# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON VI.
Aug. 8, 1920.

**The Kingly Kindness of David**

**2 Samuel 8:15, 9:1-13.**

Commentary — I. David's Excellence as king. (8:15). 15. David reigned over all Israel. In his campaigns David had subdued all the enemies of Israael and extended his territory as far north as Damascus, as far south as Edom and far to the east. Hence he reigned not only over the territory occupied by the twelve tribes of Israel, but also over much territory beyond. The promise made to the patriarchs was being fulfilled. Executed judgment and justice.—The Lord chose David as "a man after his own heart" to be king of Israel, and he had proved himself a capable ruler of the people of God. He was great as a military leader and he was great also as an administrator of public affairs. He judged righteously and meted out justice with exactness. "Though involved in foreign wars, he maintained an excellent system of government at home, the most eminent men of the age composing his cabinet of ministers"—J., F. & B. Of David's executing judgment and justice Kirkpatrick says that he proved "himself the true representative of Jehovah, whose attributes these are (Psa. 33:5; 89:14), and a true type of the Messianic King (Isa. 9:7; 32:1; Jer. 23:5, 6." Unto all his people—David's excellence in executing judgment and justice would not overlook wrong-doing in one of his subjects and punish it in another. He was impartial in his decisions and treated all his people fairly.

11. David's generous inquiry (vs. 1-4). 1. And David said — When David had become thoroughly established in his kingdom and was enjoying peace and rest, his mind turned toward the regard he had had for Saul and the promise he had made to his friend Jonathan (1 Sam. 20:14-17). Left of the house of Saul—David had regard for the house of Saul and desired to show kindness for Jonathan's sake to any that might remain. There was no spirit of revenge or vindictiveness in the heart of David. He was too large a man to harbor any ill-feeling toward the family of him who had treated him most unjustly. 2. Ziba—He had been one of Saul's servants and proved himself to be a man of ability. Some one of whom David made inquiry of (v. 1) must have known about him. 3. That I may shew the kindness of God unti him—The large-heartedness of David is clearly shown in thes words. He was not content to live for his own interests, but he wished to do something for others. He was in a position to be helpful to others and he had a heart to do it. Jonathan hath yet a son....lame—This was Mephibosheth. When news came to the nurse of the death of Saul and his sons in battle at Mount Gilboa, she took Mephibosheth, who was then five years old, and made haste to flee. In her haste the boy fell and became lame in both feet. 4. In the house of Machir—The king readily learned where Mephibosheth was. Machir is spoken of by Josephus as being "the principal man of Gilead." It seems likely that he received the lame boy into his home after the death of his father. It is evident that he was a man of wealth and of generous impulses from his welcoming David later in his flight from Absalom (2 Sam. 17:27-29). In Lo-debar — This was a town is Gilead, near to Mahanaim, east of the Jordan. Its site is now unknown.

III. Royal kindness to Saul's grandson (vs. 5-13). 5. king David sent, and fetched him—The king did not wait for Mephibosheth to come to him, but he sent for him, having learned by inquiry where he was. 6. Miphibosheth. . . .fell on his face, and did reverence—This was the Oriental form of saluting a superior. He touched his forehead to the ground. He recognized David as king and did him homage. He was but five years of age when Jonathan, his father, died, yet he may have had impressed upon his mind the regard his father had for David. It has been suggested that he was afraid upon being summoned into David's presence, thinking the king suspected that he was planning to become king of Israel, and David might design to take his life. It was common then for a king upon ascending the throne to slay any who might have had a claim to the throne. behold thy servant—Miphibosheth was free to acknowledge that he was David's subject and servant. 7. fear not—If Miphibosheth had any fears, David would allay them at once. For his father's sake he would show kindness to him. will restore thee all the land of Saul—This was one particular in which he would show him kindness. This land was probably in Gibeah which was Saul's estate. This doubtless fell to David upon his ascending the throne. Whatever other land Saul may have had would be granted to Mephibosheth. thy father—Saul was Mephibosheth's grandfather, yet according to the custom of the country and time he was spoken of as his father. eat bread at my table continually—For Orientals to eat together once meant friendship, and for them to eat together for an extended time meant a family relation. David would receive his friend's son as a member of his family. 8. bowed himself—In gratitude. what is thy servant—Mephibosheth felt himself unworthy of such consideration. a dead dog—"though the son of a prince and the grandson of a king, yet his family being under guilt and wrath, and himself poor and lame, he calls himself a dead dog." He compares himself to a dog, an animal despised, and too, this animal dead.

