

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. V
NOVEMBER 1, 1903.

David and Absalom.—2 Sam. 15:1-12.

Commentary.—I. Absalom stealing the hearts of the people (vs. 1-10). After this—After Absalom's return from Geshur and his restoration and reception by David (chap. xiv. 21-33). Chariots and horses—Absalom imitated the magnificence of foreign monarchs in order to make an impression on the people.

2. Rose up early—Public business in the court is in many places transacted early, before the heat of the day. Possibly this early rising was intended to forestall the king who was certain to sit in the gate during part of the day. It would thus appear that he had the real good of the people upon his heart, and would make a noble king, just suited to their present needs.

3-6. Good and right—Thus to win favor he gave a decision before an investigation was made. No man depicted—Absalom guards against accusing the king himself of injustice; but he excites in the minds of the people distrust of the king's whole judicial practice by saying that there was no regular judicial process for a just cause. On that 1—Thus he possessed extraordinary generosity and interest in public affairs, yet appearing to have no selfish desire in the matter. Obsequious—The customary greeting, as bowing to the ground. 14—Blessed him—Embraced him as a friend, brother, apparently forgetful of his position and honor. 20—Kissed him—By his beauty, and pretended friendship with them and anxiety for him, he turned the people from his father to himself.

II. Absalom's rebellion (vs. 7-12). 7-9. After forty years—Father after four years. It is generally admitted that forty years is a mistake in the text. The time must be the years after Absalom's return to Jerusalem and his beginning to practice the base arts of gaining popularity. Pay my vow—David was glad at this indication of religious feeling on Absalom's part. The deceitful son pretended to have been a worshiper of Jehovah, even while he was in a heathen country—Spence. Go in peace.—These were David's last words to Absalom. They expressed his strong confidence in his son, as well as a wish for his happiness. So he . . . went.—To perform the most unmanly and base act a son could commit against a father.

10. Sent spies.—To find out public opinion, and prepare to proclaim Absalom king when the signal was given. Absalom reigneth.—On the sudden spreading of this proclamation some would conclude David was dead, others that he had resigned, and thus they that were in the secret would draw in many to appear for Absalom, who, if they had rightly understood the matter, would have abhorred the thought of it.—Com. Com.

11, 12. With Absalom went two hundred men.—These were courtiers such as usually accompanied kings and kings' sons on their journeys. They were probably of the principal men of Jerusalem whom he invited to join him in the feast on his sacrifice. They were kept ignorant of Absalom's wicked plot. Ahithophel . . . David's counsellor.—It is supposed by the Jews that Ahithophel was incensed against David for abusing Bathsheba, his granddaughter. The manner of Absalom's sending for him seems to indicate that he was already connected with the plot. The people increased.—This shows that deep and general dissatisfaction existed at this time against the person and government of David.

III. David's flight from Jerusalem, vs. 13-23. The rebellion proved popular. And Absalom moved swiftly to Jerusalem. As soon as David heard of it, he proposed to flee from Jerusalem and leave the city and kingdom to his son. This action seems very strange. "But, politically considered, David's action was the wisest that could be taken. For so sudden was the outbreak that the city was not in a condition to stand a siege; and the popular excitement had so seriously affected the citizens that David scarcely knew whom to trust."—Tuck.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.
The rebellion of Absalom was made not only possible, but a trouble to certain conditions in the king's own household and personal conduct.

Polygamous relations had introduced discord over the heir apparent, and had lowered the moral tone of the whole court. An instance of this is seen in the fact that Jonathan could be the instigator of Absalom's crime (chap. xiii. 5) and the accessory of Absalom's deed in revenge for that crime (chap. xiii. 52) and still retain an honorable place in the court. . . . Disrespect had no doubt arisen in the minds of some of David's sinners. Bathsheba, and moreover, the prophet had warned him that trouble and the sword should rise against him from his own house, and in the eyes of all the people should be disgraced (chap. xii. 12). Unrestrained love for his children was a characteristic of the king; a love which led him to be foolishly indulgent of their desires and pride. Knowledge of their misdeeds caused him to be very wrath, but records of reproof or punishment are wanting. From these and other facts it is little wonder that trouble and the path of so good a man and king as David.

