ting by Parables-The th of the Kingdom.-

Mark 4: 21-34. Gry.--i. Personal respon-(vs. 21-25.) 21. candle-The vessel containing olive oil s familiar household article. unit would be anreasonlate s lamp and put it under a where it would be hidden se in lighting the room. Its sud proper place was on a where its light could reach gust of the room. The parables were intended to give forth Might and not to obscure it. set" was a measure holding peck. 22. there is kid etc.-What Jesus had nown to his disciples regarding iom, whether by parable or was to be made known to wid. Jesus said on one occasion, seret have I nothing" (John 18: This is in opposition to the workof those associations guard their led good things from the eyes of the saturds their respective orders. was ofton repeated by our Man is endowed with intellies and a spiritual nature. He has wer of choice, hence he can rethe truth or reject it. The relity of securing his soul's reofs upon himself. 24. take what ye hear—Jesus exhorts harres to consider well what he saying to them to to make good with what measure ve mete. To shall be treated according the use you make of your opporwell, and make a good improvement what you hear, you shall be reward-If sot, your reward shall be Barnes. 25. he that hath, to shall be given—He the receives truth and obediently and trustingthe it shall be enriched spirit-

The mystery of growth (vs. 28-

the kingdom of God which is

is the kingdom—The

fined and illustrated is the of the word in the heart. a -The sower is not made promithe this parable, but Christ is prithe Sower. seed-In the parathe sower the sail was, made at, chowing personal human delity for the reception and of the seed, while in this is prominent, showing the winciple of life and growth. is the word of God and is by the means of preaching, expersonal testimony and the Wing of Christians. God dea hervest. into the groundwer sows while there is soil, and sull that is capable of affording tions essential to growth. The represents the human heart. seed of the gospel falls into the with of those who hear it in sinsed to suce entrusted to the soil, the of sowing is completed, and the may pursue his regular course The His remaining on the watch and day would not hasten the ies of the seed, nor would along at night and going about med occupation by day rethe seed should spring and As the seeds has the germ, the principle of life, in it, and when for the soft under proper condiso the truths of the gospel them an energy that, when mey reach the soil of a receptive

will produce a fruitage of right-

serce and loy. 2 The earth bringeth forth fruit -The earth exercises of its asserd its function in the growth The seed. The farmer can not cause seed to sprout and grow, but he leave it undisturbed in the soil In the natural world, the the rain and the sunshine have s part in the production of the from the seed. God also has the coration laws in the spiritual the seed of truth placed in beginnings of the kingdom in are small, but the nature of seed is apparent in the blade that from it. If this growth is not wested by unbelief and other will result strength and "The faith and love of the soul increase abundantly. It d freely through redemption fi Christ. It has the ear which to be filled with ripe grain. The appears the full corn. The a marified from all unrighteousand having escaped the corrupto in the world, it is made of the divine nature, and with all the fulness of God." When the fruit is forth, etc.—The farmer harthe grain when it is ripe, and and the state of t seed, and he is not slow the fruits of his lab-

Mercunto shall we liken district of God—Having considers of God—Having considers aspect of the gospel systematical to the world and opin the hearts of men, he passaffair another phase of the The comparison is approthe kingdom of heaven perently insignificant in its As men looked at him, ebecure resident of an village of Galilee, who for followers from the the common people. The vers not becoming his fol-It was like a grain

