# W.C.C.A. PLAN IN LIGHT OF NATION'S DEBI

grain de

turned over three times before reach-ing 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 reason an addition o the national wealth of \$30,000,000 per annum in per-

"The increase in national wealth which would result from the accomp-lishment of the aim of the Western

Canada Colonization Association may

abroad for industrial un-

Present

and

"crtakings ...... "resent worth of new wealth resulting from pro-fits on handling new farm

production ... ...

"Besides, ' :e would be the wealth created by the thousands of new non-agricultural immigrants who would ac-company the influx of farm settlers.

petuity at 6 per cent. is \$500,000,000

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 lion Association settles 20,000,000 tcres of idle arable land, it is probthe 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 As-sociation 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 sec-tlers would be accompanied by heavy immigration of artisans and other non-agriculturists, with weith 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 of goods, largely in local stores. 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 ex-mended as interact or in reduction of pended as interest or in reduction of the principal amount of such mortgage or loan. But even such pay ments mean, for the "lost part, an addition to national wealth. De-preciation of machinery will be off-set largely, if not entirely, by the purchase of new equipment or by farm betterments.

"At a conservative estimate, \$1,000 probably would represent the aver-age net production per farm, after dethe gross income ex

## THE ATHENS REPORTER

33

yearly increase of \$71,531,250 in the gross income of the railroads, "In addition to the items of increase 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 in national wealth already enumerated, there would be the handling of be-tween \$3,000 and \$4,000 worth of proprospect might be opened up before our eyes. Men can be moved frequent-ly through appeal to this simple lesson duce annually from each new farm. Besides the transportation services, grain dealers, commission merchants, of brotherly love. If more of us prac-tised the teaching it would not be long before the world would be safe for millers, meat packers, cold storages, creameries, and many other interests would share in such new business. On the average hte products would be

before the world would be sate for liberty and justice. Co-operation does not by any means infer the loss of individuality, al-though its results are reached through the combining of the best efforts of all concerned; it is an everyday illus-tration of the old axiom 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 ar-rive at church 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.

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 Bethiehem, his native place. The normora port of the land of Israel was troubled by

the Philistines and parts were loval to the house of Saul. 2 Jezceelitess— The Jezceel which was the country of

Ahinoam was in the land of Judah

loward him.

"In comparison, Canada's gross na-tional debt is less than \$3,100,000,000 Commentary.—I. David Made King Judah (2: 1-4). 1. after this—After nd e net debt about \$2,000,000,000. "Utilization of the idle lands of the death of Saul and Juatman in the battle at Gilboa, in which the Philistures defeated the Israelices, shall Western Canada in its value to Canada not only would offset the entire net debt of the I minion but would leave I go up-David knew that he was to become king of Israel and he south divine guidance as to how he guouid 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 high priest, unto Hebron -Usyla 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 Judak, and was a fitting place for him to oc-

Nobler than any fact My wish that failed to act; -John Greenleaf Whittier

**BEGINNINGS 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 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 has burst. 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 wells and broadens and becomes the mighty river that it is.

friendly all at once; salvation, that is God's good Spirit in the heart, always begins in a small way.

is one of the greatest forces of the day. Without co-operation we should probably never have emerged success-fully 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

A second reason for allegiance to Da-vid was, that he had been a success-ful leader against Israel's enemies. thou shalt feed my people Israel-The king is represented under the fig-ure of a shepherd. David had been a shepherd and knew that a shepherd should provide nasture 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-re-gent 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 min-istry 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 strong-hold, 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 record-ed 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 anoint-How long did David reign in Jerusalem?

PRACTICAL SURVEY

Topic-True success and how to win

-Connecting events. II.-David made king.

Abigail. God's plan in the beginning III.-The secret of David's success was that a man should nave but one I. Connecting events. The battle of Gilboa left Israel in a condition of living wife, and this is still his plat. In patriarchal and later times polydefeat and disorder equal to that of Aphek (1 Sam. 4). The ark, howgamy was in a sense permitted. 3. 1.18 men that were with min-laosa who ever, was not captured and David was recalled to be their deliverer. Fol-lowing their success the Philistines had been loyal to nim auting the years of his exhe. With his hous mouth they had come to have a measurably setoverran the country west of Jordan led abode at Zikiag. sities of theoron These were smaller towns situate 1 near hebron and pernaps dependent, upon it. David provided for his support-ra and their lamines in the new orathe throne. David laments their fall in a magnificent composition, at once David laments their fall tion. 4. the men of Judan came-They were triendly loward und. The fact reverent and magnanimous. There is that he gave presents to the people of Judah a short time before this (1 Sam, 50: 25-31) shows that he regatono expresion of triumph over his slaip enemy. There is a noble-minded for-getfulness of his own injuries. He ed them as his triends, and this act presents the brightest view of Saul's might have made them still character and service for the nation, omits his faults and exalts his valor. friendly toward him. they anointed David king over....oudan-Javid and already neen anointte privatery by Samuel to mark towas choice of htm of the difference of htm Saul is "the anciated of the Lord," and king over Israel, and is to be honored even in death. In both speech future king, out it was natural and action David throughout all his that the ceremony should now pe connection with Saul sustains every peated publiciy as the formal inaugur ation of his reign, and even a tuitd word of the lament. Most tenderly and beautifully he celebrates the sur-passing and stedfast affection between time, when he was made king over all Israel.-Cam. BID. The time was nathan and himse II. David made king. God's great purposes can not be thwarted. They move majestically to fulfillment through entangled circumstances, and 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 tormer 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 pre-paration is not lost. Jesus hade his enthuk fastic and agreen disciple to enthus fastic 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 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



