

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson VII, August 12, 1916.  
The Grace of Giving.—2 Corinthians 8:1-15.

**Commentary.** I. Liberty of the Corinthians (vs. 1-5). 1. Ministering to the saints—Paul refers to the collection for the church at Jerusalem, mentioned in 1 Cor. 16, 1, 3. It had been his plan to help in relieving the distresses of the poor Christians there (Acts 11:29, 30). There were several reasons why the Christians at Jerusalem needed help. They were looked down upon by the Jews, and it is probable that many of them did not have employment on that account. Many strangers had remained at Jerusalem after Pentecost and were in poverty. A famine prevailed in that region in the days of Claudius. Superfluous for me to write to you—The apostle commended the gifts which would come, and did not wish to be understood as urging them to give. He believed that it was only necessary for him to make a suggestion and the contribution would be ready at the proper time. 2. The forwardness of your mind—Your readiness.—R. V. for which I boast of you to them of Macedonia—Paul was in Macedonia, and it would appear that he was asking the churches there to contribute to the needs of the poor. Achaia—That portion of Greece in which Corinth was situated. A year ago—Or last year. Your zeal hath provoked very many—The example of the Corinthian Christians in giving had called forth a spirit of liberality in others. Provoked her means to stir up, in a good sense. 3. Sent the brethren—There were three, one of whom was Titus, but the names of the other two are not given (8:6, 18, 22).

4. Happily—Perchance, by any possibility. Come with me—There was some likelihood that Christians from Macedonia would accompany Paul to Corinth. We (that we say not, ye) should be ashamed—in a very delicate way Paul throws out the thought that this is also, would be embarrassed if they were not ready with their collection, inasmuch as he had told in Macedonia of their generosity. 5. Whereof ye had notice before—What had been promised before. Bounty—The gifts of the Corinthians are called a blessing, because they are so to others, and because they call down a blessing on those who impart them.—Cam. Bib. The offerings should be freely made.

II. Rewards of liberality (vs. 6-15). 6. He which sows sparingly—He calls it sowing in order that we may learn by the figure of the harvest that in giving we receive more than we gave.—Chrysostom. The figure is an impressive one. He who sows little, will have a small harvest. He who sows nothing, will have no harvest. The harvest will be in kind and in amount according to the sowing. Soweth bountifully—The farmer or the gardener sows more seed than he expects will grow and reach maturity. He makes allowance for the destruction of seeds by insects and supposes that some of the seed will not germinate. In Christian liberality there need be no fear that giving will go unrewarded. 7. As he purpeth in his heart—The heart or the Christian giver is to decide the amount of the gift. Not grudgingly—Not out of grief; not giving when one does it because he thinks he must. Gifts thus bestowed do not bless the giver, but may benefit the receiver. 8. He that loveth little—He who considers himself one of God's stewards is glad to give as the Lord prospers him. The Greek word translated cheerful is that from which our word hilarious comes. The cheerful giver is one who is joyous and happy in his giving.

9. God is able to make all grace abound toward you—God is not limited in all resources. If we give to the poor and to his cause, he is able to make us abound in his gifts to us. No one should shrink from giving for fear of being himself impoverished. God will bless his obedient, trusting children with temporal and spiritual gifts. Always having all sufficiency—The language is exceedingly forceful. Here is great encouragement for us to trust God. We are blessed according to our faith. Abound to every good work—God's plan is to bestow abundance upon us that we may impart temporal and spiritual good to others. 9. As it is written—The quotation is from Psa. 112: 8 and is here introduced to substantiate what has just been said. The good man bestows the good things with which the Lord has blessed him upon the needy about him. He shall not lack the means with which to abound in good works toward others. 10. He that ministereth—God shall supply and multiply your seed (R. V.)—This is a promise that the Lord who furnishes seed and supplies our wants will grant to us an increase of ability to serve him by serving others. 11. Being enriched in every thing—This verse expresses impressively the truth that those who give in his name will be abundantly rewarded. Bountifulness—The apostle makes free use of the words that stand for abundance, sufficiency and ability. Causeth through us thanksgiving to God—Those who give should thank God that they have the ability to do it, and those who receive are thankful to God and to his children who give.

bestow them. They will see that the Corinthian Christians not only professed faith in Christ, but they also exemplified that faith. For your liberality of your contribution unto them." R. V. 14. And by their prayer for you—in addition to the thankfulness to God on the part of those to whom the gifts would come, there would be prayers for the benefactors and a desire to see those whose Christian love and liberality had found expression in the gifts so freely bestowed. 15. Thanks be unto God—The apostle expresses his gratitude to God for all that grace had accomplished for and through the Corinthian church.

