

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Every little while there is an announcement concerning the good fortune of some dweller in this land of ours who has fallen heir to an estate in foreign parts.

That he will be fascinated by the latest story of heirship is more than doubtful, for it must be disappointing to one whose appetite has been stimulated by the habit of reading the fortune items.

What is a self-denying Canadian who reads the fortune items to do with such a case as that? What does it make of his rigid economies, his prudence, his anxious thoughts of the future?

King George has sent an interesting little message to his subjects in Great Britain, Ireland, and the colonies.

Chiffon taffeta lends itself peculiarly well to hip and bustle draperies—which may be one reason why we may expect to see a great deal of this taffeta for spring.

Some of the most enchanting embroideries for household use are being done on coarse natural linen, the pattern consisting of masses of flowers worked close together and in the brightest and most surprising colors.

Queen Mary takes a great deal more interest in the servants than is usually the case with a Royal household, and she is said to know the names of every cottager and footman both at York Cottage and Windsor Castle, and not a few of those at Buckingham Palace.

A world without hard work would be a world of intolerable tedium and boredom. But while we cannot enjoy play and rest unless we have worked for it, it is equally true that we cannot enjoy hard work unless we return to it refreshed and stimulated by elevated pleasure.

There is but one temple in the world, and that is the body of man.—Novals.

Avarice and luxury are pests which have ever been the ruin of every great State.—Livy.

The nature of charity is to draw all things to itself, and make them partakers of itself.—Lactantius.

Fashion Hints

Seen in Paris Shops. Satin faced silks continue to hold first place. Double frills of net make a pretty sleeve finish.

Cut jet is frequently seen among shoe buckles. Shaded velvet roses in sprays are seen on muffs.

White pleated tulle is much used for sleeve frills. Narrow fur bands are much used on children's coats.

Flounced tunics and tier skirts are taking the lead. The interest in printed cottons is increasing for spring.

Black velvet suits are apt to have brilliant green velvet girdles. Smart fur "stickups" are made for hats out of natural lynx.

Cherry blossom parasols are already here in quaint designs. Flowered taffeta is used with much taste for tango dresses.

Silvery hair seal is one of the favorite furs for automobile coats. Young girls' winter coats are frequently made of astrakhan cloth.

White motor bonnets veiled with brilliant colored chiffon scarves are the latest. Peach colored waistcoats with Bordeaux red velvet suits are one of the fashionable combinations.

Some of the most elegant crepe hats with a dash of silk mixed in with them to form a design, and this design is often as not in color.

In planning a blouse or gown, be sure always to have soft lines about the neck. The woman doesn't live who isn't improved by them.

Broad sashes of Roman striped ribbon are a pretty note of brightness in the simple dark dresses appropriately chosen for schoolgirls.

Coats to the new "sweater dresses" for spring are cut very full, hanging loose from the shoulder and springing into godets at the hem.

One of the most radical French dressmakers is showing gowns with draped skirts of black satin and bodices of peau de peche in bright colors.

Raysteyne is a great disappointment so far as durability is concerned, but it is forgiven for its wonderful texture. Wool velvet has its virtues without its vices.

Chiffon taffeta lends itself peculiarly well to hip and bustle draperies—which may be one reason why we may expect to see a great deal of this taffeta for spring.

Some of the most enchanting embroideries for household use are being done on coarse natural linen, the pattern consisting of masses of flowers worked close together and in the brightest and most surprising colors.

Queen Mary takes a great deal more interest in the servants than is usually the case with a Royal household, and she is said to know the names of every cottager and footman both at York Cottage and Windsor Castle, and not a few of those at Buckingham Palace.

A world without hard work would be a world of intolerable tedium and boredom. But while we cannot enjoy play and rest unless we have worked for it, it is equally true that we cannot enjoy hard work unless we return to it refreshed and stimulated by elevated pleasure.

COL. W. B. NORTHROP, K.C.

