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 Coloniza Association settles 20,000,000 teres of idle arable land, it is probtble that another 10,000,000 acres, suitable only for pasture, will be used for raising livestock. The value of such settlement will exceed the enlire national debt of the Dominion." so said Mr. M. A. Brown, Provisional mairman of the Western Canada Colonization Association, in a recent Interview. Mr. Brown, who is Mayor of Medicine Hat, added:-

"In 1918, the farm production of Alberta, Manitoba and Sasketchewan was valued at \$1,322,804,490, from some 30/397,416 acres under field crops and other lands suitable only or livestock. On the same basis, the idle acres which the Association aims to bring into use have a potential value of \$870,000,000 per annum.

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

"The immigrants sought .y the Association will be 'hand-picked' and will be from the United States and will be from the United States and the Eritish Isles, principally. Their average wealth may be placed conser-vately at \$300 each. This in itself means a total initial accession to national wealth of something like \$100. 000,000

"Such an influx of agricultural set-"Such an influx of agricultural set-tlers would be accompanied by heavy immigration of artisans and other non-agriculturists, with weight 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 he farmers themselves Allowing for a possible decrease in prices, the anual gross income per farm may safely be placed at not less than \$3,500 for many years to come Of this amount at least \$1,500 is expended annually in purchases goods, largely in local stores. O One thousand dollars represents the value of products of the farm consumed by farmer and his household, expen-

ditures on vacations, etc., taxes and payments for personal services.

"Most of the remaining \$1,000 is saved or invested. If the farm, equipment or livestock be mortgaged, or if money is owing otherwise on loan, part of the income may be expended as interest or in reduction of pended as interest or in reduction of gage or loan. But even such pay ments mean, for the lost part, an addition to national wealth. Depreciation of machinery will be off-set largely, if not entirely, by the purchase of new equipment or by farm

'At a conservative estimate, \$1,000 probably would represent the average net production per farm, after deducting from the gross income ex penditures of all kinds except those properly chargeable to capital ac-count. Then, too, of the \$1,500 or more expended for goods, probably \$200 would be saved by the producers, merchants or transportation interests, and would go to increase the total national capita. In this way each farm would contribute \$1,200 every year to increase the national wealth of the Dominion.

"For all the 93,750 new farms, the increase would amount to \$112,500,000. But this would be the gain from the project 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 present value of such perpetuity, reck-oned at 6 per cent., is no less than \$1,-

The \$1,500 or more expended !.y farm household annually for would be distributed among retailers, wholesalers, pankers and manufacturers. Ultimatery, much of it would go to the workers. It would provide more employment and attract new capital to supply the additional

'A recent survey among its subscrib recent survey among its sunscribers, made by one of the largest farm papers in "estern Canada, snowed that 50 per cent, of the farmers carried life insurance; 46.3 per cent, had telephones; 47.2 per cent, owned automobiles; 36 per cent, nad gasoline en-gines; 34 per cent, had pianos; 30 per cent, owned threshing outfits; 30 per cent. had talking machines: 204 per cent. owned tractors. Paese figures indicate the tremendous demand for goods and services which would result from the sucessful utilization of near v 103,000 new farms. That demand would mean increased prosperity for every interest in the Dominion.

The settlers and their families would spend at least \$140,750,000 annually, principally for manufactured goods. To meet this demand, not less than \$125,000,000 would be needed for r. dustr'a' undertakings. The opportunity would attract new capital from the United States and elsewhere, and it would attract new capital from the United States and elsewhere, and it would be safe to count on an accession of at

least \$75,000,000 in this way. "The problem of the Canadian National Railways would be solved. The verge settler in Western Canada means yearly increase of \$71,531,259 in the gross income of the railroads, "In addition to the items of increase

in national wealth already enumerated, there would be the handling of be-tween \$3,000 and \$4,000 worth of produce annually from each new farm. Besides the transportation services, grain dealers, commission merchants, millers, meat packers, cold storages, creameries, and many other interests would share in such new business. On the average hte products would be turned over three times before reaching the consumer. This would mean a turnover of more than \$10,000 for each farm, or probably \$1,000,000,000 in all. Such business would provide em-ployment for many more persons, and the actual net profit or savings would not be less than 3 per cent. This would register an addition of the national wealth of \$30,000,000 per annum in perpetuity at 6 per cent. is \$500,000,000 "The increase in national wealth which would result from the accomp-lishment of the aim of the Western Canada Colonization Association may then, be summarized as follows:

abroad for industrial un-75,000,000

rtakings
resent worth of new wealth resulting from profits on handling new farm production 500,000,000

