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JACK SEES THE PRETTY LITTLE ARABIAN GIRL BADLY MISTREATED BY THE SHEIK AND RESCUES HER

Synopsis.—A scientific expedition off the African coast rescues a human derelict, Alexis Pavlitch. He brings aboard an ape, intelligent and friendly, and reaches London. Jack, son of Lord Greystone, and the original Tarzan, who has inherited a love of wild life and steals from home to see the ape, now a drawing card in a music hall. The ape makes friends with him. The ape refuses to leave Jack despite his father's threats. Tarzan appears and is joyfully recognized by the ape. Jack and Tarzan agree to buy Akut, the ape, and Akut becomes great friends. Pavlitch is killed when he attempts murder. A thief tries to kill Jack, but is killed by Akut. They feed together to the jungle and take up life. Jack is rescued by both white and black men.

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

A year had passed since the white men had freed upon the land and driven him back into the jungle to take up his search for the only remaining creature to whom he might look for companionship—the great ape. For months the two had wandered across the land, deeper and deeper into the jungle.

The year had done much for the boy—turning his already mighty muscles to those of steel, developing his intellect to a point where it verged upon craft to a point, perfecting his arboreal instincts and training him in the use of both natural and artificial weapons of offense and defense.

He had become at last a creature of mad physical powers and mental cunning. He was still but a boy, yet no great was his strength that the powerful antelope with which he often engaged in mimic battles was no match for him. Akut had taught him to fight as the bull ape fights, never was there a teacher better fitted to instruct in the savage's ways than this powerful man or pupil better equipped to profit by the lessons of a master.

As the two searched for a band of the almost extinct species of ape which Akut believed they lived upon the best the jungle afforded, Antelope and Akut were down to the boy's spear or were dragged down by the two powerful beasts of prey, who leaped upon them from the ambush of the undergrowth beside the trail to the water hole or the ford.

Akut and Jack, now called Korak in the ape language, were moving slowly down the wind, and warily, because the advantage was with whatever beast might chance to be hunting upon ahead of them, where their scent upon the ground would be followed by the light breeze. Suddenly the two halted simultaneously. Like creatures hearing from some rock they stood immobile, listening. Not a muscle quivered.

For several seconds they remained thus. Then Korak advanced cautiously a few yards and leaped again into a tree. Akut followed close upon his heels. Neither had made a sound that would have been appreciable to human ears at a dozen paces.

Stopping often to listen, they crept forward through the trees. That both were greatly puzzled was apparent from the questioning looks they cast at one another from time to time.

Finally the lead caught a glimpse of a palisade a hundred yards ahead and beyond it the tops of some goat skin tents and a number of thatched huts. His lips curled in a savage snarl. He moved forward, and the other followed. He heard a voice beyond the palisade, and toward that he made his way. A great tree overhung the entrance at the very point from which the voice came. Into this Korak crept. His spear was ready in his hand. His ears told him of the proximity of a human being. All that his eyes required was a single sign to show

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURE THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SULLIVAN, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR DECEMBER 30

REVIEW—GOD'S REDEEMING LOVE.

LESSON TEXT.—Read Psalms 121: 1-24. **GOLDEN TEXT.**—With Jehovah there is loving kindness, and with him is plenteous redemption.—Ps. 137: 8.

The lessons of the past year are the only ones in the six years course which are divided between the Old and the New Testament; therefore, at the close of this year we will review only the last two quarters, emphasizing the faith which has just been completed. **Lesson.**—Moses on Mount Nebo, let us glance over the whole period of the monarchy and note the progress and development of the Jewish people. The Jewish race is the survival of all times, and is a nation in a country, scattered and peeled, chastised and driven from sea to sea, even slain in large numbers; yet possessed of a vitality which has caused them to endure through the centuries. Their contribution to the civilization of the world has been immeasurable. There is no walk or rank in life, in politics, literature, art, science, business, religion, or any other realm where they have not made their impress and rendered their contribution. Any movement which seeks to promote their welfare and strengthen the bonds of sympathy between the races, or any other of the aims of patriotic, liberty loving, God fearing people, for the Jews are still God's chosen heritage.

