

June 15, 1916. Lesson XIII. The Philippian Christians-Review. Philippians 1: 1-11; 4: 1-9.

(A reading lesson only.) Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: Con-Persion. Places: In and near Damascas. Saul of Tarsus had been present at the stoning of Stephen and approvof the course the Jews took in his case. He afterward started for Damsees to presecute Christians, but on the way he was stricken down and led

to acknowledge Christ. IL. Topic: Christian faith exercis-• Places: Lydda; Joppa. At the time of the events of this lesson there was rest to the church from persecution. Peter was preaching in various places and reached Lydda, about ten miles southeast of Joppa. Through him the Lord healed Aeneas, a paralythe He was sent for from Joppa because Dorcas was sick and died. The Lord restored her to life through his

III. Topic: Christianity Interpreted Places: Caesarea; Joppa. Cornelius, B Gentile of Caesarea, had a vision in which he was directed to send mesengers to Joppa to call Peter to him to beach him the way of salvation. A litthe later Peter had a vision which tought him that Gentiles might be enved. He went with the messengers who came from Caesarea.

Established truth. IV. Topic: Place: Jerusalem. The Easter lesson taken from I. Cor. 15, which is the creat chapter of the Bible on the resurrection is foundational to the Caristian faith. He is certain that Endst rose from the dead, and cites as proof his many appearances after his resurrection.

Contending force. Topic: Place: Jerusalem. Herod Agrippa sought to please the Jews and therebre caused James to be put to death. He had Peter arrested, and intended to have him slain also. Peter was closely guarded, but the Lord sent an angel and brought him out of prisand he went directly to the place where Christians were praying for

Topic: Church expansion. Places: Antioch in Syria; Cyprus. A persecution followed the martyrdom Stephen and Christians were widey scattered, but they were preaching company of disciples enthered at Antioch and Barnabas was sent from Jerusalem to see whether they were really followers of Orist. He saw their faith and encouraged them. He found Saul and they labored together at Antioch. The Asciples were first called Christians

VII. Topic: Christ, the world's Sav Place: Antioch in Pisidia. Paul and Barnabas left Cyprus and proceeded to Antioch in Pisidia. They went into the synagogue on the Saband preached Jesus Christ. The people were interested and they resched the next Sabbath

VIII. Topic: Missionary itineracy Iconium, Lystra, Derbe, An-Iconium, where many believed, but Jews assaulted them and they went to Lystra where a lame man was healed, and Paul was stoned.

IX. Topic: Christian concession. Places: Antioch in Syria, Jerusalem. Jewish Christians came from Jeruselem to Antioch in Syria and taught the Gentiles should keep the law Moses. There was a small counof the churches of Antioch and Jarusalem on the subject, and the dewas reached that the Gentiles should be asked to refrain from eatme what was sacrificed to idols, from enting blood and things strangled. and from fornication. Topic: Progress in missions.

From Antioch in Syria brough Asia Minor to Philippi in Macedonia. In Paul's second misstonary journey he had Silas as his for the support of the gospel and who companion, Barnabas having taken John Mark. Paul and Silas visited Derbe, Lystra, Iconium and Antioch, In a vision Paul was called to Mace-

Topic: The gospel standard. XI. It is not certainly known where the epistle was written. Paul arges all to be careful of their influ-He exhorts us to be helpful to others, and at the same time there are certain burdens which we must corry for ourselves.

Topic: Apostolic ministry at Jerusalem. XII. defined. Place: Philippi in Mace-Through the casting out of spirit such opposition was they were brought before the magisand singing, there was an earth-

Practical Survey.

Topic.—The spread of Christianity. I. As a result of the dispersion. II. By the founding of foreign mis-

I As a result of the dispersion. Notwithstanding the opposition of the chief rulers in Jerusalem, and some associated with the early church, the number of disciples increased and the gospei gained strong support in the of believers divide into companies country, distant from Jerusalem, Not Tarsus, when persecution subsided, and when the apostle Peter had opportunity to visit the scattered disciples, was it known just how faithful the disciples had been in declaring the truths of the gospel wherever they went. It was during his absence from Jerusalem that Peter experienced the great transition from Jewish exclusiveness into Christian billowship that Cornelius, the first Gentile

A DEADNERVE CELL CAN NEVER BE REPLACED

The human body is composed of millions of tiny cells of various kinds. With the single exception of the brain and nerve cells, there is a system of dividing up of cells to form new ones. In this way the blood cells, the tissue cells, the cells of the stomach, liver, kidneys and other vital organs may be increased so as to make up for loss or injury. But not so with the cells of the nervous system. You have a certain number at birth, but never any more. A feeble, poisoned nerve cell may be restored, but a dead cell can never be replaced.

