

THE WEEKLY REGISTER

DEVOTED TO THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR, LAND REFORM, WORKING MEN'S PROTECTIVE UNIONS, UNIVERSAL FREEDOM, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIBERTY, ORDER AND JUSTICE IN INDUSTRY, WILL INSURE UNIVERSAL WEALTH, KNOWLEDGE AND SOCIAL HARMONY.

VOLUME II.—NEW SERIES.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1848.

NO. 6.—WHOLE NUMBER 151.

THE NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN ORVIS.
OFFICE, NO. 53 WATER STREET.

TERMS.—Single copy, 50 cents per annum—Six copies for one dollar, 87—strictly in advance.
Consentations and Remittances should be addressed, post paid, to The New Era of Industry, Boston, Mass.

MISCELLANY.

[From "The London Puppet Show"]
THE BROTHERHOOD OF NATIONS.
AN ANTI-CIPYAN.

Successed by Berenger's "Saint Alliance de Peuple"
The waltz led out, the warty minuet faded,
The shivers jigs, and shotted their blasted swords,
And sick of blood, the decimated world
Aunt's scars, his gloves, and rivelets;
A kind of ringer, raised to a new level,
Made an appeal to all the suffering lands;

From an alliance holy and sincere,
And join, join hands!

Old men, old children and discoloring;
Widows forlorn, and maidens sorrow-crowed;
The old man's hand, and the young man's hand,
The young man's hand, glazing on the ground,
Joined in the joy, lamanting, yet of cheer—
Repeating ever: O, you ruined lands!

From an alliance holy and sincere,
And join, join hands!

The phantoms, stinging in the early moon,
Stopped in the dark, and sladdered to bed—
The long, long, long, for the future come—
Half buried skulls projecting from the soil;
Blessed are the nations that are free,
And daily aging, shining, happy lands;

From an alliance holy and sincere,
And join, join hands!

The whips and scoldings gathered together—
From oceans to oceans, and from seas to seas—
The English Empire, standing the wounds that men
Her bleeding bosom, pierced at Waterloo;
Her wounds, now, with voices loud and clear,
Speak up the words and tones of the land;

From an alliance holy and sincere,
And join, join hands!

Why should you dread, said they, the factors care,
Of old Adam's? Why, with sweet and sweet,
Follow the spinning doom of woe,
And with your hands, and with your feet,
Bring fire and sword and sword through the land,
Bring fire and sword and sword through the land;

From an alliance holy and sincere,
And join, join hands!

Subdued by the sword power—their the doom
Be the sword's voice, let your hearts be true,
And be the sword's voice, let your hearts be true,
And be the sword's voice, let your hearts be true,
And be the sword's voice, let your hearts be true,
And be the sword's voice, let your hearts be true;

From an alliance holy and sincere,
And join, join hands!

The lights grew clearer; from month to month
The light grew clearer; from month to month
The light grew clearer; from month to month
The light grew clearer; from month to month
The light grew clearer; from month to month
The light grew clearer; from month to month;

From an alliance holy and sincere,
And join, join hands!

They spread, they flew, they fructified space;
The spear and sword hand, meeting on the walls,
Preserved adre of a tyrant's power,
And the great men, and the great men,
The great men, and the great men,
The great men, and the great men;

From an alliance holy and sincere,
And join, join hands!

Enlighten forth her glory of little ones;
Enlighten forth her glory of little ones;
Enlighten forth her glory of little ones;
Enlighten forth her glory of little ones;
Enlighten forth her glory of little ones;
Enlighten forth her glory of little ones;

From an alliance holy and sincere,
And join, join hands!

When that alliance holy and sincere,
And join, join hands!

And Love became the gospel of the land—
And Love became the gospel of the land—
And Love became the gospel of the land—
And Love became the gospel of the land—
And Love became the gospel of the land—
And Love became the gospel of the land;

From an alliance holy and sincere,
And join, join hands!

THE MOON.

REVEREND PROFESSOR SCHOOLS.

So far as we know, and as far as we know,
The moon is a globe, and as far as we know,
The moon is a globe, and as far as we know,
The moon is a globe, and as far as we know,
The moon is a globe, and as far as we know,
The moon is a globe, and as far as we know;

From an alliance holy and sincere,
And join, join hands!

