LESSON IV.—APRIL 27, 1913.

Joseph Sold Into Egypt .- Gen. 37: 1-36. Print 37: 23-36.

Commentary.-I. Joseph and his dreams (vs. 1-11). The story opens with Roseph, a lad of seventeen years, the object of envy among his brothers. The ecusion of this envy is not far to seek. Joseph was Jacob's favorite child, the on of his beloved Rachael. It is easy to see that Jacob was unwise in showng favoritism among his children. Even foseph was pure and humble enough be uninjured by his father's partialty shown to him, his brothers were hunan and subject to envy, jealousy and ratred. The coat of many colors or jeces, given by Jacob to Joseph, markthe latter as being greatly superior to brothers in his father's estimation. is thought that the coat was a sleevd tunic, reaching nearly to the ankles, and worn by those not much engaged a manual labor. It was also worn as Heven brothers would some time show nonor to him as their superior. The second seemed to indicate that not only is brothers should bow humbly before um, but Jacob and Leah or Bilhah also would acknowledge his superiority. Deeph's artiess nature led him to tell fre dreams frankly, and he had no hought that there could be any trouble of follow his making them known. The reams in reality were fulfilled not sany years later in Egypt. Joseph not nly had dreams, but God used him fore than once to interpret dreams. II. A wicked plot (vs. 12-22). The

egupation of Jacob as a herdsman rewired those who kept his flocks to farel far in search of pasture. Jacob wned land at Shechem, and thither the cothers of Joseph went with the herds. As danger was likely to beset his sons and his possessions, Jacob was deirous of knowing how they were getting along. It was necessary for Joseph, who was sent by his father, to journey sixty miles to Dothan to find his brothers. logoh' arrival was a suggestion to his orothers to rid themselves of the dreamer. The plan was quickly laid to kill im, but Reuben, his eldest brother, and the one who would naturally be eld responsible for him, undertook to save his life and restore him to his ather. As the first step in this direction, he advised putting him in one the pits or cisterns, which were used a that country for holding water durng the dry season. In shape, these pits were circuiar, large at the bottom and small at the top. They were made by recayating in the ground, or soft limestone. One could not escape from them maided. The brothers were planning to report that he had been slain by wild

III. Sold into slavery (vs. 23-28.) 23. When Joseph was come unto his brethrem-On his part there was no suspicion of emschief and only relief to know that he bad found his brothers, for whose welfare his father had sent him to inquire. On their part, there was a spirit of baired and murder. His coat-This taken of his father's especial affection, was to his brothers, a hated thing, and they would have the satisfaction of remaying from his that mark of distinction, 24. The pit was empty-Although It was the Cain spirit brought to light there was no water in it. there was pro- by the Abel spirit. In Jacob's family hably mud or slime in the bottom, and it was a foul place to stay. If they plac- in Adam's family. The cause of batred ed the usual stone cover upon the mouth i the pit Joseph's imprisonment was eat bread-To be content to eat under - ich circumstances showed that they were eating delicacies that Joseph had brought them from Hebron. A company | Zidpah felt that they were outgrown by of tenmerlite- A caravan composed of the stripling Joseph. He would not cenare been other tribes in the company, of such society and sought to better it. on low fields than from any other cause. The present outlook for fall while he remained uncontaminated in what is on the whole favorable of safety. Dothan was on the caravan the mulst of evil. Joseph seemed to pos- wheat is on the whole favorable, alfor which follead was noted, was used in glimpse, prophetic of his Tuture greatof Jesoph for help, and saw that there perils and imprisonment formed no part plants. in to the ishmaelites. The merchants to endure the depths of affliction into the egravan were not only dealers in which his brethren were soon to plunge sides, but also in slaves. Content—The him. Joseph dreame I of preferment, but trothers were satisfied with that turn of not of imprisonment. Giving Joseph a Mairs. 28. Twenty pieces of silver - Each | coat of many edors was an ordinary dee of silver was a shek ! in weight, castern custom of indicating that he nd worth about sixty cents. was to be the future leader of Jacob's ty. A faiher's serrow (vs. 29-26.) 289. encampment. Joseph repaid his father's

