

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson IX, May 26, 1915.—David brings the ark to Jerusalem. 2 Samuel 6: 1-19; Psalm 24: 1-10; 1st Samuel 6: 12-15; Psalm 24: 1-10.

Commentary.—I. The removal of the ark of the covenant (6: 1-11). 1-5. This sacred object had not held its proper place in the nation for some time like a hundred years. It had been taken by the Philistines into battle, had been captured by the Philistines and had been returned to Israel. It had become established after David had become established king over all Israel and was prosperous. He determined to remove the ark of the covenant from Baale of Judah, or Kirjath-jearim, to Jerusalem, where he had erected a tabernacle for its reception. The ceremony of removing the ark was to be national in character and was to show the devotion of all Israel to God, whose presence the ark signified. The ark was placed upon a new cart, one that had never been profaned by any other service; yet this was not in accordance with divine directions, for the ark was to be carried by Levites only (Num. 7: 29-31; 7: 9). Uzzah and Abio, the sons of the priest Abinadab, had immediate charge of the ark. There were demonstrations of joy as the procession moved toward Jerusalem.

6-11. The rejoicing suddenly ceased as the ark reached the threshing-floor of Nabor, a few miles from its destination. Either because the oxen stumbled or the road was rough, the ark seemed likely to fall and Uzzah reached out his hand and touched it to steady it. This was unlawful and he was stricken dead by the hand of the Lord. This punishment was to show Israel the sacredness of the ark of the covenant and to teach respect for God's law. David was afraid to have the ark carried to Jerusalem, and decided that for a time it was better to have it kept in the house of Obed-edom. Here it was left for three months.

12. The ark brought into Jerusalem (6: 12-19). 12. The Lord had blessed the house of Obed-edom. Obed-edom had devoutly performed a sacred duty in receiving the ark of the covenant into his home and caring for it. The blessing of the Lord is upon all who perform loving service for him. So David went—seeing the blessing that came to Obed-edom on account of the presence of the ark in the house, David was encouraged to complete its removal to Jerusalem. 13. Had gone six paces.—The requirements of the law were now duly observed, as is recorded at length in 1 Chron. 15, where further details are given about the preparation of a tent to receive the ark, the number of Levites who took part in the ceremony, and the arrangements for the music which accompanied the procession.—Cam. Bib. The removal of the ark was successfully begun and at once David arranged for the offering of sacrifices. 14. David danced before the Lord.—From the most ancient times, both among the Jews and other nations, dancing formed a part of the ceremonies, both religious processions and festivals, but the performers were usually a band of females (Exod. 15: 20; Judges 11: 34; 21: 21; 1 Sam. 18: 6). When persons of different sexes engaged, they seem always to have kept in separate companies, and never to have danced promiscuously.—Whedon. David's joy was great and he gave expression to it by dancing before the Lord with all his might. 15. Girded with a linen ephod.—This was a garment worn distinctively by the priest, but upon this special religious occasion David put on one. From the account of 1 Chronicles we learn that David was clothed in a robe of fine linen and also an ephod of linen. The ephod was a shoulder garment and was girded under the arms. 15. With shouting, and with the sound of the trumpet.—This was an occasion of unusual religious interest. Throughout history times of special outpourings of the Holy Spirit have been characterized by demonstrations of deep emotions, either of burden of soul for sinners or of holy joy. 16-19. Michal, David's wife, was displeased with his dancing before the Lord, because she thought his conduct unbecoming a king. His answer is found in the last three verses of this chapter. The ark was brought into Jerusalem and placed in the tabernacle prepared for it. Sacrifices were offered and David pronounced a blessing upon the people in the name of the Lord. David gave food to all the multitude and the people went to their homes. Solomon offered sacrifices later at the dedication of the temple (1 Kings 8: 62-65).