Would Make It as Easy for Poor to Get a Divorce as for the Rich.

Should Canada have an 'equal divorce law for the rich and the poor? Col. W. B. Northrop, K.C., member for East Hastings in the Dominion House of Commons, is firmly of the opinion that the present facilities for securing the marriage tie in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, are only within reach of the well-to-do, inasmuch as a special Act of Parliament, initiated by the Divorce Committee of the Canadian Senate, has to be passed in every instance, and an Act of Parliament costs all the way from \$500 to \$5,000, according to the fees charged by the lawyers and the distance the parties travel to the case and their witnesses live from Ottawa.

Col. Northrop obtained his elementary education at Belleville Grammar School and Upper Canada College, having the distinction of being "head boy" at the latter-named institution, and captain of the school cricket team for two seasons.



Col. W. B. Northrop.

The same year he won the championship cup at the annual races at Toronto University he also distinguished himself, taking numerous honors and obtaining the degrees of B.A. and M.A. He was called to the Bar in 1878, and at once began practice in Belleville, his native town, and he has remained there ever since. He was elected a Q.C. in 1896 and first elected to the House of Commons in 1892, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. S. B. Bardett, against whom he had been the unsuccessful candidate at the previous election. He was defeated at the general election of 1896 but elected in 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1911, his majority being 1,066 at the last election, whereas it was only 71 in 1900. Col. Northrop, who is now fifty-eight years of age, has been twice married, his present wife being the widow of Mr. Clemow, of Ottawa, and sister of Lieutenant Wm. Fitch, of the Royal Grenadiers, who lost his life in the charge of Batoche in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Northrop during the session entertain largely at Ottawa, in fact more than any of the Conservative circle outside of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Borden. Mr. Northrop is also one of the active members and best players of the Ottawa Golf Club.

Her Majesty's Children Taught to Avoid Extravagance. Queen Mary takes a great deal more interest in the servants than is usually the case with a Royal household, and she is said to know the names of every cottager and footman both at York Cottage and Windsor Castle, and not a few of those at Buckingham Palace.

A world without hard work would be a world of intolerable tedium and boredom. But while we cannot enjoy play and rest unless we have worked for it, it is equally true that we cannot enjoy hard work unless we return to it refreshed and stimulated by elevated pleasure.

There is but one temple in the world, and that is the body of man.—Novals.

Avarice and luxury are pests which have ever been the ruin of every great State.—Livy.

The nature of charity is to draw all things to itself, and make them partakers of itself.—Lactantius.

In the love of a brave and faithful man there is always a strain of maternal tenderness.—George Eliot.

Think of "living"! Thy life, wert thou the pitifullest of all the sons of earth, is no idle dream, but a solemn reality.—Carlyle.

If you wish to have any good work well done go to the busy, not the idle, man. The former can find time for everything; the latter for nothing.—Smiles.

I regard the Bible as the world's supreme literary classic, and as the greatest treasure of the higher thought, impulse and feeling in possession of the race.—Professor Martin.

Young Folks

The Ambitious Spider. The earth was as beautiful as fairland, for sunshine rioted everywhere. All the tender green leaves whispered gaily to each other. All the birds sang their sweetest songs.

"I am morning. He was very 'retched' indeed. 'I can't go on any longer,' he moaned. 'I can never do anything noble and grand, although all know would like to.'

This sad little creature was lying in the dust while he was speaking, but he finally arose and crept into a barn. There he stayed all summer catching flies and gnats.

Water came and he crept into a hole. Up, up, he always seemed to be rising to a higher level, until he found himself in the bedroom of little Mary. He crawled into a sunny window and began to weave a web while two languid eyes watched the little creature break through the air again.

One day when her mother came into the room, Mary said, "See that little spider, mamma?" "Yes, dear," her mother answered, "but let me poke him down."

The spider's heart gave a cry of joy when he heard these words. Mary had said that he was beautiful, so he worked harder than ever. So Mary's mother let him stay.

