

Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. X
MARCH 11, 1906

The Tongue and the Temper.—Matt. 5: 22-28

Commentary.—I. Christ's Teaching on Oaths (vs. 23-27). The Saviour has been showing and now continues to show "the relations in which His gospel stands to the previous dispensation, as being the fulfillment and confirmation of true Judaism and the reformation of degenerate Judaism." He did not come "to destroy the law or the prophets," but "to fulfill" (v. 17). Jesus did not disparage Moses or the Scriptures. They are not destroyed, but their authority is forever established by the fulfillment of all their predictions. "A greater than Moses carried the work of Moses to a glorious consummation." 23. Hath been said.—By the Jews when they received the law and in their interpretations of it. Forswear.—To swear falsely; to perjure. The reference may be to the third commandment. See also Lev. xix. 16. But all that is said in the law is not to be taken in the name of God.—Cook. "To 'perjure' an oath is to do what was promised in the name of the Lord.—The teaching was that only such oaths as were made 'unto the Lord' or in the name of the Lord were sacred and needed to be kept. Oaths—an oath is a solemn affirmation or declaration, made with an appeal to God for the truth of what has been affirmed, and impressing his vengeance, and renouncing his favor, if what is affirmed is false.—Harnes. 34. But I say.—The emphasis here is on the 'I'; Christ speaks with authority. Swear not at all.—Profane and common swearing, with all light, irreverent oaths, such as are not required by the civil magistrate, are intended in our Lord's prohibition.—Clarke. This can have no reference to judicial oaths which ought not to be called 'swearing.'—"The conduct of our Lord Himself in answering the question of the high priest (John xxvii. 63, 64), as well as the language of St. Paul on various occasions (Rom. i. 9; II. Cor. i. 23; Gal. i. 20; Heb. vi. 16, 17), may be adduced to show that this passage is not intended to forbid an appeal to God on solemn occasions."—Cook. Neither by heaven—None of the oaths which our Lord admits as appropriate are judicial oaths. The Orientalists are great profane swearers, and the secondary oaths here forbidden by our Lord are just the ordinary profanities of their conversation.—Whedon. No people that I have ever known can compare with these Orientalists for profaneness in the use of the name and attributes of God. They swear by the head, by their life, by heaven, and by the temple, or what is in its place, the church.—Thompson. God's throne—"Swearing by heaven either has no meaning or derives its meaning from the fact that heaven is the residence of the deity, the throne of God."

35. The earth, etc.—See Isa. lvi. 1; Ps. xlviii. 2. Our Lord shows that to swear by anything which God has created is to swear by God Himself.

36. By thy head—A common form of oath in the ancient world. The ordinary phrase, "I will give you my head if it is not so," is a form of swearing of the same kind. 37. Ye...may—Let your statements be in accordance with facts; let your language be simple and let your answers be Yes or No. Cometh of evil—"All swearing, gentle or otherwise, 'cometh of evil,' that is, of an underlying consciousness that simple assertion is not enough. If truth were perfect there would be no occasion to emphasize our assertions by such appeals; and, in point of fact, falsehood and perjury are generally close companions."—Abbott.

38. On the law of retaliation (vs. 28-42).

39. Eye for an eye—As a legal remedy the law of retaliation was probably the best possible in a rude state of society. See Exod. 21, 24. The principle was admitted in all ancient nations. But the retaliation was exacted by a judicial sentence for the good of the community, not to gratify personal vengeance.—Cen. Ph. But the Jews introduced this principle of retaliation into private life. Each man became judge for himself when and how far it should be inflicted. Thereby the principle of revenge was cultivated, and all conciliation became dishonorable.—Whedon. 39. But I say—Christ introduces a different method of dealing with an assailant. Resist not evil—"Resist not him that is evil"—R. V. Do not retaliate on outrage by another.—Clarke. Do not retaliate. Turn...to the other—"This is not to be understood literally. 'Our Lord's own neck yet defiled bearing, when smitten ruddy on the cheek (John 18: 22, 23), and not literally presenting the other, is the best comment on these words. It is the preparation after one indignity, not to invite but to submit meekly to another, without retaliation, which this strong language is meant to convey."—F. & B. The sentiment is identical with the precept of the wise man in Prov. 25: 21, 22; but it would be doing great violence to these passages to understand them as commanding us to extinguish the instinct and to disobey the law of self-protection, when assaulted by some violent and unrepentable foe.—Whedon.

