

CANADA ONE OF THE WORLD PROVIDERS

Although Canada's real start in national development as pointed out by the Buffalo Commercial, came slowly and late, as compared with that of the United States, it is now well under way, and very soon there will be a marvelous expansion in agriculture, mining and manufacturing.

The paper above mentioned says that "heretofore the development of Canada, like that of the United States, has been westward, but unlike this country, the Dominion has a great territory to the North, which has been regarded as all but uninhabitable, but in which recent research has proven there are possibilities of development almost inconceivable." After making complimentary reference to the resources of the country tributary to the Hudson Bay, which will be opened up when the railroad now under construction is completed, the Commercial further says "there are those living today who will see our neighbor on the north a great and powerful nation, and a not insignificant industrial and commercial rival of the United States. The war may retard, but it cannot destroy, Canada's future. And in this expansion no one will more heartily rejoice than the people of the United States, because the prosperity of the Dominion is bound to increase our own."

Herein is the spirit that dominates the Dominion Government when it extends an invitation to Americans to assist in developing the resources that Canada possesses, whether they be mineral, forest, industrial, commercial or agricultural. Both countries will benefit and the United States will be a gainer by having as a neighbor a country whose resources are as great and varied as are those of Canada.

In comparing the United States along with other nations of the world in producing and importing foodstuffs, the Agricultural Outlook published by the United States department of agriculture says:

The United States in recent years has been as large an importer of foodstuffs as exporter, therefore she cannot be classed as a surplus producer of foodstuffs. This is contrary to popular impression. It is true that she is an exporter of certain articles, but she is an equally large importer of other articles. In this classification tea and coffee are included with foodstuffs. In edible grains the production is 23 per cent more than the amount retained; the production of meats is six per cent more—that is, exports of meat equal six per cent of that retained in the United States for consumption; the production of dairy products is 20 per cent more than consumed; the production of poultry is just about equal to consumption; of vegetables, one per cent less.

An investigation into the production, imports and exports of food products of various countries indicates that England produces about 53 per cent of her food requirements, and imports (net) about 47 per cent; Belgium produces 57 per cent, and imports 43 per cent; Germany produces 88 per cent, and imports 12 per cent; France produces 92 per cent, and imports eight per cent; Austria-Hungary produces 98 per cent, and imports two per cent; Russia produces 110 per cent of her requirements, and exports an equivalent of about 10 per cent; Canada produces 23 per cent more than she consumes; Argentina produces 48 per cent more than she consumes; the United States produces practically no more than she consumes (i. e. exports and imports of foodstuffs almost balance).

With this information before the reader, it is not a difficult matter to direct attention to the fact that Canada stands in a pre-eminent position in the matter of grain and cattle production, and with a large territory yet unoccupied she will always maintain it.—Advertisement.

See It Seems.

"When does a man become a seamstress?"
 "When he hems and haws."
 "No."
 "When he threads his way?"
 "No."
 "When he rips and tears?"
 "No."
 "Give it up."
 "Never, if he can help it."—Christian Register.

STOMACH MISERY GAS, INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" fixes sick, sour, gassy stomachs in five minutes.

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eructations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, or foul breath.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest and most certain indigestion remedy in the whole world, and besides it is harmless.

Please for your sake, get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any store and put your stomach right. Don't keep on being miserable—life is too short—you are not here long, so make your stay agreeable. Eat what you like and digest it; enjoy it without dread of rebellion in the stomach.

Pape's Diapepsin belongs in your home anyway. Should one of the family eat something which don't agree with them, or in case of an attack of indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis or stomach derangement at daytime or during the night, it is handy to give the quickest relief known. Adv.

Not Sure Yet.

