WESTERN CANADA AND

It is Essentially an Agricultural Country.

Western Canada is the Mecca of the land-hungry man who wishes to earn a good living from the soil and save up money to take care of him in his old age without paying a fancy price for the privilege.

Western Canada is the great wheat producing section of the North Amercan continent, with an average production of more than 30 bushels to the gere as compared with an average of 17 bushels to the acre in the States

Whent raising can hardly be made profitable on land that costs from \$50 an acre up unless such land will produce a much higher than a 17 bushel average, or unless the price of the cereal reaches an excessive figure.

The initial investment of \$50 an acre is more than the average man can afford to make if he expects to raise wheat and to make a success of it.

A good homestend of 160 acres can still be secured free in Western Canada and additional land admirably suited to the raising of wheat can be secured at so low a cost per acre that it can be made extremely profitable.

No other part of the world offers such tremendous opportunities at the present time to the ambitious young farmer as the three great provinces of Western Canada.

it is worth the while of the landhangry man to cease his depressing search for local cheap hand or for hand that is not entirely worked out by long cropping and to look outside his own district. Western Canada is a country that should receive the consideration of all such men. The Western Provinces of Manltoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are essentially agricultural territory.

Out of 478 million acres there are 180 million acres of first-class agriculturnl land actually available for development-a block three and a half times as large as the total hand area of Minnesota, and equal to the combined hand areas of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana.

But whereas the population of the five states mentioned is fifteen million people, the population of Western Canada is only about one and threequarter millions.

It has been said that the average yield per nere of wheat in the United States last year was 17 bushels. This average does not, of course, represent the efficiency which may have been reached by individual farmers or by individual states, However, place against this figure the fact that the 1915 Western Canadian average-the average from nearly twelve million acres-was over 30 bushels. In the case of the Prevince of Alberta, the average reached 32.84 bushels per acre

There are already a large number of American farmers in Western Canada so that the newcomer could neveroverlooking the fact that the same isnamage is spoken-feet himself in an allen country. There seems, in fact. a tendency to establish little colonies composed of those coming from the same sections. The characteristics of the country, and the climate and senson, are very much the same as in Minnesota or North Dakota, Social conditions bear a family resemblance. Education is free, and is good; its cost being defrayed partly by taxation partly by grants from the Canadian Government, from the sales of school lands, of which, when the country was first surveyed, two sections in every township were allocated. Taxation in every rural district, in many towns and cities, is based practically on land values alone, improvements of all kinds being exempted .- Advertisement.

His Only Fear. Damocles saw the sword suspended by a hair.

"Quite safe," he declared, "now show me a sword suspended by bald-

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Cart Hiltchire.
In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

"Why the cogitation?" "I wish I could find some good sub stitute for gasoline." "I find walking works very well."-

Pittsburgh Post.







W. N. U. BALTIMORE, NO. 29-1916.

INTERNATIONAL THE LAND-HUNGRY SUNDAY SCHO

LESSON FOR JULY 16

PAUL AT ATHENS.

LESSON TEXT-Acts 17:16-34.
GOLDEN TEXT-In him we live, and move and have our being.-Acts 17:28.

Athens! What a name to conjure with. Athens has always epitomized the acme of intellectualism, culture. art, and esthetic accomplishment. Driven from Berea and alone, Paul fled to the coast and taking ship crossed over to the Thessalonian peninsula. Entering the city-he beholds its statuary, meets its philosophers and views its moral degradation and its myriadmanifestations of heathenism. Out wardly cultured, molding the thought of the world, yet it passed from its pinnacle of power because it knew not God. Paul saw the pantheism of the cultured Stoics and the Epicureans, who because of their distant and but little concerned gods, enjoyed the pleasure of wealth and ease.

