

W.C.C.A. PLAN IN LIGHT OF NATION'S DEBT

Value of Proposed Colonization Greatly Exceeds Canada's Obligations.

SOME ESTIMATES

What Influx of 100,000 Farmers Would Mean in Actual Money.

If the Western Canada Colonization Association settles 20,000,000 acres of idle arable land, it is probable that another 10,000,000 acres, suitable only for pasture, will be used for raising livestock.

In 1918, the farm production of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan was valued at \$1,322,804,490, from some 37,897,416 acres under field crops and other lands suitable only for livestock.

"Divided into 93,750 half-section farms, each of 320 acres, these lands would provide an opportunity for almost 100,000 more farmers, and for a total of at least 400,000 immigrants, counting men, women and children.

"Such an influx of agricultural settlers would be accompanied by heavy immigration of artisans and other non-agriculturists, with wealth of probably \$50,000,000 more.

"The annual gross income per farm in Western Canada is now close to \$4,500 including the value of products consumed by the farmer himself.

"At a conservative estimate, \$1,000 probably would represent the average net production per farm, after deducting from the gross income expenditures of all kinds except those properly chargeable to capital account.

"For all the 93,750 new farms, the increase would amount to \$112,500,000. But this would be the gain from the product in a single year. Canada would, in effect, receive from the settlement of these idle acres a perpetual increase in national wealth of \$112,500,000.

"The \$1,500 or more expended by each farm household annually for goods would be distributed among retailers, wholesalers, bankers and manufacturers. Ultimately, much of it would go to the workers. It would provide more employment and attract new capital to supply the additional wants.

yearly increase of \$71,531,950 in the gross income of the railroads. Besides the transportation services, grain dealers, commission merchants, millers, meat packers, cold storages, creameries, and many other interests would share in such new business.

"The increase in national wealth which would result from the accomplishment of the aim of the Western Canada Colonization Association may, then, be summarized as follows: New wealth brought by settlers \$150,000,000 Present net worth of new farm production in perpetuity 1,875,000,000 New capital attracted from abroad for industrial undertakings 75,000,000 Present worth of new wealth resulting from profits on handling new farm production 500,000,000 Total \$2,600,000,000

"Besides, there would be the wealth created by the thousands of new non-agricultural immigrants who would accompany the influx of farm settlers. In comparison, Canada's national debt is less than \$3,100,000,000, and a net debt about \$2,000,000,000.

"Utilization of the idle lands of Western Canada in its value to Canada not only would offset the entire net debt of the Dominion but would leave a surplus of more than half a billion dollars for development of the Dominion's natural resources.

"Sweetener than any song My song that found no tongue; Nobler than any fact My wish that failed to act; Others shall sing the song, Others shall right the wrong;— Faint what I begin, And all I fall of woe, What matter, I or they? Mine or another's day? So the right word be said, And life the sweeter made.— John Greenleaf Whittier.

BEGINNINGS IN SMALL WAY What a splendid river the Thames! How broad, and deep and strong! It carries thousands of ships on its bosom. When you see that river you would hardly think that it has a very small beginning, but it has. I have seen the place where it begins, and I have jumped over it. There isn't half as much water flowing there as runs down your street when a pipe has burst. How then does it become so great? By just going along and doing its best, and keeping on its way; for, as it goes, other little rills of swells and broadens and becomes the mighty river that it is.

Chief that the teachings of Christ constituted a platform upon which all men can agree. If other bodies will follow that example, what a splendid prospect might be opened up before our eyes. Men can be moved frequently through appeal to this simple lesson of brotherly love. If more of us practiced the teaching it would not be long before the world would be safe for liberty and justice.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON Lesson IV, July 25, 1920. DAVID SUCCEEDS SAUL AS KING.

