July 11th, 1920

Jonathan Befriends David

1 Samuel 20:142—20:32-42.

Commentary—I. Covenant between David and Jonathan (vs. 1-23). David became convinced that it was unsafe for him to continue in Gibeah, the seat of Sanl's government, and he fled to Samuel a: Ramah, a few miles west of Gibeah, where there was a school of the propheta. Saul had learned where he was and continued to seek his life. David fully realized his danger, and returned to Gibeah and sought an interview with his trusted triend, Jonathan. He asked him what friend, Jonathan. He asked him what triend, Jonathan. He asked him what he had done that Saul should seek to slay him. Jonathan assured David that his fathed would take no step without letting him know about it, and he would report to him any designs his father pright here agrees his father might here agrees. signs his father might have against him. David was tware that Saul knew of Jonathan's friendship for him and saw in that fact a reason why he would not reveal to Jonathan his as to cause David's death. David gave utterance to the memorable words, "There is but a step between me and death" (v. 3). Jonathan was ready to do for David whatever he desired, and when David planned a test to determine Saul's present atti-tude toward him, he readily consent-ed to do his part. The new moon, or the beginning of the month, was an occasion for offering sacrifices to God. It had become a season of feasting in It had become a season of feasting in the king's court, and all the chief officers of the king were expected to be present. David would not expose himself to death by being present, so he planned to absent himself, and have a report brought to him as to how the king felt toward him. Jonathan and David went into a field and consulted how information concerning Saul might be given by Jonathan to David secretly. Jonathan pledged to David that, when he had sounded his father, he would inform him whether his attitude was friendly or hostile. Jonathan seems to have known that David would succeed Saul as king, and he therefore asked a pledge from David to show kindness to him and his house forever. It was customary for a king upon ascending the throne to slay all who might have any apparent right to reign. David gave his word, as Johnathan requested, and his subsequent history shows that he re-membered the covenant and kept it.

II. Jonathan's plea for David (vs. 24-34.) 24-31. 1 accordance with a plan agreed upon between David and

Jonathan, David absented himself from the feast that day and hid in On the first day of the feast Saul observed that David's seat was vacant, but thought he was absent because he was not ceremonially clean. His absence on the second day called forth an inquiry and he asked Jonathan for an explanation. than told him that David asked permission to attend a family feast at nem, and he had granted it. This led Saul to make unkind charges against his son. He reproached him with being the son of a "perverse re-bellious woman" (v. 30). This was a most flagrant affr nt to Jonathan but was not then considered a reproach upon his mother. Saul charged Jonathan with being in league with David. Then he appealed to Jonathan's am-, declaring that as long as David lived there would be no hope of his occupying the throne of Israe', and commanded him to have David brought to him that he might be put to death. 32. Wherefore shall he be slain—Althougi. Jonathan saw that his father was angry both at him and at David, he undertook the defence of What hath he done-Jonathan asked Saul a question that he could not answer and be consistent with his determination to kill David. David had been the means of preserving the kingdom of Israel. More than once he had defeated the Philistines. He had constantly acted in the highest interests of his nation. He had not been discourteous to the king, even under the greatest provocation. He had shown himself to be brave large-hearted and highly intelligent. It was now more than a mere fit of madness with Saul; there had come to be a settled purpose to slay 33. Saul cast a javelin at him The king could not answer his son's stion, and his only reply was to hurl at him the javelin that was alwithin easy reach. Jonathen

The fact that Saul would k his own son or being a friend to David was enough to convince Jonathan that David's life was in serious jeopardy. Saul's unfitness to rule wa evident from his course toward David even overlooking his past misdeeds He was more concerned to have ven geance upon one of whom he was jealous than to have righteousness prevail in his kingdom. 34. In fierce anger—Jonathan had been deeply in sulted by his father, but he was over looking that and giving attention to Saul's disposition toward his friend David. "We should probably under-stand this ather of Jonathan's grief than of his anger, the latter clause explaining the former; for he was grieved for David. He was grieved for his father; he was grieved for his friend.' -Clarke. Because his father had done him shame.—Saul had wronged David publicly by speaking as if he might be-plotting to gain the kingdom for

III. An Affectionate Parting (vs. 35-42). 35. in the morning—In the morning after the second day of the feast from which David had absented himat the time appointed with

