

FARM AND FIELD

POTATO FARMING

Beats Wheat Growing for Profit.

Producing eight hundred bushels of potatoes, or even half that quantity on a acre of land beats wheat growing for profit. Of course, if all wheat farms were turned into potato patches the profit would not be so great, as there would be a glut in the market. But there is no danger of a surplus of potatoes with the present activity in Southern Alberta in that line. It is a strange thing in this country, where potatoes grow to perfection, that whole trainloads are imported from countries not so well suited to their cultivation. The farmers of this country are missing a splendid chance to make big money. Potato-growing on a large scale, with scientific methods is vastly different from the old method remembered from boyhood days, when the hoe was the chief implement used. A short time ago, Prof. W. H. Campbell, he of dry land farming fame, gave a splendid talk on potato culture, which showed how it can be done on a large scale, and practically all done by horse power. It is a profitable crop,



HON. ADAM BECK,
The well-known horseman of Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Beck have taken between them more prizes for horses and turnouts than any one else in Canada.

not only because of the good sum of money received for the potatoes, but also because of the good the crop does the land. The farmers of the Lethbridge district should supply the local demand, at least, and prevent the necessity of bringing potatoes from Prince Edward Island to the valleys of Washington State, and practically all intermediate localities as is the case at present. Not only that, but they should aim to supply the enormous demand in the mining and lumbering districts of British Columbia. The market is right to hand and a splendid return awaits the man who will undertake to supply it.

POINTS IN BARN BOOKKEEPING

There are still comparatively few farmers who keep all registered cows with definite names and registry numbers, and to these the problem of keeping track of the nameless cows of a large herd is often a great source of vexation. Recently a dairyman told me his plan, which seems very simple and which he assures me he has used successfully for several years.

Each stall in the barn is given a number and the cow occupying that stall is given the same number. As every cow invariably is forced to occupy the same stall day after day, records of the milk weights and tests of the individuals are very easy to keep. And whenever a cow is sold, its stall remains vacant until a new cow has been procured, when that cow is given the number of the stall.

Another difficulty that comes up in keeping milk records is that the sheets, to record the number of pounds of milk each cow gives, become quite soiled under the average barn conditions. To have their permanent records clean and neat in appearance, many dairymen make the barn record for each week on rough sheets of paper and take the pains to copy into a book specially prepared for the purpose, the record for each cow month by month.

A Novel Incubator

On a ranch in a Colorado Valley a new and strange method of hatching chickens is being practiced. There are in that section many artificial wells bored for the purpose of furnishing irrigation. One of these wells is 750 feet deep and the water produced in it has a temperature of 102 degrees. This water is being used for the purpose of submerging an incubator in which chickens are to be hatched. The eggs are placed on straw in the bottom of a can and are turned twice each day during the period of incubation. The chicks are taken out and placed in brooders when two days old.

Papering Whitewashed Room

In papering a room which has hitherto been whitewashed it is not easy to make the paper adhere satisfactorily. The experiment should be tried of forming the paste with skim milk instead of water. The milk must, however, be carefully skimmed, so that every drop of cream has been

removed, the whey of separated milk being the best for the purpose. The paste must be scalded well and should on no account be too thick.

DURUM WHEAT UNPROFITABLE

The cost of milling Durum wheat is 3½c. more per bushel than for the common wheat, due to the extra power and time required. Prof. Ladd in the 21st report of the North Dakota Experiment Station also brings out the fact that the Durum wheat makes about two per cent. less flour.

A STRIKING HISTORY

Canada Has Moved Steadily Forward in the Progress of Paper Manufacture.

The first paper mill in Canada was started at Jacques Cartier, Quebec, by a Mr. Jackson in August, 1860, and was in successful operation till 1857. The second mill was started at St. Andrew's, Quebec, in 1863, the same year in which the Fourdrinier machine, which was to revolutionize paper-making was introduced into England.

According to the census of 1851, Upper Canada had five mills and Lower Canada had also five. The census of 1871 gave 12 mills to Ontario, 7 to Quebec, 1 to Nova Scotia and 1 to New Brunswick. The census of 1881 recorded 36 paper mills and 5 pulp mills.

