



Lesson X. Sept. 5, 1915.

Elijah and the Prophets of Baal—1 Kings 18: 16-40.

Commentary.—I. Elijah meets Ahab (vs. 16-20). The time came when the Lord would put an end to the drought which had brought great distress to Israel. Ahab and his servant Obadiah had started out in different directions in search of pasture to save the flocks and herds from starvation. Elijah met Obadiah on the way and announced that he would meet Ahab. Obadiah knew that the king had sought for the prophet where he was, that if he told Ahab where he was, he would disappear and still further elude his search. Elijah assured Obadiah that he would meet Ahab, and Obadiah told the king, who at once went to meet the prophet. Upon meeting him he accused Elijah of bringing the drought and the accompanying distresses upon Israel. The prophet boldly told the king that his sins and those of his father's house had brought the trouble on the nation. Elijah immediately became the master of the situation and told Ahab to summon the prophets of Baal and those of Asherah, the female deity corresponding to Baal, to Mount Carmel, and Ahab gathered the prophets there. The place of meeting was on the eastern part of Mount Carmel, from which point the Mediterranean Sea can be seen to the west, and the beautiful plain of Esdraelon to the east. Jezreel, Ahab's capital, was in plain sight, as also the scene of several of Israel's historic battles.

II. A test proposed (vs. 21-24). Not only had the prophets assembled at Mount Carmel, but also the people came. Elijah called upon the people to cease halting, or limping and staggering about between the worship of Jehovah and that of Baal. It was to be definitely determined which was the true God. He was the only representative of the true religion, and the prophets of Baal were many, but he proposed the test of an answer by fire to show the people the truth. No one but an Elijah could put forth such a challenge, and he did it in the fear of the Lord and in faith in him. The people could only decide the test to be a fair one. The followers of Baal claimed much for the power of their deity. He was the sun-god, and consequently was in touch with the powerful agency, fire; hence he would be expected to respond to Elijah's challenge and send fire to consume the sacrifices.

III. Baal proved powerless (vs. 25-29). Elijah called upon the prophets to choose their bullock for a sacrifice and prepare it, and then call upon their gods for an answer by fire. He thought best to caution them to put no fire under the sacrifice, for he doubted how the trickery to which the followers of false gods sometimes resorted. He gave them the first chance to show what their deity, Baal, the sun-god, could do. There was no lack of earnestness on the part of the worshippers of Baal. They called loudly, and exercised themselves violently in the hope that fire might fall to consume the sacrifice. There is a tradition that a man was concealed under the altar that he might kindle the fire at the proper time, but he was smothered before he lighted it. This is only a tradition and cannot be depended on. With all the frantic efforts of the Baal worshippers no fire fell. Elijah held them up to ridicule in the taunts which he hurled at them, and this spurred them on to cry more loudly and to leap more frantically. They even cut their flesh with knives until the blood flowed. They tried from morning until the time of the evening sacrifice, or 3 o'clock, to get an answer, but their efforts were all in vain. Elijah was certain that this would be the outcome, but the priests of Baal had exerted themselves to the utmost with the hope that he would apply fire to their sacrifice. They had occupied nearly the entire day. They had called upon their god with loud voices. They had inflicted pain upon themselves. There was nothing more that they could do. They had signally failed. It was deeply humiliating to them to acknowledge that Baal was either unstable or unwilling to do what they most earnestly desired. Their only hope after his failure to answer, was that Elijah's efforts would be equally unsuccessful. It would then appear that the God whom Elijah served was no more powerful than was Baal.

IV. The answer by fire (vs. 30-40). 30. Come near—There was a calmness in the prophet's manner that was in strange contrast to the frenzy of the Baal-worshippers. The people were invited to witness all that was to be done. Repaired the altar—Not the altar of Baal but an altar of Jehovah that had been used long before this time. 31. Twelve stones—It is noticeable that Elijah recognized Baal, not as two kingdoms, but as composed of twelve tribes. See Josh. 24. Israel shall be thy name—Israel means "prince of God," and was the name given to Jacob at Peniel (Gen. 32, 28). In the name of the Lord—This expression characterizes all of Elijah's acts. It was for the honor of Jehovah that the people and the priests were called to gather at Carmel. A trench was dug the water that was to be poured upon the sacrifice. Two measures—The measure was as great as the sight of the trench was as great as the sight of the twelve tribes. 23. But the wood in order, etc.—Thus for the preparations made were similar to those of the priests of Baal. Fill four barrels—The water-jars such as were used for carrying water and containing from three to five gallons each. Pour it—There must be no occasion to say that there was fire hidden somewhere about the altar. False religions have resorted to deception to establish their claims to supernatural power, but it must be made clear that

