

Mutt Simply Had to Bet and That's All



By "Bud" Fisher

CANADA SHOWS BIG INCREASE

Comparative Growth of The World's Population

BRITAIN'S SMALL

Balkan States Most Rapid-Interesting Figures From German Year Book

Berlin, Sept. 19.—The "Neue Statistische Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich," which contains a great assortment of information on scientific and other subjects, enables us to draw comparisons between the increase of population that has taken place in the principal countries of Europe and the rest of the world; these figures are absolutely reliable, and are all based on the latest available statistics. In most cases, the census was taken in the year 1910 or 1911.

Of the various European great powers, Germany and Russia can show the greatest comparative increase of population. In the case of the German Empire, this amounts to 1.87 per cent. The relative increase is comparatively about the same in both countries, although Russia actually can show an increase of 1½ millions as compared with 860 thousand in Germany. Both in Austria-Hungary and England the increase of population exceeds 1 per cent, being

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in the case of the former country 1.18 per cent, and in the latter 1.08 per cent.

Effect of Emigration

If we take Great Britain and Ireland together, however, the increase only amounts to 0.87 per cent, as Scotland can only show an addition to amount of 0.69 per cent. The low figures quoted for Ireland are principally caused by emigration, as is also the case with Italy, in which country the annual increase only amounts to 0.64 per cent. Here, too, the increase of population would be a far more rapid one, did not such large numbers of Italians leave the shores of their native country every year.

It is among those Balkan States on which the eyes of the world have so long been centred that we must look for the most rapid increase of population. For instance, the increase in Serbia amounts to 1.40 per cent, thus surpassing that of all the Great Powers, although the former country loses many of her sons every year by emigration. Here we have a number of young and energetic nations, which have hitherto remained unaffected by the evils of Western European civilization. Furthermore, these countries can boast of an unusually healthy climate.

As usual, the figures again record the slowest increase in population for France. The census taken in the latter country in the year 1911 only records an annual increase of 0.18 per cent. At the time of the Franco-Prussian War, France was just as densely populated as Germany; today we have 120 inhabitants to the square kilometre in Germany, whereas France cannot boast of quite 74 to the same space.

Canada's Increase 2½ Per Cent

In the United States the increase of population is approximately greater than in Europe; this, of course, is not so much the result of a natural increase arising out of the excess of births over deaths, but is rather caused by immigration. If one bears in mind that the United States can show an annual increase of 1,000,000 arising out of immigration, it is not surprising that the population of 1,300 per cent, recorded is none too high. If one deducts the necessary figures for immigration from the increase of population in the United States, it is considerably less than in Germany. Canada has increased her population by more than 170,000 inhabitants in a year, which gives a percentage of 2½. The annual increase shown for Mexico is far smaller, and only amounts to 1.6 per cent, and, it is probable that the continued disturbances which have afflicted that country during the last two years will have led to a far greater falling off. Of the great South American Republics, the Argentine Republic shows the greatest relative increase with 2.20 per cent; then follow Brazil with 1.88 per cent, and Chile with 1.20 per cent.

France has every reason to be contented with the increase of population recorded in her African Colonies, which in Algeria amounts annually to 1.25 per cent, which is a decided improvement on the figures quoted for the mother country. Of Great Britain's South African colonies, the Orange State shows the greatest increase with 4.80 per cent; then follow the Transvaal with 3.84 per cent, Natal with 1.08 per cent, and Cape Colony with 0.88 per cent. Furthermore, the annual increase of population in Egypt, which amounts to 1.48 per cent, bears witness to the excellent manner in which this country is administered by England which has done so much for its welfare during the thirty years that the British occupation has lasted.

The most important of the British Colonies in Asia shows a less satisfactory increase of population than do the African ones. The last census shows that British India can only point to an annual increase of 0.68 per cent, during the year in question, which was 1911. But the absolute increase of inhabitants in this gigantic empire still forms a right imposing figure, amounting annually to two millions. Java, too, can show a considerable increase of population amounting annually to 270,000.

or 92 per cent. Japan's census records an increase for 1908 of 1.98 per cent, thus only slightly falling behind that of Germany. The density of population in the former country, which amounts to 135 souls per square kilo, even exceeds that of Germany.

