. condition last year. Barley and rye each show a small decrease in area, but the condition is higher than at the same period last year. Slight decreases are also reported for areas of peas, mixed grains, and hay and clover, with per cent. condition of over 90. Hay and clover have a reported condition of 91.45 for the Dominion, being practically 100 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The area of the field crops named is 32,051,500 acres for 1911, compared with 30,554,200 acres for 1910, and 28,194,900 acres for 1909.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the area in wheat, oats and barley was 3,491,413 acres in 1900, 6,009,389 acres in 1905, 11,952,000 acres in 1909, and 13,809,300 acres in 1910, and it is 15,355,500 acres crops from 1900 to 1911 was 2,663,699 acres in Manitoba, 7,364,315 acres in Saskatchewan and 1,836,073 acres in Alberta.

BLACK BLISTER BEETLES ON POTATOES

The black blister beetle devours the parts above ground of potatoes, beets, radishes and such crops. There are several members of the blister beetle family. This one is almost half an inch long, a soft cylindrical body being protected by black wing covers longer than the body and extending well down around the sides. It has comparatively long legs and also long antennae (horns). Generally they put in appearance suddenly and in large numbers, doing great damage before they are noticed. Since they devour the plant the logical treatment is poisonous spray, or some poisonous dust applied while the parts of the plant are damp. Paris green, at the rate of half a pound to 40 gallons of water, will put them out of business on rough leaved plants. For smooth leaves use hellebore or pyrethrum powder while the dew remains.

Sometimes loose straw is piled in a convenient place and the insects slowly driven by several persons walking abreast and waving branches of trees to this straw where they hide. Then the straw is burned. It does not require much disturbance to induce them to move to other quarters.

BROOD MARE AND FOAL

To turn a brood mare and her foal out to pasture, stopping her grain ration, after she has worked steadily almost to the day the foal was dropped, and fed grain liberally, is a big mistake. Grass feed changes the composition of the milk to a marked degree, and has a bad effect on the foal when it has been started on milk formed from grain food. A sudden change from grain milk to grass milk is very liable to give the foal scours. The safer plan is to taper off the grain ration gradually, turning the mare into the pasture half the time and feeding both her and the foal a little grain until they have both become accustomed to the change of food.

VIGOR IN THE FLOCK

"I have learned from the words of caution which have been spoken by the experienced shepherds and expressed by standard sheep literature," says a breeder, "that the most important thing in the handling of a flock of sheep is to obtain and increase, if possible, a high state of vigor in the flock."

"It is very important to select a good ram. His eyes should be full and aggressive, with broad chest, as shown by a front look at the ram, with fullness of the ribs behind the shoulders, all of which are indications of that high type of vigor which is so essential for the ram at the head of the flock."

Feeding Value of Alfalfa

A most striking illustration is that of the wonderful feeding value of alfalfa. The steers that had their grain ration reduced by three pounds and got in its place alfalfa hay, looked just as well as the others, and made practically the same gains. They made the gains more economically. Even though the alfalfa hay was valued at \$12.00 per ton which will seem to most people a high valuation for un-baled, undelivered hay, yet the steers fed partly on it made their gains considerably cheaper than the ones fed with chopped oats and barley valued at 1c. per lb.

White Nile and Its Sudd

Sudd of the White Nile, which is to be manufactured into fuel, consists mainly of papyrus and 'um soof' reed, with masses of earth clinging to the roots. It accumulates in great blocks twenty feet thick, over which a man can walk. The effect of these blocks upon the river may be illustrated by the fact that when clearance operations were carried out after the fall of the Khalifa to the north of one block alone brought the fall of the river above down by five feet in four days. When another burst the floating vegetable matter took thirty-six hours to pass a given point. One block removed later was seven miles long. It was found impossible to blow up the sudd, which was too elastic, so that the explosive only made holes in it. The method was to burn the surface matter, dig great trenches in the remainder and then tug with a steamer.

Siam's Exports of Birds' Nests.

The nests of a species of birds belonging to the family of swifts, and inhabiting the islands off the coast of Siam, are delicacies which the Chinese consider very fine in the making of soup. The demand for the nests in Hongkong so exceeds the supply that the prices range from \$15 to 25 per pound, according to

THE FAVORITE IN A MILLION HOMES

Seal Brand Coffee

Packed in cans

1 and 2 pound only.



quality, while the average price for the total annual product is about \$7 per pound.

The export of bird's nests from Siam during the last year amounted to 17,781 lb., valued at \$19,848, most of which was used by the Chinese cities. The nests consist almost entirely of the salivary secretion of the birds, whose glands are much more developed than those of the ordinary swifts.

A RAVENOUS INDUSTRY.

How the Paper Makers are Destroying the Forests of the United States.

The forests of the United States now cover 550,000,000 acres, or about one-fourth of the area of the country. Forests publicly owned contain one-fifth of all timber standing. The timber privately owned is not only four times that publicly owned but it is generally more valuable.

Forestry is not practised on 70 per cent. of the forests publicly owned and on less than 1 per cent. of the forests privately owned, or on only 18 per cent. of the total area of the forests.

The original forests of the United States contained timber in quantity and variety far beyond that upon any other area of similar size in the world. They covered 850,000,000 acres with a stand of not less than 5,200,000,000,000 board feet of merchantable timber, according to present standards of use. There were five great forest regions—the northern, the southern, the central, the Rocky Mountain and the Pacific.

The present rate of cutting is three times the annual growth of the forests of the United States. The great pineries of the Lake States are nearing exhaustion and great inroads have been made upon the supply of valuable timber throughout all parts of the country.

