

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON III, APRIL 18, 1915.

The Shepherd Psalm.—Psalm 23, 1-6.  
Commentary.—I. Provision (vs. 1, 2)

1. The Lord is my shepherd—This general statement expresses the condition of a submissive, trusting child of God in his relation to the great Shepherd. It expresses the author's confidence in Jehovah. The psalm throughout is taken up with the figure of the shepherd and his sheep. The relation is a most tender one. There are mutual confidence and love. The shepherd has full control of the sheep and his great care is for their welfare. What a shepherd was to his sheep in Palestine in David's time, and conditions are still practically the same as they were then, the Lord is to His people now. We note the use of the possessive pronoun, "my," in this clause. David claimed Jehovah as his personal Shepherd. It was not enough to be assured that he was the Shepherd of Israel. That was a great blessing to Israel as a nation, but David was an individual, and as such he craved and obtained the assurance that Jehovah was his Shepherd, and had a care for him personally. I shall not want—in consequence of the relation expressed in the preceding clause, David declared definitely that his needs would all be met. He would not want for provision, for the resources of Jehovah are boundless. He would not lack guidance, for his Shepherd was infinite in wisdom. He would not lack protection, for Jehovah is the Almighty. He would not want for comfort, for God is the Comforter of His people. David expressed full confidence in God. He did not know all that was in the future, yet he was bold to declare that in times of peace or in times of trouble, in health or in sickness, in the strength of manhood or in the feebleness of old age, he should not want. He should not lack any good thing, whether of a temporal nature or spiritual.

2. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures—This and the following verses of the psalm follow up the general statement made in the first verse and give the particulars in which Jehovah acts as the Shepherd of His people. It was no small task for the shepherd to find always suitable pastures for his sheep. The figure here expresses an abundance of rich herbage. This is an expressive figure, as we consider conditions in Palestine. During the months when rain falls there is a plentiful growth of grass and there is no difficulty in finding pastures; but during the long period of rainless days and nights, the vegetation is dried up and the ground is parched. Then the shepherd must exercise great care to find pastures for his sheep. In the figure there is plenty of herbage. The sheep graze and their hunger is appeased and until they lie down in the grass. He leadeth me beside the still waters—Pasturing and water meet the needs of sheep as far as sustenance is concerned. In Palestine during the dry season there are comparatively few living streams. There are many wadies, or water-courses, which are torrents in the wet season, but are dry in summer. The shepherd must take care that during the latter part of the day he may lead his flock to a supply of water. There are streams that are swift, and sheep are timid creatures, and helpless as well, and must be led to quiet waters to quench their thirst. Hence the shepherd knows where there are wells or fountains at which his sheep may slake their thirst, and this whether it is in the dry season or in the wet. So the great Shepherd is abundantly able to provide for his sheep at all times, under all circumstances.

3. He restoreth my soul—The Syrian shepherd knows his sheep by name, even though there may be hundreds in his flock. He watches carefully lest one should stray away and go into danger. If one should become injured in any way the shepherd nurses it carefully and seeks to restore it to strength and health. In a spiritual sense the Lord refreshes the weary. He gives "rest to the faint." If one should fall out by the way, the great Shepherd seeks after the lost one in an effort to restore him. He leadeth me—Shepherd life in Syria is very different from that with which we are familiar. Here, sheep are placed in enclosed pastures and are there provided with food and water. No wild beasts or robbers threaten them and they are not in need of constant guidance to lead them into places of pasture, water and safety; there, no flock is seen grazing without a shepherd. The shepherd goes ahead of his flock and the sheep follow. In the paths of righteousness for his name's sake—Whatever God may give us to do we would do it, led by His love. Some Christians overlook the blessing of sanctification, and yet to a thoroughly renewed heart this is one of the sweetest gifts of the covenant. If we could be saved from wrath, and yet remain ungenerous, impenitent sinners, we should not be saved as we desire, for we mainly and chiefly pant to be saved from sin and led in the way of holiness. All this is done out of pure free grace, "for his name's sake." It is to the honor of our great Shepherd that we should be a holy people, walking in the narrow way of righteousness, that we be so led and guided, we must not fail to adore our heavenly Shepherd's care.—Spurgeon.

III. Protection (vs. 4, 5) 1. Through the valley of the shadow of death—One needs to see Palestine in the summer season to appreciate the force of this expression. There are deep ravines, with dangerous precipices and infested with wolves and other wild beasts, and where robbers lurk, into which the sunlight comes but little. Outside of these ravines the sun shines and its glaring light falls upon the bare soil and rocks, and the contrast is so great that the deep ravines are fittingly called the valley of the shadow of death. This represents the times of distress in the Christian's life when the trial of faith is great, and such times come to all. I will fear no



## FARMERS

Consider Purity in Paint in Preference to Price.