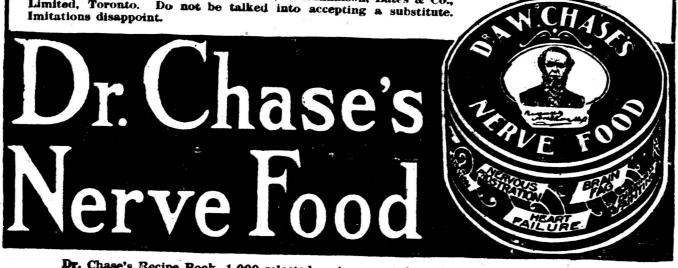
For this reason complete paralysis can never be cured, but the person who is partially paralyzed may be greatly benefited by restorative treatment such as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which nourishes the feeble, wasted nerve cells back to health and vigor.

This, undoubtedly, is the strongest reason why everybody should be familiar with the symptoms which tell of exhaustion of the nerve cells and know the best means of restoring the vitality of the nerves before they become dead to all treatment.

Sleeplessness, restlessness, irritability, nervous headaches, nervous indigestion, loss of energy and ambition, feelings of discouragement and inability to concentrate the mind are among the most common warnings. Later developments are known as nervous prostration, locomotor ataxia and paralysis.

It is easy to neglect treatment in the early stages, but that is the time when a few boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will do wonders for you. Preventive treatment, which is so good in all ailments, is practically the only method to be applied to diseases of the nerves, because of the fact that a dead nerve cell can never be replaced, whereas a feeble, wasted nerve cell can be restored by such nourishing medication as is afforded by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Should you desire further particulars about this great food cure, kindly write for booklet.

50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.



Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free if you mention this paper.

when Herod put forth his authority constrained to continue missionary humans by the application of barnyard flock of Pisidia, Porga, Antioch in to accomplish for the Jews what the work. What first seemed a serious manure, or the plowing under of Paul and Barnabas preached rulers had been unable to do, in a purpose to destroy utterly the new sect by putting to death its leaders. By miraculous power in answer to a praying church Peter escaped death and was delivered from prison. The miracle in his behalf was like those which he had performed in the name of Christ, when he declared healing for Aeneas and restoration to life for Dorcas, Separated from the apostles and distant from Jerusalem, the scattered disciples found Gentiles at Antioch who were moved by their words to embrace the gospel. That strong body of spiritual converts attracted the attention of the heathen, who distinguished them by conferring upon them the name best suited to all converts to Christianity, that of Christian. The noble Barnabas, who was among the first to sell his property was the first to endorse the converted Saul, and to vouch for his conversion among the brethren, was the man selected as a representative from the Jerusalem church to visit the new assembly at Antioch. His endorsement was placed upon the work, and through his efforts Saul was engaged to act with him in the oversight of the church. Under their labors the church grew ir numbers and in spiritual strength. Fellowship was established between them and the church

II.By the founding of foreign missions. From his introduction into the church at Antioch Saul became the raised against Paul and Silas that strong man in aggressive work in the early church. At Antioch the missiontrates, beaten and put in prison. At ary spirit was strong. The Gentile midnight while they were praying membership readily received the divine illumination which indicated an extension of the work into foreign lands. Their devotion brought to them the communication of the divine plan to send Barnabas and Saul as missionaries. Commissioned by the Holy Ghost and set apart by the church, these two men began their journey in full confidence that the gospel should be planted among the Gentiles. Faithful, scriptural preaching to the Jews under in fall or winter, and potatoes startling defects among individuals, was their first effort in every town they visited. Violent opposition sent them from place to place, but not without converts to maintain the gosmidst of Judaism. Not until-the sys- pel standards. Jewish prejudice octematic persecution conducted by casioned the persecution on all oc-Saul of Tarsus did the compact body casions. The heathen were ready to crown the missionaries as gods until and settle in various parts of the Jews who had followed them stoned Paul and drew him out of the city and unt3 after the conversion of Saul of left him for dead. Love for the new converts surpassed fear of persecution so that Barnabas and Saul determined to retrace their steps, that they might provide for the continuance of the work among those who had embraced the gospel amid so much persecution. The Antioch church gave endorsement to their returned missionaries. Without authority Judaizing teachers contested the admission of Gentiles into the church without circumcision. This led to the first church council in convert, whom he received into the which the missionaries and the leaders