9. called to Ziba—The relationship between Ziba and Mephibosheth was such that Ziba would be entrusted with weighty interests for him. The king made known to him what he had done. 10. shall till the land for him—Mephibosheth would thus have a responsible man to take care of his property and deliver to him the proceeds of the same. Since Ziba had fifteen sons and twenty servants, it [illegible] a considerable portion of the produce to afford them a living. 11. so shall thy servant do—Ziba had been Saul's servant, yet now he fully recognized the authority and kindness of David. The interests of Mephibosheth would be safeguarded. 12. Mephibosheth had a young son. . . Micho—Mephibosheth must have been upwards of twenty years of age at this time. The events of the lesson occurred about the middle of David's reign. 13. dwelt in Jerusalem—As one of the royal family.

Questions.—What kind of king was David? What kind of man did God say he would choose for Israel's king to succeed Saul? What important inquiry did the king make? Who was Ziba? Who was Mephibosheth? How did Mephibosheth become lame? What kindnesses did David show him? For whose sake? What were the elements or strength in David's character?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—Elements of strength in David's character.

I. David's conquests.

II. David's kindness.

1. David's conquests. In consequence of the conquests of David Israel was raised from the condition of a petty state, barely holding its own among the surrounding nations, to a place among the great Oriental monarchies. Indeed its too great magnificence under Solomon sapped its strength and prepared for its speedy dissolution. Too great luxury is enervating alike to individuals and peoples. Under David the bounds of the kingdom were extended to embrace the promised land. His own throne being established, he proceeded to the subjugation of the enemies of Israel. The extended limits of the kingdom were preserved only during the reigns of David and Solomon, a period of about sixty years. Palestine had been given in covenant to Abraham and his descendants, and Israel now saw the promise fulfilled. We may learn that the fint lissue between the kingdom of God and its enemies is not doubtful. Jesus said concerning His church, "the gates of

II. David's kindness. "Is there yet any that is left in the house or Saul?" In the presence of earlier history the inquiry is melancholy indeed. Transitoriness is written on all things earthly. There are agencies at work that crumble even the pyramids. We recall Saul's disobedience and its penalty, but apart from all disloyalty to heaven. it is written on all things earthly that they must fade away. Kings and peasants are in the same eternal procession. David finds now the opportunity for the discharge of the long obligation of an unparalleled friendship in the person of Jonathan's son, deformed of person and deprived of his father by the same calamity which removed David's steadfast friend. Strong elements of character appear in both. The greater the greatness, the wore ready the condescension. England's greatest Premier, who shaped for years the policy of the empire on which the sun never sets, could kneel beside the pallet of a dying newsboy under the rafters of a London garret and point him to the Saviour of both Mephihosheth, too, was not unwotrhy of his father. Set aside from hereditary honors he quietly accepted the degradation. He did not foment his grievance to have it remedied. He sent no advocates to the king, but quietly waited until sent for. Though lame and obscure, he was still Jonathan's son. Sonship remained the principal fact of his life. The accidents of life can not destroy our lineage. God recognizes His children, though they may be obscure, afflicted and friendless. "He knoweth the way that I take," Job declared in the deepest, darkest hour of his misjudged affliction. True piety has rest in proportion, as it recognizes Providence in events. Jonathan still lived in David's heart. He is gone, but Mephibosheth shall sit at the king's table and keep his memory green in the king's heart. David restored Mephibosheth to his patrimonial inheritance an dexalted him to distinguished honors. Christ restores our forfeited possessions and exalts his own to imperishable honors. They shall sit at the King's table.

