

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson VI. August 6, 1916.

The Greatest Thing in the World—Temperance Lesson—1 Cor. 13: 1-13.

Commentary.—I. The excellence of love (vs. 1-3). I. Though I speak—Even if I should speak. Paul here supposes an impossibility. Tongues of men and of angels—The eloquence of the most perfect speakers in all human languages and the eloquence of angels, too. And have not charity—But have not love.—R. V. The word charity does not express the apostle's thought. Charity means at present a disposition to overlook faults and put the best construction on the acts of others, and it also means benevolence. Love is the English equivalent of the Greek word, which stands for love in the higher senses. Paul is speaking of divinely imparted love in the human heart. Even if one had the powers of language just mentioned and was destitute of love, his spiritual nature would be empty and clanging. As sounding brass—Corinthian brass, a metal formed by the mixture of silver and gold, was proverbially famed for its ringing sound when struck.—Whe-don. This expression and the one which follows stand for hollow and meaningless sound as contrasted to real music. Thinking cymbal—Clanging cymbal. Two concave pieces of metal form the cymbal, which make a clanging noise as they struck together. "The highest eloquence, even about the gospel, is but an empty sound without the love of God in the heart." Thus love is far superior to all mere eloquence.

2. The gift of prophecy.—The divine gift of prophecy to foretell future events or to declare the truths of God's word. All mysteries—These mysteries may include the prophecies of the Old Testament and its types and symbols, as well as the atonement of Jesus Christ and the full plan of human redemption. All knowledge—Including the whole realm of human learning. All faith—Love is again mentioned with faith and its superior excellence affirmed. Faith is excellent, but faith without love is valueless. Remove mountains—Paul evidently refers to what Jesus said as recorded in Matt. 17:20; 21: 21. I am nothing—"All these endowments put together leave me a moral cipher." Love is superior to the gift of prophecy with an understanding of all mysteries and a mastery of all knowledge added. 3. Bestow all my goods—Charity in its proper sense is here compared with love and love is found to be far superior. It is good to be liberal, but one may be liberal without the love of God in the heart. Give my body to be burned—it is right that we should have the martyr spirit, but one may endure even death itself for a principle and be destitute of divine love shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost. In this verse sacrifice and love are compared, and sacrifice without love avails nothing. In these three verses, then, love is declared to be superior to four excellent gifts, namely, eloquence, prophecy, faith, and sacrifice.

II. The nature of love (vs. 4-7). 4. Suffereth long, and is kind—Love endures and does not lose any of its excellencies. Love is patient. Kindness is an essential quality of love, envying not—The love of God which the apostle declares love does not do are marks of selfishness. Love has no disposition to be envious or jealous or covetous. Vaunteth not itself—Love is not boastful. It is not puffed up—It is not from pride. Some who are fully saved and filled with love have large ability, but they do not boast of these things. They are humble. 5. Doth not behave unseemly—Love has regard for the rights and feelings of others. It is courteous and has a purpose to do good to others, seeketh not her own—Love does not seek solely or primarily of itself. It is unselfish. The greedy and grasping are strangers to love. It is not easily provoked—"Is not provoked"—R. V. The word easily is not in the original. The heart that is cleansed from sin and filled with love is not stirred to anger, is not provoked by ill temper, in speaking, vice is more subdued. "No form of greed of gold, nor worldliness, nor does more to unchristianize society than ill temper." There is really no place in heaven for a disposition like this. Thinketh no evil—Love does not surmise evil, or put an uncharitable construction upon the actions of others. It does not keep in memory the evil acts that have been done to us by others.

6. Rejoiceth not in iniquity—Love does not approve of wrong-doing even in the objects of its warm affection. Rejoiceth with the truth (R. V.)—Love is ever in sympathy with the righteous and is glad at their triumph over evil. 7. Beareth all things—in patience love endures all things—in patience unless the wrong of others is impelled thereby. It loveth all things—It is always ready to think the best; to put the most favorable construction allowance for human weakness which can be done without betraying the truth of God.—Coke. Hopeth all things—When there is no place left for believing good of a person, then love come in with its home where it could not work by its faith and begins immediately to make allowances and excuses, as far as a good conscience can permit; and farther, anticipates the repentance of the transgressor, and his restoration to the good opinion of society, and his love in the Church of God from which he had fallen.—Clarke. Endureth all things—Sustains to the end, with unshaken confidence in the goodness of God, all the persecutions and afflictions of this life.—Lias.

