Lesson XIII. September 29, 1918. What it means to be a Christian-Review.-1 John 3. 1-24.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topie: Christiau life and how to begin it. Places: Bethabara; Galilee; Pnilippi. To show how to be converted we study the call Jesus made to men to become His followers, and the response to that call. They left all to tollow Him. Lydia, at Philippt, feared God and received the gospel message as spoken by Paul. The Philippian jailer was brought under conviction and

asked how he might be saved. II. Topic: The Bible: What it is and how to make it our own. Places: Gaza; Jerusalem. The Ethiopian, who was reading the words of the prophet Isaiah as he was returning to his home from Jerusalem, was affected by what he read; and when the words were explained to him by Philip, he believed the gospel and was saved and bantized

III. Topic: Why and how to pray, and the results. Places: Perea; Jerusalem. Jesus taught the necessity and value of prayer in several ways. He taught by example, for he spent much time in prayer. He exhorted His disciples to pray. He spoke a parable which teaches importunity in prayer. In answer to His disciples' request to be taught to pray, He gave them a model prayer, called the Lord's Pray-

IV.-Tonic: Obedience; to whom? why? how? Places: Galilee; Jerusalem. The duty of obedience is clearly shown in the scriptures selected for the lesson on this subject. The disciples received the Master's recognition and approval by obeying him when He called them to become His followers. Jesus told them obedience was an accompaniment of love.

V. Topic: The kinds of strength we need; getting it; using it. Places Jerusalem; Nazareth. The childhood of Jesus presents to us an example of growth, physical and spiritual. The Christian is to become stronger and stronger by adding the graces of the

VI. Topic: Who needs our help, and how can we best give it? Place: Perea. It is the Christian's duty and privilege to be helpful to others. Divine love leads him out in the direction of helping those in need.

VII. Topic: The church; its claim and how we may meet them. Place: Jerusalem. The task of spreading the gospel among all nations was committed to the apostles and their successors. At Pentecost the work was begun and through organized effort it spread rapidly under the direction and power of the Holy Spirit.

VIII. Topic: Confessing Christ, and other Christian uses of speech. Places: Perea, Mount of Olives. An important duty and a great privilege of Christians is that of witnessing for Christ. They who confess him here will be acknowledged before the angels of God, and they who deny him here will be denied before the angels of

IX. Topic: Our gifts for the kingdom; what shall they be? Places Galilee: Jerusalem. Giving to God's cause and to the poor is one part of without grudging. They who give freely from love will be rewarded. The measure of giving was taught by our Lord.

X. Topic: Temptations resisted and evil overthrown in Christ's strength. Places: Samaria; Rome. Ahab was tempted by his desire for Naboth's property, and through the wickedness of Jezebiel Naboth was slain and Ahib was given the vineyard. Elijah met him at the Lord's command and foretold the punishment due him.

XI. Topic: How Christians can better their community, nation and the world. Places: Galilee; Jerusalem: Troas; Philippi; Shushan. God's children are designed to be a saving power in the world. They are the salt of the earth and the light of the world. Jesus told his disciples to go into all the world with the gospel message and he promised them his presence.

XII. Topic: How Christ blesses his followers on earth and in heaven. Places: Jerusalem; Galilee. The duty of faithfulness is shown by the parable of the talents. The two servants who wisely used what was entrusted to them were successful, and were commended and rewarded.

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic: What it means to be a Christian.

I. Personal Christianity.

II. Its means.

III. Its manifestations.

l. Personal Christianity. A correct standard is of supreme importance in either material or moral measurements. Sincerity will not correct conclusions if the standard is defective. A clear comprehension of what personal Christianity provides and proposes is essential to experience and life. A wrong standard will impair the whole structure, and render it unsymmetrical and unstable. The apostle reproves the unwisdom of those who are "measuring themselves by themselves and comparing themselves among themselves;" and praye that men "may know what is the hope of his calling." To be a Christian, is to be Christlike in character and con-

duct. II. Its means. To deepen Christian experience and develop Christian character is as important as its commencement. Too many make shipwreck of faith. Presumption expects to secure ends while neglecting the means. The lessons of the quarter suggest: 1. The study of God's word. Here are found the truths which enrich the soul, unfold privilege, and instruct in Christian living. Jesus said. "The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are "How precious also are thy thoughts unto me." "Thy law do I Every Christian loves the word of God; and a closed Bible is the open door to backsliding. 2. Prayer. "Prayer is the Christian's vital breath." Some one has eaid. 'Our prayers and God's mercies are like two buckets in a well; as one as- dier bay can get to the front without sends, the other descends." No any be