40. Coat...cloak—The coat was the inner garment; the cloak was the outer and more costly one. The cloak was used by the poor as a covering at night, and according to the law (Exod. xxii. 26, 27). It could not be retained as a pledge after sundown. It is better to give up what the law cannot seize than to cherish a spirit of retaliation.

41. Compel thee, etc.—Officers and couriers in the service of the Roman government travelling through the provinces had authority to impress any man or his beast into service for the purpose of carrying them and their baggage on their journey. This became a great and cruel burden. But Jesus says, if anyone compels you to perform a difficult and unreasonable task, avoid a quarrel by doing more than is demanded.

42. Give...turn not that away—This cannot mean that an industrious man is to give at the call of every laborer, but it does mean that we are to be large-hearted, generous, ready to help others and grant favors. "We are here exhorted to patience and forgiveness. 1. When we receive in our persons all sorts of insults and affronts (v. 39). 2. When

we are despoiled of our goods (v. 40). 3. When our bodies are forced to undergo all kinds of toils, vexations and torments (v. 41). He that avenges himself must lose the mind of Christ and thus suffer an injury far greater than he can ever receive from man."—Clarke.

43. On loving enemies (vs. 43-48).
III. Love thy neighbor—The rabbi interpreted the command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," in Lev. xix. 18, as referring to Jews only. They therefore believed it to be right to hate the rest of mankind. 4. But I say—Jesus opposed this narrow, wicked view of the case, and "extended our neighborhood over all mankind." See Luke x. 25-37. Love your enemies—The most sublime and the most difficult commandment between the lids of the Bible. Who can obey it? Only those who have hearts filled with the love of God (Rom. v. 5). It has been said that this one precept is a sufficient proof of the holiness of the gospel and of the truth of the Christian religion. Bless...do good...pray—Seek God's blessing on those who call down upon you God's curses.—Abbott.

"The best commentary on these matchless commands is the bright example of the One who gave them." See I. Pet. ii. 21-24; Rom. xii. 20, 21; I. Cor. ix. 12; I. Pet. iii. 9."

45. May be the children, etc.—To act as Christ commands here would be to act like God, who blesses those who curse him and are his enemies by the gifts of sun and rain. This is divine.—Cam. Bib. Such actions show that we are God's children, but do not make us his children. Sun to rise, etc.—"He imparts to all alike, but all do not receive alike. Men may sit in darkness even when the sun is shining, or become lost souls, notwithstanding God's love that would save them."

46. What reward—If you have only loved those who love you, you have only come up to the standard of common sinners. You have no reason to expect the Christian's reward for doing what any sinner is expected to do. Publicans.—Tax-gatherers employed by the Romans and hated by the Jews.

47. Brethren only—The prominence of salutation in the social life of the East gives a special vividness to this precept. To utter the formal, "Peace be with you," to follow that up with manifold compliments and wishes, was to recognize those whom men saluted as friends and brothers. But this the very heathen did (Heaven, rather than "publicans," being the true reading); and were the followers of Christ to be content with merely copying heathen customs?—Alford. Christians must do to their enemies what the heathen did to their friends. Superior conduct will prove the superior religion. What do ye more than others—1. Disciples have to do more than others. (1) They maintain the Christian life; (2) they extend the cause of Christ.

2. They are able to do more than others. (1) They are in alliance with God; (2) they have more light and knowledge; (3) they have more moral power. 3. More is expected of them than of others. (1) By their Saviour; (2) by the world; (3) by their own consciences.—Bib. Mus. 48. Be...perfect—Complete; perfect in love. Take God as the model instead of publicans. The true standard of the Bible for God's peoples is moral purity.

HOW TO MAKE BABY SLEEP.