III. Love enduring (vs. 8-13). 8. Charity never faileth—Love, as a principle, is unchanging. Love is an attribute of God, and, indeed, "God is love." "Love is like the laws of nature; you may break them, but they do not change; you may defy them, but they work right on; you may use

increased many times, than unfaithfully. The apostle is speaking of love, in its very essence, into contrast with gifts which men esteem as good and for which they seek. Prophecies, fall—When prophecies are worked out, fulfilled, their purpose is served and they are "done away." Tongues cease—There will be no need of tongues when all speak one heavenly language." Knowledge—vanish away—The knowledge we have in this life, at best, but incomplete, and when the perfect knowledge comes to exist, the partial shall fade away or merge into the fulness of knowledge. 9. We know in part—prophecy in part—We are here bounded by human limitations. Our knowledge of God is only partial. 10. When that which is perfect is come—in the state of eternal blessedness in which is partial or incomplete in knowledge and light shall be done away in the manifestation of perfect knowledge. When was a child—Paul illustrates the thought, just presented, of partial and complete revelation of truth, by the child and his maturing into manhood. The objects that please and satisfy the child are naturally dropped when normal manhood is reached. 12. Now we see in a mirror, darkly (R. V.)—Ancient mirrors were made of polished metal and the reflection was not perfect. The apostle introduces another illustration to make his point clear. There is a striking difference between an obscure reflection in an imperfect mirror and the clear view one gets by looking directly at a given object. Know in part—as I am known—imperfections of understanding will give place to perfect knowledge.

13. Now abideth—Faith, hope and love are enduring and will continue in the eternal world. The other gifts will have had their fulfillment and be done away, but the three will be the possession of the glorified saints forever. Faith will grasp God and his truth, hope will expect still further unfoldings of the divine nature, will and purpose, and love will cling ever more tenaciously to God and the pure and the good. These three—A trinity of graces. The greatest of these is charity—Faith and hope are our own; love is diffused among others.—Calvin. Love is great in its reach, great in its manifestation, and great in the fact that the other graces are nothing without it.

Questions.—To whom and for what purpose did Paul write this epistle? What does the apostle mean by tongues, prophecies, mysteries, knowledge and faith? What is meant by charity? Why is love superior to other gifts? What does love do? What graces abide? Why is love the greatest of the abiding graces?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—The pre-eminence of love. I. Relating to service. II. Relating to character. III. Relating to maturity.

I. Relating to service. This chapter stands alike in the writings of Paul, climax of his subject and style. It is the chapter containing the whole of true religion in its teaching. It touches the heart of God, the fountain of all virtue and blessedness. Much disputing in the Corinthian church concerning gifts, natural and spiritual, made Paul especially sensible of the supreme necessity of charity. He possessed supernatural gifts and fervent charity, and was therefore competent to compare the two. It was as though wearied with discussion against the sins of the church, Paul had at last found the remedy by which they could be overcome. The Corinthians were partisans, pulling down one and putting up another. They were censorious and depreciative toward those with whom they were peculiarly proud of the gift of tongues. Their love was not so consoled with glaring inconsistencies. Paul set the supreme excellence of love in contrast with the worthlessness of other gifts unaccompanied by his presence. The evil tendencies of the church met their true correction in this gift without which Christian society could not exist. That holy love derived its very essence from Christ and must possess all who turned to Him for redemption. Love was shown to be far more serviceable to the church and to the world than the gift of tongues or prophecy or knowledge or faith or benevolence or heroism. Paul could hardly have used stronger language to show the superiority of love over that of zeal or fidelity or devotion. He held that love was the special and permanent characteristic of the Christian religion.

II. Relating to character. Paul regarded faith, hope and charity as graces belonging to character and not merely to conduct. His esteemed character of greater importance than ability. He regarded faith and hope as expressions of love. In his vivid analysis of the divine principle of love Paul looked upon it as embodied in character, being in its essence the love of God in the soul. Charity cultivates that strain of nobleness in character which prefers to think well of others and to give credit, than to question and disbelieve. It comprehends all virtue, honor, goodness, purity, sincerity, magnanimity and whatever else can adorn human character. "Love is the brightest star in the Christian firmament and the fairest flower in the garden of God." Love is a grace perfectly consonant with largest mental endowments, loftiest aims, noblest endeavors and unwearied perseverance in well-doing. Paul's description of the behavior of love was drawn in contrast to the unseemly and unbrotherly conduct of the Corinthians. His words condemned the foolish display of self-importance. Every word he tells with double force because aimed at a real enemy. Paul declared that nothingness of life without the ruling power of love.

