

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson v. October 31, 1915.

The boy Joash crowned King—2 Kings 11:1-20.

Commentary.—I. Joash preserved (vs. 1-3). Athaliah was the daughter of Abiah and Jezebel and was possessed of the same cruel and wicked disposition that had characterized her mother. Jezebel had murdered her own husband, her son Jehoram to this woman. During the year that her son Athaliah reigned, she retained the kind of administration to be given the kingdom. At his death she was not content to give way to a successor, but undertook to make herself secure in the possession of the throne by putting to death all who might claim kinship to the throne, including her own grandchildren. Athaliah's sister, half-sister according to Joaphus, preserved the life of the infant Joash, Athaliah's youngest child, by hiding him in a room in the palace where beds were stored when not in use. Jehoshaphat was the wife of Jehoiada, the priest, and was able to keep the child hidden in the chambers of the house of the Lord to which she had access. During the seven years of Athaliah's usurpation of the throne of Judah, Joash was carefully and successfully nurtured from his cruel grandmother. The Lord's hand was signally seen in his preservation, for there was a great work for him to do for the nation.

II. Joash made King (vs. 4-12). The seventh year—The seventh year of the life of Joash. Rulers over hundreds—These were officers in Judah's army. Their names are given in 2 Kings 22:1-3, where it is stated that Jehoiada, the priest, assembled the Levites and chief fathers of the nation at Jerusalem. He made a covenant with them—Jehoiada retained the confidence and support of the people before he disclosed to them his purpose to depose Athaliah, who was reigning without right, and place Joash, the rightful sovereign upon the throne. Jehoiada made a covenant with them by taking their solemn promise to cooperate with him in this plan. Showed them the king's son—it could not have been known that a son of Athaliah was alive, and it was a revelation to the assembled leaders of Judah to have Joash brought into one of the chambers of the house of the Lord, where they were assembled. The sight of this boy who had a right to the throne and who had been provided for in the midst of the persecution of the people of Judah.

5. This is the thing that you shall do—Jehoiada had his plans of procedure clearly made and was prepared to give directions to the people. You that enter in on the sabbath—The priests and Levites served by courses, one week at a time, and entered upon their duties on the Sabbath. Watch of the king's house—A third part of those coming in to perform service were to keep guard at the royal palace, so that no trouble could arise from that source. 6. Gate of Sur—This gate is not elsewhere mentioned, hence its location is not known. It was a point evidently where opposition to Jehoiada's plan might arise. At the gate behind the guard—Reference is made to the royal guards, Jehoiada placed men here for the purpose of taking care of these guards of Joash. 7. You that go forth on the Sabbath—In planning that the deposition of Athaliah should take place on the Sabbath, Jehoiada could make use both of those who were coming in to take up their week's duties and also of those who were just finishing, and as the Sabbath was the day of larger assemblies of people at the temple, there would be no suspicion on Athaliah's part of what was taking place. Keep the watch of the house of the Lord—While three companies were keeping watch at the royal palace, other companies were guarding the boy Joash at the temple.

8. Compass the King round about—If Athaliah or any of her supporters should know that Joash was alive and an attempt was being made to place him on the throne, every effort would be made to slay his life. Ranges—Ranks, left hand to right. Whoever should break through the guards placed by Jehoiada would be considered a supporter of Athaliah. 9. Did according to all things—Jehoiada found in his associates faithful men who believed that right should prevail in the nation. 10. King David's spears and shields—The weapons that David had taken from his defeated enemies had been placed in some of the chambers of the temple as memorials of his victories. 11. The guard stood round about the king—The great altar stood in front of the porch of the temple, and the guard extended from the northeast corner of the temple to the southeast corner of the temple, enclosing a triangular area. 12. He brought forth the king's son—Jehoiada led out before the people the boy Joash who had been hidden in the palace. It was a bold step, but a righteous one. The position of Joash was by one of the pillars of the porch, the place where the kings were crowned (v. 14). Put the crown upon him—Jehoiada, the priest, placed the crown upon Joash's head. He was the one who officiated upon this occasion. Gave him the testimony—This was the law of Moses, Joash was to know God's word was to rule his people in harmony with it. Anointed him for kingship—The priest anointed him for kingship. The anointing oil was probably the same as that used for consecrating Levites to the priesthood. They clapped their hands—in token of their joy over the coronation of Joash as king, the people clapped their hands. It was a symbol of pleasure and approbation. God save the king—"Long live the king."—R. V. This expression was used when Saul was made king of Israel (1 Sam. 18:26).