III. A song of triumph (Psa. 24). 1. The earth is the Lord's.—The title of this psalm indicates only the fact that David wrote it. It is generally supposed that it was composed for this occasion, and the singers joined in singing it as the procession moved toward Jerusalem. The thought throughout is lofty and reverential. God is the proprietor of the earth and all that is in it. David was king, but he conceded that God's right to any part of the earth was prior to his own. 2. He hath founded it upon the seas.—The work of creation is ascribed to God. "It is God who lifts up the earth from out of the sea, so that the dry land, which otherwise might in a moment be submerged, as in the days of Noah, is kept from the floods. The hungry jaws of ocean can devour the dry land if a constant fiat of Omnipotence did not protect it."—Spurgeon. 3. Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord.—The place of divine favor, of communion with God, is not an ordinary place. It is elevated. A union of divine effort and human is essential for a human being to reach it. Shall stand.—Having attained that elevation, who shall continue there? 4. He that hath clean hands.—He whose outward life is correct or in conformity to the law of God. A pure heart.—The springs of action are clean. The heart is made pure by faith in God through the blood of the atonement. He that is sworn deceitfully.—There is no trickery or double-dealing.

Few products in household use to-day have bridged the gap from the primitive things of sixty years ago as has

Redpath Sugar

Canada's first refined sugar, "Ye Olde Sugar Loaf" of 1854, was REDPATH; so was the first Canadian granulated sugar, in 1880, and the first Sugar Cartons in 1912.

The leader in every advance, Redpath Sugar stands today first in the estimation of tens of thousands of Canadian families. 131.

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In those who are in God's "holy place." 5. The blessing from the Lord.—The conscious favor of God. He makes it possible for us to be right and then bestows a reward upon us for being and doing right. 3. This is the generation of them that seek him.—Not Jews alone, but all persons everywhere who seek the Lord and are clean in heart and in life belong to the generation who enjoy God's favor and blessing. "Let the mere professor as he reads these verses listen to the voice which saith, 'And holiness without which no man shall see the Lord.'"—Spurgeon. Selah.—A pause in the song, that force or strength may be gathered for succeeding measures; or it may be a change in the thought. 7. Lift up your heads, O ye gates.—As the procession, bringing the ark of the covenant, approached the gates of Jerusalem, this part of the psalm was sung. Let the gates be swung wide open or let the gateway be enlarged, for there comes the symbol of the divine presence, the ark of the covenant. The last four verses of the psalm express the glorious majesty of the Lord. We can imagine with what emotion a great company would sing the marvelous words on the occasion described in this lesson. 8. The Lord mighty in battle.—Referring to the great victories the Lord had given to Israel. 9. The King of glory.—The all-glorious King. 10. The Lord of hosts.—The glory of the universe. The God of angelic hosts and of men.

Questions.—Where had the ark of the covenant been for many years? What great religious movement is described in this lesson? Describe the removal of the ark to the house of Obed-edom. How long was it there? Describe its removal to Jerusalem. What expressions of joy were made? What parts of Psa. 24 indicate that it was written for this occasion?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—A Nation Seeking God.

I. Held to strict observance of law. II. Blessed in united consecration.

I. Held to strict observance of law. The establishment of a strong centre of government at Jerusalem was David's first kingly victory. As shepherd of the nation, he saw that to fulfill its highest destiny it must rest upon a strictly religious foundation. The union of all the tribes, the conquest of Jerusalem, the defeat of the Philistines, all prepared the way for the re-establishment of national religion. The thought of a restoration of the piety of former days was an inspiration to David. His ruling passion was zeal for the house and worship of God. There appears to have been at this period a general neglect of the law of Moses and ignorance of its requirements. The glories of the ark had largely passed into history. To recover the ark would be to Israel the coming back of God Himself to a people whom He had temporarily forsaken. David exhibited a commendable desire to interest the whole nation, as far as possible, in the solemn service. His soul was aroused to grasp spiritual realities, and through him came the awakening of a new enthusiasm, remarkable in the national life contrasted with the stolid indifference during the reign of Saul. In placing the ark on a new cart drawn by oxen, after the manner of the heathen, they acted contrary to the divine ordinance, as David subsequently acknowledged. The death of Uzzah was an impressive demonstration that Jehovah their God was still among them the living God, the Almighty, the Holy One, observing and punishing sin. It showed that their laws were not obsolete though forgotten. It formed a part of the educational process by which God was bringing the people out of their low spiritual condition that they might be more effective in carrying out His purposes in the world. By none was the death of Uzzah more keenly felt than by the king, David was seeking to revive and re-establish religion in Israel and this disaster appeared to be a hindrance to his good design, out in fact it promoted it more effectually. It was a warning that was adapted to guide and restrain David and to teach him that divine law must be first regarded. While Uzzah treated the ark with reverence and David regarded it with dread, Obed-edom received it with reverence and godly fear. The same hand that punished Uzzah's presumption rewarded Obed-edom's humble boldness. No special benediction had fallen upon Uzzah's home. The ark had been as a piece of furniture in his father's house. He had no consciousness of the divine presence connected with it. The difference was between mere lodgment and generous, appreciative hospitality. To Obed-edom the ark brought a sense of God's presence and love. While he guarded the ark of God he was himself guarded by the God of the ark. It was the occasion of moral and spiritual fruitfulness. The happiness and goodness of that pious household influenced at length all the nation.