III. Relating to maturity. Paul was not a man to disparage faith which holds so high a place in his writings, nor hope which was so prominent a feature in his character. The higher he held these virtues, loftier was the position to which he raised the graces of love, when he pronounced it the greatest and most enduring of all virtues. The great teacher saw most sublime truths in a glowing light. It

To Establish a Profitable Commercial Beef Herd

First of All Secure a Pure Breed Bull of First Class Blood Line—The Cow That Pays—Management of Herd for Greatest Profits—Care of Calves and Yearlings.

In establishing a beef herd of high economic, productive capacity, too much importance cannot be placed upon the selection of the bull. Bulls of any of the distinct beef breeds will produce good results. It is well, though, to follow along one line of thought, in order to get as uniform a breeding stock, uniformity of type and color count. Hereford, Galloways or Aberdeen-Angus are very prepotent and will impress their particular markings very strongly upon their offspring. The Hereford will reproduce on almost any cross the white face and white lines and markings on a body color of red. While the Galloway and Angus will as surely produce a mooley and nine times out of ten a Ford and Galloway are particularly good rustlers, and the Angus are excellent finishers. It is, however, not so easy to obtain, at reasonable prices, large numbers of bulls of these breeds, that are of high uniform excellence, owing to the comparatively limited number of herds in Canada.

Short-horned bulls are obtainable in large numbers, but discretion in selecting them is of the greatest importance on account of the general popularity and great numbers of the breed. The red, (white and red) of the breed do not tend to a uniform color scheme in the herd, but reasonable care in the selection of bulls will result in a uniformity of type. The Short-horn is a fairly good grazer, and is unsurpassed as a finisher either on grass alone, or under heavy grain feeding.

The blood lines of the bull whatever breed, may be decided upon, cannot be of too high quality. Select the best breeding you can afford, providing other points are satisfactory. They must be of the beef type with good backs and loins and deep ribs. Two-year-old bulls are generally preferred, and they should be raised under conditions which will have given them plenty of growth and unimpaired vitality. Young bulls kept for months tied up in stalls or even run in small, loose boxes floored in manure or warm, moist stables, are sure to go off on their feet or legs when subjected to any strain. Even the strain of shipping is often sufficient to start trouble.

Strong, vigorous, masculine chaps, well conditioned but not overly fleshy, with good coats of mossy hair, are the kind wanted. The bull intended for use on the herd should be run in a roomy paddock, supplied with nourishing feed, to fit him for his season's work. During the breeding season, if the bull can be kept up so much the better. When run with the open herd, it is estimated that one bull is required with every twenty-five females.

It is pleasant to note that Paul, whose mind was eager for knowledge, and whose life was so largely devoted to communicating it, should so contemplate it as it now is and such as it is to be hereafter. Amid his array of great gifts, prophetic insight, miraculous working, philanthropy and martyrdom he placed love as the greatest possession. He asserted that love as a sustaining, resisting, aggressive power will never fail. He emphasized the truth that love will never fail as an element of moral power, as a principle of social unity or a source of those prized gifts that must pass through changed conditions that love's existence, activity and manifestations would be perpetuated, that it would survive all that is most prized as intellectually precious and desirable. Paul regarded divine knowledge as the truest riches of the intellect and divine love as the dearest wealth of the heart. T. R. A.

SUNDAY AT HOME

TO-DAY. Let not the heart of a future grievance borrow, Nor o'er our path one faintest shadow lay; Let not the clouds which may arise to-morrow Obscure the fairer sunshine of to-day. To-day is ours—the past has passed forever, Its joys and griefs are ours alike no more; The future lies beyond Time's silent river—A dim and distant and untrodden shore. As to the day, its burden or its sorrow, So is our strength, by Love all-wise decreed; Beyond the trust which looketh to the morrow; Not ours the striving; nor ours the need. He knowest best—the sowing and the reaping—Who left the power of will unfettered, free; The great, kind God, who holds within life keeping Each day and hour through all eternity.

