

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

The Home Department of St. David's church held its anniversary on Thursday evening last, in the form of an "at home." Encouraging reports of the work were given. A programme of music, etc., followed by refreshments, was enjoyed by those present.

The City S. S. Association held its quarterly meeting in the Main street Baptist church on Thursday evening. The evening was devoted to primary work, and Mrs. T. S. Simms read the following paper:

ADVANCED PRIMARY WORK.

The importance of the primary department of our S. S. is becoming more and more apparent. During the last few years much attention has been given by our Provincial S. S. Association to normal work and the Home Department throughout our province, but last summer Miss C. S. Loubé was sent into the field in the interest of primary work and the forming of primary unions. As a result of her visit to St. John in the autumn a primary union was formed, which has been doing effective work ever since, and has been a means of strength to all who have availed themselves of its services. I would invite every primary worker in the city and all interested in primary work to be present at the parlour of the Y. M. C. A. building on Friday afternoons, from 4.30 to 5.30, and identify themselves with the union.

Now, a few words as to the work in the primary departments of our various schools. We know that every kind of work requires organization. First in importance then is the classification. To lay down a set rule for this would not be practicable. Superintendents vary in ability, class numbers are of various sizes and locations, and the children are not of uniform age and ability. Primary superintendents have this difficult question to solve: "Shall I teach my scholars as one class, or shall I arrange them in small classes, with a teacher for each?"

There are advantages and difficulties in both plans. The one-class plan can be pursued in large or in small schools. The sub-divided is most successful in classes of larger size. I might just say here that the primary superintendent (Miss Emma Colwell) of the school to which I belong has within the last six weeks sub-divided her class, and although she could explain the plan to you much better than I can, I can testify as a mother of two of her scholars, to the great benefit received by those children from the new arrangement.

In this department there are three grades, A, B, C, with five classes, two of boys and girls, and one both boys and girls. There are four assistants and one secretary. However, a plan that suits a school in one place might be a failure in another, when carried out by a different person, and so each superintendent must be fully persuaded as to which plan she is best fitted by mental capacity; she must consider the time at her command to carry out the work; which will be best suited to the children; and last, but not least, the size of the room must have great weight in the decision. Now let me say a word about the class programme. "Pansy" once asked in a conference: "What is the first thing you do in your class room?" A teacher at once replied: "I always do the thing which I planned to do the day before, in view of the lesson which I am to teach." How many do this?

I will state a few reasons why there should be a programme or a definite order of exercises previously, as given by Israel P. Black, arranged: 1, that there may be system and order in everything we do in God's house; 2, that we may be able to accomplish more, and do it better, in a given time; 3, that not a cent of valuable time may be wasted by teachers or scholars; 4, that there may be variety, which is so helpful to the little child; 5, that better order and discipline may be secured; 6, that the work may be easier for the superintendent. These reasons do not require any comment; they speak for themselves.

How can a good programme be prepared? It is better for superintendents to prepare their own. The best programme for you is the one you make for your own class. It should be varied from time to time; anything stereotyped becomes monotonous to teacher and scholar.

A little boy was drawing at home: "We can tell the bell sweetly, sweetly rings today."

His aunt protested against his way of singing it. "Well, aunt, we sing it every single Sunday of our lives, and I just love it with all my might; but some days I can't help singing it over, I am so full of it." The teacher of this boy needed to introduce more variety.

Never change the programme of the day because visitors happen to be present. Do not ask visitors to address the class. This used to be the custom when teachers knew no better. Never take the time from the regular programme for Xmas, children's day, anniversary or entertainments. Work all this in as part of the regular programme, and afterward select the pieces the children are the most familiar with.

Things should never be taken during the exercises to collect the pennies. Let that be done at the beginning of the session. Let the child, as soon as he enters the room, go to a table on which are placed the roll-book and the collection-box. The secretary marks the attendance, and the child at the same time deposits his money in the box.

Mr. Black says in preparing his programme he seeks to have it so full of interest that the children will be too much occupied to think of getting out of order.

A very useful part of the order of exercises, but one that is much abused, is singing. Some teachers say, "When everything is done we can sing." True, but is this the real object of singing? Is so high and beautiful a gift from God to be perverted from its sacred use just to fill in time or to entertain visitors?

Prayers that will remain in a child's

mind for years, and perchance lead him to Christ, can be taught through the rhythm of song. Many a home has been brought to Jesus through the sweet song of childhood. How very important is it that we should teach only such hymns as are truly spiritual.