The girl always called him doctor and he really was one, because he made her much better.

One day the new maid was cleaning Mary's room and mashed Doctor Spider with her broom. He was not dead, but lay quivering with intense pain. Mary saw him there and said, "Oh, Anne, you have killed Doctor Spider." A tear dropped on the small mangled form; it thrilled him through. His heart gave a leap of gladness. He burst and he was dead. That tear of sorrow at his loss crowned his life and he died in joy.

There is at the present time living at Bilbao, Spain, a family of seven who between them possess no fewer than 164 fingers. One of them has 23 fingers, another 21, while of the remaining five each can boast a couple of hands with two or three fingers apiece.

The last surviving member of what was, perhaps, the record family with regard to weight, was the person of Charles Adams, a few years back interred at Harrow. He weighed 34 stone, his brothers, who preceded him, being no less than 36 stone, and 40 stone. Another heavy family was the Duffields, one of whom, Robert, a brewer's drayman, weighed at his death 32 stone, two stone heavier than his twin brother, whose 30 stone was equalled, if not topped, by their two sisters.

For loftiness of stature the family of Hassan Ali, some while since was an exhibition in this country, would be hard to beat. His grandfather, the tallest of the family, stood eight feet, eleven inches, seven inches more than his father, whose height was eight feet, four inches; Hassan Ali himself being content with a modest eight feet, two inches.

The family record for longevity has not been beaten since Robert Parr, the great-grandson of the celebrated Thomas Parr, died in 1757, at the age of 124. His father lived to celebrate his 109th birthday, his grandfather was 102 at the time of his death. If a long-lived family, cannot in the mere number of years compete with the Parrs, it assuredly holds the record for golden weddings, of which five have been celebrated in the family within comparatively recent years.

One of the most notable instances of profligence is that mentioned in the Harleian Miscellany of a Scotch weaver and his wife, who were the proud parents of 63 children, 50 of whom reached their majority. Fortunately, four gentlemen of the neighborhood each adopted ten children, the remainder being brought up by their parents.

Large as this family was, its fame pales before that of a Russian, one Ivan Wassiloff, who was the proud possessor of 87. He was married twice. By his first wife he had 60 children in the following order: four times quadruplets at a birth, seven times triplets, and sixteen times twins. By his second spouse he had twice triplets and six times twins.

Uplifting Drama. It might not be very difficult to elevate the stage. It has wings and flies.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON. MARCH 8.

Lesson X. Watchfulness (Temperance Lesson)—Luke 12. 35-48. Golden Text, Luke 12. 37.

Verse 35. Girded.—The long flowing gowns formerly worn by Jews impeded movement. In preparing for work or for rapid traveling the wearer drew them close about the waist and fastened them with a girde.

Lamps burning.—This suggests the parable of the ten virgins (see Matt. 25. 1). 36. When he shall return from the marriage feast.—The master of the house has been invited to attend the marriage of a friend.

37. He shall gird himself, and make them sit down to meat, and shall come and serve them.—This is the inversion of the relation of master and servants, the lord doing the work of a slave in gratitude for the servants' faithfulness. This is a type of what is promised at the Marriage Supper of the Lamb (see Rev. 19. 9). The usual course between master and servant is given in Luke 17. 7-10.

38. In the second watch, and if in the third.—The Romans divided the night into four watches. The first into three. Jesus probably refers to the Jewish division, that is, twelve to three and three to six o'clock.

39. A second illustration to show the need of watchfulness. Know this.—The verb is probably indicative and would, therefore mean, "You know this."

40. In an hour that ye think not.—The Son of man cometh unexpectedly. It behooves all disciples to be watchful. It is sometimes well to catch ourselves at the close of the day if the time has been spent as we would like to have spent it were that day our last.

41. This verse gives another illustration of Peter's impulsiveness and his acting as spokesman for the twelve. Peter doubtless has in mind the promise given in verse 37, to recognize those who have reserved for the apostles alone. Compare Mark 13. 37.