The united kingdom, which was the kingdom of David and Solomon, lasted from about 1100 B. C. to 983 (Mezher) a period of 120 years. Then the divided kingdom—Judah and Israel—side by side, a Jewish people in the progress of the kingdom of God. This period extended from about 982 B. C. to approximately 722, or 721 B. C. Judah had a territory of about 3,400 square miles; Israel, on the other hand, was a territory of about 1,000 square miles. In which was the temple; Israel's capital was Samaria, while it had two centers of worship. Judah was more sheltered than Israel; it was in close contact with the heathen, especially politically and religiously. Judah had several very good kings, and there were marked revivals of religion of prophecy and of deliverance. Such is the present condition in Western Canada. How long it will last, no one can foretell. Prices for farm produce will likely rise in the near future. Certainly, the low price of the past years will not come again in this generation. The lands referred to, are low in price at present, but they will certainly increase to their natural value and produce value as soon as the demand for them necessitates this increase, and this day is not far distant. This demand is growing daily; the farmer now on the ground is adding to his holdings while prices are low. The agriculturist on high priced lands is realizing that he is not getting all the profit that his neighbor in Western Canada is securing; the latter farmer is seeking a home in the west, which he can buy on what he has paying out for rent, and many are forsaking the crowded cities to grasp these unprecedented opportunities.

The tenant farmer, and the owner of high priced land, is now awakening to the realization that he is not getting the return for his labor and investment that it is possible to secure in Western Canada. Thousands are making trips of inspection to personally investigate conditions and to acquaint themselves with the breeding business derived by visiting Western Canada. Such plus awaken in a progressive man that natural desire to do bigger things, to accomplish as much as his neighbor, and frequently result in emigrating and satisfying him that God's most fertile outdoors, with a big supply of nature's best climatic and health-giving conditions lies in Western Canada.

The days of pioneering are over; the seeker after a new home travels through all parts of the country on the same good railway trains as he has been accustomed to at home, but on which he has been accorded a special railway rate of about one cent a mile. He finds good roads for automobile travel and other traffic; rural telephone lines owned by the provincial governments; and schools and churches situated conveniently to all; well appointed and homelike buildings, and everywhere an indication of general prosperity; cities and towns with all modern improvements and what is the most convincing factor in his decision, a satisfied and prosperous people, with a whole-hearted welcome to the new comers and every opportunity.

To Western Canada belongs the distinguished honor of being the holder of all world's championships in wheat and oats for both quality and quantity, and on the basis of success Western Canada has proven her claim for supremacy in the most keenly contested National exhibitions and to her is credited the largest wheat crop in the world. It is known. The natural conditions peculiar to Western Canada are so adaptable to grain growing, has

been an insurmountable barrier for her competitors to overcome. In the last few years the yields of wheat and oats per acre have surprised the agricultural world. As much as sixty bushels of wheat per acre has been grown on some farms, while others have furnished alfalfa showing over fifty bushels of wheat per acre, and oats as high as one hundred and twenty bushels per acre. One reputable farmer makes affidavit to a crop return of over fifty-four thousand bushels of wheat from a thousand acres. While this is rather the exception than the rule, these yields serve to illustrate the fertility of the soil and the possibilities of the country, when good farming methods are adopted. Western Canada can surely lay undisputed claim to being "The World's natural bread basket."—Advertisement.

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Women cease to shiver when they break a mirror. At one time a cracked beveled plate would cause a fit of hysterics. That was before the time of the vanity box, with its nose powder puff and tiny pocket mirror. Few girls now can long stand the strain of directing the powdering and rougeing of the feminine face sixty times a day without going to pieces.

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The opal, too, owing to its beauty, has banished the evil spell given it through the centuries. It seems that its wonderful play of colors made the ancients believe that it reflected the eternal fires of hades. Fashions introduced by jewelers in recent years have greatly assisted the superstitious to throw off the weird lines.

Perhaps the latest taboo that has fallen beneath the executioner's knife of popular fancy is that of the peacock feathers. How long a time beautiful toned feathers have been considered ill-luck cannot be accurately known, but probably since the gorgeous fowls whose tails form the most perfect fans nature has ever produced were lauded in the bards.

AGRICULTURE THE MAINSTAY OF THE NATION

The United States and Canada Have a Great Responsibility.

This is the day when the farmer has his innings. The time was when he was dubbed the "farmer," the "tomback," and in a tone that could never have been called derisive, but still there was in it the infection that he was occupying an inferior position. The stiff upper lip that the farmer carried, warped off any reproach that his occupation was a degrading one. His hour arrived, though, and for some years past he has been looked up to as occupying a high position.