GRIEVE NOT THE SPIRIT. The love of the Spirit.—The Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost.—In all their affliction he was afflicted,

BUY BEST GRADE FEMALES.

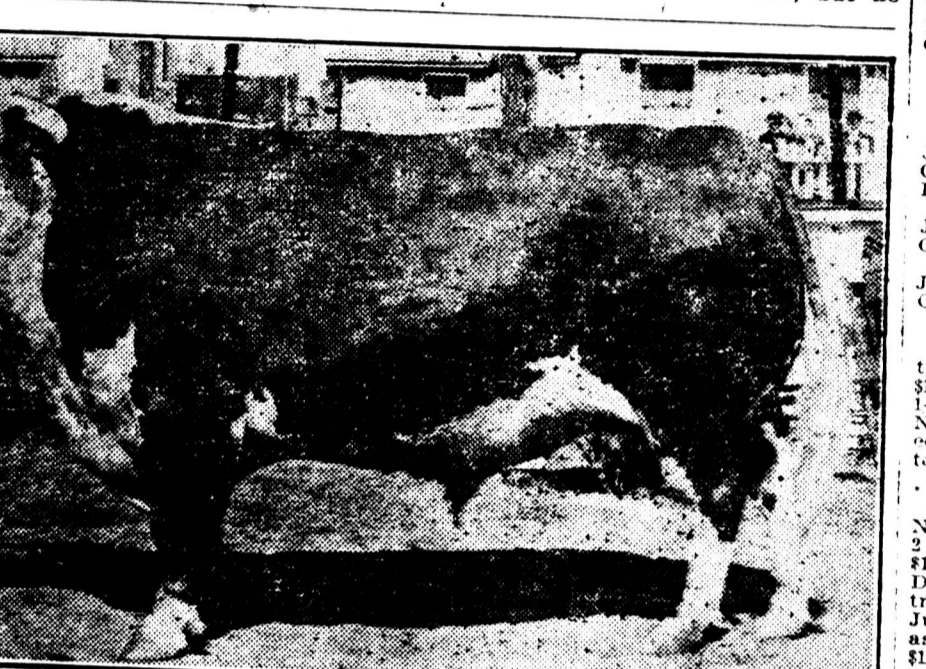
Where conditions make it impracticable to milk more cows than just enough to supply the household necessities, the calves run with the cows, and it is therefore not desirable to have cows of highly developed milking propensities owing to the difficulty of giving proper attention to the udders immediately after calving, and until such time as the calf can take care of a liberal supply on its own account. The danger may be avoided by a breeding herd in establishing a breeding herd it is probable that the best females, grades of any of the beef breeds, will be found none too good. However, a man must be governed largely by the depth of his purse, and a good start may be made by shrewd and judicious selections of even more commonly bred females.

The cows should be bred to calve late enough in the season to ensure favorable weather conditions for the calf crop. For the balance of the summer, the cows will take care of the calves, but they should be taken up in the fall before the weather gets too cold or they will lose much of their calf flesh. Under farm conditions, where the number to be handled is not so large, special care should be given the calves during their first winter. Their quarters should be

off so much the better) must be available, and salt should always be within reach. It is important that all male calves should be castrated early, at about about two weeks old in this is not the best time, but where this is not practicable, the operation should be performed as early as possible, and this is generally done where the calves are branded.

CARE OF YEARLINGS.

No matter how much how little care has been exercised in the breeding and feeding of the young bovine up to the time he attains the distinction of being a 'yearling' he is henceforth expected to rustle for himself. From the hundred-acre farmer, with his dozen calves, to the big rancher with his thousands, it is all the same; the 'yearling' is not expected to require any further attention until he can be cut out into the beef herd or turned into the feed lot, and yet it is at this stage that it would seem that both the farmer and rancher could very materially increase his profits. The yearling steer "roughed" through the winter grows bone and gains in size, but he does not hold his flesh, whereas were he given a meal ration—a small one—he would or three pounds per day—he would not only make better flesh, but he



The bull may be more than half the herd, if he is of proper type and of a good strain he is the foundation of future success. Study the Hereford Bonnie Brae 21st for quality and conformation.

roomy, clean, always well bedded, not too warm, with a dry atmosphere and good ventilation. No better feeds than hay of good quality, or some uncrushed oats, are required to retain calf flesh, and keep the youngsters growing, but of course a little linseed or crushed flax, some roots or other succulent food can be added, correspondingly greater gains will be made. Of course an abundant supply of good water (if the chill can be taken

would also hold his flesh, and in the end attain his beef maturity almost a year sooner. This is a point that has not received much attention, but one of vital importance from a profit-making standpoint. With normal prices for cattle this is true, but with the skyward turn they have taken owing to the war it is doubly true. Young fattening is cheap fattening, and the wise feeder acts accordingly.