Questions.—What was Paul's purpose in writing the Second Epistle to the Corinthians? What collection is spoken of in this lesson? Why did the Christians at Jerusalem need aid? What was the disposition of the Corinthians with regard to giving? What principles should govern one's giving? What is it to be a cheerful giver? How does giving in Jesus' name affect the giver?

**PRACTICAL SURVEY.**  
Topic.—Christian beneficence.  
I. Its value.  
II. Its motive.  
III. Its reward.  
I. Its value. Very remarkable was the tenderness, consideration and delicacy of feeling with which Paul addressed the church at Corinth. In his directions for collecting their contributions he recognized their merits. He respected their reputation. He studied their convenience. He not only gave credit for what they had done, merely as a matter of policy or politeness, but as a matter of justice. Other virtues had failed under the pressure of worldliness and carnality. They had maintained the benevolent enterprise of helping the poor. God honored that trait in them. Paul had been made glad by the report which he had received concerning the more spiritual-minded Corinthians. He had strong faith in human nature under the influence of Christian grace. The ground of Paul's fear was the influence which the troubles and conflicts through which the Corinthian Church had been passing, would have upon the matter of external interests. Enemies of Corinth were earnestly endeavoring to undermine Paul's authority and destroy his influence. If they regarded the collection of Paul's affair, they would declare against it. Paul sought to overcome that malign influence by his kindly pleading and by sending messengers who would make it clear that the collection was a matter of public concern, and not one of personal profit to Paul. The matter was wholly under the regulation of the various Gentile churches as their united contribution to the mother church at Jerusalem. It was an indication of brotherhood between Jewish and Gentile Christians. It was the connecting link in the chain that was to bind them together. It was a strong testimony to the divineness of the gospel. The Corinthians had received Paul's reproofs and counsels with right feeling. They had cleared themselves of all complicity with the doings of their unworthy member. Paul felt sure they were cherishing proper sentiments concerning Christian brotherhood and the duty of the duty of the strong bearing the infirmities of the weak.

II. Its motive. Paul proceeded on the principle that nothing so inspires God's people to give to him as the remembrance of what God had given to them. He never lost sight of the one inspiring motive, the love of Christ toward us and his divine sacrifice in our behalf. After speaking of lesser gifts, Paul called attention to God's supreme Gift, showing that Christianity lays the basis for human duty in loving acts. Such duty requires the habitual ordering of character and conduct by the highest aims and models set before us, in a life regulated by the steady action of true principle. There was no appeal to selfishness in Paul's simple statement of a divine law in harvest. For cheerful giving, he teaches that it is necessary first of all that the heart should be free from the spirit of covetousness, since God measures all giving by the motive prompting it. God's abounding gifts were to be regarded by the Corinthians as the example and means for their own. Their giving would be ennobled by doing it at the right time. A check in the progress of charity would be harmful to them. Paul did not state how much a Christian should give.

III. Its reward. Paul taught that all true service has its reward. He affirmed that the liberal helper was in every respect the wealthier and happier for his generosity. He distinguished cheerful givers as those to whom giving brings knowledge, duty, pleasure with spiritual improvement. To such a higher manhood is awakened in the soul. It exercises in them the power of moral discipline. The certainty of a divine regard to the true giver rests on the direct promise of God. For every sacrifice made for others there comes closer fellowship with God. The fruits of righteousness will infinitely surpass the deeds done. The liberality of God extends through every stage of individual life and through every period of church history. Paul ranked cheerful giving among the evidences of Christianity.  
T. R. A.

**THE CUT LEMON.**  
If You Have One Around Do Not Waste It.  
Do not let part of a cut lemon go to waste; with salt sprinkled on the surface, it will be found excellent for cleaning brass and other metal. Rub the metal well with it.  
Sparkling glassware and immaculate porcelain are obtained by washing in cold water with lemon juice added. Blisque figurettes and ornaments are also easily cleaned this way.  
Silverware first rubbed with lemon and then with alcohol and common whitening mixed, will have a high lustre. The method is both time and labor-saving, as well as satisfactory.  
White clothes are washed with less difficulty if lemon juice is used to soften the water in which the clothes are allowed to stand overnight. It also helps to remove the grease and dirt, but should not be used on colored clothes.

