

# WESTERN CANADA AND THE LAND-HUNGRY

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 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 American continent, with an average production of more than 300 bushels to the acre as compared with average of 17 bushels to the acre in the States.

Wheat raising can hardly be made profitable on land that costs from \$30 per 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 earn a reasonable income from it.

A total investment of 100 acres can still be secured free in Western Canada and additional land abnormally 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.

Is not the white of the landscape a call to cease his depressing search for local cheap land or for land 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 Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are essentially agricultural territory.

Out of 47 million acres there are 10 million acres of first-class agricultural land actually available for development—a block three and a half times as large as the total land area of Minnesota, and equal to the combined land areas of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana.

But whereas the population of the five states mentioned fifteen million people, the population of Western Canada is about one and three-quarters of a million.

It has been said that the average yield per acre 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 yield per acre—the average from nearly twelve million acres—was 22.8 bushels. In the case of the Province of Alberta, the record reached 22.84 bushels per acre.

There are already a large number of American farmers in Western Canada, so that the newcomer could never overlook the fact that the same language is spoken—feel himself in an alien country. There seems, in fact, a tendency to establish little colonies composed of those coming from the same sections. The character and sentiment 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 allotted. That in every rural district in many towns and cities, is basic practically on land values alone, improvements of all kinds being exempted.—Advertisement.

## Fifty-Fifty Deal.

A number of politicians were attending a convention in Chicago a short time ago when one of the number was approached by an old acquaintance who was plainly down in his luck. Sliding up to the politician he said:

"Say, Jack, lend me ten, will you? I'm short."

The big fellow went down into his pocket, fished out a big roll and handed a five-dollar bill to the down-and-outer.

"Say, Jack," said he of the "touch," "I said ten."

"I know you did," replied the politician, "but I think this way is fairer. You lose five and I lose five."

## Wedding Presents.

"I want to get something suitable for a wedding present."

"Yes, ma'am. Miss Brown, please show the lady something for about \$3 that will look as though it might have cost \$10."

## It is No Worry.

"Why the cognition?"

"I wish I could find some good substitute for gasoline."

"I find working works very well."

Pittsburgh Post.

One of the easiest ways for a man to get married is to tell his wife that he intends to renounce a bachelor life.

When a woman is unable to get what she wants she tries to convince herself that it's not worth having anyway.

Guinea pigs do not come from Guinea, nor are they pigs.

Old rags are used in making leather.

# INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Christian Newspaper Union.)

## LESSON FOR JULY 16

PAUL AT ATHENS.

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

Athenians! What a name to conjure with! Athens always epitomized the sum of intellectualism, culture, and aesthetic accomplishment. Derived from Hera and Poseidon, Paul fled to the coast and taking ship crossed over to the Thessalian peninsula. Entering the city—he beholds its statuary, meets its philosophers and views man's degradation and its myriad manifestations of heathenism. So wretchedly cultured, molding the thought of the world, yet so devoid of his panache of virtue 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 (v. 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 heathen. As Paul followed his custom and began also preaching in the synagogue he also took advantage of the opportunity to do 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 "babble," others concluded that he represented some new religion, enough to set before them some message of salvation. 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 the time immemorial the greatest criminals had been sentenced and the most solemn questions of religion settled.

The Unknown Made Known (v. 22-23). Such idle speculation (v. 21) was of no value to the Athenians. This Paul knew, set he began his address in a most conciliatory manner (v. 22 R.V.). He would win their favorable attention before he called them to repentence. Keenly observant, Paul had seen among the many inscriptions one—"the unknown God," and this whom in ignorance they worshipped he would set forth. Many of the are in blindness, seeking after God when he had been made manifest (to the eyes). (John 1:18; John 5:20; John 14:9; II Cor. 4:6). It is man's own fault if he does not know God (Rom. 1:20-22; II Cor. 14), and no knowledge is more important (John 17:3). Paul's opening words in verse 24 were but to seize a well-known object of their street decoration and discuss and with it to lead on to the great truth he yearned to proclaim. The philosophers had sought the philosophic heart of the ideal culture. God is not a philosophical conception of the mind. We 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 had made of one every nation of men." As yet how little men believe that truth. Even the European confound the economic, racial and social differences of this land. Negro segregation and Asiatic exclusion 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 scenes in national minitaires to their nodding heads in supporting the people in their habitats; yet for man has departed from that ideal (Rm. 1:28). It is of the highest importance that men should seek God and he is not difficult to find for those who seek him (Jer. 29:13).

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 as teacher. Such subtle competition was kept up, that the students from their writers won their attention. He then delivered a brief thrust at this, the "psychological moment;" by calling upon them to "repent." The Athenians lacked a realizing sense of the personality of God—that man could have personal and intimate relations with God or that a man could seek and risen from the dead.

Any candid seeker after truth who will examine the evidence will be convinced of the truth that Jesus of Nazareth crucified upon a Roman cross rose from the dead.

These Athenians also lacked the ability to accept this fact and to yield their lives in obedience to it, and so some tried to sneer away the truth but that did not alter it.