It was a time to which David had looked forward with intense inter est, for he was to earn Saul's mind regarding him. a little lad with him— To bring back the arrows he was to shoot. 36. He shot...beyond him—It was understood between David and Jonathan that if Jonathan should shoot the arrows beyond where David was. that Saul's mind was hostile toward him. The lad would know nothing of the purpose of the shooting, but David would understand. 37. Jonathan cried would understand. 37. Jonathan cried tion. Both were certainly brave and clear the lad—ir David did not see noble. Both were sustained by a liv-

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the course of the arrow, his friend's can to the lad, "is not the arrow beyond thee? would give him the signal agreed upon and it he had seen M. the knowledge sought would be twice give en. 35. make speed, naste, stay not-Jonathan sent this cry after the fad, but it was really directed to David. The lad suspected nothing, but caught the full import of the words, 39, Jonathan and David knew—The signal had been agreed upon previously. 40. artillery—his bow, arrows and quiver. This word was used of weapons thrown or hursed, even before came into use. carry them to the city -Jonathan sent the boy away that h might be alone with David.

4i. fell on his face to the ground-David snowed his respect to Jonathan as to a superior in Oriental style by failing upon his knees and touching his failing upon his knees and touching his forchead to the ground, three times—David was deeply grateful to Jonathan for his interest in him and thus experience and objection. pressed his gratitude and obligation pressed his grantude and obligation.
David exceeded—David was more deeply moved than Jonathan. His weeping
was more abundant than that of his
friend. 42. go in peace—Jonathan had
made it possible for David to escape with his life. we have sworn both of us—David and Jonathan had sworn to each other to be friends and to have regard for each other's families. the ord be between me and thee-Lord was called upon to witness the vow that these faithful friends had nade. They nad love for and confidence in each other, and, besides this, they each had love for God and faith

QUESTIONS.—To what place did David go from Naioth? To what friend did David tell his grief? In what way did Jonathan show his friendship for David? What plan was made to find out Saul's attitude toward David? How did Saul feel toward Jonathan? How did Jonathan let David know felt toward him? covenant did Josethan and David make? What was the basis of their covenant friendship

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic-Friendship: what it is, and

what it does.
I. Jonathan's friendship.
II. Unconscious service.
III. David's departure. I. Jonathan's friendship. There is

on record no more striking example of noble-minded, unselfish friendship than that of Jonathan for David. It than that of Jonathan for David. It was heightened by the disparity of their positions, and has passed into proverb. The former was heir apparent to the throne. The latter was heir of peasant parentage and occupation until received into the royal retime and household as a reward of his inue and household as a reward of his to have been awakened at their first meeting, which continued uninterruptedly until Jonathan's untimely death at the battle of Gilboa. David laments his departure in one of his noblest compositions (2 Sam. 1; 19-27). Jonathan bestowed upon David the high-est Oriental token of esteem in clothing him with his own attire and arm-Their covenant made them sworn brothers for life. It was maintained in the presence of his father's extreme disapproval, which on one ocasion im-periled his own life. In this friendship Jonathan espoused the cause of right against might. No just accusation could be brought against David. Unconscious service. The simple and beautiful incident of the gathered arrows illustrate a great and perm uent truth. We never know the full measure of what we are doing. There ent truth. are unconscious workers everywhere. The lad, in gathering the scattered arrows, was conveying a message of life and death. "The lad knew not any thing"; but David knew that evil was determined against him, and that his loyal friend was powerless to avert it. There is an unintentional and unconscious life of which we know nothing. We are observed, and are but instru ments, called with our own consent, to a certain point. Beyond that we are helpless, not knowing indirest results, Beyond that we are nor measuring the moral meaning of ion. "No man liveth for him-This invests life with a solemn our action. mystery, and clothes it with an over-

whelming magnitude.

III. David's departure. The new exposure to mutual dangers naturally cemented the friendship on both sides. It called forth a new expression of confidence on the part of David, of loving self-denial on the part Jonathan, whose exceeding love left no place for rivalry, though both re-cognized that he was to be displaced cognized that he was to be disclared on the throne of Israel. Jealousy and every mean low feeling were stranger to his generous heart. Valiant and accomplished himself he could appreciate the same qualities in others. With the exception of one brief interview 1 Sam. 23; 16-18), the lesson records the last meeting of these devoted With many teahs they part friends. ed, Jonathan returning to his duties in the suite of his royal father, while David became for years a fugituve, followed by Saul's relentless persecu-Both were certainly brave and

TO-DAY.

place in the ranks awaits you, Each man has some part to play; he past and the future are nothing In the face of the stern to-day.

—Adelaide Procter.

GLEANINGS.