Reuben returned to re likely he was warm affection by filial obelience and away planning to rescue Joseph. 30. The love. child is not whither ... whither shall | II. In various methods of resistance. | also broke many limbs off fruit trees. felt the responsibility upon him for and his dreams were exasperating to his winter has been favorable to orchard Jeroph's care, and he appears to have brothers. They entertained no thought een strongly opposed to his brother's of killing him, until their envy had by course in getting rid of him. Reuben indulgence acquired a great degree of

POUNTD.



ther, as he had practised deception years | hatred overcame their humanity. Their before upon his father, Isaac. Know now whether it be thy son's coat-They did not say. "Our brother's coat." Here was a partially concealed taunt, because of Jacob's boldly expressed preference for Joseph. 33. An evil beast hath de voured him-That was exactly what the brothers desired him to believe. It was a most natural conclusion, for savage beasts roamed over that regime.

34. Jacob rent his clothes-His belov ed Rachel was dead, and now his favorite son was dead, as he believed, and no greater grief could come to him. He mark of distinction. Joseph's first rent his clothes in token of his grief. fream was interpreted to mean that his | Sackeloth - A coarse cloth that would irritate the skin, worn as a sign of deep corrow. 35. His daughters-Only one daughter, Dinah, is mentioned, but he may have had more. His sons' wives are grief of the aged patriarch during the following twenty-two years must have their cruelty, not only to Joseph, but also to him. 36. Sold him into Egypt-Slavery is not mentioned before this in the scriptures, but it must have existed. The captives taken in war were anciently enslayed.

Questions.-Where was Jacob's home at this time? How did he show special affection for Joseph? Relate Joseph's two dreams. Give the interpretation. Deseribe the feeling of Joseph's brothers toward him. Upon what errand did Jacob send Joseph? What plot did they form? What was Reuben's suggestion? What did Judah propose? What was finally done with Joseph? What deception was practised upon Jacob? Describe Jacob's

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Obscure providences. I. In various tokens of preferment. II. In various methods of resistance.

I. In various tokens of preferment. oseph's piety is here contrasted with the wickedness of Jacob's other cons. showing the possibility of youthful piety amid adversity. We here see malice provoked to cruel deeds toward innocent purity. The presence of Joseph brought to light the base natures of his brothren. His influence exasperated them to do their worst. Their wickedness rapidly brought forth its fruits. The working of evil passions and moral impurity were brought to a climax through the development of God's grace in the life of Joseph there was the same spirit of murder as against Joseph was the superior place which he enjoyed in his father's affecneomfortable, indeed. 25. Sat down to tions, the superiority he evidenced above themselves, and the superior honor he received from God. It was in moral stature that the sons of Billiah and hunselites, descendants of Ishmael, and sent to be one of them in doing the Midennites, descendants of Midian, a son things which they knew their father Abraham by Keturali. There may would condemn. Joseph saw the iniquity oute from Damascus to Egypt. Spicery sess the highest qualities of his ances-Probably the gun tragacanth, which | ters. He was separate from sinners by myrrh, was used in Egypt for em- a dignity of which his youthful dreams Balm-The aromatic balsam. were permitted to give a dim. indefinite | critical period in the history of the crop. the Camples of Egypt. 26. Judah-Per- ness. His dreams were such as prebun he was slightly moved by the cries dieted only advancement and honor. His sould be an opportunity to get rid of of his dreams. The happy end of all ost, h without putting him to death his troubles was t'urs mercifully made nd, at the same time, they could get known to him, that he might be supamoney for themselves. 27. Sell perted under them and be strengthened

gor Rouben, being Jacob's eldest son, Joseph was a hated brother. His dress Otherwise, the unusually open and mile refers to this service (Gen. 42: 22.) 32.1 strength. Then they seized their oppor | task, owing to the mildness of the to their father - tunity with an eagerness which showed weather and the abundance of fodder. tion upon their fa- how intensely they hated him. Their

others are "just as good."

