



LESSON IX. December 1, 1918
Joseph sold by his brothers.—Genesis 37: 12-23.

COMMENTARY.—I. A cruel plot (vs. 12-20). 12. When they saw him far off.—The occupation of Jacob as a herdsman required those who kept his flocks to travel far in search of pastures. Jacob owned land at Shechem, and thither the brothers of Joseph went with the herds. As dangers were likely to beset his sons and his possessions, Jacob was desirous 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. The brothers saw him at a great distance and recognized him. They conspired against him to slay him.—The arrival of Joseph aroused in his brothers the determination to rid themselves of him. They retained in their minds the dreams he had had, and they became conspirators and murderers at heart. 13. This dreamer.—It is not difficult to imagine the contempt with which Joseph's brothers spoke of him as "this dreamer." The dreams are recorded in verses 5-11 of the present chapter, and they did not impress Joseph's brothers favorably. When told them to him, they said: "Come now.—The brothers saw that the opportunity was presenting itself to put Joseph out of the way and they were deciding on the course they would pursue. The suggestion was to slay him and make some disposition of his body. Into some pit.—There were many "pits" in that country. They were cisterns constructed below the surface of the ground to hold water during the long dry season. Into one of these cisterns it was proposed to place Joseph's body with the thought that it would be effectually concealed. We will say, etc.—Jealousy, hatred, murder and lying were sins in the hearts of Joseph's brothers. One sin led to another. The would-be murderers were planning to deceive their father into believing that Joseph had been slain by a wild beast. We shall see what will become of his dreams.—The brothers were plainly irritated over Joseph's dreams and plotted to make their fulfillment an utter impossibility. They were taking a course that called for deep repentance in future years. If they could have had a score of years and could have seen how their brother would be exalted and how they would be humiliated, they would, perhaps as a measure for self-protection, have refrained from their ill-treatment of Joseph. Even so, they would have been guilty before God, for they cherished murder and hatred in their hearts.

II. Reuben's successful plea (vs. 21, 22). 21. Reuben heard it.—This was Joseph's eldest brother and the one who owned protection to him. Delivered him out of their hands.—Reuben interrupted his brothers in their plan to kill Joseph. He had it in mind, not only to save Joseph's life, but also to restore him to his father (vs. 22). Let us not kill him.—Reuben's love for his father and Joseph made this plea. Although the moral law, as embodied in the Ten Commandments, had not yet been given, the principles underlying it were written on the consciences of men. 22. Cast him into this pit.—In shape the pit was circular, as the custom was to construct them at the large at the bottom and small at the top. One could not escape from them unaided. While the brothers were planning to report that he had been slain by wild beasts, Reuben was planning to rescue him from their murderous hands. He would put him into the pit alive, instead of slain, as they desired. That he might.—Reuben's aim was to deliver him from the hands of his father's enemies and the one who would naturally come into the blessings of the first born, and he knew that Jacob's affection for Joseph was stronger than that for him; yet he had that largeness of heart that moved him to exert himself to the utmost to restore him to his father. Reuben's attitude toward Joseph was different from that of Judah and the rest of his brothers. His was a determination to deliver him to his father, theirs was a fixed purpose to destroy him. Neither purpose was fully accomplished, but his life was preserved, and that for a wise purpose. The Lord would preserve his people from extinction through the famine that was coming, and while he did not approve of the course Joseph's brothers took with him, yet he so far made use of their plans as to accomplish his own great purpose. Man tries in vain to fight against God.

III. Joseph sold into slavery (vs. 23-28). 23. When Joseph was come unto his brethren.—On his part there was no suspicion of mischief. He had found his brothers, for whose welfare his father had sent him to inquire. On their part, there was a spirit of hatred and murder. His coat.—This token of his father's special affection was, to his brothers, a hated thing, and they would have the satisfaction of removing from him that mark of distinction. 24. The pit was empty.—Although there was no water in it, there was probably mud or slime in the bottom, and it was a foul place to stay. If they placed the usual stone cover upon the mouth of the pit, Joseph's imprisonment was uncomfortable indeed. 25. Sat down to eat bread.—To be content to eat under such circumstances showed that they were heartless. It is more than likely that they were eating delicacies that Joseph had brought them from Hebron. A company of Ishmaelites.—A caravan composed of Ishmaelites, descendants of Ishmael and Midianites, descendants of Midian, a son of Abraham by Keturah. There may have been other tribes in the company, as travel was principally by caravan for safety. Dothan was on the caravan route from Damascus to Egypt. Spicery.—Probably the gum tragacanth, which, with myrrh, was used in Egypt for embalming. Balm.—The aromatic balsam, for which Gilead was noted, was used in the temples of Egypt. 26. Judah.—Perhaps he was slightly moved by the cries of Joseph for help, and saw that the Lord was opposing them to be sold into slavery.