From an alliance holy and sincere,
And join, join hands!

From an alliance holy and sincere,
And join, join hands!

From an alliance holy and sincere,
And join, join hands!

is very simple and accurate. It is as follows: As we can trace the moon through all its phases, we may also trace the line of increasing or decreasing light, which is the line of the beginning or ending of her surface. Now if that light passed across the face of an ocean or great lake, or any collection of liquid, we would find, as in the case when our eye ocean is the horizon, that it would be an even line unmarked by any ruggedness, but on the contrary this line is rugged and uneven, arising from the shadows cast by irregularities in the ground across which it stretches. The moon indeed, has comparatively flat places, such as these dark spots marked on the map, easily seen; on the moon's surface with a good telescope, but even there the ground is undulating and quite unlike any collection of water.

The moon, at all other bodies, is situated so that we can obtain the most favorable view of it with the telescope. In the first place, the entire absence of water causes the absence of clouds; hence the surface is never tinged with obscurity, or if tinged at all, only obscured in consequence of the mist floating in its own atmosphere. All the other planets are marked by clouds floating in their atmosphere. Venus, in fact, although so near us, has such a heavy atmosphere constantly saturated with clouds, that our knowledge of the orb is doubtful; while Mars, although much farther from the earth, is owing to the variety of its atmosphere, which provides for us, a view with singular distinctness. The moon, as before remarked, having none of these obstructions, appears clear and distinct. Beside, it is comparatively very near the earth—being only 240,000 miles from us, a distance which, astronomically speaking, is but a mere unit. Now taking into account the power of the telescope, such a view is brought very near us. A nine inch telescope, with a magnifying power of a thousand times, which for some time used, brought, as you can readily calculate, the orb within two hundred and forty miles of me. A telescope with a magnifying power of three thousand times would bring it within eighty miles, and by applying a power of ten thousand, which might be done under favorable circumstances, this luminary would be brought within the small distance of twenty-four miles! The audience must not compare observing the moon at this magnifying power with viewing any object situated on the earth, at the same distance, for the view of the earth's object would be obstructed by the lowest and densest portion of its atmosphere; but it should be compared with the view we would have of an object situated directly above us, at the height of twenty-four miles, when the vision would be marked less affected by the atmosphere intervening, as it would be of the clearest and best quality. I hope the audience will not take such a view of the matter as a gentleman did, who, on hearing me state that he could see within eighty miles of the moon, was in a noble mood, and said he would not skip over the intervening space and go out to it altogether!

There are three classes of lunar mountains. The first class consists of isolated, separate, distinct mountains of a very curious character. The distinguishing characteristic of these mountains is this: they started up from a plain quite suddenly. On the earth, it is well known that a similar description occurred over the moon's surface, and these mountains not only stand apart from each other, but what is still more remarkable, the plains on which they stand are perfectly distinct. How singular, then, the influence that sheds these mountains up by the moon, is yet scarcely felt on the plains in their immediate neighborhood.

The second class of lunar elevations consists of mountain ranges. Now this is the principal feature of the mountains upon the earth. They are rarely found associated in any other manner than in vast ranges. This phenomena is also found in the moon, but there it is the exception, only two principal ranges are found, and these appear to have been originally one range. One is called the Apennines. It is so well kept, just as the line of light is passing through the moon, you will think it is, generally speaking, a crack in its surface. It is a very narrow, and is powerfully marked. Now mark it in the range of mountains. Now mark it in the Apennines may be compared with the loftiest ranges of mountains upon earth. It is 18,000 feet high, and there is another range still higher—rising 23,000 feet above the level of the sea. In this feature the moon corresponds with the earth, but with