You wouldn't pay the regular price for Sugar that analyzed 10% of sand. You wouldn't pay "all wool" prices for cotton and wool clothing. Why should you pay your good money for impure Paint, when you can get

## MARTIN-SENOUR "100% PURE" PAINT

We guarantee Martin-Senour "100% Pure" Paint (except a few dark shades that cannot be prepared from pure Lead and Zinc alone) to be 100% pure White Lead, pure Oxide of Zinc, pure Linseed Oil, pure Colors and Turpentine Dryer; and to be entirely free from adulteration or substitution; and sold subject to chemical analysis.

Every experienced Painter knows that the above formula is right. It is the standard of the paint world.

You get absolute purity—extreme fineness—uniform quality—when you insist on "100% Pure" Paint.



SENOUR'S FLOOR PAINT RED SCHOOL HOUSE PAINT for barns and sheds  
MARTIN-SENOUR WAGON and IMPLEMENT PAINT for wagons, tools, etc.

ADDRESS ALL ENQUIRIES TO  
**The MARTIN-SENOUR Co.**  
LIMITED  
655 DROLET STREET, MONTREAL, 75

evil—There is danger, but the shepherd guards his flock as a whole and each sheep in particular, and the sheep hear his voice and trustingly follow him. There is danger in the Christian's falling at such times as are here represented, but with confidence in God and a heart made clean through the blood of Christ he can say, "I will fear no evil." For thou art with me—This is the explanation of the assurance of safety. The presence of the great Shepherd makes hard places easy and dangerous places safe. God ever says to his true followers, "I am with thee." Thy rod and thy staff they comfort me—The rod is a shepherd's weapon to ward off robbers and wild beasts. It is a heavy club two or three feet long. It promises safety and hence is a comfort. The staff is the shepherd's crook. It is six or seven feet long and has a hook at the upper end. With this the shepherd draws back the sheep from dangerous places or guides it in the right direction. With it he may pull the sheep out of a pit or cleft of the rock.

5. Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies—Some think the figure changes here and the children of God are enjoying a banquet of spiritual good, but it seems rather that it is the continuation of a figure within a figure, and there is a figure within a figure. The shepherd leads his sheep into a good pasture and they feed in safety, although there are robbers and wild beasts around them. God supplies his children with grace and joy in the face of the assaults of Satan. Thou antecipest my head with oil; my cup runneth over—Here begins the beautiful picture at the end of the day. The psalm has sung of the whole round of the day's wanderings, all the need of the sheep, all the care of the shepherd. Now the scene closes with the last scene of the day. At the door of the sheepfold the shepherd stands and "the rodding of the sheep" takes place. The shepherd stands turning his body to let the sheep pass; he is like the door as Christ said of himself. While he inspects them one by one as they pass into the fold. He has the horn filled with olive oil and he has cedar-rod, and he anoints a knee bruised on the rocks or a side scratched by thorns. And here comes one that is not bruised, but is simply worn and exhausted; he bathes his face and head with the refreshing olive oil, and he takes the large two-handled cup and dips it brimming full from the vessel of water; provided for that purpose, and he lets the weary sheep drink. There is nothing like that in the psalm than this, but for the worn and weary also.—Knight.

IV. Comfort (vs. 6) 5. Goodness and mercy shall follow me—As God had blessed David in the past, he would continue until the end of life. The past was a pledge for the future. In the House of the Lord—The blessings represented in the psalm are spiritual. The author had confidence that he would have an eternal home with God. Questions.—When and by whom was this psalm written? What relation is maintained in this psalm? In what sense is Christ a shepherd? How does an Eastern shepherd care for his sheep? What is meant by still waters? In what sense does the Christian's cup run over? What is meant by dwelling in the house of the Lord? PRACTICAL SURVEY.  
Topic—Divine fellowship.  
I. Insures the possession of good.  
II. Secures protection from harm.  
III. Affords assurance of victory.