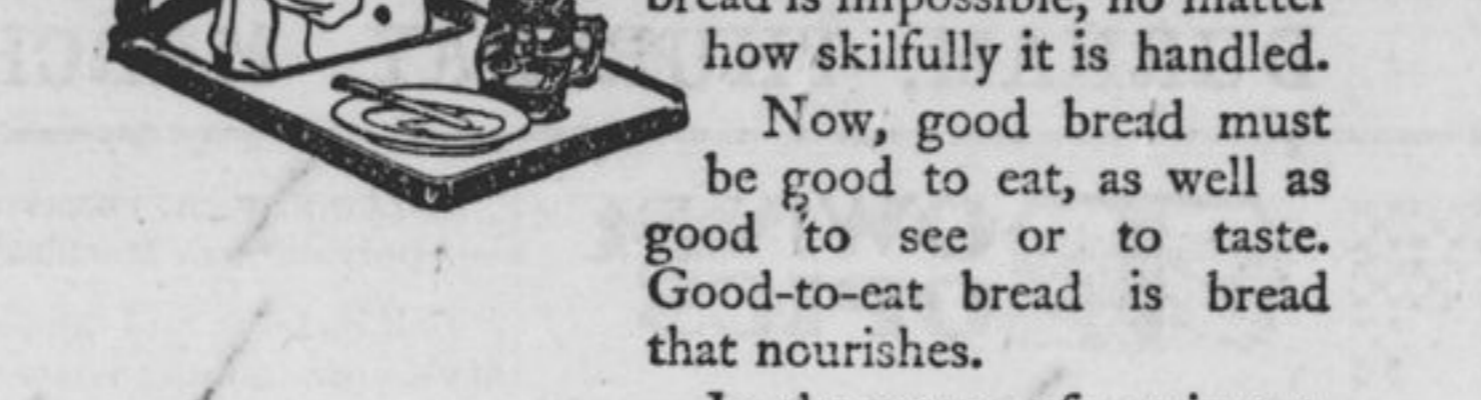
The baby that cries half the night does not cry for nothing. It cries because it is not well, and the chances are the trouble is due to some derangement of the stomach or bowels, which would be speedily removed if a Dose of Baby's Own Tablets were given the little one. These Tablets make children sleep soundly and naturally, because they remove the cause of crossness and wakefulness. They are a blessing to the little one, and bring relief to the tired, worried mother. Mrs. A. C. Abbott, Hudson's Heights, Que., says: "I have found Baby's Own Tablets a splendid medicine for stomach and bowel troubles, from which my little one was troubled. Thanks to the relief the Tablets have given my baby now sleeps quietly and naturally, and is in the best of health." And the Tablets are absolutely safe—they always do good—they cannot possibly do harm. They will cure the ailments of a new-born baby or a well-grown child. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail at 25 cents a box, by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont.

ROBBED WATCHMAN.

OTTAWA SAFECRACKERS IN HARD LUCK.
They Explain to Patrick Macdonald, Watchman, That They Had Got Nothing at the Office, and Then Took His Pay Envelope and Watch.
Ottawa, Feb. 26.—Two safe burglars operated in Hintonburg early this morning and ransacked the lumber office of J. Gordon MacLaren, Queen street; the lumber office of George M. Mason, Richmond road, and the flour office of Mr. James Forward, also on the Richmond road. The burglars held up Patrick Macdonald, of Fourth avenue, who was the watchman at the MacLaren's, and took his wage envelope, which contained \$16, and his watch. This booty, with \$2 found in MacLaren's office, is all the safe-crackers made out of their desperate enterprise.