rupture of God-ordained companionship proved an occasion of extending the work and the enlargement of T. R. A.



POINTERS ON POTATOES.

In raising early potatoes, a different method must be employed from that of the main or late crop. Potatoes can be planted at early times. The carly crop is planted as soon as settled weather comes. The plant is sensitive to

It is important that the ground be cultivated several times to warm it up and make it mellow.

The rows are three feet wide, the furrows four inches deep, and the seed pieces are placed about a foot and a half distant in the furrow.

A rich, sandy loam, one that is well i A rich, sandy loam, one that is well should be rubbed off when planting, supplied with organic matter and naturals well draineds is the best adapted as the growth of these sprouts weakrally well drained, is the best adapted? for heavy yields. Good crops, howers are spread out in a shallow layer ever, can be grown on almost any kind in a bright, sunny room, the sprouts of soil, but on a heavy, clay soil the that start are short and sturdy and tubers are inclined to sogginess. Stiff | will start off and grow more rapidly, soils should be lightened by drainage, and thus produce an earlier crop than and by plowing under green crops and tubers that have not sprouted at all, barnyard manure.

The soil should not only be fertile, sprouts in the dark. but in a good mechanical conditionlcose, friable, deep and mellow. On heavy clover sod, the crop does

very well. It is important that rotation with other crops be practised, as scab and other diseases are apt to develop when the crop is grown on the same ground year after year.

'n a number of the large potato discricts a three year rotation is used, consisting of fall wheat seeded to halves should be used when the potaclover in the spring the first year; clover the second, which is plowed the third year.

Thorough preparation is one of the most important factors in successfully growing potatoes. Soils that are heavy should be deeply plowed in the fall should be harrowed again in about Till by long toil enobled, thou wert winter frosts. Cultivation should be frequent, and the soil should be inches high. After that cultivation mellow and loose at the time of between the rows should be shallow To obey my will and save my honor planting. The roots of the potato feed and frequent throughout the growing deep, though the tubers are generally period, keeping the ground level. A formed within six inches of the surbest fertilizer for potatoes, excepting to blossom, or just before, but hilling on rich garden soils or soils abund- is not advisable if the seed has been antly supplied with humus. When planted four inches deep. barnyard manure is directly applied to the potato crop, the tubers are apt to become scabby. Therefore it is best to

green crops, comsercial fertilizers will be found of most value.

The New York Station recommends forces. The Lord changed Paul's for potatoes, root crops and vegetacourse and led him to labor in Europe. bles in general, an application of four tors of good farm manure, worked well in the soil, and supplemented with 500 pounds of a fertilizer containing 2.5 to 3 per cent. of nitrogen, and 8 to 10 per cent. of available phosphoric acid. If no manure is used, apply 800 to 1,000 pounds of fertilizer containing 4 per cent. of nitrogen and 8 to 10 per cent. of available phosphoric acid.

Fertilizers for potatoes should be applied when the ground is being prepared, and thoroughly mixed into the soil. It does not make much difference whether the fertilizers are applied above or below the potatoes. but they should not be applied in immediate contact with the seed pieces. As a rule the best seed potatoes are those grown in the locality where

they are to be planted. Unsprouted tubers are better than cellar sprouted ones. When stored in a damp cellar or pit, tubers are apt to grow long, while sprouts, which ens the tubers. However, if the tubor that have grown long, weak

It is best not to cut the tubers more than a few days before they are plant-While small potatoes may be ed. used, medium sized potatoes will give best results. All parts of the potato or tuber are equally valuable for planting. When seed notatoes are high, some farmers cut the tubers in quarters; when it is cheap ,they cut them in halves. Nothing less than toes are small.