Agriculture, by a natural trend of economic conditions, stands out today in strong relief, as the leader in the world's pursuits. Never in the nation's history have the eyes of the world been so universally focused on the farm. The farmer is the man of importance; the manufacturer of its most necessary product, and he now enjoys the dual satisfaction of reaping a most abundant profit, a result of his operations, while he also becomes a strong factor in molding the world's destinies.

Manufacturers, business men, professional men and bankers realize the importance of agriculture, and gladly acknowledge it as the twin sister to commerce. In commercial, financial and political circles, the tiller of the soil takes the most important place. Maximum prices, the highest in many decades, show the world's recognition of the necessary requirement for more farm stuffs. The time was coming when this would have been brought about, but war time conditions urged it forward, while the farmer was able to secure land at reasonable prices. Throughout several of the Western states this condition exists, as also in Western Canada.

Never has such a condition been known in commercial life. It is truly an opportunity of a lifetime. Large and small manufacturing concerns and practically every other line of business to the point of almost herculean straits, while it is possible today to reap dividends in farming unequalled in any other industry.

Thirty, and as high as fifty bushels of wheat per acre at \$2.20 per bushel and all other farm produce on a similar basis, grown and produced on land available at from \$15 to \$40 per acre, represent a return of profit despite higher cost of labor and machinery, that, in many cases runs even higher than 100% of an annual return on the amount invested. Such is the present condition in Western Canada. How long it will last, no one can foretell. Prices for farm produce will likely rise in the near future. Certainly, the low price of the past years will not come again in this generation. The lands referred to, are low in price at present, but they will certainly increase to their natural value and produce value as soon as the demand for them necessitates this increase, and this day is not far distant. This demand is growing daily; the farmer now on the ground is adding to his holdings while prices are low. The agriculturist on high priced lands is realizing that he is not getting all the profit that his neighbor in Western Canada is securing; the latter farmer is seeking a home in the west, which he can buy on what he has paying out for rent, and many are forsaking the crowded cities to grasp these unprecedented opportunities.

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SUPERSTITIOUS FAD IS DEAD

Breaking of Mirror No Longer Causes Fear of Ill Luck—Other Fancies Are Taboo.

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MOLES LARGE AND PLENTIFUL

Animals of Northwest Regarded as Producers of Pests Far Superior to Those of Other Lands.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Because of the superiority of American poleweas, particularly those from moles in the Pacific Northwest, over the European pests, which now largely make up the world supply, biologists of the United States department of agriculture foresee a profitable American industry in molekilling. In the Northwest the animals are large and plentiful and it is often desirable to keep their numbers down to prevent injury to fields and lawns. Mole trapping should be especially desirable as a spare time occupation for farmers' boys. It is pointed out.

The habits of American moles are described and methods of capturing them and treating and marketing their skins are outlined in a "farmer's bulletin," "Trapping Moles and Utilizing Their Skins," recently issued by the United States department of agriculture. The publication also offers suggestions for the tanning of the skins so that they may be made into women's neckties, muffs and coats. Copies of the bulletin may be had free so long as the supply lasts, on application to the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"Charlots of Iron" at Gaza.
History repeats itself down to minute details, the London Star reminds us, and recalls previous operations at Gaza related in the Book of Joshua. It says:

"If that picturesque special correspondent to whom we owe the narrative of the sun and moon standing still in the Valley of Ajalon had witnessed the onslaught of General Allenby's auxiliaries, he might have pictured himself wallowing on the shore about the same time as the sea. It is levantine history, not the sea. It is related to the Book of Judges that though the tribe of Judah took Gaza, they could not drive out the inhabitants of the valley because they had charlots of iron."

Allowing for the intervening centuries which have transformed the "charlots of iron" into tanks, we see that in this case the ocean is in favor of the invaders. And we may reasonably hope that the clearing out of the Philistines will be final and complete."

Not Like the Old Days.
Postmaster—No, not old days. Is town. Did you hear about Lew Hill getting a telegram?
Farmer Moberg—Yes, Lem? Well, by cracker! Bec of all how the young farmers are forgin' to the front these days!

Repatriate either makes a man's reputation or causes him to lose his job.