THE ATHENS HEFORTER, MAY 26, 1915



Lesson IX. May 30, 1915.-David brings the ark to Jerusalem, 2 Samuel 6: 1-19; Psalm 24: 1-10; Print 2 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-thing like a hundred years. It had been taken by the Israelites into bat-tle had been taken by the Israelites into battle, had been captured by the Philistines and had been returned to Israel-itish territory (I. Sam. 4-7) 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 Kir. jath-jearin, to Jerusalem, where he had crected a tabernacle for its recep-The coremony of removing the tion ark was to be national in character and was to show the devotion of all 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 cardirections, for the ark was to be car-ried by Levites only (Num. 3: 29-31; 7: 9.) Uzzah and Abio, the sons of the priest Abinadab, had immediate charge of the ark. There were demon-strations of the ark the immediate strations of joy as the procession moved toward ferusalem.

The rejoicing suddenly ceased as the ark reached the thrashing-floor Nachor, a few miles from its destination. Fither because the oxen stum-bled 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 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 de-cided that for a time it was bottor to cided that for a time it was better to have it kept in the house of Obed-Here it was left for three edom months

The ark brought into Jerusalem 12-19.) 12. The Lord hath blessed house of Obel-adom—Obed-edom the and 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 reform loving service for him. So Dawent-Seeing the blessing 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 moval to berustiem. 15. that gone six paces—The requirements of the law were now duly observed, as is record-ed 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 tock part in the ccremony, 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 Le fore the Lord-From the most ancient times, both among the Jews and other nations, doncing formed a part of the ceremonies of religious processions and festivals, but the performers were usually a band of females (Exod. 15: 20: Judges 11: 34; 21, 21; 1 Sam. 18: When persons of different sexes garment worn distinctively by the Phillistines, all prepared the way prigst, but upon this special religious the re-establishment of national ligion. The thought of a restorat was girded under the arms. 15 .With shouting, and with the sound of the trumpet-This was an o-casion of unusual religious interest. Throughout history lines of special outpourings of the Holy Spirit have been charac-terized by demonstrations of deep cf the Holy Spirit have been charac-terized by demonstrations of deep emotions, either of burden of soul for sinners or of hely joy, 15-19. Michal, David's wife, was displeased with stis dancing before the Lord, because she dancing before the Lord, because she thought his conduct uniccoming a three verses of the chapter. The ark markable in the national life contrast-was brought into Jerusalem and plac- ed with the stolid indifference during ed in the tabernacle prepared for it. the reign of Saul. In placing the ark Sacrifices were offessed and David on a new cart drawn by oxen, after pronounced a blessing upon the name of the Lord. David gave of ad to all the multitude and the peo- David subsequently acknowledged. The ple went to their homes. Solomon offered sacrifices later at the dedication the temple (1 Kings 8: 62-65). ill, A song of triumph (Psa. 24). 1. ill, A song of triumpie (Psa. 24). 1, The earth is the Lord's- The title of this psalm indicate only the fact that David wrote it. It is the fact that posed that it occasion, and the singers joined in staging it as the procession moved toward .Jerusalem. The thought 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 "It is God who lifts earth from our 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 ary land it a constant that of Ommipo-tence did not protect it." - Spurgeon 2. Who shall ascend into the hill of Lord-The place of divine favor, of communion with God, is not an ordinary place. It is clevated. 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? He that hath clean hands-He whose ontward 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 Hath not sworn deceitfully Time is no trickety or double-dealing



5. The blessing from the Lord place." -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 "Let the mere professor blessing. he reads these verses listen to the voice which saith, 'And holiness without which no man shall see the Lerd, "-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 he marvellous words on the occasion lescribed in this lesson. S. 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 agelic hosts and of men.

Questions. - Where had the ark of the covenant Leen for many vears? 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.