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 breders, and the Winnings at the big winter exhibits prove their claim as such. No bird Can win under the well-known judges

Can win under the well-known judges of 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 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 neglecta, and this does not mean thoso neglects, and this does not mean thoso who raise poultry for exhibition alone, but for the small army of beginners but for the small army of beginners, that start each year with poultry for eggs and meat. Pullets will not pro-duce eggs unless they are properly fed and cared for. These young fowls cannot produce unless they have full development, and this takes place levelopment, and this takes place early or late, as the caretaker makes

Few realize that to have the poul try develop and produce on time, ac-cording to the breed, depends wholly on the care given them. Many breed on the care given them. Many breed-ers are blamed each year by purchas-ers of eggs for hatching, day-old chicks, and stock, when they do not get the expected results, when in per-haps the majority of cases they are to blame in failing to comply with the necessary essentials. Positry 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 Gara is given them they connect do 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 proposi-tion above all other branches as a side lina. Of late, with high feed prices, the farmer has commenced to realize this, and with the shortage of help many flock have been reduced 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. ferent. But few new commercial plants have been built within the past two years, due to the rap'd raise in lumber and wages. Those plants that are in operation after the war com-menced 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 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 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 thas led, for they well know that only the finest specimens can win, and that like begets like to a great exthe tent.

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-qual-ity 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 than that given those hatched earlier. They should also be confined by themseives. Good results cannot be obtained if the older chicks are alobtained if the older chicks are al-lowed to run with them. They need not be pampered, but must have ex-tra 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 vassis 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 poul-try 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 they cannot contain all the growing stock requires in the proper amount. One cannot skimp on the feed pail One cannot skimp on the feed pail and expect the stock to do their best. One cannot go wrong when they pur-chase 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.



Bu

Eg

Chi For Chi Duc Tur La For Chi koc Duc

Asp Bee Car Cab Cuc Hon Let Unit D Pot D

Ka Spi Tor

FARMERS MARKET.	#11#1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
tter, choice, dairy\$055 o., creamery	0
ressed Peuitry- ckens, Epring, 1b	0
keys, ib.	01
ruits  0 40    oles, doz.  0 40    tkaloupes, each  0 10    erries, bkt.  0 75    oseberries, bkt.  10    ubarb, doz.  0 35    awberries, box  0 20	010112
Asaragus. 3 bunches	
tuce, head, each	01
sley, build  0  0    is, bkt.  0  0    ushes, bunch  0  0    nach, peck  0  0    natoes, ib.  0  25    MEATS-WHOLESALE.  0  25	1
f. forequarters, cwt 18 00 o., do., medium 16 50 o., hindquarters 28 00 o., do., medium 28 00 oasses, choice, cwt 26 00	20 0 18 5 34 4 30 9 28 5

Do., Do., Do., Do., medium common, cwt. medium .... prime .... hogs, cwt. .... Heavy Shop hogs, cwu Abattoir hogs, cwu Mutton, cwt Lamb, Spring, lb.

SUGAR THOLESALE.

The wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Tor-onto delivery, are now as follows:-Wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto de-livery, are now as follows:

	Acadia, granulated, 100-1b. bags 21 Z
	Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-1b. bags 81
	Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. hags 20 71
	Do., No. 3 yellow 100-lb. bags 20 61
	Atlantic Iranulated, 100-lb. bags 2! 2
	Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-1b bags 20 8
	Dc., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags 20 71
	Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-1b. bags20 6
1	Redpath, granulated, 100-lb. bags 21 21
	Oo., No. 1 yellow, 100-1b hags 20 81
	Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-15, bars 20 7
	Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-1b. bags 20 64
4	St. Lawrence, granul'd, 100-lb. bags 21 \$1
	Do., Nc. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags 22 SI
	Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-1b bags 20 71
1	Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-1b. bagy 40 61