we must not forget that it was con pared to something that had a germ of life in it. Sown in the earth-Again the familiar things of life are em-ployed to convey the lesson to the people. The mustard plant was well snown in the East and was raised by the Jews. Less than all the seeds-The mustard seed was the smallest that the farmer or gardener was accustomed to sow. Jesus did not hesitate to admit that His kingdom was small in its beginning. 32. Becometh greater than all herbs-Matthew says it "becometh a tree" (13. 32.) The mustard of Palestine grows to an enormous size, sometimes reaching a height of fifteen feet. It is an herb in nature, but a tree in size. The comparison between the size of the seed and the full-grown plant was striking and well known to those whom Jesus was addressing. This truth was a revelation to them. They could see simply the sprouting seed, and that not clearly, while the magnificent growth which he pictured to them was far in the future. Fowls of the air ... under the shanow-Travellers in the East tell us of the spreading branches of the mustard plant, and of the birds flocking to it in great numbers, when the seeds are ripe, of which the birds are exceedingly fond. The kingdom of heaven has inherent energy. It has never halted, never faltered from the beginning. It is destined to move forward until "the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ" (Rev. 11. 15). 33. As they were able to hear Jesus adapted His teaching to the capacity of His hearers. 34. Parable ....expounded—He placed the truth before the people in simple, parable form, and to His disciples He explained more fully the things He had thus

Questions.-What parables are included in this lesson ? What is meant by the phrase, "kingdom of heaven"? What is the main teaching in the parable of the seed cast into the ground? What is said about the manner of the growth of the seed? What is te harvest? What does the parable of the mustard seed teach? What seriptupral statements are there which express the mighty spread of the gos-

PRACTICAL SURVEY Topic.—Christ's Kingdom. I. Its spiritual interpretation.

II. Its extensive blessedness. I. Its spiritual interpretation. The tingdom of heaven is a kingdom of truth. Illustrating this we have two parables, the one representing the hidden operation of truth applied to the souls of men as an unseen influence, the other its visible manifestation before the world. The first lesson taught us here is that progress in personal piety is vital and not mechanical. The union of human fidelity with divine grace constitutes the co-operaton with which the mysterious work goes on. The law of development is hidden though real. God advances the is not a life of uncertain promise fore lambing. which may never be fulfilled, but of reality and substance. It is not a matter of outward form, but one of should be before them continuously. intrinsic value. The car is full of corn. If plenty of water is provided, ewes hay makes good feed for young colts. The parable shows us a life having answered its highest end. The seed once sown grows according to its own nature. It has life in itself, and when once fairly deposited in congenial soil and subjected the quickening influ- plenty of succulent food. The silage nied what water it needs. ences of heavenly sunshine and shower, must be of good quality, however, beit sieutly and mysteriously develops cause poor silage will upset the digestthe life that is in it according to the live system of the sheep more quickly ordinary principles of growth. It than of dairy cattle. comes up to the expectation of the sower. The lawof life is progress toward its own possible completeness such as its nature admits of. The seed they pass in and out. Narrow doors contains in itself the germ of all the future growth. Hence all expectation in injury to the young lambs born must actually begin and end with the grain which is sown. The lot of the seed describes the lot of him who receives it. God permits man to cooperate with him, but the great work of grace is his. Human effort is founded on confidence in divine laws.

II. Its extensive blessedness. In the parable of the mustard seed the kingdom appears as an organic whole, a source of blessing for all who come under its sway. The former parable seted so that nature can do pointed to the history of the growth of the seed, this to the inherent vitalby God Himself, and the phasis on the field; this on the seed. It was not without a purpose that the contrast between the first beginnings of Christ's kingdom and its expected future should have been put before the apostles in such a striking form. aposties in such a striking form. Christ designed evidently to impress upon them that there never had been so mighty a consummation on so in: considerable a beginning, that never had there been so vast a disproportion between a thing at its beginning and that same thing at its conclusion as was to be exhibited in the case of that kingdom, the setting up of which was his work on earth. Such was the deciaration for the future of his kingdom. The anostles were witnesses to its beginning. The small beginnings, the silent growth and the final victory of the grace of God in the individual soul, when extended to multitudes, would present a force not to be ignored. The religion of Jesus Christ holds sway over intellect, heart and will. Its subjects form a strong representation of embodied truth. The world cannot determine the blessedness of the kingdom of Christ in its midst. This kingdom has its rule over the individual soul, its sway over human society, its invisible work within and its manifest and mighty achievements without. It transforms character and renews the

### T. R. A. New Spring Hats.

truth.

world all by the reception of living

Mushroom brims are seen in a few. Brims that are short behind must be long in front. A black satin poke is one of the new

shapes. Tricornes are seen made of satin and straw.