2 Samuel 2: 1-7; 5: 1-6. Commentary.—I. David Made King of Judah (2: 1-4). 1. After this—After the death of Saul and Jonathan in the battle at Gilboa, in which the Philistines defeated the Israelites, shall I go up—David knew that he was to become king of Israel and he sought divine guidance as to how he should enter upon this work. We can not detect the least ambition in David. He inquired of the Lord at Abiarbar, the high priest, unto Hebron—David and his followers were then living in Ziklag, which had been granted to him by the Philistines. He was to go into purely Israelitish territory. Hebron was a city in the patriarchal period (Gen. 13:18; Josh. 10:3). It was the centre of the tribe of Judah, and was a fitting place for him to occupy. The region was mountainous and could be easily defended. David was familiar with this country, as it was but a few miles from Bethlehem, his native place. The northern part of the land of Israel was troubled by the Philistines and parts were loyal to the house of Saul. 2. Jezebelites.—The Jezreel which was the country of Abinoam was in the land of Ishbub, as was also Carmo, the home of Abigail. God's plan in the beginning was that a man should rule; but one living wife, and this is still his plan. In patriarchal and later times polygamy was in a sense permitted. 3. As he had been loyal to him during the days of his exile, with his brethren—they had come to have a friendly settled abode at Ziklag, west of Hebron.—These were smaller cities situated near Hebron and perhaps dependent upon it. David provided for his supporters and their families in the new location. 4. The men of Judah came.—They were friendly toward him, and he had given presents to the people of Judah a short time before this (1 Sam. 30: 20-24) shows that he regarded them as his friends, and this act might have made them still more friendly toward him. They anointed David king over Judah—David had already anointed himself king over the tribe of Judah, and he was to be anointed king over the whole of Israel. The ceremony should now be repeated publicly as the formal inauguration of his reign, and even a third time, when he was anointed over all Israel.—(1 Sam. 15: 18; 16: 13; 19: 10; 23: 10; 30: 31.) The time was not yet ripe for all the tribes of Israel to accept of his leadership. He was not yet accepted as king over all, and he had patience a wait for his time for the kingdom to become united. He had been learning patience during the past ten years, and he was becoming fitted for an illustrious reign.

II. The men of Jabesh-Gilead honored (2:5-7).—I. The men of Jabesh-gilead when the people of Jabesh-gilead heard that the Philistines had mutilated the body of Saul, they went and took it and the bodies of his sons and buried them. David heard of their respect for Saul and his sons and their kindly act in burying their remains, and he sent a message to them, commending their kindness, blessed by the Lord. His expression of appreciation on this occasion is shown in his thoughtfulness with regard to the remains of his enemy. I also will requite you this kindness.—The message he was then sending was a recognition of their regard for Saul and his sons. 7. He ye valiant—David manifested a real interest in the men of Jabesh-gilead. They were without a king and were liable to be attacked by the Philistines, house of Judah had anointed me king over them—David's message to this people was not only a commendation of their regard for Saul, but it was also, without doubt, an act of diplomacy, by which he thought he might induce them to accept of him as king. Jabesh became the seat of the northern kingdom, which was ruled by Ish-bosheth, the only surviving son of Saul. Abner was the military head of the northern tribes and it was through his efforts that his kingdom continued for a few years.

III. David king of all Israel (5:1-5).—I. Then came all the tribes of Israel to David.—There had been hostility between the kingdom of Judah and that of the north, and finally the former obtained a victory over the latter. Ishbosheth had been assassinated and David had caused the assassin to be put to death. Probably he was not long after the death of Ishbosheth that representatives of all the tribes of Israel assembled at Hebron and elected him king. We are thy bone and thy flesh—all the tribes were of one blood. They had come from a common ancestor. They had the same God and had received the same divine promises. This was one reason why all should be under one king. 2. Thou—David was a shepherd. He was a shepherd and brought in Israel—A second reason for allegiance to David was that he had been a successful leader against Israel's enemies. Thou shalt feed my people Israel.—The king is represented under the figure of a shepherd. David had been a shepherd and knew that a shepherd should provide pasture, water and protection for his sheep. The king should have a tender care for his subjects, a captain—David was to be more than a provider for his people. He was to rule over them and to be their military leader. It seemed essential, in view of the numerous enemies that were ready to attack Israel, that there should be a strong military power in the government, but we remember that God mightily defended his people when they obeyed and trusted him.

3. Elders of Israel.—The leading men of the various tribes. Made a league.—The people had declared that David should be the king of all Israel, so he entered into a solemn covenant with them, they promising to do certain things on their part and he pledging that he would do certain things. Before the Lord.—The covenant was made as a solemn religious ceremony, in the presence of the supreme King of Israel, whose vice-regent David was.—Cam. Bib. They anointed David king.—This was the third time he was anointed for the kingship of Israel. 4. Thirty years.—This was the age at which priests entered upon their duties. Joseph was made ruler of Egypt at thirty. Jesus entered upon his public ministry at this age. This was the age of maturity. 5. In Hebron.—His capital during the seven and a half years and three years—Jerusalem was a stronghold, a part of which was held by the Jebusites until David had become king of all Israel. The hill Zion is the southernmost portion of Jerusalem, on the north and east. David gained possession of Jerusalem and made it his capital during the last thirty-three years of his long reign.

Questions.—What events are recorded in David's life from the time he spared Saul's life in Hebron? What question did David ask the Lord? Why did he send a message to Jabesh? Who came to David after he had been reigning seven years? How many cities did he possess? How long did David reign in Jerusalem?