Total ... \$2,600,000,000 "Besides, 'e 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 gross na-tional debt is less than \$3,100,000,000 nd e 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 ned surplus of more than half a billion



Sweeter 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,— Finish what I begin, And all I fail of win. What matter, I or they? Mine or another's day? So the right word be said. -John Greenleaf Whittier

DEGINNINGS IN SMALL WAY

What a splendid river the Thame is! How broad, and deep and storng! It carries thousands of ships on its bosom. When you see that river you would hardly think that it has a very 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. so great? How then does it becor By just going along and doing its best, and keeping on its way; for, as it goes, other little rills of water join it, then others, then a stream, then another till at last it mighty river that it is.

That is the way people grow wise. And that is the way to grow up as God wants us. Nobody becomes good all at once; salvation, that is God's good Spirit in the heart, always begins in a small way.

In one form or another co-operation is one of the greatest forces of the day. Without co-operation we should probably never have emerged successfully from the great war, and without well-considered co operation on the part of all classes we shall never restore our country to that state of peace and prosperity which we desire her to enjoy. Individualism is these days is impossible, since never was ot more clearly demonstrable that "no man liveth unto himself." Social life, business life, and Christian fellowship alike demand jointly that we should all take our share in the endeavor to make this country what we have heard described as "a land fit for heroes to dwell in." But striking phrases count for nothing unless they are backed up by action, as we are continually find-ing out in our daily lives. Here and there we find efforts made with varying success, but the real great na-tional effort still remains to be made —and we must make it or become a mere heterogeneous crowd of little partisians without hope of achieving

anything on a grand scale.

I was struck the other day with a passage from a Bulletin of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association. It seemed so applicable to our own needs here, both material and religious that I venture to quote a portion of it, as affording food for thought. 'We need co-operation, but co-opera tion must be on an equitable basis. There will be work enough and blessings enough to go around if we get to a basis of justice, and build up from a foundation of fairness for all con-cerned: The affairs of our great country must not be conducted for the bene-fit of one section or one class, to the injury of another section or class. There should be such harmony and correlation as to bring a mutuality of interests, and a consequent beneficial result to all. We are a nation of many classes, industrial and social, but largely interdependent, and when friction comes there must be compromise if a common ground of agreement

can be reached. The same spirit was shown recently in a remark made by Mr. John Walsh, Conciliation Commissioner of the United States Department of Labor. must get back to God's teachings, and must have brother. love in our hearts to make the world; great undertakings go forward," he told a party of would-be strikers at Wheeling, and in the end the Golden Rule was agreed \$763 per year in railroad earnings on on, and put into practice with excellent results. The whole body of crafts—the 92.703 farms their would come a

lief 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 frequent-ly through appeal to this simple lesson of brotherly love. If more of us prac-tised the teaching it would not be long before the world would be safe for

liberty and justice.

Co-operation does not by any means infer the loss of individuality, although its results are reached through the combining of the best efforts of all concerned; it is an everyday illustration of the old avious that "Union of the old avious that "Union" tration of the old axiom that "Union is strength." The many with one aim can accomplish what no single unit could possibly achieve. Now co-op-eration to be of the fullest value to the world must have a Christian basis. We recognize this in our efforts to archurch unity, and every step in this direction is of value in its contribution towards reaching our goal. We may be progressing slowly goal. We may be progressing slowly but the marching armies are gradual ly drawing nearer to each other, and to the consumation of the great aim. The Church of God must include all our sects; it would not be complete



Lesson IV, July 25, 1920.