1. Held to strict observance of law. II. Blessed in united consecration. I. Held to strict observance of engaged they seem always to have beet in separate companies, and never to have danced promiscuously.—Whe don, David's joy was great and he gave expression to it by dancing "be-fore the Lord with all his might." Girded with alline enload the interview of the stabilishment of a strong was David's first kingly vietory. As shepherd of the nation, he saw that to fulfill its highest desting it must rest upon a strictly religious foundation. fore the Lord with all his might." Girded with a linen epiod—This was a garment worn distinctively by the Philistines, all prepared the way for occasion David put one or. From the account of 1 Chronicles we learn that David was clothed in a robe of fine linen and also an orbit of the or fine binen and also an orbit of the sector of the picty of former days was an inlinen and also an cphod of linen. The was zeal for the house and worship of cphod was a shoulder garment and 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 re cover the ark would be to Israel the His soul was aroused to grasp spiritual ht his conduct unieceming a realities, and through him came the His answer is found in the last awakening of a new enthusiasm, re-David on a new cart drawn by oxen, after the people the manner of the heathen, they acted ontrary to the divine ordinance, as death of Uzzah was an impressive demonstration that Jehovah their God was still among them the living God. wrole it. It is generally sup-that it was composed for this al 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 the world. By none was the death of Uzzah more keenly felt than by the king. David was seeking to revive re-establish religion in Israel and this disaster appeared to be a hindrance to his good design, but in fact it moted 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 irreverence and David regarded it with dread. Obed-edom received it with re-verence and godly fear. The same hand that punished Uzzah's prosumption re-warded Obed-edom's humble boldness. No special benediction had fallen upon Uzzah's home. The ark had been as a 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 dif-ference was between mere lodgment and generous, appreciative hosipital ity. To Obed-edom the ark brought 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 solutions of the sense sense of God's presence of the sense of the sense of the sense sense of God's presence of the sense of the sense of the sense sense of God's presence of the sense of the sense of the sense sense of God's presence of the sense o spiritual fruitfulness. The happiness and goodness of that pious household influenced at length all the nation. II, Elessed in united consecration.

"holy Through Obed-edom David's faith was 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 deing right. 5. This is the led the people in united consecra-the led the people in united consecra-be did not give up his purpose. At length he led the people in united consecra-the did not give up his purpose. At length he led the people in united consecra-the did not give up his purpose. At length he led the people in united consecra-the did not give up his purpose. At length he led the people in united consecra-the did not give up his purpose. At length he led the people in united consecra-the did not give up his purpose. At length he led the people in united consecra-the did not give up his purpose. At length he led the people in united consecra-the did not give up his purpose. At length he led the people in united consecra-the did not give up his purpose. At length he led the people in united consecra-he did not give up his purpose. At length he led the people in united consecra-he did not give up his purpose. At length he did not give up his purpose. At length he did not give up his purpose. At length he did not give up his purpose. At length he did not give up his purpose. At length he did not give up his purpose. At length he did not give The accomplishment of his delayed purpose was marked by strict obedience to the law of God, and carried out with more careful and diligent pre-paration than before. It was accompanied with repeated worship. A tabernacle was made ready for it be-fitting its nature. It was a united natransaction. It was a season of tional great gladness. It was the inauguration of a better era in religion was the greatest day in David's life, the turning-point in the history of the nation, a glorious consummation. It made manifest the character of Israel's king. The spring of David's joy lay in his restored perception of what the ark of the covenant really was to himself and his people. Michael, Day id's wife, the daughter of Saul, could not appreciate the religious element in David's character. She was not in the spirit of the day. Her words of in-sult and reproach bespeak the charac-ter which had South to her action of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit to her spiri ter which led Saul to become a . to David. They were bitterness in Davsnare id's cup of joy. Of all Israel Michal was the only one to despise David.



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 nistakes of potato culture.

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

Many of our potato fields need un-der-drainage badly. Few farmers fully appreciate the importance of their unaer-drainage. Potatoes, like other crops, need plant food. Stingings in the use of

plant food. Stinghess in the use of fertilizers is poor business policy. Potate sols should be well supplied with humus to increase their capacity for retaining water. Drouth is a seri-

"Keep the crop free from weeds and the surface of the soil loose during the whole season

not let anything prevent the potato field from receiving constant cure. Vastly more failures in potato-growing can be traced to neglect of the crop than to lack of knowledge. DAIRY FARMING'S ADVANTAGE.

"Do

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, gains, and may be used for this purbut pose almost indefinitely.