they could get some money for themselves. 27. Sell him to the Ishmaelites.—The merchants in the caravan were not only dealers in spices, but also in slaves. Content.—The brothers were satisfied with that turn of affairs. 28. Twenty pieces of silver.—Each piece of silver was a shekel in weight, and worth about sixty cents. If the brothers divided this money equally among themselves, each would have the equivalent of a little more than a dollar. Can we imagine their feelings with that paltry sum in their purses and their guilt on their hearts?

Questions.—Where was Jacob's home at this time? How did he show special affection for Joseph? Reuben's suggestion? What did Judah propose? What was finally done with Joseph? What deception was practised upon Jacob?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.
Topic.—Seeds and fruits of family discord.

I. Paternal favoritism. In this lesson we study the training of a great character in the process of preparing a chosen instrument for a great purpose. A more noble and symmetrical character does not appear in scripture biography. The history of Joseph is one of the most interesting and inspiring in the world. It stands in almost solitary excellence and records no moral lapses. As son, slave or sovereign, exalted principles and purposes appear at every stage of the history. Mingling with possibly some early indiscretions, which were natural and innocent, are manifestations of truthfulness, perseverance and fidelity, which are most promising. As years teach wisdom and opportunity enlarges these qualities shine with increasing luster in association with others equally commendable. Jacob's favoritism was entirely natural, though unwise and unfortunate in its results. Joseph was the son of his old age, and the child of his beautiful, favorite and departed wife, to secure whom he endured fourteen years of galling servitude. It is evident also that even in his boyhood Joseph was distinguished from his older brethren by superior qualities which would endear him to the parental heart. Preference in affection was natural and perhaps innocent, but its pronounced and continued expression was unjust and harmful to Joseph, and to all the rest.

II. Fraternal envy. Envy is the disposition which feels displeasure or distress over the excellences or successes of others. It is a most unworthy and belittling impulse, of which noble minds are incapable. No disposition is more distorting to the vision, perverting to the judgment or unjust to its object. It imagines evil where none exists, transforms virtues into vices, mistakes into malice and gloats over the difficulties or distress of its objects. While Jacob's unwise expressions of preference cannot be approved, the sinister disposition of Joseph's brethren discloses an unworthiness of character in striking contrast to the excellence of his own. Their envy was open and avowed. "They hated him and could not speak peaceably to him." Joseph's unwitting narration of his dreams fanned the smoldering hatred into a consuming flame, and even called forth parental reproof while parental love grasped the promised greatness. "His father observed by saying." We are reminded that when he came, of whom Joseph was in some sense a type, his mother kept the sayings concerning him "in her heart." In the events of the lesson the family discord reached its climax. The opportunity of evil arrived, occasioned by Joseph's persevering obedience, and Jacob's "fleece" of his brothers and "thy fleece." That the murderous purpose was overruled for beneficent ends, does not in the slightest degree exonerate the plotters. With one exception Joseph's brethren must stand branded as murderers. There is a second choice of evil, which, reaching its end by indirect methods, is not less criminal in fact, though more plausible in process. "Come, and let us slay him." "What profit is it if we slay our brother?" "Come, and let us sell him." and let not our hand be upon him." antedating by many generations the treachery of Judas and the ecclesiastical envy of Jerusalem. W. H. C.

EASIEST CORN REMEDY PAINLESS—NEVER FAILS

Just think of it—instant relief the minute you put a few drops of Putnam's Extract on your sore corn. Putnam's makes corns dry up, makes them shrivel and peel off. It doesn't eat the good flesh, it acts on the corn alone, loosens it so you can lift it out with your fingers. Wonderful! you pay more for something not so good as Putnam's?



THE LORD PONDERETH THE HEARTS.