III. Athaliah slain (vs. 13-16). Athaliah's sin was visited upon her own head. She had put to death many that she might reign, and now when right and justice were to triumph she must pay the penalty. She was attacked by the shouting of the people and hastened from the royal palace up

the beautiful approach to the house of the Lord. The sight that met her eyes of a boy, her own grandson, wearing the crown amid the acclamations of the people, should have made her tremble and say that justice was at last being done, but she most insistently cried, "Treason." She had been guilty of treason for seven years. Athaliah was slain as a punishment for her crimes, and thus ended the career of a woman not unlike the cruel and wicked Jezebel, her mother. Although she had succeeded in holding the reins of government for years, retribution was all the time in store for her, and at last she received her just deserts for her terrible sins. Her entire course was one of violence.

IV. True worship restored (vs. 17-20). The worship of Baal had become firmly fixed in Jerusalem through the influence of Athaliah. A temple of Baal had been built, possibly not far from the house of the Lord. The sons of Athaliah had broken into the "hinges" that were dedicated to Jehovah and placed them in the house of Baal. Jehoiada made a covenant between the king and the people and the Lord that they would be the Lord's people. In carrying out this covenant they broke down the temple of Baal and destroyed its contents. They put to death Mattan, the priest of Baal, and thus put away Baal-worship. This way was now open to the renewal of the worship of Jehovah. The officers with Jehoiada took Joash from the temple and escorted him to the royal palace and placed him on the throne. This great change was made amid the rejoicings of the people. There was no disturbance in the city, for public sentiment was with Jehoiada in the course he pursued.

Questions.—Who was king of Judah after Jehoshaphat? Who was Athaliah? What course did she take to obtain the kingdom? Who was Jehoshaphat? What praiseworthy act did she perform? Who was Jehoiada? What plan did he propose and execute? How did Joash when he began to reign? In what way should we lead the king and people enter? How was Baal-worship destroyed?

## THE POULTRY WORLD

### LADY EGLANTINE'S RECORD.

Some years ago, even wise poultry editors scoffed at the idea of any hen laying 200 eggs in 365 days. Users of trap nests had told of remarkable laying, but as they came from unofficial sources, little credence was given them, and the 200-egg hen, though then in the yards of some breeders, was not given the consideration it is today. Two hundred eggs in a year from a hen is mighty good laying, and while the 200-egg producers are not common, they are becoming more plentiful each year, where trap nesting is resorted to and proper breeding followed.

Each year at the laying contests held in different States the official world's record has been broken. Last year at the international contest staged at Thornedale, Pa., a Columbia Plymouth Rock took the honors for the year, a Jersey product. This year a Maryland Leghorn, the product of the Eglington Farms, Greensboro, Md., A. A. Christian, Philadelphia, owner, has broken all laying competition records, making this singlecomb White Leghorn the most wonderful layer in the world. It is doubtful if either private or any other records have ever approached the great record made by this hen, and it seems to the uneducated in poultry lore that no hen could lay as many eggs, through moult and all.

Those who scoffed at the 200-egg hen some years ago have experienced a change in heart, but few, even among the more experienced poultry-keepers were willing to admit the 200-egg hen, it seems to be here, unless Lady Eglington dies, or ceases to lay very shortly. This little Leghorn has made history and will do as much as have other high-scoring egg producers to bring poultry keepers to breed for more eggs.

Among the majority of poultry keepers, high-scoring breeding has been the rule, with the result of indifferent egg production. With the advent of the laying contests held in different States, official records have shown the possibilities of better egg production when the fowls have been placed under expert care, with the results of each year bringing forward a bird that has bettered any previous record, and perhaps the end is not yet. The world's champion is not a haphazard-bred fowl. The manager of the Eglington farm has been selecting the best layers, mating them to males of high records for several years, and the official record of the world's champion proves that it has not been in vain.