uns of grace is so vital, and not so liable to neglect. It is the source of Christian strength, the secret of Christian victory, and im Christian victory, and inseparable from Christian living. 3. Obedience. God makes no arbitrary requirements. and issues no unnecessary comman Love inspires and expresses all that the law requires. Obedience is the final test of piety. Friendship for the king is best expressed by obed ience to his commands. Dis cuts connection with the sources of

call ye me Lord, and do not the things which I say?" 4. Confession of Christ. Open acknowledgement is the requirement of the Master himself (Luke 12: 8, 9). It inspires confidence and begets carefulness. Sec-ret discipleship may loan a tomb, and expend itself in spices, but keeps aloof Peter's following from the cross. "afar off," culminated in absolute denial. 5. Christian benevolence. Grace in the heart releases the gold

in the nocket. III. Its manifestations. "Christianity is the text, the life, the illustration." 1. Christian activity. Physical or spiritual sloth invites degeneration. In the church there are wide and varied fields, inviting earnest effort and outside lies a world in need. Calls come from every direction, to which a Christian heart cannot be insensible. Christians render the service of sons 2. Personal victory and conquest of evil. A triumphant Christian life is the best advocate of Christianity. Personal conquest strengthens the whole battle line. No defeats are necessary and the kingdom must conquer

through its adherents. The church can

evil in civil or social life. PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. A new birth. To be a Christian means to be a new creature in Christ (2 Cor. 5: 17); to be been again (John 3: 3); to be delivered from sin (1 John 3: 9). The Bible does not teach a sinning religion. Many honest people call all infirmities sins, and so cannot see how we are to be saved from all sin in this life. But God holds us accountable for the sins of volition. the things we do which we know to be wrong. The word of God plainly teaches that if we commit sin, we are of the devil. The child of God does not commit sin because the seed of divine grace and power has been placed in his heart and he has no desire to sin. And the matter of sinning or not einning is the distinguishing mark between a saint and a sinner. Do not be deceived. To be a

Bible Christian is to live without ain. PREPARATION OF STUBBLE LAND A new relationship. To be a Christion is to love our brethren. Hatred. variance, emulations, jealousies and bickerings are the works of the flesh. The child of God is delivered from them. Church members who live for years in a spirit of enmity with those of their own communion, refusing to speak to them, are deceived when they call themselves Christians. Christ's love is not that of Cain, but it is that that beareth all things. The melting snow water of the mountains sinks into the earth, flows through some subterranean channel, where in some mysterious way, it becomes heated and

A new privilege. To be a Christian is to be where we have confidence in Christian service. It is love in the God and receive from him the petiheart that will enable one to do this tions we desire. Praying is talking with God. Faith is believing that Godwill do just what we ask him to do. This materialistic age is losing the value of prayer. A lady had a cancer in her face. It was so declared by competent physicians. She was advised to have it removed. But being a woman having confidence in God. she decided to make it a subject of prayer. She did so, and prayed until she felt the assurance that the Lord had heard her. In a few days the cancer disappeared, and, although nearly thirty years have passed, she is still living, and the trouble has never reappeared in the slightest degree. A mother had been praying for a long time for the conversion of a wayward son. At last she decided to enlist the aid of several friends who believed in prayer. Several letters were written. and, just as she was about to mail them, the scripture came to her in great force, "While they are yet speaking, I will hear." She said to her husband that she believed the Lord was going to answer before her friends received the letters. So it proved, for the son was converted before even one of the letters reached its destination. Are you a Christian?

> The Pill That Brings Relief-When. after one has partaken of a meal he is oppressed by feelings of fulness and pains in the stomach he suffers from dyspepsia, which will persist if it be not dealt with. Parmalee's Vegetable Pills are the very best medicine that can be taken to bring re lief. These pills are specially compounded to deal with dyspepsia, and their sterling qualities in this respect can be vouched for by legions of

G. W. G.

The Lesser Evil.

"If you were compelled to engage in conversation with one or the other for an hour, which would you choose. a woman with a mission or one who thinks she is misunderstood?"