Australia Increasing

Finally, the census of 1911 shows that the population of the British Dominions in Australia is increasing in a highly satisfactory manner. The Commonwealth of Australia can claim an annual increase of population of 1.94 per cent, and that of New Zealand of 2½ per cent. Nevertheless, Australia still remains very sparsely populated. In the Commonwealth there are only 0.68 persons to the square kilometre, so that every Australian has nearly two square kilometers for himself. In New Zealand there are 8.72 inhabitants to the square kilometre, so that the latter country is six times as densely populated as Australia.

INDIGESTION, GAS OR SICK, SOUR STOMACH

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"Really does" put bad stomachs in order—"really does" overcome indigestion, dyspepsia, gas, heartburn and sourness in five minutes—that's just what makes Pape's Diapiesin the largest selling stomach regulator in the world. If what you eat ferments into stubborn lumps, you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food and acid; head is dizzy and aches; breath foul; tongue coated; you insides filled with bile and indigestible waste, remember the moment "Pape's Diapiesin" comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. It's truly astonishing—almost marvelous, and the joy is its harmlessness.

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J. D. O'CONNELL'S PICNIC

J. D. O'Connell has returned to Sussex from Camaguey, Cuba, where he has extensive property interests. Almost every year he pays a visit to Canada, and particularly to New Brunswick. Usually when he visits Sussex he gives the young folks of the town a treat of some kind, and they look forward to it from year to year with anticipation. This week he gave them a picnic on the military camp grounds. Many adults attended, as well as large crowds of young people. In a basket-ball game played at Sussex High School, O'Connell distributed many other generous prizes as well. On Tuesday evening he was pleasantly surprised when a large bonfire was lighted in front of the Depot House in his honor, and he was cheered heartily.

After living for half a century within fourteen miles of each other, Joseph T. Wentworth of Sussex and Thomas Gagnan of Portland shook hands the other afternoon for the first time since they were shipmates in the United States navy.

Illinois produces more apples than any other state. Kansas ranks second and Missouri third. Statistics also show that Missouri has the most young trees.

TO MAKE FUEL OF MILL WASTE

Converting Nuisance Into Profitable Product

A NEW PROCESS

Victoria Lumber Mill Installing Plant at Cost of \$50,000—Will Sell Sawdust in Compressed Blocks

Victoria, Sept. 19.—To convert material which at present is going to waste into a product which will, if the process is successful, prove an important factor in the local fuel situation, is the object of an expenditure of about \$50,000 which the Cameron Lumber Company will make at its plant. The permit for the building in which the plant will be situated was issued yesterday by the building inspector, the cost of the structure to be \$10,000. The plant proper will involve a further expenditure of \$40,000, and work on its installation will be commenced immediately by the Cameron Lumber Company, patentees of the process. When installed, Victoria will possess the first fuel-producing plant of its kind in America.

The plant is stated to be capable of burning the mill waste, now being destroyed in the burner, and of no commercial worth at present, into a species of fuel by means of compression into blocks of convenient size. At first the plant will have a capacity of about thirty tons per day, but if the process proves a success two more units will be installed, bringing the output to ninety tons.

The problem of disposing of the waste product of a lumber mill is one which has been considered for years by mill men. At present such material is disposed of by burning. Recently the city council considered complaints from residents in the mill district against the nuisance occasioned by the particles of half-burned sawdust being distributed over that section from the mill burners, but local mill men pointed out that, despite the introduction of the latest type of burners, this nuisance could not be wholly obviated. At that time J. O. Cameron, of the Cameron Lumber Company, informed the council that his firm was about to experiment with a system of fuel manufacture by which it was hoped the waste materials could be utilized as a fuel product, and the installation of the plant now ordered is the outcome of these experiments.

Mr. Cameron stated last evening that the plant will be in the nature of an experiment, and, if it proves successful, as he has every reason to suppose it will, a most serious problem for mill men will have been solved and a method of extracting profit from what has hitherto been a loss will have been secured. The waste material from the mill will be carried straight to the compressing plant, and there turned into fuel. On the point of the cost of the product Mr. Cameron stated that it is expected the fuel can be sold at the mill for about \$5 per ton, with an additional charge for delivery of from 50c to \$1 a ton.