PRACTICAL SURVEY Topic—True success and how to win it.

I.—Connecting events. II.—David made king. III.—The secret of David's success. I. Connecting events. The battle of Gilboa left Israel in a condition of defeat and disorder equal to that of Apehek (1 Sam. 4). The ark, however, was not captured and David was called to be their deliverer. Following their success the Philistines overran the country west of Jordan and occupied the deserted cities (1 Sam. 31:7). On the field of battle, Saul perished, also Jonathan, the prince royal, and their apparent fall in a magnificent composition, at once reverent and magnanimous. There is no expression of triumph over his slain enemy. There is a noble-minded forgetfulness of his own injuries. He presents his faithful and exalts his valor. Saul is "the anointed of the Lord," and king over Israel. He is honored even in death. In both speech and action David throughout all his connection with Saul sustains every word of the lament. Most tenderly and beautifully he celebrates the surpassing and steadfast affection between Jonathan and himself.

II. David made king. God's great purposes can not be thwarted. They move majestically to fulfillment through entangled circumstances, and over all opposing agencies. David had long been assured of the throne of Israel. The anointing by Samuel had been such a promise and pledge. Saul and Jonathan, the former reluctantly, the latter with noble unselfishness, had acknowledged and proclaimed the divine purpose. In the history we can trace the growth and bracing of David's character. The time of preparation is not lost. Jesus had his enthusiastic and eager disciples "tarry," and never were days more effectively spent. David became more chastened, more ennobled and trustful in spirit, more complete in consecration, and fixed in purpose. The anointing at Hebron at the commencement of his kingship was to mark the passing of the scepter from the tribe of Benjamin to the scepter of the tribe of Judah; of which had come the "Prince of Peace," whose reign shall be universal and of whose kingdom "there shall be no end." We have abundant scripture warrant for regarding David as a type of Christ, who did not disdain to be called his Son. David was anointed king, Jesus was anointed with the Holy Ghost.

III. The secret of David's success. True success always involves righteousness of character and aim. The underlying principle is always the same. To attain wrong ends is never success, but defeat and disaster. The secret of David's success was, first, faithfulness. Whether shepherd, courier or captain, the same quality was manifest. It is the manner rather than the measure of service which is the basis of reward. David's second quality was discretion. "He behaved himself very wisely" (1 Sam. 18: 15). "The Lord was with him," and all his conquests were achieved "in the name of the Lord" (1 Sam. 17:45). The real test of success is the end. The value of action and processes is always determined here.

Evolution of a Happy Thought. Mark Twain's favorite example was a man who was busy for weeks with the proverbial one-armed paper hanger with hives. Eureka, we begin to see a light. You've heard about "as busy as a bee." Well, isn't it stumple; hives, bee—see? Vodeville stuff.—Indianapolis Star.

THE POULTRY WORLD EXTRA CARE FOR SUMMER CHICKS. (J. Harry Wolsieffer, in Philadelphia Record.)

The fanciers claim that for them June is one of the best months to raise their future winners. These men are as a rule stillful breeders, and the winnings at the big winter exhibits prove their claim as such. No bird can win under the well-known judges of national reputation at any winter exhibit of note without being almost perfect as to physical qualifications as well as feathers and other minor points. So to do this the fowls must be some merit in the June-hatched chick, and especially if it is to compete at some winter show. However, the beginner does not see or do many things that the skillful breeder never neglects, and this does not mean those who raise poultry for exhibition alone, but for the small army of beginners that start each year with poultry for eggs and meat. Pullets will not produce eggs unless they are properly fed and cared for. These young fowls cannot produce unless they have full development, and this takes place early or late, as the caretaker makes it.

Few realize that to have the poultry develop and produce on time, according to the breed, depends wholly on the care given them. Many breeders are blamed each year by purchasers of eggs for hatching day-old chicks, and stock, when they do not get the expected results, when in perhaps the majority of cases they are to blame in failing to comply with the necessary essentials. Poultry needs the same care that other live stock needs; yet so many think that chickens can make good and shift largely for themselves. Even on the farm with the ideal conditions, unless care is given them they cannot do their part, and this is the reason that, as a rule, the farm flock does not pay when it should be a paying proposition above all other branches as a side line. Of late, with high feed prices, the farmer has commenced to realize this, and with the shortage of help many flocks have been reduced in size, instead of increased, as they should have been. In the old days of cheap feeds and labor the loss was not felt so much, but to-day it is different. But a few new commercial plants have been built within the past two years, due to the rapid rise in lumber and wages. Those plants that are in operation after the war commenced to run at their full capacity, but have not enlarged, so to keep pace the late-hatched chick has become popular, and the indications are that this year and next are sure to be large in eggs for hatching and chicks.