When animals or milk products are sold off the farm, only a small por-tion of the fertility of the entire crop sold, while the greater part of the fertilizing elements are returned to the fertilizing elements are returned to the soil in the form of barnyard manure. The fertilizing value of common grains, as compared with the fertiliz-ing value of the products of the dairy farm, figured at prices of commercial fertilizer shows loss decrease in ferfertilizer, 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

One ton of milk contains \$2.09 worth of fertilizer constituents. One ton of wheat contains \$7.75 worth of fertilizer constituents. One tone of oats contains\$ 7.26 worth of fertilizer constituents. One ton of corre contains \$6.75 worth

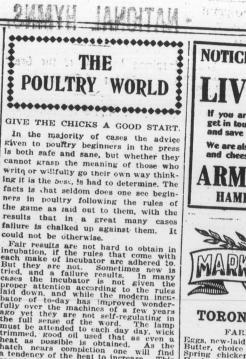
One ton of corn contains \$6.75 worth of fertilizer constituents.

One ton of clover hay contains \$9.07 Worth of fertilizer constituents. One ton of alfalfa contains \$9.50 worth of fertilizer constituents.

NOTES. Plant lice that infest rose bushes

and other flowers, vines and garden plants may be held in check by spraying with common soap solution, which is prepared by dissolving laundry soap in water at the rate of 1 pound of soap In water at the rate of 1 pound of soap to 4 or 5 gallons of water. Whale-oil soap solution is also effective. It is made by steeping 1 pound of tobacco leaves in 4 or 5 gallons of water. These

sprays should be applied thoroughly. The silo must not be too large. The size should always be determined by the number of cattle or sheep to be fed. As silage is a moist feed that soon decays when exposed to the air, it must be taken off systematically from the top. At least two inches should be removed daily, hence the silo should not be built out of proportion to the



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 incu-bator of to-day has improved wonder-fully over the machines of a few years are yet they are not self-regulating in the full sense of the word. The lamp must be attended to each day day, wick tendency of the heat to increase. This cannot always be regulated by the size of the flame, so the regulator must be afued several times during the course of the flame, so the regulator must be afusted several times during the course of the flame, so the regulator be the set as possible is obtained. As the hatch nears completion one will find a tendency of the heat to increase. This cannot always be regulated by the size of the flame, so the regulator must be afusted several times during the course of the hatch to keep the temperature at los at hatching the course of the match to keep the temperature at the door of the machine is opened, moisture escapes, and a poor hater the escap-from the shell amount to anything. Yet if is these foolish moves on the part of the beginner chat result in many poor hatcor to the bacoder from the incu-bator to the bacoder from the incu-

