

# Every Stitch Guaranteed in This Hosiery for Six Months!

Buy HOLEPROOF Hose. Every stitch is guaranteed, not just the heels and toes. Every six pairs must wear SIX MONTHS or you get new hose FREE. Why put up with hose that wear out in two weeks when there are hose like these. They cost just as much as you pay for "Holeproof." Thus "Holeproof" are cheaper because they last longer.



We pay an average of 70 cents a pound for the cotton yarn, in "Holeproof." Common yarn could be purchased for 30 cents. But "Holeproof" are soft and are made in the lightest weights, if you want them. Even these sheerest weights are guaranteed six months. We must make the best hose to guarantee them.

We even guarantee silk hose for men and women. Three pairs, guaranteed three months, for men cost \$2, for women \$3. Anyone, therefore, can now wear silk hose with economy for "Holeproof" of silk wear longer than common cotton kinds.

The genuine "Holeproof" bearing the signature Eastman that of the originator of guaranteed hose, can be had in your town.

We'll tell you the dealers' names on request or we'll ship direct where there's no dealer near, charges prepaid on receipt of remittance.

## FAMOUS Holeproof Hosiery FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Write today for free book, "How to Make Your Feet Happy."

Cotton "Holeproof" for men, women, children and infants cost 25 cents to 50 cents a pair in boxes of six pairs guaranteed six months.

It is easy to make hose last if you make them heavy enough. But to make hose light and make them wear you must use the highest-priced yarn that's sold.

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO., Milwaukee, Wis.  
Holeproof Hosiery Company of Canada, Ltd., London, Can.

## Are Your Hose Insured?

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## Note This Corn

See What Must be Done—and How

If you pare it, that means to take off the top layer. The root is left to grow. If the blade slips, there may be infection.

Any old-time treatment means just brief relief. Every few days you are compelled to repeat it.

The only cure is complete removal. And the B & B wax—a famous chemist's invention—does that without discomfort.

Apply the little Blue-jay plaster, and the pain stops instantly.

Then this wonderful wax begins to loosen the corn. In 48 hours the whole corn comes out, without any pain or soreness. That's the end of that corn.

So many folks know this that a million corns monthly are removed in this simple way. For your own sake, try it now.



- A in the picture is the soft B & B wax. It loosens the corn.
- B protects the corn, stopping the pain at once.
- C wraps around the toe. It is narrowed to be comfortable.
- D is rubber adhesive to fasten the plaster on.

## Blue-jay Corn Plasters

Sold by Druggists — 15c and 25c per package  
Sample Mailed Free. Also Blue-jay Bunlon Plasters.

Bauer & Black, Chicago and New York, Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc. (238)

**14K Solid GOLD FILLED SIGNET RING**, scroll design, 50c guaranteed for 5 years. with your monogram hand engraved, only 50c just to introduce catalog. Send for EAGLE WATCH & JEWELRY CO. Dept. X. East Boston, Mass.

## BIG MONEY IN SONGS

**WE PAY** 50 per cent if successful. Send us your Poems, Songs, or melodies today. You may be able to write a big seller. H. Kirkus Dugdale Co., Dept. 17, Washington, D. C.

sale and homestead entry several million acres in the Bow River Valley in Alberta province, in order to construct an irrigation system; and in 1904 the Canadian Pacific railway began the enormous task of irrigating about three million acres, of which over half is provided for by the work already done or now under way. Each year has seen greater engineering tasks undertaken.

Prices, therefore, have a healthy range, depending upon both God-made and man-made conditions. Aside from irrigation and the natural advantages, the railroads are a leading factor. A branch line, now under construction, down the Columbia River valley from Golden, has made a difference in prices there; and another that is to reach into the Kootenay valley is having a similar effect.