W. H. C.


# A MOTHER'S TRIALS

**Care of Home and Chicken Often Causes a Breakdown.**

The woman at home, deep in household duties and the cares of motherhood, needs ccasional help to keep her in good health. The demands upon a mothe.'s help are many and severe. Her own health trials and her children's welfare exact heavy tolls, while hurried meals, broken rest and much indoor living tend to weaken her constitution. No wonder that the woman at home is often indisposed through weakness, headaches, backaches and nervousness. Too many women have grown to accept these visitations as a part of the lot of motherhood. But many and varied as her health troubles are, the cause is simple and relief at hand. When well, it is the woman's good, blood that keeps her well; when ill, she must make her blood rich to renew her health. The nursing mother more than any other woman in the world needs rich blood and plenty of it. There is one way to get this good blood so necessary to perfect health, and that is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills make new blood, and through their use thousands of weak ailing wives and mothers have been made bright, cheerful and strong. If you are ailing, easily tired or depressed, it is a duty you owe yourself at I your family to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. What this medicine has done for others it will surely do for you.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50c a box or six boxes for $2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.


OBLIGING

Visitor—Are you good at your work? I am very particular about the way my hair is cut.

Village Barber—Well, I'm reckoned fairly decent; but, if you like, I'll do one side of your head first, so that you can see for yourself.—Answers.

"Every airship is a success in one way." "What is that?" "It makes the money fly."—Baltimore American.

# THE ART OF LISTENING

(By Elsye Tash Sater.)

Listening an art? Yes, indeed, and one of the rarest and most refreshing. Moreover, it is an art which all may cultivate, and which gives joy to every one.

We have only to be present at some social or community function, such as clubs, lectures, church services, or committee meetings to see that listening is almost a lost art. There are people of splendid intellect who could not tell you what was the speaker's theme, the minister's message, nor name one number on the musical programme. They could tell what kind of a hat Mrs. B. wore, who came with that new social butterfly, how many diamonds Mrs. X. had on her hands, and if the speaker wore the latest thing in cravats.

Now it is impossible to eliminate all distractions even in the most attensive and quiet of audiences and homes. In the latter, if we are reading, we are not so easily disturbed because it is the eye and not the ear which governs our concentration. At a public gathering the appeal is largely to the ear, and most of us have been trained to be eye-minded rather than ear-minded. How then shall we go about it to become good listeners?

Resolve every time you attend a lecture, an entertainment, a musicale, or function of any kind, that you will concentrate on everything the performer says or does. "Make believe" that you are to tell, or better still, write about it to someone after the programme is all over. It will not only help to develop the art of listening, but will train the memory as nothing else can do. It will give you value received for your time.

Not only should we listen with eye and ear, but with an open mind; that is, an impartnial, unprejudiced mind toward the speaker. He has something to say to us, some message to impart, or he would not be there. This does not mean that we are bound to agree with all he says, or admire the performance in every detail. It does mean, however, that we are to listen with a tolerant spirit to all that is said and done. If we do this we shall hear few lectures or performances from which we are not the gainer in some way.

Listening is not only a neglected art in public, but it is a much abused one in conversation. How interesting is the person who looks you in the face as you talk, and waits till you have finished before he speaks. How annoying is the one who interupts with questions, exclamations, and opinions of his own. Also the one who, all the while you are talking, looks out of the window, turns to watch some one across the way, taps impatiently on the arm of his chair, or coughs and clears his throat.

Aside from the things we may learn by listening, there is a decided gain to one's personality, a manner that only the true alert listener may have. Study the people whose address and personality you admire and you will find they are the ones who know how to listen, responsively, restfully, delightfully.