Some were amused, and some evidenced a curious interest, saying, "We will hear this again," but others a.m. Dionysius and Demosthenes. "The people! Such has given birth, the manager of the reception of glad tidings."

# Bom Schenplatz des europäischen Bälterkrieges.

Bericht der Gesundheitsbehörde.

Die Gesundheitsbehörde der Vereinigten Staaten hat auf Grund einer Generalunterrichtung über die Gesundheitsverhältnisse in den Vereinigten Staaten einen Bericht abgegeben, in dem ein statistisches Gesamtversicherungssystem nach europäischem Muster eingeführt wird.

Zunächst einmal unterzufinden sind stets front, heißt es in dem Bericht, und das durchschnittliche Arbeitertag bestreift täglich neun Arbeitsstunden wegen Krankheit. Der größte Teil dieser Krankheitsfälle ist verhinderbar oder könnte auf alle Fälle auf ein Minimum reduziert werden.

Angenommen sei eine Art Krankenversicherung in den Vereinigten Staaten sollte auf der Grundlage aufgebaut sein, daß es leichter ist Krankheiten zu verhindern, führt der Bericht fort, und Amerika sollte von den Erfahrungen profitieren, die in europäischen Ländern in dieser Hinsicht gesammelt sind.

Ein Gesamtversicherungssystem in diesem Lande sollte sich folgenden Prinzipien unterstellen:

1. Räumliche und zeitliche Kontinuität für alle Zahnärzte, um die Krankheitsfälle zu verhindern, wenn sie eintreten.

2. Die Kosten sollen von den Arbeitgebern, Arbeitern und dem Staat getragen werden, da die Gruppenversicherung die gesamte Schätzschaffensförderung und Zahnärzteschaften fördern.

3. Die Kosten sollen von den Arbeitgebern, Arbeitern und dem Staat abgenommen werden, indem die Arbeiter möglichst geringe Beiträge von den Arbeitgebern und dem Staat ergänzt wird und jene in dem Verhältnis reduziert wird, wie die Krankheitsrate abnimmt.

4. Die Kosten sollen von den Arbeitgebern, Arbeitern und allen Gesundheitsbehörden nach dem Prinzip der allgemeinen Kostenabrechnung aufgeteilt werden.

5. Um den Versicherungsschichten den Charakter einer Normalversicherung oder einer Wahlfestigkeitsanstalt zu nehmen, ist es nötig, daß die Arbeitgeber und der Staat gemeinschaftlich Kontrolle des Systems haben.

Der Bericht schließt mit der Versicherung, daß eine plausible Krankenversicherung sich gut den amerikanischen Verhältnissen anpassen kann, wenn einmal eingeführt, daß eine Gesundheitsaufsicht von außergewöhnlich großem Wert erweisen wird.

6. Eine bessere Basis für die Zusammenarbeit der ärztlichen Profession mit den öffentlichen Gesundheitsbehörden muß geschaffen werden.

Um den Versicherungsschichten den Charakter einer Normalversicherung oder einer Wahlfestigkeitsanstalt zu nehmen, ist es nötig, daß die Arbeitgeber und der Staat gemeinschaftlich Kontrolle des Systems haben.

Der Bericht schließt mit der Versicherung, daß eine plausible Krankenversicherung sich gut den amerikanischen Verhältnissen anpassen kann, wenn einmal eingeführt, daß eine Gesundheitsaufsicht von außergewöhnlich großem Wert erweisen wird.

7. Die Verteilung des Getriebes.

Wie in Nach längeren Konferenzen zwischen den Ministerien des Innern und der Landwirtschaft von Deltekerei kommt es Ungarn hat man sich auf ein System geeinigt, wonach das Getreide in allen Teilen des Doppel- Monarchie gleichmäßig verteilt werden soll. Gleichzeitig wird damit eine Preisehebung verhindert sein.

Unter dem neuen Plan wird die Getreide eine dreifache sein, obgleich Vereinigung, Gülden oder Goldstücke, die früher als Mittelmonnaie dienten, kommen in Fortfall. Die Kriegs-Geldreise wird die einzige Organisation sein, die sogar berechtigt ist, den Währer Anordnungen auf die Steuer- und Gerausche von Getreide zu Mahlzeiten anzugeben.

Das Wohl muss auf die Municipalverordnungen zur gleichen Verteilung unter die Bevölkerung gefügt werden.

In den nächsten Tagen wird die Berichtung einer dreifachen Verteilung der Getreide, die nicht den Erzeugern und Importeuren, sondern den Verbrauchern zugeteilt werden.

Die Verteilung ist auch in die Zukunft gesehen. Ein gutes Omen für die Zukunft.

Zu den letzten Tagen ist unendlich viel gelegen worden. Der letzte große Bericht der Allierten leiste sehr äußerste Kraftanstrengung und wenn das Getreide in allen Teilen des Doppel-Monarchie ist, dann mit grohem Siegesgeschmack eingeführt werden.

Der Bericht schließt mit der Versicherung, daß die Verteilung der Getreide nicht den Erzeugern und Importeuren, sondern den Verbrauchern zugeteilt werden.