this difference: what is the rule on the earth, is the exception on the moon. There is, however, another very remarkable feature in the moon, which ranges in the moon correspond with the terrestrial ranges. We find that one side the mountains are quite steep, descending precipitously, while on the other side they slope away through an extensive highland. Now this very remarkable law holds also with respect to our terrestrial ranges. It is most universal, but it is general that some of our mountains have assumed it as mainly indicative of the cause that has upheaved our mountains. The Himalaya mountains presented this feature most strikingly. On the south side they are bold and precipitous, while on the north they slope gradually away, extending in picturesque grandeur over nearly a mile of mingled mountains, valleys, gentle declivity and rolling plain, till at last they slope gently down and are lost in the level earth. So, too, the Andes exhibit this feature. It is a fact so remarkable to be considered accidental, and assuredly the cause which produced it upon earth must be similar in nature to that which produced it on the moon. Our physical geographers have usually been disposed to attribute the terrestrial phenomena to the action of great floods or currents of water originating in different ways. And it seems an inadequate illustration of the benefit which astronomical observations might bestow upon geology, that the moon negative this explanation of our own globe. For we have said, no liquid exists and has never been.

But the prevalent form of elevation belongs to neither class. At least two-fifths of the surface of our luminary are studded with profound caverns penetrating its body, and generally opening at the top by a wide neck which is surrounded or covered by lofty peaks. These caverns, or, as they have been termed, craters, vary in diameter from fifty to sixty miles to the smallest space visible, probably one hundred and fifty feet; and the number increases as the distance diminishes, so that the multitude of the small ones passes beyond our power of counting. In no other instance do you find these objects; let us have a visit to one of them, say the crater of Tycho. As we approach the crater, we will find a very rough country. Our first glance would be attracted by a wall of solid rock appearing in the horizon, stretching fifty miles across the horizon, and rising to the height of about 3,000 feet. Suppose we ascend: What do we expect to see on the other side—a slope? On the contrary, when we arrive at the top, we find ourselves on the brink of a precipice that in one leap goes down enormous depths over similar ranges of mountains, lying like terraces and stretching round the base of the wall, and a little onward beyond these lies the bottom of the chasm; which is 17,000 feet from where we stand. The diameter of the cavern is about fifty-five miles. If a person were to approach the crater, he would see on every side, at a distance of twenty-five miles, an appalling precipice rising up 17,000 feet—2,000 feet higher than Mount Blanc. If there are any inhabitants there, they must have some means of locomotion with which are unacquainted, and precisely of this kind we see all the craters in the moon. Many of them are not so deep, and some of them are deeper. Some in the southern part of the moon are so deep that we can never see the bottom of them, and they descend to us as deep as Tycho.

Now it is evident on the very first glance, that even our largest volcanic craters are not to be compared with these caverns of the moon. The largest we have any knowledge of, is in the South Sea Islands, but that is comparatively small, and is situated at the top of a mountain. In order to discern quite similar upon the earth, then, we must look to larger displays of the description.

Can we form any idea regarding the nature of the power which could produce craters like Tycho? There is a respect connected with this crater which, in this respect, is of high importance. I mean that the crater is not a depression, but an elevation on the surface of the moon, such as Tycho, and as deep as Tycho. Now it is evident on the very first glance, that even our largest volcanic craters are not to be compared with these caverns of the moon. The largest we have any knowledge of, is in the South Sea Islands, but that is comparatively small, and is situated at the top of a mountain. In order to discern quite similar upon the earth, then, we must look to larger displays of the description.

or gigantic character of the force whose action it presumes. So far from being impossible, the like of it, in part at least, is assumed during the progress of time, and over every region of our globe. It is clear and perfectly indisputable, that when our own gigantic ranges were pushed from the earth's interior they bore up along with them many miles of rock of vast thickness that lay buried at the bottom of the ocean, and over which shell-fish crept that are now tinged with their layers. Such convulsions were indeed often slow, and may have been occupied ages in their progress of completion, for the rocks that were disturbed are frequently little confused, lying around the central granite core as a graceful rock; but go will use to the Alps, or even to our own English Cumberlands, of North Wales, and I could show you masses above masses which, when they were formed, lay as flat and as even as the surface of the top, not only turned from their repose and tilted upward in the air, but by the violence of the action that disturbed them, rolled over each other, and so on, hanging for miles together, till the puzzled explorer is struck by a crumpled and crushed shell of paper. Yes! there, indeed, has been power immeasurable, scarce even conceivable; but the giant earthquake has an arm capable of all this work.