# Making Poultry Pay

GREEN FEED FOR POULTRY.  
One of the most valuable crops for summer green feed is rape. This gives an abundant yield and fowl of all kinds are very fond of it. It may be sown either broadcast or in drills. When sown in drills it should be cultivated until the ground is well covered. If the ground is at all rich and the top soil has been well worked the resultant crop will surprise those who have never tried it before. If you have never tried it put in a small patch this season and be convinced of its value.

For winter succulence mangels are unsurpassed. They are easily grown, keep well and nothing is relished more. Care should be taken to select a suitable variety. Some of the sugar beets are hard and are not so readily eaten as the mangels that are, although crisp, softer in the flesh.  
The sunflower is another crop that may be grown to advantage. An American poultryman, writing of this, says:  
"We have been feeding our poultry sunflower seeds for eight years, and find them an excellent feed for the birds. The grain has a sort of nutlike flavor and is rich and juicy; hence is not only very palatable and nourishing, but acts as a gentle laxative."  
"We usually feed them to the poultry in the heads, or if hulled we scatter them in the litter so that the birds will have to work for them."

**TIMELY REMINDERS.**  
Be sure that there are no male birds running with the flock after you are through breeding. Send them to market, or if there are any that you want to hold over for another season pen them away from the hens.  
The surplus hens should all be marketed by this time, but there are always a few that have been left; dispose of all these that you do not wish to retain as breeders, as occasion offers.  
All the cockerels of the light-weight varieties should be sold as broilers. There is no money in holding them till the fall and it only helps increase the market glut at that time.  
Moulting time will soon be here. Don't forget that a little sunflower seed is a great aid at that time.  
Be sure you are supplying plenty of tender green food to both the laying and the growing stock.  
If you are so situated that you can obtain milk, pin your faith to it; nothing produces better results with fowling or old.

Have you raised any capons? If not, you had better caponize a few of your cockerels this year. If you have not a market for them at hand, try them on your own table and then convince your customers how much better they are than ordinary chickens.  
Do you realize the amount of money you lose every year through the depredation of cats? A cat that can be depended on is invaluable, but a dog is more dependable where there are chickens. No dog is better for this purpose than a Scottish terrier. It is patient, intelligent, and game to the core.

**GEORGE ROBERTSON.**  
Central Experimental Farm.  
**POULTRY PROSPECTS.**  
To anyone who has not carefully followed the direction of poultry development in Canada, an understanding of the status which the poultry industry has now reached must constitute a distinct surprise. Whether viewed from the standpoint of the farmer or of the produce trade it is now one of the best organized and most progressive of any of our live stock industries. Cooperation amongst farmers in marketing is improving the product, and realizing for them a higher price than they have hitherto been able to obtain. The reorganization of methods by the trade is providing against loss in handling, insuring to the consumer a better article and establishing our export business upon a firm basis.  
—CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN.

**STORY OF A WEATHER VANE.**  
Why a Grasshopper Tops the Royal Exchange in London.  
If you ever go to London among the places of interest there you will visit the public buildings known as the Royal Exchange. There is a cupola at the top of that building. Rising from that cupola is an iron rod with a huge grasshopper on it for a weather vane. And there is an interesting story connected with that grasshopper. It is this: One day, more than 200 years ago, a mother in England had an infant, a few months old, which she wanted to get rid of. So she wrapped it up in a shawl and laid it down under a bush in a field and left it there to die unless some one should find it and take care of it.  
Shortly after a little boy was coming home from school. As he passed by the place he heard a grasshopper chirping in the field. He stopped a moment to listen to it. Then he climbed over the fence to get it. But just as he was about to catch it he caught sight of the baby close by. He let the grasshopper go and, taking the baby in his arms, carried it home to his mother. She took charge of the baby and brought him up. He turned out to be a good plump boy. He was always decided in doing what he knew was right and in not doing what he was wrong.  
When a young man he went to London and entered into business there. He was successful in business and became rich. He was not only rich, but great. He was knighted and is well known in English history as Sir Thomas Gresham. The Royal Exchange was built in honor of him. And he had the grasshopper put as a weather vane on the top of it in memory of the wonderful way in which when an infant his life was saved by the good providence of God.—Richard Newton in Bible Models.