Cultivate the habit of listening, as you would the lungs, muscles, or memory. See to it that you listen with every sense alert to all that is going on in the vast panorama about us. Cultivate, too, the habit of listening when you are alone. If it is in the aisles of a vast forest, listen to the myriad voices all around you, the song of the streams, the murmur of the pines, swish of leaves, and epic of oak and elm. If it is alone in your room, take a few moments for quiet meditation, and listen to the still "small voice," God's messenger, speaking to you of the inner thoughts and life which only he and you can understand. It is only by thus "slowly listening" that we can hear the right word for our guidance.

There is always time to listen, for by listening I mean an attitude of mind and heart, rather than a particular time or place in which to exercise the art. The time and place for its cultivation is here, now and always, wherever we are, whatever we may be doing. It is surprising how much more the listeners of the world accomplish than they who are blind, deaf and unresponsive to the great possibilities in this life that is ours.

## Famous Artists.

Diego Rodriguez de Silva Velasquez was born at Seville, in the year 1599. He studied under two masters—Herrar, who had a most violent temper, and Pachea, who was a great help to him, and whose daughter he later married.

Velasquez's opportunity came in 1623, when through the popular Minister Oliverez, he was presented to the King Philip IV. At twenty-four Velasquez found himself appointed court painter, with a regular salary and an additional sum for each picture. It was a somewhat narrow life, but it gave him a chance for the portrait painting he loved.

Twice he visited Italy, the first time studying and copying the works of the old masters. He did not belong to any school, however, but faitfully depicted the little world in which he lived—the court of Philip IV. The little Infante Carlos, who lived only sixteen years, was a favorite subject of the portrait painter, and in the picture, "Maids of Honor," we find the little Princess Marfarita.

Velasquez's last public event was the arranging of the marriage festivities at the frontier, when the Infanta Maria Theresa married the French King, Louis XIV. Soon after this event he died, but the wonderful portraits of the man whose motto was "Truth, not painting," will ever call forth our admiration of his skill.

## Unicorn.

The unicorn is a fabulous animal, with the body of a horse but of larger size, and with one horn of 1 1-2 to 2 cubits in length on its forehead, perfectly straight, with a white base, black middle and red tip.

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# Omens of the Sea

Mariners of all nationalities cherish very much the same superstitions. Their joys and fears are the same in all waters and have found similar expression from Nova Scotia to China. it has been pointed out that since the days of the Phoenicians, the greatest of sailors in ancient times, seamen have ever been a 'tempermental lot, whose belief in omens and signs has been more or less incomprehensible to the landsman.

The ancient mariners held the wildest superstitions, but their belief in the existence of enchanted spots, such as the siren island of Calypso or of those islands that Sinbad likened to the Gardens of Paradise, was much more picturesque and romantic than the superstitions of the modern seaman.

The latter is filled with foreboding by the sight of a hatch cover upside down or by the falling overboard of a swabbucket. He stands aghast at the accidental tearing of a flag, and he is certain that if sail's be sewed or mended on the quarterdeck ill luck will ensue. Events are always viewed by him in the light of what has gone before. Everything that is inconvenient or vexatious he ascribes to some malign influence.

The sailor is a firm believer in the efficacy of odd numbers, as naval salutes testify —minute-guns excepted. Women at sea, to say nothing of preachers, he regards with disfavor, and certain officers will bear a bad reputation for the weather they bring Certain days, the seaman is convinced are unlucky. One old chronicler puts the number of days upon which it is undesirable to put to sea at fifty three, but the number has been considerably reduced since his time. Among these days were the anniversaries of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah and the suicide of Judas.

The fact that Columbus began his first voyage on a Friday and that he discovered land on the fifth day of the week have no weight with the sailor—the day remains unlucky.

Everybody is familiar with the old superstitions of sailors that, to bring a favorable breeze, they must whistle during the calm.