After the crop is planted, but before the plants have broken through the soil, it is best to run over the And face thy country's peril wherefield with a light harrow. This will break up the crust and destroy the Directing war and peace with equal weeds that are just starting. The field a week or ten days later, and again when the plants are three or four Well-rotted barnyard manure is the the plants about the time they begin And little soil should be thrown toward

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

apply it to the preceding crop, but in such quantity as to leave the land atch from eggs found chiefly on the high sea swell smaller twigs before the buds show Potatoes do well after a heavily green in the spring and are then exchurch. Peter was more fully deliv- at Jerusalem agreed upon rules suit- matured corn, clover or grass crop. tremely tender. By delaying the win- By the lone Orkneys ere the set of suit- from his attachment to the Jaws ed to Jew and Gentile. Paul was again On soils that have been made rich in ter strength lime-sulphur spraying sun."

until this time and taking special care to see that the twigs and small bran es are completely covered both the scale and the lice may be effectively hit. In destroying the rosy apple louse, better results will probably follow the addition of three-fourths of a pint of 40 per cent. nicotine ("Black leaf No. 40" is the substance with which this fact has been determined) to each 100 gallons of the winter-strength limesulphur. Though the best time to destroy the lice is when the buds show green much can be done by spraying thoroughly when the flower buds show pink with a mixture of one part of 40 per cent. nicotine to 500 parts of water (about 11/2 pints to 100 gallons), to which soap is added, 4 pounds to each 100 gallons, or the lime-sulphurlead-arsenate spray, usually used at that time and 40 per cent. nicotine at the rate of one to 500, without soap. Especial care must be taken to wet the cluster buds thoroughly. Later sprayings for lice are of little avail because the heavy foilage affords prowest was a state of the same Whether or not a cover crop has

been or is to be planted, the trees will need all the benefit that may be given to keep down weeds and con-serve moisture. If there is not cover crop, by all means cultivate. This should be done, too, before the weeds make their start or before the soil gets hard or dry. Do not defer orchard cultivation until every other work is done, unless you get to the erchard in plenty of time to utilize the moisture and other favorable conditions for cultivation.

Care should always be taken to keep from injuring the trees. The singletrees and double-trees often strike the trunks and branches of the trees, breaking the bark or bruising the trees, thus making a place for insects and fungi. It is much easier to prevent insects and diseases than to stop them when they begin. Hence precaution should be used for the right kind of implements, and notice carefully to see that the hames, traces, single-trees, double-trees and implements do not rub the trees.

"BROTHER JONATHAN." (Charles Alexander Richmond, in "The

Outlook") Note-Dr. Richmond is well-known as the President of Union College, at Senenectady, New York. The following Verses, written in the vein of James Russell Howell's "Biglow Papers," were read by Dr. Richmond with teiling effect at the recent dinner of the Real Estate Board of New York City.

Brother Jonathan sat by the kitchen fire, Nursin' his foot on his knee.
"It's a turrible fight they're havin' out

they can't git over me." And Jonathan jingles the coins in his An' thanked the good God for the sea.

"They'll be wantin' my cattle and hogs powder and gnns mebbe

But they'll pay on the nail! cash down, by gum!
For all they git from me."
An' he smiler kinder low and jingled "It's good for business," sez 'ee.

"They're killin' 'em off like flies, they Say,
They can't blame it onto me,
It ain't my war, yet I do feel bad
For them poor Belgiums," sez 'ee,
And he took a few dollars out of his

and sent it across the sea Then he heard they'd drowned a thousand men. And some from Amerikee

said right out, "If you do that ag'in You'll get me mad, sez 'ee.

An' he kep' on jinglin' the coins in his

An' thankin' God for the sea. They did it ag'in and then ag'in,

"You quit that now," sez 'ee.
"I'll give you fellers a piece o' my mind
I'. I git hol' o' ye." An' he winks one eye with his tongue in his cheek; "I'm too proud to fight," sez 'ee.

Then they got to plottin' and blowin' up things, "You let me be. An' he sez: I won't stand these furrin tricks o'

yourn In this here land o' the free.** And it got old Jonathan all het up, An' he took his foot from his knee. An' he got to thinkin' and thinkin' hard,

Worryin' how it would be, An' wondering what in Sam Hill he'd do If some pesky enemy With all them dreadnoughts and sub-Came a'rippin' across the sea.