Turbans are worn also, are short in back and tilt over the eyes.

the prospects of a king- "Does your husband ever refer to your honeymoon?" "Yes, he often wishes he had the money he spent to its enailness, but during it,"-Judge

# About the Crops and Live Stock

Timely Items and Practical Information to Be Put Into Effect

Sows are sometimes wintered in Sheep should be provided with cool. It is sometimes said that flesh is outdoor houses, and where this is done well ventilated quarters, where there bred on animals and fat is fed on. it is particularly necessary at this is no draft. One good idea for protime to see that the houses are dry and that plenty of bedding is supplied.

When the ration of the brood sow is be fed, but it is likely that it will be necessary to reduce somewhat the amount of roughage fed.

At this time, too, care should be taken to decrease such heavy feeds as barley, corn, etc., and substitute some such grain as oat chop.

A boar ordinarily requires warmer quarters in winter than a sow. This is true particularly if the season is a heavy one. If the boar is not working he can stand as much cold as the sow without injury.

If skim milk is limited in amount for swine, limited quantity of tankage may be fed to good advantage. In gen-eral practice it is the custom to begin feeding young pigs from 2 to 3 pounds of tankage for every 100 pounds of grain fed, gradually increasing this amount to 10 per cent. of the

Do not let the pigs lie on the cement floor. Paralysis, stiffening of the joints or crippling in some form may result. If there is a cement floor in the piggery it is better to provide planking over the top or raised sleeping quarters.

Remember that as a general thing pigs should weigh about 200 pounds before being marketed. There are certain animals, such as the shorter, earlier maturing animals, which can be marketed more economically at about 180 pounds, while others, longer and with higger frames, can be profitably fed to about 220 pounds.

Breeding ewes require exercise and plenty of it. It means stronger lambs and less trouble at lambing time.

Get your hands on each member of the flock at least once a month, since wool is very deceiving in determining the condition of the ewes.

It may be necessary to divide the flock into two parts, keeping the thinner ewes separate from the rest and feeding a little heavier with grain in order to bring them into proper condition for the lambing season

Where the main flock is in good condition now, alfalfa hay or good quality red clover, together with two or three pounds of roots daily, will be new life according to its own laws. It sufficient until two or three weeks be-

Water and salt are essential for the

Have the pen doors wide open en-

ough to prevent crowding the sheep as and consequently crowding may result later, or even abortion.

Feed racks should be built so that chaff and other dirt will not get into twenty cents per pound on the wool sold next summer.

viding plenty of ventilation is to have the doors to the pen divided into upper and lower parts, so that at night the lower part can be shut, while the increased, a little more grain should upper part remains open whenever reather conditions permit.

> Exercise is of the greatest importance for pregnant mares. This can be provided by allowing them to run in the yard or working them carefully.

Pregnant mares are better for a little work, but they should be carefully handled and not allowed to flour. der through deep snow.

All horses not being worked should be given plenty of exercise. This is one of the important points in the winter care of live stock, which is most often neglected.

Well saved oat straw will often take the place of valuable hay, providing it is accompanied with a small amount of grain. Turnips and mangels or. better still, carrots, if available are valuable horse feed, as they tend to keep the bowels in good condition.

The growing colt's feet should be ooked after frequently and trimmed about twice during the winter.

Start early and get your coit halter broken. The older coits, which are to be put in harness this year, should be broken to carry the harness and to drive singly or in a team. This will save much unnecessary trouble when the spring rush starts and every horse is needed on the land.

Keep lice out of the manes and tails of horses. Lice are indicated if the animals rub against the stalls or stable. Use any good coal-tar dip or insecticide.