The irrigated farms of Alberta cost from thirty-five dollars an acre to fifty-five dollars, while unirrigated land in the same district ranges from thirteen dollars to twenty-five dollars. There is also the ready-made farm, with all necessary buildings erected and part of the land broken and seeded; but that is a special proposition, and need not be considered here.

Involved with the cost of the land is the further cost of making it commercially profitable and of living while doing so. This takes a much longer time with fruit land than with farm land, although the initial cost is not so great. Grain and alfalfa land should make some return to the settler a year after he takes possession, and a much larger return the second year; but a fruit ranch makes practically no return for about five years.

Canada, in seeking settlers, is very careful to mention these facts. Her invitation to come is directed primarily to the man who "knows how," which may explain the character of her immigration from the United States. She thinks from \$1,500 to \$2,500 of available cash is about right, with even more for some of her propositions. Still, she is not insistent, and lots of people live while improving their own farms and ranches by working part time for others. Indeed, she has many suggestions to make with regard to this problem of getting started. For instance, much of the first work may be done by contract, thus avoiding the immediate purchase of some of the implements and machinery that would otherwise be necessary. Much may be done by co-operation, also, thus dividing a part of the expense, not only at first, but afterward. Again, the man with sufficient money may purchase everything useful at once and develop his land independently of all others. And Canada has a system of demonstration farms, to furnish information of great value to the settler.

There is, therefore, a strong appeal to the agriculturalist in western Canada, and that he has been responding to it is shown by the statistics. But, although grain is the main product, the prairie provinces give some attention to fruit and more to cattle, sheep, poultry and dairy products; and these have kept pace with the general development.

British Columbia differs in many respects from the prairie provinces and must be considered separately. Lumber, farm and ranch products, including an enormous output of fruit, coal and coke, and salmon and other fish, are the principal resources of the Pacific Coast.

Manufactures, also, play an important part in the business and population increase all through western Canada. Nearly everything needed is made, although not yet in sufficient quantities to meet the demand. Clothing, brick, iron, soap, machinery, beer, cigars, furniture, breakfast foods, leather goods, dressed meats and woolen cloth are a few of the many things

turned out by the industrial plants, the power for the factories usually being electricity or natural gas.

To understand this remarkable development, involving an increase in the total immigration for the last five years of more than 60 per cent, over that of the preceding five years and in the American immigration of more than 80 per cent, one must give a little attention to Canada's publicity system.

Perhaps, it is incorrect to call it a system; for it is not so organized. But all of western Canada is working in harmony to the one end that she may get the industries and the people. She not only provides the opportunities, but she makes you aware of it—not necessarily by



Photo by Leonard Frank

A sample of British Columbia timber

shouting her wares, although she is as ready as any one else to call attention to them, but by so arranging that anybody desiring information can get it with the least possible trouble. Every province and every town or city of any importance has its publicity manager, although he may not be called by that name. In the cities he is frequently the secretary of the local board of trade; but, whatever his other duties, he has all available information at hand, and he is expected to use this, not passively but actively, in promoting the interests of city and district. Some cities have a man who gives his entire time and attention to placing information of all kinds where it will do the most good. I know of no towns or cities of corresponding size on the American side of the line that begin to do this work as thoroughly. When attempted at all, it is usually left to a committee that starts out enthusiastically but grows apathetic.

For every Canadian province as a whole there is a bureau of provincial information, or some department of similar purpose under a different name. It is hardly overstating the case to say that you can walk into the Parliament buildings at Victoria, Edmonton, Regina or Winnipeg, ask for the secretary of the bureau mentioned, and obtain more information with regard to that province—agricultural, industrial, commercial and governmental—than you could get with regard to any state in the Union in a week or more of travel and interviewing.

Western Canada's amazing recent growth is due not alone to her natural resources and opportunities, but also to her persistency in making them known. There is nothing spasmodic about her campaign; she is, to speak colloquially, "on the job all the time."



Ranch buildings, near Cochrane, Alberta

Every time you ask for advertised goods you improve the world's literature.