II. Blessed in united consecration.

THE POULTRY WORLD

GIVE THE CHICKS A GOOD START.

In the majority of cases the advice given to poultry beginners in the press is both safe and sane, but whether they can grasp the meaning of those who write or willfully go their own way thinking it is the best, is hard to determine. The facts is that seldom does one see beginners in poultry following the rules of the game as laid out to them, with the results that in a great many cases failure is chalked up against them. It could not be otherwise.

Fair results are not hard to obtain in incubation, if the rules that come with each make of incubator are adhered to. But they are not. Sometimes new is tried, and a failure results. In many cases the incubator is not given the proper attention according to the rules laid down, and while the modern incubator to-day has improved wonderfully over the machines of a few years ago yet they are not self-regulating in the full sense of the word. The lamp must be attended to each day, wick trimmed, good oil used that as even a heater as possible is obtainable. The hatch nears completion one will find a tendency of the heat to increase. This must always be regulated by the size of the flame, and the temperature adjusted several times during the course of the hatch to keep the temperature at 102° batch time. After the eggs are piped, the opening of the incubator door must be avoided. Do not try to get out a struggling chick, as the time the door of the machine is opened, moisture escapes, and a poor hatch results. Seldom do the chicks help from the shell amount to anything, but it is these foolish moves on the part of a beginner that result in many poor hatches.

Do not take the chicks from the incubator to the brooder too soon. Wait until the hatch is cleaned up. Allow the chicks to gradually harden in the parent if a full hatch and the chicks ready to be seen the door of the incubator may be opened slightly. This better circulation of air. Chicks need much rest, and the first few days, yet the average beginner thinks because they are placed in the brooder, they must have a full feed, and over-feeding the first few days is far worse than lack of feed. Yet the majority of beginners indulge in this practice with the result in the end.

One reason many have success with day-old chicks is the fact that the chicks are from three to four days old before the beginner has a chance to get them with the result that they are at the brooder in which they can stand the first feed.

Avoid crowding of chicks in the brooder. A few brooders outside of the large one or oil-burning hovers can be made date more than 50 chicks. Often 75 to 100 chicks are placed under the 50-chick brooder. For the first few days they may thrive but as they grow larger and crowd they stop in growth, and many die from sweating during the night, when crowded from the heat of the hover, with the result of a high death rate that discourages the beginner. If not a death rate, the chicks are stunted and never make the growth they should.

When you feed. It is true that wartime prices in poultry feeds have made the feeding of poultry a problem. It is a false economy to purchase cheap feeds because they are cheap. They cannot supply the chicks' needs for growth. A chick that is fed on cheap feeds runs a chance of obtaining damaged grain, which at once means bowel trouble and a high death rate. The crowding of chicks has caused many failures than many other factors that are given much publicity. It is not confined to the small chick alone, but extends in the growing stock after they have passed chickhood, and to the untrained and inexperienced raiser. The lighter breeds can stand more crowding than the heavier varieties, but the best results are to be obtained by spreading them out.