Optimism which fosters inaction may be as harmful as pessimism which leads to despair.

Liberal theology is an effort to reach heaven by some other route han the Ten Commandments.

Success in life is not so much a matter of talent or opportunity as of concentration and perseverance.

Drop the subject when you cannot agree; there is no need to be bitter because you know you are right.

There is a vast difference between an offensive militarism of autocracy and a defensive militarism of democracy.

Sunday sports have always proved a dangerous experiment in their influ-ence upon character, homes, and citi-

BE LOYAL.

Looking around for some practical rule of conduct to guide people in ev-ery sphere of life it would be hard to find two words into which more ethical principle is copres these: "Be loyal."

The spirit of loyalty is the greatest thing in the world for it is the unifying force back of all organizations of human beings, from the smallest to the greatest, and leads right up to the

It implies that the individual has freedom of his own, he is no save, driven by the taskmaster's whip, and yet voluntarily and completely he devotes himself to a cause higher than himself, though it may include him-

As an individual he finds himself a member of a family Let him be loyal to the highest welfare of his family, himself included. Let there be no ignoring of the feelings, or belitting of the walks of the sales of t no ignoring of the reenings, or bene-tling of the value of any of those with whom he is bound in the middle of family life. Here is the best place for him to learn the principle of democracy: Each one for all and all for each. What domestic conflicts would be avoided, what heart-rending tragedies would be saved if this trumpet note would only ring out clear and strong in every home. strong in every home: Be loyal.

As an individual he firds himself a

member of a great business concern, whether it be in the capacity of investor, manager, or workman. It may be true that there are faults in the present industrial system which needs to be set right, and he should use his influence in every legitimate way in this direction, but this is no reason why he should throw the monkeywrench into the machinery and dis-locate the whole world. There can be no truly successful industry witha spirit of mutual loyalty between all those bound together in a common work. This is why it is so necessary work. This is why it is so necessary to extend the principle of co-operation and partnership so as to deepen the sease of responsibility for the rendering of faithful and efficient work. Above the din of machinery should be heard the voice of conscience: Be

As an individual he finds himself a member of a community. A city at may be. If this city is to prosper there must be a strong community spirit amongst its people. There are hundreds of branches of service, which are not for the benefit of any one individual in particular, but for the common welfare. If he likes he can pick his way through the various windings of civic life bent only reaching his own selfish goal, would be this worthy of a true citi-zen? Let him keep before him a vis-ion o fa better city yet to be, as he follows this leading light: Be loyal.

As an individual he finds himself a member of a nation. Men of various races may be gathered into this Dominion of Canada, but in tihs vast abunity there is going on a process of welding together. We have now a history behind us, a link with the past and we have before us a future bright with untold possibilities. If he bright with untold possibilities. If he likes he can answer as one did before the military tribunal when asked if he did not think he owed a duty to his country to his country, "No, I work hard enough for my living," but would this answer be worthy of his manhood? Whatever he the perpendi hood? Whatever be the personal cost let him devote himself to a cause greater than himself, a cause for which the King is the visible rallyingpoint, and in the spirit of patriotism obey the call: Be loyal. As an individual he finds himself a

member of the Universal Brotherhood of Mankind, with God as the Spiritual Father of all. He sees, therefore, that each nation is not an independent unit to live for itself alone, a false nationalism, but is a ministering member of a Society of Nations. He sees that the spirit of ehtical love which that the spirit of entical love which show sitself in mutual service, the very spirit which Christ exhibited upon the Cross when He sacrificed Himself for the good of others, is the fundamental basis of the moral universe, the great reality before which everything else fades into insignifi-

And now, looking back over the And now, looking back over the long trail be has followed he makes the great discovery that loyalty to the family, the company, the community, the nation, the world of mankind, is nothing less than this: Loyalty to God.—F. H Du Vernet, Archbishop of Caledonia

AN EARLY DAY PROFITEER.

Midas had just seen another has sandwich turn to gold as his fingers touched it. "This profiteering," he remarked, sadly, "is something that can be carried entirely too far."



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GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, son of the Duke of Connaught, former Gov-ernor-General of Canada, has been appointed Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, succeeding

IF CRIPPLED WITH A LAME BACK READ THIS

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ney action. Fix up the kidneys and the backache goes in a hurry. The most wonderful kidney medicine ever made is Dr. Hamilton Pills. They contain the juices of cer in herbs, which soothe and heal all kidney illness. It's a pleasure to use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They relieve of the first dose, give you a new feeling entirely, remove that dull throbbing backache, correct urinary disorders, stop headaches, and vague pains through the muscles and joints. Forty years of success stand behind Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are prepared in the laboratories of the fam ous Catarrhozone Company, and car

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ESSAD PASHA

the Albanian delegation in Paris and former provisional Pre-ler of Albania, who was assess recently in Paris by an Al-

POULTRY WORLD

SOME DONT'S FOR BEGINNERS.