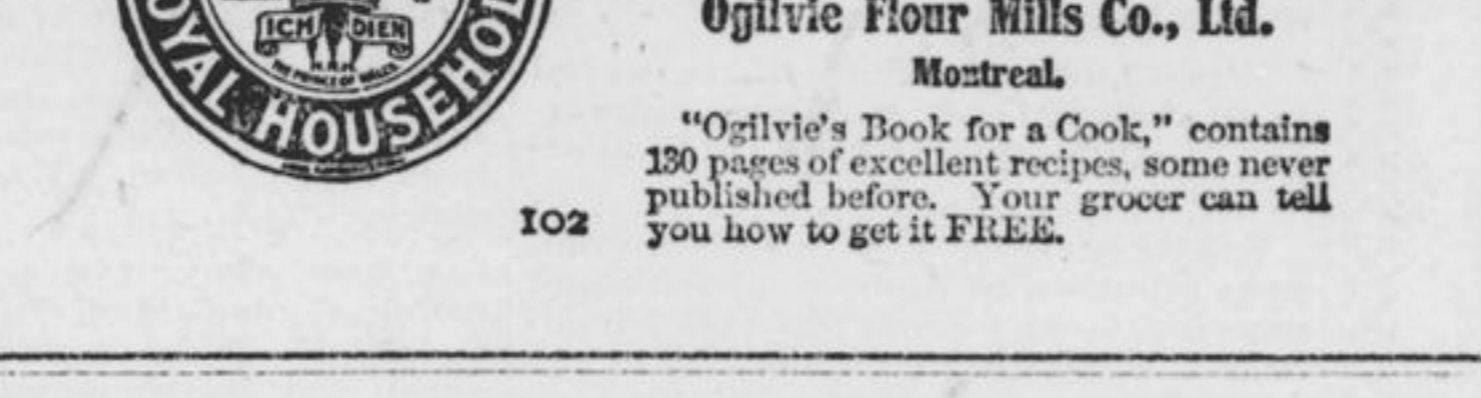
The encounter of Macdonald with the cracksmen has its comical side. Hearing a noise in the office, the watchman crossed from the mill in a hurry. One of the robbers, wearing a mask, shouted "Hands up," and extinguished the watchman's lantern with a bullet. Macdonald had no firearms, and he surrendered at once. The robbers took him inside, tied him with a cord, and left him under a counter. After locking the safe the robbers tied Macdonald to a chair and took his pay envelope from his pocket. "We would leave this, but you see we did not get anything in the office," said one of the visitors. They moved off again, but returned and laid hands on their victim to seize his watch. "Oh, leave me that," pleaded Macdonald; "I would like to keep my watch." "Well, we don't like to take it," said one, "but we're having bad luck here." "Oh, he'd hang us if he got the chance," declared the other robber, putting the timepiece in his pocket.

BREAD is never better than the flour it is made of.
Often it is not nearly so good, but that is the fault of the bread-maker.
Without good flour, good bread is impossible, no matter how skilfully it is handled.
Now, good bread must be good to eat, as well as good to see or to taste. Good-to-eat bread is bread that nourishes.
In the matter of nutriment,



Royal Household Flour

is supreme. It represents the best that is in the wheat, ground to a snowy whiteness and purified by electricity.
It produces bread that is light, easy to digest and best of all—nutritious. Ogilvie's Royal Household is to be had at all grocers.



Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Montreal.
"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook," contains 120 pages of excellent recipes, some never published before. Your grocer can tell you how to get it FREE.

REPORT OF INSURANCE INVESTIGATORS

Recommendations of the Joint Committee of New York Legislatures.

