



LESSON IV.—APRIL 27, 1913.
Joseph Sold Into Egypt.—Gen. 37: 1-36. Print 37: 23-36.

Commentary.—I. Joseph and his dreams (vs. 1-11). The story opens with Joseph, a lad of seventeen years, the object of envy among his brothers. The occasion of this envy is not far to seek. Joseph was Jacob's favorite child, the son of his beloved Rachel. It is easy to see that Jacob was unwise in showing favoritism among his children. Even if Joseph was pure and humble enough to be unharmed by his father's partiality shown to him, his brothers were human and subject to envy, jealousy and hatred. The coat of many colors or pieces, given by Jacob to Joseph, marked the latter as being greatly superior to his brothers in his father's estimation. It is thought that the coat was a sleeveless tunic, reaching nearly to the ankles, and worn by those not much engaged in manual labor. It was also worn as a mark of distinction. Joseph's first dream was interpreted to mean that his eleven brothers would some time show honor to him as their superior. The second seemed to indicate that not only his brothers should bow humbly before him, but Jacob and Leah or Bilhah also would acknowledge his superiority. Joseph's artless nature led him to tell the dreams frankly, and he had no thought that there could be any trouble to follow his making them known. The dreams in reality were fulfilled not only had dreams, but God used him more than once to interpret dreams.

II. A wicked plot (vs. 12-22). The occupation of Jacob as a herdsman required those who kept his flocks to travel far in search of pasture. Jacob owned land at Shechem, with the herds of his sons. He was likely to be set by his sons and his possessions. Jacob was desirous of knowing how they were getting along. It was necessary for Joseph, who was sent by his father, to journey sixty miles to Dothan to find his brothers. Joseph's arrival was a suggestion to his brothers to rid themselves of the dreamer. The plan was quickly laid to kill him, but Reuben, his eldest brother, and the one who would naturally be held responsible for him, undertook to save his life and restore him to his father. As the first step in this direction, he advised putting him in one of the pits or cisterns, which were used in that country for holding water during the dry season. In shape, the pits were circular, large at the bottom and small at the top. They were made by excavating in the ground, or soft limestone. One could not escape from them. The brothers were planning to report that he had been slain by wild beasts.

III. Sold into slavery (vs. 23-29). When Joseph was come unto his brethren. On his part there was no suspicion of mischief and only relief to know that he had found his brothers, for whose welfare his father had sent him to inquire. On their part, there was a spirit of hatred and murder. His coat—this token of his father's special affection, was, to his brothers, a hated thing, and they would have the satisfaction of removing from his that mark of distinction. The pit was empty. Although there was no water in the bottom, and it was a foot place to stay. If they placed the coat over the pit, the brothers of the pit Joseph's imprisonment was a comfortable one. Indeed, 25. Sat down to eat bread. To be content to eat under such circumstances showed that they were eating delicacies that Joseph had brought them from Hebron. A company of Ishmaelites—a caravan composed of Ishmaelites, descendants of Ishmael, and Midianites, descendants of Midian, a son of Abraham by Keturah. There may have been other tribes in the company, as travel was principally by caravan for safety. Dothan was on the caravan route from Damascus to Egypt. Spicing with myrrh was used in Egypt for embalming. Balm, the aromatic balsam, for which Judah was noted, was used in the temples of Egypt. Judah, at this time, he was slightly moved by the eyes of Joseph for help, and saw that there would be an opportunity to get rid of Joseph without putting him to death and, at the same time, they could get some money for themselves. 27. Sell him to the Ishmaelites. The merchants in the caravan were not only dealers in spices, but also in slaves. Content. The brothers were satisfied with the turn of affairs. 28. Twenty pieces of silver. Each piece of silver was a shekel in weight, and worth about sixty cents.

