

NOTES AND COMMENTS

German militarism has always trained and prepared itself to secure an immediate result. Frederick the Great established the German tradition, which has been maintained and enlarged ever since.

Austria made peace, but a little later Frederick found out, or pretended to find out, that a coalition was forming against him, and again jumped upon Austria before she was ready, and opened the Seven Years' War, which spread to England and France, and cost France Canada among other colonies.

Napoleon caught Prussia unawares by his superior quickness and ability. The Prussian army had become, through the aristocratic control, badly drilled when Napoleon struck it with his enthusiastic Republican Volunteers.

In 1866 Prussia with everything in complete readiness jumped upon Austria, who was only getting ready, and in seven weeks forced her to a humiliating peace in which Austria was expelled from the German Confederation.

Germany had hoped to repeat these quick conquests in the present war. She expected to crush France before England and Russia could come to her assistance.

Though Germany concentrates all her strength for a quick decisive blow, yet she has shown great powers of endurance. Frederick the Great managed to maintain the war in spite of awful defeats for seven years, during which time Berlin was taken twice.

GERMAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

Lack of Raw Material, Cotton, and Other Products.

Regarding conditions in the textile industry in Germany, a correspondent writes to the Paris Temps, as follows: "The central Union of Christian Textile Workers and the German Textile Workers' Union, two of the greatest labor organizations in Germany, have recently held a conference for the discussion of the grave crisis menacing their industry.

The conditions which any man creates about him are apt to reflect his own character to a very large degree. When you pass a farm that is well tilled, with fences, roads and lanes in good order, when you see in the field a herd of good cattle, well fed, thrifty and contented, it is a pretty safe conclusion that the owner and master is a man of a certain type of character, and that one to be applied to him to be a man of quiet and dignified manner.

Aunt—Your bride, my dear boy, is wealthy and all that, but I don't think she'll make much of a beauty show at the altar.

Nephew—You don't, eh? Just wait till you see her with the bridesmaids she has selected.

HEALTH

How to Keep Young.

If you want to stay young and keep the vigor of your youth, practice the habit of always telling your neighbors how well you feel and how well they look.

According to Dr. S. R. McKelvey, this policy of the new health movement is putting a new feeling into hundreds of persons.

"It is not only bad taste to talk of your pains and ailments, but it is a reflection on your intelligence and your knowledge of health, sanitation and hygiene not to keep well and fit and enjoy good health," says the doctor. "We are not far from the time when the cause of illness will have to be accounted for personally. In other words, nature is no longer going to be blamed for sickness when it is simply the result of ignorance, indifference or wrong ways of living.

"You can make a man take a new lease on life by telling him how well he looks, and how young; by telling a fellow he's sure to make good when he's down and out, and by declaring that you yourself are as young and healthy as you ever were. The principle is that it encourages, it makes us think differently and act differently, for, after all, we are only what we think we are."

The Milky Way.

Milk is not exactly a favorite drink, yet when one is "run-down," there is absolutely no better or quicker "pick-me-up" than a glass of milk. It is a forty-seven times better than alcohol! Milk, being a perfect food, will sustain life for months. The objection of many that "milk does not agree with them" is simply due to the fact that they don't know how to drink it!

Milk should be sipped slowly, and a glass should take five minutes. When milk enters the stomach it is instantly curdled. To drink a quantity right off is to have in your stomach a large curdled mass, on the outside of which only can the digestive juices work. Trouble—nausea, or indigestion—follows. Sip it, and each one a large mass there are many small ones, and the stomach can do its work. Troubles disappear.

Health Hints.

A cold bath, or a sponge bath rubbing, or a rapid walk in the open air, or going up and down stairs a few times just before retiring, will aid in equalizing the circulation and promoting sleep.

A simple and effective remedy for fever poisoning is given by Dr. John E. Lane, of New Haven, Conn., in the Medical Record. Dr. Lane's treatment is to cover the affected areas with two or three thicknesses of cheesecloth, which is kept continually moistened with a solution of boracic acid.

An important particular in which cow's milk differs is that the former is likely to curdle. Some children fed on cow's milk are apt to suffer from the formation of large, tough curds. If citrate of soda is added to milk in the proportion of half a dram of soda to a pint of milk, no curds will be formed. Citrate of soda is said to be entirely harmless and is often found very useful in feeding infants. The addition of barley water or any other thin cereal gruel has much the same effect.

A coated tongue may be due to snoring. You see, you cannot snore unless you breathe through both the nose and the mouth at the same time. It is impossible to snore with the mouth closed or with the nose closed. Breathing in through the mouth and nose at the same time, however, occasions a vibration of the soft palate at the back of the throat. So when you snore you draw a current of air over your tongue. Being moist, the tongue collects the germs from the air and not infrequently produces a very heavy coating of them during a night's sleep.