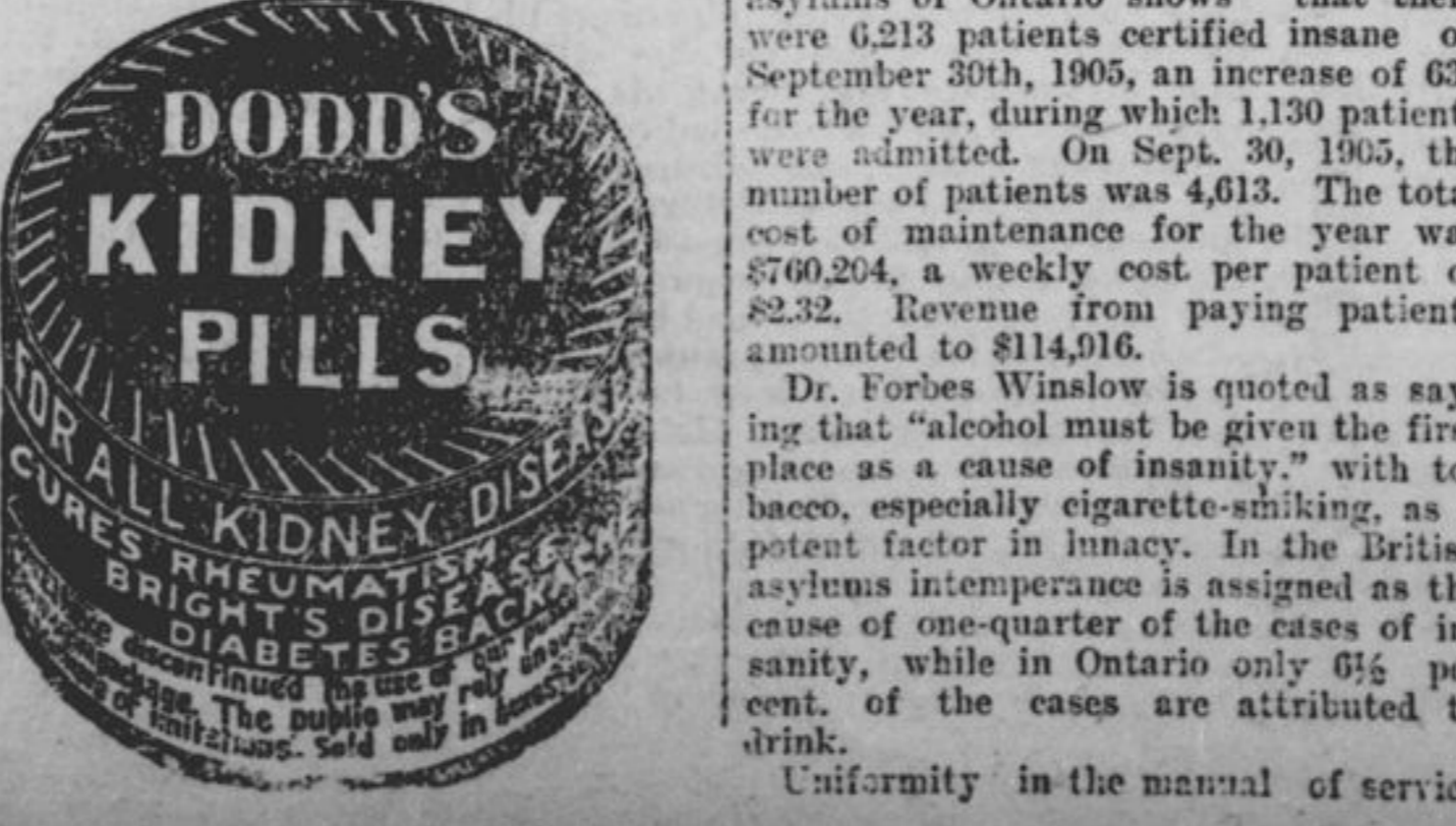
Albany, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The report of the Armstrong special insurance investigating committee was presented in both Houses of the Legislature soon after noon today. It was accompanied by eight bills, designed to carry into effect in detail the recommendations of the committee.
In a statement made to newspaper men, before the presentation of the report, Senator Armstrong said he hoped to have passed before April 15th the bill which will defer the annual elections in the mutual companies from April 15 to Nov. 15. This would, it is believed, probably nullify all proxies obtained up to this time by Thos. W. Lawson and the policy holders' committee of State governors and others as well as those which the management of the companies themselves have been gathering through their agents.
The report of the joint committee of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, appointed to investigate the affairs of the life insurance companies, covered a printed pamphlet of 310 pages. After reading the resolution authorizing the work and the plan adopted for the investigation by the committee, each individual company is passed in review. There are 15 companies organized under the laws of New York, issuing level premium policies and in a single instance only the committee departed from the policy of limiting its investigation to companies organized under the laws of New York. This company was the Prudential Life Insurance Co., of New Jersey.
The committee recommends that article 2 of the insurance law be so amended as to permit the formation thereunder of mutual corporations, without capital stock, to transact the business of life insurance, and for such other purposes as are authorized to be connected therewith in the case of stock corporations.

