

Had Bad Sore Four Years,

Zam-Buk Has Healed It.

Mrs. Wilson, 110 Wickson Ave., Toronto, says: "About four years ago a sore spot appeared on the right side of my face. This spot increased in size until it became about half an inch in diameter and very painful. I went to a doctor, but the ointment he gave me did not have any good effect. The sore continued to discharge freely, and was most painful. I had it cauterized, tried poultices, and all kinds of salves, but it was no good, and I continued to suffer from it for four years!"

"A sample of Zam-Buk was one day given to me, and I used it. Although the quantity was so small, it seemed to do me some good, so I purchased a further supply."

"Each box did me more and more good, and, to my delight, before I had been using Zam-Buk three weeks, I saw that it was going to heal the sore. In less than a month it was healed!"

"I know a lady in the east of the city, whose husband suffered for years with an open sore on his leg. On my recommendation, Zam-Buk was tried in that case. The other day, when I saw her, she told me that it had healed the sore completely."

"My daughter, who lives in Lethbridge, Alta., has also used Zam-Buk with the same satisfactory result. I think it is, beyond all doubt, the finest healing balm known."

Such is the opinion of all persons who have really used Zam-Buk. It is a sure cure for eczema, Piles, abscesses, ulcers, scalp sores, ringworm, cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, and all skin injuries and diseases. 50c. box, all druggists and stores, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. In case of skin disease use also Zam-Buk soap, 25c. tablet.

Mr Robert Barr Dies

Suddenly

London, Oct. 22.—Robert Barr, the well-known novelist, short story writer and humorist, died suddenly during the night of heart failure, at his home at Wokingham, in Surrey. He had been ill, but his death was entirely unexpected.

A Scotsman by birth, a Canadian by early association, an American by emigration, an Englishman by long residence and a man of the world by travel, he had seen more kinds of life than most men in the ranks of authorship to-day.

He was born in Glasgow on September 16, 1850, the eldest son of Robert and Jane Barr. He was brought to Canada by his par-

ents when five years old, the family settling at Wallacestown, Ont.

He became a school-master in Toronto and later at Windsor, Ont., and remained in the teaching profession until 1876, the year of his marriage to Miss Eva Bennett, of Raleigh, Kent County, Ont.

Then he drifted into journalism, and became a member of the editorial staff of the Detroit Free Press. Here he found his true sphere, and his humorous sketches, under the pen name of "Luke Sharp," made him known to a wide constituency all over the United States and Canada.

In 1881 he was selected to start an Old Country edition of the Free Press, which proved a great success, and from that until now he had resided in London or its suburbs.

For some time he lived with Rudyard Kipling in chambers, and with Jerome K. Jerome he founded the Idler in 1892, from which he retired a few years later to devote himself to story-telling.

Canada's Trade With Other Countries

Toronto Weekly Sun.

The most striking fact in connection with the trade returns of Canada for the past fiscal year is the extent to which imports are out-running exports. We imported for consumption last year goods to the value of \$547,482,000, while our exports of domestic produce amounted to only \$290,223,000. Thus our imports exceeded our exports by \$257,259,000. Indeed the one was very nearly double the other. Even after full allowance is made for profits on exchange of our products for goods purchased abroad, and for capital brought in by emigrants and used for the purchase of commodities in advance of the time when the newcomers become producers, it is quite clear that this country must have borrowed an enormous amount of money abroad last year.

Increase of \$72,000,000 in Imports From United States.

The next most interesting point is in relation to our trade with the United States and Great Britain. Trade with the former continues to expand by leaps and bounds. Governments may come and Governments may go, tariffs may go up or they may go down, but still trade with our nearest neighbor goes on increasing. Last year, despite the advent of a new Government which, we are told was to have no truck or trade with the Yankees, our imports from the United States were \$356,354,000, or considerably over three times our imports from Great Britain. Our imports from Great Brit-

ain last year increased by \$7,000,000; from the United States they increased by \$72,000,000. Our exports of domestic produce to the United States last year were valued at \$102,000,000, and to Great Britain at \$147,240,000. There can be no doubt our exports to the United States would have exceeded those to Great Britain had Reciprocity with the United States been approved a year ago and the American market thus been freely opened to our horses, cattle, hogs dairy products, etc.

Trade With Other Countries.

Outside of our trade with the United States on the one hand and that with Great Britain on the other, the figures covering both exports and imports are comparatively small. From France and Germany our imports last year were about \$11,000,000 in each case. From South America they amounted to over ten and one-half millions. In all other cases the volume was very much less. Our export trade, save with the land across the sea and the land across the border made a still poorer showing. Our exports to Australia were valued at five and one quarter millions; to the West Indies at nearly \$4,000,000; to Germany at three and one-half millions; to Belgium and Argentina at nearly \$3,000,000 each; to Cuba and France at a little over \$2,000,000 each.

Chief Items in Export Trade.