A FARMER'S CHARACTER.

Conditions of His Herds, Buildings, Fences and Grounds Usually Tell Correctly.

The conditions which any man creates about him are apt to reflect his own character to a very large degree. When you pass a farm that is well tilled, with fences, roads and lanes in good order, when you see in the field a herd of good cattle, well fed, thrifty and contented, it is a pretty safe conclusion that the owner and master is a man of a certain type of character, and that one to be applied to him to be a man of quiet and dignified manner. That is the first point about a character such as will mark the man who keeps his farm premises in good order and good repair, who will own such stock, and keep them in such condition. If fields are well tilled and fences in good repair, it is safe to assume that the stable premises will be comfortable and neat and trim. His herd of cattle and their condition bear further evidence of the fact. A man possessed of simple energy and activity may keep his premises neat, but his kind of character is apt rather to find expression in the performance of a lot of hard work, that will display more or less of irregularity in its performance. It takes a nature that is orderly, a mind that is deliberate and studious, thoughtful and considerate, to direct energies to the end of a round advantage. These are the characteristics to expect in the man whose farm and its herds impress you, in this favorable way, as you pass along the road.—Canadian Countryman.

Cold Criticism.

"You will admit that Mrs. Plane has lovely disposition?" "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "She realizes that she isn't handsome enough to be able to get on without one."

Lloyd George of Russia Acclaimed



Mr. Jean Gorenkiskin, Premier Gorenkiskin, who has relinquished that office to assume the duties of Chancellor of the Empire.

THE SUNDAY LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON. DECEMBER 5.

Lesson X.—Uzziah's Pride and Punishment, 2 Chron. 26. Golden Text: Prov. 29. 23.

I. The Fame of Uzziah (Verses 8-10).

Verses 8, 9. Gave tribute.—See 1 Kings 4: 21; 10: 25; 2 Chron. 17: 11. Part of the tribute which the Ammonites gave Uzziah was evidently a right to pasture his cattle in the Ammonite country (see verse 10).

9. The corner gate.—Probably the gate at the northwest angle of the city where the north wall approached the Valley of Hinnom (see 2 Kings 14: 13).

10. Built towers.—Primarily for defense from marauding bands. The wilderness.—To the south and southeast of Jerusalem, extending from the western shores of the Dead Sea toward Beersheba.

11. His weakness (verses 15-21).

15. Marvellously helped.—See verse 7.

16. His heart was lifted up.—His pride became strong.

17. To burn incense.—None but the priests were allowed to celebrate this rite. Hence Uzziah's transgression (verse 18).

18. Aazariah the priest.—The high priest (verse 20).

19. The leprosy brake forth in his forehead.—Gehazi was thus suddenly afflicted (see 2 Kings 5: 27).

20. They thrust him out quickly.—His own men thrust him out, for death was the penalty (see Num. 18: 7; 16: 31-35). And they wanted to keep him away from the incense altar as quickly as possible, so as to escape the penalty.

TREATING FORBIDDEN.

Has Caused a Decrease in Drinking Among London Women.

The no-treating law now enforced in the London district will, from present indications, greatly decrease drinking among women, for it is among the women of the lower classes that treating is the most prevalent. Even in the most poverty-stricken slums of the East End, a woman who drinks by herself is considered mean, greedy and unsocial and she is accordingly ostracized. The only social life among these women is at the public houses. At all times of the day they may be seen around the bars or in the street in front with beer glasses in hand. Since the law prevents minors entering their arms stand outside for their drinks. But often children tend to the babies, while the mothers and grandmothers are inside.

The no-treating order went into effect in the West End and in the more respectable parts of London without a protest. It was taken as a joke, and the public houses were crowded with men buying their last treat. But in the East End, actual resentment was felt, chiefly among the women. They regarded it as a blow at their main source of amusement.

Settlement workers count on taking advantage of the new liquor regulations by starting more social halls. A number of these are in operation in the slums now, and their popularity is growing. They were especially designed for soldiers and their girls as a cheap place to spend an evening. The halls are provided with pianos and games, and tea and other soft drinks are sold at cost prices. Heretofore, the saloon, or "pub," has been the only social meeting place for the people of the slums, who are glad to escape their own dismal tenements.

It is not lawful for a man to leave that it fettered its own weight in gold.

Fashion Hints

Latest Forecasts.