An' he thought of the army he wished he had, An' he rec'toned up his navy. "I guess I've set here long enough, I'll have to get busy," sez 'ee. But the last I saw he was a's'tiin' there

An' stroking his long goatee. It ain't no time to be settin' round, I kin tell ye-no siree. He better be gittin' up out o' that cheer An' git outgoors and see,

An' do his chores an' fix things up The way they oughter be. He might be helpin' them cousins

To fight fer liberty. An' he might git in a few licks hisself
Jes' fer humanity.
Anyhow I wish he'd quit jinglin' them An' thankin' God fer the sea.

ON KITCHENER.

British Poet Laureate Does Honor to Dead Leader.

London Cable --- The Times to-day prints a sonnet to the late Earl Kitchener, written by Dr. Robert Bridges, the British poet-laureate. The sonent follows:

"Unflinching hero, watchful to fore-

Whom England called and bade 'set fair' What day the fee presumed on her

despair. she herself had trust in none but thee. Among herculean deeds the miracle

That massed the labor of ten years in one Shall be thy monument. Thy work is

Surgeth unheeding where thy proud

July

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. MINNEAPOLIS GRAND \$1.08 1-4; Sep-Minneapolis—Wheat, July, \$1.08 1-4; Sep-Minneapolis—Wheat, July, \$1.00 1-4, September, \$1.08 1-8; No. 1 hard, \$1.15 1-4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.08 1-4 to \$1.13 3-4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.04 3-4 to \$1.09 1-4. Oats—No. 3 white, 37 3-4 to 38 1-4c. Flour unchanged; slipments, 43,737 barrels. Bran, \$18,00 tr \$19.00. DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.
Duluth.—Wheat. on track; No. 1 hard, \$1.10 7-8; No. 1 Northern. \$1.09 5-8; No. 2 Northern. \$1.04 1-8 to \$1.67 1-8; No. 1 Northern to arrive, \$1.09 5-8; No. 3 Northern, on track. 97 1-8c to \$1.93 1-8. Linseed on track and to arrive, \$1.79 3-4; July, \$1.08 3-4 asked; September. \$1.68 1-2 asked; October, \$1.78 1-2 bid; November, \$1.78 bid.
CHEESE MARKETS

CHEESE MARKETS. Woodstock.—At the cheese board to-day, 1,930 boxes were offered. Highest bid, 16 1-2c; no sales on bilitia Air sold on curb, 16 3-4c.

LIVE STOCK.

were cleaned up at close to the highest for the week. Export cattle, choice. . . . 9 60 10 00 choice Butcher cows, choice do. bulls Springers
Sheep, ewes
Bucka and culls
Lambs Hogs, fed and watered

* OTHER MARKETS WINNIPEG OPTIONS.

Wheat-

July 0 45 0 45½ 0 45 0 45% (ats... ... 0 40½ 0 41 0 40½ 0 41 Flax— July 1 5914 1 61 1 5914 1 61b Oct 1 60% 1 63 1 60% 1 63b

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis.—Wheat—July, \$1.09 3-8 to \$1.09 3-4; September, \$1.09 3-4; No. 1 hard, \$1.16 3-4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.09 3-4 to \$1.13 1-4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.06 1-4 to \$1.10 3-4. hipments, 46,990 bbls. Bran \$18.00 to

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth.—Wheat.—On track. No. 1 hard, \$1.12 1-8; No. 1 hard, \$1.12 1-8; No. 1 Northern \$1.11 1-8; No. 2 Northern, \$1.02 5-8 to \$1.08 5-8. Linseed.—On track and to arrive, \$1.8, 1-2; July, \$1.82 1-2 bid; September, \$1.82 1-4 bid; October, \$1.80 1-2; November, \$1.79 1-2 bid.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Campbellford.-710 boxes were offered; Cambbellford.—(10 boxes were offered; 210 sold to Watkins at 17 1-16c; 250 to Free at 17 1-6c; 173 to Free at 17c; balance refused at 17c offered.