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conspiracy aimed at the destruction of Joseph's life. The act of murder was merely prevented by the coming in of another passion. It was the triumph of avarice over malice. Joseph sought his brethren in loving concern. They took advantage of his love and their father's interest to wreak vengeance upon Joseph. Unnatural sons. Ten sons against a father, ten plotters against one brother! They combined in thought | hand. Hogs that are being finished off and strength for a wicked purpose. It was a cruel trick by which Jacob was deceived. It was insult added to malice. Those brothers were guilty of murder in the sight of men when they put Joseph in the pit, but in God's sight they were murderers when they began to hate Joseph. Reuben, the only one who seemdoubtless meant. Rose up to comfort ed to have some virtue in him. was too him-The acts of his sons, as they pro- timid to assert himself with vigor and fessed to comfort their father, were boldness, as became the eldest, and take most hypocritical. They lived under the a position of uncompromising condemcensure of their consciences for their nation against the plot. Sin was temcrime, and they "were compelled to wit- porarily checked by Reuben's sense of ness for years the heavy sorrow of the responsibility, but his neglect was his bereaved parent." Down into the grave defeat. Judah's suggestion touched unto my son-Into the abode of the their human nature, Selling, as contrastdead. Here is a reference to the doc- ed with slaying, seemed so moderate trine of immortality. Thus his father and amiable a thing as actually to aswept for him-Jacob was one hundred pear a kind of virtue. That wicked preand eight years old at this time, and the posal was a hideous discovery of the utter perversion of moral nature which had taken place in Joseph's brethren. been a constant reminder to his sons of Hatred had grown into murderous conspiracy, rude violence, lying deceit, avarice and fraud, even the traffic in human flesh. It was an act of cold calculation and selfish advantage to sell Joseph, a step beyond raging passion; yet they appeared to have viewed it as an admirable contrivance by which they could get rid of Joseph effectually without loading their consciences with his death. Jacob's grief was deep and overwhelming. He who had deceived his father was here deceived by his chil-T. R. A.

CROP BULLETIN

Prospects Bright For Ontario This Season.

The following information regarding

Fall wheat-Much of the new wheat entered the fall of 1912 rather below the usual height, owing to late planting as a result of the delayed harvesting and the general wet weather prevailing during the season. There was a light covering of snow during the winter, especially in January and a part of Feb-

the Province, some trees being uprooted. and a severe sleet about a week later conditions.

Live stock-The wintering of live stock has been a comparatively easy Horses have been in good demand, and

Several correspondents state that too much straw was fed, and as some of the straw and oats was musty owing to the dampness of the season, indigestion was often the result.

Both beef and dairy cattle have been well cared for and are generally in good health. The chief trouble reported was the tendency of cows to abort, more especially in the dairy breeds. The big steer is a thing of the post, as one correspondent puts it, most of the beeves being finished much earlier; but while individual animals may not rank as high as the best in years, the general form and quality of those sold to butchers, drovers and graziers show an improvement.

"Scarce, but have done well," is a fair summary of the average return regarding sheep. Several correspondents call attention to the necessity of more dipping for the tick.

Swine are now receiving the general care and feeding that they deserve. There is a brisk demand for pork owing to the great scarcity of animals on for market are in excellent condition, but complaints are made that many of the litters are not coming as strong as

Fodder supplies-The comparatively mild winter helped fodder supplies to go farther than usual. There has been a sufficiency of hay-in some cases it was plentiful—and the experience of recent vears of close feeding enabled stockmen to handle it to good advantage. With the exception of peas, all the grains and roots have been more than sufficient for all calls; but corn for the silo has been hardly up to the mark either in vield or quality. Straw also has been short in quantity and more or less poor in quality, having been unfavorably affected by the rainy weather during the after harvest. Several complaints were made of its scarcity for bedding. Taken all together, however, fodder supplies in general have been more than necessary to carry the average farmer through nicely and leave a fair margin for emergencies.