Absalom's character is clearly portrayed in the scriptural narrative. In personal beauty he stood without a peer among the king's sons and the young men of the land (chap. xiv. 25). On the other hand, his mental and moral make-up is weak and despicable. He exhibits almost no estimable traits of character. The son of an eminently pious father, his only recorded act of religiousness is his false and hypocritical request to be allowed to go to Hebron that he may pay a vow made while he abode at Geshur (v. 7). It was enough that a fratricide should be granted life, unblemished in his own home, but here is the total lack of humble thankfulness which cannot be satisfied until granted the privilege of full honors at the court.

The plot of the rebellion was well laid. A time was chosen when many might be feeling that David was sorry to be blamed for the plague which had visited them in consequence of the enrolment of the people. The choice of Hebron would do much to gain Judah as a tribe. The religious ceremonies ostensibly assumed served to call out a company of two hundred chief men from Jerusalem who went in their simplicity and "knew not anything." While Joab might have been a tool against David, Ahithophel, however, had no hesitancy in supporting the son against the father, seeing that David had brought disgrace upon his family by the affair with Bathsheba, and more over his own banishment from court was fresh in his mind. When all was complete the cry taken up from mouth to mouth by the chosen and scattered spies gave the appearance of a general and satisfactory acceptance of the new king.

The news that all Israel had gone after Absalom fell with crushing effect upon David, entirely taking away his spirit for the time. He was not long, however, in deciding upon a course of action. Jerusalem, his loved city, must not be subjected to a siege, so he immediately arranged to flee. His servants and household signifying their readiness to obey his commands, he set forth over the brook Kidron for the fords of the Jordan and the eastern tribes.

David's character shines forth in this time of dire calamity. He bows to the will of God in all. When the loyal priests bring the ark to accompany him, he commands that it be taken back to its place, unwilling that any harm should befall it. If, said he, I shall find favor in the eyes of the Lord, He will bring me again. If not, let Him do as seemeth good to Him. Even the bitter cursing of Shimei is borne as permitted by God.

Much may be learned from the lesson before us. Beauty of person is a calamity to its possessor unless coupled with graces of character and mind. Pride and self-seeking bring their whole train of calamities. Destroying the way of integrity (Eccl. vii. 10). It is better to accept defeat at the hands of God than to plan our own successes. Our devotion to Christ should be as sincere and unalterable as that of King David to King David (Acts x. 24). Wesley F. Matthews.

The Canada Furniture Company's sawmill at Warton was burned, with a lot of oak lumber yesterday. The loss is placed at \$50,000. Frederick Johnston, of Toronto, has been summoned to answer to a charge of carrying on a lottery in that city.

"Not Simply Passably Good."

But incomparably the best.

CEYLON TEA

CEYLON TEA. Black, Mixed or Natural Green

Sold only in sealed packets. 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c per lb. By all grocers

How She Knew It.
He—And so you think that if women had the ballot they would have made of their own and be able to give logical reasons for their beliefs?
She (decisively)—I know they would. He—But how do you know it?
She—Why, because.

MERIT BACKED BY ENTERPRISE

One of the surest signs of approaching winter has come to hand in the shape of "Dodd's Almanac," published by the Dodd's Medicine Co., of Toronto. For thirteen years this useful little book has made an annual appearance, and there are few more familiar or welcome visitors to the homes of Canada. Its data and statistics are carefully prepared by the best known authorities and have been found uniformly correct.

In addition to this Dodd's Almanac contains much that is of interest to the Canadian reader. It gives in condensed form the history of the year of the well-known Dodd's Remedies, that first prepared in Canada, have come to be a household word in the homes of the civilized world.

It shows the growth of an industry founded on merit and cultivated by enterprise. It shows the appreciation of the public for a remedy that they have tried themselves and not found wanting. It shows the healthfulness of the climate of Canada, as found in Dodd's Kidney Pills when in their misery they thought death was their only relief.