Much has been written in the past Much has been written in the past on how to do things, and the average beginner, while benefited if he heed the advice, overlooks many small things. There are plenty of "Dont's" which the young poultry-keeper never heeds, and the result of doing those things which the expert poultry-keeper avoids is the cause of many failures in chicken-raising. To-day many are not getting freeh hen fruit because of the fact they did not heed the "Dont's." It is not good English, but it is forcible. It is surprising how many poultry-raisers take a chance It is forcible. It is surprising how many poultry-raisers take a chance that no other business man would think of taking. There is a great deal of 'Trust-to-luck' 'spirit among the chicken men, and especially, beginners. But luck in poultry never made a prize-winner or filled the egg basket in winter, and it is the up-to-date commercial nontry-keepers that date commercial poultry-keepers that are supplying the fresh eggs to-day, and not the average farm flock, which will commence to produce eggs toto-day, and not the average farm flock, which will commence to prouce

flock, which will commence to prouce eggs in the early spring, when the price becomes lower.

A good poultry building is essential. It is a well-known fact that it need not be good-looking, but it must be wind and rain-proof; yet there are many who keep poultry in such buildings. Their poultry does not keep those who have leaky roofs and houses that are full of draughts. Good elsen fact is full of draughts. Good, clean feed is another essential, yet many are seek-ing the bargain counter and getting wheat that has been eprouted, corn still full of moisture, screenings that have had the best taken from them. low-grade bran and middlings and cheap beef scraps. False economy, and one of the "Dont's" not heeded. Close calling has been advocated by those who know. Every flock, no matter how well bred or raised, will have its percentage of culls, pullets and cockerels that under no circum-stances will make good.

It is not so hard to get rid of the nales, but the general tendency of the maies, but the general tendency of the poultry-keeper is to keep everything in the female line, with the result that the real producers are paying for the slackers. It has been said that it takes real courage to be a good culfer. But it is this kind of a poultry-keeper that is making good for the largest that is making good, for the largest part of his flook are producers, and but few dromes are carried along. few dromes are carried along.

How many times one sees the advice to give the fowls plenty of floor space. The evil of overcrowding is so common, even among those who know better, but take a chance, that all poultry journals and papers publish-ing articles on poultry constantly have this warning. It is an evil that is going to be recognized more as the time goes on. The space rule of two and one-half to three square feet of floor space for Leghorns and feur square feet per bird for the heavy birds is not one bit too much. This is rather too little than too much, as some poultry-keepers claim. In summer and fall, keepers claim. In summer and fall, when the fowls are out on the range or confined to yards, they can be crowded more, for the reason that only at night do they use the poultry quarters. But when winter comes and they are compelled to stay inside the greater part of the time, they must be comfortable, and this is impossible when too many fowls are possible when too many fowls are placed in the pen or house.

are smaller. So much better that the labor question need not be considered Do not use forcing feeds, unless the have been thoroughly tried before an found not wanting, and avoid changing feeds from time to time. pullets have been kept from laying by changing of feds and high feeding of peef scraps, which has impaired thei health, than most poultry-keepers realize. While poultry feeds of the ligh-grade brands have made wonde ful progress within the past few years there is yet no perfectly balanced ra-tion, and some feeds for which great claims have been made will give re sults for a time at the expense of the ben's health. Do not forget to keep the drinking water fresh and clean the vessels. Keep a regular fight up against light and vermin. Keep the floor of the poultry building well lit-Happy, contented hens are one tered. Happy, conteneed nens are one of the factors of good egg production. They cannot be contented on dirty floors, with but a scant covering of

THE USE OF ARMORIES FOR POULTRY SHOWS.

The Canadian National Poultry As sociation recently made representa-tion to the Federal Department of Agriculture with a view to obtain per mission from the Department of Militia and Defence to allow the use of armories for the holding of poultry

of armones for the holding of positive shows and exhibitions.