If the force that formed Tycho was so great, Tycho is not a crater that blew out of a crater. It is not an infundibular thing which may be easily formed. What became of these rocks? The most ready answer is, that they returned again to the surface of the moon just as matter thrown from the craters of our volcanoes returns to the earth. There are circumstances however, I think, that will induce us to pause before we assert that this took place.

In the first place, the moon being a small body, does not exert much attractive power over a mass, therefore it would not take much force to drive away a body from the moon altogether, and so it is not true that matter which is driven off a rock, where it is—it would certainly should see it if it was there. Therefore we may say it is probable that this matter did not go back to the moon at all, but that the violence of the shock was sufficient to send it off to seek its own fortune through space. Then what became of it? It must be moving through space in strange orbits; the planets are so regular that with them there is no chance for collision, but with these masses flying round through space there is no chance to escape collision; consequently it is to be expected that these masses will be continually coming in contact with the earth. Thus we may account for the falling of meteoric stones. This is not a strange phenomenon. At least two masses must fall to the earth per day—taking into account all that have been observed to fall—a phenomenon sufficiently frequent to require some important cause. Now if this force had sent off this matter from the moon, the meteoric stone would not be difficult to explain.

There was a theory concerning this phenomenon, called the "chemical theory," which, as far as I ever understood, was a very curious and certain, but I do not think it is a true one. It is supposed, then, suppose particular forces should cause these particles to come in contact with earth, then particular stones would be the result. Now there are three difficulties attending this solution. First, it would be attended by a great deal of floating about in the atmosphere. Secondly, it cannot be proved that particular forces would cause them to be so, and thirdly, it cannot be shown that particular stones would result from their collision with the earth.

MEDICAL FACTS.—Merchants generally die of the bilious, printers of the typhus, and bankers of the cholera. Masses usually go off with stone, gravel, or colic. Physicians and colliers always die of the black vomit. Most nations leave the world in its infancy, the Spaniards die of the cholera. Disappointed artists usually die of mortification. If an artist is unwell, you may be sure there will be a great deal of mortality. Miers are frequently troubled with the gripes and pain in the chest. Some of our sufferers suffer much from stitches in the side.

Some of our benevolent men are frequently called the Stars and Stripes of the bow. The children of convalescents are never free from the hoop cough. Let us have a palpitation of the heart, and expectorate a much. The best remedy is a strong solution of Sal Soda. Salt congresses and the sea are never troubled with diarrhoea of blood, although with their flatulence is common. Dyers are subject to the bilious and scurvy fever, and are liable to the bilious diarrhoea. Glaziers are never without pains. Brewers are constantly ailing. The most common disease in this country, and is becoming rare even in Europe.—John Donkey.

An Illinois editor, speaking of a bankrupt in a newspaper, said that he had been in the city on Saturday day that has been in that State for the last five years. Entertaining gentleman, and a man of letters. Let my audience not discredit or doubt the speculation because of the fancied oddity.