From the remotest times there seems to have prevailed a belief that libation or sacrifice would placate the storm spirits and induce them to permit the vessel to proceed unmolested on its course. Russian sailors have been known to pour oatmeal and water over a rocky promontory in order to obtain a wind favorable to their designs.

French sailors believe that certain of their shipmates are able to control the winds by virtue of a ring worn on the fourth finger of the right hand This power, however, carries with it distinct disadvantages, since if the possessor remains ashore for more than three days, of if any single voyage extends beyond a period of three months, his life is forfeit.

A broom is thought to exert considerable influence upon the wind. There is a Dutch tradition, that if windbound, a vessel is passed by another craft and a broom is thtrotwn in the vessels course the luck of the first yessel will change. It has been pointed out that in this relation the broom which Van Tromp lashed to his mast as a symbol of his power to sweep the seas of the British possessed a very different significance n the elyes of his men. They probably regarded it as capable of bringing winds favorable to their admiral's design to get at Charles II's ships.

A star-doged mon was thought to portend a storm; while if the moon rose in a storm she would soon "eat up the clouds." Many an anxious mariner found comfort in this belief.

The ghostly lights of St. Elmo, which appear at tthe masthead or in the rigging immediately preceding a storm, date back to the voyage of the argonauts. If these marine will-o'-the-whisps remain stationary or ascend, Dana tells us, they are good omens, but if they descend then foul weather will surely follow. How they came by the name of "St. Elmo's Lights" is not known, although conjecture has it that St. Elmo was St. Erasmus, who in early art is always shown as carrying a candle.

Among the very curious superstitions of modern sailors may be mentioned the following:

Captain, cook or cabin boy considers it unlucky to ship with a man who has neglected to pay his laundry bill. A sailor, nearing port after a lengthy voyage, will gather up old clothes and shoes unfit for further use and ceremoniously commit them to the sea, in order to insure himself luck on his next voyage.

Sailors like to ship on a craft that displays a shark's tail firmly nailed to the bowsprint or jibboom.

Jack Tar places great faith in the merits of a pig as a weather prophet.

During very rough weather it is difficult to convince any old-timer that there is not a Jonah aboard. Many captains of the old school, who ought to know better, are so superstitious in this regard that it is not uncommon for them to evince an intense dislike for officers who have happened apparently to be the harbingers of bad weather, especially fog. It is quite usual on board ship to find members of the crew nicknamed "Foggy Jones," "Heavy Weather Bill" or "Squally Jack."

Cats on board ship are held to be lucky, and many a stray feline finds a comfortable home and careful attention with Jack for its friend, although, on the other hand, our domestic friend has at times been held responsible for the continuance of very bad weather and forced to accept the role of Jonah to the fullest extent.

One of the most curious of the superstitions of the sea is that pertaining to the capture of a shark. The natural dread and antipathy with which these monsters of the deep are viewed cause a capture to be hailed with much rejoicing. All hands, from the captain down to the cabin boy, take a keen interest in the proceedings, and, having successfully landed the shark on deck—an operation involving no little excitement—it is killed and its tail cut off. This trophy is then nailed either on the end of the bowsprit or the jibboom and is considered an infallible charm, capable of bringing the craft the fairest of winds and weather. It is not uncommon to observe sailing ships lying in port with this peculiar emblem of the sailor's superstition, but the custom is fast dying out, since, in the case of steamers, a shark capture at sea is a very rare occurrence.

Another remarkable and weird superstition is that pertaining to the albatross. These huge birds, measuring from fourteen to eighteen feet tip to tip of their wings, are to be seen only in the stormy regions of the capes of Good Hope and Horn and the surrounding lacitudes. The peculiar belief of old sailors credits these birds with possessing the souls of ancient mariners, who, for their sins, must have been doomed to scour these stormy seas for all eternity.

During calm weather these birds are easily captured by a contrivance of the sailors' own invention. This, being baited, attaches itself to the hook bill of the albatross when the bird attempts to swallow the bait; and the creature is then hauled on board. Few captains will permit crews to kill these birds, since they hold out the killing is certain to entail disaster to the ship.