1. Insures the possession of good. This psalm, so personal and tender, sets forth the weighty theme that feeble man may have constant companionship with the mighty and everlasting God. It breathes in every line the air of serene and happy confidence undisturbed by any fears or complaints and so perfectly at rest that it has no more to ask. It sings of many mercies which the believers receive and traces them all to one source, the great Shepherd Himself. David, the royal poet, puts a spiritual meaning into the various experiences of his shepherd life, and ascribes the peace and happiness of his own life to the kindly guidance of God. He had a most vivid perception that the feast, the anointing, the fulness, all came from the divine hand. The expression, "I shall not want," is absolute and unlimited. Food, protection, guidance, care, sympathy, repose, restoration are all anticipated. For a time desire is stilled in satisfaction, repose and serene enjoyment. Appetite is allayed, anxieties dispelled, the whole nature satisfied, and repose is found in the affluence of divine love. The possession of all gifts is found in possessing the Father. David had learned the lesson of weariness. He had passed under discipline. He had learned to know himself. He had learned to trust and let himself be taken care of. By the thoughtfulness, tenderness, sympathy, and care he had exercised in his shepherd calling, David learned and realized the heart and character of the great Shepherd. While the psalm is not the utterance of shepherd days it perpetuates their memory. David here teaches that peace and rest do not depend upon the absence of life's burdens, but wholly upon the shepherding of God. He had consented to follow his guidance. He was relying upon God to save him from making a wrong decision in critical moments, from failure in making the most of his powers and opportunities, and finally to conduct him to mansions above.

2. Secures protection from harm. "Fear no evil, no apprehension of real or ultimate injury." Trust in the divine Shepherd is an antidote to all harm. The answer to all doubt is "Thou art with Me." It is the utterance of a soul absolutely unshaken and perfectly serene. With perfect composure and serenity the psalmist looked forward to the time when he was to pass through the "valley." The prospect heightened his triumph by that security which the presence of his Guardian afforded him. His experience was ripe for the change. He could anticipate the event with confidence. He looked upon the Shepherd as the Master of death. Equivocal simplicity marked his anticipation of the valley. His habitual communion with God prepared him for death. His confidence in God gave strength for life's work, gave support under life's trials, secured the fulfillment of life's great hopes. The fact that Jehovah descended to be his shepherd was the underlying basis of all his rich experience.

III. Affords assurance of victory. The psalm is a song of gratitude, of hope, of consecration, a song of the soul on its way to heaven. To David the events of life were displays of God's goodness and mercy, at the close of which he would bring his own to his everlasting habitation. The last verse of the psalm summarizes what went before with the additional thought of continuance. It is the performance of heaven that is one of the greatest joys in prospect. The blessedness of this psalm is found in the sublimity of its sentiments, the delightful spirit it breathes, and the hallowed impression it produces. God is presented in closest relations with individual life and experience.  
T. R. A.

## FARM GARDEN

### CLEANING AND GRADING SEED.

The 1913 Seed Branch inquiry into the condition of seed grain used in Canada showed that an average of 44 noxious and 138 common weed seeds were being seeded on each square rod of land in oats. Seed wheat and barley foul, and flax was about four times worse. Over 38 per cent. of the 2,065 samples of wheat, oats, barley and flax collected as being sown were reported cleaned with a fanning mill, but neither the mills were not equipped with the proper sieves, or else they were not well operated. The remaining home-grown seed, almost 11 per cent., was being sown direct from the thresh, with no cleaning whatever. Small, broken and shrunk seed in the samples also indicated the failure in grading.

Cereal grains should be graded to remove from one-third to one-half of the total bulk, and most of the weed seeds will be removed with the screenings. Some of the weed seeds are difficult to separate, but most of them can be removed by a fanning mill. Any make of mill which has sufficient shake, angle or slope of sieves and wind supply may be provided with suitable sieves. The top sieves should be just coarse enough to let the grain run through and not sufficient to run coarse impurities over the fall of the mill. The lower screens should have openings of the size required for grading or removing weed seeds.

With wheat the grade for high-class seed is made over an 8-64-inch perforated zinc screen. The grade for oats is made over a screen with slots 5-61 by 15 inch. Barley requires the same type, with slots larger, depending on the size of the seed. Wild buckwheat may be removed from wheat by a screen, with triangular perforations, 9-41-inch or larger. Flax requires on top a woven wire sieve 3 x 16 inch