If one really wishes the best in layers, strong standard-bred stock, they must raise their own stock. There are a number of poultry keepers, and there are many different grades of poultry raised in this country, but the best are the best, and may be poor, according to the care and attention given by the raiser. All poultry raisers have not the same ability as breeders have not, as in any other line of business. Some breeders, that along breeding lines have been passed on, and their stock is not the best, because, if given proper care and attention, it will produce more, but the cheaper stock the beginner is often heard to say: "Well, if I purchase eggs for hatching, day-old chicks or stock from a known breeder, I will have to pay for my production. Why not—has not this breeder with years of experience built up a strain of fowls, standard breeds, that by past records both in the brood and in the egg basket, have proven their worth and in the hands of the beginner will do just as well if given the same care and attention. There is too much cheap, haphazard-bred stuff now, and there is plenty of room for improvement in all breeds.

NOTES.

Green food is one of the essentials in obtaining the best results in chicks or in the old birds. The benefit can be seen whenever used. The advocates of the bare yard are becoming less each year.

One reason late hatched chicks are not so good as the early ones is that the beginner not having the skill in rearing the chicks, the more experienced brother, cannot bring them to the same maturity in time for the early winter lay.

Starting in a small way with poultry operations is the one safe way for a beginner. The successful poultry raisers of to-day in the majority of cases started with a few hens and gradually worked their way to the ladder of success.

Many beginners are taking advantage of the low prices in day-old chicks this year to come that good day-old chicks can be purchased at the total cost. Chicks from good stock are surely worth more than the present price asked. In this case, the beginner is on the long end.

The hatching egg trade is picking up this year. There is no cheaper way to obtain high-grade stock from the best sources in this country than by the purchasing of eggs for hatching. It is true that every egg received does not produce a chick, but the returns for the investment are not lost in consideration of the value of the stock raised.

DAIRY FARMING'S ADVANTAGE.

The greatest advantage in dairy farming is its relation to the fertility of the soil. No other system of farming excels in this respect, and but few equals it. A farm used for dairy purposes does not lose in fertility, but gains, and may be used for this purpose almost indefinitely.

When animals or milk products are sold off the farm, only a small portion of the fertility of the soil is sold, while the greater part of the fertilizing elements are returned to the soil in the form of barnyard manure. The fertilizing value of common grains, as compared with the fertilizing value of the products of the dairy farm, figured at prices of commercial fertilizer, shows less decrease in fertility by dairy farming.

One ton of butter contains 50 cents' worth of fertilizer constituents.

One ton of milk contains \$2.09 worth of fertilizer constituents.

One ton of wheat contains \$7.75 worth of fertilizer constituents.

One ton of oats contains \$7.26 worth of fertilizer constituents.

One ton of corn contains \$6.75 worth of fertilizer constituents.

One ton of clover hay contains \$9.07 worth of fertilizer constituents.

One ton of alfalfa contains \$9.50 worth of fertilizer constituents.

MAKING POTATOES PAY.

In an address before the New York Central Club, Professor F. C. Stewart, of the Geneva Experiment Station, pointed out some of the most common mistakes of potato culture.

Many make the mistake of attempting to cultivate a large acreage, than they can attend to properly. Usually there is greater profit from a few acres well cared for than from a large acreage neglected.

Many of our potato fields need under-drainage badly. Few farmers fully appreciate the importance of their under-drainage.

Potatoes, like other crops, need plant food. Scarciness in the use of fertilizers is poor business policy.

Potato soils should be well supplied with humus to increase their capacity for retaining water. Drouth is a serious enemy of the potato crop. Humus is best supplied by plowing under clover. If stable manure is used it should be applied a year ahead of the potato crop.

The use of small potatoes, or "second" seed, is still a regular practice with many potato growers. This is surely a mistake occasionally, when seed potatoes are scarce, it may be best to plant second, but their continued use results in reduced yields.

Seed potatoes should be stored where they will keep firm and unsprouted until planting time. Shrivelled, sprouted tubers produce weak plants.

Late potatoes should be planted between May 15 and June 1. If planted later than June 1 they may not mature before frost.