42. As was often his custom, Jesus answered Peter's question by asking another. He does not tell what he wished to know, but he led each one who heard him to recognize that he was a steward with responsibilities.

43. So doing.—Serving the others, that is, doing his work faithfully. 44. He hath increased responsibility, not release, is the reward for faithfulness. Compare the parable of the pounds, in which the servant who was found faithful in a very little, was given authority over much (Luke 19. 17).

45. To eat and drink, and to be drunken.—This servant was probably dissipating on what should have been given to the servants under his charge.

46. Shall cut him asunder, and appoint his portion with the unfaithful.—Unfaithful servants, that is, those who abused their trust, were punished with violent death.

47. Note the gradation of punishment shown in this parable, namely, violent death for gross evil doing; many stripes for verbal neglect; and stripes for unconscious neglect, since the servant may be in a measure responsible for not having found out his lord's will. Luke 10. 12-14 also suggests degrees of punishment.

48. To whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required.—The principle is the same as that stated in the talents and the pounds. See also comment on verse 44.

Reason For Hostility. "What's the coolness between you and Wombat?" "He asked me to take care of his parrot last summer." "That may have been asking a great deal. However, you agreed, so what's the trouble now?" "He hasn't called for it yet."

A young woman attached to an East End (London) hospital was called upon to pay an urgent midnight visit at a certain house off let us say, the Mile End road. It was a small house, divided up among a number of families, but although she knocked several times she could get no reply. At last it occurred to her that the door might not be locked. She turned the handle and entered. As she did so she suddenly received a heavy blow on the shoulder from what seemed like a club. She staggered back against the wall, preparing to sell her life as dearly as possible. No further attack was made, however. Instead, a stout, elderly woman appeared in the doorway carrying a broom. "Beg pardon, miss. I'm sure," she said, "confusedly. 'I thought it was me 'usband.'"

So Why Not That One. "She—'I'm afraid you couldn't support me in the style to which I've been accustomed." "He—'Well, styles are always changing, aren't they?'"

CONTINUE IN WELL DOING

But the Enthusiasm Wanes, the Pace Slackens and the Vision Grows Dim

"Thy last works are more than thy first."—Revelation II, 19.

Here is the last and highest word of praise which is bestowed by the spirit of God upon the valiant church at Thyratira. "I know thy works," so the divine message runs, "thy love and faith and ministry and patience." But better than all these is the fact that "thy last works are more than thy first."

All too rare is this virtue of "continuance in well doing," hence undoubtedly the especial prize which is bestowed upon it in our text. It is common enough to see an individual start out in life with exalted ideals, and plunge fearlessly into the fight for the high things of the spirit. For a short time there is the flashing eye, the eager battle shout, the unsparring hand, the unquenching heart.

But the Hot Ecstasy of Youth, we say, in our matter of fact fashion, passes over into the prudence of middle age. Nine times out of ten this does not describe the phenomena at all. What has really happened is that not merely youth but idealism has perished. Sometimes the young warrior has yielded to the vulgar temptations of the flesh; sometimes he has surrendered his ideal to those base considerations of expediency which are only other names for selfishness, cowardice and pride.

Once in a while he has bartered his soul for some worthless but dazzling bauble of the world. But more often than not, I believe, he has simply grown "weary in well doing." The bitter fight against sin and evil which knows no truce and gives no promise of peace has tired him out, and he lays down his arms to exhaustion where he would never have laid them down to danger, suffering or death.

Right here is the chief weakness of all good men, and by the same token the chief peril to God's kingdom. Few of us, after all, are inconsistent, cowardly, or traitorous. But most of us are liable to exhaustion of flesh, nerve and brain.

