

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON IV.

January 23, 1916.

The Spirit of Life.—Romans 8: 12-20. First 8: 12-17. 26-30. Comment. 12-17. 12. Therefore, brethren, we are debtors—Paul is addressing fellow Jews. He here refers to the discussion included in the few preceding verses, that the soul's salvation and true life come through the operation of the Holy Spirit, therefore we are debtors to the Holy Spirit and are to honor him. The flesh, the earthly, can do nothing for us by way of giving spiritual life. 13. If we live after the flesh—to live after the flesh is to obey the suggestions of the lower nature, or the carnal mind. It means that one disregards the highest interests of his being. He does not look to the future welfare. His creed is to make the most of the present life in the way of self-gratification. He follows pleasure, wealth or fame, and lets his soul starve and shrivel, yet shall die. This does not mean physical death alone. It declares that the penalty of living after the flesh is eternal death, but if ye—mortify the deeds of the body—The body is analogous to, but not identical to the body, but including the entire tendency to sin.—Whedon. To mortify the deeds of the body is to kill them as far as they are not in harmony with the will and word of God. This is done, not by ones own power, but through the Spirit. ye shall live—shall live spiritually and shall have everlasting life. Those who are in the service of Satan are dead in sins. It is God's gracious purpose to bring true life to the soul. 14. led by the Spirit of God—One of the offices of the Spirit is to guide (John 16: 13), and his elandings are always in harmony with the word of God. In fact the Holy Spirit often makes use of the word to direct Christians in the way that is best for them and that is for the glory of God. He is ever ready to lead, and will lead all who willingly and trustfully commit themselves to his guidance. He may lead in ways that the natural mind appear strange and hard, but he always leads where the best results for time and eternity are realized. He is the sons of God—A close and blessed relationship is presented in this expression. It indicates a likeness to the support and protection by the Father and a share in the Father's wealth. 15. spirit of bondage again to fear—An escape has been realized from the cruel bondage of sin and Satan, and although the child of God is "led" by the Spirit, it is not as a slave nor is there any sense of bondage. He renders a giving, not a servile, obedience to the Father, the spirit of adoption—There is a wide contrast between the spirit of bondage and the spirit of adoption. The sons of God are not slaves, but heirs. 16. The Spirit itself—"The Spirit himself."—R.V. beareth witness with our spirit—As the child of God views his desires and disposition, he is certain that he has become a new creature in Christ Jesus; but this is not the only assurance he has, for the Holy Spirit adds his witness that regeneration and adoption have taken place. The same fact is confirmed by two witnesses, the human and the divine. There is great comfort in the fact that our sonship with God is made thus evident to ourselves. There is no essential for us to possess as this. 17. If children then heirs—A child is heir to his father's estate. This principle is readily admitted and thoroughly understood. If we become the children of God, then we are heirs to the inheritance which he has in store for us. joint-heirs with Christ—Not only are we honored with being made sons of God, but we are also constituted heirs with him of the Father's glory, if so be that we suffer with him—There is a condition set forth upon which we receive the inheritance. We are to bear the reproach of Christ, and to the end of our earthly pilgrimage, glorified together—Suffering with Christ is the necessary antecedent to glorification; oneness by way not of merit, but of preparation. The eternal bliss is given in the most absolute sense; but the capacity to enjoy it, certainly, is a great measure, imparted only to the school of trial (1 Peter 1: 6-7).—Cam. Bible.

II. The glory to be revealed (vs. 18-25). The apostle pursues the thought of suffering just mentioned and considers it of small moment in comparison with the final glory to be enjoyed by the children of God. The entire nature longs for the revelation of that glory. Not only so, but the whole creature is in an expectant and longing attitude for the perfect adjustment of all things to the will and purpose of God. The works of the devil shall be fully destroyed. The Son of God was manifested for that purpose. The Christian does not see the consummation of his desires but he hopes for it, and goes forward in his life of suffering and triumph, knowing that the glory of God shall be revealed in the fulness of time. Sometimes there comes a desire to the believing soul to depart and be with Jesus in his glory, yet he is in full accord with the divine purpose concerning him.