And Dodd's Almanac has become one of Canada's national advertisements. Published in many countries and languages it has made Canada a familiar word in those lands where the great Dominion has heretofore stood for a dreary waste of forest and snow. And wherever it has gone it has been followed by Dodd's Kidney Pills and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. No one in Canada needs to be told of their worth. It is familiar to every household. Suffice it to say it has done honor to the Dodd's Medicine Co. and the proud name of Canada.

SLAVES CHEAP —IN CHINA

There are at a low estimate 10,000,000 human beings who are in servitude in the Celestial Kingdom. China has 80,000,000 families, and this makes one slave to every eight families. The average is greater in south China, where nearly every one owns slaves. There is scarcely a Chinese family of means in Nankin, Canton, Macao or Amoy, who possesses one or more slave girls. Slave boys are less common, but the girls are found in every street and in almost every house.

Girls fetch from \$10 to \$100 and upward in south China. They are sold at any age from 3 to 15, and most commonly at 7 or 8. The prettiest girls are the most desirable, as in case of marriage or sale, they will bring more to the family which buys them. Most of the slave girls are bought to work about the house. It is cheaper to buy a servant than to hire one, for if you take a girl of 8 you can have her services until she is 15, getting eight years of work for nothing but her board and clothes, and then sell her for perhaps ten times your original price.

Theoretically there are no slaves in Hong Kong, as is the British territory, but in reality the city is full of them. They are the maid

servants and nurses of the Chinese. Every small-fried lady needs slaves to help her about, and in the houses of the rich, where there are many daughters, it is not uncommon to find from twenty to thirty slaves in a single family. Female slaves are often presents from one man to another, and not infrequently they form a part of a bridal outfit. They are commonly bought as secondary wives and often as teachers.

There are localities in China where the girls are noted for their beauty. The cities of Yang-Chau and Su-Chau are as famous for rearing handsome young girls as Georgia in the Caucasus, and where rich Turks so often obtain their wives. There are persons in these cities who make a business of raising slave girls.

They send the country about for promising young girls and put them through a regular course of training. They have farms where the slaves are taught to sing, play upon musical instruments and to acquire other accomplishments which, added to beauty, will cause them to sell for high prices to the rich mandarins. These girls are chiefly the daughters of poor people or the daughters of slaves.

It is common for a man to purchase his wife. Indeed, there are more wives acquired in this way than in any other. Every man in China has a right to as many wives as he can maintain and a secondary wife is cheaper than a first servant. The first wife is the legal one, but the others have their rights although they are practically slaves. The man who is addicted to the opium habit will sell his children, and not infrequently his wife, to supply his appetite. Wives are sometimes sold by gambling husbands, being put on the turn of a card or the rakeout of the cash at fan-tan.

There are slave brokers in all the large Chinese cities. Their business increases at times of famine, and the starvation which lately prevailed in North China, caused many parents to sell their children. With some it was a question of allowing them to starve or selling them. The result is that girl babies are a drug in the market.

Think of buying a baby for a shilling! This is the price which one of the infant asylums of Shanghai is said to pay for the day. This is a philanthropic institution, and the children are bought as a matter of charity and religion. They are reared surrounded by Christian influences, are taught all sorts of domestic duties, and when they arrive at the proper age are given respectable husbands.

Death or lunacy seemed the only alternative for a well-known and highly respected lady of Wingham, Ont., who had travelled over two continents in a vain search for a cure for her mental derangement. A friend recommended South American Nervine. One bottle helped, six bottles cured, and her own testimony bears with these words: "It has saved my life."—20

Was the Editor There?
Toronto Globe.

Mr. Bon Greet has placed the Canadian public under obligation to him for affording them an opportunity to see a famous "morality play" performed on the stage with appropriate setting and good acting.

LADIES AND CHILDREN
Often suffer from exceeding nervousness. The application of one of the "D & L" Menthol Plasters to the base of the spine is always accompanied by the most gratifying results. For the relieving of pain they have no equal.

Brother's Socks.

Their latest fad will be a hit, if it is really so; we'll have to take their word for it, for how else should we know? The very statement mildly shocks that girls have donned their brother's socks.

