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. The value of such settlement will exceed the entire national debt of the Dominion." So said Mr. M. A. Brown, Provisional Chairman 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 Saskatchewan was valued at $1,322,804,490, from some 30,397,416 acres under field crops and other lands suitable only for 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 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.

"The immigrants sought by the Association will be 'hand-picked' and will be from the United States and the British Isles, principally. Their average wealth may be placed conservately 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 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 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 of goods, largely in local stores. One thousand dollars represents the value of products of the farm consumed by the farmer and his household, expenditures 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 the principal amount of such mortgage or loan. But even such payments mean, for the most part, an addition to national wealth. Depreciation of machinery will be offset largely, if not entirely, by the purchase of new equipment or by farm betterments.

"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. 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, reckoned at 6 per cent., is no less than $1,875,000,000.

"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.

"A recent survey among its subscribers, made by one of the largest farm papers in Western Canada, showed 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. had gasoline engines; 34 per cent. had pianos; 30 per cent. owned threshing outfits; 30 per cent. had talking machines; 20.4 per cent. owned tractors. These figures indicate the tremendous demand for goods and services which would result from the sucessful utilization of nearly 100,000 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 industrial 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 average settler in Western Canada means $765 per year in railroad earnings on freight and passenger business. From the 93,750 farms there would come a yearly increase of $71,531,250 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 between $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 employment for many more persons, and the actual net profit or savings would not be less than 3 per cent. This would represent an addition to 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 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 gross national debt is less than $3,100,000,000, and the 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."

SUNDAY AT HOME

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,
And life the sweeter made.

—John Greenleaf Whittier.

BEGINNINGS IN SMALL WAY

What a splendid river the Thames 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 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 water join it, then others, then a stream, then another till at last it swells and broadens and becomes the 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 finding out in our daily lives. Here and there we find efforts made with varying success, but the real great national 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-operation 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 concerned. The affairs of our great country must not be conducted for the benefit 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. "We must get back to God's teachings, and must have brotherly love in our hearts to make the world's great undertakings go forward," he told a party of would-be strikers at Wheeling, and in the end the Golden Rule was agreed on, and put into practice with excellent results. The whole body of craftsmen in the district declared their belief 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 practised 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 axiom that "Union is strength." The many with one aim can accomplish what no single unit could possibly achieve. Now co-operation to be of the fullest value to the world must have a Christian basis. We recognize this in our efforts to arrive at church unity, and every step in this direction is of value in its contribution towards reaching our goal. We may be progressing slowly but the marching armies are gradually 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 without them.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson IV, July 25, 1920.

DAVID SUCCEEDS SAUL AS KING.

2 Samuel 2: 1-7; 5: 1-5.

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 any personal ambition in David. He inquired of the Lord by Abiathar, 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 Jezreelitess—The Jezreel which was the country of Ahinoam was in the land of Judah, as was also Carmel, the home of Abigail. God's plan in the beginning was that a man should have but one living wife, and this is still his plan. In patriarchal and later times polygamy was in a sense permitted. 3. his men that were with him—Those who had been loyal to him during the years of his exile. with his household—they had come to have a measurably settled abode at Ziklag. cities of Hebron—These were smaller towns 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. The fact that he gave presents to the people of Judah a short time before this (1 Sam. 30: 26-31) 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 been anointed privately by Samuel to mark God's choice of him as the future king, but it was natural that the ceremony should now be repeated publicly as the formal inauguration of his reign, and even a third time, when he was made king over all Israel.—Cam. Bib. The time was not yet ripe for all the tribes of Israel to come under his leadership. He was loyally accepted by Judah, who had met together and elected him their king. He had patience to wait God's 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). 5. unto 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 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 remains of his enemy. 6. 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. 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 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). 1. 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 it was not long after the death of Ishbosheth 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 received 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 Jerusalem. 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 reigning seven years at Hebron, and for what purpose? How many times and on what occasions was David anointed? 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 Aphek (1 Sam. 4). The ark, however, was not captured and David was recalled 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 heir apparent to the throne. David laments their fall in a magnificent composition, at once reverent and magnanimous. There is no expresion of triumph over his slain enemy. There is a noble-minded forgetfulness 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 surpassing and stedfast 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 bade his enthusiastic 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 consecration, and fixed in purpose. The anointings at Hebron at the commencement and completion of his kingship mark the passing of the scepter from the tribe of Benjamin 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 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, courtier 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 of a 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 simple; 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 skillful 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 requires; yet so many think that chickens can make good and shift largely for themselves. Even on the farm with its 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 few new commercial plants have been built within the past two years, due to the rapid raise 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 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 overbalance the shortage made so 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 doors. 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 placed 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 skimp on the feed pail 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