The Lord knoweth the way of the righteous: but the way of the ungodly shall perish.—The Lord will show who are His, and who is holy.—Thy Father which seeth in secret Himself shall reward thee openly.

Search me, O God, and know my thoughts: and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting.—There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear: Love, all my desire, is before thee, and my groanings are not hid from thee. When my spirit was overwhelmed within me, then thou knewest my path.—He that searcheth the hearts knoweth what is the mind of the Spirit, because he maketh intercession for the saints according to the will of God.

WHAT THE LIVE STOCK MARKET DEMANDS

The Demands of the Market Should Determine Our Line of Policy in Breeding and Feeding. The Taste of the Consumer must Always be Catered to if Highest Profits are to be Made.

The livestock market must always remember that market demands really determine to no small degree the policy of its breeding and feeding operations. The tastes of the consumer must always be catered to, if highest returns are to be reaped. We are speaking of beef cattle, sheep and swine, the ultimate end of all of which is the butcher's block, and the policy is regulated by the consumer. Markets in different large centers of the world differ because the demands of the different peoples differ, and changes, gradual though they may be, are ever taking place. Readers will remember when the bulk of the heavy cattle fed were finished for export to Great Britain, and in those days a considerable premium was paid for the heavy steer, as compared with his lighter brother. Steers weighing 1,400, 1,500 and 1,600 were finished in those days at three years and sometimes four years of age. The heavy steer has for several years been in the minority on our markets, but recently there has been, owing to war conditions, an increased demand for heavy shippers, and they have been selling at a considerable advance over the price paid for the best butcher's stock on the leading markets. No doubt when conditions are normal again, the market will revert to pre-war status and the well-finished butcher's steer will hold pride of place on most of our markets, with the exception of the few extra well-finished, heavy cattle which may find their way to Buffalo, Chicago or the Old Land.

The heavy steer has been largely replaced on our markets. Why? There are two main reasons. First, the consuming population in Canada has

been less than in years past. Such a man has skill and experience for it. What are the market demands for cattle at the present time? A steer of the right beef type, compact, low-set, straight down, thick and carrying of even, meeting of firm flesh and weighing over 1,200 lbs. would be considered a heavy-finished steer on our Canadian markets and would command a premium of fifty cents or more per hundred over the good steer, not so highly finished and, therefore, not so heavy, weighing about 1,000 to 1,200 pounds and classed as "good." There is the less high-finished steer of the same weight and not showing so marked beef type and breeding. He is designated "common." Following this is the "good" steer of breeding and finish weighing 700 to 1,000 pounds, and the "common" or less bred individual of the same weight. Almost two cents per pound is usually the difference in price between the 1,000 to 1,200-pound steer and the 700 to 1,000 pound steer.

Heifers may be divided into "good," "fair" and "common." The first named weighing over 1,000 pounds and fat, showing good beef breeding and type; "fair" being lighter and not quite so well finished, and "common" light, poorly finished and weedy.

Cows are "good" and "common" according to size, finish and quality, as is the case with the heifers. Heifers bring from a cent to two cents less per pound than steers of equal weight and finish, and the best cows are worth about one to two cents per pound less than the best heifers. Bulls of size, quality, substance and breeding, big fellows, 1,800 lbs. or over, and well finished, may be classed as good or heavy, and sell

A heavy home demand for high quality butcher's cattle has helped turn feeders to the "baby beef," the prime youngster marketed before fifteen months of age and weighing anywhere from 700 to 1,000 pounds, and to the lighter, earlier maturing steer. There is another market term applied to beef cattle and with which all are familiar, viz., "canners and cutters." Canners are generally thin old cows no use for anything but canned beef. Cutters are cows in a little better condition—good enough to cut up on the block and sell out to the poorer trade at a comparative low price.

The largest demand for young cattle is found in stockers weighing from 700 to 900 pounds and in feeders around 900 pounds. Beef cattle feeders are catering to their home market demands. Lighter cattle should never mean that there can be any let up on finish. Every bull lock marketed, large or small, must be deeply, evenly and smoothly finished, and this condition only comes with good finish.

Before leaving the cattle, there is another point which should be emphasized. It pays to dehorn all feeder cattle. This should be done when the calves are young by smearing the scurs with caustic potash, which prevents the growth of horns and does no injury to the calves. This is the best time to dehorn, but if not done then, it should be done before the cattle are put on finishing rations.

