

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Pays special attention to
Savings Accounts

Study Plant Life

Another topic that Institute speakers and others should emphasize more than they do, is the rearing and feeding of plants. It is just as important that the farmer should know how to grow the feed for his live stock, as how to give that feed to his animals. A glance over the literature published in the interests of agriculture will reveal the fact that there is no intelligent treatise on the botany of plant life written in plain and simple language that the ordinary farmer could read, understand and apply on his own farm. There are hundreds of works on botany extant, but they are compiled purely from the scientist's point of view and are too technical for the farmer to understand and appreciate. It should surely be possible for some of the teachers of agriculture to compile a work of this kind that would appeal directly to farmers. A knowledge of plants, how they grow and what is required to make them grow to the best advantage is at the very foundation of successful agriculture. When the country was young and virgin fertility was still in the soil it was no trouble to grow crops of any kind on the farms of Canada. These conditions prevail to-day in the newer sections of the West. But as the country grows older and the soil loses its original richness, it becomes more difficult to grow crops with success. To make the greatest success the farmer must know the nature of the crop he is growing, and the food it requires to make it produce to the maximum. The farmer needs a knowledge of plant life in his business, and that need should be supplied in some practical way. By knowing how plants grow he will be the better able to arrange his farming methods so as to combat weed pests and to keep his farm in cleaner condition. Canadian Farm.

Using the Tuberculin Test

As would naturally be expected bovine tuberculosis was one of the important topics discussed at the meeting of veterinarians held in Toronto last week. A phase of the question that received special attention was the tuberculin test and its application. The meeting emphasized the need of a thorough knowledge of the test and its use on the part of those who administer it. As was pointed out by Dr. Rutherford it is no novice's job. If there is one thing more than another which has brought the tuberculin test into disrepute it has been the careless and slipshod manner in which it has been used to test animals for tuberculosis. Had the test in the past been used only by persons thoroughly competent to use it and honest too in their intentions, there would not be the lack of confidence in the test that there is to-day, though it is only fair to say that this lack of confidence is not as strong as it was a few years ago. Thanks to the more careful use of the test in recent years, confidence in its reliability to diagnose cases of tuberculosis in cattle is being gradually restored. The deliberations of the veterinarians on this question, however, at this time are timely. If the eradication of tuberculosis is to make headway everything possible must be done by those who undertake the work to secure the support and co-operation of the farmer. A lot of educational work needs to be done yet before that support and co-operation has been secured in its entirety. A step in this direction is the securing of confidence in the tuberculin test as a means of diagnosing the disease, and such confidence cannot be secured except by exercising the greatest care in the use of the test.—Canadian Farm.

Dr. Pearson Makes Another Big Gift

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 8.—Dr. D. K. Pearson, the aged philanthropist, who, a month ago it was announced, had given away his entire fortune, "dug up" another \$50,000 yesterday. He sent a check for that amount to the Chicago City Missionary Society to which he has given \$150,000 in the last seven years.

FARM AND FIELD

ALFALFA VERSUS RED CLOVER

Red Clover Better Adapted For Short Rotation.

With so much "holler" about alfalfa, and with our departments of agriculture boosting this great legume, there is not a danger that the sister crop, red clover, will be neglected. Alfalfa may be an abundant yielder of choice fodder—but so is red clover, alfalfa may give two or three cuttings in a season—but red clover will give one good cutting and then provide nice fall pasture.

No one can hope to dethrone alfalfa—no one should express a wish that the perennial legume should be dethroned. But agriculturists nowadays are sticklers on systematic crop rotation. Experience has shown that rotation systems spell success and prosperity. If alfalfa is worth growing it is worth leaving for at least six years. In other words, it is not a rotation crop. It can, of course, be grown for six or eight years on a part of the farm not used in the rotation, and then the land is in excellent condition for cereals. Red clover, on the other hand, is adapted to the short rotation. The first season after seeding down, it gives an abundant yield of choice hay and improves the land for grain growing, corn or potatoes. It would seem, therefore, that while too much attention cannot be paid to alfalfa, too little easily can be paid to red clover.