The subsequent progress of the pulp and paper industry is recorded as follows:—

Year	No. of mills.	Total capacity in tons per 24 hours.
1883	34	154
1892	37	312
1899	39	1,145
1907	53	2,361

The total capacity of the mills producing chemical pulp by the sulphite and soda processes in 1899 was about 56 tons per day, and in 1907 about 550 tons per day, so that the increase in the last eight years has been almost wholly in mechanical or ground wood pulp.

PAPER MILLS.

Year.	No. of mills.	Total capacity in tons per 24 hours.
1888	40	173
1892	38	209
1899	33	328
1907	46	966

The era of manufacturing pulp from wood in Canada began in the decade of 1880-90. The yearly capacity of its pulp mills at the present time is about 700,000 tons of pulp and 290,000 tons of paper. Pulp first figures in the trade and navigation returns of Canada in 1890, when the total export was valued at \$168,180, of which \$460 went to Great Britain, \$147,098 to the United States, and \$20,662 to other countries. In 1897 the total export was \$741,959, of which \$164,138 went to Great Britain and \$576,720 to the United States. In the fiscal year ending April 1, 1910, the export of pulp was \$5,204,597, of which \$331,150 went to Great Britain, \$4,175,309 to the United States, and the balance to France, Mexico, Japan, the West Indies and Italy.

New Zealand's Sulphur Island

One of the most extraordinary islands in the world lies in the Bay of Plenty, New Zealand. It is called White Island, and consists mainly of sulphur mixed with gypsum and a few other minerals. Over the island, which is about three miles in circumference, and rises between 800 and 900 feet above the sea, there continually floats an immense cloud of vapor attaining an elevation of 10,000 feet. In the centre is a boiling lake of acid charged water, covering fifty acres, and surrounded with blow holes from which steam and sulphurous fumes are emitted with great force and noise. With care a boat can be navigated on the lake. The sulphur from White Island is very pure, but little effort has yet been made to procure it systematically.

A new departure in the manufacture of the worumbe pele cloth is a plaid black, making it reversible, an innovation that promises to be successful.

Coughs, Colds BRONCHITIS

If there is an ailment in the throat or chest, it is surely essential that the remedy be conveyed direct to the affected part. It's because the healing vapor of Catarrhazone is breathed into the sore, irritated throat and bronchial tubes, because its balsamic fumes kill the germs and destroy the cause of the trouble. These are the reasons why Catarrhazone never yet failed to cure a genuine case of Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, or Throat Trouble.

The wonderfully soothing vapor of Catarrhazone instantly reaches the furthest recesses of the lungs, produces a healing, curative effect that is impossible with a tablet or liquid, which goes merely to the stomach, and falls entirely to help the throat or lungs.

To permanently cure your winter ills, your coughs, sneezing, and Catarrh, by all means use a tried and proven remedy like Catarrhazone. But beware of the substitutor and imitator. Look for Catarrhazone only. 50c and \$1. at all dealers.

Catarrhazone
Just Breathe It

WHAT CANADIANS ARE DOING

CANADIANS AND THE STAGE.

Since the Governor-General instituted dramatic and musical competitions in this country, culture of the two great arts has made great strides and there is no doubt but that in the near future stars will arise to do credit to Canada, but our great actress, Margaret Anglin, was born before the days of inducement. This great exponent of the drama was born in that centre of political strife—the House of Commons—when her father was speaker in 1876. After a good education in Toronto and Montreal she entered the School of Dramatic Acting, of New York, making



MISS MARGARET ANGLIN.

her professional debut at the early age of eighteen. Since then she has had many triumphs taking leading parts with E. H. Southern, Richard Mansfield and Henry Miller.

The Bread Would Burn.

The error into which King Alfred fell in that famous instance when he let the cakes left in his care burn, is not going to be repeated by the telegraph operator of whom Arthur W. North tells in 'Camp and Camino in Lower California.'