CANADIAN COUNTRYMEN.

"I wot it was through ignorance you did it." Old virtues come, and come in honor, sweet smelling flowers cluster round your head to crown you; the tear you wiped away is transformed into a pearl, and it shines like a star in your head. "Tell us how this is?" The spirit of every act lives, and knows no death. Loved ones come back to bless and to stay. Pastor, Mother, love. They have heaven's own voice, there's a pathos in their ministrations, a tenderness in their meaning, an electric force in their ministry, which would be painful only for fresh supplies of grace which are always on hand. And we shall come again. Christ's spirit is my spirit; there is no division, no separation. "He that is joined to the Lord is one spirit."

"We would be one in hatred of all wrong, One in our love of all things sweet and fair, One with the joy that breaketh into song, One with the grief that trembles in prayer, One in the power that makes Thy children free, To follow truth, and thus to follow Thee." H. T. Miller.

Remarkable Remarks.

(Collected by The Independent.) Champ Clark—"We never will arbitrate the Monroe Doctrine." Ed. Howe—Topeka is hypocrite headquarters of the United States. Mary Garden—"I am in a frenzy because women cannot go to war." Gen. Brussloff—"Observe the bayonet's glitter and its slender contour." The German never hesitates to say what he thinks. Major-General Leonard Wood—"No wolf was ever frightened by the size of a flock of sheep." Carolyn Wells—"What makes a book a phenomenal success? Much had, much had, and much ad." Bishop Green—"The proportion of good husbands as against bad husbands is greater than it has ever been." President John Grier Hibben—"There has been too much talk in times past in our country of the rights of man." Mrs. Vernon Castle—"I don't think I have ever seen so many handsome men in my life as there are now in London." Lillian Russell—"As the eye mirrors the soul, so also the complexion reflects the condition of the digestive apparatus."

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.	
Potatoes, bag	1.70
Beets, new-catch, doz.	0.25
Butter, good to choice	0.22
Spring chickens, 12 lbs.	0.22
Eggs, dressed, lb.	0.22
Chickens, 12 lbs., 11-qt.	1.00
Do., 11-qt., 11-qt.	1.00
Strawberries, can, box	1.00
Ghosharts, doz.	0.25
Gooseberries, 11-qt.	0.25
Red currants, per bk.	0.25
Strawberries, box	0.10
Onions, crates	0.25
Cabbages, new, crates	0.25
Tomatoes, Can., bkt.	1.75
New Potatoes, bkt.	1.25
Cucumbers, hamper	1.25
Do., basket	1.25
Caiflower, bushel	2.00
Peas, 11-qt.	2.00
Beans, 11-qt.	0.40

MEATS—WHOLESALE.	
Beef, forequarters, cwt.	\$11.25
Do., hindquarters, cwt.	10.75
Do., choice sides, cwt.	10.75
Do., common, cwt.	10.25
Veal, common, cwt.	8.50
Do., prime	10.00
Shop hams	14.50
New Potatoes, bkt.	12.50
Spring lambs	15.00
Mutton, light	14.00

LIVE STOCK.	
Prices for cattle were steady, and sheep and lambs were a little weaker.	
Butcher, cattle choice	8.00
Do., common	7.25
Do., common	7.25
Butcher cows, choice	7.15
Do., common	6.85
Do., common	6.50
Do., bulls	6.50
Feeding steers	7.15
Stockers, choice, each	6.75
Milkers, choice, each	6.75
Sheep, ewes	6.00
Sheep, and culls	7.00
Lambs	11.75
Calves	6.25