Unless the land is very woody, or much lacking in fertility, better results are obtained by planting in drills than in hills.

Many farmers still practice the old-fashioned English method of high sowing. In wet seasons this may do no harm, but on wet lands it may be beneficial, but dry seasons shorten the life of the plants. Many roots are destroyed and the rain water drains off the hills, where it is most needed. The growers who obtain large yields hill but little, if at all.

The greatest mistake of all is the widespread neglect of spraying with Bordeaux for blight and flea beetles. Year after year these enemies destroy one-fourth to one-half the crop and yet many growers make no effort to control them. While it has been known for twenty years that blight may be prevented and the yield largely increased by spraying, the practice has not become general because many have doubted that it is profitable one year with another.

In its Crop Report for May, the State Board of Agriculture includes an article on "Potato-Growing Suggestions," by Dr. Charles D. Woods, director of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. He concludes his valuable article with the following summary:

"To successfully grow potatoes—

"Select highly fertile land, so situated that it will suffer as little as possible from either excessive rain or from drouth.

"Thoroughly prepare the soil and fertilize liberally.

"Spray for insects and blight, early and often.

THE POULTRY WORLD

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Eggs, new-laid, dozen	0.23	0.23
Butter, choice dairy	0.22	0.22
Spring chickens, dressed	0.20	0.20
Powls, dressed, lb.	0.21	0.21
Turkeys, dressed, lb.	0.20	0.20
Apples, regular, bushel	3.00	3.00
Potatoes, bag	0.00	0.00
Onions, yellow, case	1.85	1.85
Do., Egyptian, case	4.50	4.50

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef forequarters, cwt.	\$10.00	\$11.50
Do., hindquarters	14.00	15.50
Do., choice sides	12.00	13.00
Do., common, cwt.	9.00	9.00
Veals, common, cwt.	7.00	7.00
Do., prime	12.00	14.00
Sheep hogs	12.00	12.00
Do., heavy	10.00	10.75
Lamb	16.00	16.00
Mutton, light	10.00	10.00

Sugars are quoted as follows:—

Extra granulated, Redpath	per. cwt.	\$6.71
Do., 20-lb. bags	6.71	6.71
Do., St. Lawrence	6.71	6.71
Do., 20-lb. bags	6.71	6.71
London, granulated, 100	6.71	6.71
Do., 50 2-lb. cartons	7.01	7.01
Do., 10 10-lb. cartons	7.01	7.01
Do., 10 10-lb. cartons, gumies	6.81	6.81
Do., brilliant	6.81	6.81
St. Lawrence, No. 1 yellow	6.81	6.81
Acadia	6.81	6.81
Domestic crystals, 100 lbs.	6.51	6.51

LIVE STOCK.

Butcher cattle, choice	8.00	8.25
Do., do., medium	6.75	7.25
Do., do., common	6.00	6.50
Butcher swine, choice	7.00	7.50
Do., do., medium	6.00	6.50
Do., do., canners	3.75	4.25
Do., bulls	7.00	7.50
Feeding steers	6.00	6.50
Stockers, choice	6.75	7.25
Do., light	6.00	6.50
Milkers, choice, each	50.00	50.00
Sprinklers	50.00	50.00
Sneep, ewes	7.00	7.25
Hucks and culs	5.50	6.00
Carubs	5.00	5.50
Hogs, fed and watered	9.25	9.50
Hogs, f. o. b.	9.00	9.10
Calves	8.00	8.50

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	1.58 1/2	1.59 1/2	1.58 1/2	1.59 1/2
July	1.58 1/2	1.59 1/2	1.58 1/2	1.59 1/2
Oct.	1.58 1/2	1.59 1/2	1.58 1/2	1.59 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—No. 1 hard	\$1.58
No. 2 Northern	\$1.57 1/2
No. 2 Northern, \$1.57 1/2 to \$1.58 1/2	
July, \$1.54	
Oct., \$1.54	
July, \$1.54	
Oct., \$1.54	

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth, Minn.—Wheat—No. 1 hard	\$1.58
No. 1 Northern	\$1.57 1/2
No. 2 Northern	\$1.57 1/2
July, \$1.54	
Oct., \$1.54	

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Peterboro'—At the first meeting of the Peterboro' Cheese Board this morning, O. A. Gillespie cleared the board of 1,042 cheese at the record price of 15 3/4c.