The chief items in our export trade were:—Farm products, valued at a little over \$149,000,00; minerals, \$41,300,000; forest products, \$41,000,000; manufactures, nearly \$36,000,000, including \$2,000,000 in household effects; fishery products, sixteen and three-quarter millions.

Included in exports of farm products were:—Wheat sixty-two and one-half million dollars; cheese, \$21,000,000; flour, \$16,000,000; bacon, seven and one-half millions; hay, \$6,373,000; apples, \$5,000,000; cattle, \$4,000,000, and butter, \$2,000,000. In almost all lines, except wheat, there has been a notable falling off. Our exports of wheat have almost doubled since 1908, but on the other hand our cattle exports for the last fiscal year were less than half the value of similar exports four years ago. Our exports of bacon have dropped by more than \$3,000,000 in the same time, and our exports of cheese by nearly \$2,000,000. The falling off in volume of exports was even greater than indicated by these figures as values are much higher now than they were four years since.

Some Special Trade Figures For the United States.

The general statement already made as to volume of our trade with the United States, as compared with that with other countries, is a fairly clear indication of the value of the American market to this country. The facts are made still clearer when some special items are taken. In hay, while our total exports amounted to a little over six and one-quarter million dollars in value, our exports to the United States alone were valued at \$5,000,000, and this notwithstanding the fact that the hay exported to the United States paid over two and a half million dollars in duty on crossing the lines, while that exported to Great Britain paid no duty. While our total exports of forest products amounted to \$41,000,000, our exports of planks and boards alone to the United States represented thirteen and one-half million dollars of this and shingle and larch exports \$3,000,000 more.

Out of sixteen and three-quarter million dollars worth of fishery products exported, about three and one-half million dollars worth went to the United States. Out of a total of four and one-quarter millions in our coal exports, two and one-half million dollars was represented by exports to the United States. Out of \$2,000,000 worth of asbestos exported, one and three-quarter millions worth crossed the lines. In mica, out of a total exports of \$258,000, \$217,000 worth went to the United States. In nickel nearly three million dollars worth, out of three and three quarter millions of exports reached the same destination. We exported five and one-half millions worth of copper and all but a quarter of a million of this went to the American market. We shipped \$7,122,000 worth of quartz, etc., from our gold mines to the United States out of a total export in this line of \$7,193,000. In silver the American market took eleven and one-quarter million dollars worth out of a total of \$16,000,000. So far as mineral products are concerned the United States is, despite the tariff wall in the way, almost our only market. In forest products it is our most valuable market and, but for the very high tariff in the way, a tariff that would have been wiped out under Reciprocity, the same would be true of farm products as well.

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Seal Brand

grown from selected seed under the best agricultural conditions.

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MONTREAL

PACKED IN ONE AND TWO POUND CANS ONLY

THE HORSE'S STUPIDITY.

Devoid of Mind, but Will Do Exactly as He Is Told.

The horse, as the most stupid of all the dumb creatures man has made his friend, has been painstakingly studied by E. T. Brewster, says the Chicago Tribune. He is so stupid he can be taught anything—that is, any habit—and, having no mind of his own, can be relied on to do exactly as he is told. All the authentic tricks, whatever the details, are worked in this way:

The horse is taught by endless repetitions some mechanical habit. A given signal, and he begins to paw the floor. Another signal, and he stops. Press the proper button, and he takes a sponge and rubs it over a certain spot on a blackboard or picks up a card lying in a certain position. The meaning of the act exists for the spectator only. The pawings count the answer to a problem in addition. The card bears the reply to a question. But the horse does not know it.

He merely follows a blind habit, just as he will stop when you say "Whoa!" though you interpolate the word into your recitation of the Declaration of Independence. The reason the horse is so available for this particular deception and so generally useful to mankind is that he possesses just the right degree of stupidity. If he were sturdier he would not be plastic enough to acquire convenient habits. If he were cleverer he would acquire too many habits for himself and lead too much his own life, like that particularly clever animal the cat.

The 2,000 tests to which James P. Porter of Indiana university subjected two English sparrows serves as the type of all experiments with animals' counting. They proved beyond question that the sparrows could not count. After a bird had been given its food 100 times in succession from dish No. 5, in the next twenty trials it went only nine times to the proper place. Moreover, after the bird became pretty certain of the situation of the desired dish when he came to it on the wing, walking up to it threw him all off again, while if he started his flight from a point to one side of his usual perch he was likely to hit correspondingly to one side of his objective point.

The sparrows guessed numbers better than most creatures that have been tested. They could not count certainly even two. Neither instinct nor reason is the key to the animal mind, but habit. The animal forms habits precisely as we do and, like ourselves, stores up as habits many common experiences of life. The difference is that what for us is a mere side line is almost the entire stock in trade of the beast. We are all of us, men and beasts alike, bundles of habits. But the man has more of other things wrapped up in the package.