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG OPTIONS.	
Wheat—Open, High, Low, Close	
July	1.19 1.21 1.20 1.21 1/2
Oct.	1.19 1.21 1.20 1.21 1/2
Dec.	1.18 1.20 1.17 1.18 1/2
Jan.	0.42 0.44 0.43 0.44 1/2
July	0.44 0.45 0.44 0.45 1/2
Oct.	0.42 0.44 0.43 0.44 1/2
Dec.	0.42 0.44 0.43 0.44 1/2
Jan.	0.42 0.44 0.43 0.44 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.	
Minneapolis—Wheat July, \$1.22 1/2-1 1/2; September, \$1.23 1/2-1 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.24 1/2-1 1/2; No. 2 hard, \$1.23 1/2-1 1/2; No. 3 hard, \$1.22 1/2-1 1/2; No. 4 hard, \$1.21 1/2-1 1/2; No. 5 hard, \$1.20 1/2-1 1/2; No. 6 hard, \$1.19 1/2-1 1/2; No. 7 hard, \$1.18 1/2-1 1/2; No. 8 hard, \$1.17 1/2-1 1/2; No. 9 hard, \$1.16 1/2-1 1/2; No. 10 hard, \$1.15 1/2-1 1/2; No. 11 hard, \$1.14 1/2-1 1/2; No. 12 hard, \$1.13 1/2-1 1/2; No. 13 hard, \$1.12 1/2-1 1/2; No. 14 hard, \$1.11 1/2-1 1/2; No. 15 hard, \$1.10 1/2-1 1/2; No. 16 hard, \$1.09 1/2-1 1/2; No. 17 hard, \$1.08 1/2-1 1/2; No. 18 hard, \$1.07 1/2-1 1/2; No. 19 hard, \$1.06 1/2-1 1/2; No. 20 hard, \$1.05 1/2-1 1/2; No. 21 hard, \$1.04 1/2-1 1/2; No. 22 hard, \$1.03 1/2-1 1/2; No. 23 hard, \$1.02 1/2-1 1/2; No. 24 hard, \$1.01 1/2-1 1/2; No. 25 hard, \$1.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 26 hard, \$0.99 1/2-1 1/2; No. 27 hard, \$0.98 1/2-1 1/2; No. 28 hard, \$0.97 1/2-1 1/2; No. 29 hard, \$0.96 1/2-1 1/2; No. 30 hard, \$0.95 1/2-1 1/2; No. 31 hard, \$0.94 1/2-1 1/2; No. 32 hard, \$0.93 1/2-1 1/2; No. 33 hard, \$0.92 1/2-1 1/2; No. 34 hard, \$0.91 1/2-1 1/2; No. 35 hard, \$0.90 1/2-1 1/2; No. 36 hard, \$0.89 1/2-1 1/2; No. 37 hard, \$0.88 1/2-1 1/2; No. 38 hard, \$0.87 1/2-1 1/2; No. 39 hard, \$0.86 1/2-1 1/2; No. 40 hard, \$0.85 1/2-1 1/2; No. 41 hard, \$0.84 1/2-1 1/2; No. 42 hard, \$0.83 1/2-1 1/2; No. 43 hard, \$0.82 1/2-1 1/2; No. 44 hard, \$0.81 1/2-1 1/2; No. 45 hard, \$0.80 1/2-1 1/2; No. 46 hard, \$0.79 1/2-1 1/2; No. 47 hard, \$0.78 1/2-1 1/2; No. 48 hard, \$0.77 1/2-1 1/2; No. 49 hard, \$0.76 1/2-1 1/2; No. 50 hard, \$0.75 1/2-1 1/2; No. 51 hard, \$0.74 1/2-1 1/2; No. 52 hard, \$0.73 1/2-1 1/2; No. 53 hard, \$0.72 1/2-1 1/2; No. 54 hard, \$0.71 1/2-1 1/2; No. 55 hard, \$0.70 1/2-1 1/2; No. 56 hard, \$0.69 1/2-1 1/2; No. 57 hard, \$0.68 1/2-1 1/2; No. 58 hard, \$0.67 1/2-1 1/2; No. 59 hard, \$0.66 1/2-1 1/2; No. 60 hard, \$0.65 1/2-1 1/2; No. 61 hard, \$0.64 1/2-1 1/2; No. 62 hard, \$0.63 1/2-1 1/2; No. 63 hard, \$0.62 1/2-1 1/2; No. 64 hard, \$0.61 1/2-1 1/2; No. 65 hard, \$0.60 1/2-1 1/2; No. 66 hard, \$0.59 1/2-1 1/2; No. 67 hard, \$0.58 1/2-1 1/2; No. 68 hard, \$0.57 1/2-1 1/2; No. 69 hard, \$0.56 1/2-1 1/2; No. 70 hard, \$0.55 1/2-1 1/2; No. 71 hard, \$0.54 1/2-1 1/2; No. 72 hard, \$0.53 1/2-1 1/2; No. 73 hard, \$0.52 1/2-1 1/2; No. 74 hard, \$0.51 1/2-1 1/2; No. 75 hard, \$0.50 1/2-1 1/2; No. 76 hard, \$0.49 1/2-1 1/2; No. 77 hard, \$0.48 1/2-1 1/2; No. 78 hard, \$0.47 1/2-1 1/2; No. 79 hard, \$0.46 1/2-1 1/2; No. 80 hard, \$0.45 1/2-1 1/2; No. 81 hard, \$0.44 1/2-1 1/2; No. 82 hard, \$0.43 1/2-1 1/2; No. 83 hard, \$0.42 1/2-1 1/2; No. 84 hard, \$0.41 1/2-1 1/2; No. 85 hard, \$0.40 1/2-1 1/2; No. 86 hard, \$0.39 1/2-1 1/2; No. 87 hard, \$0.38 1/2-1 1/2; No. 88 hard, \$0.37 1/2-1 1/2; No. 89 hard, \$0.36 1/2-1 1/2; No. 90 hard, \$0.35 1/2-1 1/2; No. 91 hard, \$0.34 1/2-1 1/2; No. 92 hard, \$0.33 1/2-1 1/2; No. 93 hard, \$0.32 1/2-1 1/2; No. 94 hard, \$0.31 1/2-1 1/2; No. 95 hard, \$0.30 1/2-1 1/2; No. 96 hard, \$0.29 1/2-1 1/2; No. 97 hard, \$0.28 1/2-1 1/2; No. 98 hard, \$0.27 1/2-1 1/2; No. 99 hard, \$0.26 1/2-1 1/2; No. 100 hard, \$0.25 1/2-1 1/2; No. 101 hard, \$0.24 1/2-1 1/2; No. 102 hard, \$0.23 1/2-1 1/2; No. 103 hard, \$0.22 1/2-1 1/2; No. 104 hard, \$0.21 1/2-1 1/2; No. 105 hard, \$0.20 1/2-1 1/2; No. 106 hard, \$0.19 1/2-1 1/2; No. 107 hard, \$0.18 1/2-1 1/2; No. 108 hard, \$0.17 1/2-1 1/2; No. 109 hard, \$0.16 1/2-1 1/2; No. 110 hard, \$0.15 1/2-1 1/2; No. 111 hard, \$0.14 1/2-1 1/2; No. 112 hard, \$0.13 1/2-1 1/2; No. 113 hard, \$0.12 1/2-1 1/2; No. 114 