The screen-door stocking that they wore was quite the limit's edge. Instead of going worse and more we thought that they would edge; we felt in looking at the fad they needed darning pretty bad.

Now, when the naughty breeze blows, oh, what will poor man do? His blues like a flame will glow. If what we hear is true, No gentleman will turn his eye to rubber when the girls pass by.

We have to keep the crossings clean and free from mud and dross, or the police must hold a screen when girls essay to cross, and when they mount the trolley cars man should be looking at the stars.

We should not feel put out or hurt, for girls gave warning plain; they wore and wore our shirt, our sweater and our cane. Take warning from the circumstances, O man, and hide away your pants.—Chicago News.

Household Hints.

Cough Mixture.—One ounce each of licorice, gum arabic, pargoric and artificial winter. Put the mixture and gum arabic into a pint of water and let it boil to half a pint. When cold add the pargoric and antimonial wine. Dose one teaspoonful three or four times a day. Shake before using. For Burns.—Put quantities of sweet oil, cream and white of an egg beaten to a stiff froth. Mix them and spread on a thick cloth. Bind on the burn and do not remove until place is healed. A simple remedy consists in scraping the inside of an Irish potato and applying it. Olive oil must be kept in the driest and coolest part of the store-room, as light increases it very much.

The Markets.

Toronto Farmers' Markets

The street receipts of grain to-day were small, with changes in prices. Wheat, white, steady, with sales of 100 bushels of white at 83c; 100 bushels of red, winter at 82c; and 200 bushels of goose at 73 to 74c. Barley is unchanged, with sales of 400 bushels at 46 to 50c. Oats firmer; 600 bushels selling at 34 to 35c. Buckwheat sold at 50c a bushel for one load.

Dairy produce in good supply, with prices of butter and eggs were firm. Fresh eggs sold at 80c a dozen. Hay is steady, on receipts of 30 loads which sold at \$10 to \$12 a ton for timothy, and \$8 to \$9 for clover. Straw sold at \$11 to \$11.50 a ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with sales at \$7.25 to \$7.75. Wheat, white, bush 82c; do, goose, 73c to 74c; do, red, bush, 82c; do, spring, 82c to 82½c; peas, bush, 76 to 80c; oats, bush, 34 to 35c; barley, bush, 46 to 50c; rye, bush, 55 to 56c; hay, timothy, per ton, \$10 to \$12; hay, clover, \$8 to \$9; straw, per ton, \$11 to \$11.50; seeds, Alaska, bush, \$4.75 to \$5; do, red clover, \$5.50 to \$6; do, timothy, \$1 to \$1.50; apples, per bush, 75c to \$1.25; dressed hogs, \$7.25 to \$7.75; eggs, per dozen, 26 to 30c; butter, daily 19c to 23c; do, creamery, 22 to 25c; chickens, per lb., 10c to 11c; ducks, per lb., 10 to 11c; geese, per lb., 6c to 7c; turkeys, per lb., 10 to 16c; potatoes, per bag, 65 to 70c; cabbage, per dozen, 40 to 50c; cauliflower, per dozen, 75c to \$1; celery, per dozen, 35 to 40c; beef, fore-quarters, \$4.50 to \$5; beef, hind-quarters, \$7.50 to \$8.50; beef, middles, carcass, \$6 to \$6.25; beef, medium, carcass, \$6.50 to \$7; lamb, yearling, \$5.50 to \$6.50; mutton, per cwt., \$4.50 to \$5.50; veal, per cwt., \$7 to \$9.

The Cheese Markets.
Belleville, Oct. 24.—To-day 2,103 boxes of cheese were registered, 2,003 white, balance colored. Watkin got 180, Sprague 73, at 10½c; 10½ to 10½c was bid for. Covansville, Que., Oct. 24.—Hugh Allan bought 41 boxes of cheese at 10-16c, 1,161 boxes unsold; Jas. Dalrymple bought 20 boxes butter at 20½c; Hugh Allan 680 boxes at 21c; Hodgson 29 boxes at 20½c. Thousand boxes unsold.

Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 24.—To-day the sales of cheese were 7,500 at 11 to 11½c; bulk at 11c. Cornwall, Ont., Oct. 24.—To-day 1,047 white, 532 colored, and 80 U. S. cheese were boarded here; all sold but 185 boxes; white at 10 3/8 to 10 11/16c; colored at 10½ to 10 12/16c.

London, Ont., Oct. 24.—To-day 10½c was the ruling price here; 300 sold at 11-16c; trade quiet.

Toronto Fruit Markets.
Messrs. Woodall & Co. cabled Eben James, from Liverpool: 22,000 lbs. sold; market active; prices very firm.

Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres to-day:

	Cash.	Dec.
New York	—	87 3/4
Chicago	—	81 3/8
Toledo	—	86 5/8
Duluth, No. 1	—	77 7/8

Bradstreet's on Trade.

The feeling in wholesale trade circles at Montreal is decidedly hopeful. Values of cotton goods and in fact of all manufactures, with few exceptions, are firmly held. Payments have been fair. There have been more buyers in the market in Toronto this week and they have been taking good parcels to sort stocks which are getting well broken into at country points now. The spring orders on staple have been very fair so far, and the general outlook for trade is promising. There has been considerable demand here for Canadian fleeces for export to the United States, but prices are apparently above the view of buyers. Northwest orders to go by vessels before the close of navigation are larger.

At Quebec little change is noticeable in trade conditions from that of the preceding week. There has been a fair movement in general trade at Victoria and Vancouver the past week. The demand for seasonable goods is showing some expansion. The demand for inland provincial towns has been fairly active. The lumber and other industries are quite active.

There is a large amount of grain moving now in Manitoba. The wheat crop is expanding, and payments are improving, and general business is in a sound and promising condition. The outlook is bright.

Trade at Hamilton, as reported to Bradstreet's has been fairly active this week. The sorting demand is very fair, considering the weather conditions. Values of domestic staples are firmly held, and many lines of imported goods it is a well-known fact that repeat orders will cost more money.

London wholesale trade is satisfactory. Considerable shipments are being made. The conditions of country trade are fair, but the fine weather is restricting sales of seasonable goods. The outlook for business is bright.

There has been a satisfactory movement in wholesale trade at Ottawa the past week, all things considered. Retailers are buying fairly well now to sort stocks for the late fall and winter trade. Prices of all staple goods are very firm.

Canadian Apples in London

London, Oct. 23.—The Nova Scotia Government's display of winter apples in the Crystal Palace is creating much interest among British fruiters and the public. The exhibit is tastefully arranged, and the big crowd is filled with apple scent. Some Blenheim measure a foot in circumference. Hon. Mr. Drysdale, who himself has 200 barrels for export, says the export trade this year is over half a million barrels. Nova Scotia Ribstones fetched to-day 20 shillings against the usual 18 shillings.

"Burning Bush" Discovered.

A plant has lately been placed in the celebrated Kew gardens. It came from Arabia, and, according to a correspondent of the Boston Herald, is said by scientists to be the identical species of "burning bush" which Moses saw near Mount Horeb.

The plant has the remarkable property of exhaling inflammable gas from its flowers which, on being approached by a light, takes fire and burns brightly for a few moments, the plant in the meantime remaining uninjured, owing to its sap.

While this singular plant seems to confirm the truth of Moses' story, it throws no light on the mysterious voice heard by Moses at that time. Perhaps, however, psychology and the "higher criticism" will account for the voice as being Moses' own feeling of surprise and awe at the remarkable phenomenon which led him reverently to take off his shoes in the presence of the wonder and to ascribe to God what seemed to him a miracle.

Whatever be the explanation of the voice, the plant is an actuality, and should be one of the interesting features of the St. Louis Exposition.



THE WAY IT GOES.

He—I sold that article for ten dollars that I wrote on the evils of betting.
She—What will you do with the money?
He—I bet it on our ball team.

The Human Body.