THE

FOWL'S MOST PROFITABLE AGE. A fowl's most profitable age is a matter of extreme importance to poultry keepers, and it can really only be satisfactorily determined after careful considering what is the object in view, as the most profitable age for one purpose may be quite antagenistsic to success in other directions. When hens are intended as layers, and the eggs are to be sold for consumption, the first and second years of a hen's life are the most lucrative to the owner. A hen will produce eggs until she reaches five of six years, but at this advanced age the eggs are few and far between. In her first year most eggs are usually produced: in her second year she lays slightly fewer, while the third year shows a great falling off, and so ter of extreme importance to poultry year shows a great falling off, and so

year shows a great taining off, and so on as sine grows older.

It will thus be seen that hens should be disposed of just prior to their second moult. This must not however, be taken to means that if, through lack of judzment in choosing the time for hatching. is contained in a builetin prepared by the Untario Department of Agriculture, based upon information furnished by a large staff of correspondents, under date of April Ist:

Fall wheat—Much of the new wheat take place, and pernaps they will not recommend to lay until spring. Pullets
hatched in March and April escape the
hatched in March and I lay well during
the mistres months. No hard and first moult of that year, and lay well during the winter months. No hard and fast line, however, can be drawn, as a great deai depends on the breed. Asiatic varteties—doubtless the best winter layers—require hatching five or six weeks earlier than the non-settlers. Any breed will lay in winter it hatched in the right period.

and are well able to masticate feed, add some first-class oats, just a good a class of oats as the most careful horseman would give to his trotter or throughbreds. In the trying heat of summer the grain ration for show lambs may be partially supplemented by roots, such as beete, mangel-wurzel, turnips, cabbage.or whatever is possible to grow of such a nature

many, when in certain eccions of the Province fields were practically part for several weeks together. Notwithstanding the crawbacks, the comparative mid temperature prevailing during the winter kept the crop from serious in the mid temperature prevailing during the winter kept the crop from serious in the winter kept the crop winter kept the crop make a good eath of the crop winter the possibility of cold wands and alternate freezing and thaver, which prove very trying to the young plants.

Chover—This crop made a good eath winter and with two provinces of the winter has an alternate freezing and thaving which prove very trying to the young plants.

Chover—This crop made a good eath of the crop winter winters of the winter has a crop from winters of the winter has a crop from winter winter and more from ward condition than tall wheat. Some heaving make heaving make the province, some trees being uprooted for the province, some trees being uprooted and a severe sleet almost than the province of the province, some trees being uprooted and a severe sleet almost trees than to make the second of the province, some trees being uprooted and a severe sleet almost trees from the province of the province, some trees being uprooted and a severe sleet almost trees than to make the second of the province, some trees being uprooted and a severe sleet almost trees from the province of the province of

greatly affected.

POULTRY NOTES.

Chicks should not be taken from the insumator too South Allow trein to become hardened. At the bottom of most incomparers it is 90 to 15 degrees. This is the proper degre to have the broader heat before placing the checks in it. It is realized that it is a hard matter to keep time heat at just 90 degrees, especially in caticor brooders, which are subject to sudden changes in the weather, many times at night. It is safe, therefore, to run the heat a little higher, say 95 to 100 degrees. The chicks by centical to hove the by-product of feed lots may from too much heat, but they can never obtain heat 12 the brooder becomes cool and a calified chick as a rule never fully recovers. Too much heat weakens the chicks, but heat is less of puthe two evils.

The enumer seed soil at a good and the product of the coldest of wintry and the product of the coldest of wintry and the product becomes cool and a calified chick as a rule never fully recovers. Too much heat weakens the chicks, but heat is less of puthe two evils.

The enumer seed soil at each soil at a good and the product of the product of the coldest of wintry and the product of the product heat weakens the chicks, but heat is less total than cold and is by far the lesser of pthe two evils.

The egg-laying contests held in this and other countries prove that there is no one best breed as far as egg production alone is concerned. A white Plymouth Rock hen holds the high record—NI eggs in 365 days. Rhode Island Reds. Wyandottes, Leghorns and Orpingtons have made good records. In time to come the poultry public will learn that it the strain, the breeder why by careful selection, proper housing and feeding, will have blood lines that produce layers above the average, whether it be Plymouth Rocks. Wyandottes, Leghorns or Rhode Island Reds. Poultry breeders are just beginning to learn something about breeding, and the next ten years will see a wonderful improvement in standard-bred fowls. Like begets like to a great extent, and by keeping up the vigor of the breeders increased egg production is bound to follow.

duction is bound to follow. TO OPERATE ON S. H. BLAKE.