there is no trickery here. 34. Third time—Twelve jars were used, "corresponding to the twelve stones of the altar, and for the same symbolic reason."—Ederhelm, 35. Filled the trench—Divine power was to be displayed in a remarkable way. To explain the source of the supply of water during the drought, Tristram says, "Close by the place of sacrifice, shaded by a noble old tree, is a large, natural cistern of sweet water, which the people say is never exhausted." The river Kishon flows by the base of the mountain and water might have been procured from there if the fountain or cistern was empty. It is reasonable to suppose that water had been carried to the place of sacrifice before Elijah was ready to use it.

36. Come near—In calm and trustful boldness. Lord God of Abraham, Isaac, on of Israel—Elijah's address to God was made so complete that no one could doubt to whom he was appealing. Let it be known—The prophet wished two things made clear: first, that there was a God in Israel, and second, that he was God's servant. 37. Hear me, O Lord—Elijah's confidence in God finds most pronounced expression in the words of this brief prayer. The answer was not delayed. Turned their heart back again—His great desire was that the people should turn from idolatry to God. 38. The fire of the Lord fell—There was no mistaking its direction nor its power. It came from above and burst downward, commencing with the sacrifice and ending with the water in the trench. 39. Fell on their faces—They were not only convinced that it was the work of God, but fell down before him in an act of worship. The Lord, he is the God—The test had declared the existence and power of Jehovah, and the victory of Elijah over the prophets of Baal was taken down to the river Kishon and east. This was in accordance with God's law that idolatry were to be put to death. The vindication of Jehovah showed that Baal-worship was false worship, and that the followers of Baal were either deceived or themselves deceivers.

Questions.—To whom was Elijah sent? What was the calling of the king toward Elijah? Who arranged for the assembly at Mount Carmel? What test was to be made? Who represented the true God, and who represented the false gods? Describe the efforts of the priests of Baal. Describe Elijah's course after the failure of the priests of Baal. Describe the results of Elijah's prayer. What was remarkable about this prayer? What truths does the lesson teach?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The claims of deity.
I. Revealed the cause of calamity.
II. Demanded the devotion of Israel.

1. Revealed the cause of calamity. Our lesson takes up the controversy between Ahab and Elijah, as to the cause of the trouble which had come upon Israel. The alternative lay between Jehovah and Baal, and the object of a national gathering was to decide which was to be Israel's God. Elijah insisted upon the distinction which existed between the worship of Baal and the worship of Jehovah. It was not a matter of argument, but of demonstration. The ordeal proposed was a great occasion. Jehovah had often answered by fire. Baal which heathen god of fire. The test which alone met Israel's need could alone prove Israel's God. The claims of deity must be established in deeds that only God could perform. Elijah would have the decision of the people spring from real convictions, based on sufficient proof. He would end the dishonesty of God by the overthrow of idolatry, everywhere visible in Israel. Ahab had not paused to ask what moved God to send fire to a drought or why his God should send it. Elijah charged Ahab with the ruin of his country. He charged him with complicity in the sin of Jeroboam, which had plunged the chosen nation into deepest degradation. With a clear insight Elijah touched the secret of the nation's sorrow. The root of the menacing peril, the desolating misfortune, lay in the broken altar.

II. Demanded the devotion of Israel. Elijah stood alone, undaunted, a witness for Jehovah appealing to the multitudes to cease their unworthy hesitation between unconquerable servitude. Israel's inconsistency lay in an attempt to blend the claims of Jehovah and Baal, in wavering between them, an attempt to accomplish the impossible, an insult to the authority and character of God. The reconstruction of spiritual life in Israel must begin at the point of its incipient overthrow. The drought and famine had prepared, their stubborn hearts for Elijah's appeal and disposed them to consider.