Stirling.—At to-day's cheese board one thousand boxes were offered; all sold at

17 cents CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Cattle, receipts 5,000. Market weak. Native beef cattle Stockers and feeders ... Market strong. Rough Pigs Pigs Bulk of sales Bulk of sales Sheep, receipts 14,000. Market weak.

 Wethers
 7 29

 Springs
 8 00

 Lambs, native
 7 50

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, Despatch-Cattle receipts 50; steady. Veals, receipts \$50; active, \$4.50 to \$13.00.

Veals, receipts \$50; active, \$4.50 to \$13.00. Hogs, receipts 2,500; ective; heavy and mixed \$10.20 to \$10.25; yorkers \$9.75 to \$10.25; pigs \$9.65 to \$9.75; roughs \$8.65 to \$7.25. Sheep and lambs, receipts 400; active, unchanged MONTREAL, LIVE STOCK.

Quotations:
Butchers, steers, choice, \$9.50 to \$9.75;
Butchers, steers, choice, \$9.50 to \$9.75;
medium, \$8.40 to \$8.90; common to fair
\$7.65 to \$8.15; bulls, choice \$8 to \$8.25;
fair to good \$6.75 to \$7.15. Medium \$5.75 to \$6.50; cows, choice, \$8 to \$8.25; fair to good \$5.90 to \$6.65; canners and cutters \$3.85 to \$4.85. Sheep \$6 to \$7; spring lambs \$5 to \$8 each. Calves, choice, \$6 to \$9; medium \$6 to

7 Hogs, \$11.50 to \$11.65; roughs and mixed lots \$10.50 to \$11; sows \$9.40 to \$9.65.

Receipts at the West end market:
Cattle 300; sheep and lambs 550; calves 6(0; hogs 1,000. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot steady. No. 1 Manitoba-10s, 8d. No. 2 Manitoba—10s, 8d. No. 3 Manitoba—10s, 4d. No. 1 Northern spring— No. 1 Northern spring-10s, 3d. No. 2 red western vinter-10s, 3d. spot easier. American mixed, new-9s, 11d. Flour, winter patents 478 Hops in London (Pacific Coast)-14, 15a

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs. Short rips, 16 to 24 lbs.—83s. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—85s. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—83s.

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.-823. Short clear backs, 15 to 20 lbs.—78s. Shoulders, square, Il to 13 lbs.—61s. Lard, urice pwestern, in tierces, new— 3s; old—74s.
American, refined—76s.

American, refined in boxes—73s.

Cheese, Canadin, finest white, new— Colored, new—97a.

Australian in London—47s. 3d. Turpentine, spirits—44s, 3d. Resin, common—20s.

Petroleum, refined-ls, 1 1-4d. Linseed oil—41s, 6d.
Cetton Seed On, hull refined, spot—

Mexico City is Aged.

Mexico City is traditionally nearly 600 years old. It was founded when the Aztecs settled on an island near Lake Tezcoco. Cortez practically destroyed the city in 1521. Erom this time on there was hardly a break in the ordinary events until 1692, when there was a revolt against Spanish rule. Later it was the scene of many revolutions and much bloody fighting until the iron rule of Porfirio Diaz made revolutions for thirty years semewhat unprofitable ventures. In the war between the United States and Mexico the principal movement of the American troops was directed against Mexico City. After capturing the hill of Chapultepec by assault, Gen. Scott occupied the city Sept. 14,

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the glassy and Mild skaters, Ma still the lat certainly b who were everything "You wi she had w assisted he So, when and pronou bravely end enade. At marked "I usual, thos warned rea ant. Den: others, if t tle importa The day drv .nd uld make the dowage

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"Don't you

cried Denzil

ANY WON

A Simple H

vocated T When a v gard and pa day and re comes, she is wrong. Putting of worse. The any sickly tellowing tre At the clo sip or two o late coalled d seems to be folks who are in need of a up medicine. Ferrozone's principal fur gestion, assir By strengt an abundanc this gives go By perfect zone supplies

liver, kidney: antees the n health. Ferrozone road-the one Not a man ing_blood, vi person who i ly, not a per won't receive Ferrozone.
As a tonic health bringer rozone is un it feeds and contains the and strengthe

strength, vim

Elimination

rozone quicke

everywhere in for \$2.50, or, tarrhozone Co