Work has been begun in Duluth, Ger., on what will be the first municipally-owned hotel in the Empire. A first-class hotel has been needed in Duluth for some time, but no one cared to finance it, so the city council decided to build it and run it.

BADLY INVENTED FACTS

The following "boost" for the Department of Agriculture was recently sent out by the government's "Annis Bureau" at Ottawa, and has been duly making the rounds of the Tory press:

"Recently, no less than eleven new farms or stations have been added to the five original farms. These are situated at Chathamstown in Prince Edward Island; Kentville, in Nova Scotia; Fredericton in New Brunswick; Cap Rouge and Ste Anne de la Poudre in Quebec; Rosheim and Scott in Saskatchewan; Lethbridge and Lacombe in Alberta and Invermere and Sydney in British Columbia. To these must be added sub-stations situated at Kamloops in British Columbia, Fort Smith, Resolution and Province and Athabasca Landing beyond the 60th parallel of latitude where some experimental work is being carried on."

Now of course the object is to show at the great deeds of the Agricultural Department under Hon. Mr. Burrell, but the facts are to the contrary. The experimental farm at Kentville was established in 1910, that at Cap Rouge and St. Anne de la Poudre in 1909, at Rosheim, in 1908, at Scott in 1909, at Lethbridge in 1908, at Lacombe in 1906, and the property at Invermere was first rented for the purpose in 1910. At Sydney the site was reported upon in July, 1911. Experimental sub-stations at Kamloops, Fort Vermilion, Fort Smith, Resolution and Province, and at Athabasca Landing have all been going on for six years, as can be verified by a glance at the Agricultural Farm Reports. Negotiations for the property at Fredericton had reached practically a bargain before the Borden government came into power. In other words, almost all of these alleged recent additions to the Experimental farms and stations were made under the Laurier government, and the "Annis Bureau" should see to it that the Agricultural Department do not publish the troublesome facts in their report before venturing to make public its own mendacious boasts, the publication of which have placed Hon. Mr. Burrell in a ridiculous plight.

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Two per cent of all deaths in Switzerland, which is supposed to be a paradise for people afflicted with consumption, are caused by that disease.

MAY NOT RENEW COAL WHARF LEASE

City Considers Objections to Use of North Rodney Wharf—Tender For Heating Plant Awarded—Other Council Business

At the weekly meeting of the common council, which was held yesterday at 5 o'clock instead of Monday, the question of the advisability of renewing the Dominion Coal Company's lease of a berth at North Rodney wharf, came up for some discussion without any decision being reached. The tender of W. J. Crawford & Co., at \$409 for installing a heating plant for the new warehouses at Sand Point was accepted. A few other departmental matters were disposed of and several communications were read and referred to the proper commissioners.

On the recommendation of the commissioner of public works, permission was given to F. G. Spencer to place an electric sign in front of the Unique Theatre, Charlotte street, upon his executing the proper agreement. The commissioner further recommended that T. J. Phillips be permitted to erect ornamental lights in front of his premises at 211 and 219 Union street. The mayor said he had looked into the complaint of the Consumers' Coal Co., regarding sand being allowed to fall in Lower Cove Slip by scowmen unloading it there, and had suggested that a tarpaulin be used to catch what fell. The mayor recommended that something be done to prevent the slip being filled up with sand, as the company threatened legal action.

A complaint of R. T. Worden that he had been fined \$10 for allowing his horse to stand facing the wrong way in Prince Wm. street was referred to the commissioner of finance. The complainant said that he had been fined much more than others for the same offence. Before the council adjourned, Commissioner McAllister reported that he had been speaking to Mr. Cudlip, manager of the Cornwall and York cotton mills, with reference to the use of a steam whistle as a fire alarm for the valley. He said that Mr. Cudlip had considered the matter favorably and offered to let the city have the use of the factory power for the purpose.

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London, Sept. 19.—The governors of the Imperial College of Science and Technology have appointed Prof. MacBride to the chair of zoology in the Royal College of Science, South Kensington, in succession to the late Prof. Setwick. In 1909 Prof. MacBride was appointed as chief assistant to organic and develop this important department and has since been continuously assisted with the zoological work of the college. Prof. MacBride is a graduate of the University of Cambridge, and before coming to London was Stratford professor of zoology at McGill University, Montreal.

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