There is only one way to tell the laying hen, and that is by the trap nest. Systems may come and go, and to a certain extent help, but no system yet, other than the trap nest, can tell how many eggs a hen has laid in 365 days. Lady Eglington, with her record at 222 eggs, is fully entitled to all the glory that comes to a world's champion.

### STORS, CONN., 200-EGG BIRD.

In last year's competition only a little over fifty individual hens reached the 200 egg mark, or about seven and a half per cent. of the birds entered in the contest. In the present competition the management produced something like 150 200 egg hens, or 12 per cent. of the individuals entered. This prediction includes all birds that had a record of 150 up to the end of August, and provided, furthermore, that they had laid at least twenty eggs during the month of August. On this basis the subjected table has been made showing the probable number of 200-egg hens in each breed and per cent. of the total number.

Breed	No.	Per Cent.
B. Rocks	70	11
W. Rocks	50	6
W. Wyandottes	50	12
R. F. Wyandottes	10	2
B. I. Reds	190	24
W. Leghorns	400	69
B. Leghorns	10	2
Sil. Campines	20	1
Sussex	10	1

The best stroke of genius any man can show just now is to sort out every single old hen and sell her. Every day a broiler stays on the farm after it is of marketable size, it cuts a slice off the top of its head. Put your eye to that, get them to market before they have done the de-capitalizing act to the finish.

Hens at large will take many a bite of grass and other green stuff, but just toss down before them a lettuce leaf and see how they will gobble it up. It is not wise to conclude that because your poultry have the run of the fields they are getting all the grit they need. See that the supply is good in the house every day.

Better start with five hens and work up to a thousand than to start with a thousand and work down to five. Poor shipping crates are a costly thing. To many broken eggs are the other end. Better pay five cents more for a good crate than to have half-dollar's worth of eggs smashed.

It is fine to go to the home fair so as to let people know what kind of stock you have; but look out that you do not get the fever of following the pens all over the country. Leave that to somebody else. There are the days and nights that the poultry keeper keeps careful watch on the growing flock. When crowding of the poultry is indulged in the fall, colds, often followed by roup, is seen.

Giving your advice doesn't always satisfy the people who want to get something for nothing.

and His second thought was for the welfare of his country. He therefore caused the king and people mutually to covenant together. His further thought was for the honor of true religion. Consequently he destroyed the temple of Baal and inaugurated the true worship of Jehovah. True worship and true government constituted the standard he raised. "All the people rejoiced" in the signal victory.—T. B. A.

## WHEN BUYING A HORSE.

Buying a horse from an honest, trustworthy person is all right; but the majority of horses are purchased from dealers, and not a few of the latter are up to "the tricks of the trade." The man who knows nothing about a horse must rely upon the dealer's word, which in a great many cases has been the cause of a bad bargain. It is, therefore, well that a little knowledge be acquired before the step is taken.

These tricks as practiced by dealers are many. A horse is made to appear young by giving a stimulating dose. The process of filling up the depressions over an old horse's eyes is another matter that requires the art of an adept. This is termed "puffing the gums." The skin over the cavity is punctured, and the jockey then fill it with air from his mouth; the aperture closes, and the brow becomes as smooth as that of a young horse.

Jeckey go so far sometimes as to paint a horse all over, if his color is bad, and dyeing in spots for the purpose of producing matched teams is a common practice. This is a clever trick and not easily detected. The white hairs which appear about the head and eyes of aged animals are frequently pulled out.

Horses, too, are doped to produce the appearance of flesh. Dealers frequently endeavor to pass off a stunted horse upon an unwary customer by stimulating the nostrils until the animal has snorted away all the matter lying in them, and then, by injections of an anesthetic nature, producing a temporary suppression of the discharge.

But of all the means by which the dealer carries on his trade there are none so much relied on or so effective as bold and ingenious lying. This is his great resource. It furnishes history, pedigree and warranty. Should there be blemishes on the horse, they can be easily explained away by plausible lies.