III. Required the overthrow of idolatry. Elijah proved to be the man of the hour. To be zealous, to be a reformer, to seek to restore truth and religion to their former rule, when the alternative was ruin or revival, extinction or reform, made his task most arduous and important. Nothing less than earnest consecration and strong courage on Elijah's part could have enabled him to endure his task at Mount Carmel. He gave precedence to his opponents at every point. He reduced his own resources to a minimum to show that truth was stronger than error. The people were all the more impressed by the final victory because of the marked inequality of the conflict. The priests of Baal exhibited passionate earnestness, furious, persistent prayer and agony of entreaty. Full opportunity was given to show the worth of their idolatries and superstitions. When evening came they gave up the contest in despair. Then Elijah called the people to the broken altar, a sad evidence of the wicked zeal of Jezebel and a significant sign of the times. The repair of the altar appeared including the stones of Israel the repairing of their steps of disobedience until they stood at the point of their departure from the precepts of the Lord. Calamity and disaster had come as a result of national departure

from the worship of Jehovah. In itself the altar was nothing, but it was the place of sacrifice, the centre of fellowship and the sign of the covenant. Elijah's prayer stood in contrast to the clamor of Baal's priests. It was offered at the time of the evening sacrifice and pleaded for the honor of God and for mercy upon the penitent. When Elijah's faith was expressed in words, there came at once the answer of the living God. The demonstration was irresistible. The conflict with idolatry was settled. The claims of the living God were sustained. Reprobation upon Baal's prophets was swift according to the law of God. Their destruction was the removal of temptation from Israel.

T. R. A.

CROP REPORT FOR ONTARIO

Yield Well Up to Mark, and Much Greater Acreage.

Wheat Will Total About 27,000,000 Bushels.

Toronto Report.—The heavy rains in August resulted in one of the most trying harvest seasons yet experienced in this Province, according to an official statement from the Department of Agriculture of Ontario, based upon returns of correspondents under date of August 16. All grains as a rule were splendidly headed, and the loss through sprouting and shelling was considerable, yet the yield in most cases will be well up to the mark, acre for acre, while there has been a generous increase in the acreage planted in leading cereal crops. Straw is of good length, and because of exposure will not be up to the standard of quality. Hay has come out better than expected.

Because of the delays in harvesting the yields given are more than ever field estimates.

Following is the forecast of the yields:

Fall wheat—811,185 acres will produce 2,344,435 bushels, or 28.8 per acre, as against 655,692 acres, 14,333,648 bushels and 20.9 in 1914. The annual average for 35 years, 1882-1914, was 21.1.	Spring wheat—162,142 acres, 3,410,197 bushels, or 21.0 per acre, as against 138,607 acres, 2,169,425 bushels and 18.3 in 1914. A. 16.0.
Oats—552,318 acres, 18,505,365 bushels, or 33.5 per acre, as against 579,473 acres, 18,090,764 bushels and 31.2 in 1914. A. 27.9.	Rye—173,736 acres, 3,396,592 bushels, or 19.6 per acre, as against 133,913 acres, 2,215,532 bushels and 16.7 in 1914. A. 16.4.
Barley—269,943 acres, 2,502,100 bushels, or 19.7 per acre, as against 177,856 acres, 2,095,585 bushels and 14.7 in 1914. A. 19.2.	Peas—126,943 acres, 2,502,100 bushels, or 19.7 per acre, as against 177,856 acres, 2,095,585 bushels and 14.7 in 1914. A. 19.2.
Beans—173,736 acres, 1,097,673 bushels, or 17.5 per acre, as against 51,949 acres, 835,895 bushels and 15.3 in 1914. A. 17.1.	Hay and clover (not including alfalfa)—3,066,468 acres, 3,325,026 tons or 1.35 per acre, as against 3,251,799 acres, 3,469,795 tons and 1.07 in 1914. A. 1.1.

The acreages in other crops for which no estimates as to yield have been made at this date are as follows: Buckwheat, 193,497, against 177,227 in 1914; corn for husking, 309,773 and 290,817; corn for silo, 443,736 and 415,105; potatoes, 173,394 and 167,591; manure, 50,799 and 50,663; carrots, 2,439 and 2,448; turnips, 97,451 and 95,271; mixed grains, 475,738 and 456,631; alfalfa, 165,284 and 163,685.

There are 3,350,420 acres of cleared land devoted to pasture, 226,217 in summer fallow, 288,825 in orchard, 23,442 in small farms, 10,276 in vineyard, 57,774 in farm gardens, 40,613 in rape, 5,234 in flax, 5,593 in tobacco (Essex 2,824, Kent 1,774).

Potatoes—At the time of reporting potatoes gave promise of an unusually good yield. The tubers so far are generally a fine sample, although already some complaints are made of rot and blight, and more is feared where the fields are low lying or poorly drained, as the land there is still very wet.