FARMERS MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice, dairy	$0 55	0 60
Do., creamery	0 65	0 70
Margarine	0 37	0 40
Eggs, new laid, doz.	0 55	0 65
Cheese, lb.	0 40	0 45
Dressed Poultry—		
Chickens, Spring, lb.	0 60	0 75
Fowl, lb.	0 38	0 45
Chickens, roasting	0 45	0 50
Ducks, Spring, lb.	0 60	0 70
Turkeys, lb.	0 55	0 60
Live Poultry—		
Fowl, lb.	0 32	0 38
Chickens, lb.	0 32	0 37
Roosters, lb.	0 23	0 27
Ducks, Spring, lb.	0 45	0 60
Fruits—		
Apples, doz.	0 40	0 50
Cantaloupes, each	0 10	0 15
Cherries, bkt.	0 75	1 75
Gooseberries, bkt.	1 00	2 50
Rhubarb, doz.	0 35	0 45
Strawberries, box	0 20	0 25
Vegetables—		
Asparagus, 3 bunches	0 25	——
Beets, new, 2 bunches	0 25	——
Carrots, new, 2 bunches	0 25	——
Cabbage, each	0 15	0 40
Cucumbers	0 10	0 25
Horseradish, bunch	0 15	——
Lettuce, leaf, doz.	0 25	0 30
Lettuce, head, each	0 10	0 15
Onions, Bermudas, m'sure	0 30	——
Do., green, bch.	0 05	0 10
Potatoes, bag	6 00	6 20
Do., peck	1 25	——
Do., new, peck	0 80	1 40
Parsley, bunch	0 10	——
Peas, bkt.	0 75	1 25
Radishes, bunch	0 05	——
Spinach, peck	0 25	——
Tomatoes, lb.	0 25	0 30

MEATS—WHOLESALE

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	18 00	20 00
Do., do., medium	16 50	18 50
Do., hindquarters	28 00	34 00
Do., do., medium	26 00	30 00
Carcasses, choice, cwt.	26 00	28 50
Do., medium	23 00	27 00
Do., common	19 00	23 00
Veal, common, cwt.	14 00	16 00
Do., medium	18 00	20 00
Do., prime	22 00	26 00
Heavy hogs, cwt.	20 00	21 00
Shop hogs, cwt.	25 50	27 50
Abattoir hogs, cwt.	25 50	27 50
Mutton, cwt.	14 00	18 00
Lamb, Spring, lb.	0 34	0 38

SUGAR WHOLESALE

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. bags	21	21
Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags	20	81
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags	20	71
Do., No. 3 yellow 100-lb. bags	20	61
Atlantic Granulated, 100-lb. bags	21	21
Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb bags	20	81
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags	20	71
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags	20	61
Redpath, granulated, 100-lb. bags	21	21
Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb bags	20	81
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags	20	71
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags	20	61
St. Lawrence, granul'd, 100-lb. bags	21	11
Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags	20	81
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb bags	20	71
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags	20	61

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG EXCHANGE

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Close.	High.	Low.	Close
Oats—				
July	1 16¾	1 16½	1 15	1 15
Oct.	0 93¼	0 93⅜	0 90⅞	0 91¼
Dec.	0 85¾	0 85⅝	0 84½	0 84⅝
Barley—				
July	1 44⅝	1 45	1 43	1 45
Oct.	1 38	1 38	1 36	1 36½
Flax—				
July	3 86½	3 86½	3 75½	3 77½
Oct.	3 86	3 86⅝	3 75⅝	3 77½

MINNEAPOLIS

Minneapolis,—Flour unchanged to 30c 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, 99c to $1.01. Barley, $1.03 to $1 24 Rye, No. 2, $2.24½ to $2.26½. Flax, No.1, $3.40 to $3.65.

St. Paschal, Que.,—At to-day's meeting of the St. Paschal Dairy Board 255 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 57½c.

Woodstock, Ont.—On the local cheese board to-day 480 colored and 240 boxes of white cheese were offered. The highest bid on the board was 28 cents, with no sales. On the curb part of the offering was disposed of at 28¼ cents.

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 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RAIN ADDS FIVE BUSHELS AN ACRE

Lethbridge, Alta., July '0.—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 1916. Ten days ago it looked as if Southern Alberta would have a poor crop.

She Wanted Progress.

"No, sah, Ah doan't never ride on dem things," said an old colored lady looking in on the merry-go-round "Why, de other day I seen dat Rastus 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' I sez to him: 'Rastus,' I sez, 'yo' spend yo' money, but whar yo' been?'"—Boston Transcript.