The safest man to purchase from is the reliable and long-established dealer, who has built up a trade on honest principles. He not only wants to sell to you, but he wants to make you bargain so satisfactorily that you will tell others about his fairness.

The fact of the matter is that even few veterinarians are able in all cases to detect some forms of unsoundness in the horse. It is the purpose of this article to afford to those who do not "know it all" when it is necessary for them to rely on their own judgment as to the soundness of some particular animal. We will assume that the horse to be examined is sound externally, that is, is free of curbs, spasms, splints, ringbones, quarter cracks, bad eye sight, etc., and is to all appearances not lame.

A superficial examination of this kind is all that is usually made, and that, too, under conditions often most favorable to the animal. In question, it usually having been under motion for some time before the examination takes place. When such is the case, certain defects, such as certain forms of lameness, are liable to be overlooked, as the lameness disappears with exercise.

In all cases the horse to be examined should be tied in a well-lighted stall for at least one hour before moved to the animal's stall. During the time the animal is tied to the stall no one should be permitted to go near it. Observation during this time will often reveal certain defects, and the owner's rest gives ample time for the horse to cool out.

Two things to watch for while the horse is in the stall are cribbing and "weaving." The latter a form of chorea evinced only in the stable while the horse is not excited by the presence of owner or groom. The "weaving" is applied to this affection from the resemblance to the subject rolls with a swaying motion from one front foot to the other. When the horse is to be taken out have an attendant back of the stall, the examiner standing behind it and noting if there are any symptoms of stringhalt, for in backing out of a stall or turning suddenly around is the surest method of detecting this defect. The horses will show it under such conditions that never at any other time show the least symptoms of it. The horse now being cool and in a natural condition, if there is any chronic lameness it is liable to show if trotted out to the halter before the horse had time to warm out of it by walking.

The examination of the teeth is something that should not be overlooked when examining for soundness. Good molars are about as essential as good feet. It is a common saying, "No foot, no horse," and it might be added that if a horse has bad teeth it will not be a good horse for long.

After all the examinations have been made there remains the test for soundness of wind. The two most common ailments of this kind are heaves and roaring. Many dishonest dealers have become adepts in the matter of disguising or so palliating these defects in the horse that we have known professional buyers to buy horses badly affected with the heaves. A sharp gallop of 100 to 200 yards will usually reveal whether or not the animal is a roarer, but other methods are sometimes necessary as a test for heaves. Certain drugs and modes of feeding will palliate the disease, that it can be detected in only one manner, namely, "coughing" the animal. The cough of heaves is characteristic, and no matter how carefully the horse is if he be forced to pass the affection can be easily detected if present.

In making this test, stand at one side, and with the hand grasp firmly the larynx, or throat, pressing it firmly, while the head is left free, and a cough will be the result, either a natural and healthy cough or the characteristic cough of heaves.

London Cable.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Cathcart put a question to the Under-Secretary for War concerning the provision made for colonial soldiers in London in the way of food and lodging. The questioner suggested that they had no consideration paid them, except by the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Tennant, replying, detailed the number of institutions providing such wants, instancing the Victoria League Club, the Maple Leaf Club and the Majestic. He placed the Buckingham Palace Riding School at the disposal of those arriving in the early hours of the morning from the front. "My friend will see that this matter has not been neglected. To say that no consideration is paid to our fellow-countrymen from the Dominions is to create a most misleading impression."

## FARM GARDEN

Potassium sulphide, one ounce to two gallons of water, is recommended for mildew on lilies or roses. This disease may be recognized by the white spots appearing on the plants.

There is less waste in feeding silage than in feeding fodder, because good silage, properly fed, is entirely consumed.

The dairy barns are few and far between that have enough window space in them. One should allow about four square feet of light space for every cow.

Milk being scarce on many farms, the pig is likely to run short of the feed most desirable for rapid growth. In such cases a good substitute for summer feed is a rape pasture. After the rape has grown eight to ten inches high, small pigs can be turned in. A large growth should be obtained before turning the larger hogs and sheep in, so as to prevent pulling of the plants. Do not allow too close pasturing, as this will prevent a second growth. Properly pastured, it will supply feed until winter.