Concerning the so-called mutual companies, the committee says: "Notwithstanding their theoretical rights, policy holders have had little or no voice in the management. Entrenched behind proxies, easily connected by subversive agents, and running for long periods unless expressly revoked, the officers of these companies have occupied unassailable positions and have been able to exercise despotic power."
"With these objects in view, the following plan is recommended:—
"Voting should be limited to those who have been insured at least one year before the election, and whose policies are still in force when the election is held.
"As to stock companies, the committee recommends mutualization. On the subject of the investments of life companies, the committee, after declaring against the "syndicates," recommends that the law be amended so as to provide better control of investments.

Contributions by insurance corporations for political purposes should be strictly forbidden. The devices method taken to conceal the payments of this sort are confessions of their illicit character.
Nothing disclosed by the investigation deserves more serious attention than the systematic efforts of the large insurance companies to control a large part of the legislation of the state. This course of

conduct has created a widespread conviction that large portions of this money have been dishonestly used. On account of the absence of the necessary witnesses and the lack of proper vouchers, the committee has been unable to trace the moneys said to have been disbursed in connection with the legislation. They suggest the necessity of requiring a strict accounting from those who are responsible for the payments as well as from the agents who have received the moneys.
A very large proportion of the voters of the State hold policies of life insurance. It is easy for the company to impose very well, and, inasmuch as they had collected this amount, there was no need of any help from him.

CONSUMPTION.
There is no specific for consumption. Fresh air, exercise, nourishing food and Scott's Emulsion will come pretty near curing it, if there is anything to build on. Millions of people throughout the world are living and in good health on one lung.
From time immemorial the doctors prescribed cod liver oil for consumption. Of course the patient could not take it in its old form, hence it did very little good. They can take



is recommended for the different institutions which have shown a disposition to live apart instead of working in sympathy. The itinerant system among officials is considered a helpful one. The appointment of a Provincial pathologist is recommended.
A strong protest is once more registered against the commitment of insane persons to jail. It is pointed out that the word "asylum" in connection with the insane is becoming obsolete. Hospital is the proper name for institutions devoted to their care.
Next to York county, which furnished 220 lunatics last year, comes Middlesex with 63; Westworth and Frontenac had 48 each; Carleton, 46; Leeds and Grenville, 45; Simcoe, 41, and Northumberland and Durham, 407 hail from York county, 251 from Middlesex, 280 from Westworth, 233 from Simcoe, and 245 from Carleton.

As many as 643 patients have been in residence twenty years and upwards. There were 315 discharged during the year, one of these after twenty years. The number of deaths for the year was 343, a percentage of 5.37. Tuberculosis was the cause of 43. Next in order of frequency were the mental decay and epilepsy were the next chief causes.

Of the occupations of insane persons the great bulk of them come from four causes. House keepers head the list for the period under survey with 5,434 cases; laborers follow with 4,680; farmers, with 4,368; and domestic servants, with 3,725. The enormous difference is apparent when it is noted that the next two classes are wives, with 650 cases, and carpenters, with 471.

Patients were given employment in the asylum to the number of 4,431, with an average number of 298 days for each patient.

ANDREW CARNEGIE HELPED.
How the Philanthropic Multi-Millionaire Worked New Rochelle.
New York, Feb. 26.—A story was told today in New Rochelle, says the New York Tribune, of how Andrew Carnegie helped the members of the First Methodist Church to get a new pipe organ. The congregation wanted a \$1,000 instrument and one of the members wrote to Mr. Carnegie for help. The philanthropist replied that if the congregation would first raise \$500 he would see what could be done.

This response was encouraging, and the flock soon had the money pledged. They then told Mr. Carnegie, who in the meanwhile had investigated the needs of the congregation through his secretary. The deacons yesterday received a letter from Mr. Carnegie, who, instead of sending his cheque, said that he had found that the congregation was too small for a \$1,000 organ, but thought that one for \$500 would answer the purpose very well, and, inasmuch as they had collected this amount, there was no need of any help from him.