IV. A father's sorrow (vs. 29-36). Reuben returned. It is likely he was away planning to rescue Joseph. 30. The child is not with us. Whether still I go. Reuben, being Jacob's eldest son, felt the responsibility upon him for Joseph's care, and he appears to have been strongly opposed to his brothers' plan of selling him. 31. Joseph's silver was a shekel in weight, and worth about sixty cents. 32. They buried Joseph in Egypt upon their



ther, as he had practised deception years before upon his father, Isaac. Know now whether it be thy son's coat. Some did not say, "Our brother's coat." Here was a partially concealed taunt, because of Jacob's boldly expressed preference for Joseph. 33. An evil beast hath devoured him.—That was exactly what the brothers desired him to believe. It was a most natural conclusion, for savage beasts roamed over that régime.

34. Jacob rent his clothes.—His beloved Rachel was dead, and now his favorite son was dead, as he believed, and no great grief could come to him. He rent his clothes in token of his grief. Sackcloth.—A coarse cloth that would irritate the skin, worn as a sign of deep sorrow. 35. His daughters.—Only one daughter, Dinah, is mentioned, but he may have had more. His sons' wives are doubtless meant. Rose up to comfort him.—The acts of his sons, as they professed to comfort their father, were most hypocritical. They lived under the curse of their consciences for their crime, and they were compelled to witness for years the heavy sorrow of the bereaved parent. Down into the grave unto my son.—Into the abode of the dead. Here is a reference to the doctrine of immortality. Thus his father wept for him—Jacob was one hundred and eight years old at this time, and the grief of the aged patriarch during the following twenty-two years must have been a constant reminder to his sons of their cruelty, not only to Joseph, but also to him. 36. Sold him into Egypt.—In the scriptures, but it must have existed. The captives taken in war were anciently enslaved.

Questions.—Where was Jacob's home at this time? How did he show special affection for Joseph? Relate Joseph's two dreams. Give the interpretation. Describe the feeling of Joseph's brothers toward him. Upon what errand did they form? What was Joseph's suggestion? What was Jacob's proposal? What was finally done with Joseph? What deception was practised upon Jacob? Describe Jacob's feelings.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Obscure providences.

I. In various tokens of preformation.

II. In various methods of resistance.

I. In various tokens of preformation.

Joseph's piety is here contrasted with the wickedness of Jacob's other sons, showing the possibility of youthful piety amid adversity. We here see malice provoked to cruel deeds toward purity. The presence of Joseph brought to light the base natures of his brethren. His influence exasperated them to do their worst. Their wickedness rapidly brought forth its fruits. The working of evil passions and moral impurity were brought to a climax through the development of God's grace in the life of Joseph. It was the Cain spirit brought to light by the Abel spirit. In Jacob's family there was the same spirit of murder as in Adam's family. The cause of hatred against Joseph was the superior place which he enjoyed in his father's affection, the superiority he evidenced above himself, and the superior honor he received from God. It was in moral stature that the sons of Bilhah and Zilpah felt that they were outgrown by the striking Joseph. He would not content to be one of them, but would do the things which they knew their father would condemn. Joseph saw the iniquity of such society and sought to better it, while he remained unacquainted in the midst of evil. Joseph seemed to possess the highest qualities of his ancestors. He was separate from sinners by a dignity of which his youthful dreams were permitted to give a dim, indefinite glimpse. The prophecies of his future greatness. His dreams were such as predicted only advancement and honor. His periods and imprisonment formed no part of his dreams. The happy end of all his troubles was thus usefully made known to him, that he might be supported under them and be strengthened to endure the depths of affliction into which his brethren were soon to plunge him. Joseph dreamed of preformation, but not of imprisonment. Giving Joseph a coat of many colors was an ordinary eastern custom of indicating that he was to be the future leader of Jacob's campment. Joseph could his father's warm affection by filial obedience and love.