Mr. Black says, "I never intend to teach a song just because the music is so pretty. I select a song primarily because it teaches one or more spiritual truths. If I want to bring to the children the great Truth of the Trinity, how can I do it better than to teach the Creed song, I believe in God the Father, etc." In Songs for Little Folks, how can I better impress upon their hearts the work of the Holy Spirit than to teach the sweet song, Soft and Low, in Little Pilgrim Songs? If I want to teach the love of Jesus and his willingness to receive them, how quickly they will learn in that sweetest of songs, Room in Thine Arms, Dear Jesus, in silvery echoes? If I wish to teach them to trust in God, the snow-bird song commencing, What Will You Do, in "Infant songs" will impress it very simply and forcibly on their minds.

Before closing my paper, and I am afraid it is already too long, I would like to speak of assistants. Whether the class is taught as a unit or sub-divided, the superintendent cannot do all the work; it is absolutely necessary to have helpers who will be regular and punctual in attendance. Those who come or stay away when they feel like it are of little use; in fact, they are a hindrance.

A helpful assistant will:

1. Be present when the doors are open.

2. Be in her seat when the children are ready to recite their lessons.

3. Preserve order in the room before the session begins.

4. Sing and recite with the children (example is very strong on these points).

5. Visit during the week the new, black and absent scholars.

6. Bring the attention of the superintendent to any interesting incidents connected with the child's home life.

7. Be impressed with the importance of the work and realize that she has great responsibilities placed upon her.

8. Be steady to fill the superintendent's place when it is temporarily vacant.

Young ladies make excellent helpers, especially if they are brought up in this department. Children take to them more freely than to older people. They are more easily instructed in the manner of work and accept suggestions more readily than older people.

The sixth annual conference of the International Sunday School Field Workers' Association will open at St. John's, N. B., today, closing on the 20th. Our field secretary, Rev. A. L. Landon, is present, and will address the conference on The Spiritual Side of Convention Work.

WELL KNOWN IN ST. JOHN.

A Clinton, Mass., paper of Monday last says: "The funeral of John W. Clinton, overseer of the galvanizing department of the Clinton Wire Cloth Co.'s works, who died at his house, 135 Clarke street, on Friday, took place at St. John's church, Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The immense edifice was filled with a large concourse of friends."

The services were in charge of division 8, Ancient Order of Hibernians, of which Mr. Clinton was an esteemed member. The floral tributes included a wreath of roses and ivy leaves, from the Clinton Wire Cloth Co., with the inscription: "In memory of one who was ever faithful; a pillar from Mr. F. Dwyer; a Gates place with 'Overcome' from the employees of the galvanizing department; a wreath of white carnations from Henry K. Swincoe and Joseph Stickney; and other tributes."

Rev. R. J. Patterson conducted the services, and at the conclusion the remains were escorted to the lot in the new cemetery in South Lancaster by 25 members of division 8. The pall bearers were P. A. Cannon, Joseph B. Hardy, Wm. G. Clithney, John J. Gibbons, Stephen O'Malley and James Cannon.

The deceased leaves a widow and five children; he died of valvular heart disease. Two brothers, Thomas of St. John's, and William of St. John's, N. B., and three sisters, Miss Bridget Tierney of this town and Mrs. John McCarthy and Mrs. Thomas Mansfield of Boston, survive.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Bile, Nausea, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Constipation, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

THE SAGAMORE

Expresses His Views on the Subject of Tin Soldiers.

Why the Tory Party in Canada is in a Depressed State.

It Has Been Outclassed and Can Only Stand By and Weep.

"Mr. Paul," said the reporter, "I perceive that some journalists who have left the Tory party for a consideration, and also for its great and lasting advantage, are of opinion that the old party is in a very bad way."

"That's what they earn their money from their new boss," said the sagamore. "Did you think they'd talk any other way?"

"Oh no," said the reporter, "certainly not. I remember hearing of a good for nothing who once saved his neck by running away from a battle. When he got away a safe distance he turned back and said to his comrades: 'I had not been winged, and then gave utterance to this philosophical observation: "Thank Heaven! The country's safe. Then he hastened to attack himself with the sword which he had won in the battle of the other army, which happened to win the victory."

The sagamore lovingly caressed the edge of his scapular knife, and remarked that he would like to be on the trail of that kind of a soldier.

"That being so," said the reporter, "and as your methods of warfare are a little out of date and might get you into trouble, I would advise you for the present to stay away from St. John, Fredericton and Chatham. For there are trails thereabouts."

The sagamore promised to be very circumspect. Still he thought his few words would look better if a few locks of hair were playing in the breeze, and he a nice fresh trail of mud on his scapular.