I. Paul Brought to Trial (vv. 16-21). Such sights stirred the spirit of Paul. The marvel is how indifferent we may become in the presence of the great spiritual poverty of our time. His spirit stirred within him, when he saw the city crowded with idols. As Paul followed his custom and began his preaching in the synagogue he also took advantage of the opportunity to co open-air work in the market place. Here a small group and there another. This he did daily until the teachers (v. 18) began to take knowledge of his presence in their city. Some in contempt called him a "babbler," while others concluded that he represented some new religion, though he set before them the same message of salva tion in Jesus Christ which had caused such remarkable results elsewhere. That they might hear him more fully and without the interruption of the mart of trade, Paul is taken to the areopagus, or Mars Hill, where from time immemorial the greatest criminals had been sentenced and the most solemn questions of religion set-

II. The Unknown Made Known, (vv 22-29). Such idle speculation (v. 21) was of no value to the Athenians. This Paul knew, yet he began his address in a most conciliatory manner (v. 22 R. V.). He would win their favorable attention before he called them to repentance. Keenly observant, Paul had seen among the many inscriptions one "to the unknown God," and this one whom in ignorance they worshiped, he would set forth. Many today are in blindness, seeking to know God when he has already been made manifest (to be seen), (John 1:18; John 5:20; John 14:9: 11 Cor. 4:6.) It is man's own fault if he does not know God (Rom. 1:20-22, 28; II Cor. 4:4), and no knowledge is more important (John 17:3), I's opening words in verse 24 were but to seize a well-known object of their street decoration and discussions and with it to lead on to the great truth he yearned to have them comprehend. This caught the philosophers as well as the idle curious. God is not a philosophic conception of the mind. He cannot be confined to temples made with hands nor does he need the services of our hands, seeing he created all things and giveth to all things life. Paul's next point was that "He hath made of one every nation of men." As yet how little men really believe that truth-witness the European conflict and the economic, racial and social differences of this land Negro segregation and Asiatic exclu sion are but illustrations of our separation from the teaching of the brotherhood of man. But this brotherhood is not alone for altruistic service but "that they should seek God." This was his great and glorious purpose in creating the nations of the earth, in setting the seasons in motion, to minister to their needs, and in appointing the bounds of their habitations, y't bow far man has departed from that ideal (Rom, 1:28). It is of the highest importance that men should seek God and he is not difficult to find for those who sek him (Jer. 29:13). The souls of men are not satisfied without him. Witness the mad rush after pleasure and the restless desire to possess the things of time and sense and which perish with the using. Paul displays his university training by quoting and approving the Greek poet Aratus (v. 28.) However, while all men are the offcpring of (created by) God, yet they are not all truly his children (John 8:44, 47; 1 John 3:10; Math.

V.). All those who are led by his Spirit are the "sons of God" (Rota 8:14; Gal. 3:26 R. V.). III. What the Athenians Lacked (vv. 30-34). Thus far Paul's auditors must have followed him keenly, and it was the goal toward which he had been driving so relentlessly. Such sublime conceptions, keen logic and quotations from their writers won their attention. He then delivered a keen thrust at this, the "psychological moment," by calling upon them to "repent." The Athenians lacked a rentiz ing sense of the personality of Godthat man could have personal and in timate relations with God or that a

13:38; Gal. 4:4-6; Heb. 12:8; Eph

2:3). Only such are children as have

received Jesus Christ (John 1:12 R

"All men everywhere" are called to repentance and the time is "now. The reason for this call is because 'he hath appointed a day in wnich he will judge the inhabited earth.

man could or had risen from the

The assurance that he will so judge men of their sins by the man whom he has elected is in that "He hath raised him from the dead" (v. 31).

Any candid seeker after truth who will examine the evidence will be con rinced of the truth that Jesus of Nazareth, crucified upon a Romar cross, rose from the dead.



New Arrival Among Coats.

a length of skirt that is only six easy adjustment in the garment. nches shorter than the dress worn its line of buttons half way or more lown the front.

The model pictured is shown in tan. blue, mustard color, brown, and in selected for good stuffs should be conthe bottom with a band of black satin, they do.

A new arrival among coats fore- and the cuffs and collar- are of the shadows no radical change in the same material. The cuffs are noticestyles which are expected to prevail ably smaller than those on coats of with the coming of fail. Except for a the current season, and the ragian little additional length it might be sleeves promise a continuance of the classed as a model designed for spring. vogue for them which has been so It envelops the figure as completely, useful to designers. It has helped with a collar high enough to more them in getting the required flare, in than cover the neck, ample width and making variety in models, and assures