III. The Spirit and prayer (vs. 26, 27). The Spirit also helpeth our infirmities—in addition to all that has already been mentioned, the Spirit will give the help needed in every direction. The infirmities here mentioned are direct references to our lack of knowledge as to what to pray for. We are to have things that would

not be for our good if we should receive them; but if we let the Holy Spirit guide us in our praying, we shall have right views of the nature and manner of prayer. The Spirit will lead us to place higher value upon spiritual blessings than upon temporal goods—maketh intercession—While above, the blessed Spirit frameth our own intercession for us within. His prayer is an inner prayer within our prayer, a silent, divine voice within our voice, the soul of which our prayer is the body.—Whedon. The promptings of the Holy Spirit have a depth that cannot be expressed by human speech. 27. he that searcheth the hearts—The Father, knoweth the mind of the Father—God knows what the Spirit prompts us to pray for, although we are unable to express our petitions. he maketh intercession—according to the will of God—The Holy Spirit is in perfect harmony with the Father's will in what he prompts us to pray for.

IV. Called to Salvation (vs. 28-30). 28. we know. This is full assurance. Sonship with God, the indwelling Spirit and the unfathomable grace and glory promised to us lead us to a full knowledge of the fact that all things are working together for good if we love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose—This clause explains "to them that love God." The called are they who obey the divine invitation to become the children of God. His purpose is to save as many as will accept salvation. 29. foreknow to know beforehand. God knows what is in the future as well as what is past, predestinate—God not only knew humanity and its needs, but he provided before the foundation of the world for its salvation. He determined before man's creation that he would redeem and save him, among many brethren—Jesus became brother to those saved through his blood. 30. glorified—We observe that these verbs are all in the past, and the apostle is standing in His thought at the close of human history on earth, and viewing the consummation of man's redemption. He views the redeemed in glory. Questions.—Who wrote the Epistle to the Romans? What is the purpose of this epistle? Whom does the apostle call brethren? What is meant by the flesh? What shows that one is led by the Spirit? What is the two-fold witness that believers have that they are the children of God? In what ways does the Spirit help us? Whom does God call to be saved? What promises is given to God's children regarding all the experiences that enter into their lives?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The Christian life.

I. Relationship determined.

1. Relationship contemplated. In this chapter the Apostle Paul makes a high claim for believers, the claim of being sons of God. He affirms that the witness of divine adoption is the surest pledge of eternal life. Distinction between sonship and servanthood runs all through the lesson. The spirit of bondage and the spirit of adoption are shown to be distinctly opposite. There is much emphasis as to the work of the Holy Spirit. The aim of the apostle is to exhibit the sublime privileges of the child of God amid all the trials of earthly life. The wisdom of the Father, the redeeming work of Christ and the operations of the Holy Spirit are shown to be combined in the uplift of man into the family of God. We observe a remarkable distinction of character. Those in the natural state are described as in the flesh, as carnally minded. Those in the state of grace are said to be of the Spirit, to be spiritually minded, led by the Spirit. The child of God in this life gathers first fruits. He is saved from the guilt of sin, from its defilement, its reigning power and its penalty. Death to sin is to be effected by the life of God in the soul. It perfectly annuls all covenant with sin. The Holy Spirit reveals the existence of indwelling sin and deepens the aspiration after deliverance. Mortification of sin is the work of the Spirit in us and is effected in no other way. Sin is deceitful and dangerous. It makes us slaves to Satan and enemies to God. It must have no reprieve. Prompt and uninterrupted severity must be used. Man must be an agent in his work, but it is the strength of the Spirit only that can render him victorious. The difficulty of this work is manifested by the necessity of the Spirit's efficacy. Mortification involves the breaking of the league naturally made with sin, a declaration of open hostility backed by a powerful resistance. The Spirit reveals his presence by the life he brings and the influence he exerts. He bears testimony by which doubt is put away. Such assurance is the basis of Christian life. There is an inseparable oneness between the mind of the Spirit and the will of the Father. The Spirit leads with great exactness and wisdom, with infinite trust and faithfulness resulting in an intimate and tender relation between man and God.