The killing of a pig at sea is always an occasion of great moment, not only for the reason that fresh meat is to be enjoyed—a great luxury on a sailing vessel after perhaps months of salt provisions—but also because what is termed a "pig breeze," or favorable wind, may be regarded as a certainty. Pigs when kept on sailing ships are allowed very frequently to leave their pens, and their movements on such occasions, which are held to fortell the wind to be expected, are watched with the keenest interest. Should a pig evince any signs of laziness, lying down or wandering aimlessly about the decks, then this is a sign that calm weather will come, with little or no wind in prospect. Should, however, the pig show a frisky mood, with much squealing, then it is a sure sign of "big winds," a very necessary factor in the navigation of a sailing ship.

Of the many superstitions and legends having to do with phantom ships, none is more widely told than that of the "Flying Dutchman," or phantom ship of Banderdecken. How that legend originated no one knows, but it has been ascertained that there was a seaman of repute who many years ago sailed from Holland to the east via the Cape of Good Hope, but was never heard of again.


# CHOLERA INFANTUM

Cholera infantum is one of the fatal ailments of childhood. It is a trouble that comes on suddenly, especially during the summer months and unless prompt action is taken the little one may soon be beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets are on ideal medicine in warding off this trouble. They regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus prevent the dreaded summer complaints. They are an absolute safe medicine, being guaranteed to contain neither opiates nor narcotics or other harmful drugs. They cannot possibly harm—they always do good. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.


## True Genius.

How grateful we are to the man of the world who obeys the morale as in humanity, and in the obligation to serve mankind. True genius always has these inspirations.—Emerson.

NOT THE ONLY PEBBLE?

He—Why do you reject me? Is there anther fellow?

She—Possibly. Did you think you were the last of the species?

# 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, basket | 1 50 | — |
| Cantaloupes, each | 0 10 | 0 15 |
| Cherries, bkt. | 0 80 | 2 00 |
| Blueberries | 1 75 | 3 00 |
| Currants, bkt., red | 1 00 | 1 75 |
| Do. black, bkt. | 1 50 | 3 00 |
| Raspberries, box | 0 30 | 0 35 |
| Gooseberries, bkt. | 1 00 | 2 75 |
| Rhubarb, doz. | 0 35 | 0 45 |
| Watermelons, each | 1 00 | 1 50 |
| **Vegetables—** | | |
| Asparagus, 3 bunches | 0 25 | — |
| Beans, bkt. | 0 40 | 0 75 |
| Beets, new 6 for | 0 25 | — |
| Carrots, new 6 for | 0 20 | — |
| Cabbage, each | 0 10 | 0 15 |
| Cucumbers | 0 10 | 0 25 |
| Horseradish, bunch | 0 15 | — |
| Lettuce, leaf, oz. | 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 | 7 50 |
| Do., peck | 0 80 | 1 40 |
| Parsley, bunch | 0 10 | — |
| Peas, bkt. | 0 75 | 1 00 |
| 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 | 27 50 |
| Do., medium | 25 00 | 26 00 |
| Do., common | 19 00 | 23 00 |
| Veal, common, cwt. | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| Do., medium | 18 00 | 20 00 |
| Do., prime | 25 00 | 26 00 |
| Heavy hogs, cwt. | 20 00 | 21 00 |
| Shop hogs, cwt. | 25 50 | 27 50 |
| Abattoir hogs, cwt. | 25 00 | 27 50 |
| Mutton, cwt. | 14 00 | 18 00 |
| Lamb, Spring, lb. | 0 34 | 0 36 |