Naturally, some will smile and pause to remark that neither red clover, nor alfalfa will grow on Canada's prairies. Hundreds of reports from all parts of each of the three Western provinces show that these crops will thrive. The main thing is proper preparation of the land and precaution to keep livestock off the seeded area in fall and spring.

World's Wheat Crop.

Hungary, Italy and Switzerland are promised an average wheat crop this year.

In France the area sown is less than 98 per cent. of last year's acreage. Winter wheat conditions in France are very favorable but spring wheat leaves something to be desired.

Russia has had extremely hot weather in the southern and eastern regions. Along the Volga spring wheat is already much damaged and part of Orenburg crops are said to be a failure. In the southern part of Russia conditions have been reported as generally satisfactory, although here and there have been reports of excessive heat. Roumania has also had very hot weather with fears of damage.

In Bulgaria rains have been followed by floods and some damage to harvest fields, but otherwise the crops in that country are quite satisfactory.

In Germany the weather keeps right and is regarded as suitable for the crops, with harvest prospects moderately better.

The new seeding in Argentine is progressing under favorable circumstances.

Great drought retarded the growth of spring cereals in Sweden. The same cause has kept back growth in Holland, while in Italy some damage has been caused by a decided fall in temperature. In Serbia wheat was growing well up to July 1st, and conditions were very good.

Farmers' Clubs.

Farm life is so isolated that an extra effort must be made to keep from crawling into your shell as it were and losing the social instinct. You need social life. You ought to cultivate the habit of flocking together. There's no danger that it will be overdone in the country. Town folks are on the go too much. Not so with farmers.

You don't have to get very old to feel inclined to stay at home. In the first place the work is hard and the young couple are anxious to pay the mortgages as soon as possible. So they overdo. Then the little family grows and the babies keep the farmer and wife at home. The habit of staying home grows and becomes a part of life itself.

Some Hen, This.

The humble but helpful hen has been held up to us of late as the greatest wealth-producer of the country—the automatic provider of health, material support, and breakfast. It has remained for a suburb of Toronto, to present this simple-minded but industrious friend of the farmer in the role of a hired hand. Finding her master—we hate to say owner—busy building a chicken coop—presumably for her occupancy—Biddy waited about until the man in the case dropped a nail. Turning to pick it up, he found that Biddy had already forestalled him and was standing by the coop with the nail in her bill, held ready for driving. Thenceforth, until the homely, necessary task was done, man and hen worked in profitable and pleasant alliance. This is all true, too, because it was printed in a Toronto newspaper.

Hogs in Health.

Abundant hair on swine, lively and somewhat fine and soft, growing out of a pliable skin, which is neither thick nor pappy, and free from many conditions, tells the story of robust health, vigor, thrift and active circulation. The ideal hog should not be sleeky and sluggish, nor, on the

other hand, restless and uneasy. Free action and a bright, sprightly manner are signs of good digestion and good health. If he is a comfortable, good-natured, friendly creature, wide-awake, disposed to visit with his owner instead of running away from him, and has the other points of excellence mentioned, he can scarcely fail to be a joy to the possessor and approximate, in the eyes of many, a thing of beauty.

Waterways of Canada.

Canada has 6,000 miles of waterways from the St. Lawrence to the Mackenzie, with only 150 miles of a lard break. The Mackenzie is with its tributaries, 2,500 miles long, equal to distance from Liverpool to Halifax, draining a region three times as large as France. The Saskatchewan is 1,600 miles long; the Columbia 1,400; the Churchill 1,000; the Fraser and the Red River each 650 miles. The Saskatchewan basin is as large as that of the St. Lawrence.

Facts About the Fisheries.

British Columbia comes first in fishing industry, \$10,314,775; Nova Scotia second, \$8,081,111; New Brunswick, third, \$4,676,315; Ontario fourth, \$2,177,813; Quebec fifth, \$1,808,436; P. E. I. sixth, \$1,197,556.

Canada's fishery equipment is worth \$12,357,932.

Total value of fisheries in Canada, 1870 to 1903, 732 millions.

Nova Scotia leads with 278 millions, New Brunswick 138 millions, British Columbia 128 millions, Quebec 78 millions, Ontario, 49 millions.

Canada's Crop Production.