Digestive troubles in horses at this time of year frequently come from bad teeth. The teeth of both young and old horses should be examined for any unevenness.

Where a fairly even surface is not found in the teeth of any animal, they should be filed by some competent'

Thrush is caused by standing in dirty places and lack of attention to the hoofs of horses. The feet should be well cleaned out occasionally and the stable should be kept as clean as possible

Young colts should be kept growhealth and comfort of the sheep. Sait ing, but not too fat. Oats, bran, roots and good quality clover or alfalfa

The nursing calf will need some water when two or three months old. If roots are not available, two Milk is more of a food than a drink, pounds of silage daily will provide and the young call should not be de-

Give the calf access to clover or al-

falfa hay when a few weeks old. It Two parts bran, two parts out chop on grass.

and one part oilcake make a good grain mixture for young calves. They can be given all they will eat until they are about three months of age.

the wool. Dirty wool from careless forced into rapid growth steadily. The The Department of Agriculture at Otfeeding or improperly constructed calf bloom must not be lost. Probably tawa will send you, free of charge, racks may mean a loss of from ten to no fat that is put on apimals of any blanks for keeping records of what kind is more valuable than that put | your cows are doing. on a young bull of the beef breeds.

This is certainly true in the case of beef and dairy animals, since beef animals are born with a greater quan-tity of flesh and muscle than dairy

The problem of feeding fattening steers is very serious this year. Ordinarily steers which are to be marketed before the grass, would now be receiving about three-quarters of a pound of meal per hundred pounds of weight. Whether feeders can find it profitable to do this in 1918 is questionable. It may be wise to do as supgested by Professor George H. Day and modify somewhat our feet methods, by marketing animals in omewhat unfinished condition, but thereby conserving grains which may be used, and are constantly needed for human consumption.

The amount of grain fed to fattening animals will depend somewhat or the type and breeding of the animal It is probable that animals of highes type and breeding will make the feeding of high priced grains profitable even in 1918. On the other hand it is quite likely that animals of poor type anw conformation will prove more profitable if fed on less grain and a higher percentage of roughage and coarse

It is well to remember that bloating is often caused by feeding frozen roots to caives. Frozen silage fed to older cattle may also cause bloating, and it is well to thaw out the silage before giving the animals access to it.

Dairy cattle and, in fact, all kinds of live stock, relish a variety of feed. It is better to feed two or three kinds of meal or other food in one meal than to feed one kind in the morning. another at noon and still another at night. The latter procedure is apt to disarrange the digestive system of the

Remember that succulency is an important thing in the ration of a dairy cow. Roots and silage, or both, provide this better than any other feed.

Grass conditions should be taken as the ideal in feeding dairy cows. Summing up, these conditions are best imitated in winter by providing plenty of fresh air, sunlight, and plenty of succulent, easily digested food.

Watch out for lice on dairy cattle. The animals should be washed thoroughly with some coal tar dip and, in bad cases, another washing should be given in about two weeks.

Have the cows in as good condition as possible at calving time. It may not be wise in view of the scarcity and high prices of feed to have them in as good condition this year as at othe years, but no animal should be expected to do her best work and yield large quantities of milk if she is in poor condition at calving time

silage for later in the season. Roots will not keep as long as the silage Lantic granulated ..... 100 lbs. 8.54 and consequently they should be led will easily learn to eat hay if allowed rather plentifully and silage lightly, so that succulent foods may be available until the cattle can be turned our Atlantic, brilliant yellow 100 lbs. 8.04

Plan now to keep dairy records. You cannot afford to have any boarders in low, 20c below No. 1. your dairy stables. Prices are high for everything and every cow must make The young beef bull should be good returns for the feed she gets.

-Canadian Countryman.

A PRAYER.