DAVID SUCCEEDS SAUL AS KING. 2 Samuel 2: 1-7: 5: 15.

Commentary.—I. David Made King of Judah (2: 1-4). 1. after this—After the death of Saul and Justinus in the battle at Gilboa, in which the Philistines defeated the Israelices, 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 any personal ambition in David. He inquired of the Lord by Abiather, high priest. unto Hebron -David the nign priest, unto Hebron -Uayia 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 tripe of Judah, and was a fitting place for him to occar. and was a fitting place for him to oc-cupy. The region was mountainous and could be easily defended. David was familiar with this country, as it was but a few miles from Berbiehem, his native place. The northern pert of the land of Israel was troubled by the Philistines and parts were loyal to the house of Saul. 2 Jezceelitess— The Jezreel which was the country of Ahinoam was in the land of Judah as was also Carme, the home of Abigail. God's plan in the beginning was that a man should nave but one living wife, and this is still his piar. In patriarchal and later times polygamy was in a sense permitted, 3, r.is nen that were with min - Lucsa who had been loyar to nim during the Jears of his exile. With his hous mon-trey had come to have a measurably setled abode at Zikiag, offices of theoron These were smaller towns 31tdate i near Hebron and pernaps depoletic upon it. David provided for me support-re and their families in the new oration. 4. the men of Judan came—They were friendly toward u.g. The fact that he gave presents to the people of Judah a short time before this (1 Sam. 50: 26-31) shows that he regarded them as his triends, and this act might have made them still friendly toward him. they anointed David king over...budan—David had already been anointed privately by Samuel to mark tooks choice of hea toward him. future king, out it was natural that the ceremony should now be ation of his reign, and even a tured time, when he was made king ever all Israel.—Cam. Bib. The time was not yet ripe for all the tribes of israel to come under his leadership. He had loyally accepted by Junin, who had met together and elected him their king. He had patience t wait Gods time for the Kinggom to ited. He had been rearning patience during the past ten years,

was becoming fitted for an illustrious reign. II. The men of Jabesh-Gilead honored (2:5-7). 5 unto the men of Jabesh-gileau—when the people of Jabesh-gilead heard that the Philistines had mutilated the body of Saul, they went and took it and the lodies of his sons to Jabesh 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 be ye of the Lord—David's piety finds expression on this occasion. His large-heartedness is shown in his thoughtfulness with regard to the remain, of his bremy. I also will requite you this kind ness—The message he was then someting was a recognition of their regard Ing was a recognition of their regard for Saul and his sons. 7. be 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 have anointed me king over them—David's message to this people was not only a commensation 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 as king. Jabesh became the seat of the northern kingdom, which was ruled by Ish-bosheta, 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

III. David king of all Israel (5:1-5). 11. Dayld king of all israel (5.1-5).

1. then came all the tribes of Israel to Dayld—There had been hostility between the kingiom of Judah and that of the north, and finally the former obtained a victory over the latter. Ishbosheth had been assassin-ated and David had caused the as-sassin to be put to death. Probably it was not long after the death of Ish-bosheth that representatives of all the tribes of Israel assembled at Hebron an delected him king. we are thy bone and thy flesh—all the tribes were of one blood. They had come from a commoner ancestor. They They had the same God and had re-

ceived the same divine promises. This was one reason why all should be under one king. 2. thou. . . . led-quest out and broughtest 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 prayide pasture water and 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 es-sential, 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 re-member 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 contract with them, they promising to do certain things on their part and he pledging that he would do certain things. Before the Lord—The coven ant was made as a solemn religious ceremony, in the presence of the supreme King of Israel, whose vice-regent David was.—Cam. Bib. They annointed David king.—This was the third time he was anointed for the kingship of Israel. 4. Thirty years old—This was the age at which entered upon their duties. 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 that he was king over Judah alone. In Jerusalem he reigned thirty 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 southwestern portion of Jerusa lem. The deep valley of Hinnom lies 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 Hachilah to his being made king at Hebron? What question did David ask the Lord? Why did he send a message to Jabesh? Who came to David after he had been reignng seven years at Hebron, and for what purpose? How many times and on what occasions was David anoint-How long did David reign in Jerusalem?