**L'Envoi of Housekeeping.**  
When earth's last picture is dusted,  
And the floors are oiled and dried,  
When the oldest carpet is beaten,  
And the youngest spider has died,  
We shall rest; and faith, we shall need it,  
Lie down for a moment or two,  
Till the dust of the grand piano  
Shall set us to work again.

**THE KEY TO HEAVEN.**  
Oh the heart is but what we make it,  
By the love that is there enshrined;  
And the soul that is blessed with the  
love that is best,  
Has its share of the Divine.  
Oh the soul is but shaped as we  
shape it,  
By the tools that God hath given;  
And each soul holds within its folds,  
The key that admits to heaven.  
—H. E. Stone, Erie, Pa.

**HOW GREAT IS THY GOODNESS.**  
Since the beginning of the world  
men have not heard, nor perceived by  
the ear, neither hath the eye seen, O  
God, beside thee, what he hath pre-  
pared for him that waiteth for him.  
Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard,  
neither have entered into the heart of  
man, the things which God hath pre-  
pared for them that love him. But  
God hath revealed them unto us by  
his Spirit. Then will show me the  
paths of life; in thy presence is fulness  
of joy, at thy right hand there are  
everlasting pleasures.  
How excellent is thy loving kind-  
ness, O God! therefore the children  
of men put their trust under the shadow  
of thy wings. They shall be abundantly  
satisfied with the fatness of thy house;  
and thou shalt make them drink of the  
river of thy pleasures.  
Godliness is profitable unto all  
things, having promise of the life that  
now is, and of that which is to come.

**DREAMS.**  
Shall we ever have a hydrographer  
who can make up a chart of dreams?  
Dreaming is a solid fact; we all  
dream; we do not always remember  
our dreams. This fact throws us back  
on the original constitution of the  
mind, that subtle, uncreated sub-  
stance, which is a part of our make-  
up, a standing proof of our immortality.  
We used to sing:  
"Saviour, breathe an evening blessing  
Ere repose our spirits seal."  
We do not sing that any more, be-  
cause it is not true. Repose does not  
seal and throw out of gear our men-  
tal machinery, it does quite the re-  
verse; it sets us going on sweet and  
terrible journeys, so that we are  
sometimes afraid to go to bed. We  
breathe the bats, we wear like eagles,  
we dive like dolphins. Are there laws

that govern here? Oh, for a con-  
Napoleon, to show us the "chart," and  
give us a pilot.  
Does thought come and go, and is  
there a law for periodicity?  
Is it a fact that an image once pre-  
sented to consciousness tends to re-  
cur, without voluntary effort, at the  
end of a specified period. This theory  
has been put forth by Dr. Herman  
Svoboda, of Vienna, who has been  
studying some interesting data bear-  
ing on the cause and significance of  
dreams.

This scientist believes that impres-  
sions and events are again brought in-  
to the field of consciousness after cer-  
tain specified intervals, in the case of  
men after twenty-eight days. Thoughts  
and recollections, on the other hand,  
have a periodicity which is apparently  
not explained in any way by examina-  
tion of the customary train of ideas.  
The reproduction of impressions and  
recollections is so regular that Dr.  
Svoboda has frequently succeeded in  
predicting the appearance of certain  
dreams at specific times.  
He himself always has the well-  
known "flying-dream" twenty-three  
days after he has been skating, and it  
is probable that continual use of our  
arms and legs in other than a normal  
manner, as in dancing, skating,  
bicycling, etc., will, after a period of  
twenty-three or twenty-eight days,  
produce the "flying-dream."

Dr. Svoboda tells of a case of a phy-  
sician who dreams that he is called  
upon to see a sick child. The third  
of January the physician made a  
visit to the child under discussion, and  
the night of the 27th and 28th of  
March he had his dream. During his  
visit of the 3rd of January he had re-  
ceived his impressions, which after  
the triple lapse of the period of  
twenty-eight days were again pre-  
sented in the dream. At the same time  
the physician had his dream the mother  
of the child had a dream which re-  
sented the former visit of the phy-  
sician, in the case of the physician the  
dream creating a premonition that he  
would be called to see the child, while  
with the mother there was suggested  
the advisability of calling in the phy-  
sician.

A much more remarkable case, how-  
ever, is that of a written correspond-  
ence carried on by Svoboda with a  
person at a distance. One day Svoboda  
had foreseen in a dream that he  
would visit the physician, that he  
would be called to see the child, while  
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sician.