For You—a wonderful Book on Farm Drainage—FREE!  
Do you know you can take as much crop off 100 acres properly drained as you can off 200 acres not drained and save half the labor?  
Do you know that proper, intensive tile drainage assists pulverization—lengthens the season—prevents surface washing—makes your land lighter to work—prevents drought and increases the quantity and improves the quality of your crops?  
Why not have us send you, today, free of charge, a very interesting booklet on this subject? It tells you how to do it better. Don't neglect anything that will help you grow better. Proper drainage means as much as two dollars in your bank account for every one that goes there now, and the Government lends you money for the tile if desired.  
Write us today. Mention this paper. Your book is waiting.  
Dominion Sewer Pipe Co., Limited  
WINDSOR, CANADA

month (3 spaces to the inch one way and 16 the other), and a 1-12-inch perforated screen below.  
If sieves or screens of the desired size and type cannot be had from the fanning mill manufacturer, the sheet material may be obtained through any reliable seed house and made up by a carpenter.  
ON SAFE GROUND.  
With a fraction of uncertainty on one or two points, such as high prices for feed, scarcity of help, etc., the dairy farmer, nevertheless, the whole Dominion over, is actually engaged now in planning for a more abundant milk harvest than ever from his faithful, patient cows. The prudent, far-sighted man has recognized nearly all points, such as seed selection, labor-saving implements, better stables, more alfalfa, a new silo, abundant water, and the best cultivation he can possibly give to the land owned or rented.  
On many dairy farms, however, one more point needs immediate attention before the herd owner can truthfully be said to be on really safe ground. For if the abundant crop or the expensive feed purchased is given to a cow or cows, whose dairy ability is lacking, sadly lacking, some one is bound to receive an unpleasant surprise and disillusionment. If dairy ability means ability of the cow to turn feed into good milk at low cost, is it not the step of wisdom to make sure that each cow on the premises does possess that ability?

Where no cow testing has been practiced a moderate estimate is that three out of twenty cows consume feed valued as high as the price received for the milk they yield. Dairy records aim at detecting these bovine crooks; shows the dairyman which cows produce the most milk and fat, and which produce them the cheapest (for instance, 63 or 95 cents per 100 pounds of milk), so any man keeping dairy records is speedily on the home stretch towards the winning post inscribed "each cow pays a good profit." That is safe ground for the dairyman.

The row or drill method of planting corn is still commonly followed in Ontario and Quebec. The investigation conducted by the Seed Branch shows that 956 farmers were planting in drills at an average rate of 2.14 pecks of seed per acre and 250 planted in squares or hills at 1.17 pecks of seed per acre. The average results of 32 separate tests conducted throughout Ontario for a five-year period shows that the hill method gave one ton of green crop per acre more than the drills, and three-eighths of this ton was in the form of freshly-husked ears. A four-year average at the Experiment Farm, Ottawa, shows two and three-quarter tons per acre in favor of the hill method. Hills should be three feet apart and contain three or four plants. Rows should be three feet apart and the plants nine inches apart in the row. Three and a half feet spacing might be preferable for large-growing varieties or weedy land. The hill method gives a much better opportunity for cultivating the land and controlling weeds, but the corn is rather more difficult to harvest than if which is grown in drills.  
One bushel, 70 pounds, on the ear or 56 pounds of shelled corn, germinating 95 per cent., should be sufficient to plant five acres by the hill method. One acre will require 60 cents worth of seed at 37¢ per bushel. Seed corn of the same price planted at the average rate by the drill method will cost \$1.60 per acre.

NOTES.  
The amount of silage which may be stored in a silo depends upon the depth, the diameter and the amount of water in the silage. A silo 36 feet deep will store nearly five times the amount of feed that one twelve feet deep will. Doubling the diameter increases the capacity four times. A silo thirty feet in diameter will hold more than nine times as much as one ten feet in diameter and at the same depth. The late Professor F. H. King, the authority for the above statements, worked out a table showing the capacity of silos of various sizes. This table holds 42 tons of silage, and it would require 2.5 acres of corn, producing 15 tons per acre, to fill it. A silo ten by forty would hold seventy tons, and require 4.6 acres of corn to fill it; a silo fourteen by twenty-eight feet would hold eighty-three tons, and require 5.5 acres of corn to fill it. A cubic foot of silage in a silo one foot deep weighs 18.7 pounds. In a silo twenty feet deep, a cubic foot of silage, taking an average of the whole depth, will weigh 33.3 pounds. A deep silo will hold more in proportion than a shallow one and the silage will keep better. The height should be at least twice the diameter.

Give the colts the lightest of the seeding work. They are far more able to do barrowing than they are to take their places on the cultivator or disk. Where they are to be used on the cultivator do not put them on the tongue.  
The first day in the fields allow the horses to stand for a few minutes at frequent intervals. Remember they are not to have done little work through the winter, and there is a danger of overdoing them, especially if the day be hot with little breeze blowing.

### SPECIALISTS

Phys. Ecceles. Asthma, Catarrh, Pleurisy, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Hay, Gout, Stomach and Bowel Disorders.  
Call or send history for free advice. Medicines furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.  
Consultation Free  
**DRS. SOPER & WHITE**  
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.  
When Writing Mention This Paper.