II. Inheritance contemplated. Having affirmed the divine relationship of the believer, the apostle proceeds to adduce the divine evidence of a truth so great. God had pledged himself to the relationship of a father. All his children are heirs. No greater blessing could be bestowed. There could be no inheritance without sonship, and no spiritual birth without Christ, who paid the penalty of sin and purchased all blessings. Christianity discovers a wise and loving Father directing all the mixed processes of life to a beneficent issue. God deals with his children after a fixed and definite plan. He has determined to bring his children to the glorious consummation of perfect likeness to his Son. It is his purpose to restore his people to their original rectitude. Salvation is not only a work for us, but in us. A willing acquiescence in his wise arrangements is one of the best proofs of a filial spirit. Paul beheld a universe working out with expectancy a divinely appointed end, from the bondage of corruption to the liberty of glory. He advanced from the proclamation of sonship to the redemption of the body, affirming with certainty that spiritual blessings are pledges of future possession, that earthly attain-

ments are not the end of God's design, but the body redeemed by price is to be redeemed by power, and that it is for such consummation the believing heart is longing. The whole creation is represented as longing for the glorious period when all its misery shall be over. It is with a pitying and compassionate eye that Paul looked upon humanity, regarding every symptom of ruin as a prophesy of redemption, and all suffering as temporal, while he proclaimed the gospel of hope, the divine dispensation of encouragement, thus transforming the discrepancy between the ideal and the actual into a means of grace. His declaration, "We know," is a tonic changing the aspect of every conflict of life, inspiring courage and giving strength.

T. R. A.

O. A. & E. UNION NAMES HEADS FOR THE YEAR

J. B. Fairbairn, Beamsville, President of Ontario Farm Experimentalists This Term.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

Departmental Experts Give Advice to Fruit Growers On Various Topics.

Guelph Report.—With a number of instructive addresses the annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union was brought to a close this afternoon. The attendance of provincial experimentalists has not been in keeping this year with the importance of the subjects dealt with. At this morning's session the first item of business was the election of the following officers:

President, J. B. Fairbairn, Beamsville; Vice-President, H. Sirett, Brighton; Secretary, Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. C. Guelph; Assistant Secretary, Prof. W. J. Squibb, O. A. C. Guelph; Treasurer, A. W. Mason, O. A. C. Guelph. Directors: Mr. G. F. Creelman, O. A. C. Guelph; Hon. Nelson Monette, Stratford; H. Dorrance, Orangeville; J. C. Neale, O. A. C. Guelph; H. Webster, Perth county. Auditors, S. H. Gander and W. K. Grauman, O. A. C. Guelph.

Prof. J. E. Howitt reported on the results of four years' successive experiments in weed eradication. These showed:

1. That good cultivation, followed by rape sown in drills, provides a means of eradicating both perennial sow thistle and twitch grass.
2. That rape is a more satisfactory crop to use in the destruction of twitch grass than buckwheat.
3. That rapes gives much better results in the eradication of twitch grass and perennial sow thistles when sown in drills and cultivated than it does when sown broadcast.
4. That thorough, deep cultivation in fall and spring, followed by a well cared for hoed crop, will destroy bladder campion.
5. That mustard may be prevented from seeding in oats, wheat and barley by spraying with a 20 per cent. solution of iron sulphate without any serious injury to the standing crop or to the fresh seedlings of clover.

NOXIOUS SEED WEEDS.