**SONGS IN THE NIGHT.** Great children of  
sleep,  
They slumber in their play and laugh  
till they weep.  
Songs mixed with tears and joys mixed  
with dread.  
And fatherless crying for shelter and  
bread.

Ah! dreamer of dreams, why do you  
dream?  
'Tis a flap of the infant's wonderful  
gleam.  
A swift gliding arrow launched from  
the bow.  
Bidding us rise from this sad life be-  
low.

Dreams build the bridges all spanned  
with dew,  
Spanning the gulf from the old to the  
new,  
Tripping from peak to peak dazzled  
with gold.  
Leaving the head lands frowning and  
bold.

Light as the air, our spirits are free;  
Dream-ships are sailing o'er glorious  
sea.  
H. T. Miller.

**Stars by Daylight.**  
It is worthy of remark that but for  
the brightness of the sky the stars  
could be seen in daylight. Even as  
matters stand some of the brighter of  
them have been seen after sunrise by  
explorers on high mountains, where  
the air is very clear and the sky dark  
blue. If we could go above the at-  
mosphere the sky would appear perfectly  
black and the stars would be visible right  
up to the sun. Astronomers ob-  
serve bright stars in daylight by using  
long focus telescopes, the dark tubes  
of which cut off the side light, and  
persons in the bottom of deep wells  
have noticed stars passing overhead,  
the side light being reduced by the  
great depth of the wells.

**The Primrose.**  
The primrose has suffered injustice  
from the poets, who seem to regard it as  
a floral weakling. Shakespeare wrote of  
"a pale primrose" that die "ere they can  
betold bold Phoebus in his strength."  
Spenser regrets "so fair a flower" should  
perish through "untimely tempest;" Mil-  
ton laments the "fate primrose, that  
forsaken, dies," and many later poets  
have written of it in similar strains. Why?  
For the primrose is a hardy plant, and  
can exist on the mountain heights of  
Europe and Asia and even on the highest  
ranges of the Himalayas. And Darwin  
recognized its color in the dried eggs upon  
his breakfast table.—London Notes  
and Queries.

"He died for the sake of others."  
"How so?" "Choked to death on a  
sneeze he was smothering rather than  
spread grip germs in public."—Detroit  
Free Press.

# MARKET REPORTS

**TORONTO MARKETS**

**FARMERS' MARKET.**

Potatoes, bag	1.70	1.80
Eggs, new-laid, doz	0.22	0.25
Butter, good, for cheddar	0.22	0.25
Spring chickens, dressed, lb.	0.22	0.25
Kowl, dressed, lb.	0.22	0.25
Cherries, sweet, 14-qt.	0.65	0.80
Rhubarb, dozen	0.25	0.30
Gooseberries, 14-qt.	0.25	0.30
Red currants, per box	0.25	0.30
Raspberries, box	0.11	0.12
Onions, crate	2.25	2.50
Tomatoes, Can. box	1.25	1.50
Cabbage, new, crate	2.75	3.25
New potatoes, barrel	3.00	3.25
Cucumbers, bushel	1.75	1.85
Cauliflower, bushel	2.00	2.25
Peas, 14-qt.	0.50	0.55
Beans, 14-qt.	0.50	0.55

**FRESH MEATS, WHOLESALE.**

Beef, hindquarters, cwt.	\$15.00	\$16.00
Beef, choice sides, cwt.	12.50	13.50
Beef, forequarters, cwt.	10.50	11.50
Beef, medium, cwt.	10.00	11.00
Beef, common, cwt.	8.50	9.50
Mutton, cwt.	12.00	13.00
Lamb, spring, lb.	12.25	13.25
Veals, No. 1, lb.	14.00	15.00
Veal, common, lb.	8.50	9.50
Dressed boxes, cwt.	13.50	14.50
Hogs over 150 lbs. (not wanted)	12.00	13.00

**SUGAR MARKET.**

Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar are:

Royal Acacia granulated, 100	\$7.50
Lantic granulated, 100 lbs.	8.00
Edwath granulated, 100 lbs.	8.00
St. Lawrence gran., 100 lbs.	8.00
Dominion granulated, 100 lbs.	8.01
St. Lawrence Beav., 100 lbs.	7.96
Lantic Blue Star, 100 lbs.	7.96
No. 1 yellow, 100 lbs.	7.96
Dark yellow, 100 lbs.	7.48

**LIVE STOCK.**

Cattle were in better demand than for some days.