"I learned at this point that for the first 500 miles before me I would require more change than I had on hand, and would pass through no place where cheques could be cashed. Moreover, my drafts were used up. In this dilemma I wired for money. After four days of exasperating delays, I received this satisfying message from the obliging operator of the wireless office:

"Operators on other coast may be have two messages for some one, but his bread in oven—wife she away—and might burn if he leave it long. After lunch he transmit message."

WISCONSIN TO TRY STATE INSURANCE.

Annuities and Policies from \$100 to \$3000.—No Paid Agents.

The signing of the Wisconsin life insurance bill by Governor McGovern commits Wisconsin to state insurance. Beginning in 1913 the state will conduct a life and annuity insurance business on its own hook.

The bill provides for the establishment of an insurance department under the management of the state insurance commissioner, to be conducted along the lines of the ordinary mutual insurance corporation. Annuities are to range from \$100 to \$300 and life policies from \$500 to \$3000.

The business will all be done through the insurance commissioner's office. There will be no paid agents. The aim is to give insurance at lowest possible rate.

Both Alarmed.

Louis Agassiz, the naturalist, spent the evening of the day he was married in his laboratory as usual. He retired after his newly-found wife was in the realm of dreams, bringing to his bedroom two very choice specimens of the snake family which he had been studying, and was still engrossed in. Forced to part with them for the night, he looked about for a suitable place to leave them, and finally laid hold of his wife's stocking as a convenient receptacle.

The next morning, when Mrs. Agassiz rose, she cried: "Louis, there's a snake in my stocking! What shall I do?"

"A snake!" yelled Agassiz, now fully aroused. "One snake! Heavens where's the other one? I put two in there."

THE FAVORITE IN A MILLION HOMES

Seal Brand Coffee

Packed in cans



1 and 2 pound only.

125

EXPLORIGATE ALASKA

Power Boat Used For First Time In Northern Waters.

Two men in a queer little power boat are on an adventurous cruise of Alaskan waters they expect will take several months. They will risk their lives in an attempt to skirt the dangerous waste of Alaska as far as Skagway, then ship their boat overland to White Horse Rapids and from there steam down the Yukon river to Alaska. If they succeed they will have cruised, fished and hunted over several thousand miles of land and water. Old-time Alaskans call the trip fool-hardy.

Edison's Vacation

Thomas A. Edison is to sail for Europe with his son Charles on a vacation. Owing to his constant work in his laboratory on improvements to the phonograph and in connection with his storage battery, he was unable to take his usual winter vacation at his home in Florida. Numerous interesting incidents are told of the inventor's last European trip in the recently published biography: "Edison: His Life and Inventions." The orchestra played the "Star Spangled Banner" and the audience rose when he entered the Paris Opera House. Other incidents and anecdotes, of which there are many in the book, tell of his meeting with fellow scientists, Eiffel, Helmholtz, Pasteur, and others.

Wister Had Hopes.

Owen Wister, in addition to being an author, has acquired some celebrity as a wit. He was being shaved in a St. Louis hotel, while returning from a trip to the West some time ago, and the barber who was attending to his needs apparently had been out the night before. His hand was very shaky, and several times the author winced.

"Will you have anything on your face when I get through?" the barber enquired, when the ordeal was almost over. "I can't tell yet," mumbled Wister, "but I hope to have part of my nose."

When Flames Were Hottest.

Constable Geo. Murray, who, along with Constable Chas. Piercy, was one of the heroes in the Porcupine disaster, tells an amusing story of a man, who was beside him at the time of the burning of South Porcupine.

George was standing in water up to his neck to keep away from the flames, which were burning out over the lake. The man beside him had a pipe in his mouth, which in the excitement he had forgotten to remove. Reaching over to the constable at the time the flames were the hottest, he said: "Say, pal, have you got a dry match?"

A Good Example.

It would seem that there is a lesson in the activity of the Canadians in their European propaganda to secure the best there is in the immigration

Upset by Constipation

Distressing Indigestion, Stomach Gas, Palpitation, Constant Headaches.