RACING AT FALL FAIRS.
Societies Would Like to Decide on It for Themselves.
Toronto, Feb. 26.—Yesterday the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions passed a resolution requesting the Ontario Government to repeal the clause of the act prohibiting racing at fairs and leave the responsibility for the sport on the individual societies.
Many members were opposed to the motion and a heated discussion took place before the motion was carried.
A resolution was passed, requesting the minister of agriculture to take the steps he thought best to prevent immoral side shows and exhibitions at the fairs.

Consumption
There is no specific for consumption. Fresh air, exercise, nourishing food and Scott's Emulsion will come pretty near curing it, if there is anything to build on. Millions of people throughout the world are living and in good health on one lung.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
and tolerate it for a long time. There is no oil, not excepting butter, so easily digested and absorbed by the system as cod liver oil in the form of Scott's Emulsion, and that is the reason it is so helpful in consumption where its use must be continuous.
We will send you a sample free.
Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.
Scott & Bowne Chemists Toronto, Ont.
See and try all druggists

MORE INSANITY.
INSPECTOR'S REPORT OF IDIOT AND LUNATIC ASYLUMS.
Housekeepers, Laborers, Farmers and Domestic Servants Suffer Most—York County Furnishes Greatest Number—What Province Pays for Support.
Toronto, Feb. 26.—The thirty-eighth annual report on the lunatic and idiot asylums of Ontario shows that there were 6,213 patients certified insane on September 30th, 1905, an increase of 632 for the year, during which 1,130 patients were admitted. On Sept. 30, 1905, the number of patients was 4,413. The total cost of maintenance for the year was \$769,204, a weekly cost per patient of \$2.32. Revenue from paying patients amounted to \$114,916.
Dr. Forbes Winslow is quoted as saying that "alcohol must be given the first place as a cause of insanity," with tobacco, especially cigarette-smoking, as a potent factor in lunacy. In the British asylums interpenance is assigned as the cause of one-quarter of the cases of insanity, while in Ontario only 6 1/2 per cent. of the cases are attributed to drink.

UNIFORMITY in the manual of service

Market Reports

—OF—
The Week.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The grain receipts to-day were small. Wheat fell, with sales of 100 bushels of Fall at 76c. Oats came to market selling at 23 to 24c. Barley unchanged, with sales of 100 bushels at 55c.
Hay in limited supply, with sales of 10 loads at \$9 to \$10 a ton for timothy, and \$8 to \$8 for mixed. Straw is nominal at \$3 to \$4 a ton.
Dressed hogs are unchanged, with light quoted at \$2.50 and heavy at \$3 to \$3.25.
Wheat, white bush... \$4.75 \$ 0.78
Do, red, bush... 4.75 0.78
Do, spring, bush... 4.75 0.78
Do, goose, bush... 4.72 0.73
Oats, bush... 0.21 0.22
Barley, bush... 0.21 0.22
Peas, bush... 0.80 0.80
Rye, bush... 0.80 0.80
Hay, timothy, ton... 9.00 9.00
Do, mixed, ton... 8.00 8.00
Straw, ton... 3.00 3.00

Stocks.
Albion, No. 1, bush... 6.25 7.00
Do, No. 2... 4.25 4.75
Do, No. 3... 4.00 4.25
Red, choice No. 1, bush... 6.25 7.25
Timothy, bush... 1.50 2.00
Dressed Hops... 2.70 3.25
Apples, per bush... 0.23 0.40
Eggs, new laid, doz... 0.22 0.25
Butter, dairy... 0.25 0.28
Do, creamery... 0.15 0.20
Chickens, per lb... 0.11 0.12
Poultry, per lb... 0.03 0.10
Turkeys, per lb... 0.11 0.13
Geese, per lb... 0.11 0.13
Cabbage, per doz... 0.43 0.50
Cauliflower, per doz... 0.75 0.85
Potatoes, per bag... 0.75 0.85
Colony, per doz... 0.35 0.40
Onions, per bag... 1.00 1.00
Eggs, old, doz... 1.00 1.00
Do, forequarter... 4.50 5.50
Do, choice, carcass... 6.25 6.50
Do, round, carcass... 6.00 6.50
Mutton, per cwt... 8.00 9.00
Veal, per cwt... 20.00 21.00
Lamb, per cwt... 20.00 21.00