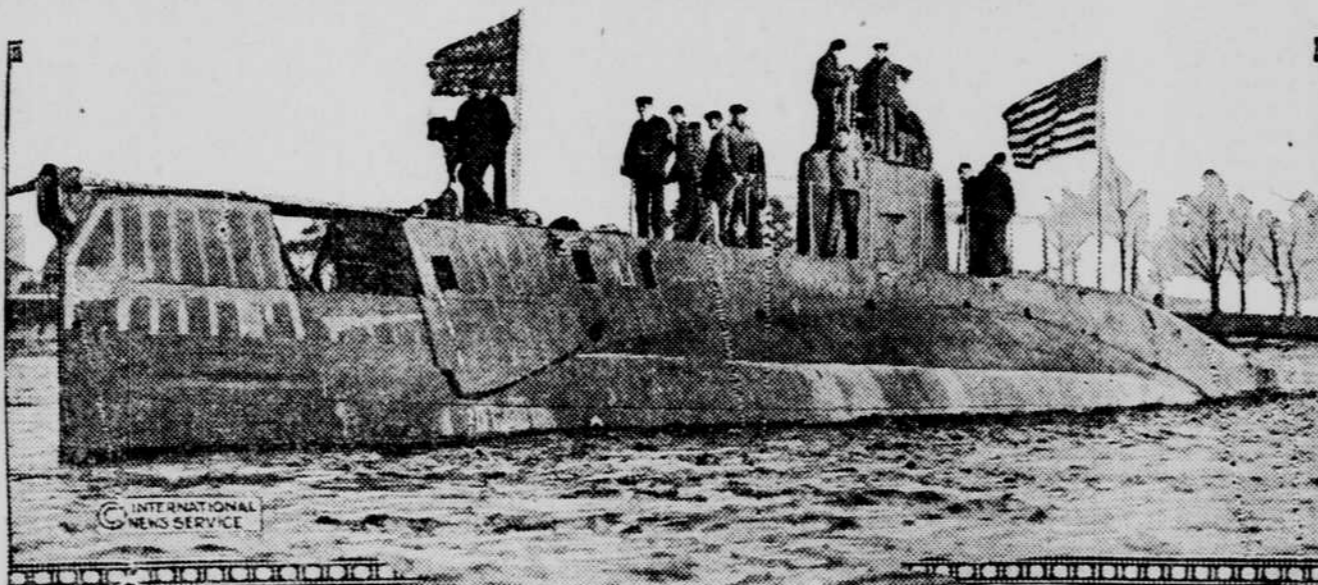
"Your wife is out of danger, then?"
 "I shall think so unless the doctor comes back."

FRENCH ALPINE CHASSEURS WITH SKIS



Alpine chasseurs of the French army are seen here marching in one of the passes of the Vosges. These hardy mountaineers are equipped with skis, which they use to great advantage when the weather conditions demand it.

UNCLE SAM'S LARGEST SUBMARINE



This submarine torpedo boat LI, the largest of its kind ever built for the United States, was launched recently at Quincy, Mass. Mrs. Elizabeth Scott Daubin, wife of Lieut. F. A. Daubin, commander of the boat, christened it.

BABY SAYRE, FATHER AND GRANDFATHER.



Here is the latest addition to the White House family, Francis Sayre, with his father, Francis Bowes Sayre, and his distinguished grandfather, President Wilson. This is the little fellow's first photograph.

GRANDSON OF THE KAISER



New picture of Prince Alexander Ferdinand of Prussia, grandson of the Kaiser and son of Prince August Wilhelm. The lad, only two and a half years old, is dressed in the uniform of a German officer and wears a medal with which the Kaiser decorated him, for what reason has not been stated.

SERBIAN HEAVY FIELD ARTILLERY



Eksorsizing World-Madness
 Lovers of "pees" are respectfully referred to the following from the Pioneer of Simplified Spelling for a warning of what may happen to us when the war is over. "When this world-madness has been eksorsized when all the hateful noises of warfar and murd in that luvil karesing wurd 'pees' then will cum the dai for such muvmvnts as ourz." Meanwhile the passage, if held at arm's length, will pass very well as an account of events in the eastern theater of war.—The New Republic.