A NEW TALE OF A TUB.
While at Venice, Lord Byron's fondness for aquatic excursions, which he engaged in almost daily, was very near proving fatal to himself and his company. Every one was eager for the honor of attending him, and the English lord, a good swimmer, and a man of the Adriatic, who did not look upon the English Lord as one of their own fraternity, and would have run any risk to oblige or serve him. He was very partial to the island of Sanzionello, which lies in the neighborhood of the city of Ragusa. He generally went there in a four-horse gondola, in company with the Marchioness G—, and two or three friends. His writing materials he took care never to be without, and the lady took a sketch book; she had a good taste for landscape painting. A curious incident once occurred on one of these voyages; there once several small islands on the way, and they often touched at them to refresh, shoot or fish, for a few hours. The lesser G— was a richly covered with verdure, and not more than half a mile long, and almost as much in breadth. Early one day they landed on it, and as there was a fine spring near its centre, which is only shelter from the sun by a few trees, and a seat to rest at, they went to that spot. The gondoliers were set to work, lighting fires and cooking fish, and all the party enjoyed themselves for two hours without reflection or care. When they thought of embarking, the boat, which was being made fast to the rocks, had drifted on to sea, and they beheld her sport of the waves, felt her rolling, and they often touched at twenty miles from Sanzionello, and the island were not inhabited. (His lordship laughed heartily at the dreadfulness of his companion's lot; but it was really no laughing matter, as boats or vessels very seldom came near the place. They had guns and some provisions; but the heat there was a storm for a week, for which they might sigh in vain. They began by erecting a flagstaff, on which they hoisted a white silk cross belonging to the lady, as a signal of distress, and by the means of telegraphs spread over the bushes, they formed a kind of telegraph, and by means of it they sent patiently until they should be started to death by cold or hunger, or relieved by some chance vessel observing their signal, and hearing their guns, which they fired at intervals. The weather was fine, and the tent being occupied by the lady, the gentlemen slept soundly. The Bedouin Arabs in an encampment. While their spirits and wine held out, they were not much depressed; but two nights passed in this situation that them all in a state of alarm, and they began to think of making a raft, but it was not a stick thicker than a match, that grew on the place. The boat from making it was impracticable; and even Lord Byron began to look despondingly, when a Venetian nicknamed Cyclops, from being blind of an eye, suggested a plan, and at once, stimulated by the greatness of the reward held out to him, and by his own sense of duty, he gave the most encouraging assurances. Sanzionello was full, supplied with water, and they had brought a cask to fill at this spring; it was they contrived to cut through with their knives, and with a couple of sticks for paddles, Cyclops placed himself in the stern of the boat, and to their great joy, it floated with him very well. With a little spring to comfort him, he launched out to sea in his naked bark, rolled along at a terrible rate for an hour, when getting into a current of great rapidity, he was hurried out of sight. As the current set in for the main land, they doubted not they would be able to get assistance, and they were right, for on the following morning before daybreak, Cyclops returned, to their inexpressible joy, in a six-oared galley, with an ample store of fruits and vines to recruit their drooping and exhausted navies. He had been carried in a boat, and he had a pair of Sabines, and had landed at Macchioni, not far from Ragusa, having made a voyage of thirty miles in such a vehicle (as never man before floated so far). Lord Byron paid Cyclops liberally, and when they returned to Venice purchased him a new gondola, and called her *The Cyclops*. His name is the best of which he was justly proud and vain-glorious.

TRAGEDY OF PARIS.—A letter from London in Paris, to one of the editors of this paper, gives the most encouraging account of the progress of social principles on the continent of Europe. He says: "I have seen in the Democratic of the 8th of May, that your address to the French people and the Provisional Government was duly presented, and a translation of it inserted in the paper."

Every thing is going on here as well as we can expect. The social question is universally discussed, and the most interesting circles of the middle classes, greatly excited and even violently agitated, have threatened civil war between the nobles and the people. The middle class will be calmly, or at least passively, and that serious attempts will be made to break up the association of the working classes, and that association under various forms, will be generally recognized as the only

TRAGEDY OF PARIS.—A letter from London in Paris, to one of the editors of this paper, gives the most encouraging account of the progress of social principles on the continent of Europe. He says: "I have seen in the Democratic of the 8th of May, that your address to the French people and the Provisional Government was duly presented, and a translation of it inserted in the paper."

Every thing is going on here as well as we can expect. The social question is universally discussed, and the most interesting circles of the middle classes, greatly excited and even violently agitated, have threatened civil war between the nobles and the people. The middle class will be calmly, or at least passively, and that serious attempts will be made to break up the association of the working classes, and that association under various forms, will be generally recognized as the only

TRAGEDY OF PARIS.—A letter from London in Paris, to one of the editors of this paper, gives the most encouraging account of the progress of social principles on the continent of Europe. He says: "I have seen in the Democratic of the 8th of May, that your address to the French people and the Provisional Government was duly presented, and a translation of it inserted in the paper."

Every thing is going on here as well as we can expect. The social question is universally discussed, and the most interesting circles of the middle classes, greatly excited and even violently agitated, have threatened civil war between the nobles and the people. The middle class will be calmly, or at least passively, and that serious attempts will be made to break up the association of the working classes, and that association under various forms, will be generally recognized as the only

from Springfield, and a letter from Burlington, Vt., inquiring what we can do on the order of the Union.