### MARKET REPORTS

#### TORONTO MARKETS

##### FARMERS' MARKET.

Eggs, new-laid, dozen	0 22	0 22
Butter, choice, dairy	0 20	0 20
Spring Chickens, dressed	0 20	0 20
Ducks, dressed, lb	0 20	0 20
Poultry, mixed	0 20	0 20
Turkeys, dressed	0 25	0 25
Hens, alive	0 10	0 10
Hens, alive	0 10	0 10

##### MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	\$ 8 50	\$ 8 50
Do., hindquarters	12 50	12 50
Do., choice sides	10 50	10 50
Do., medium	9 00	9 00
Do., common, cwt.	6 50	7 00
Veals, common, cwt.	9 00	10 00
Do, prime	12 00	13 00
Shoat hogs	11 00	11 50
Do, heavy	9 50	10 50
Lamb, light	16 00	16 50
Mutton, light	11 00	12 00

##### SUGAR MARKET.

Current quotations of sugar are as follows:

Extra granulated, Redpath's	per cwt.	\$6 88
Do., 20-lb bags	5 88	6 75
Do., St. Lawrence	5 88	6 86
Do., 20-lb bags, yellow	5 88	6 75
St. Lawrence, No. 1 yellow	6 48	6 48
Acadia	6 48	6 48
Do., No. 1 yellow	6 48	6 48
Dominion crystals	6 48	6 48
Do., 20-lb bags	5 88	6 51

##### LIVE STOCK.

Receipts—380 cattle; 159 calves; 2,061 hogs; 40 sheep		
Butcher cattle, choice	7 25	7 50
Do, do, medium	6 25	6 75
Do, do, common	5 25	5 75
Butcher cows, choice	5 25	5 75
Do, do, medium	4 25	4 75
Do, do, common	3 25	3 75
Do, do, canners	3 25	3 75
Do, do, mixed	2 25	2 75
Feeding steers	2 25	2 75
Stockers, choice	6 00	6 50
Do, light	5 50	6 00
Milkers, choice, each	65 00	66 00
Spring ewes	7 00	8 50
Bucks and culs	6 00	7 00
Lamb, native	9 00	10 00
Hogs, fed and watered	9 00	10 00
Hogs, f. o. b.	8 65	9 00
Calves	9 00	10 00

#### OTHER MARKETS.

##### WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close
May	1 50 1/4	1 51 1/4	1 49 1/4	1 50 1/4
July	1 49	1 49 1/4	1 48 1/4	1 48 1/4
Oct	1 15	1 15 1/4	1 14 1/4	1 14 1/4
Oats—				
May	0 62 1/2	0 62 1/2	0 62 1/2	0 62 1/2
July	0 62 1/2	0 63	0 62 1/2	0 63
Flax—				
May	1 75 1/4	1 76 1/4	1 75 1/4	1 75 1/4
July	1 75 1/4	1 76 1/4	1 75 1/4	1 75 1/4
Oct	1 80 1/4	1 81 1/4	1 80 1/4	1 80 1/4

##### MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minnesota—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.53  
No. 1 Northern, \$1.48 1/4 to \$1.52 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.42 1/4 to \$1.46 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 4 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 5 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 6 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 7 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 8 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 9 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 10 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 11 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 12 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 13 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 14 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 15 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 16 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 17 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 18 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 19 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 20 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 21 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 22 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 23 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 24 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 25 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 26 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 27 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 28 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 29 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 30 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 31 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 32 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 33 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 34 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 35 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 36 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 37 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 38 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 39 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 40 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 41 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 42 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 43 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 44 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 45 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 46 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 47 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 48 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 49 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 50 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 51 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 52 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 53 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 54 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 55 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 56 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 57 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 58 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 59 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 60 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 61 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 62 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 63 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 64 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 65 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 66 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 67 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 68 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 69 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 70 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 71 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 72 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 73 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 74 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 75 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 76 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 77 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 78 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 79 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 80 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 81 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 82 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 83 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 84 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 85 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 86 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 87 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 88 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 89 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 90 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 91 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 92 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 93 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 94 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 95 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 96 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 97 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 98 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 99 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 100 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 101 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 102 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 103 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 104 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 105 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 106 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 107 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 108 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 109 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 110 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 111 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 112 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 113 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 114 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 115 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 116 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 117 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 118 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 119 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 120 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 121 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 122 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 123 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 124 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 125 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 126 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 127 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 128 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 129 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 130 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50 1/4; No. 131 Northern, \$1.46 1/4 to \$1.50