The study of anatomy, recently introduced in the public schools, may be a good thing in many instances, but it was evidently thrown away on a certain boy whose essay on the human body was read at an examination not long ago, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. This is what he has discovered after a careful perusal of the textbook:

"The human body consists of the head, thorax, abdomen and legs. The head contains the brains, in case there are any. The thorax contains the heart and lungs, also the liver and lights. The abdomen contains the bowels, of which there are five—a, e, i, o and u, and sometimes w and y. The legs extend from the abdomen to the floor, and have hinges at the top and middle, to enable a fellow to sit when standing, or to stand when sitting."



PUT HIS FOOT IN IT.

Count Doolittle—Be mine and we will live on the fat of the land.
She—I take that as a personal jab when you know that pe's in the pig business.

Wisdom of Chief Joseph.

The press agent of the Indian Congress at Madison Square Garden vouches for the following philosophical remarks by Chief Joseph, "as translated by Red Thunder." Small mothers have brought forth big chiefs.

Bad-Deeds loses much sleep. A secret calls at a hundred wigwags.

Every man knows how to make love for himself.

Stingy-Man tries to warm himself with smoke.

A hungry stomach does not quarrel with the cook.

Little-Cautious sets big death trap.

You can't tell a gun's kill by its kick.

Bad-News files on the lightning's wings.

In the dark is a good place to look at yourself.

Do not bait with sturgeon to catch perch.

The hornet's sting feels longer than the hero's boots.

You do not have to eat grubs because they taste sweet to the bear.

I am always afraid that clumsy kindness will step on my feet.

The coward envies the rabbit's legs.

A Frenchman seems polite enough to shake hands with a crab.

The King takes a very keen interest in every department of public business, and insists on knowing everything that is going on, and likes to be himself consulted about every matter, and particularly as to appointments of all descriptions. The only Sovereigns since the Tudor period who have been so personally and usefully busy as His Majesty in Government bonds were George III. and William II.

We Paid \$100,000

For Liquezone—Yet We Give You a 50c. Bottle Free.

This company, after testing Liquezone for two years in the most difficult germ diseases, paid \$100,000 for the American rights. That is by far the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery.

We publish this fact to show you the value of Liquezone. The most worthless product may have great claims made about it; but men don't pay a price like that save for a discovery of remarkable worth to humanity.

Kills Inside Germs.

Liquezone alone kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. It is so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for anyone who can prove that it cannot kill. Liquezone destroys at once and forever the cause of any germ disease.

And there is no other way to do it. Any drug that kills germs is a poison to you, and it cannot be taken internally. Liquezone alone can attack a trouble that is caused by inside germs; and it cures diseases which medicine never cured.

Liquid Oxygen.

Liquezone is simply liquid oxygen—no drugs, no alcohol in it. It is the discovery of Pauli, the great German chemist, who spent 20 years on it. His object was to get such an excess of oxygen in stable

form into the blood that no germ could live in any membrane or tissue.

Liquezone does that. Oxygen is Nature's greatest tonic—the very source of vitality. Its effects are exhilarating—purifying, vitalizing. Nothing else in the world is so good for you. But germs are vegetables; and this excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetable matter.

We spend 14 days in making each bottle of Liquezone; but the result is liquid oxygen—a product which will cure diseases which no medical skill can cure without it. It is now employed in every great hospital, and endorsed by every medical authority, the world over.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquezone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are testable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abcesses—Anemia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuritis
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Phurley—Quincy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Scalds—Scabies

Druggist—Dropper
Dyspepsia
Eczema—Erysipelas
Fever—Gall Stones
Gout—Gonorrhea
Gravel—Grippe
Hemorrhoids
Hysteria
Indigestion
Influenza
Irritation
Jaundice
Laryngitis
Leucorrhea
Liver Troubles
Malaria—Neuritis
Many Heart Troubles
Piles—Pneumonia
Phurley—Quincy
Rheumatism
Skin Diseases
Scalds—Scabies

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquezone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquezone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquezone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
For this offer, no mail need appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Oxygen Co., 221-223 Kinzie St., Chicago.

My disease is . . .
I have never tried Liquezone or Powley's Liquid Oxygen, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

NAME . . .
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Liquezone—our trademark name—now appears on every bottle of genuine liquid oxygen.