The heavy sheep seems to have had its day. Present-day market demands are keenest for the eight-pound lamb and the light ewe and wether. The range in weight sometimes given for choice lambs is 75 to 95 pounds; but lamb marketed weighs 90 to 110 pounds. The light sheep, 110 pounds to 135 pounds, is favored, but most of those of good breeding run heavier. Breeders of good sheep find it difficult to finish lambs and sheep at these weights. Our recognized breeds get heavier before they are done growing. Market demands for sheep and lamb are scarcely compatible with breeding practice. All market lambs and sheep should be compact, blocky, deep, thick animals, with a strong, wide, deeply-fleshed back and loin and with a large leg of mutton.

The Canadian hog market is divided into five classes, known as "selects," "heavies," "lights," "sows and stags." A select bacon hog, in normal times, weighs from 180 to 210 pounds. Under the first-mentioned weight he is light and over the last he is heavy. Sows and stags require no explanation. At the market the buyer sets the price on the car of hogs according to the percentage of selects the car contains, buys them after they are unloaded in his own yards. This is rather unfortunate as we all believe that the only type of hog the Canadian farmer can breed and market successfully in competition is the bacon hog. It requires skill to produce the choice bacon hog with his long smooth side and his trim, trim ham and the breeder and feeder in desiring of a premium when he produces the best. Cattle are classified, so are sheep. And both are bought and sold accordingly, but the farmer sells all his pigs, outside of the sows and stags, at a flat rate, regardless of bacon quality and proper weight and there is little encouragement for him to take extra pains to produce the highest type of bacon under such conditions. There may be difficulties in the way of buying according to a classification, but these should easily be overcome and packers and farmers alike would ultimately benefit from the change.

It is the man who produces the best is often paid a smaller price than he should get and the feeder who puts out "light" or "thick fats" gets more than he should in order that an average may be struck and all paid alike. Pigs should be bought at the farmer's pen according to classification, and should be sold on the market in the same manner. Until this is accomplished the bacon hog can never make the strides he should in this country, which, situated as it is, should produce none other.

Remember, in feeding and finishing, that breeding counts, and starting with an animal of the right type, plan to fatten and finish to the highest stage possible at the weight which tops the market.

—Canadian Countryman.

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grown very rapidly during the last two decades, and, owing to various reasons, among them the high cost of living and the increased price of meat, has demanded smaller cuts, which come from smaller cattle. Second, the feeder has found that it pays him better to finish his hogs at an earlier age and put them on the market at from one to two years old, rather than from three to four years of age. The young animal makes most rapid gains, and, provided the calf fat is never allowed to slip off, it develops into a higher quality carcass, with more profit to the feeder. With meat very high in price, the average family in such a position that the provider feels that he cannot afford very large cuts of this seemingly expensive food. However, he must have some meat, and what he buys, he wants good. The present-day market demands high finish on the cattle. In times like these the feeder is in a quandary. He hesitates to feed high-priced concentrates, which may be needed for human consumption, to his cattle, and without a fair measure of these in his ration, he cannot get prime finish. Consumers should remember that the feeder never gets too much for his finished livestock. When meat is high, feeds are scarce and dear, and when meat is cheap, there is little profit, even if feeds be low in price. The feeder manufactures raw material into the finished product at a percentage profit which would not appeal to the city manufacturer, and yet he finds it good business to feed a large percentage of what he grows on his own farm and

about on a par with heavy, well-finished cows. All other lighter, poorly-finished bulls may be classed as "Common."

Veal calves are sometimes divided into "good" and "common," or into "cholesterol" and "grass calves." The former being generally calves which have sucked their dams and been fed grain besides, and the latter older, grass-fed calves.

So far, we have been speaking of finished beef. Besides this, there are stockers, light, thin, young cattle, weighing 450 to 800 pounds. "Good" stockers are square, breezy youngsters, showing plenty of quality and constitution with the best beef type, while "fair" and "common" are the less breezy, scrub stuff.

Feeders are generally about a year older than stockers and in a little higher flesh, weighing, say, 800 to 1,000 pounds. These may be divided into "good," "fair" and "common," according to quality and breeding. The heaviest finished cattle which have been going out of Canada in recent months have gone to American markets. Buffalo gets a goodly number. Canadian cattle rarely show the finish that the heavy bullocks coming from the corn-belt states do and generally sell for about one to two cents less per pound on the Buffalo market. Although that market is often high enough to pay the drover for taking his heavy cattle across the line.