"The woman with a mission." "Why?" "She would do most of the talking. woman who thinks she is misunderstood usually wants a little confiden-

tial advice." -Birmingham Age-Her-

Ancient Marine Homes. The most interesting or the earlier habitations of man are the curious lake dwellings of the age of bronze. These were usually built on piles sunk into the bottom of lakes, some distance from the shore. Large trees were felled, the trunks of which were sharpened on one end and driven into the mud by mailets used in the hands of the builders, who worked

from a raft. It is much better to wear a uniform than to be clothed in your own right-

Push is a good asset, but the sol-

THAT FARMERS HAVE DISCOVERED

HAT TERRIBLE WEED, "SWEET CLOVER."

ught a farm about three year orders on a lake, and there is a field of about ten acres under cultiva blessing, prevents effectual prayer, and clips the wings of faith. "Why along the lake of very poor land about like blow sand, a long distance from the buildings and the rest of the cul tivated land. What to do with this field becam

a live question. It was in pasture at time of purchase, but about all the the stock was getting was exercis and water. In glancing through a farm journal one day I came across an article on sweet clover—this much discussed plant with a shady past—and resolved that this field, bordered on the north and east by water, and on the south and west by wood lot and pasture, would be just the place to try out an experiment with this terrible "weed." If it got unruly, I could cor ner it up here without much difficulty So in the fall I went back and plowed an acre and sowed fall wheat. A neighbor informed me that he had seen my predecessors plow and sow back there on many occasions, but seldom did he see them reap.

The next spring I sowed sweet clover on this acre of fall wheat and plowed three acres alongside and sowed the sweet clover alone. This outrage had not got out very much at this time. About the middle of August the three acres piece was a handsome sight, about one and one-half feet meet and overthrow every system of in freight. An observer would exclaim at first sight, "What a perfect stand of alfaifa!" On the sare piece I had neither fall wheat nor a stand of clover

> I turned the cowe in and for the first night or two we found them on the balance of field not plowed, but after that we always found them feeding on the sweet clover. Three acres of this barren desert, through the help of the awful weed, was instrumental in swelling Ontario's cheese export. Mistake No. 1 that the whole field was not in sweet clover.

This spring the patch looked so promising that I resolved to let it go to seed. I cut it about a week late, I think, as it shelled pretty badly. I have just had it hulled and got over twenty bushels of seed from the three acres. Now the balance of the field is in sweet clover.

WITHOUT PLOWING.

As to the advisability of discing stubble land for fall wheat, I may say that I am not in favor of planting wheat on stubble land. I have never had very good results from stubble land for fall wheat, unless it was barley ground that gave a good crop of barley, and it was clean from thistles or grass. I would not hesitate to disc the ground as soon as the crop was off, and would give it a good deep dising twice in one place, then roll, harrow and leave it until I have put on at least six loads of well rotted manure per acre, and would then row as before, from then on till seed ing time, cultivate and harrow. Just ling broadcast not less than 100 pounds of some good standard terer per acre, working well into the mellow soil, then start seeding as near as possible to the 5th of Septem-

HYDRO-PLECTRIC ON THE FARM The shortage of labor on the farm is making power of some kind almost necessary on the farm. If we are fortunate enough to be within reach of a Hydro Electric line enough farmers could have it installed to bring the cost down to as cheap a power for the farmer as could be secured. Otherwise gasoline is getting to such a high price that it will be expensive to use for everything about the farm.

At present we are using a good grade of coal oil for our engine for the power work about the farm, and find it brings the cost down about onethird less than gasoline. Hydro power would be still more simple, handier and quicker, and with the press of a button your machinery would be running.

Electric lights would be one of the first improvements to come from the live wire, not only because electric light is brighter and cleaner than coal oil lamps, but because we could have it at less expense.

Then we have the power to apply to labor-saving machinery in the house and bern. For the house, there ih the churn, washing machine, and the electric from, one of the best of all, for troning on a hot summer day in July without a fire should be somewhat of a treat for the women, we must consider also the energy saved even in the trips from and to the stove.

Then there would be the barn with the electric lights all through it, and in the driving shed or garage. You have power enough from the Hydro to drive any piece of machinery from the grindstone to the threshing ma-

PREPARING LAND FOR FALL WHEAT.

In these days when hired help is so scarce and the farmer is taxed to the fullest extent in harvesting his own crops and helping his neighbors with threshing he has not the time to summer fallow, which I think is the proper way to be successful in the growing of fall wheat. So we have to change our methods somewhat to suit the occasion, and I think it matters but little whether we plow disc or cultivate as long as we leave the ground firm underneath with a good fine seed bed on top.