PRACTICAL SURVEY Topic-True success and how to win

I.-Connecting events.

II.-David made king. III.—The secret of David's success I. Connecting events. The battle of ilboa left Israel in a condition of Gilboa left defeat and disorder equal to that of Aphek (1 Sam. 4). The ark, however, was not captured and David was recalled to be their deliverer. Fol-lowing 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 heir apparent to the throne. David laments their fall in a magnificent composition, at once David laments their fall reverent and magnanimous. There is no expresion of triumph over his slain enemy. There is a noble-minded for getfulness of his own injuries. He presents the brightest view of Saul's character and service for the nation, omits his faults and exalts his valor. Saul is "the anointed of the Lord, and king over Israel, and is to be 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 sur-passing and stedfast affection between nathan and himse

II. David made king. God's great ourposes 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 been such a promise and pledge. Saul and Jonathan, the turmer reductantly, 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 bade his enthus fastic and course division to the contract of the cont partition is not lost. Jesus bade his enthuc sastic and eager disciples to "tarry," and never were days more effectually spent. David became more chastened, more ennobled and trustful in spirit, more complete in con-secration, and fixed in purpose. The anointings at Hebron at the commence ment and completion of his kingship mark the passing of the acceptor from the tribe of Benjamen to the appointed tribe of Judah: of which has 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 succe True success always involves right eousness 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, courtier or captain, the same quality was manifest. It is the manner rather than the measure of service which is the hasis of reward. David's second qualhasis of reward. David's second quality was discretion. "He behaved hims, of very wisely" (I Sam, 18, 15), "The Lord was with him;" and all his concuests were achieved "in the name of the Lord" (I Sam, 17:45). The real test of success is the end. The value of action and processes is always determined here.

termined here. Evolution of a Happy Thought.

Mark Twain's favorite example of man who was busy for keeps was 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 eimple; hives, bee—zee? Vodeville stuff.— Indianapolis Star. Eureka, we begin to

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 so a rule skillful breders, 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 or national reputation at any winter exhibit of note without using 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 be some merit in the June-hatched chick, and especially if it is to com-pete 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 but for the small army of beginneds 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 they have full cannot produce unless they have full development, and this takes place development, and this takes place early or late, as the caretaker makes

Few realize that to have the poultry develop and produce on time, according to the breed, depends wholly on the care given them. Many breed ers 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 requires; yet so many think that chickens can make good and shift largely for themselves. Even on the farm with its ideal conditions, unless are 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 hear reduced. elp many flocks have been reduced in size, instead of increased, as they should have been. In the old days should have been. In the old of cheap feeds and labor the loss not felt so much, but to-day it is different. But few new commercial plants have been built within the past wo years, due to the rapid raise in lumber and wages. Those plants that are in operation after the war comnenced to run at their full capacity, but have not enlarged, so to keep pace the late-hatched chick has be-come 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 pur-chaser that certain essentials must be followed to be successful. It is taken for granted that the eggs for hatch ing come from the best quality stock The same must be said for the old chick, for no skillful car ecan 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 overbal-ance the shortage made eo during the war, they hatchel from all the available stock they had when close cull-ing 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 ex-

So close culling is strictly adhered

to in the majority of cases. The com-mercial poultry keeper would do well to follow this well-known rule—quality doors. The June-hatched chick should always have plenty of room. It goes without saying that the poulquarters 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 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 snould be placed before them at all times. Because the water vessels are times. Because the water vessels are full does not mean that this require-ment has been filled. Cool water must be available the greater part of hot 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 graying they cannot contain all the growing stock requires in the proper amount One cannot skimp on the feed pail one cannot skimp on the reed pair 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

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 com-pelled 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 suc-cess with boultry 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 sir sle 25c bottle of Putnam's Corn Extrac-tor; it cures painlessly in 24 hours. Try Putnam's Extractor, 25c at all

"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.

PARMERS MARKET.