Pastures and Live Stock—The frequent rains since the second week of July made good midsummer pastures. There are good prospects for fall and winter fodder crops, should silo corn, which is a little late in growth, safely mature. Live stock have practically a clean bill of health, and are generally thrifty in appearance. The remarks of correspondents on the dairy situation are on the whole most cheerful, owing to the present good flow of milk and the brisk demand for all its products. Some correspondents are concerned over the scarcity of young cattle to renew the dairy herds.

Labor and Wages—Wages during harvest are about as usual, running from \$1.25 to \$2.5 a day (with board), and from \$20 to \$35 a month, according to the experience and quality of the worker.

GERMAN FOOD BUREAU.

Berlin Cable, via London Cable.—The Reichstag has adopted a Socialist resolution asking the Government to organize a bureau under the auspices of the Federal Council, with some of its members elected by the Reichstag, to take charge of the food problem. The bureau will have the right to confiscate food products in behalf of the people.

ARABIC CARRIED NO GOLD.

Liverpool Cable.—The assertion in press despatches from Germany that the steamship Arabic carried gold on her last voyage called forth today a reiterated denial from the White Star company. It is stated that the Arabic had on board no specie whatever.



WHITE HONEY CROP REPORT.

The Crop Report Committee of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association met recently. Two hundred members reported from all parts of Ontario, showing an average of 35 pounds per colony. There is about an average crop, and the quality is excellent. The buying power of the public is below the average, however, and it is likely that prices will range slightly lower than those recommended by the committee last year. In fact, some honey has already changed hands at prices recommended below.

Selling should be brisk at these prices, as the market is clear of old honey and the high price of sugar is causing householders to turn to honey as a substitute for cane sugar, considering that it requires no preserving, but can be stored in a dry place, regardless of temperature, without even removing it from the tin. One case was reported where berries were allowed to waste and 60 pounds of honey purchased to save the expense of picking and canning the berries.

The prices recommended by the committee are as follows:
No. 1, light extracted, wholesale, 10c to 11½c per lb.
No. 1, light extracted, retail, 12½c to 15c per lb.

No. 1, comb, wholesale, \$2.00 to \$2.75 per dozen.
No. 2, comb, wholesale, \$1.50 to \$2 per dozen.

These prices are for 60-lb. 10-lb. and 5-lb. tins; the former being net weight with the tin thrown in, the two latter being gross weight. The difference in time and trouble of filling the small tin about equalizes the price. In selling to the wholesale merchant the lowest wholesale price should be asked while the retail price should be the highest wholesale price. The retail price to the consumer might vary according to the quantity he takes in any one purchase, and whether he supplies his own package.

Signed by the committee:
Wm. Couss, H. G. Sibbald, W. J. Craig, Morley Pettit, Sec.-Treas.

County. Pounds Average Honey Per Colony

County	Pounds Average Honey Per Colony
Albion	3,320
Brant	55,444
Bruce	22,951
Carleton	3,385
Dufferin	16,378
Dundas	6,000
Essex	4,320
Elgin	54,340
Gloucester	13,478
Green	23,075
Huron	18,450
Kent	350
Lambton	33,780
Lanark	5,744
Leeds	7,628
Lennox	5,800
Lincoln	21,095
Midsex	205,701
Nipissing	4,016
Norfolk	4,900
Northumberland	1,106
Ontario	14,604
Oxford	45,765
Parry Sound	1,500
Peel	54,948
Perth	64,165
Peterboro	2,216
Prescott	35,241
Prince Edward	7,750
Russell	15,430
Simcoe	74,488
Stormont	12,625
Victoria	9,330
Waterloo	4,455
Welland	25,475
Wellington	31,545
Wentworth	26,240
York	87,550
Totals	1,053,323

A BULLETIN ON SWINE RAISING.

The second edition of Bulletin No. 17 of the Federal live stock branch, entitled Swine Husbandry in Canada, has been issued, and may be had on application to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. The interest in swine raising, stimulated, no doubt, by the high values of pork products, made such a demand for information on this subject that the first edition printed last year was quickly exhausted. This edition brings up to date statistics with respect to pedigree registration and the trade in hog products. It shows that the total exports for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915, amounted to 166,048,519 lbs. as against 27,561,140 lbs. the previous year. The bulletin covers the whole field of swine raising, giving the results of official experiments as well as the practices of successful farmer swine raisers. An interesting section describes the system of feeding hogs in Denmark, where combinations of food are prepared according to their food units in which one pound of grain—wheat, barley, peas, corn, etc.—constitutes one food unit, which is equal to 5 lbs. mangels, 4 lbs. boiled potatoes, 5 lbs. alfalfa, 6 lbs. skim milk or 12 lbs. whey. It is shown that the diet is varied in a definite way for pigs of different ages.