In this connection the Department of Militia and Defence state that subject to the interests of Militia Units not being adversely affected, instruc tions were issued some time ago to permit the loan of armories for any permit the soan of armories for any specific purpose by non-military organizations, subject to either fire insurance being taken out on the building by those proposing to use it, or special arrangements satisfactory to him (the General Officer Commanding the District) being made to externate the District) being made to safeguard the building

In the event of any Poultry Association wishing to use an armory for show purposes, a request should be made to the General Officer Commanding the District stating the dates upon which the show is to be held.— Secretary-Treasurer Canadian National Poultry Association.

9		
	CARMERS MARKET.	- PERSON
Management of the Control of the Con	Dairy Freduce— Butter, choice dairy	*
	Chickens, Spring, Ib 0 70 Fowl, Ib 0 38 Fowl, Ib 0 38 Chickens, reasting 0 46 Ducks Spring, ib 0 56 Live Poultry 0 55	
	Chickens, lb	0 37 0 37 0 30
	Apples, doz	-
	Beets, new, 2 bunches 0 25	0 40
l	Do., green, bch, 005 Potatoes, bag 625	0 30 0 15 0 10 6 50
	Do. peck 125 Do. new peck 100 Parsley, bunch 019 Radishes, bunch 085 Spinach. 9eck 025 Tomaties, ib. 025 MEATS WHOLESALE.	0 20
	Beef, forquarters	22 00 34 00 28 00 24 00 24 00 21 00 24 00 26 00 28 00

Mutton, light 15 00 Lambs, spring, lb. ... 36 SUGAR THOLESALE.

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG EXCHANGE. Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange were as follows;— Open. High. Low. Close. Oats— Open. High. Low. Close.

July ... 125½ 128% 125½ 1274
Oct. ... 101 102½ 101 102½
Dec. ... 94% 0 95% 0 94% 0 95%
Barley—
July ... 166½ 167½ 166½ 167½
Flax—
July ... 147% 148% 147% 148% July 4 12 4 131/2 4 111/2 4 111/4 Oct. ... 4 121/2 4 121/2 4 10 4 10 THE USE OF TEA.

Has No Food Value, Being a Pure Stimulant.

Tea is the dried leaf of a plant, or-Tea is the dried leaf of a plant, originally cultivated in China, but now
grown extensively in India, Ceylon
and Japan, and to a very small extent
in the United States. It has no food
value in itself, for it is a pure stimulant, and as such is injurious unless
used in moderation. Tea and coffee
have virtually the same effect on the
body, and owe their stimulating proplaced in the pen or house.

A few years ago the craze was for large units; 5,000 were kept in one long house. To-day the tendency is to reduce the units and allow more floor space, and this is based not on theory, but practical tests that better agg records are made where the units common name, caffeine, is present in the proportion of about three or four cent. in tea and about one-half to two per cent. in coffee. use a larger amount of coffee than of tea to make a cupful the quantity of caffeine in a cupful of coffee equals the quantity in a cupful of tea.

Caffeine is similar in chemical composition and in stimulating properties as well as in its power to bring about injurious effects—to creatine, which is present in beef tea. Judging by the fact that nearly everyone drinks either tea or coffee it is probable that, except in unusual cases. moderate amount of caffeine taken deily, does no special harm. Those who preach against the use of those beverages assert. however, that they contribute to the disturbances attributed to an excess of uric acid in the blood—high blood pressure, rapid pulse, headache, vertigo, insomnia, rheumatic pains and disease of the kidneys. One effect of tea or coffee taken withmeals is to read disease. kidneys. One effect of tea or coffee taken withmeals is to retard digestion, which is not always undesirable, as it prolongs the "staying power" of a meal; but when digestion is poor, often no benefit results from treatment until the patient ceases entirely to use tea and coffee.

We best appreciate the benefit of tea as a stimulant if we take it in the afternoon when our energy has begun to flag a litle; then a cup of weak tea, without food, will give us renewed strength to finish the day's work. Two small cupfuls taken an hour or two apart will do more good than one large cupful; but there are few of us who seem to have the time for even one cupful, although it would perhaps

be better for some of us if we took a few minutes early in the afternoon for the cup that cheers, rather than to wait until later when we are fagged.

Tea should be poured off the leaves very quickly; most persons let it stand too long, and thus extract too much of the caffeine as well as of tenmuch of the caffeine as well as of tan-It is a curious fact that the tea nin. habit, or its equivalent in coffee, com. Paraguay tea, or guarana, is almost world-wide. Caffeine is a far nearer universal form of stimulant than alco-

Women's bathing suits are going up. Just as though they weren't short shough sefore.