Woodstock—Offerings were 2,000 boxes: 14 1/2c; 1,700 boxes were offered. The good selection met with a strong demand with prices in sellers' favor. France was a keen buyer for crossbreds and Russian for scoured. The offerings were small. The auctions will be concluded to-morrow.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Receipts were Cattle 300, cows and springers 100; calves 1,100; sheep and lambs 250; hogs 1,350.

Prime beefs 3 1/4 to 3 1/2. Medium 3 to 3 1/2; common 2 1/2 to 3 1/2. Demand: Cows, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 each. Calves, 5 to 8 1/2. Sheep, 5 to 7. Lambs, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2. Hogs, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2.

(As supplied by H. P. Coleman, 13 King St. E.)

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 16,000.

Market weak.

Steers, native	6.00	9.10
Western steers	6.10	7.10
Cows and heifers	3.25	3.75
Calves	6.50	8.00
Receipts 23,000.		
Market slow.		
Light	7.25	7.50
Medium	7.00	7.25
Heavy	7.15	7.50
Cows and heifers	7.15	7.50
Pigs	7.15	7.50
Bulk of sales	7.50	7.50
Receipts 10,000.		
Market steady.		
Native	7.75	8.50
Lambs, native	7.00	9.30

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 100; fairly active.

Veals, receipts 200; active; \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Hogs, receipts 5,200; fairly active; heavy and mixed \$7.50; porkers \$7.75 to \$7.90; pigs \$7.50 to \$7.75; rough \$6.50 to \$6.85; stags \$5.00 to \$5.50.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 600; active; lambs \$4.00 to \$4.50; yearlings \$5.50 to \$6.00; wethers \$8.50 to \$9.25; ewes \$3.00 to \$3.50; mixed, \$3.00 to \$3.25.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot, firm, No. 2 hard winter—No. 1 Manitoba, northern spring—13s. 5d. No. 2 Manitoba—14s. 1-2d.

Corn, spot quiet.

American mixed, new—8s. 4d.

Lapata, mixed—8s. 1-2d.

Hens, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—6s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs.—7s. 2d.

Clear bellis, 14 to 16 lbs.—6s. 6d.

Long clear middles, light, 25 to 34 lbs.—7s. 6d.

Very long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—7s. 6d.

Short clear bellis, 15 to 23 lbs.—6s. 6d.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 23 lbs.—6s. 6d.

Land, prime western in tierces, new—5s. 6d.

American mixed, new—8s. 4d.

Lapata, mixed—8s. 1-2d.

Hens, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—6s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs.—7s. 2d.

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Shoulders, square, 11 to 23 lbs.—6s. 6d.

Land, prime western in tierces, new—5s. 6d.

American mixed, new—8s. 4d.

Lapata, mixed—8s. 1-2d.

Hens, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—6s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs.—7s. 2d.

Clear bellis, 14 to 16 lbs.—6s. 6d.

Long clear middles, light, 25 to 34 lbs.—7s. 6d.

Very long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—7s. 6d.

Short clear bellis, 15 to 23 lbs.—6s. 6d.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 23 lbs.—6s. 6d.

Land, prime western in tierces, new—5s. 6d.

American mixed, new—8s. 4d.

Lapata, mixed—8s. 1-2d.

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Shoulders, square, 11 to 23 lbs.—6s. 6d.

Land, prime western in tierces, new—5s. 6d.

American mixed, new—8s. 4d.

Lapata, mixed—8s. 1-2d.

Hens, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—6s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs.—7s. 2d.

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Very long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—7s. 6d.

Short clear bellis, 15 to 23 lbs.—6s. 6d.

Shoulders, square, 11 to 23 lbs.—6s. 6d.

Land, prime western in tierces, new—5s. 6d.

American mixed, new—8s. 4d.

Lapata, mixed—8s. 1-2d.

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