Canada's crop production, 1910, 736,966,100 bushels, viz., fall wheat, 16,610,000; spring wheat, 133,379,600 (total of 149,989,600); oats, 323,443,600; barley, 45,147,600; rye, 1,543,500; peas, 6,528,100; buckwheat, 7,243,900; mixed grain, 9,433,500; flax, 3,802,000; beans, 1,177,800; corn for husking, 18,726,000; potatoes, 74,084,000; turnips and other roots, 95,207,000.

Winnipeg's Growth.

Winnipeg, 35 years ago a Hudson's Bay trading post, now ranks fourth in Canada's industrial centres. Manufacturing output, 1905, \$ 1-2 millions; output, 1910, \$6 millions; increase of 400 per cent. in 10 years.

Where the Money Comes From

Canada's 1910 bonds distribution: In Great Britain, 81 1-2 per cent.; in Canada, 17 1-2 per cent.; United States, 1 1-2 per cent.

Adam de la Hale, born in 1249, composed the first comic opera.

If you have any troubles, tell them to a lawyer, and he will be soothed.

Time and tide wait for no man, but the devil always does for every man. After a man has raised several children they act as if they had raised him.

Steamer Sincennes Destroyed By Fire

Coles Island, Sept. 8.—A frightful tragedy, ending in a fatality, occurred at the wharf here this morning when the steamer Sincennes was burned to the water's edge and the cook, Samuel Frankham, was burned to death.

This is the third steamer which has been burned at the Island wharf during the past six years, as the Crystal Stream and Aberdeen were destroyed under similar circumstances.

The fire started about one o'clock from an unknown source. At the time the crew consisting of twelve persons, were sleeping aboard the vessel, some of them in the hold and others in the saloons. The fire started near the saloon, and Mr. Frankham was burned to death before he could be roused. The stewardess, Mrs. Crawford, was also burned about the face and hands.

COLDS Quickly Cured

Everybody has a cold. Some resort to tablets and powders that contain dangerous drugs, and death from heart-depressing remedies is not infrequent.

It's poor policy to neglect a cold—especially when it can be cured so quickly without medicine.

You can send the soothing vapor of the pine woods, the richest balsams and healing essences, right to the cause of your cold by inhaling Catarrhazone.

Little drops of wonderful curative power are distributed through the whole breathing apparatus in two seconds.

Like a miracle, that's how Catarrhazone works in bronchitis, catarrh, colds, and irritable throat. You simply breathe its oily, fragrant vapor, and every trace of congestion and disease flees as before fire.

Catarrhazone Cures

Don't experiment longer—Catarrhazone means sure cure. Two months' treatment, guaranteed, price \$1.00; smaller size, 50c, at all dealers, or the Catarrhazone Co., Kingston, Ont. 13



**PURITY
QUALITY
UNIFORMITY**

you get all three in

**Seal Brand
Coffee**

—the favorite in a million homes
In 1 and 2 pound sealed tins only.



Ancient Chaldean City Discovered.

London, Sept. 8.—Arabs in Mesopotamia have accidentally discovered one of the ancient Chaldean cities, Umma, of the olden times, at the site known to-day as Youkha. For twelve months past clay tablets have been offered for sale from mounds at Youkha and recently four hundred specimens have arrived in London, but proof that they belong to the long lost city of Umma, rival of the famous old Babylonian city of Lagash, has not been derived from them, because they have not yet been read, except from a marble tablet, bearing fifteen lines of arrow-head writing, now in Paris.

French Scheme To Keep Down Prices.

Paris, Sept. 8.—The cabinet at its meeting yesterday, approved the budget for 1912. It carried appropriations amounting to 4,503,187,587 francs, or about \$900,763,517, an increase of the expenses provided for last year, of 173,600,000 francs, about \$34,600,000. Premier Calliaux submitted a project which will allow communes the privilege of operating municipal butcher stores and tenements and in this way keep down the price of meat and rents.

Floods in China Slowly Receding

Hangkow, China, Sept. 8.—The floods resulting from the Yang Tse river overflowing its banks, which transformed hundreds of miles of the Yang Tse valley into an enormous lake, and caused a great loss of life, are gradually subsiding. In addition to the heavy death list many thousands of the natives have been made homeless and destitute. The rice crop in the provinces of Hupes and Hunan probably will be an average one, but other cereals have suffered heavily.