The coat pictured is of a kind that under it. There are big patch pockets will prove useful to the motorist and and a rather narrow belt that extends serve for almost any wear. If one only across the front of the cont. The must choose at this between-seasons coats of spring fastened at the waist- time it is a model worth copying. In line, however, while this one extends fact such a coat may be relied upon for several seasons' wear without appearing old-fushioned. The materials used in it are lasting and the style ndistinct mixture. It is bordered at servative enough to last as long as



As Worn by Conservative Brides.

likes to be conservative in the styles long vell at the back falls from this selected for her gown and vell she wrenth to the end of the train. may wear the veil as shown in the | Another drape which brides of this envelops the figure. Other styles the veil. This hand may be of white may come and go, but this one goes satin or of cloth-of-silver or of some on forever. Perhaps that is because small blossom set close and flat to it. muse the arrangement of it is almost extending across the back from temuniversally becoming.

caps of pearl beads, of even hats of becoming as a wedding veil. tulle, from which the well, glwnys umple, floats about the figure. One of the prettiest drapes has a little close-

To Wash Crocheted Shawls.

thread to keep flat. Then they should

If the bride is one of those who to the other across the back. The

picture. The wreath is arranged in summer favor employs a band about the fashion of a coronet and the veil the brows and head as a support for the wrenth suggests a crown and be- The veil is laid in close high plaits ple to temple. They are graduated in For the bride who decides that height so that they are tallest at the something new suits her personality center of the back. The very short better, or is better suited to the sort vell over the face is the newest of of wedding she elects to have, there all, with its supporting cap of lace, are many piquant and novel ways for But whatever style the bride may semounting the wedding veil. In nearly lect after experimenting with several, all of them little caps of lace support she has the comforting assurance that the tulle, but there are caps of tulle, nothing else in the world is quite so

Yellow Piano Keys.

Dampen a soft cloth with alcohol fitting cap of fine lace like a "Baby and wipe off the keys, rubbing with Stuart" cap. The veil is draped over the grain of the ivory. If they are this so that a short length of it falls much sallowed, wet strips of Canton over the face, barely reaching to the flannel with oxalic acid and lay upon chin. It is enught to the lace cap at the keys. Be enreful not to get the each side by small sprays of orange strips so wet that the acid will drip blossoms and there is a slender half upon the wood of the piano. Leave wreath of them brought from one side them upon the lvory until they are dry.

dry. Put in the oven on a big plat

fold them as flat as possible and lay or lay on a clean cloth in the suncarefully in a pillow case, can shine.

To wash knitted or erocheted shawls | ter, shaking and turning occasionally,

through at intervals with basting New Tam O'Shanter Out. be handled like other flannel or wool- If you are smart and can wear exen goods. If washed separately, ob- treme chapeaux the new Tam o'Shan- face, then he rolls over the tithit with serve the usual precautions for wood- ter hat will appeal to you. It has a en goods, gently squeezing through the marrow brim, which fits closely and is aniels and keeping the sads and rinse of straw. The whole crown is a large ing water of the same lakewarm tem- square black velvet. Tam o'Shanter serature. Take out of pillow case, high on one side and usually worn at a de not have knitted goods up to rather a rakish angle.

PIONEER HAD SAFE PLACE FOR HIS STORE OF GOLD.

What Might Be Considered Accident Was the Means of Revealing What . Meant Fortune to Jim Applegate and His Mother.

One day in March, 1858, Jim Applegate, aged twelve, accompanied his father to the bank of a little Indiana town, where Mr. Applegate drew out the \$5,000 for which he had sold his farm, in 250 20-dollar gold pieces.

"It will pay you to keep an eye on that pile of gold," cautioned the banker.

"Tomorrow I'll put it in a hickory bank," said Mr. Applegate. The banker smiled as if he caught

the point, but Jim was puzzled. "What is a hickory bank, pa?" he naked.

"It's a pretty safe sort of bank, son, when you're traveling," was all his father would say.

At the hardware store Mr. Applegate bought an Inch-and-three-quarters auger with an extra long shaft, and then they went home. After that night Jim saw the money no more. Mr. Applegate kept his business affairs to himself, and neither Jim nor his mother knew where it was.

The Applegate family was one of ten families that traveled in prairie wagons that year from Indiana to Oregon over the famous Oregon trail. The 2,000-mile journey was less dangerous than it had been 15 years before, but there were still perils, the most serious of which was that from attacks by hostile Indians.