hard, \$0.11 1/2-1 1/2; No. 115 hard, \$0.10 1/2-1 1/2; No. 116 hard, \$0.09 1/2-1 1/2; No. 117 hard, \$0.08 1/2-1 1/2; No. 118 hard, \$0.07 1/2-1 1/2; No. 119 hard, \$0.06 1/2-1 1/2; No. 120 hard, \$0.05 1/2-1 1/2; No. 121 hard, \$0.04 1/2-1 1/2; No. 122 hard, \$0.03 1/2-1 1/2; No. 123 hard, \$0.02 1/2-1 1/2; No. 124 hard, \$0.01 1/2-1 1/2; No. 125 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 126 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 127 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 128 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 129 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 130 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 131 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 132 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 133 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 134 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 135 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 136 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 137 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 138 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 139 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 140 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 141 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 142 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 143 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 144 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 145 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 146 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 147 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 148 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 149 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 150 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 151 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 152 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 153 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 154 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 155 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 156 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 157 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 158 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 159 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 160 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 161 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 162 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 163 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 164 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 165 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 166 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 167 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 168 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 169 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 170 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 171 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 172 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 173 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 174 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 175 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 176 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 177 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 178 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 179 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 180 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 181 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 182 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 183 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 184 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 185 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 186 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 187 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 188 hard, \$0.00 1/2-1 1/2; No. 189 hard	