Teach me, Father, how to 20 sortly as the grasses go: Hush my soul to meet the shock Of the wild world as a rock; But my spirit, propt with power, Make as simple as a flower: Let the dry heart fill its cup, Like a poppy looking up: Let life lightly wear her crown Like the poppy looking down, When his heart is filled with dew. And its life begins anew.

Teach me, Father, how to be Kind and patient as a tree. Joyfully the crickets crosn Under shady cak at noon. Beetle on his mission beat Tarries in that cooling tent; Let me, also, cheer a spot. Hidden field or garden grot .-Place where passing souls can rest On the way to do their best. -Edwin Markham

WALK IN NEWNESS OF LIFE.

As we have yielded your members servants to uncleanness and to iniquity, unto iniquity; even so now siene your members servants to righteousness unto holiness.—I beseech ve. brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service. And be not conformed to this wor'd; out he ye transformed by the renewing cf.

If any man be in Christ, he is new creature; old things are passed their mind.—Ye have not so learned mises more. He asked a drink at the Christ; if so be that ye have heard well, and suggested more. "If thou him, and have been taught by him, knewest the gift of God and who it as the truth is in Jesus. -Put on the is": but He did not keep her honest new man, which after God is created heart waiting long. "I that speak in righteousness and true holiness. unto thee am He."

· MORE.

A great man came one night to the tist." shock of the vital air; it makes it cry: ! the great man asks again, he gets more, he gets the whole cream of the Mara, for the Lord hath dealt very atmosphere. "The wind bloweth bitterly with me. I went out full and where it listeth." He answered mys- the Lord hath brought me home again tery by mysteries! This is the law

human heart.

The seventy returned full of victory, "Lord, the devils are subject unto us by Thy power." That was great, but that the devils are subject to you, but rather rejoice that your names are written in heaven; that was a leap into the Infinite.

H. T. Miller.

H. T. Miller.

H. T. Miller.

H. T. Miller.

Hogs, receipts 3370; 'steady to 10c entages. Heavy, mixed and yorkers \$15.75 to \$15.70 to \$ into the Infinite.

It is a law that we can do nothing without God; it is also a law that He can do very little without us. It was a supreme moment when He said: "I saw Satan fall as lightning from heaven." He tarried on earth but for a while. He only "began" to do great works. He said to His discinies: "Greater work than these shall ye do, because I go unto my Father." I confess to a staggering surprise as I read these words. He who did works as no other man did. seems to retire to let His followers do "greater." Is not this going from mystery to mysteries, from the human to the divine? It is always so. Doubting Thomas said: "Let me put away: behold, all things are become my fingers," etc.; it was good to have new. In Christ Jesus neither circum- evidence, it is better for the soul to cision availeth anything, nor uncir- trust. So he leads us on from greatenmelsion, but a new creature. And er to greatest. "Touch Me not." said as many as walk according to this he to many, the time of leisurely emrule, peace be on them and mercy.— brace and ecstatic repose is not yet.

This I say therefore, and testify in the He led many on from grace to grace, for now we see through a glass darkly.

Lord, that ye henceforth walk not as for now we see through a glass darkly.

Lord, that ye henceforth walk in the vamity of When He gives u sa smile, He pro
other Gentiles walk in the vamity of When He gives u sa smile, He pro
ing up at our new home." "Won't that from outside territory undertakes to be his own demijohn." Washington

In the days of time and in the days of the world how this great law is re-From more to more is the law of Europe, finds himself still a young versed! Bonaparte, the terror of Christ; pound problems do not end in man, on each side of a rock. At the simple, but in greater complexity. nothing but to become a supreme egoness may shelter for the storms of Flax-

"Call me not Naomi but cail me

"Do not sit too long at the task. It utes and drop the work for the next ten minutes, occupying your time with something else through which the mind may be relaxed. At the end of ten minutes go back to the needle-throughout the entire day. "Always observe closely the rule re-

garding light direction. Sit with your back almost facing the light, with the latter coming over your left shoulder. "When working with net or fine laces that are white or light colored wear a black apron that is without gioss, and never wear a dress or apron that has a figure or stripe of any sort in it. Use plain colors as a background for your work and use colors that are receding, like blue, dark