Winnipeg Options.
The following were closing quotations yesterday at this market: Feb. 26th bid, May 77th bid, July 78 bid.
Leading Wheat Markets.
New York... 87 1/2
Minneapolis... 81
Winnipeg... 81 1/2
St. Louis... 80 1/2
Toronto... 87 1/2
Chicago... 87 1/2

Toronto Live Stock.
Receipts of live stock, as reported by the railways, were 58 carloads, composed of 925 cattle, 404 hogs, 625 sheep and 123 calves.
The quality of fat cattle was generally not good, the bulk being of the unfinished class, but there were a few good lots, which sold readily at firm prices.
Trade was brisk, and nearly everything in the cattle line of a desirable quality was bought up early in the morning, if not in the night time.
It looks just now as though history was going to be repeated, and that the trade, or, rather, many of the dealers, were going crazy.
Exporters—the bulk of the sales in exporters, in fact, will say all the business in shipping cattle, was transacted by McDonald & Mayberry at \$3 to \$3.10 per cwt. A single lot of two cattle sold at \$5.25 per cwt, and was the highest price paid. Export bulls sold at \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.
Butchers—Two or three cattle picked out of export loads, 1,270 and 1,330 lbs. each, and one lot of eight cattle, 1,200 lbs. each, all good enough for export, which they really were, sold at \$4.80 to \$4.85 per cwt; loads of good sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt; fair to good, \$4 to \$4.25; medium, \$3.75 to \$4; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Feeders and Stockers.—H. Murby reported nothing doing, as few, if any, were offered, although he had orders unfilled. All cattle that on other days might have been sold as feeders were taken for butchers' purposes.
Milk Cows—About a dozen milk cows and springers sold at \$30 to \$48 each.
Veal Calves—Over 100 calves sold at firm prices, as usual, ranging from \$3.50 to \$7.25 per cwt; and \$8 per cwt was paid for one of prime quality.

Sheep and Lambs.—The run was not heavy, but there seemed to be about enough to supply the demand at following prices: Export ewes, \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt; bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per cwt; lambs of select to prime quality, \$6.75 to \$7.15, and one or two lots of extra quality brought \$7.25 per cwt.
Hogs—Deliveries of hogs were light. Mr. Harris reports prices unchanged, at \$6.75 for selects and \$6.50 for light and fat.

Bradstreet's Trade Review.
The movement of wholesale goods in all lines continues more or less quiet. The volume of general trade, however, compares fairly well with that of this time last year. There is a fair sorting movement in heavy sorting drygoods lines and spring deliveries are active. Orders for spring lines continue heavy. Price advances have been announced for printed cottons, flannellets, dress satens and other lines of printed goods ranging from 5 to 12 1/2 per cent. The price of the 15th inst. Groceries are quiet and sugar is displaying an easy tone with the buying merely for immediate wants. The hardware trade is very brisk; and in some lines of goods and metals there is less firmness noted, particularly in iron and lead. Collections are mostly fair and payments are well up to the average.
Hamilton—There is now a better movement in sorting lines and spring goods are moving more actively. Dry goods houses are particularly busy and the outlook has improved during the past week. Collections are fair to good.
London—Country and local trade has taken on a more active tone although the movement of sorting lines is still not heavy. Spring trade is moving fairly well and collections are rather better. Local industries continue active.
Ottawa—There is a moderately good tone in winter goods. Retail business, wholesalers are busy with the spring trade which still promises to be large. Collections are fair.

HEIR TO LARGE FORTUNE.
Cook in Restaurant Divides \$450,000 With Her Sister.
Detroit, Mich., Feb. 26.—A Journal special from St. Joseph, Michigan, says: John Crawford, who for a year has been employed as cook at local restaurants and hotels, was locally notified yesterday by an act of the Judge of the Probate Court of Ithaca, N. Y., that he and his sister, Mrs. Maud Gardner, of Chicago, are heirs to an estate of \$450,000, left by their grandfather, Aloysius Crawford, of Newfield, N. Y.

You'll find every infus... Lead packets

Every infus... Lead packets

Every infus... Lead packets

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