The main difference in butcher's steers and shipping steers is in the weight. The shipper desired is always a heavy steer, highly finished.

THE DAILY ROUND.

A friend quoted this verse to me the other day, and added, with a half sigh, "Let this suffice us still." Somehow I find it very difficult to read, and the selfishness and sense of personal insufficiency that so often come over me. It is so difficult to keep on trusting when things seem to be going wrong. Yes, beyond a doubt that is one of the hardest things that perplex us in our daily round.

We are all painfully aware life today and life before the war are two very different propositions. In these peaceful days most of us looked upon the phrase "the battle of life" as little more than a poetic expression. Our lives lay, it seemed to us, in pleasant places, and there was little to inconvenience us or turn us away from our ordered methods and daily routine. Even our religion we took in calm and measured doses, the possibility of a time when we would need all our faith in God and all our faith in Him to prevent national disaster seemed outside the scheme of our lives. We had not then attempted to learn the lessons that many of us have had to learn with sorrow-wring hearts. It is not an easy thing to be a good citizen of Canada. It is not an easy thing to be a good neighbor, a good husband, a good father, a good mother, a good child, a good worker, a good citizen. We must ever be fighting the great battle against sin and selfishness and selfishness. Remember that the Christian army is not resting in barracks, but it is ever on the march and constantly engaged in battle. Lay

people and co-workers are not wanted in the ranks. As Christians we must be prepared to work and fight, and to endure heavily and patiently whatever hardships we have to face. Remember that our Captain's eyes are ever on us, and that we are fighting his battle.

To rest in trust does not mean that we are to rest. Even as the soldier finds that he has little time in which to be idle if he is to do his work thoroughly, so we can find plenty to do to keep ourselves in our proper places in the army of Christians. Take the study of the Bible, for instance. How rarely one meets people in the ordinary course of daily life who appear to have anything more than a very superficial knowledge of that most wonderful of all books. Put a



simple Biblical question to the next two or three men you meet, and see how often you get a correct answer. Sometimes I think that the average man has a sort of shameful reluctance to be seen reading the Bible, or to have it known that he studies its pages; others have ignored it, or never accustomed themselves to look upon it as a book to be read except at church or chapel or at a funeral. Yet it is the truest commonplace to say that no man or woman could sit down to the study of its pages without being better for it. There is hardly a phase of human life but one can there learn something about it, while even taken on the lowest estimate it is unequalled in history.

No matter how deep-rooted the corn or wart may be, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure if used as directed.

Wood's Laxing Qualities.
Wood is almost an imperishable substance and it kept from attacks of organisms, both animal and vegetable, will practically last forever. The heartwood in living trees is as thoroughly lifeless as the average fence post or timber lying in a lumber yard, but is usually protected by the outward bark. When insects and disease find entrance through holes or cracks, a hollow tree usually rots and the decay by destruction is as rapid as though it were living bark.



TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Products		
Butter, choice dairy	0.50	0.55
Do, creamery	0.45	0.50
Margarine, lb.	0.35	0.40
Eggs, new laid	0.15	0.20
Cheese, lb.	0.25	0.30
Dressed Poultry		
Turkeys, lb.	0.40	0.45
Fowl, lb.	0.25	0.30
Spring chickens	0.25	0.30
Roosters, lb.	0.25	0.30
Ducklings, lb.	0.25	0.30
Geese, lb.	0.25	0.30
Fruits		
Apples, basket	0.25	0.30
Do, bbl.	3.00	3.50
Citrus, each	0.45	0.50
Crabapples, lb.	0.10	0.15
Pears, basket	0.10	0.15
Quinces, basket	0.10	0.15
Vegetables		
Beets, basket	0.10	0.15
Do, bag	0.10	0.15
Carrots, peck	0.10	0.15
Do, bag	0.10	0.15
Brussels sprouts, 2 qts.	0.10	0.15
Cabbage, each	0.10	0.15
Cauliflower, each	0.10	0.15
Celery, head	0.10	0.15
Lettuce, 3 bunches	0.10	0.15
Onions, sack	0.10	0.15
Do, basket	0.10	0.15
Do, peck	0.10	0.15
Leeks, bunch	0.10	0.15
Parsley, bunch	0.10	0.15
Spinach, bunch	0.10	0.15
Squash, each	0.10	0.15
Turnips, bag	0.10	0.15
Do, basket	0.10	0.15
Vegetable marrow, each	0.10	0.15

SUGAR MARKET.