We Have a Breaking Point, at which body and mind may collapse, and we have to yield. Now and again there comes a soldier like Blucher, or a statesman like Gladstone, or a scientist like Wallace, who holds out unwearied through a long life time. But such cases are exceptional. Most of us have the constant problem of keeping fresh, of maintaining our spiritual vitality, of persevering to the end with courage undimmed and passion uncooled. And this means, in the spiritual life as in the physical, rest and refreshment. If we would continue in well doing we must seek from time to time the "shadow of a great rock in a weary land" which is God, drink of that "fountain of living water" which is His Spirit, and "lie down in the green pastures" and "by the still waters" which are His peace. Thus only may our souls be restored, so that we shall not "grow weary in well doing." Thus only may we be enabled to fight the good fight in such wise that our "last works are more than the first!"—Rev. John Haynes Holmes.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR GIRLS?

Dr. J. W. Robertson, chairman of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, delivered an address the other day before the Women's Canadian Club, about girls.

When middle-aged gentlemen like Dr. Robertson get lecturing on woman questions it is to laugh. There is only one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and the Doc. in several places comes near being delightfully funny; indeed, if he were to go into a lecture with a little monologue about the girls he would be a headliner in no time.

Dr. Robertson wants thirty million dollars to start vocational schools to train young women. You can't train girls. If you don't think so, try it. We have tried it on with cooking schools. After you devour the middle of one of their pies, you can use the rest to pitch quoits with.

The trouble with girls is they make a function of everything. A ladies' college is a continuous performance function—only this and nothing more. We could spend thirty million dollars establishing some more functions, and we have enough of them now.

Girls don't want to be trained for a calling, trade, or profession; they want to get married. Any one of them would leave school in a minute if the right chap came along. Anything, therefore, that will help them out ought to be presented to the proper authorities. We advertise all over the world free bread-steads for young men of any nationality. I wouldn't advise giving a girl 100 acres of land, but I would advise giving her one thousand dollars.

Let the Government insure every girl baby for \$1,000 when she is born. As soon as her birth is registered at the City Hall or with the Town Clerk she is automatically insured for \$1,000, to be paid her when she comes of age. The Government pays the premium. Aunt Lucy says, "Pay it to her when she gets married," but Old Twilight thinks that some of them would get married at fifteen just to get the coin. No; it is better to wait till she is eighteen, say, and let her get married or not, just as she chooses.

One thing certain, it would help thousands of them to get husbands. How many young men are there today keeping back out in the West or up in the North woods and slaving away to save up enough money to send for the girl at home? If she had \$1,000, the problem would disappear. Governments have loaned money to new beginners, have helped them start, have broken land for them, furnished them with seed, built them houses, but they have never done a thing for women.

Prof. Robertson complains of the low wages girls get. If they had \$1,000 each, half of them would get married to-morrow, and the wages of the other half would be doubled. This should answer the question: What shall we do with our girls?—The Khan, in Toronto Daily Star.

So Why Not That One. "She—'I'm afraid you couldn't support me in the style to which I've been accustomed." "He—'Well, styles are always changing, aren't they?'"

HEALTH

How to Avoid Influenza.

We isolate a smallpox or a scarlet fever patient, we are slowly coming to believe that epidemics may be warded off in the same way, but so far we have taken but little note of influenza. Yet this is quite as catching as either of the diseases named, and if we take into consideration the fact that it is often followed by fatal results we must look on influenza as a most serious disorder. There is no doubt that it is caused by a microbe, perhaps it would be more correct to say by a group of microbes; though it is only since 1892 that we have known anything about the origin of influenza, its effects had been familiar enough long before. Even now there seems plenty of room for investigation, for influenza possesses a power of appearing in many different forms. In the close foul air of an overcrowded place the influenza germ flourishes, and it is here that a few whose vitality is not strong enough to resist are attacked. From that point the march of infection goes steadily on through the household, the school, or the office. The only way to prevent the spread of the disease is to isolate the patient from the time when the head becomes congested, or, as is sometimes the case, when the symptoms take the form of languor, headache, or shivering and general pains about the body.