For that reason there was something of a military arrangement to the march even of these ten wagons, and each night the wagons were drawn up in a circle and the yoke and chains of each wagon were used to connect it with that in front. Within this circular fortification the camp fires were built.

On the eightieth day out they were attacked by a party of young Indiana, who thought to take advantage of the smallness of the party. The skirmish was brief, but bloody and tragic enough for that small band of emigrants. They drove off the redskins, but lost two of their own number. One of the men who were killed was Mr. Applegate.

Mrs. Applegate left her husband, and Jim, his father, under the fresh-heaped mound upon the plain, and there also they left the secret of the "hickory bank." They ransacked the wagon from top to bottom: they looked through all of Mr. Applegate's private papers and notebooks; but they could not find the money, nor did the papers contain any note or memorandum of its hiding place.

All that Jim and his mother had was a little over a hundred dollars in money, five cows, the ox team they were driving, the wagon and the household effects that it contained.

Westward from Fort Hall the road was rough and mountainous. One day, as they were descending the rockiest and roughest portion, the Applegate wagon was in the rear. It was three o'clock in the afternoon. Jim's mother was driving, and he was walking beonally throwing a stone at one of the loose cows or calves that persisted in loltering. There were abrupt breaks in the surface two and three feet high. The rear wheels would slide over these miniature precipices and hit the lower level with a suddenness and violence that shook the whole wagon and rattled the pans and kettles off their books.

After one of these "jump-offs," somewhat higher than usual, Jim saw that the hind wheels of the wagon were turning drunkenly. They were lean ing in at the top and out at the bottom. His mother drove on, unaware that anything was wrong, and he ran to catch up with her. A shining gold plece in the middle of the road caught his eye. Atalanta-like, he stopped to pick it up. Fifteen feet farther on he found another. They began to appear thickly, and he gathered them up as he went, Before he reached the wagon his mother had driven over another of the "imp-offs," and the tops of the wheels lenned in so far that they began to rub against the sides of the wagon bed. Mrs. Applegate stopped the oxen and leaned out to see what was the

Jim came up and stooped down beside the rear axle. A yellow pile of \$20 gold pieces by there, and other pleces were rolling out of an anger hole that ran like the bore of a rifle through the center of the splintered blekory column of the broken axie.

That was the hickory bank.-Youth's

Companion. Army Grows Its Potatoes.

The British army has started to grow its own potatoes. Instructions have been sent, or are being sent, from the war office to every command, indicating the lines which should be fol-

Military requirements are very large, and little more than half the usual supplies of potatoes are coming into the markets, with the result that prewar prices to the public are nearly dou-

At one camp in Surrey digging operations began recently, and the seed potatoes are to be planted in a few days in rows between the huts. A number of men are being told off each day for digging, and others are being asked to help in spare time. At a camp in Yorkshire pointo growing began some weeks ago. It is understood that instructions will soon be issued for the growing of vegetubles.

Rats' Own Cleanliness Kills Them. Mrs. Jarvis, a professional ratenteher, revealed a remarkable method she is using for getting rid of the rodents. She said: "Rats are very cunaing and suspect all laid food, but they are victims of cleanliness. Every rat, pefore he eats, washes his paws and his paws and washes them again. That is his last wash, for as soon as he touches his paws with his mouth he rolls over dead. We got 37 dozen in one warehouse like that the other

以及其中的一种,然后也是一种的一种。 It's a Picnic Getting Ready for a Picnic

If you choose Spanish Olives Pickles Sweet Relish Ham Loaf Veal Load Chicken Loaf Fruit Preserves Jellies Apple Butter Luncheon Meats Pork and Beans Ready to Serve



Fellow Feeling.

Mr. Landry, a wealthy though miserly man, was one day relating to a Quaker a tale of deep distress and concluded by saying:

"I could not but feel for him." "Verily, friend," replied the Quaker, "thou didst right in that thou didst feel for thy neighbor, but didst thou feel in the right place? Didst thou feel in thy pocket?"

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As to Your Hair and Skin by Using Cuticura. Trial Free,

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. These fragrant, super-creamy emollients preserve the natural purity and beauty of the skin under conditions which, if neglected, tend to produce a state of irritation and disfigurement.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.-Adv.