W. H. L. quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto, Ont., Nov. 29, 1918.

Academy granulated	100 lbs.	\$3.58
St. Lawrence granulated	100 lbs.	\$3.58
Canada granulated	100 lbs.	\$3.58
Academy yellow, No. 1 yellow	100 lbs.	\$3.58
St. Lawrence yellow, No. 1 yellow	100 lbs.	\$3.58
Canada yellow, No. 1 yellow	100 lbs.	\$3.58

MEATS-WHOLESALE.

Beef, fore-quarters	20.00	21.00
Do, hind-quarters	20.00	21.00
Canadensis, choice	13.00	14.00
Do, common	12.00	13.00
Veal, common	13.00	14.00
Do, medium	14.00	15.00
Do, prime	15.00	16.00
Heavy hogs, CW	19.00	20.00
Snop hogs, CW	21.00	22.00
Academy pigs, CW	23.00	24.00
Canadensis, CW	23.00	24.00
Lamb, Spring	25.00	26.00

TORONTO CATTLE-MARKETS.

Export cattle, choice	12.50	13.00
Export cattle, medium	12.00	12.50
Export cattle, poor	11.50	12.00
Butcher cattle, choice	9.50	10.00
Butcher cattle, medium	9.00	9.50
Butcher cattle, poor	8.50	9.00
Butcher cows, choice	9.00	9.50
Butcher cows, medium	8.50	9.00
Butcher cows, poor	8.00	8.50
Feeding steers	9.00	9.50
Stockers, choice	9.00	9.50
Stockers, medium	8.50	9.00
Stockers, poor	8.00	8.50
Bulls, choice	10.00	10.50
Bulls, medium	9.50	10.00
Bulls, poor	9.00	9.50
Hogs, fed and watered	15.00	16.00
Hogs, dry	14.00	15.00
Calves	12.00	13.00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:—
Oats.—Open, High, Low, Close.
Dec. 1, 1918, 0.26 1/2 0.26 3/4 0.26 1/2 0.26 1/4
May 1, 1919, 0.26 1/2 0.26 3/4 0.26 1/2 0.26 1/4
Flax.—Open, High, Low, Close.
Nov. 1, 1918, 3.80 3.81 3.78 3.79
Dec. 1, 1918, 3.82 3.83 3.80 3.81
May 1, 1919, 3.85 3.86 3.82 3.83

MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.

Minneapolis—Flour, 19 cars, delivery at carload lots, Hardum, flour quoted at \$10.40 a barrel; in 50-lb. cotton sacks, shipments, 11.45 cents. Barley, 200,000 bushels, No. 2, 51.50; No. 3, 51.00. Bran, \$2.15. Flax, \$3.75 to \$3.76.

DULUTH LINED.

Duluth, Minn.—Lined, on a track, 100,000 to arrive, 10.25; 200,000, 10.25; 300,000, 10.25; 400,000, 10.25; 500,000, 10.25; 600,000, 10.25; 700,000, 10.25; 800,000, 10.25; 900,000, 10.25; 1,000,000, 10.25.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1918.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

People Who Are Too Good.

We have in this world all kinds of organizations for making bad people good and good people better, but I know of none for making too good people—well, let us say, normal. We have all known people who would have been greatly benefited by an occasional "spree," with perhaps a night in jail, but whom no one is courageous enough to corrupt. It is not their fault that they are so good; all the forces of their social circle work to make them more respectable.—Robert M. Gay in the Atlantic Monthly.

Little-Known Philippine Industry

People usually connect the Philippine islands with perfumes and tropical fruits, and very little is heard of the great native industry—the weaving of fabrics from pineapples and bananas. The lining of the skins is used, and the looms not unlike those familiar to us are employed. The finest material is made from pineapples, and called pina cloth. It is very soft and close in texture, somewhat resembling mull-mullin, and is the color of champagne. It is not as a rule dyed, and is beautifully embroidered.

As a vermicide there is no preparation that equals Mother Graves' Worm Expeller. It has saved the lives of countless children.