MILKING RECORDS.

Nine years ago the live stock branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with certain record associations representing breeders of dairy cattle, began to record the performance of pure bred milking cows. Each record association agreed upon a standard yield for cows of its respective breed to qualify for registration, while the live stock commissioner formulated regulations under which the tests were to be carried out. At the end of each year a report of the work has been issued, containing a list of the animals that qualified for registration during the year, their breed, age, ownership, milking period, production of milk and fat, and such other information as might reasonably be looked for in an official report. Each year the work has increased until the seventh re-

port, just issued, contains no less than 152 pages of information. During the year 413 cows qualified for registration, including 190 Holsteins, 123 Ayrshires, 25 Jerseys, 9 Guernseys, 14 Friesian-Canadians and 35 Shorthorns. The highest records made were: Shorthorns, 15,535 lbs. milk, 540 lbs. fat; French-Canadian, 10,767 lbs. milk, 453 lbs. fat; Guernsey, 11,445 lbs. milk, 520 lbs. fat; Holstein, 23,717 lbs. milk, 533 lbs. fat; Jersey, 15,211 lbs. milk, 754 lbs. fat; Ayrshire, 16,896 lbs. milk, 729 lbs. fat.

This report for the second time contains an appendix containing the records of cows which produced sufficient milk and fat to qualify for registration, but failed to calve within fifteen months after the commencement of the test, as required by the regulations. This report is of special interest to dairy farmers who are anxious to build up the milking qualities of their herds. Copies will be sent to those who apply for them to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

NOTES.

The number of female animals that may be bred to one male varies widely according to the age, vigor, feeding and general management of the animal, and also according to the length of the feeding season. According to experienced breeders, the following will be a safe guide: To the bull, 50 to 60 cows; to the stallion, 50 to 75 mares; to the ram, 50 to 60 ewes; to the boar, 15 to 20 sows.

To prevent worms in hogs the following mixture is suggested. Keep this before the pigs at all times: Charcoal, one bushel; hardwood ashes, one bushel; salt, eight pounds; air-slacked lime, eight pounds; sulphur, four pounds; pulverized coppers, two pounds. The lime and salt are first mixed very thoroughly, then the ashes and charcoal are mixed. The coppers should be dissolved in two quarts of hot water and sprinkled over the entire mass, mixing it thoroughly. The mixture may be stored in a barrel or boxes and used as needed. A generous supply should be before the pigs where they may eat it when they wish.

Experiments have proven the average milk cow requires about an ounce of salt per day. Heavy milkers should have more. Keeping salt where the dairy cows can reach it at all times maintains their good health and encourages a heavy milk yield by promoting thorough digestion and assimilation and having a cooling effect on the whole system of the animals, at the same time making it easier to bring butter of a superior flavor and color at churning time.

Some people seem to think that a thin hog is a bacon hog. It is not; but the pig that is well grown on a nutritious ration, and that is nice and sleek, but not fat, is the market-topper nine times out of ten.

Pot-bellied, hay-fed colts tell the story of improper feeding, slow growth and poor form. A ton of clover or mixed clover hay was found at the Wisconsin Station to be equal to three tons of corn stover for milk cows.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington gives the following list of plants that are benefited by applications of lime: Spinach, lettuce, beet, celery, onion, cucumber, cantaloupe, asparagus, cabbage, peanut, rhubarb, pea, pumpkin, bean, tobacco, alfalfa, barley, wheat, oats, timothy, gooseberry, currant, orange, quince and cherry. Indian corn is only slightly benefited. Plants which are said to be slightly benefited by time are cotton, tomato, cowpea, Concord grape, peach, apple and pear, and those really injured are radish, flax, blackberry, black raspberry and cranberry.

BAD FAITH

Charged by U. S. Industrial Relations Board Against Rockefeller.

New York Despatch.—A despatch to the "Tribune" from Chicago says: "A bitter attack on the Rockefeller Foundation is the feature in the third and final section of the main report of the Industrial Relations Commission, or Walsh Board, made public here to-day. The Rockefeller is charged with acting in bad faith, with concentrating in their own hands and for their own purposes the vast power of the foundation, which, it is charged, is constructed to evade governmental control, and with planning to use their 'union educational campaign' in their 'union educational campaign'."