Mouth Organs for Tommy.
 The British government's appeal for gifts of mouth organs for the use of soldiers at the front has revealed a shortage in the supply of these popular musical instruments. According to instrument dealers, practically all England's supply of mouth organs comes from Germany. An effort is being made to remedy the depleted stock by importation from the United States.

AEROPLANES HARD TO HIT

Gunners Waste Much Ammunition in Attempt to Bring Down the Flying Air Craft.

The London Times publishes the following letter from a captain in the Royal Engineers:

We see aeroplanes nearly every day, and generally they are being shelled. The aeroplane is surrounded with little puffs of white smoke, usually at a slightly lower level than

itself. Each puff represents the burst of a shrapnel shell. Although I have seen at least a dozen performances, I have never seen an aeroplane brought down. Apparently it is awfully difficult for the gunners to get the range of an object in the air, and in any case that object is moving very rapidly.

There is an anti-aircraft section of the artillery, armed, I believe, with a sort of pom-pom, which fires little one-inch shells in rapid succession. The French and Belgian aeroplanes throw

out little pencil-shaped rods, which will kill a man if they strike him on the head, provided they are thrown from 200 feet or over. Of course, the aeroplane is always much higher than that when flying over the enemy. But I don't think these projectiles do much damage and the German aircraft don't use them.

The chief use of aeroplanes is to direct the fire of artillery. Sometimes they "circle and dive" just over the position of the place which they

PRODUCTION OF ANTI-HOG-CHOLERA SERUM



Test Pigs—Those with an "X" Are Check Pigs.

By CHESTER G. STARR, Purdue Experiment Station.

The anti-hog-cholera serum used in the prevention of hog cholera is obtained from hogs that have recovered from an attack of cholera and have been rendered very strongly resistant to the disease. The modern serum laboratory is a manufactory in the full sense of the word.

Healthy hogs are purchased either at home or at some market; they are vaccinated upon arrival at the serum plant, and good care is taken of them for three weeks. At the end of that time they have fully recovered from the effects of vaccination and are what are termed immune. At the end of this time, the immune are given very large doses of very virulent hog-cholera blood. This blood is obtained in the better serum companies by buying healthy one hundred to one hundred and fifty-pound hogs, inoculating them with cholera blood alone. These virus hogs are killed as soon as they show high temperatures and visible signs of cholera. Their blood is carefully collected in bottles or jars, the fibrin filtered out and the resulting fluid is the virus used for injecting into the immune. Large quantities of virus are given each immune, a 200-pound hog receiving from one to two quarts of his very virulent blood, depending on his method used in injecting it. This loss of virus renders the immune very strongly resistant to cholera, and he is now what is termed a hyperimmune. Ten days after the injection of virus, if the hyperimmune is in good health, the first bleeding is done. Since the tail offers the only place available without danger of bleeding to death, it is selected as the place for bleeding. A small piece of the tail is cut off and the blood, flowing from the cut, is collected in bottles. After a certain quantity is collected, the amount being governed by the size of the hog, the tail is tied to prevent further bleeding, and the hog released. A week later the hog can be bled again. One week after the second bleeding, a third bleeding is done. At this time the serum from the hyperimmune is becoming less potent and the hog is rehyperimmunized by a fresh injection of virus. After the tail is clipped short for further use, the hog is killed and all of the blood is collected. In some plants that are close by a packing house one bleeding is done. The hog is killed at the time of the first bleeding and the blood collected. The carcass is inspected and passed for food if the issues are normal.

After the blood is collected in the bottles the fibrin is filtered out, the serum cooled and bottled. It is then placed in a refrigerator to wait for the testing. This is done by trying the serum with pigs and also in the best plants by a bacteriological examination. The potency of the serum is tested by taking some pigs weighing 40 to 70 pounds that are not immune to cholera, infecting some of them with hog cholera blood alone and the others with varying amounts of the serum along with the hog cholera blood. The pig that receive no serum are termed check pigs and should die from cholera within from five to fourteen days. The pigs receiving serum should remain healthy. If the bacteriological examination shows no bacteria that are liable to produce blood poisoning or abscesses and the potency test is good, the serum of that particular bleeding is labeled with the serial number of the test and placed on the market.