Our method this last few years has been to take a sod that has been cut early and give it a good plowing and not plow too much until we start the roller so as to make it firm and not let it dry out too much. Then we top dress it with well retted manure about eight loads to the acre and work it in with the disc, and I might say here. our wheat ground, aithough it has

If I could not get a sod, I would prefer a bariey stubble and put on the two furrow plow, as I think time can be saved, rather than disc, as once over with the plow does the trick, whereas if you disc it takes a lot of driving before you get the ground clean and thoroughly worked

While the wheat crop has been rather discouraging one this year, is up to us as farmers to stay with it in this most critical time in the world's history, and if we cannot get in a large acreage, do what we can, and do it well, whether it be with the plow or disc, for I believe fertilizer, thorough cultivation, and a good winter are the most important things in growing fall wheat.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY VERMIN. One of the most striking object lessons in the waste caused by rats and mice that ever came to me was when I was on a visit to a big farm in the South. In the granary on the place I saw simply bushels and bushels of what must have been beautiful corn when harvested, ruined by rats. All that was left of that fine corn was the cobs and great heaps of kernels with the hearts gnawed out.

And that kind of thing is ging on all over the country. If we could have the grain that is destroyed by the rodents of this country all saved, it would feed the nation for many a day. We have seen estimates of the worth of the grain destroyed each year by these enemies, but they must be only guesswork, for there is no way of accurately knowing the amount involved. All we know is that hundreds of thousands of bushels go to waste that way, feeding no man's hunger. It is one of the most serious things connected with the farm life of the pres-

Every farmer who has not now good vermin-proof grain crib ought to make it his business to get one or more as needed, before the next harvest comes. Even if he must run in debt for this, the money will come back in a little while.

I never have been more satisfied over any building I have put up than with a granary we built some years ago. This is a frame structure, with four foot posts under it to raise it well off the ground. About the tops of these "prick posts" I nailed wide strips of tin to prevent rats or mice climbing up to the building proper. The inside is ceiled with hard pine matched. One end is occupied with the corn, while bins on either side of an alley receive the grain. One mouse got into the granary. He was carried in with a crate of corn. but we had no peace until he had been hunted up and killed. I am satisfied L that the corn and grain saved have far more than paid for the cost of putting up that building. It is painted Pe and a credit to the farm.



THOU SHALT KNOW HEREAFTER.

Thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God led thee these forty years in the wilderness, to humble thee, and to prove thee, to know what was in thine heart, whether thou wouldest keep his commandments, or no.

When I passed by thee, and looked upon thee, behold, thy time was the and entered into a covenant with earth. three, said the Lord God, and thou becamest mine.—Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth.

Beloved, think it not strange conyou, as though some strange thing happened unto you; but rejoice, inasmuch as ye are partakers of Christ's us all sufferings; that, when his glad also with exceeding joy.—Our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and external weight of glory; while we look not at the things which not seen.

THE EYES OF A FOOL.

(By Captan the Rev. Archibald Alexander, M.A., B.D.) "Wisdom is before him that hath understanding; but the eyes of a fool are in the ends of the earth."-Proverbs xvii. 24.

"Wisdom." says the author of Proverbs," is before him that hath understanding: but the eyes of a fool are in the ends of the earth."

By wisdom the Hebrew meant all that goes to make life stable, joyous, and blessed: and that, says Solomon, does not need to be sought for in remote and inaccessible places. It lies right in a man's path. It is to be picked up at his feet. But the foolish man overlooks it there so obvious-

I take this to mean, for us, that there are great gifts in life, things good and useful, which we shall alcerning the fiery trial which is to try | together miss if we look for them where the fool looks. We need them path, God is sending, day by day. His so much that God has set them near

One of these gifts is Duty, one of glory shall be revealed, ye may be life's quiet blessings, and its great- Lord's life from this point of view. est steadying influence. God has placed that day by day into | handling of it!

the hands of each of us. With the sift of work to do, we have but each day's opportunity and mingot also a law as to how it is to be strv quietly accepted and fulfilled. are seen, but at the things which are done, a law written in conscience and revelation alike namely, that the

nearest is to be done first. Yet Duty is just one of the things which we are all tempted to look for

in the ends of the earta. If the nearest duty does not happen to be the most agreeable, there are very few of us who are not tempted to scan the horizon round in order to find a more pleasant, though remote, one

Duty, however prosaic a face it bear, is a Royal word among the words of earth, stamped in the Mint of heaven, and supreme above all feelings or moods or inclination.

which might take its piace.