Mr. G. H. Clark, seed commissioner, of Ottawa, presented a report of the committee on the prevention of the importation and distribution of noxious seed weeds in grains and screenings. This committee had studied the seed contents of feed grain, screenings and mill feeds from grain coming from the West into Ontario. It is a large and complicated problem. It was pointed out that it was not to the advantage of the western grower to clean his oats and barley before shipping them East, for this would entail a dockage of 10 to 20 per cent.

Prof. Day read an excellent address on mature against immature corn for silage, which was full of valuable information. During the summer of 1915 preparations were made to conduct a test with early maturing and late maturing corn. Longfellow was selected for the early maturing variety and Mammoth Southern Sweet for the late maturing. We also planted the intermediate varieties, namely, White Cap Yellow Dent and Wisconsin No. 7. The four varieties were planted on May 31 in the same field, and all had the same cultivation. The season was somewhat backward until August so that none of the varieties reached as full a stage of maturity as would probably have been reached in a normal season. The corn was all in the silos by Sept. 26. Up to the present only one comparison has been practised, namely, that of the Mammoth Southern Sweet silage with the Longfellow variety. Whether it was owing to the season or to some other cause germination was only fairly satisfactory, but there did seem to be much difference among the varieties in this respect.

Some excellent addresses were delivered at the closing session by Prof. W. T. Macoun, of Ottawa; P. W. Hodges, Toronto; F. M. Clement, Jordan Harbor; J. B. Fairbairn, Beamsville; Prof. J. W. Crow, O. A. C. Guelph, and others, on some of the important factors in connection with Ontario fruit-growing. It was pointed out that the growers in Ontario were afraid of overproduction, whereas the country was being flooded with first-class fruit from California and British Columbia. This was due to the advertising methods of the growers of these places, whereas the Ontario men did not spend a penny to advertise their goods. The discussion was a lengthy one and most beneficial.

FARM GARDEN

TRY SWEET CLOVER.

On too many farms, sweet clover is apt to be a neglected crop. While it remains to be understood as a valuable crop, it seems that with our present knowledge sweet clover should have a place on more farms than what it has.

White sweet clover is the only variety worth mentioning as a crop. It is very hardy; has a long tap root that establishes itself very deep in the soil. The plant is commonly a biennial or sometimes an annual, according to the season, under some conditions, but it renews itself and may become a weed under very favorable conditions.

Sweet clover has an upright habit of growth, and may attain a height of from two to three feet. The leaves are trifoliate, the stems somewhat woody. The plant resembles alfalfa more than it does any of the clovers. The blossoms do not usually appear the first year, but sometimes they may bloom the summer following fall planting.

About four uses might be mentioned for sweet clover: (1) It may be planted for soil improvement; (2) for grazing; (3) for hay; (4) for seed. It is a well-known fact that stock does not always eat the plant until they are well acquainted with it. But they usually learn to eat the green plants when confined on the pasture. It has a bitter taste at first that stock do not seem to like, but they nevertheless soon acquire a taste for it and eat it greedily.

The feeding constituents of sweet clover hay are about equal to that of alfalfa, and dairymen in some of the northern States are planting and saving considerable hay. This plant will grow where alfalfa will not. And as it will sometimes yield two cuttings a year, it is not surprising that dairymen are planting more of it.

Sweet clover is said to tolerate alkali land better than most plants, and it has been claimed that sweet clover will reclaim alkali land, but there are not facts sufficient to sustain this, so far as we know.

For hog pasture, sweet clover should be suitable for many localities where the land is not well adapted to other legumes. It is known to endure thin, rocky and low lands better than other legumes, and for this reason, where such conditions prevail, it should be tried.

For soil improvement there is no question but that it is valuable. Being a tap-rooted plant, a legume and adapted to adverse conditions, it is suitable to renovate land in reaping restore it in nitrogen and humus. It would not be desirable to plant it where root rot is in the soil, as it would most likely be injured by this disease.

Bees men claim that sweet clover is a very valuable plant for honey.