In the main, this is the process of manufacture of anti-hog-cholera serum. The varying results with different serums that can be observed in a community are due to difference in the care and intelligence used in the manufacture. The potency of the serum is governed by the virulence of the virus used, the amount of virus injected at one time, the method of in-

jection and the number of bleedings that are obtained before rehyperimmunization. Other conditions being equal, the more virulent the virus, the more potent will be the serum. Nothing but the strongest virus possible should ever be used. Strains of virus that will produce fever and fatal sickness in seven to eight days are much preferable to those that require an incubation of eight to ten days. The usual amount of virus injected at one time, when injected into the veins of the immune, is six cubic centimeters for each pound of body weight. If less than this is used, the serum will be apt to be low in potency. The first and second bleedings are of stronger potency than the third bleeding. In practice, equal parts of first, second and third should be mixed for the proper production of serum. Not more than six cubic centimeters of blood at any one time should be bled from the hyperimmune for each pound of body weight. The method of bleeding, whether from the tail until clipped short for further use and neck at the final bleeding or from but one bleeding at the neck as practiced by some serum companies, will not produce any difference in the potency or in the amount of foreign bacteria, provided that proper methods of sterilization are employed.

No virus should be used that is bled from hogs that show lesions of other diseases other than acute cholera. Each virus hog should be carefully examined after bleeding. The amount of bacteria, and especially the number of pathogenic bacteria, is due to the methods of sterilization used. Each hog should be carefully cleaned and disinfected before bleeding, and all bottles or jars should be sterilized. All of the preparation and bottling should be done in clean quarters free from any dust, and no vessels used that are not sterile.

The potency test may be misleading through the use of pigs that are from immune mothers. These pigs may retain enough immunity that they will remain well even though the serum is low in potency. That is one of the reasons why check pigs are used, to show the natural immunity of the pigs. The pigs should also be of the same herd or litter and treated alike.

Under the provisions of the new hog cholera control law in Indiana, Purdue university is charged with the testing of all hog cholera serums and so-called cures that are sold in the state. All issues of the different serums exposed for sale in the state and a great many of the cures have been tested. The greater majority of the serums have been found to be potent, but no cure has been of any use in either curing or preventing hog cholera. All serums tested by Purdue university are recommended to the state veterinarian, who issues a state permit, under which each serum is sold. At any time this permit can be revoked through the serum not being up to the standard.

ALSIKE CLOVER IS GOOD COVER CROP

Well Adapted to Low, Moist Soil—Is Well-Known as Favorite Food for Bees.

Alsike clover, unlike our red clover, is well adapted to low, moist soils, also to dried up land. It should not be sown alone. Six pounds of alsike seed and ten pounds of red clover seed sown to the acre will give a large crop of excellent hay, and a larger yield than if either were sown alone.

Red clover will seldom produce a crop of hay the third year, while alsike will yield good crops from three to five years if the land is in good condition and the season not too dry.

Alsike clover is well known as the favorite food for bees. The honey made from alsike blossoms is said to be of excellent quality. But its greatest value is for pasture. When once firmly rooted it will make a sturdy growth even if the season is hot and the ground dry.

Hay farmers who have grown this clover for some years consider it valuable to mix with meadow grasses, such as fowl meadow and red top. Yields of 3 1/2 to 4 tons of hay have been grown to the acre, and excellent fall pasture may be had until late in the season.

The second crop is said to cause horses to slobber freely, and on this account it is best not to sow alsike in horse pastures. The seed may be had from the agricultural stores. It is thought best to try this clover—sow one-third alsike and two-thirds red clover to the acre this coming spring and note results.

Bad for the Calf.

A good calf may be ruined by improper feeding. Sweet milk one day and sour the next, or warm milk today and cold tomorrow will surely cause trouble. An unclean pail may carry germs that will cause scours and perhaps death.

Avoid Ice Foods.

Never give any icy or frozen food to hogs. It will cause indigestion. Indigestion opens the way for all sorts of ailments.