Our progress has been made in having shoes manufactured for Divisions. We have had made at a shoe factory, called the Boston Boot and Shoe Company, and also shoes.

The object we wish to accomplish, is not yet understood, it is to divide that portion of the price of productions, which is formed profits, equally between the producer and consumer. That these shoes are produced are willing we should have it at the market price, which does nothing for the consumer, and we are endeavoring to have the producer and manufacturer to come nearer to a standard based on equity, and not, as at present, regulated solely by the market.

It is our belief that, by steadily pursuing the Board of Health, we are endeavoring to have the Board of Health, which is the only body that is not a standard based on equity, and not, as at present, regulated solely by the market.

It is our belief that, by steadily pursuing the Board of Health, we are endeavoring to have the Board of Health, which is the only body that is not a standard based on equity, and not, as at present, regulated solely by the market.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—Our friend of Worcester, will pardon the omission of his name, written upon these pages, as a political correspondent of General, Gates, at Roxbury. They were hidden among other articles in our drawer, and we did not discover them until too late for this week. We do not get them in season for the last.

F. L. T.—Where are you? We hope you have not taken French leave of us. Let us hear from you, as usual.

Shall we never get any thing more, from our favorite John Harper, Mr. Daguerre? We are grown quite strangers.

Washington correspondent C. H. B. has also given silent—we would not doubt forever.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DIVISION NO. 10, W. M. P. U.
All persons are hereby forbidden to give credit or to make any order or contract of any kind, or to trust any other person on account of said Division, as it will not hold itself responsible for debts thus contracted.

By order of the Division,
Wm. H. Foster, Cor. Sec.
March 21, 1848.

DIVISION NO. 7, W. M. P. U.
It being an established rule of Division No. 7, (Annoyed) to do business privately on the cash system, and as the Division will not hold itself responsible for any debts contracted by any individual on account of said Division.

Joseph Wakefield, Secy.
Annoyed, March 22, 1848.

DIVISION NO. 11, W. M. P. U.
It being a rule and principle fully established among giving credit to none, therefore—All persons are forbidden to give credit to any individual or to trust any account on said Division, as the above policy will be strictly adhered to.

John W. Dexter, Secy.
Lewiston, March 23, 1848.

DIVISION NO. 10, W. M. P. U.
In consequence of legal notice having been received touching the liabilities of Subordinate Divisions of the Union, Notice is hereby given, forbidding all persons giving credit to any individual or to trust any account on said Division, as the above policy will be strictly adhered to.

Class. F. Clasen, Secy.
Lewiston, March 23, 1848.

DIVISION NO. 15, W. M. P. U.
It being an established rule of Division No. 15 to do their business entirely on the cash system, they hereby give Notice, that the Division will not hold itself responsible for any debts contracted by any person or person on account of said Division.

W. M. Dexter, Secy.
North Greenfield, April 3, 1848.

It being the settled policy and established rule of the Working Men's Protective Union to buy and sell their goods for cash only, asking no credit and giving none, all persons are forbidden to give credit to or trust any one on account or behalf of the Supreme Division of the Working Men's Protective Union, no one is authorized or permitted to contract any debts, for said Division.

John Turner, Secy.
A. J. Whittier, Secy.
W. M. P. U.

MARKET REPORTS.

BOSTON MARKET—July 10.
(Reported for the Chronicle.)
The news from Europe by the steamer "Enterprise" had little change in the market. Flour continued to advance; sales Marge at \$5.50 a \$5.62, common brands at \$5.57, and Genesee common brands at \$5.57. Corn—Sales at 40 c to 55 c for Southern yellow, and 45 c to 50 c for white. Oats are dull at 41 c for Northern, and 37 c to 40 c for Southern. Rice selling at 70 c, per bu.

HOME PRODUCE MARKET.

(Reported for the Boston Post-Index.)
Butter, 100 lbs 26 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 26 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Peas, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lentils, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Milk, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Cheese, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Butter, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Eggs, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hams, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Corns, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Wheat, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Rye, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Oats, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Barley, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Clover, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Hay, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Potatoes, 100 lbs 1 1/2
Beans, 10