Export cattle, choice	\$ 8.10	\$ 8.40
Butcher cattle, choice	8.00	8.30
do., do., medium	7.50	8.00
do., do., common	6.25	7.00
Butcher cows, choice	6.75	7.25
do., do., medium	5.75	6.25
do., do., canners	4.90	5.50
do., do., bulls	6.00	7.25
Feeding steers	7.00	7.50
Stockers, choice	6.25	7.00
do., light	6.00	6.50
Milkers, choice, each	70.00	90.00
Springers	7.00	8.50
Backs and culls	4.00	7.00
Lambs	11.50	12.50
Hogs, fed and watered 120	12.00	
Calves	5.00	12.00

**OTHER MARKETS.**

**WINNIPEG OPTIONS.**

Wheat—Open	High	Low	Close
Oct. 1915	1.25	1.25	1.25
Nov. 1915	1.25	1.25	1.25
Dec. 1915	1.25	1.25	1.25
Jan. 1916	1.25	1.25	1.25
Feb. 1916	1.25	1.25	1.25
Mar. 1916	1.25	1.25	1.25
Apr. 1916	1.25	1.25	1.25
May 1916	1.25	1.25	1.25
June 1916	1.25	1.25	1.25
July 1916	1.25	1.25	1.25
Aug. 1916	1.25	1.25	1.25
Sept. 1916	1.25	1.25	1.25
Oct. 1916	1.25	1.25	1.25
Nov. 1916	1.25	1.25	1.25
Dec. 1916	1.25	1.25	1.25
Jan. 1917	1.25	1.25	1.25
Feb. 1917	1.25	1.25	1.25
Mar. 1917	1.25	1.25	1.25
Apr. 1917	1.25	1.25	1.25
May 1917	1.25	1.25	1.25
June 1917	1.25	1.25	1.25
July 1917	1.25	1.25	1.25
Aug. 1917	1.25	1.25	1.25
Sept. 1917	1.25	1.25	1.25
Oct. 1917	1.25	1.25	1.25
Nov. 1917	1.25	1.25	1.25
Dec. 1917	1.25	1.25	1.25
Jan. 1918	1.25	1.25	1.25
Feb. 1918	1.25	1.25	1.25
Mar. 1918	1.25	1.25	1.25
Apr. 1918	1.25	1.25	1.25
May 1918	1.25	1.25	1.25
June 1918	1.25	1.25	1.25
July 1918	1.25	1.25	1.25
Aug. 1918	1.25	1.25	1.25
Sept. 1918	1.25	1.25	1.25
Oct. 1918	1.25	1.25	1.25
Nov. 1918	1.25	1.25	1.25
Dec. 1918	1.25	1.25	1.25
Jan. 1919	1.25	1.25	1.25
Feb. 1919	1.25	1.25	1.25
Mar. 1919	1.25	1.25	1.25
Apr. 1919	1.25	1.25	1.25
May 1919	1.25	1.25	1.25
June 1919	1.25	1.25	1.25
July 1919	1.25	1.25	1.25
Aug. 1919	1.25	1.25	1.25
Sept. 1919	1.25	1.25	1.25
Oct. 1919	1.25	1.25	1.25
Nov. 1919	1.25	1.25	1.25
Dec. 1919	1.25	1.25	1.25
Jan. 1920	1.25	1.25	1.25
Feb. 1920	1.25	1.25	1.25
Mar. 1920	1.25	1.25	1.25
Apr. 1920	1.25	1.25	1.25
May 1920	1.25	1.25	1.25
June 1920	1.25	1.25	1.25
July 1920	1.25	1.25	1.25
Aug. 1920	1.25	1.25	1.25
Sept. 1920	1.25	1.25	1.25
Oct. 1920	1.25	1.25	1.25
Nov. 1920	1.25	1.25	1.25
Dec. 1920	1.25	1.25	1.25
Jan. 1921	1.25	1.25	1.25
Feb. 1921	1.25	1.25	1.25
Mar. 1921	1.25	1.25	1.25
Apr. 1921	1.25	1.25	1.25
May 1921	1.25	1.25	1.25
June 1921	1.25	1.25	1.25
July 1921	1.25	1.25	1.25
Aug. 1921	1.25	1.25	1.25
Sept. 1921	1.25	1.25	1.25
Oct. 1921			