Complete rest in bed in a well-ventilated room, with or without a fire as required, gives the patient the best chance of recovery in the shortest time. He should be kept warm, and when the attack is accompanied by intense aching hot fomentations will often afford relief. The diet must be light and nourishing; cereals, eggs, fruit juices, baked apples, oranges, light milk puddings are all suitable, and the patient may drink freely of water or weak homemade lemonade. The greatest care is necessary to avoid exposure to cold and damp after an attack of influenza. It is often said that this disease is more fatal to men than women; this is because the former are more rash and more eager to get out and about as soon as they can. In consequence they are more prone to fall victims to pneumonia and other diseases which too often follow on the heels of influenza.

So long as proper precautions are observed in the matter of clothing and protection against cold and wet the fresh air even in winter is the best preventive of influenza. There is little danger of taking the infection while out for a good tramp in the country or anywhere where the air circulates freely. The germ-laden and dusty atmosphere of the average concert hall, theatre or similar place where people throng daily is much more likely to be the source of trouble.—A Physician.

Tactful Remark. Mrs. Fatleigh, a lady who did not believe her name, got thirsty during a social entertainment, and smilingly mentioned the fact to a group of young men standing near her chair. There was a rush to supply her want, and the young man who reached her first with a glass of water she complimented on his quickness.

"Oh, that's nothing," he replied lightly. "I am used to it. I got into many a circus and menagerie when I was a boy by carrying water to the elephant."

The fellow who lacks principle can't hope to attract much interest.

SHIP OWNERS

The Leeds Chamber of Commerce devoted considerable time on Wednesday to discussing increased freight rates to Canada. Loud complaints were made that the cost of carriage of certain goods had almost doubled. John McLaren, a prominent Leeds trader, said it came back to the question of a shipping ring. It practically beating the air to make any effective representation to ship owners, who in their hands together and control rates, do what you will. He gave evidence for the Agricultural Experiment Station.

A despatch from London, England, says the Leeds Chamber of Commerce devoted considerable time on Wednesday to discussing increased freight rates to Canada. Loud complaints were made that the cost of carriage of certain goods had almost doubled. John McLaren, a prominent Leeds trader, said it came back to the question of a shipping ring. It practically beating the air to make any effective representation to ship owners, who in their hands together and control rates, do what you will. He gave evidence for the Agricultural Experiment Station.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Products at Home and Abroad.

Breakfasts. Toronto, March 5.—Flour, Ontario wheat flour, 90 per cent., \$2.10; 100 per cent., \$2.20; 110 per cent., \$2.30; 120 per cent., \$2.40; 130 per cent., \$2.50; 140 per cent., \$2.60; 150 per cent., \$2.70; 160 per cent., \$2.80; 170 per cent., \$2.90; 180 per cent., \$3.00; 190 per cent., \$3.10; 200 per cent., \$3.20.

Country Produce. Butter—Choice dairy, 32 to 35¢ per lb.; 18 to 20¢; 21¢; 22¢; 23¢; 24¢; 25¢; 26¢; 27¢; 28¢; 29¢; 30¢; 31¢; 32¢; 33¢; 34¢; 35¢; 36¢; 37¢; 38¢; 39¢; 40¢; 41¢; 42¢; 43¢; 44¢; 45¢; 46¢; 47¢; 48¢; 49¢; 50¢; 51¢; 52¢; 53¢; 54¢; 55¢; 56¢; 57¢; 58¢; 59¢; 60¢; 61¢; 62¢; 63¢; 64¢; 65¢; 66¢; 67¢; 68¢; 69¢; 70¢; 71¢; 72¢; 73¢; 74¢; 75¢; 76¢; 77¢; 78¢; 79¢; 80¢; 81¢; 82¢; 83¢; 84¢; 85¢; 86¢; 87¢; 88¢; 89¢; 90¢; 91¢; 92¢; 93¢; 94¢; 95¢; 96¢; 97¢; 98¢; 99¢; 100¢.