"We're going to have a housewarming up at our new home." "Won't that
from outside territory undertaken to

PUBLISHERS



,	PARMERS' MARKET.	
	Dairy Produce	
1	Butter, choice dairy \$ 0 45	\$ 0 47
	Margarine: 1b 0 35	0 37
	Eggs, new-laid, doz 0 75	<b>10: 40</b>
	Cheese, Ib	0 30
1	Do., fancy, lb	35
	Dressed Poultry-	
1	Turkeys, 1b 0 35	9 33
1	Fowl. Ib 0 22	0 25
1	Spring Chickens 0 28	<b>30</b>
1	Ducks, Spring, lb	<b>4</b> 25
1	Geese, 10 0 24	0 25
1	Fruits-	
1	Apples, bag	0 70
1	Do. bbl 2 50	6 U
I	Vegetables—	
;	Beets, bag	1 50
I	Do., peck	0 30
I	Celery, Cal., bunch	0 10
I	Do., Can. doz	(1 50
I	Cabbage, each 0 10	0 15
i	Onions, 75-lb. bag	2. 26
ı	D6., large bkt	0 55
t	Do., pickling, bkt	0 65
1	Do., green, bunch	0 10
I	Parsley, bunch	o to
1	Do. peck.	0 30
I	Potatoes, bag	2 50
ı	Rhubarb, bunch	0 32
ł	Sage, bunch 0 05	0 10
ı	Savory, bunch 0 05	D. 10
ţ	Savory, bunch 0 05 Turnips, peck	0 15
L	De., bag	0 70
ı	MEAT-WHOLESALE	
١		
١	Beef, forequarters, cwt.\$16 00	\$17 00
١	Do., hindquarters 20 00	22 00
ļ	Carcases, choice 18 00	13.50
ì	Do., common. cwt 17 00	18 50
Ī	Veal. common, cwt 13 50	15 50
۲	Do., medium 15 50	18 00
	Do., prime 22 40	24 00
i	Heavy hogs, cwt 18 00 Shop hogs 23 20	20 00
	Abottor b	24 00
i	Abattoir hogs	26 00
ļ	mutton, neavy, cwt 12 00	16 00
	Do., light 18 00	21 00
	Lambs, ewt 23 00	30 00
	SUGAR MARKET.	
1	Wholesale quotations to the	retail
	tmade on Counting At . 1	

trade on Canadian refined sugar, Torcnto delivery:-It is a good idea to save some of the silage for later in the season. Roots Redpath granulated . . . 100 lbs. 8.54 St. Lawrence granulated 109 lbs. 8.54 Acadia gran: (nominal) 100 lbs. \$8.54

Acadia No. I yellow, nom. 100 lbs. 8.24 Atlantic, light yellow ... 100 lbs. 8.14 Atlantic, dark yellow .. 100 lbs. 7.94 Redpath No. 1 yellow . 109 lbs. 8.14 St. Lawrence No. I yellow 160 lbs. 8.14 - No. 2 yellow, 10e below; No. 3 yel-

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS

	MATERIAL LO
Ex. Cattle eb	12.09 12
Ex. Dulls	199 16
be if cause ch	10 77
Be ar cuite, med	3.50 9
Bonr Cattle coid.	. 7.50 8
Be'nr covs, ch.	· 4 75 20
Bonr cows, med.	7 45
Bear cows con:	5 95 et
ne ar bulls	750 9
Feed's steers	8.59 9.
Steers, ch	5.09 8.
Steers, light	7.69 7.
Millers Ch	29.99 140.
Springer;	20.00 148
Sheep, ews	19.50
Bue's-tells	!2.5° 13a
Lambs	5.99 19.
lage I' and W	. 18.25 19.
Hogs, F. and W	18.75 19.0
Hoge, f. o. b	

## OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE a penny; the complex does not end in twenty-nine he said: "There is Exchange yesterday were as follows:--Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain We turn royal palaces into May . 0 87% 9 87% 0 87 0 87 Master to ask "how"; the tender lungs homes for aged where reduced great- July . 0 85% 0 85% 0 85% 0 85% May . . 3 3314 3 3414 3 3314 3 3414

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK East Buffalo, Report.-Cattle receipts

Calves. receipts 309; steady; \$7 to \$15.50.

Cattle, receipts 6,000. Stockers and Feeders . 7 20 10 25 Cows and heifers . . 6 30 Hog, receipts 25,000.

11 60 Calves ..... 8 50 14 00 Market strong 16 20 Heavy .. .. ... 15 50 16 20 Eough ..... 15 50 Pigs .. .. 12 25 Bulk of sales ...... 15 75 Sheep, receipts 7,000 Market strong. Wethers ..... 9 75 Lambs, native ..... 13 75 "How does it happen that a pro-

hibition community is obliged to arrest people for intoxication?" "Well." said Uncle Bill Bottletop, "it's another phase of the transportation proble

went willingly enough thow it, but he was we being tamed.
Said eBia to Musq'oo "I got talk to you," he said "Talk!" cried Bela, You bus my head open was had enough talk. Go "No to-night I goin' sta riend, I your friend. I see the bad. I got say son

Bein laughed harshiv. nam talk! What is bad? E Mahooley is bad to won

"I know that. He can't Because I hate him. I goi fool of him. You see." "Mahooley never marry y the old man. "Marry me if I want,"

finally. "I got him goin not want marry him. me man me! When you mar you die slave. Always I goi my house and have men com Men are fools. I do w'at I

g'occile "an right!" cried Bela, tely. "I goin' be bad wom: hat. I am good wome Wat do I get? I get throw get cursed. Now I goin' be have a fire inside me burn i dry grass. I got do somesin be much bad. Everybody to me. Men fight for me! I some. What's the use bein' not goin' cry again. I goin' l have some fun now! Muus'oosis let it all com fore the spoke. When his or came, he said, calmly: "You

fool: You don't know w'at's ter wit' you." She fell into his trap. "W matter wit' me?" she dema "Sam!" he said, scornf tell you before. You what th

love wit' Sain. It is the wh an's wickness. Bela gaze i at him a mo white silence. Her tongue W to convey its load of anger. her arms up helplessly. "Love him!" she stammer him! I hate him! I am bur my hate! I-I can't say it! Jee strike him down. I la

men mak mock of him laugh. That mak' me feel Musa oosis shrugged. "Maybe before I love h freinds. I want help him be pcor. Always I am think !

help him, not mak him ma horses for him. I come here him good and make him stre he do for me? He shame he shame me before all th He throw me away lak lirt my god fening is turn bad hate him!" Tears poured down her cl

sobs choked her utterance. that he might misunderst evidences, shoried: "I no serry I cry for hate" Again Musq'osis waited until she was in a state to "Sam gone to Spirit River calmly.

CI don't care!" cried Be can't go too far from me! "Maybe he sory now," the old man. 'Not sory him!' cried I not care for nobody. Got ha "If you let me tak team

Bela stared at him ful ment at the idea, but "W'at you want so him for? "Maybe I bring him back "Don't you tell him I back," she said. "I hate "Can I tak horses" "Yes," she crice, suder tell Sam I crazy bout Mahe

MOTHERS

Should Read Mrs. Mo Letter Published Her Permission Mitchell, Ind.—"Lydia E. bable Compound helped t



- and was around Bonnework, My baby the old weighed 19 pound otter than I have for a los had any medicine nch good "-Mrs. PEARL

Good bealth during mate important factor to h by the Lydia E.