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 | $24 21 | |
| Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags | 23 71 | |
| Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags | 23 71 | |
| Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags | 23 61 | |
| Atlantic granulated, 100-lb. bags | 24 21 | |
| Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags | 23 81 | |
| Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags | 23 71 | |
| Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags | 23 61 | |
| Redpath granulated, 100-lb. bags | 24 21 | |
| Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags | 23 81 | |
| Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags | 23 71 | |
| Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags | 23 61 | |
| Do., No. 4 yellow, 100-lb. bags | 23 51 | |
| St. Lawrence granul'd, 100-lb bags | 21 21 | |
| Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags | 20 21 | |
| Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags | 29 21 | |
| Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags | 29 61 | |
| St. Lawrence gran., 100-lb. bags | 24 21 | |
| Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags | 23 81 | |
| Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags | 23 71 | |
| Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags | 23 61 | |

WINNIPEG EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on hte Winnipeg Grain Exchange were as follows:—

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 1 13¾ | 1 13¾ | 1 11 | 1 11 |
| Oct. | 0 88 | 0 88 | 0 85¼ | 0 86¼ |
| xDec. | 0 82 | 0 82 | 0 79¾ | 0 79¾ |
| Barley— | | | | |
| July | 1 58 | 1 58 | 1 53 | 1 52 |
| Oct. | 1 35 | 1 35 | 1 30¾ | 1 30¾ |
| Dec. | 1 21 | .... | .... | .... |
| Flax— | | | | |
| July | 3 51 | 3 51 | 3 45 | 3 46 |
| Oct | 3 51 | 3 51 | 3 44 | 3 44 |

xTo 81⅞c sold.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis—Flour unchanged. Bran, $39.00; Wheat, cash No. 1 Northern, $2.76 to $2.85; corn, No. 3 yellow $1.49 to $1.51; oats, No. 3 white, 84¾ to 84¾c; flax, No. 1, $3.22½ to $3.26½.


## CANNOT LOSE TOAD.

**Little Amphibian Has Strong Homing Instinct.**

When I was a boy down on Cape Cod, writes a friend of the Companion, I remember my mother scraping the side of a toad with her hoe while working in the garden. The next day mother noticed there was a large scab in the toad's side. It made her nervous to look at it, and she asked me to put the toad in a box and carry it away. I carried the toad a distance of three miles into the woods and dropped him. He was back in our garden the very next day; and although I repeated the performance three times, it hopped back every time. Finally mother said not to bother him, for the scab was healing.

I never gave that a second thought until I happened to be studying under Professor Sharp at Boston university, when to illustrate a point to the class, he said that toads, like carrier pigeons possessed the homing instinct; then I thought of the toad that mother had asked me to carry away from our garden at Provincetown, 30 years before.

It happened next morning after Professor Sharp made the remark about the homing instinct of hop-toads that I might where I am employed and showed me a hop-toad he had picked up on the lawn at the Saugus station and brought to Boston in his caboose; he said he intended to put the toad in his garden at Sommerville to eat the bugs.

I told the conductor adout the experience I had with a toad down on Cape Cod and that toads did really possess the homing instinct. Finally we decided to tie a small tag to the toad's hind leg with the conductors' name and address written on it; and he was to turn the toad loose in his garden at Somerville that afternoon. When the conductor's train arrived at Saugus the next noon the toad with a tag on which his name was written was hopping round on the lawn at the Saugus station.

In order to prove still further that toads do really possess the homing instinct I took a toad from my garden at Wakefield, ten miles from Boston. Putting the toad in a box, I walked to the Wakefield station and took a train for Boston at half-past ten in the evening When I arrived in Boston I transferred to the Elevated and rode to Charlestown, and at the corner of Perkins and Haverhill streets, Charlestown, one mile from Boston, near the signal tower where I work, I released the toad. The toad was tagged with my name and address.

As I walked into my driveway in Wakefield at half-past eight the next morning a dusty-looking toad with a small tag tied to his hind leg hopped across the lawn from the direction of the Metropolitan park reservation and placed himself under the still cock,where the water griped on him and bathed his dusty back.


Some people are so naturally buoyant that they have some difficulty in keeping down their expenses.