II. In various methods of resistance.

Joseph was a hated brother. His dress and his dreams were causing him to be hated by his brothers. They were consumed with thought of killing him, until their envy had to a great degree of strength. Then they seized their opportunity with an eagerness which showed how intensely they hated him. Their

hatred overcame their humanity. Their conspiracy aimed at the destruction of Joseph's life. The act of murder was merely prevented by the coming in of another passion. It was the triumph of avarice over malice. Joseph sought his brethren in loving concern. They took advantage of his love and their father's interest to wreak vengeance upon Joseph. Unnatural sons. Ten sons against a father, ten plotters against one brother! They combined in thought and strength for a wicked purpose. It was a cruel trick by which Jacob was deceived. It was insult added to malice. Those brothers were guilty of murder in the sight of men when they set Joseph in the pit, but in God's sight they were murderers when they began to hate Joseph. Reuben, the only one who seemed to have some virtue in him, was timid to assert himself with vigor and boldness, as became the eldest, and take a position of uncompromising condemnation against the plot. Sin was temporarily checked by Reuben's sense of responsibility, but his neglect was his defeat. Judah's suggestion touched their human nature. Selling, as contrasted with slaying, seemed so moderate and amiable a thing as actually to appear a kind of virtue. That wicked proposal was a hideous discovery of the utter perversion of moral nature which had taken place in Joseph's brethren. Hatred had grown into murderous conspiracy, rude violence, lying deceit, avarice and fraud, even the traffic in human flesh. It was an act of cold calculation and selfish advantage to sell Joseph, a step beyond raging passion; yet they appeared to have viewed it as an admirable contrivance by which they could get rid of Joseph effectually without loading their consciences with his death. Jacob's grief was deep and overwhelming. He who had deceived his father was here deceived by his children. T. R. A.

SHILOH CURES COUGHS & COLDS

CROP BULLETIN

Prospects Bright For Ontario This Season.

The following information regarding agricultural conditions in this Province is contained in a bulletin prepared by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, based upon information furnished by a large staff of correspondents, under date of April 1st.

Fall wheat.—Much of the new wheat entered the fall of 1912 rather below the usual height, owing to late planting as a result of the delayed harvesting and the general wet weather prevailing during the season. There was a light covering of snow during the winter, especially in January and a part of February, when in certain sections of the Province fields were practically bare for several weeks together. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the comparatively mild temperature prevailing during the winter kept the crop from serious injury, more damage being done by floods on low fields than from any other cause. The present outlook for fall wheat is on the whole favorable, although it is rather too early to speak with assurance, as several correspondents point out that April is a most critical period in the history of the crop, owing to the possibility of cold winds and alternate freezing and thawing, which prove very trying to the young plants.

Barley.—This crop made a good catch, and entered the winter in a more forward condition than fall wheat. Some heavy frosts have been reported, but as a rule opinions regarding the present condition of the fields are more or less favorable notwithstanding the light protection of snow, especially during midwinter. Like fall wheat, barley has not yet passed through the trying time of April.

Fruit trees.—The heavy windstorm of March 21 (Good Friday) did much injury to orchards in many counties of the Province, some trees being uprooted, and a severe frost about a week later also broke many limbs off fruit trees. Otherwise, the unusually open and mild winter has been favorable to orchard conditions.

Live stock.—The wintering of live stock has been a comparatively easy task, owing to the mildness of the weather and the abundance of fodder. Horses have been in good demand, and

have consequently commanded high prices. No serious disease has prevailed, although some of the usual lighter forms of distemper have been reported. Several correspondents state that too much straw was fed, and as some of the straw was of the season, indigestion was often the result.

Both beef and dairy cattle have been well cared for and are generally in good health. The chief trouble reported was the tendency of cows to abort, more especially in the dairy breeds. The big steer is a thing of the past, as one correspondent writes, "most of the beefs being finished much earlier; but while individual animals may not rank as high as the best in years, the general form and quality of those sold to butchers, drovers and graziers show an improvement."

"Scarce, but have done well," is a fair summary of the average return regarding sheep. Several correspondents call attention to the necessity of more dipping for the tick.

Pigs are now receiving the general care and feeding that they deserve. There is a brisk demand for pork owing to the great scarcity of animals on hand. Hogs that are being finished off for market are in excellent condition, but complaints are made that many of the litters are not coming as strong as usual.

Fodder supplies.—The comparatively mild winter helped fodder supplies to go farther than usual. There has been a sufficiency of hay—in some cases it was plentiful—and the experience of recent years of close feeding enabled stockmen to handle it to good advantage. With the exception of peas, all the grains and legumes have been more than sufficient for all calls; but corn for the silo has been hardy up to the mark either in yield or quality. Straw also has been short in quantity and more or less poor in quality, having been unfavorably affected by the rainy weather during the winter. Several correspondents were after harvest. Several correspondents were made of its supply, however, fodder supplies have been more than necessary to carry the average farmer through nicely and leave a fair margin for emergencies.