Pinholes in Bronze.

An excess of phosphorus in bronze causes pinholes in the casting. The ideal condition in the use of phosphorus is when just the right amount is added to the bronze to remove the oxide present in it, and a small quantity only is needed for this purpose. Owing to the fact that the quantity of oxide in copper or bronze is always variable, depending upon the manner of melting, etc., the amount of phosphorus to be introduced can only be approximated. The same rule holds true of all deoxidizing agents.

Cement For Meerschmump.

Stir very fine meerschmump chips with white of egg, or dissolve casein in water glass, stir in finely powdered magnesia and use the cement at once. It hardens very quickly.

DELUGE OF NOAH'S TIME.

Enormous Damage Done by the Flood, Says Scientist.

Professor Herbert William Magoun of Redfield college is studying Noah's flood as one of the greatest events of reliable history. In his latest chapter on it, just published, he says that it changed the whole earth, creating enormous seas where dry land was before and sinking large parts of the land. He tries to judge it by evidence that he can still find of damage done.

...this record he writes that the flood could not have been a myth. He does not undertake to say how much of Asia was covered by it or whether all the land on earth was covered. He hardly thinks so. He has no doubt that the change of which it was part was felt throughout the whole earth. It began in what are now the United States and northern Europe with the cracking of the earth's crust as great areas of land sank to lower levels. He thinks the earth's crust gave way upward or downward toward the close of what is called the great ice age in this country and Europe. The destruction of life was enormous. Wherever men then lived those who escaped saw the world changed as it has never been changed since.

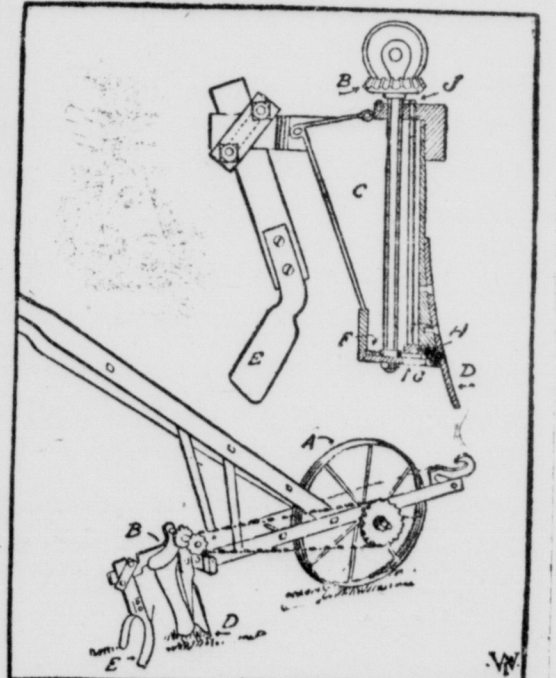
The history of a flood of this kind late in the history of the earth is so plainly shown in many ways that those who study the earth are fairly well agreed about its main points. Some of them might not agree with Professor Magoun that it was Noah's flood, but they might acknowledge that he has a right to call it so. The proof he relies on began with work done not quite a hundred years ago by a Scotch stonemason, famous now as Hugh Miller, who first showed how clearly the rocks may be read. Many learned men then had ceased to believe in a deluge. Now many of them believe in several.

AN IMPROVED PLANTER.

Adjustable For Different Sized Seeds and Varying Spacing.

Pictured in the accompanying engraving is a planter provided with a seed box in which there are no springs to become choked or gummed by seed or dust. The seed distributing mechanism is adaptable for seeds of different sizes and may also be adjusted to plant seeds at greater or shorter distances apart. The seeds leave the box so close to the ground that there is no danger of their becoming scattered, says the Scientific American.

The frame of the machine is supported on a traction wheel A, which through the medium of suitable gearing operates a bevel gear B, affixed to a vertical shaft which runs through the seed box C. Secured to the forward part of the seed box is a share, D, which plows a furrow in advance of the seed box, while a pair of hose, E, converging rearwardly, serve to cover the seed with the earth plowed up by the share. A disk, F, is secured to the shaft which runs through the seed box and is adapted to rotate in contact with the bottom plate of the seed box. The disk is provided with a



NEW SEED PLANTER.

series of perforations adapted to be brought successively into engagement with an aperture, G, in the bottom of the seed box. A cutoff, H, bears against the disk F immediately above the aperture G. A rod attached to the cutoff H extends through the top of the seed box and is normally pressed downward by means of a spring, J. As the disk F revolves it carries one seed at a time to the opening G, through which the seed falls into the furrow.

The machine is supplied with disks having perforations of different sizes suitable for seeds of various sizes, and the intervals between the perforations vary in the different disks to provide the proper spacing of the seeds planted. If desired two or more seed boxes may be connected to the traction wheel, so that a number of rows may be planted at the same time. The inventor of this planter is August Brinkoeter of Floresville, Tex.



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