"Of course," said the reporter, "the Tory party is in a bad way. Why don't you see it as a record for extravagance and corruption that was a source of pride. There never was anything like it in the world. Any good girl will tell you that. Well, when you have an unequalled record and glory in it, you are flabby. Of course that was the case with the Tories. Any good girl will tell you so. But here have the grins gone in and in a couple of years put the Tory record so far in the shade that you couldn't find it with a search light. Any good girl will tell you that. 'He doesn't deny it. So you see the Tories are out-classed. They don't know the first rudiments of extravagance and corruption. They were mere Tories. They stumbled and blundered along in the most inexcusable fashion, when compared with the tactics of the Tories. Of course they feel badly. Of course they are in a bad way. Why shouldn't they weep?"

Mr. Paul wiped away a tear. He said the Tories were great musicians, and he had often declared they were the worst on earth. But that was prior to 1894.

"The grins," said the reporter, "were gone to make a deal."

"They made it bigger," said Mr. Paul.

"They said the Tories spent too much money," said the reporter.

"They spent heap more," said Mr. Paul.

"They said they wanted purity in politics," said the reporter.

"Look at Quebec," said Mr. Paul. "Look any place."

"In this case," said the reporter, "I don't think they're a lot of political tumblers," said the reporter.

"If you don't know it," said Mr. Paul, "how long will it last?" asked the reporter.

"Till the people get good chance to take souls," said Mr. Paul. "People had good lesson. They ain't fools."

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Annual Meeting of Shareholders-Satisfaction Expressed.

That the shareholders of the Bank of New Brunswick are well satisfied with the way the bank's affairs are administered is apparent by the fact that less than ten attended the annual meeting on 17th inst., and adopted the report with thanks to the directors and manager.

As already stated, the net profits of the year amounted to \$38,941.11.

Senator Lewis was called to the chair on motion of G. Sidney Smith, deposit in the bank was requested to act as secretary.

R. B. Emerson moved, seconded by G. Sidney Smith, that the statement of the bank's affairs be received and entered on the minutes, and that the thanks of the shareholders be tendered to the directors and manager for the very satisfactory manner in which the business of the bank had been conducted during the year. Mr. Emerson said it was very gratifying indeed to the shareholders to find that such a good business had been done, and he declared the directors were entitled to the heartiest thanks of those interested.

The motion was carried unanimously.

G. A. Schofield, the manager, being called on, said there were two points in the report on which he might make a few remarks. With regard to the deposits not bearing interest, which were \$46,000 more than at the same period in the previous year, Mr. Schofield expressed satisfaction. There was not equal satisfaction regarding the deposits bearing interest, because while the bank paid three per cent interest, some of the money on deposit in New York and London paid only two per cent. The report showed that there was a decrease in the

amount of the interest-bearing deposits, but as a matter of fact special deposits in 1897 averaged more than in 1896. The apparent decrease was due to the withdrawal of corporate money which was on deposit only a short time. In reference to the profits Mr. Schofield pointed out that the increase of \$10,000 over the previous year was not really legitimate profits on the year's business. The bank had sold in September, when prices were good, a large amount of securities which realized a profit of about \$10,000, so that, strictly speaking, the increase noted was not on the business of the year. Mr. Schofield made the gratifying announcement that the bad debts in the last six months amounted to only \$30. As to the future he could say nothing. He could not assume the role of prophet. No man can tell what may happen in business, for any day there may be a war which would change the whole complexion of affairs.

On motion of A. W. Adams the shareholders proceeded to elect directors, Messrs. Smith and Leavitt acting as scrutineers. The old board was re-elected, viz.: Hon. J. D. Lewis, Wm. W. Turnbull, Simon Jones, Charles F. Woodman, James Manchester, Robert Thomson.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors Hon. Mr. Lewis was re-elected president and Wm. W. Turnbull vice-president.

THE TRAMP'S GOOD NAP.

In these articles I have spoken often about the importance of rest, of sleep, of being what you can provide for in the morning, and of having a good night's sleep. I know we cannot all of us go off on a holiday whenever we get a good sleep every twenty-four hours. To this end it is not needful to have a fine house or even any house at all.

One night last winter—and it was cold and frosty—I chanced to see a man asleep in a hallway of an apartment building. He was sheltered on one side of him, and that seemed to be a regular and gentle as one should when enjoying heaven's best gift. His face was contented and serene, and he had forgotten "the curse of the wanderer." He had been out of sight and sound of his loneliness and poverty.

A little later I met the servant of one of the richest and foremost men of our town on his way to rouse the night clerk of the chemist's shop to get some bromide for his sleepless and tormented master.

So it goes; the point for us to remember being that it is not our worldly circumstances but our personal conduct, that counts us out of our share of God's blessing of quiet and repose. Better be a tramp asleep than a king calling for a narcotic.