"It is with intense satisfaction that I am able to relate how I was snatched by Dr. Hamilton's Pills from my bed of sickness," writes H. H. Sargent, a well-known hardware traveler residing at Charleston. "So many changes of diet brought on a fit of indigestion and liver complaint, but being very busy I didn't give the matter much attention. Headaches, awful dizzy spells, and constant tiredness soon made it impossible for me to attend properly to business. My appetite faded away, I became thin and looked yellow and jaundiced. I used three different prescriptions, which physicians said would tone up my liver and regulate my bowels—but I got no relief at all till I started to use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. After taking them for a few days I was surprised at the energy and force I obtained; the old feeling of tiredness and lack of desire to work disappeared, and instead came vigor, energy, ambition, good color, and sound digestion. I take Dr. Hamilton's Pills three times a week, and ever since have enjoyed the best of health."

What's the use of feeling so languid, so stupid, and dull when Dr. Hamilton's Pills will give you such robust, joyous health. For all disorders of the stomach, kidneys, liver, and bowels, no medicine compares with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. 25c per box or five boxes for \$1.00, at all dealers, or the Catarrhazone Company, Kingston, Ont.

market. If it is to the advantage of a country that needs development to encourage immigration at all it is certainly to its advantage to secure the best and most provident class of men and women who are seeking homes in lands that are newer and more promising.

Revised Version.

"Mr. Taft," said a Republican statesman, "is for his weight, exceedingly amiable. I remember once, in Cincinnati, running for a train with him. He ran well, but, of course, I, with my slender and athletic build, beat him easily. I had to wait on every corner, and in consequence we missed the train. Mr. Taft said, with an apologetic laugh, as we turned away from the closed train gate: "It was my fault we missed her. More waist, you know, less speed."

"The Distance Lends."

Henry Pasquet lost his wife a few years ago and soon afterward he appeared with a wide mourning band on his sleeve. Time went on and he finally began to woo the sister of his departed wife, with the result that he married her some five months after the first wife's death. Some time after that some one who was not familiar with recent happenings met Henry and asked him who had died in his family.

"Oh," said Henry, thoughtfully, "my seester-in-law, she die."

Indeterminate Sentence.

There is much good in the indeterminate sentence plan, which, it has been suggested at different times, might well be incorporated in the Canadian judicial system. A man serves a month in jail for assault, he gets out, is arrested for another assault, and goes back to prison for nine months. What reason is there to believe that when he is again free he will have learned the lesson of law and order?

DANGEROUS TO USE "ESQUIRE."

New One Writer Was Cured in Germany.

The recovery of a letter which had been sent to a little town in Germany and never delivered to the person addressed, cured the writer of the custom of adding "Esquire" to a name on the superscription of mail matter. The letter in question would probably have been promptly delivered had the address read simply, "Mr. John Brown." But the sender had addressed it, "John Brown, Esquire," and the communication rested comfortably in the "E" compartment of the post restante department, waiting to be called for by "Mr. Esquire." One of the popular guide books warns against the use of "Esq.," saying that it might be mistaken for a name.

ON A GRAIN OF WHEAT.

A Prayer Containing 386 Letters Inscribed and Four Figures.

Prayers have been written and engraved on many very small objects, but only one person ever has been patient and painstaking enough to inscribe a complete prayer on a grain of wheat. One day Sir Moses Montefiore, the great Jewish financier of England, received a small tin box in the mail. On the cover of the box was written, "A prayer for Moses Montefiore, by Bauch Mordecai, son of Zebi Hirsch Scheinmann, of Jerusalem." The box contained a single grain of wheat, on which was inscribed, in characters so small that they could only be read with the aid of a powerful microscope, the 386 Hebrew letters of the prayer, and the date of the year (Hebrew reckoning), 5645. Sir Moses kept the prayer in his desk until he died, and it is now preserved with religious care by one of his friends.

One per cent. of the water of the oceans would cover all the land to a depth of 290 feet.

If the flour mills of Canada were operated to their capacity, they could produce flour enough for 30,000,000 people.

A well known judge has ruled that wives have a perfect right to read their husband's private letters. We found that out long before the judge.

Men think that they are smarter than they are, otherwise they would not expect so much more of us than they can possibly do themselves.