Sowing should be made broadcast like alfalfa, either in the fall or spring. About fifteen pounds of good seed should be planted per acre.

Those who have thin land and fields that are beginning to wash badly should try sweet clover. There is very little danger in letting it spread over other portions of the field in such a manner as to become a weed pest. It is not very difficult to kill when this becomes desirable, and if the land needs humus and nitrogen, and many fields do, it would not be a dangerous plan to have it growing all over such fields.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Birds are the farmers' best friends. Instead of purchasing a gun for the kid to practise the fine art of marksmanship on birds, it would be better to purchase a good book for him to study the value of birds as destroyers of worms and injurious insects.

No colt should be kept for a stock horse, be his form ever so perfect, whose parents do not combine absolute soundness with good disposition, for any defect may hide itself for generation and develop in all its intensity in the next.

A man who has not good control of his temper should not attempt to make horse training a business.

The judicious use of the disc and harrow will conserve more moisture than all the irrigation ditches will pour upon the land.

The more rapidly an animal is fattened the less quantity of food is necessary to sustain its vitality.

One way to make a farm produce all it is capable of is to plant every square foot of land in some crop useful in the rotation and as soon as a crop is taken off, plant another. The second or third crops should be crops that improve the soil if possible. In the event it is not possible to plant before fall, clover, vetch, etc., might be planted after small grain.

A calf of just as fine appearance as one raised on whole milk may be raised on skim milk, linsed meal, a little ground corn. Begin feeding a quarter of a teaspoonful of linsed meal in the milk, when the calf is a week old. Gradually increase the amount until a tablespoonful of meal is fed when the calf is three weeks old. A little ground corn should be fed, dry, as soon as the calf will eat it—this to take the place of the butter fat removed from the milk. Overfed legumes are very valuable crops for feed and fertility and they should be planted whenever possible.

The best regulated dairy stables are those in which the same cow is milked by the same man at each milking. Milkers have individuality and the cow soon comes to expect to be milked in the same way and will give down her milk more freely and with less worry.

In order to prevent thrush or other disease of the frog from accumulation of filth it is wise to clean out the foot regularly, with a foot hook.

Red top is a grass adapted to low wet lands. It is hardy and produces a fine quality of hay. It does well alone or in mixture. When sown 12 to 15 pounds of seed per acre is required.

The fight against hog cholera is the farmer's job. Don't depend on the State. Clean up and keep clean, disinfect the premises and keep them disinfected.

provision and keep them disinfected. They care and when in further and when they have and the disease over the country will be materially reduced.

Don't make any abrupt change in the feed for your hogs. If you do, don't change at once from old to new corn. If you do you will be almost sure to have them die and have them in splendid condition to contract disease and dirty feed palls are two things to guard against. They never yet have made the calf that makes the cow that makes the money.

There is no better way of stimulating the appetite of an animal than by giving a variety and frequent changes of food, and with no particular animal in this so apparent and beneficial as with fattening sheep.

A dull hog, slow work. Five minutes with a file in the morning may double a man's efficiency for all day. Double the profit made from live stock is found in the bigger crops made where manure is used.

Do some of your weed killing with the fanning mill. It costs less to clean the weed seeds out of the seed grain than it does to sow them and kill the weeds with the cultivator.

These are the rules for success in gardening—rich, mellow soil; good seed; frequent shallow cultivation, freedom from weeds and thinning out so as to give the plants room to grow.

When the soil does not have enough phosphorus in it, an application of about 400 pounds of acid phosphate per acre should be made every three or four years. If manure is spread so that the entire farm is covered in the length of time employed by the crop rotation, acid phosphate can be applied preferably by scattering it on the top of each load of manure. Otherwise it can be applied very easily by means of a machine much similar to a wheelbarrow grass seeder.

Reckon what it costs to raise a calf to table age. Then reckon what it costs to raise either a chicken, or turkey or duck or goose or guinea or capon to table age. Then do a small thing in mathematics and see if it be worth while to let the poultry side of the farm go by its happy-go-lucky fashion.