Price of Candies Has Been Advanced

Toronto, Sept. 9.—Manufacturers of candies and confections have advanced the price on all the cheaper grades of candy by 25 per cent., claiming that this has been rendered necessary on account of the steady advances of sugar.

Another advance of 10 cents to-day brings the price of sugar to \$5.75 for 100 pound bags, and manufacturers look for six cent sugar before the Christmas trade comes on. The increase will mean that the 10 cent candies will retail at 15 cents a pound. The advance does not affect the prices for better lines of candies, in which profits are larger.

English and Florida capitalists are to build and outfit, at Jacksonville, Fla., a cotton yarn mill at an expense of \$600,000. The plan is to have 50,000 spindles making yarn all the time from sea island cotton, a product that is handy for that section. A considerable business can be established in that climate for \$600,000. It is hardly possible that the English capitalists or the Florida men would start such an undertaking if they had faith that the Democrats of the United States would take off the tariff on cotton products as they indicated in the last session of Congress. There is no prospect that the Democrats will have the power to do that, as the country is to keep a Republican President in the White House to veto the free trade bills.

White dresses can be freed of grass stains by touching the spots with alcohol before washing.

We think our good deeds; we act the bad ones.

THE WRONG HALF

With a determined expression the temperance preacher approached the working man.

"Now, tell me truthfully," he said, "what have you in that jar?"

"Whiskey," said the man.

"I thought so," said the temperance man. "Come, good fellow. Pour it away. It will do you no good. It will do you harm. Will you pour it away?"

"No."

"Come, come! To oblige me. I would not ask you if it were not for your good."

"Well," replied the workman, "I would, mister, only, you see, this whiskey ain't all mine. Half of it belongs to my brother."

"Very well, then, pour your half away. I will be satisfied with that."

"I can't mister. You see, his half is on top!"



STANDS BY HIM

Mrs. Prentice:—"How do you manage to have such delicious beef?"

Mrs. Bywell:—"I select a good, honest butcher and then stand by him."

Mrs. Prentice:—"You mean that you give him all your trade?"

Mrs. Bywell:—"No. I mean that stand by him while he is cutting the meat."

THE CAT CAME BACK, BUT TOM—

The greyness of the evening was creeping over the little suburb. Far away, the hoarse voices of newspaper boys could be heard calling the evening editions, and the evening moon cast its pale beams on the worried woman who stood anxiously by her garden gate.

"I can't make out where my husband has got to," she remarked to a neighbor. "He went out nearly three hours ago with our cat, a bag, two bricks, and the clothes line. He was going to the river to drown the cat. Oh, what can have happened to him?"

"Don't worry, dear," said the sympathetic neighbor, "cats take an awful long time to drown, you know."

"But it can't be the cat that's keeping him," sobbed the worried wife, "because the cat came back over an hour ago."

"Life a Perfect Burden"

Untold Sufferings from Biliousness, Headaches, and Indigestion.

Cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills

To produce such striking evidence, such satisfying proof as Mrs. E. D. Dupont gives in her letter, makes it self-evident that in Dr. Hamilton's Pills every suffering man and woman is offered a real cure for all stomach ailments. From her home at Oak Point, Mrs. Dupont writes a vivid and touching account of her four years of torture with biliousness and indigestion.

"My trouble was first manifested with blinding headaches and feeling of dizziness and fullness in the head. Such dreadful turns of giddiness came over me, that at times I reeled and staggered. These attacks were accompanied with violent pains in the stomach and distension of the liver. Spots flitted before my eyes, and to think of eating made me miserable. I was unable to digest my food, lost weight, and got sleepless. When so low-spirited and despondent that I despaired of getting well, I read of how Mrs. Holton had been so wonderfully cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and got five boxes at once. To my delight the first box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills gave me relief. I began to eat, sleep, and enjoy my meals. The stomach and liver pains passed away. I improved steadily, and when five boxes of Dr. Hamilton's Pills were used I was a new woman, cured, happy, well, and strong."

Dr. Hamilton's Pills: 25c per box, or five boxes for \$1. Beware of substitutes and imitations. By mail from the Catarrhazone Company, Kingston, Ont.