That disciple has learned much who se recognizes in the nearest duty, drab and dusty though it be, God's call to him to play the man, God's approach time of love; yes, I sware unto thee, ly; his eyes are in the ends of the to him with purpose of blessing—nay, Be more, that very manifestation of His Spirit for which we all pray.

For there is no one with any sense of God but asks. "Show me Thy ways. O lord!" But how many realize that in the plain duty lying right in our answer?

When we read the story of our how deft and unhurried appears His No tension and no postponement,

There is another gracious gift of God



STATESMAN AND TANK

fark you. I do not speak of Joy. Jo re that surrounds life's the air shout the mount of God. But see in a more familiar and intisately thing: It can enfold the very

ngs at his tack "Not how many are looking for it in vata in the ends of the earth! To travel in search of heart's-case and the quiet blessing of happiness is

surely foolish, since it is to be had much nearer at hand. You may believe, like the child in the story, that the house with the golden windows lies on the other side of the valley from your own, but if you were to go there you would find, as he did, that it is your own home whose casements are ablaze with the light of the westering sun Yours, my brother, is the home that has the golden windows

And best of all, we need not seek in has opened our eyes to the truth that God is a Spirit, not confined in any temple made with hands, but to be worshipped and communed with anywhere and everywhere by all who desire and need His Presence.

Each parable of Jesus has its own lesson, but the lesson of them all taken together is that God is not afar off. but rather that:

"Earth's crammed with heaven. And every common bush aftre with God."

Duty and happiness we need for normal living, so God has set them, not at the ends of the earth, but very near to us all. But since there is another need of sinful men greater than either. "If any man open the door," says Christ the Saviour, "I wul come

God is as near as that.

Miller's Worm Powders are not surpassed by any other preparation as a vermifuge or worm destroyer. Indeed, there are few preparations that have the merit that it has to recommend it Mothers, aware of its excellence, seek its aid at the first indication of the presence of worms in their children. knowing that it has a perfectly trustworthy medicine that will give immediate and lasting relief.



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low, 60c. Acadia yellows, No. 1 yellow differ-ential, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 3 yel-Reduath yellows, No. 1 yellow, differential, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 3 yel-OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:— Open. High. Low. Close Oct. 0 82% 0 84 0 83% 0 84 Dec. 1 Suza U 81/2 U Suza U 81/2

MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.

Minneapolis.—Flour exchanged. Bran \$28.77. Cash wheat, No. 1 Northern. 614 \$22. Coin. No. 3 yellow. \$1.62 to \$1.66. Oats, No. 3 white, 69 to 70c. Flax, \$1.61. DULUTH LINSEED

Duluth-Linseed, \$4.37 to \$4.40; to arrive, \$4.37; September, \$4.37 bid; October, \$4.25 bid; November, \$4.25 bid; December, \$4.25 bid.

CHEESE MARKET CHEESE MARKET
St. Paschal, Que.—At to-day's meeting of the Dairy Board 687 boxes of cheese were offered, and all sold to Ayer of Montreal at 225-18c. Seventy packages of butter were offered, and sold to Alexander at 415-18c.

Figures Time of Falling Stone. The time a stone would require to fail the 4,000 miles to the center of the earth has been calculated for the Paris Academy of Sciences, by M. Sanger. Considering the influence of the varying density of the earth, he finds the time would 19 minutes 15 seconds, but if the mean density is assumed to be the condition, the time would be 79 seconds greater.

Worms sap the strength and undermine the vitality of children. Strengthen them by using -tother Graves Worm Exterminator to drive out the

CH A wet Sunda ninitely slopp ing the people of the weather, ounded hoars they rang unde not a brisk, s Melbourne from known: but a ! gnawing cold, j to make one anxiety to get and dry clothe colored sky, wi clouds, from or poured the s noisily on the ing the gutters And then th wind-that ca and drove the the umbrellas trians, or else of its power, brellas inside of triumph. T out from the and the dull, b lamps was ref ments. Ugh!

many people church, in an voices of the Some folk. generation -- P to sitting in and a general their clothes. souls suffered their bodies fortable. Am who thus pre were two you on a first flo looked across of damp and A room in cially one w twenty-five generally a and this spec

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