SOME FORMS OF HYPNOTISM

Many May Be Known to the Readers, While Others Have A Flavor That Is New.

Hypnotizing a ben is a trick known to most country boys. It is an old experiment, first described by the Jesuit Eather Athanasius Kircher, who laid a hea on the table, held it firmly for a little while, and drew a chalkline in front of its eyes, with the result that it remained as if in catalepsy In India it is known that a cobra

caught by the neck and gently pressed will soon become stiff and remain so for a considerable time, either colled up or out straight.

A frog fastened to a board and turned suddenly upside down goes into a trance. Other animals are suscep tible to this treatment, some more quickly than others.

If you pick up a crab and wave it In the gir it becomes immobile, a fe male bending her legs over her abdo men, a male sticking them out almost straight. The same is true of the fresh-water ernyfish, only this resists of the insect.

What the Tea Leves Tell. Do you know how to tell fortunes In a teacup? It furnishes a great deal of entertainment at a party. This

Chinese rhyme explains it: "One lenf, alone you'll be; Two together, the priest you'll see, Three together, your wish will gain; Four, a letter from loving swaln. Five, good news the letter will bring; Six in a row, a song you'll sing. Seven together, good fortune awaits, So say to you the teacuts' fates. Ten leaves large and ten leaves tall Bring you company, great and small, Ten leaves many and scattered fine Is of bad luck the surest sign. Ten lenves few and near the rim, Your cup of joy o'erflows the brim."

One of the easiest ways for a mar to get married is to tell a young widow that he intends to remain a bache-

NOT SELD UNDER ANY OTHER MAINE THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., ORANGE, MASS.

Food Products



Thirty days anle. Congin Matters Facts Celerade Farms Sold and exchanged, on month erop payments, Lioyd , lees, Louisiana, Md.

Yew women who dive lute the sea of matrimony manage to bring up

IF YOU OR ANY FRIEND suffer with Rheumatian or Neuritis, sente or chronic, write for my FREE BOCK on Rheuma-niam—lis Cause and Cure Most wonderful took ever writers, it's absolutely FREE Jesse & Case, Dept. C. W. Brockton, Mass.—Adv.

"This bill has been running now for three months," said the collector.

"Dear me," said the debtor, "how

tired it must be !"-Detroit Free Press. Nothing Relieves Tender, Aching Feet like a hot foot bath with Johnson's Poot Soap. Composed of Borax, Bran and Iodine. At Druggists or sent postpaid for 25c by Thos. Gill Soap Co., 711

JOKES THAT ARE HISTORIC

Kent Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Adv.

Shop Witticisms Inflicted on Every Newcomer That Joins the Ranks of the Real Workers.

You have no doubt all heard of the "left-hand monkey wrench" which evfor a much longer time than the crab, ery new apprentice in a wagon works Among the insects catalepsy com- is sent after, and of the "italic thin monly known as "death feigning"-is space" which the printer's devil usualcommon, and, according to Prof. Er. ly is sent to get, but William S. Coy. nest Mangold, the learned naturalist, county superintendent of schools, bit is often a means of saving the life hard on one not quite so well known when he assumed his duties as a nookkeeper in a plumbing shop during one of the vacations of his high school

days. There was grumbling among the hands because of something that a neighboring plumber had borrowed and which he lad falled to return. The bookkeeper finally decided to help out and offered to go to the borrower and secure the needed article. His offer was quickly accepted. "What is it?" he inquired.

"We want our pipe stretcher," an-

swered one of the hands, The bookkeeper went to the other shop and to several others looking for riels particular article before it occurred to him that it would be a pecultur kind of a tool, indeed, that could stretch an iron pipe. - Columbus

In the 15 years that copper has been mined in Alaska about 220,000,-000 pounds have been produced.



A New Use For This Word

The New Post Toasties are truly entitled to the word "delicious."

They're distinguished by the tiny bubbles found on each flake and they carry the full, rich flavour of choice, white Indian corn - not found in corn flakes of the past.

And unlike common corn flakes, they are not "chaffy" in the package and don't grow mushy in milk or cream.

Note carefully the tiny bubbles-then try a handful dry to test the flavour. In comparison, other corn flakes are as "chaff."

New Post Toasties

Sold by Grocers everywhere.