Toronto, despatch-After a consoltation Toronto, despatch—After a consoltation of his physicians. Dr. Bruce. Dr. W. P. Caven and Dr. Primrose, yesterday it was decided that it was necessary to operate upon Hon. S. H. Blake, who has been confined in the Wellesley Hospital for the past few days. In view of Hon. Mr. Blake's advanced years the operation will be a serious one. It is expected that the operation will be performed this mountage.



KEEPING SHEEP ON THE FARM. A century ago a farmen would not think of farming without a few sheep. and indeed it was a difficult matter to find a farm without them. The would was all worked into clothing at home There is no longer any need for that, as the clothing is now made in factories; but because there is no need of the sue-p for this purpose is no reason why a floca for this purpose is no reason why a flock should not be kept. Swine are kept for the family meat and profit. Cattie are kept with the same view, and for milk and butter, and sheep may well be kept for may apply that the same view. for meat and profit just as other kinds

for meat and profit just as other allows of stock are kept.

Aside from the above ressons, sheep are a benefit to the farm. They help keep it clean of weeds, and fertiaty is kept up even better with this kind of stock than any other. Farms have been bought that were so poor that they sold for a great deal less than they were worth, and the buyer by outfing on sheep soon had the buyer by putting on sheep scon had the richest soil in the vicinity.

If the fertility is not to be taken into consideration, let the attention be turned to make the attention be turned to make the attention of the state of th

to making a profit. A pound of mutton can be produced as cheapiy as a pound of beef or pork. This is a fact that has been demonstrated many times. In additional control of the control of tion to the meat problem there is that of fleece, which should be equally the expense of keeping.

No farmer is too rich or too poor for sheep. No farmer is so ignorant of management that he cannot soon learn their wants and how to care for them. But few weeds can grow where sheep are kept, and no farm will become poorer. A careless singgard will never make a successful shepherd or sheep raiser. More especially is this the case when lames are dropped during the winter months a man be engaged in producing prime mutton lambs or in the more expensive business of breeding and aising purebred ones, of one or other of the regis-This idea applies with equal force whether must be kept in a thriving, growing entered breeds. The mutton or show name dition from the start, yet there should on some difference in the methods of feeding them. The main or really what is essentially the best start for either however, is through the ewes—their mothers. The most successful raiser of mut-

ton lambs (other things being equal) will be the man who can bring his breeding ewe flock forward to weaning time is good, hearty condition, and yet not too fat, and who will, in turn, as they drop their lambs, so arrange the change of feed that nature will be assisted to recover of health and a good flow of milk. Of course, there are among ewes, as there are among cows, an occasional poor milker. Such ewes can be easily be discovered, first by the appearance of their lambs and their hungry bleat. Where there are any such lambs they can neither be made mutton nor show lambs yithout considerable assistance, and it is open to doubt if they can even with very good assistance; but they can be saved from starvation and ultimately bring

In the early feeding of mutton lambs lambs that are distinctly intended for the butcher, bred and fed with that purpose in view—there should be quite a differ-ence in the system of feeding. The real genuine mutton lamb will make about as good use of firmly-ground comment as any animal that ever tried it, and they grow to be fully able to take possibly more than their mother's milk; a fittle finely-ground oatmeal and pure flaxseed meal mixed with the cornmeal will help them on at a most surprising rate. Another very important item in feeding lambs is tender clover hay, specially cured. That is, a second or third crop clover hay, that has not been allowed to

grow much over six inches, cured without being caught by rain or due, and so carefully preserved that it is tempting in appearance and taste. Not a particle of this hav should be lost. The leaves of chaff, from it makes an excellent mixture as a roughness to mix with the finely-ground commeal and oliment, all The difference made in starting off show them an allowance of wheat bran in ever is possible to grow of such a nature

periment Station, says that the proper water spply for a plg ranges for 12 pound. daily per 100 pounds of live weight at t time of weaning to four pounds per 100 pounds of live weight during the far tening period, but few hogs get