to help our a struggling chick. Every times the door of the machine is opened, moisture excapes, and a poor hatch results are scapes, and a poor hatch results. Seldom do the chicks helped from the shelp and to any thinks. Yet it is the scale and to any thinks, Yet it is the scale and the select of the beginner chat result in many poor hatch is to gradually harden in the machine is to gradually harden in the incubators a ventilator of alr. Where no ventilator is to be seen the door of the the structure of the incubators a ventilator of alr. Where no ventilator is to be seen the door of the incubators a ventilator in opened, which gives a better circulate of gradually harden in the branchine is opened slightly to allow better circulation of alr. Where no ventilator is to be seen the door of the incubators a ventilator of feed. Yet the majority of beginners in the grad. We the haverage beginner thinks because they are placed in the brooder, the chicks must have a full feed, and overse than lack of feed. Yet the majority of beginners in the cuit. One reason male cuit. One reason the cuit days old before the beginner has a four days old before the beginner has a four days old before the beginner has a four days old before the beginner has a they first week they may thrive but as they moth and many times chill from sweating duard and many times chill form setting the high and many three so is a consective betweet the set of the hover, with the direct hese the feed in growth and many three so is false conney to place they should. Avoid eneand feeds. It is not confined to the structure betweet the set of the hover, with the direct hese for the set of the hover with the set of the hover. They have the set of the hover, with the set of the hover, when the direct hese these they have freeds howe they may thrive but as they for DULUTH GRAIN MARKET Duluth, Minn.-Wheat-No. 1 hard, \$1.55-1-2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.64-1-2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.64-1-2; July, \$1.49 Linseed, \$1.94-1-2; July, \$1.96-1-2, THE CHEESE MARKETS THE CHEESE MARKETS. Peterboro'—At the first meeting of the Peterboro' Cheese Board this autorations, G. A. Gillespie cleared the board of 1.042 cheese at the record price of is See the second price of Woodstock—Offerings were 2.000 boxes; 14 1-4c bid. Madoe—Three hundred and eighty white cheese boarded; all sold at 18 5-16c. The better, than the cheaper stock, "Well, if I purchase eggs for hutching, hav-oid chicks or stock from a well-his reputation." Why not-this preder i will have to pay well-his reputation." Why not-this preder i will have to pay well-his reputation." Why not-this preder with years of experience built up a strain of fowls, Standard bred, that by past records both in the beginner will do just as well if given the same care and attention? Stuff now, and there is plenty of room for improvement in all breeds. WONTREAL MARKETS Heceipts were-Cattle 300, cows and springers 100; calves 1,00; sheep and Prime beeves \$ 1-4 to \$ 1-2. Medium 6 MONTREAL MARKETS Receipts were—Cattle 300, cows and springers 100; calves 1,100; sheep and lambs 250; hogs 1,350, 100; sheep and lambs 250; hogs 1,350, 14 to 8 1-2. Medium 6 to 8; common 5 to 6, Cows, 440 to 480 cach, Calves, 5 to 8 1-2. Sheep, 5 to 7; Lambs 8,450 to 850 each. Hogs, 9 1-2. (As supplied by H. P. Coleman, 13 King CHICAGO LIVE STOCK



July MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis-Wheat-No. 1 hard. \$1.53 7-8; No. 1 Northern, \$1.51 7-8; No. 2 Northern, \$1.57 7-8; No. 2 Northern, \$1.47 3-8 to \$1.34 3-8; July, \$1.44. Corn-No. 3 yellow. \$9 3-4 to 70c. Oats-No. 3 white, 50 1-4 to 50 3-4. Flour and bran unchanged.

should be applied a year alread of the potato crop. The use of small potatoes, or "sec-

The use of small potatoes, or sec-onds" for secd, is still a regular prac-tice with many potato growers. This is in which case the debt represented by surely a mistake. Occasionally, when seed potatoes are dear, it may be best to plant seconds, but their continued use results in reduced fields. Seed potatoes should be stored

where they will keep firm and sprouted until planting time. Shriveled, sprouted tubers produce weak plants.

Late potatoes should be planted between May 15 and and June 1. If planted later than June 1 they may ant mature before frost.

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

than in hills. Many farmers still practice the old-fashtioned English method of high hill-ing. In wet seasors this may do no harm and on wet lands it may be beneficial, but dry seasons shorten the life of the plants. Many roots are delife of the plants. Many roots are de-stroyed and the rain water drains off between the rows instead of into the hills, where it is most needed. The growers who obtain large yields hill but little, if at all.

bit little, if at all. The greatest mistake of all is the widespread neglect of spraying with Bordeaux for blight and flaa beetles. Year after year these enemies destroy one-fourth to one-half the crop and yet make no effort to conmany growers make no effort to con-trol them. While it has been known prevented and the yield largely in-creased by spraying, the practice has become general because unany have coubted that it is profitable one state one with pure water

have coubted that it is promable one year with another. In its Crop Report for May, the State Board of Agriculture includes an article on "Potato-Growing Sugges-tions," by Dr. Charles D. Woods, di-rector of the Maine Agricultural Ex-rector of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. He concludes his valuable article with the following sammary.

To successfully grow potatoes-"Select highly fertile land, so situat-ed that it will suffer as little as possi-We from either excessive rain or from drouth.