However, it is well to warn the purchaser that certain essentials must be followed to be successful. It is taken for granted that the eggs for hatching come from the best quality stock. The same must be said for the day-old chick, for no skillful car can ever overbalance chicks that are from poor stock and, unfortunately, there is yet too much of this kind of stock in the country. In their haste to overbalance the shortage made during the war, they hatched from all the available stock they had when close culling should have been practiced to a greater extent. In this the fancier has led, for they well know that only the finest specimens can win, and that like begets like to a great extent.

So close culling is strictly adhered to in the majority of cases. The commercial poultry keeper would do well to follow this well-known rule—quality of stock. The June-hatched chick should always have plenty of room. It goes without saying that the poultry quarters should be well ventilated and kept clean and free from lice and vermin. The late-hatched chicks to do their best should have more room than that given those hatched earlier. They should also be confined by themselves. Good results cannot be obtained if the older chicks are allowed to run with them. They need not be pampered, but must have extra care. Water, the one thing so often neglected, is far more important than many think. Clean, fresh water should be paced before them at all times. Because the water vessels are full does not mean that this requirement has been filled. Cool water must be available the greater part of hot days. Warm water they will only drink when forced to. A good poultry house and fresh water are the first two things to look carefully after. Feeds that are not forcing, but contain all the elements to build body and feathers, can be purchased. Cheap feeds should be avoided, as they cannot contain all the growing stock requires in the proper amount. One cannot skip on the feed bill and expect the stock to do their best. One cannot go wrong when they purchase the grains and dry mash that the leading feed firms put up.

One need not waste feed, but it is seldom that a mistake is made in overfeeding the growing stock. Rather during these days underfeeding is the practice, with the result of having the stock retarded in their growth. Provide shade in some form that the stock may be protected during the hot part of the day and not be compelled to find relief in the hot poultry house. If the chicks do not have free range, green food in some form should be fed. The lasting effects upon those which had green feed in the natural season is apparent. It is the little details that count in success with poultry and the main essentials, such as good poultry quarters, clean, fresh water, plenty of room for the chicks, green food in some form.

Cheap Form of Insurance. You are insured against corns and bunions by the purchase of a single 25c bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor; it cures painlessly in 24 hours. Try Putnam's Extractor, 25c at all dealers. "Well, if you've had ten years' experience taking care of children, I think you'll do." "I'll just take a look at the children and see if they'll do."—Browning Magazine.

MARKET REPORTS TORONTO MARKETS

Table with columns for Dairy produce, Eggs, Live Poultry, and Vegetables. Lists items like Butter, eggs, chickens, and various vegetables with their respective prices.

Table with columns for MEATS—WHOLESALE and SUGAR—WHOLESALE. Lists items like Beef, Pork, Mutton, and various types of sugar with their prices.

Table with columns for WINNIPEG EXCHANGE. Lists fluctuations in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for various commodities like Oats, Wheat, Barley, and Flax.

MINNEAPOLIS. Minneapolis—Flour unchanged to 20¢ higher. Carload lots, family patent quoted at \$14.20 to \$14.40 a barrel in 98-pound cotton sacks. Quotations—Bran, \$49.00; Wheat, No. 1 Northern, \$2.90 to \$3.00; Corn, No. 3 yellow, \$1.52 to \$1.55; Oats, No. 3 white, 80¢ to \$1.00; Barley, \$1.03 to \$1.24; Flax, \$3.40 to \$3.65.

CONSTIPATED CHILDREN. Children who suffer from constipation, indigestion or any of the other ailments due to a clogged condition of the bowels will find prompt relief through the use of Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which can always be depended upon to regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach. They are absolutely safe and are sold under a guarantee to be entirely free from opiates or other injurious drugs. Concerning them Mrs. Thomas A. Boutot, Lake Baker, N.B., writes: "I am pleased to state that Baby's Own Tablets were of great help to me when my baby was suffering from constipation." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 2¢ each in a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RAIN ADDS FIVE BUSHELS AN ACRE. Lethbridge, Alta., July 10.—One and one-half inches of rain fell over the whole of Southern Alberta from the Rockies to Saskatchewan, and from Calgary to the boundary, last night, and according to Experimental Farm experts, the storm means an added five bushels to the acre on the Southern Alberta crop this year. It is estimated that the Lethbridge railway division will ship 25,000,000 bushels of all grains this year, as against 38,000,000 bushels in the big crop of 1915. Ten days ago it looked as if Southern Alberta would have a poor crop.