Butter, choice, dairy\$ 0 55 Butter, choice, dairy \$0.55
Do., creamery 0.65
Margarine 0.37
Eggs, new laid, doz. 0.55
Cheese, lb. 0.40
Dressed Penitry 0.40
Chickens, Epring, lb. 0.60
Fowl, lb. 0.33
Chickens, Epring, lb. 0.50
Live Poultry 0.50
Live Poultry 0.50
Chickens, lb. 0.50
Live Poultry 0.50
Live Double, 0.52
Chickens, lb. 0.52
Loosters, lb. 0.22
Ducke, Spring, lb. 0.45
Fruits 0.57 0 10 6 20 Potatoes, bag
Do., peck
Do., new, peck
Parsier, bunch
Peas, bkt.
Raushes, bunch
Spinach, peck
Tomatoes, ib. 1 40 1 25 MEATS-WHOLESALE Beef, forequarters, cwt. 18 00 Do., do., medium ... 16 50

SUGAR THOLESALE.

SUGAR "THOLESALE.

The wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, are now as follows:—
Wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, are now as follows:
Acadia, granulated, 100-lb. bage ... 21 Zi Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bage ... 26 Zi Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bage ... 26 Zi Do., No. 3 yellow 100-lb. bage ... 20 Zi Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bage ... 20 Zi Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bage ... 20 Zi Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bage ... 20 Zi Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bage ... 20 Zi Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bage ... 20 Zi Do., No. 3 yellow ... 20 Zi Do., No. 3 Yellow

Atlantic Aranulated, 100-lb. bags ... 22 22
Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb bags ... 29 83
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags ... 29 83
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags ... 29 83
Redpath, granulated, 100-lb. bags ... 22 63
Redpath, granulated, 100-lb. bags ... 22 83
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags ... 28 83
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags ... 26 63
E. Lawrence, granuld, 100-lb. bags 22 52
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags 27 52
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags 38 53
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags 38 53
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags 38 53
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags 38 53

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG EXCHANGE Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:
Close. High. Low. Close

Close. High. Low. Close
July ... 1 163 1 161/6 1 15 1 15
Oct. ... 0 531/4 0 931/4 0 907/6 0 901/4
Dec. ... 0 532/4 0 853/4 0 841/6 0 841/6
Bariey—
July ... 1 443/6 1 45 1 43 1 45
Oct. ... 1 38 1 38 1 36 1 361/6
Plax—
July ... 3 861/6 3 861/6 3 751/6 3 771/4
Oct. ... 3 85 3 87/6 3 751/6 3 771/6
Uct. ... 3 85 3 87/6 3 751/6 3 771/6
MINNEAPOLIS
Minneapolis.—Flour unchanged to 200 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. Oots, No. 3 white, 990 to \$1.01, Barley, \$1.03 to \$1 24
Rye, No. 2 \$2.241/2 to \$2.251/2 Flax, No. 1, \$3.40 to \$3.65.

St. Paschal, Que.—At to-day's meeting

\$3.40 to \$3.65.
St. Paschal, Que.,—At to-day's meeting of the St. Paschal Dairy Board 25\$ boxes of cheese were sold to A. W. Grant, of Montreal, at 27 1-16 cents, and 175 packages of butter to Ayer, of Montreal, at

57%c.
Woodstock, Ont.—On the local cheese board to-dey 450 colored and 240 boxes of white cheese were offered. The highest bid on the board was 23 cents, with no sales. On the curb part of the offering

CONSTIPATED CHILDREN

Children who suffer from constipa-tion, indigestion or any of the other allments 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: "1 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 frought onstipation." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 2! cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RAIN ADDS FIVE **BUSHELS AN ACRE**

Lethbridge, Alta., July '.- 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 South ern 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 1915. Ten days ago it looked as it Southern Alberta would have a poor crop.

She Wanted Progress.

"No, sah, Ah doan't never ride of dem things," said an old colored jadj looking in on the merry-go-round "Why, de other day I seen dat Ras tus Johnson git on an ride as much as a dollah's worth an git off at the very same place he got on at an at very same place he got on at, an' sez to him: 'Rastus,' I sez, 'yo' sper yo' money, but whar yo' been?' "Boston Transcript.