"Thoroughly prepare the soil and fertilize liberally.

and often.

ous energy of the potato crop. Humus is best supplied by plowing under Professor Smith, of Purdue University, it it means that they are costing five dollars each. If, instead of three, she raises five, the linitial cost is reduced to three dollars per head. If she is a

each pig is only \$1.50. When the breeder heartlessly culls out his sows that produce stock that never attain

good size; when he promptly sends to the block the sow with small litters; when he gets out of his herd the peevish hogs and the hogs of low vitality, then he will hear less about the rela-

tive advantage of the cross-bred hog. The last cutting of alfalfa makes mighty good hog feed. One man who raises lots of hogs says he can make money feeding dollar corn, if he has plenty of alfalfa, and the hogs sell at

\$9 a hundred. The disease known as pine rust lives part of its life in the domestic currant. The New York Experiment. Station finds that the disease does not survive the winter on the currant.

To make good butter, cool the cream from the separator as soon as possible, to 55 degrees F., or lower. Never mix warm cream with cool cream. Mix all the cream to be churned in one vat or can at least 18 hours before churning. Ripen at a temperature of 70 to 75

to the cream just before churning. Stop churning when the granules are

at the churning temperature, agitating three or four times, and drain. Wash a second time with water about four degree above churning temperature, agitating seven or eight times, and drain. Add the salt wet while the butter is in granular form, using about one to one and one-half ounces each pound of butter, according to the demands of the market. Work the butdemands of the market. Work the but-ter just enough to distribute the salt evenly. If the butter is to go on the market it should be put up in neat, at-

"Spray for insects and blight, early the names of twelve George Washing-

tractive packages.

NOTES. Green food is one of the essentials in obtaining the best results in chicks or the older fowls. The benefit can always be seen whenever used. The advo-cates of the bare yard) are becoming less each year.

 Market slow.

 Light
 7 35

 Mixed
 7 35

 Heavy
 7 15

 Rough
 7 15

 Jigs
 7 15

 Suik of sales
 5 75

 Sheep, receipts 10,000.
 7 50

 Market steady.
 7 70
7 60

S 50 9 90 BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo. Despaten-Cattle receipts

East Buffalo, Despatch-Cattle receipts 30; fairly active. Yeals, receipts 200; active; \$4.50 to \$0.50. Hogs, receipts 5,200; fairly active; heavy nd mixed \$7.50; orkers \$7.75 to \$7.90; igs \$7.50 to \$7.75; roughs \$6.50 to \$6.60; ags \$5.00 to \$5.50; Sheep and lambs, receipts 600; active; mbs \$6.00 to \$5.100 to \$8.50; to \$8.50 to \$8.50 to \$8.55; ewas \$5.00 \$5.00; sheep, mixed, \$8.00 to \$8.50; LIVELPEDA:

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. Wheat, spot, firm, No. 2 hard wither 13s, 9d.

138, 9d. No. 1 Manitoba, northern spring-13s, 5d. No. 2 Manitoba-14s, 1-2d. Corn. spot miet

Corn, spot quiet. American mixed, new-8s, 4d. -Laplata, mixed-8s, 1 1-2d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs -558 Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 29 li s.

Clear bellis, 14 to 16 lbs.-65s, 6d. Long clear middles, light, 2s to 31 lbs.-

Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.-ls, 6d, Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 90 lbs.-

For prickly heat or any itching of For prickly heat or any iteming or the skin in mild form, wash with solu-tion of saleratus—two teaspoonfuls to a pint of warm water-then apply cloth wet with witch hazel very scothare. Writing Mention This Paret, scothis

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NOTES.

One reason late hatched chicks are not advocated by the leading poultry ex-perts is that in a majority of cases the beginner not having the skill in rearing the chicks like his more experienced brother, cannot bring them to having maturity in time for the early winter lay. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle, receipts 16,000. Market weak, lay. Starting in a small way with poultry operations is the one side way for a beginner. The successful poultry rais-ers of to-day in the majority of cases started with a few hens and gradually worked their way up the ladder of suc-cess. Many beginners are taking advantage of the low prices in day-old chicks this spring. It may be the last time in some wars to come that good day-old chicks can be purchased at the low figure now moted by some of the hatcheries. 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 breeding in this country than by the pur-chasing of eggs for hatching. While it is true that every best free wed does not produce a chick gree ived does the investment are the for returns for the investment are the stock raised.

Hogs, receipts 33,000. Market slow.