"The domination by the men in whose hands the final contract of a large part of American industry rests," the report says, "is not limited to their employers, but is being rapidly extended to control the education and social service of the nation. The Rockefeller Foundation's entrance into the field of industrial relations constitutes a menace to the national welfare, to which the attention not only of Congress, but of the entire country, should be directed. Backed by the \$100,000,000 of the Rockefeller Foundation, this movement has the power to influence the entire country in the determination of its most vital policy."

Congress is urged by the report to enact a statute providing that all incorporated non-profit making bodies, whose present charters empower them to perform more than a single specific function, and whose funds exceed \$1,000,000, shall be compelled to take out a federal charter. This should provide, it is proposed, for strict federal control of the work of the foundations.

RUSSIAN COALITION MINISTRY.

Petrograd Cable, via London.—Conferences are being held by members of the various parties in the Duma and Council of the Empire with a view to the formation of a coalition Ministry, the possibility of which has been under lively discussion of late in the corridors of the Duma. The names of Michael Vladimirovich, Rodzko, the Duma, and Nikola A. Khovavskoff, former President of that body, are being mentioned in connection with the Premiership.



TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0.30	0.30
Butter, choice, dairy	0.30	0.30
Spring chickens, dressed	0.20	0.20
Fowl, dressed, lb.	0.15	0.15
Ducks, spring, lb.	0.20	0.20
Turkeys	0.25	0.25
Apples, Can. bkt.	0.25	0.25
Lawton Berries, box	0.05	0.05
Rat currants, bkt.	0.40	0.40
Black currants, bkt.	1.00	1.00
Gooseberries, bkt.	1.00	1.00
Cherries, 11-qt. bkt.	0.25	0.25
Peaches, com., 11-qt. bkt.	0.25	0.25
Do, choice, com.	0.40	0.40
Crawfords	1.00	1.00
Pears, 11-qt. bkt.	0.40	0.40
Plums, 11-qt. bkt.	0.25	0.25
Potatoes, new, bag.	0.75	1.00
Onions, 75 lb.	0.85	1.00
Tomatoes, each	4.00	5.00
Cabbage, doz.	0.20	0.35
Cantaloupes, C., 11-qt. bkt.	0.30	0.40
Watermelons, each	4.00	5.00
Cauliflower, doz.	1.25	2.00
Corn, doz.	0.10	0.10
Cucumbers, bkt.	0.15	0.20

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	\$10.25	\$11.15
Do, hindquarters	15.00	16.00
Do, choice sides	12.00	13.25
Do, common, cwt.	9.25	10.25
Veals, common, cwt.	7.00	9.00
Sheep, heavy	10.00	12.00
Do, heavy	10.00	12.00
Spring lambs	11.00	13.00
Mutton light	11.00	13.00

SUGAR MARKET.

Extra granulated, Redpath's	per cwt.	\$6.71
Do, 20-lb. bags	6.71	
Do, St. Lawrence	6.71	
Do, 20-lb. bags	6.71	
Domestic crystals	6.71	
Do, 20-lb. bags	6.71	
Lentic, granulated, 100's	6.71	
Do, 20-lb. cartons	6.71	
Do, 20-lb. cartons	6.71	
Do, 10-lb. gunnies	6.71	
Do, 5-lb. gunnies	6.71	
Do, brilliant yellow	6.71	
St. Lawrence, No. 1 yellow	6.71	

LIVE STOCK.

Export cattle, choice	7	8.00	8.25
Butcher cattle, choice	7	7.50	8.00
do. do. medium	6	6.50	7.00
do. do. common	6	6.00	6.35
Butcher cows, choice	6	6.50	6.75
do. do. medium	6	6.00	6.25
do. do. canners	3	3.75	4.25
do. bulks	4	4.75	6.75
Feeding steers	6	5.00	7.40
Stockers, choice	6	6.25	7.25
do. light	5	5.00	6.00
Milkers, choice, each	60	60.00	95.00
Springers	60	60.00	90.00
Sheep, ewes	6	6.25	6.75
Bucks and culls	4	4.00	5.50
Lambs	8	8.15	9.00
Hogs, off cuts	8	8.50	9.00
Hogs, f. o. b.	8	8.50	9.00
Calves	5	5.00	10.50