TORONTO MARKETS FARMERS' MARKING

Dressed hogs, heavy ... 12 to Do., flight ... 12 75 Butter, dairy..... • 30 Eggs, new-laid... ... 23 Celery, dozen..... 0 50 Cabbage, dozen 8 to Do., hindquarters, cwt 2 50 Do., choice sides, ewt. . B Do., medium ewt.... 9 00 Do., eommon, cwt.. 7 00 Mutton, light, ewt.. .. 10 00 Veal, common. cwt..... 9 60 Do., prime, cwt.

Lamb. 18 60 18 50 10 60 10 60 SUMM MARKER Sugars are a ted in Toronto, in bags, Do., do. Ac 'a Imperial granulated

In barrels, 5e per ewt. more; car lots, Export cattle hoice ...\$ 6 90 \$ Do., medium Do., buils Butcher cattle shoice ... Do., medium Do., commo Butcher cows holce Do., medium Do., canners Do., bulls
 Springers
 50 00

 Sheep, ewes
 6 50
 Bucks and culls 3 00 Hogs, f.o.b. 9 25

OTHER MARKETS WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Open. High. Low. Close. y901/3 90% 90% 90% y91% 91% 91% 91% 91%87% 87% 87%87%b May 35 35% 34% 34% b July 361/6 361/4 36 DELUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth-Close: Wheat-No. 1 hard, 881/2e to 88 3-4c; No. 1 northern, SF 14c to 87 3-4c; No. 2 do., 84 1-4e to 85 3-4c; No. 1 northern to arrive, 87 1-40 to 87-3-40; No. 2 hard, 87 3-40; May, 87 3-40; July, 89 5-8c; Sept. 89 7-8c. bid. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKEN.

Minneapolis Close Wheat 1.2c; July, 88 3-4c; Sept. 88 1-30, No. 1. hard, 89c; No. 1 northern, 3 1-2c to of which is greatly relished by tambs. 88 1-2c; No. 2 do., 85 1-4c to 8 Corn-No. 3 yellow, 54c. Outs-No. 3 white, 31 12c Car. Rye No. 2, 56e to 57 1-2c. Bran -\$16.50 to \$17.

Flour-Unchanged. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle, receipt 0,500. Market steady. Stockers and feders.

Wheat, spot steady. No. 2 Manitota -78, Sd. No. 2 Manitoto -78, 6d.

No. 3 Manufolders, 60.
Futures spend; May els, 6 18d.
July 68, 4 18d.
Corn, spot them. October -13, 6 18
American adved non-58.
Futures new Kill differ-58 2 14d. Old -68. Old Via Cylars(* - 1...) Easy May Anna served do 1-2d, July Laplata-is, 1 1-4d, July Laplata-is, 1 1-4d, Flom, where relicits the fid. Hops in London Phone Const.-2t, 10s To-to, his. Beef, extra frina messathle. Bork, prime trees, western-162s, 6d. Hams, short out. 14 to 16 bbs. 78s. Bacon, Cumpulgal cut. 25 to 30 lbs-Ns.
Short nibs. 19 of 11 the -70s.
Clear bellies, 41 to 16 ths -67s.
Long clear micdles, hight, 18 to 34 lbs.198. Ed. 69s. Ed. Long clear middles, heavy, 25 to 40 thsiss, 6d. Short clear backs, 16 to 29 lbs.—62s, 6d. Short clear backs, 11 to 13 lbs.—62s, 6d. Land, prime western, in tiesces.—56s, 6d. American, refined—Ss. Cheese, Canadian, finest white—28, id. Colored - 23, 61. Fallow, printe of 17-528, 3d. Australian in London-Ois, 10 1-2d.
Turphithe, spirits-Obs,
Resiscommon-i2s, 3d.
Petrologis, retined-9 3-8d.
Finger Off-25s.

Coffenseed On Hull rid. Spot-38, 9d.

Little Abe Craukist sentinuent a

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