THE POULTRY WORLD

PARASITES ON FOWLS.

At least nine different species of lice, several species of mites, and at least two species of fleas attack the hen, according to entomologists at the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. Hens, geese, ducks, and in fact all kinds of domestic fowls are likely to be infested. Water fowl are particularly supposed to be free from such pest, though the experts say they are always infested. Some of these cause injury to the fowls, with a consequent loss of profit to their owners.

The bird lice that are found on poultry are known as permanent parasites; that is, they spend their entire lives on the bodies of the fowls. They have biting, not sucking, mouth parts, and their feet have sharp claws, which scrape the skin of the fowls in the constant movements of the lice over the fowls' bodies. The constant irritation caused by the presence of the lice, it is stated, eventually weakens the fowls infested and renders them susceptible to such diseases as gapes, cholera, roup and others.

Of mites there are at least eighteen species parasitic on poultry. Some of these are not permanent parasites, but attack the fowls only at night, hiding during the day in cracks about the poultry house. Some of the species of mites are blood sucking; others cause affections of the skin. Under certain conditions they become exceedingly abundant and great loss to the poultry owner results from their effect on the fowls.

The most potent cause of the presence and the increase of these parasites is filth. This statement is not only the result of common observations, but of experiments in control measures made by the college experts. Filth as here used includes decaying and decayed eggs, and bits of decayed matter of all kinds. The poultry house and the nests should be always kept clean, and there should be ample provision for light and air. Poultry parasites, like most other pests, thrive much better and increase much more rapidly in dim than in well lighted places. If a poultry house is infested with mites and is too valuable to be burned down and rebuilt, it may be sprayed inside with kerosene or crude petroleum, which may be made into an emulsion if desired. Two, and sometimes three, applications should be made.

FORCING LATE PULLETS.

The following advice by C. S. Anderson, of the Colorado Agricultural College, will be found interesting to those who have pullets which were not of early hatch, and, therefore, have not yet begun to take on the appearances which give promise of early laying.

Are your pullets laying? Pullets that do not begin to lay by the time freezing weather sets in will usually wait until spring. This means a dead loss for several months. The average poultryman cannot afford this loss if he is raising poultry for egg production.

Pullets of the Mediterranean breeds hatched not later than May 1, and that during the growing period will be laying before early winter.

It sometimes happens that force of circumstances necessitate late hatching and it is these pullets that must be pushed to get them ready to lay in the fall.