Provisions. Bacon—Long clear, 12 to 15¢ per lb.; 16 to 18¢; 19 to 21¢; 22 to 24¢; 25 to 27¢; 28 to 30¢; 31 to 33¢; 34 to 36¢; 37 to 39¢; 40 to 42¢; 43 to 45¢; 46 to 48¢; 49 to 51¢; 52 to 54¢; 55 to 57¢; 58 to 60¢; 61 to 63¢; 64 to 66¢; 67 to 69¢; 70 to 72¢; 73 to 75¢; 76 to 78¢; 79 to 81¢; 82 to 84¢; 85 to 87¢; 88 to 90¢; 91 to 93¢; 94 to 96¢; 97 to 99¢; 100 to 102¢; 103 to 105¢; 106 to 108¢; 109 to 111¢; 112 to 114¢; 115 to 117¢; 118 to 120¢; 121 to 123¢; 124 to 126¢; 127 to 129¢; 130 to 132¢; 133 to 135¢; 136 to 138¢; 139 to 141¢; 142 to 144¢; 145 to 147¢; 148 to 150¢; 151 to 153¢; 154 to 156¢; 157 to 159¢; 160 to 162¢; 163 to 165¢; 166 to 168¢; 169 to 171¢; 172 to 174¢; 175 to 177¢; 178 to 180¢; 181 to 183¢; 184 to 186¢; 187 to 189¢; 190 to 192¢; 193 to 195¢; 196 to 198¢; 199 to 201¢; 202 to 204¢; 205 to 207¢; 208 to 210¢; 211 to 213¢; 214 to 216¢; 217 to 219¢; 220 to 222¢; 223 to 225¢; 226 to 228¢; 229 to 231¢; 232 to 234¢; 235 to 237¢; 238 to 240¢; 241 to 243¢; 244 to 246¢; 247 to 249¢; 250 to 252¢; 253 to 255¢; 256 to 258¢; 259 to 261¢; 262 to 264¢; 265 to 267¢; 268 to 270¢; 271 to 273¢; 274 to 276¢; 277 to 279¢; 280 to 282¢; 283 to 285¢; 286 to 288¢; 289 to 291¢; 292 to 294¢; 295 to 297¢; 298 to 300¢; 301 to 303¢; 304 to 306¢; 307 to 309¢; 310 to 312¢; 313 to 315¢; 316 to 318¢; 319 to 321¢; 322 to 324¢; 325 to 327¢; 328 to 330¢; 331 to 333¢; 334 to 336¢; 337 to 339¢; 340 to 342¢; 343 to 345¢; 346 to 348¢; 349 to 351¢; 352 to 354¢; 355 to 357¢; 358 to 360¢; 361 to 363¢; 364 to 366¢; 367 to 369¢; 370 to 372¢; 373 to 375¢; 376 to 378¢; 379 to 381¢; 382 to 384¢; 385 to 387¢; 388 to 390¢; 391 to 393¢; 394 to 396¢; 397 to 399¢; 400 to 402¢; 403 to 405¢; 406 to 408¢; 409 to 411¢; 412 to 414¢; 415 to 417¢; 418 to 420¢; 421 to 423¢; 424 to 426¢; 427 to 429¢; 430 to 432¢; 433 to 435¢; 436 to 438¢; 439 to 441¢; 442 to 444¢; 445 to 447¢; 448 to 450¢; 451 to 453¢; 454 to 456¢; 457 to 459¢; 460 to 462¢; 463 to 465¢; 466 to 468¢; 469 to 471¢; 472 to 474¢; 475 to 477¢; 478 to 480¢; 481 to 483¢; 484 to 486¢; 487 to 489¢; 490 to 492¢; 493 to 495¢; 496 to 498¢; 499 to 501¢; 502 to 504¢; 505 to 507¢; 508 to 510¢; 511 to 513¢; 514 to 516¢; 517 to 519¢; 520 to 522¢; 523 to 525¢; 52