In lying awake most of the night, hearing the clock chime up the time, and in pieces in doing this, I say, Mrs. Richard Brooke was severely afflicted in harmony with her own wishes. Far otherwise, as a matter of fact, the trouble of the day was continued into the night in her case. There was no shaking it off, or having a good night's sleep, or even a good day's work, as was the case with the tramp.

"In April, 1894," she tells us in her letter, "after my confinement I was unable to get up my strength. My appetite was poor and I was unable to eat. I suffered great pain in the chest. I also came to be much swollen around the body."

"And as my complaint increased upon me I got to be dreadfully nervous. You will understand this better when I say that so common an occurrence as anybody knocking at the door would startle me. I had but little sleep at night, and finally grew so weak that I could scarcely get about."

"In this low and feeble state I continued for fully a year, during which time I spent pounds in doctoring, but got no better for it all."

"At about this time it was that I read in a book what Mother Selge's said to her people afflicted as I was, and I bought a bottle of Dr. Prudence, the grocer, etc., Aberdeen."

"After taking this medicine a short time I began to improve. I could eat and sleep and I took gave me no pain or distress. As my strength came, so good effect induced me to continue the use of it, and I gradually recovered my health and strength. Since then by taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. For the sake of the benefit this knowledge of my cure may be to others, you are at liberty to publish this statement and refer any inquirers to me. (Signed) Mrs. Richard Brooke, Aberdeen, near Leeds, March 18th, 1897."

This woman rarely sleeps now without a break from bedtime till morning. Not because her bed is softer than it was, not because a wealthy relative has left her a fortune, but because of the knowledge of the benefit this knowledge of my cure may be to others, you are at liberty to publish this statement and refer any inquirers to me. (Signed) Mrs. Richard Brooke, Aberdeen, near Leeds, March 18th, 1897."

On their arrival in New Brunswick the survivors of the Maryland Loyalists were assigned lands opposite Fredericton, at the mouth of the Nashua, and up the valley of that river. Most of the officers and men of De Lancey's second battalion settled in Queens and Sunbury county, including Lieut. Col. Hewlett and his sons, Lieut. Col. DeLancey, Jr., Capt. Gerhardus Cloves, Capt. Elijah Miles, Capt. Inebod Smith, Lieut. Zachariah Brown and others. Col. Gabriel G. Ludlow, who commanded the battalion, also settled in New Brunswick. He was the first mayor of St. John, and upon the retirement of Governor John, Carleton to England, became the administrator of the government of the province, a position he continued to hold up to his decease in the year 1808.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice having had in his hands by an East India voyage the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh of the Throat, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, having tested his wonderful power in thousands of cases, he felt it his duty to make it known to his fellow-men, and to relieve human suffering, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, the full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming the paper, W. A. NOYES, 32 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Only in comparatively recent years has the tomato been recognized as an acceptable article of food. At the beginning of the century tomatoes were supposed to be poisonous, and were grown in gardens as curiosities, and called "love apples."

Worn-out billiard balls are usually cut up into dice.

SOLDIER'S LEDGE.

The Tragic Event Which Gave to This Rocky Spot Its Name.

A Bit of History that Relates to the Loyalists and De Lancey's Brigade.

(For the Sun.)

An interesting little work was published in London in 1818 by Anthony Lockwood, who was appointed surveyor general of New Brunswick the next year, copies of which are now scarce. It is entitled "A brief description of Nova Scotia, with plates of the principal harbours, including a particular account of the Island of Grand Manan." In describing the southwest coast of Nova Scotia, Mr. Lockwood says: "Seal Island lies W. N. twenty-one miles from Cape Sable, and is in length two miles north and south. The southern portion is part covered with scrubby trees, elevated thirty feet above the sea. This being the elbow of the Bay of Fundy, presents an excellent position for a light-house. The American fishermen resort to the island for wood and water; the former they obtain in abundance from the frequent wrecks, the latter is supplied from a large pond in the centre. Five low, rugged islands, between four and five miles northeast from the Seal, were frequently called the North Seals, though known to the fishermen as Mud Islands. On one of these islands some thousands of petrels, or Mother Cary's Chickens, annually hatch their young. They burrow underground diagonally three or four feet deep, and sit on one egg, sitting about the surface in astonishing numbers, searching for food. Many naturalists have attributed to this little winged mariner the property of breeding its young on the water, by delivering its egg and living young into the sea, whence the young are said to come."