Fresh Eggs for the Table.

A flock of 12 hens will supply a family of four with all the fresh eggs they need for table use. The largest hens do not always lay the largest eggs. Minorcas and White Leghorns, as well as other varieties of the Leghorns, lay large eggs. The Hamburg lays a very small egg.

Separate Ducks and Geese.

The ducks and geese should have separate winter quarters and not be allowed to run with the chickens.

"CASCARETS" FOR SLUGGISH BOWELS

No sick headache, sour stomach, biliousness or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box now. Turn the rascals out—the headache, biliousness, indigestion, the sick, sour stomach and foul gases—turn them out to-night and keep them out with Cascarets.

Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never know the misery caused, by a lazy liver, clogged bowels or an upset stomach.

Don't put in another day of distress. Let Cascarets cleanse your stomach; remove the sour, fermenting food; take the excess bile from your liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poison in the bowels. Then you will feel great.

A Cascaret to-night straightens you out by morning. They work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from any drug store means a clear head, sweet stomach and clean, healthy liver and bowel action for months. Children love Cascarets because they never gripe or sicken. Adv.

NEEDED SOME MORE TRAINING

Possibly Pup That Was Moses' Pride Would Prove Prize Winner, but Just at Present—

"That's a nice dog of yours, Moses. What breed is he?"

"Isn't he? He's an Airedale—got a pedigree as long as my arm, and I'm told he'll carry all before him when he gets properly filled out."

"It isn't often dogs carry things behind them, is it?"

"Oh, I don't mean that. I mean he'll win wherever shown. But he's a good one to carry things as well. See, I'll loose him off the lead, and give him my cap to carry."

Suiting the action to the word, Moses gave the dog his liberty and stuffed the cap in his mouth.

For five seconds the dog carried the cap in a model manner, then he suddenly bounded away, tossed the cap about upon the muddy roadway, and finished up, just as Moses got to the spot, by tearing it nearly in half.

"He carried all before him that time," said Asker.

But as Moses held up his mud-lorn hat he uttered things we daren't record.

Oklahoma Man Tells About Kidney Remedy

Several years ago I was taken with severe pains in my back, due to diseased kidneys and was forced to give up my daily labors. I heard of your great kidney remedy and resolved to try it. I did so with wonderful results.

Since taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root I have had no trouble from my kidneys. I am giving this testimonial of my own free will to let others know the wonderful merits of Swamp-Root.

If you should care to, you are at liberty to publish this testimonial whenever you choose.

Very truly yours,
 J. A. PARRISH,
 Stillwater, Okla.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of March, 1912.
 H. S. HAUSSDER,
 Justice of the Peace.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores. Adv.

Sentiment Jolted.

Just as the happy husband of a few months was about to leave home for the daily office grind his wife placed a hand upon his arm.

"Harry, dear," she softly said, "haven't you a lock of my hair somewhere in your pocket?"

"I have, indeed, sweetheart," was the prompt response of hubby, as he affectionately embraced the sharer of his sorrows and joys. "I have it right here in the pocket close to my heart!"

"That's fine, Harry!" delightedly returned little wife. "Won't you please take it and see if you can match me some puffs when you go downtown?" —Philadelphia Telegraph.

SOFT WHITE HANDS

Under Most Conditions If You Use Cuticura. Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Nothing better or more effective at any price than these fragrant supercream emollients. A one-night treatment will test them in the severest forms of red, rough, chapped and sore hands.

Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Great Problem.

"What was your office boy looking so thoughtful about this morning when I came in?"

"He was trying to make up his mind whether he would fill my inkstand or not."

Reasonable Theory.

Boss—No; we have all the men we need.

Labourer—Seems like you could take one more, the little bit of work he'd do.—Judge.

People who hunt trouble never kill it; they catch it alive and domesticate it.

Most particular women use Red Cross Ball Blue. American made. Sure to please. At all good grocers. Adv.

Nothing is so uncertain as the minds of a certain class of politicians.