The heavy demands for timber have been rapidly pushing the great centres of lumber industry towards the South and West. In consequence, the State of Washington has led for several years in lumber production, followed in order by Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Wisconsin and Arkansas. In 1908 the production of yellow pine lumber amounted to eleven and one-quarter billion feet; the Douglas fir of the Northwest held second place, with three and two-thirds billion feet; while white pine came third, with three and one-third billion feet.

The annual cut from the forests, including waste in logging and in manufacture, is 20,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood.

There is used in a normal year 90,000,000 cords of fire wood, 40,000,000,000 board feet of lumber, 118,000,000 bawn ties, 1,500,000,000 staves, over 133,000,000 sets of heading, nearly 500,000,000 barrel hoops, 3,000,000 cords of native pulp wood, 165,000,000 cubic feet of round mine timbers and 1,253,000 cords of wood for distillation.

In 1909 4,002,000 cords of wood were

No Liniment Like "Nerviline"

Fifty Years' Use Proves it the Strongest, Safest, Best

1,000,000 BOTTLES SOLD ANNUALLY

The unexampled success of "Nerviline" is due to the fact that it is five times stronger, three times more penetrating, more pain-relieving than any other liniment.

One million bottles used every year—think what this means! Surely stronger proof is not possible that Nerviline is a trustworthy liniment, a household remedy upon which mothers can depend in case of accident or sudden sickness. Scarcely an ache or pain that Nerviline won't cure—among the hundreds of ailments for which it is guaranteed are the following:—

Headache	Neuralgia
Sciatica	Rheumatism
Lumbago	Chest Colds
Sore Back	Toothache
Earache	Cramps
Diarrhoea	Bowel Disorders

Doctors will tell you that nothing but the purest and most healing antiseptic drugs are used in Nerviline—that's why it is so safe for general family use, for the baby as well as the parent. If you haven't tried Nerviline, do so now—your neighbors are almost sure to know of its manifold merits and uses.

Refuse any substitute for Nerviline. Sold the world over in large 25c bottles, five for \$1.00, all dealers, or The Catarrhzone Co., Kingston, Ont.

used in the manufacture of paper, of which 794,000 cords were imported from Canada. The demand for pulp wood is making a severe drain on the spruce forests, which furnish the principle supply. The Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture is conducting investigations to determine what other woods, such as scrub pine, white fir, tupelo and the like, can be successfully used.

A larger drain upon forest resources is made by the demand for railroad ties, of which 1,375,400, equivalent to three and three-quarters billion board feet, were used in 1908. White oak, hitherto the chief source of supply, is not plentiful enough to meet this demand indefinitely, and in many parts of the country the supply of chestnut, cedar and cypress is dwindling; however, seasoning and treating methods are being found, largely through the work of the Forest Service, by which cheaper and more plentiful woods, such as lodgepole pine in the Northwest and loblolly pine in the South, are made fit for use as ties. Timber to the amount of two and one-half billions feet was used in 1907 for mine timbers. A great saving has been effected in the naval stores industry, also largely through the work of the Forest Service, by the introduction of the so-called "cup" system of turpentine in place of the old destructive system of "boxing." The new systems insure a larger product of better quality and prolong the life of the longleaf pine forests upon which the industry depends.

A MAN OF MANY POSES.

Antonio Corsi a model of 30 years Standing is a Great Traveller.

Next time you're in Paris — or London — or Rome — you may see a small, swarthy man in a black-branded velvet suit and a VERY broad sombrero.

If he has high cheek bones, long, bushy black hair, piercing black eyes and wears an enormous carved coral ring on each finger of his left hand you may identify him at once as Antonio Corsi, the world's best known model.

You're just as apt to meet him in Montreal — or Toronto — or Vancouver — for he travels everywhere that art whispers — if the financial tones are loud enough to equal his skill and fame.

Almost every artist of note during the past 30 years has employed Corsi. The majority of art school students in Europe and America have sketched him.

Corsi is an Italian by birth. He has posed in a dozen lands, for royalty and commoner, as deity and devil, saint and sinner, Indian and courtier. Among his best known poses are those for the Sargent and Abbey pictures in the Boston public library. He posed for 11 of the 16 Sargent "prophets," including the famous "Hosea." The difficult arrangement of Hosea's drapery required the completion of the figure in one pose, said to be the longest on record, lasting three hours and 20 minutes. Sixty-eight of the Abbey figures were posed by Corsi, including all those of Sir Galahad, except for the features and the color of the hair.

TOOK ONLY HALF AN HOUR TO SHOOT \$2,500 WORTH OF IVORY.

W. Buckley, the great English elephant shot, in talking of his favorite game says:

"There are three curious things about the elephant."

"First, although he is the biggest animal in the world, he is the hardest to see, for he is the same color as the forest."

"Second, for all his vast area there is little more than a square foot of him that is vulnerable to a bullet."

"Third, all elephants are 'left handed,' as is proved by the fact that the left tusk is always shorter, being worn away with work."

"My biggest bag of elephants in one day was ten, but the most profitable was a day when I shot eight, and their tusks weighed 765 pounds. It took me half an hour to shoot them, and the ivory was worth \$2,500. Of course that was an exceptionally good day."

"The tusks of the biggest elephant weighed 252 pounds — the right tusk 147 pounds, the left 135 pounds."

"The elephant is a very blind animal. From tests carried out he cannot see further than 170 yards, but he can scent a man for half a mile, and can distinguish between a white man and a black man. When he charges he always makes for the white man."