It was on the Mud Islands of which Mr. Lockwood speaks above that the crew and passengers of the Gerona, a schooner, were wrecked in 1808. Near these islands are heavy and dangerous "over falls," which break in an alarming manner. Mr. Lockwood states that the British war sloop Examiner in a calm drifted into these over-falls, and as a consequence she lost her bowsprit and nearly swamped.

Just to the northwest of the outermost Mud Island lies "Soldier's Ledge," which is bare at half tide. The tragic event which gave to this rocky ledge its name is thus referred to in Murdison's history of Nova Scotia, "Many vessels left New York in September, 1783, in which about 6,000 Loyalist refugees embarked. The ship Martha had on board a corps of the Maryland Loyalists and a detachment of the 2nd Battalion of De Lancey's brigade. There were 174 persons on board. The vessel was wrecked on a ledge of rocks between Cape Sable and the Tusket. Of those on board 98 perished and 75 were saved by fishing boats and carried to St. John's river, on which they were to become settlers. Sable, describing the same incident in his American Loyalists, says: "Of about 170 men, women and children, 65 were saved. Lieut. Henley, Lieut. Sterling and Doctor Stafford (of the Maryland Loyalists) got upon a piece of the wreck and floated at sea two days and two nights, nearly to the waist in water, during which time Sterling perished. On the third day the survivors drifted to an island, where they remained seven days, poorly clad and without food or fire. The sixty-two others who escaped were taken from rafts by four fishing vessels, which belonged to Massachusetts, and landed at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia."

The command of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Loyalist regiments who came to St. John in the autumn of the year 1783 was entrusted by Sir Guy Carleton, commander in chief at New York, to Lieut. Col. Richard Hewlett, of De Lancey's brigade. This officer wrote to Sir Guy Carleton on the 29th September: "The troops under my command arrived at the river St. John the 27th inst., except the ship Martha, with the Maryland Loyalists and part of the 2nd Battalion, De Lancey's, and the ship Esther, with part of the New Jersey Volunteers, of which ships no certain accounts have been received since their sailing." On the 19th Oct. Lieut. Col. Hewlett again wrote Sir Guy: "Since my last letter on the 29th September the ship Esther has arrived. The Martha transport, with the Maryland Loyalists and a detachment of the 2nd Battalion, De Lancey's, having been wrecked on ledge of rocks off the Seal Islands."

On their arrival in New Brunswick the survivors of the Maryland Loyalists were assigned lands opposite Fredericton, at the mouth of the Nashua, and up the valley of that river. Most of the officers and men of De Lancey's second battalion settled in Queens and Sunbury county, including Lieut. Col. Hewlett and his sons, Lieut. Col. DeLancey, Jr., Capt. Gerhardus Cloves, Capt. Elijah Miles, Capt. Inebod Smith, Lieut. Zachariah Brown and others. Col. Gabriel G. Ludlow, who commanded the battalion, also settled in New Brunswick. He was the first mayor of St. John, and upon the retirement of Governor John, Carleton to England, became the administrator of the government of the province, a position he continued to hold up to his decease in the year 1808.

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DEFIED THE BLIZZARD.
Post Joaquin Miller Reached Dawson Minus an Ear and Two Toes.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 11.—Yesterday's arrivals bring word of the narrow escape from death by freezing of Joaquin Miller. He now lies in a precarious condition at Dawson.

Miller, who has passed his three score years, had heard of the dangers attendant on the trip from Circle City to Dawson, but persisted in attempting it. The miners tried to dissuade him from entering upon the terrible trip at his age, but he would not be held back. His duty called him to Dawson, he said, and accompanied by Harold Canovan of Ottawa he started out.

En route a blizzard was encountered, which sent the younger man and Miller's old companion back to the starting point, eight miles away, although they knew that shelter awaited them at a mile and a half further on. The old man pressed on and made the cable in question, although with great suffering.

From this point to Dawson the intrepid poet was accompanied by a man known as "Montana," in whose company he again bade defiance to the blizzard, with the air at 58 degrees below zero, and ultimately reached Dawson and the home of Capt. Hansen, where he is now a guest.

In the trip, however, one of his ears had frozen off, two of his toes were lost, and other serious injuries have been sustained as a result of intense cold. Miller, who has never before been "frost-bitten," and will therefore remain in Dawson until summer opens the river road. He has done quite enough to prove his mettle.

The Most Prominent are Fashionable.

Dyspepsia or indigestion has become a fashionable disease. There are very few individuals who have not at various times experienced the miserable feeling caused by defective digestion. No pen can describe the keen suffering of the body, and the agony and anguish of mind endured by the dyspeptic. Dr. La. Londe, of Place Ave., Montreal, says: "When I ever run across chronic cases of dyspepsia, I always prescribe Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and my patients generally have quick relief."

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