A Massachusetts melon grower says he considers a swarm of bees in the vicinity of the melon patch an advantage in pollinating the blossoms. They tend to help the vines to make a larger setting of fruit, and to a more perfect condition of the melons.

Breaking up the hardpan under the surface by the use of dynamite, deep plowing or subsoiling helps drainage.

Bulletin No. 400, of the New York Station at Geneva, advocates the use of ground limestone for correcting soil acidity, and gives sensitive tests in form of careful and extensive tests in other States and from considerable experience in New York, to show that this unburned stone, ground moderately fine and applied in liberal quantities once in a rotation of from three to five years, is fully as effective as other forms of lime, and in most conditions decidedly the most economical.

We talk about the drudgery of dairying, and it is rather a binding business; but it is the poor half of the herd that makes it so. Keep records, weed out those poor cows, pay more individual attention to the rest, feeding them up to their capacity to rest, and feed the rest of the field products to sheep or culls or steers or better calves, or even sell them outright. Cull out the unprofitable part of the herd and don't do it by they can tell by the locks of a pail how much milk there is in it. Any man who has not actually weighed or measured several milkings will be inclined to exaggerate the amount by from 25 to 50 per cent.

## FREE WHEAT

Manitoba Deputation Makes Demand On Hon. W. T. White.

Ottawa Report.—Hon. H. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba, accompanied by Hon. Dr. Thornton, Minister of Education for the Province, and Mayor Waugh, of Winnipeg, waited upon Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, this afternoon and presented claims of Manitoba for free wheat.

Mr. Norris, clearly and concisely presented the arguments in favor of abolishing the Canadian duties, in order that advantage should be taken of the offer in the Wilson tariff of free entry of Canadian wheat and its products. He presented figures showing the spread in the prices of wheat and Manitoba's position in the Winnipeg market had raised from 6 to 12 cents, lower than those prevailing in Minneapolis. Mr. Norris stated that the fact that there was a good deal of damp grain in the American market all the more urgent.

Hon. Mr. White gave the deputation an attentive hearing, but in the absence of Premier Borden and Sir George Foster, who are addressing patriotic meetings in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, respectively, could give no definite answer to their representations. It is practically certain, however, that no Governmental action along the lines suggested will be taken this year. The question will undoubtedly come up when Parliament meets, and pressure on the Government may then be strong enough to compel a change of the policy adhered to so far.

## WELL CARED FOR

Canadian Troops in London Were Not Neglected.

London Cable.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Cathcart put a question to the Under-Secretary for War concerning the provision made for colonial soldiers in London in the way of food and lodging. The questioner suggested that they had no consideration paid them, except by the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Tennant, replying, detailed the number of institutions providing such wants, instancing the Victoria League Club, the Maple Leaf Club and the Majestic. He placed the Buckingham Palace Riding School at the disposal of those arriving in the early hours of the morning from the front. "My friend will see that this matter has not been neglected. To say that no consideration is paid to our fellow-countrymen from the Dominions is to create a most misleading impression."

## MARKET REPORTS

### TORONTO MARKETS

#### FARMERS' MARKET.

Eggs, new-laid, doz.	0.40	0.40
Butter, good, choice, lb.	0.35	0.35
Spring chickens, dressed	0.20	0.20
Fowl, dressed, lb.	0.14	0.14
Ducks, Spring, lb.	0.10	0.10
Geese, lb.	0.12	0.12
Turkeys, lb.	0.25	0.25
Potatoes, bag	1.25	1.25
Do, extra sweet, per hamper	1.40	0.90
Onions, 15 lbs.	0.20	0.20
Do, green, 11-qt. bkt.	0.20	0.20
Peppers, green	0.40	0.50
Cabbage, dozen	0.40	0.60
Carrots, basket	0.15	0.15
Beets, basket	0.15	0.15
Turnips, 11-qt. bkt.	0.12 1/2	0.60
Onions, 5-lb. crates	0.25	0.30
Colery, dozen	0.25	0.30
Sweet corn, dozen	0.20	0.25
Summer squash, basket	0.25	0.30

#### SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted, wholesale, to arrive at Toronto, as follows:

Extra granulated, Respaths	per cwt.	\$6.11
Do, 24-lb. bags	6.21	
Do, 10-lb. tins	6.21	
Do, 24-lb. tins	6.21	
Lactic, extra granulated	6.21	
Do, standard granulated	5.96	
Do, 2 and 5-lb. packages	6.41	
Do, kumies, 20-lb.	6.31	
Do, brilliant yellow	5.71	
Extra S. C. Acacia granulated	5.71	
Beaver brand, 100 lbs.	5.96	
Yellow, No. 1 light, 100 lbs.	5.71	

#### MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.	14.00	\$11.00
Do, hindquarters	14.00	15.50
Do, choice sides	11.75	12.50
Do, common, cwt.	10.00	11.00
Veal, common, cwt.	6.50	8.50
Shop hogs, cwt.	13.00	14.00
Do, heavy	13.50	14.50
Spring lambs, cwt.	13.50	14.50
Mutton, light	11.50	13.00

#### LIVE STOCK.

Export cattle, choice	7.25	7.50
Butcher cattle, choice	6.75	7.00
Do, do, medium	6.50	6.75
Do, do, common	5.50	5.75
Butcher cows, choice	6.00	6.25
Do, do, medium	5.00	5.50
Do, do, common	3.00	3.50
Do, bullocks	5.00	5.50
Feeding steers	6.00	6.75
Stockers, choice	6.00	6.50
Do, 40, light	6.00	6.75
Millers' choice each	7.00	7.00
Springers	7.00	7.00
Shoos, ewes	6.00	6.25
Pucks and culls	4.25	5.00
Lambs	8.00	8.50
Sheep, 100 lbs.	8.00	8.50
Hogs off cars	9.50	9.50
Cows, f. o. b.	9.75	10.00

#### OTHER MARKETS

##### WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Wheat—Open, High, Low, Close				
Oct. 1915	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Nov. 1915	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.97
Dec. 1915	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.95
Jan. 1916	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.93
Feb. 1916	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.91
Mar. 1916	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.89
Apr. 1916	0.88	0.88	0.87	0.87
May 1916	0.86	0.86	0.85	0.85
June 1916	0.84	0.84	0.83	0.83
July 1916	0.82	0.82	0.81	0.81
Aug. 1916	0.80	0.80	0.79	0.79
Sept. 1916	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.77
Oct. 1916	0.76	0.76	0.75	0.75
Nov. 1916	0.74	0.74	0.73	0.73
Dec. 1916	0.72	0.72	0.71	0.71
Jan. 1917	0.70	0.70	0.69	0.69
Feb. 1917	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.67
Mar. 1917	0.66	0.66	0.65	0.65
Apr. 1917	0.64	0.64	0.63	0.63
May 1917	0.62	0.62	0.61	0.61
June 1917	0.60	0.60	0.59	0.59
July 1917	0.58	0.58	0.57	0.57
Aug. 1917	0.56	0.56	0.55	0.55
Sept. 1917	0.54	0.54	0.53	0.53
Oct. 1917	0.52	0.52	0.51	0.51
Nov. 1917	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49
Dec. 1917	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.47
Jan. 1918	0.46	0.46	0.45	0.45
Feb. 1918	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.43
Mar. 1918	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.41
Apr. 1918	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.39
May 1918	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.37
June 1918	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35
July 1918	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.33
Aug. 1918	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31
Sept. 1918	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.29
Oct. 1918	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.27
Nov. 1918	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.25
Dec. 1918	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23
Jan. 1919	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.21
Feb. 1919	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19
Mar. 1919	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17
Apr. 1919	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15
May 1919	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13
June 1919	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11
July 1919	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09
Aug. 1919	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07
Sept. 1919	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05
Oct. 1919	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03
Nov. 1919	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Dec. 1919	0.01	0		