### **OTHER MARKETS**

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

Oats-				
July 1 164	1 161/2	1 15	1 15	
Oct 0 531/4	0 93%	0 90%	0 91%	
Dec U 85%	0 85%	0 84%	0 81%	
Barley-			1.1	
July 1 44%	1 45	1 43	1 45	
Oct 1 38	1 38	1 36	1 36%	
Flax-				
July 3 861/2	3 861/2	3 75%	3 77%	
Uct 3 85	3 87%	3 75%	3 77%	
	EAPOLI			
Million and all The		hammad	4- 00-	

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, \$152 to \$1.55. Oots, No. 3 white, \$90c to \$1.01, Barley. \$1.03 to \$124 Hye. No. 2. \$2.24% to \$2.26%. Flax, No.1, \$3.40 to \$3.65. St. Paschal. One.-At today's meeting

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

57%c. 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 23 cents, with me sales. On the curb part of was disposed of at 28% cents.



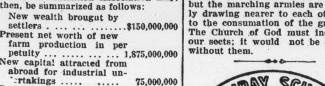
500.000.00



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

That is the way people grow wise. And that is the way to grow up as God wants us. Nobody becomes good

In one form or another co-operation



ducting from 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 produc-ers, merchants or transportation in-terests, and would go to increase the 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,-875,000,00

'The \$1,500 or more expended !.y farm household annually for would be distributed among reeach tailers, wholesalers, bankers and man ufacturers. Ultimately, much of it would go to the workers. It would pro-wide more employment and attract new capital to supply the additional wants

'A recent survey among its subscrib ers, 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 tele-phones; 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. Faces figures in-dicate 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 an-nually, principally for manufactured goods. To meet this demand, not less than \$125,000,000 would be needed for r. dustr'a' undertakings. The opportun-ty would attract new capital from the United States and elsewhere, and it would attract new capital from the Un-ited States and elsewnere, 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 **3763** per year in railroad earnings on on, and put into practice with excel- **b**reight and passenger business. From lent results. The whole body of crafts- **the 92.753** farms there would come a men in the district declared their be-

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 secmed 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 cn an equitable basis. There will be work enough and bless sings 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 counfit of one section or one class, to the injury of another section or class. Injury of another section 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 coment there must be comprom-

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 brotherin love in our hearts

to make the world : great undertak-ings go forward," he told a party of, would-be strikers at Wheeling, and in the end the Golden Rule was agreed

all israel, -- Call, Dio, The thing was not yet ripe for all the tribes of israel to come under his leadership. He but loyally accepted by abala, he had met together and elected him their king. He had patience t wait (aod s time for the Kinggom to ..... ited. He had been learning patience during the past ten years, 361 06 was becoming fitted for an illustrious reign.

II. The men of Jabesh-Gilead hon-Jabesh-gileau—when the pecple of Jabesh-gileau—when the pecple of tines 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 sono-ing 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 Philis-tines, house of Judah have anointed me king over them—David's message to this people was not only a com-meniation 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. David king of all israel (5:1-5). 1. then came all the tribes of Israel to David—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 aksaesin-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-

with the Holy Ghost.' III. The secret of David's succe True success always involves right-eousness of character and aim. The 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, cour-tier or cantain, 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 anal-ity was discretion. "He behaved him-s, fverw wisely" (I Sam 18: 15)."The Lord was with him;" and all his con-mests were achieved "in the name of the Lord" (I Sam 17:45). "He real test of success is the end. The value of action and processes is always de-termined 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 pape, han ger 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. Eureka, we begin to

#### **Cheap Form of Insurance** You are insured against corns and

bunions by the purchase of a  $\sin r_{s}$  in the 25c bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor; it cures painlessly in 24 hours. Try Putnam's Extractor, 25c at all dealers.

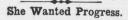
"Well, if you've had ten years' experience taking care of children, I think you'll do." "I'll just take a look at the children and see if they'll do."-Browning Magazine.



Children who suffer from constipa-tion, indigestion or any of the other aliments due to a clogged condition of the bowels will find prompt relied through the use of Baby's Own Tab-lets. 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 Boutot, Lake Baker, N.B., writes: "J am pleased to state that Baby's Own Tablets were of great help to me when my baby was suffering frou-constipation." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 2 cents a box from The Dr. William Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



Lethbridge, Alta., July '.-- One and 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 rive busness to the acts on the both ern Alberta crop this year. It is estimated that the Lethbridge rail-way division will, ship 25,000,000 bush-els 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 il Southern Alberta would have a poor crop.



"No, sah, Ah doan't never ride ou dem things," said an old colored iady 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 en' very same place he got on at, an' sez to him: 'Rastus,' I sez, 'yo' sper yo' money, but whar yo' been?' "-Boston Transcript.