THE POULTRY WORLD

POULTRY'S MOST PROFITABLE AGE

A fowl's most profitable age is a matter of extreme importance to poultry keepers, and it can really only be satisfactorily determined after careful consideration of the object in view, as the most profitable age for one purpose may be quite antagonistic to success in other directions. When hens are intended for consumption, the first and second years of a hen's life are the most profitable. In her first year most eggs are usually produced; in her second year she lays slightly fewer, but they are of a better quality, and so on as she grows older.

It will thus be seen that hens should be culled just prior to their second moult. This must not, however, be taken to mean that if, through lack of management in choosing the time for hatching, the chickens moult in the same year as their birth, this moult is to be regarded as the only one through which they should pass. If pullets are hatched too early they will probably lay in the late summer and early autumn, and will not be recommended to lay until spring. Pullets hatched in March and April, and which moult in the winter months, lay well during the winter months. No hard and fast rule, however, can be given, as the time of moult varies with the variety. As a rule, the best winter layers require hatching five or six weeks earlier than the summer layers. Any bird will lay in winter if hatched in the right period.

FOR GOOSE BREEDERS.

Swimming water is not an absolute necessity in breeding geese as it is for ducks, but it is distinctly advantageous. Without water the eggs are equally fertile, but the geese are not quite so healthy in mating geese it should be remembered that they do not attain to maturity until they are two years old. Both under this age, a year old gander should be mated with two-year-old females. Only birds entirely unrelated to each other should be coupled, as otherwise it is likely to result in a weak and unhealthy progeny. Very soon now geese will be coming into profit. They generally lay in March and April, and the yield gradually decreases during May and June. It unfortunately happens that geese are too frequently culled at a season of food or of an excess of food, and are therefore not given the proper amount of food to meet their requirements. It is perhaps questionable how far geese may be benefited by systematic selection, breeding and management, but it is certainly the treatment of these birds is conducive to production. If the season lacks a usual fall water thoroughly twice a week. After culture keep soil in a good degree of fertility. In autumn, when the geese are in the best of health, it is best to keep them in a clean, well-ventilated stable, with the tuberculosis germs thrice in a damp, dark, musty enclosure. Which of these "enclosures" are you entering to?

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

In plowing there do not allow roots to be exposed to the sun, drying winds or frost. Plow with a sharp, clean cut and broken or injured roots. Have the holes large enough to admit all the roots with clamping. Plant in the hole, enrich with thoroughly-decomposed manure. Do not plant too deep. Let upper roots be an inch lower than before. Remove all broken branches and cut back at least one-half of the previous year's growth of wood. If the season lacks a usual fall water thoroughly twice a week. After culture keep soil in a good degree of fertility. In autumn, when the geese are in the best of health, it is best to keep them in a clean, well-ventilated stable, with the tuberculosis germs thrice in a damp, dark, musty enclosure. Which of these "enclosures" are you entering to?

Experiments in steel-feeding at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station showed that in cattle-feeding, the profit secured from the by-product of feed lots may amount to more than the direct financial gain on the cattle. The test shows conclusively that silage can be used as a roughage given in the coldest of winters when fed in an open shed; that there was a considerable saving of corn by the exclusive use of silage during the first year of the feeding period and that the value of feed utilized in the production of beef during the winter of 1911-12 was much greater than their market value. Results of this and other tests at the Pennsylvania station indicate that beef can be fed profitably in the State, where due attention is paid to the growth of crops especially adapted to the soil and to feeding purposes.

A Canadian authority says the best time to purchase the ewes for a farm flock is in August. We can purchase them at a fairly good price at any time, and made the best selection in choosing ewes that have raised lambs, as their milking qualities and strength can be ascertained. Besides, we will have them in good condition for the next crop of lambs.