Feed a ration of high protein content including such feed as beef scraps, bran, middlings and oil meal. If skimmed or buttermilk is available, it will be of value. Give the birds free range whenever it is possible. If they must be confined supplement their ration with some green feed such as sprouted oats, green alfalfa, clover, cabbage, etc. Birds fed such feeds usually hatch free from disease, lice and mites, and given plenty of exercise will develop amazingly.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS			
FARMERS' MARKET			
Apples, bulk	5.00	5.00	
Oranges, bulk	1.00	1.00	
Butter, cream	2.00	2.00	
Eggs, fresh	1.00	1.00	
Wheat, No. 1	1.00	1.00	
Barley, No. 1	1.00	1.00	
Oats, No. 1	1.00	1.00	
Hay, No. 1	1.00	1.00	
Straw, No. 1	1.00	1.00	
Timothy, No. 1	1.00	1.00	
Alfalfa, No. 1	1.00	1.00	
Beans, No. 1	1.00	1.00	
Peas, No. 1	1.00	1.00	
Flour, No. 1	1.00	1.00	
Wheat, No. 2	1.00	1.00	
Barley, No. 2	1.00	1.00	
Oats, No. 2	1.00	1.00	
Hay, No. 2	1.00	1.00	
Straw, No. 2	1.00	1.00	
Timothy, No. 2	1.00	1.00	
Alfalfa, No. 2	1.00	1.00	
Beans, No. 2	1.00	1.00	
Peas, No. 2	1.00	1.00	
Flour, No. 2	1.00	1.00	
Wheat, No. 3	1.00	1.00	
Barley, No. 3	1.00	1.00	
Oats, No. 3	1.00	1.00	
Hay, No. 3	1.00	1.00	
Straw, No. 3	1.00	1.00	
Timothy, No. 3	1.00	1.00	
Alfalfa, No. 3	1.00	1.00	
Beans, No. 3	1.00	1.00	
Peas, No. 3	1.00	1.00	
Flour, No. 3	1.00	1.00	
Wheat, No. 4	1.00	1.00	
Barley, No. 4	1.00	1.00	
Oats, No. 4	1.00	1.00	
Hay, No. 4	1.00	1.00	
Straw, No. 4	1.00	1.00	
Timothy, No. 4	1.00	1.00	
Alfalfa, No. 4	1.00	1.00	
Beans, No. 4	1.00	1.00	
Peas, No. 4	1.00	1.00	
Flour, No. 4	1.00	1.00	
Wheat, No. 5	1.00	1.00	
Barley, No. 5	1.00	1.00	
Oats, No. 5	1.00	1.00	
Hay, No. 5	1.00	1.00	
Straw, No. 5	1.00	1.00	
Timothy, No. 5	1.00	1.00	
Alfalfa, No. 5	1.00	1.00	
Beans, No. 5	1.00	1.00	
Peas, No. 5	1.00	1.00	
Flour, No. 5	1.00	1.00	
Wheat, No. 6	1.00	1.00	
Barley, No. 6	1.00	1.00	
Oats, No. 6	1.00	1.00	
Hay, No. 6	1.00	1.00	
Straw, No. 6	1.00	1.00	
Timothy, No. 6	1.00	1.00	
Alfalfa, No. 6	1.00	1.00	
Beans, No. 6	1.00	1.00	
Peas, No. 6	1.00	1.00	
Flour, No. 6	1.00	1.00	
Wheat, No. 7	1.00	1.00	
Barley, No. 7	1.00	1.00	
Oats, No. 7	1.00	1.00	
Hay, No. 7	1.00	1.00	
Straw, No. 7	1.00	1.00	
Timothy, No. 7	1.00	1.00	
Alfalfa, No. 7	1.00	1.00	
Beans, No. 7	1.00	1.00	
Peas, No. 7	1.00	1.00	
Flour, No. 7	1.00	1.00	
Wheat, No. 8	1.00	1.00	
Barley, No. 8	1.00	1.00	
Oats, No. 8	1.00	1.00	
Hay, No. 8	1.00	1.00	
Straw, No. 8	1.00	1.00	
Timothy, No. 8	1.00	1.00	
Alfalfa, No. 8	1.00	1.00	
Beans, No. 8	1.00	1.00	
Peas, No. 8	1.00	1.00	
Flour, No. 8	1.00	1.00	
Wheat, No. 9	1.00	1.00	
Barley, No. 9	1.00	1.00	
Oats, No. 9	1.00	1.00	
Hay, No. 9	1.00	1.00	
Straw, No. 9	1.00	1.00	
Timothy, No. 9	1.00	1.00	
Alfalfa, No. 9	1.00	1.00	
Beans, No. 9	1.00	1.00	
Peas, No. 9	1.00	1.00	
Flour, No. 9	1.00	1.00	
Wheat, No. 10	1.00	1.00	
Barley, No. 10	1.00	1.00	
Oats, No. 10	1.00	1.00	
Hay, No. 10	1.00	1.00	
Straw, No. 10	1.00	1.00	
Timothy, No. 10	1.00	1.00	
Alfalfa, No. 10	1.00	1.00	
Beans, No. 10	1.00	1.00	
Peas, No. 10	1.00	1.00	
Flour, No. 10	1.00	1.00	