Die Verteilung ist auch in die Zukunft gesehen. Ein gutes Omen für die Zukunft.

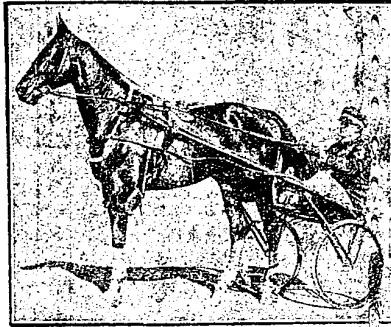
Die Verteilung ist auch in die Zukunft gesehen. Ein gutes Omen für die Zukunft.

Die Verteilung ist auch in die Zukunft gesehen. Ein gutes Omen für die Zukunft.

Die Verteilung ist auch in die Zukunft gesehen. Ein gutes Omen für die Zukunft.

Die Verteilung ist auch in die Zukunft gesehen. Ein gutes Omen für die Zukunft.

# PETER SCOTT, LARGEST MONEY-WINNING TROTTER



What promises to be the greatest This will eliminate the lay-up or racing in t'is history of the trotting waiting until the pacer's race will be seen during the thirty-second annual Blue Ribbon meeting of the Detroit Driving Club at the state fair grounds, July 24 to 29. To insure contests in every mile the racing will be on the third heat plan, in other words, every heat is a separate race.

The Bo'son's Net. Stick on the Job. "The most trouble nowadays," began the curliest of the philosophies, "is that no man is satisfied with his job." "My job suots mo," interrupted the chimney-sweep. "And I'm stuck in mine," replied the tar-spreader from the adjoining roof. Whereupon the orator turned his theme from economics to preparedness.—Ruck.

## EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

for high grade office employment are open to the graduate of

### The Business Institute

163-169 Cass Avenue, Detroit.

Summer Sessions—Day and evening classes. Largest, Best Equipped Business School in Michigan. Schools also conducted in Pontiac and Mt. Clemens. Write for catalog.

## SILKS

At Sharply Reduced Prices!

Are you interested in SILKS? Are you interested in saving 30% on Crepe-de-Chenes, Georgette Crepes, Taffetas, etc. If so let the United Silk Co. supply your needs. 36-inch Silks 39 cents up.

## UNITED SILK CO.

17 John R Street, Detroit, Mich.

DO NOT BUY AUTO TRAILERS UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN US  
The Randolph Trailer. 1,000, 1,300, 1,600, 2,000 Pounds Capacity. FULL PLATFORM SPRINGS, ADJUSTABLE COUPLINGS. Bulman & Gardiner AGENTS—GET OUT PROPOSITION.

180 John R Street, Detroit.

## TIRES AND TUBES

We buy, sell and exchange firsts, seconds, double treads and second hand.

### CUT RATE PRICES

WORLD'S LARGEST TIRE DEALERS

Cadillac 2424 237 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 9 P.M. SUNDAYS TILL 4 P.M.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

## 32nd Annual Blue Ribbon Meeting

DETROIT DRIVING CLUB

JULY 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 1916

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1916—CLUB DAY.

2:17 Pace, 3 heats. The D. A. C. .... Purse \$1,200.00

2:18 Trot, 3 heats. The Country Club .... Purse \$1,200.00

2:19 Trot, 3 heats. The Detroit Club .... Purse \$1,200.00

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1916—BOARD OF COMMERCE DAY.

2:20 Pace, 2 in 3. Hotel Wayne (3-year-old) (Closed). A. ded. \$1,000.00

2:20 Pace, 3 heats. B. of. C. (Closed) .... Purse \$1,000.00

2:21 Pace, 3 heats. .... Purse \$1,000.00

2:22 Pace, 3 heats. .... Purse \$1,000.00

2:23 Trot, 3 heats. M. & M. (Closed) .... Purse \$1,000.00

2:24 Trot, 3 heats. .... Purse \$1,000.00

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1916—F. & M. DA.

2:25 Pace, 3 heats. .... Purse \$1,200.00

2:26 Trot, 3 heats. The Grotto. .... Purse \$1,200.00

2:27 Pace, 3 heats. The Rotary Club .... Purse \$1,200.00

2:28 Trot, 3 heats. The Palatine .... Purse \$1,200.00

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1916—ACRAFT DAY.

The Aircraft Club Free-for-All Pace, 3 heats. .... Purse \$1,200.00

2:29 Trot, 3 heats. Hotel Girard (Closed) .... Purse \$3,000.00

2:30 Pace, 3 heats. .... Purse \$3,000.00

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1916—BLUE LODGE DAY.

2:31 Pace, 3 heats. The Molehill. .... Purse \$1,200.00

2:32 Trot, 3 heats. The Grotto. .... Purse \$1,200.00

2:33 Pace, 3 heats. The Rotary Club .... Purse \$1,200.00

2:34 Trot, 3 heats. The Palatine .... Purse \$1,200.00

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1916.

Reserved in case of postponement.

A. A. SCHANTZ, Pres. FRANK W. McQUEENEY.