Professor Dietrich, of the Illinois Experiment Station, says that the proper water supply for a pig ranges for 12 pounds daily per 100 pounds of live weight at the time of weaning to four pounds per 100 pounds of live weight during the fattening period, but few hogs get that amount.

TO OPERATE ON S. H. BLAKE.
Toronto, dispatch.—After consultation of his physicians, Dr. Bruce, Dr. W. P. Cayton and Dr. Primrose, yesterday it was decided that it was necessary to operate upon S. H. Blake, who has been confined in the Wellesley Hospital for the past few days. In view of the fact that Blake advanced years the operation will be a serious one. It is expected that the operation will be performed this morning.



KEEPING SHEEP ON THE FARM.

A century ago a farmer would not think of farming without a few sheep, and indeed it was a difficult matter to find a farm without them. The wool was all worked into clothing at home. There was no longer any need for meat, but because there is no need of the sheep for this purpose is no reason why a flock should not be kept. Sheep are kept for the family meat and profit. Cattle are kept with the same view, and for milk and butter, and sheep may well be kept for meat and profit just as other kinds of stock are kept.

Aside from the above reasons, sheep are a benefit to the farm. They help keep it clean of weeds, and fertility is kept up even better with this kind of stock than any other means have been brought to light. So poor that they sold for a great deal less than they were worth, and the buyer by putting on sheep soon had the richest soil in the vicinity.

If fertility is not to be taken into consideration, let the attention be turned to making a profit. A pound of mutton can be produced as cheaply as a pound of beef or pork. This is a fact that has been demonstrated many times. In order to the most profit there is that of fleece, which should be equally the expense of keeping.

No farmer is too rich or too poor for sheep. No farmer is so ignorant of management that he cannot soon learn their wants and how to care for them. Sheep can grow where sheep are kept, and no farm will become poorer. A careless shepherd will never make a profit. A shepherd who weaning time is especially in this case when lambs are dropped during the winter months a man be engaged in producing prize lambs or in the more expensive business of breeding and raising pure-bred ones, or one or other of the registered breeds, which are the most successful in the market. The mutton or show lamb is different from the start, yet there should be no difference in the methods of rearing them. The main or really what is essentially the best start for either however, is through the ewe—her milk. The most successful rearing of mutton lambs (other things being equal) will be the man who can bring his breeding flock forward to weaning time in good, hearty condition, and yet not too fat, and who will, in turn, as they drop their lambs, so arrange the change of food that the lambs will be assisted to cover of health and a good flow of milk. Of course, there are among ewes, as there are among cows, an occasional poor milker. Such ewes can be easily discovered, first by the appearance of their lambs and their hungry bleat. There are any such lambs they can neither be made mutton nor show lambs without considerable assistance, and it is only to doubt if they can even with very good assistance, but they can be saved from starvation and ultimately bring profit.

In the early feeding of mutton lambs—lamb that are distinctly intended for the butcher, bred and fed with that purpose in view—there should be quite a difference in the system of feeding. The genuine mutton lamb will make about as good use of firmly-ground cornmeal as any animal that ever lived, and it will grow to be fully able to take possibly more than their mother's milk; a little finely-ground oatmeal and pure flaxseed mixed with the cornmeal will help them on at a most surprising rate. Another very important item in feeding lambs is the system of feeding. The lambs should be fed on a roughness to mix with the finely-ground cornmeal and flaxseed, which is greatly relished by lambs. The difference made in starting off show lambs from an allowance of wheat bran in their cornmeal, lessening the quantity of the latter. As the lambs grow older and are well able to masticate feed, add some first-class oats, just a good class of oats, as the most careful horseman would give to his trotter or thoroughbred. In the trying heat of summer the grain ration for show lambs may be partially supplemented by roots, such as beets, mangel-wurzel, turnips, cabbage or whatever is possible to grow of such a nature in a given district. The distinction between the two lines of feeding hinges chiefly on the fact that the one lamb is wanted ready for the butcher as soon as possible, at least cost and most profit. The other lamb is fitted for show, and has generally a long time to get fitted for that special purpose. Apart from the special feeding, which is so desirable for show-ward condition, is best attained when the special pressure of concentrated feeding is kept up to a month or six weeks, before show time. In addition to those ideas of feeding enlist the sunshine of summer and the shade of winter, always making ample provision for roomy, dry, well-ventilated sleeping quarters.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Cattle, receipts 3,600. Market steady. Hogs, receipts 18,000. Market slow. Sheep, receipts 1,200. Market steady. Veals, receipts 1,250 head; active, 25c higher; \$5.00 to \$10.00. Hogs—receipts 2,500 head; slow; heavy; 5c higher; light five to ten cents lower; heavy, \$2.30 to \$2.40; mixed, yorkers and pigs, \$2.45 to \$2.50; roughs, \$2.35 to \$2.45; \$2.70 to \$2.80; dairies, \$2.25 to \$2.50; sheep and lambs—receipts 7,500 head; slow; sheep steady; lambs, 10 to 15c lower; clipped lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.00; wool lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.00; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.50; wethers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; ewes, \$2.50 to \$2.75; sheep, mixed, \$5.00 to \$7.40.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK

East Buffalo, dispatch.—Cattle Receipts 100 head; steady. Veals—receipts 1,250 head; active, 25c higher; \$5.00 to \$10.00. Hogs—receipts 2,500 head; slow; heavy; 5c higher; light five to ten cents lower; heavy, \$2.30 to \$2.40; mixed, yorkers and pigs, \$2.45 to \$2.50; roughs, \$2.35 to \$2.45; \$2.70 to \$2.80; dairies, \$2.25 to \$2.50; sheep and lambs—receipts 7,500 head; slow; sheep steady; lambs, 10 to 15c lower; clipped lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.00; wool lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.00; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.50; wethers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; ewes, \$2.50 to \$2.75; sheep, mixed, \$5.00 to \$7.40.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, dispatch.—East and West—Cattle, receipts 60 head; mixed cows and springers, 25c higher; sheep and lambs, 25c higher. Trade was quiet with no changes in the prices, goods were covered. Prime heavy 7 to 14, medium 5 to 14 to 16, common 1 to 4. Cattle, mixed cows, \$2.50 to \$2.60; dairies, \$2.25 to \$2.50; sheep and lambs—receipts 7,500 head; slow; sheep steady; lambs, 10 to 15c lower; clipped lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.00; wool lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.00; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.50; wethers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; ewes, \$2.50 to \$2.75; sheep, mixed, \$5.00 to \$7.40.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE

Wheat, spot steady. No. 2 Manitoba—\$1.80. No. 3 Manitoba—\$1.80. Futures steady. May—\$1.80. July—\$1.80. Corn, spot firm, October—\$1.30. Futures new Kilo dried—\$1.30. Old No. 1—\$1.30. Old No. 2—\$1.30. Old No. 3—\$1.30. Old No. 4—\$1.30. Old No. 5—\$1.30. Old No. 6—\$1.30. Old No. 7—\$1.30. Old No. 8—\$1.30. Old No. 9—\$1.30. Old No. 10—\$1.30. Old No. 11—\$1.30. Old No. 12—\$1.30. Old No. 13—\$1.30. Old No. 14—\$1.30. Old No. 15—\$1.30. Old No. 16—\$1.30. Old No. 17—\$1.30. Old No. 18—\$1.30. Old No. 19—\$1.30. Old No. 20—\$1.30. Old No. 21—\$1.30. Old No. 22—\$1.30. Old No. 23—\$1.30. Old No. 24—\$1.30. Old No. 25—\$1.30. Old No. 26—\$1.30. Old No. 27—\$1.30. Old No. 28—\$1.30. Old No. 29—\$1.30. Old No. 30—\$1.30. Old No. 31—\$1.30. Old No. 32—\$1.30. Old No. 33—\$1.30. Old No. 34—\$1.30. Old No. 35—\$1.30. Old No. 36—\$1.30. Old No. 37—\$1.30. Old No. 38—\$1.30. Old No. 39—\$1.30. Old No. 40—\$1.30. Old No. 41—\$1.30. Old No. 42—\$1.30. Old No. 43—\$1.30. Old No. 44—\$1.30. 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