Skirts that are flat back and front with fullness over the hips, combined with bodice, and trimmed with shawl-like fichu effects over the shoulders, are taking on a decided resemblance to the old-time Spanish costume seen in paintings of many of the old masters. The return of Spanish lace is noticeable, too, and sweeping veils are in vogue for next spring.

In the woollen fabrics plain patterns dominate. However, a serge having a broken hair-line stripe set at intervals of one inch is offered. Some narrow black and white stripes are shown and also checks. The principal feature of the new materials is the fact that small patterns dominate. There are no large checks or eccentric stripes; in other words, no conspicuous designs.

A new idea is shown in a butterfly jabot made of net and edged with narrow Venice lace. Combinations of net with Venice edges and very fine net shirred on to a high stock foundation are shown in the fall line. Georgette crepe plays a prominent part in high and in low neckwear. Some styles are trimmed with hand embroidery and narrow laces, and even plaited nets are applied as trimming on the Georgette crepe styles.

All coats have a certain amount of "spring" and the majority flare some on modest lines for the matronly figures and others in generous ripples. The circular flare which is by far the most graceful, by means of godets, side plaits and shirring are the favored ways of achieving the new fullness for the skirt portion or basque of the coat.

The flare does not always start on the waistline; this is especially true in the longer models, where the flare starts several inches above the normal line, or on the hips, when the Russian style is favored.

The influence of the Russian costume prevails in children's clothes. A Lanvin coat of blue cheviot for a 10-year-old girl has a close shoulder and upper arm fit, but it is to flare prodigiously as it reaches the knees. Silver galon and many silver buttons adorn it, and there are convenient pockets set in lengthwise slits. The little bonnet that is pulled close over the ears and forehead is made of matching velvet and trimmed with silver galon. The long gaiters and the gloves are of gray kid.

Long, straight corsets will remain in fashion, but the bust line is higher and the skirt a trifle shorter. The waist is a trifle snugger. All very slight changes, but indicative of a gradual trend to more pronounced curves. Corsets to match the ribbons in the lingerie are the fad of the jeune fille just now and flesh-colored stays are also favored.

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To the Man Higher Up. Do you ever stop to think As your pen dips in the ink Which will separate some fellow from his job?

What an awful thing 'twill be When your letter he shall see— How his anxious heart will palpitate and throb?

How about the little tot? Do you think of it or not? And the wife depending on him for her bread; And does something seem to say That they need his little pay? Does such a thought e'er travel through your head?

Do you think of him I wonder— Of the man who's serving under. Whose destiny you hold in your right hand? Is your thought upon him then, As you dip in ink your pen Which will cast him out upon this frigid land?

Is he old and grey and bent? Could he never save a cent? That would help to keep his little family now?

Was he lucky, just like you? Is he honest, brave and true? And did you take the word of So-and-So?

Does it ever seem to you, That just what he's going through May be meted out to you some day in kind? Is your love for self alone? Or do you heart as hard as stone? Do you ever have your fellow-man in mind?

Do you ever, in despair, Kneel down and say a prayer? Or, do you never, never think of God at all? He gave you health and wealth and joy; So be careful when the axe you must let fall.

When war was declared, white people of all nationalities in German colonies only numbered about 25,000.

SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY.

C.P.R. President Never Takes Business Home With Him.

"I make it a rule of my life never to take my business cares home with me. The business man should be able to do his work in business hours, and have his evenings free for home and family."

Thus spoke Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Organizer of Munitions in Canada. And Sir Thomas is a man whose business maxims should hit and stick, for he knows the secrets of success. Of humble parentage, he started life in the office of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Line, and steadily rose until he achieved the distinction of becoming president of the Canadian Pacific, the largest railway in the world, at the age of 46.

The C.P.R. is the greatest transportation system in existence. It operates on land and sea in America, Europe, Asia and Australia. Besides being the largest landowner in the world, it owns mines, express companies, 70,000 miles of telegraph wires, several huge hotels, mines, lumber works, fleets of steamers, an emigration bureau, and employs something like 70,000 hands.

Sir Thomas has been a railway worker all his life, and his greatest assets being his genial character, his willingness to befriend and help, and his readiness to listen to suggestions from subordinates. And he has the saving quality of humor. On one occasion a train, conveying several well-known people, was snowed up, and one of the passengers tapped the telegraph wires and sent the following message through: "We are snowed up and have only three biscuits and one egg sandwich among 40 people. What do you recommend?" In about an hour the answer came, "Prayer and patience."—Shaughnessy.

In a clever character study of Sir Thomas, one who knows him intimately has written: "Only a man who is a concentrated extract of high tension power—compressed, and electrified—could swing such an enormous organization. And Sir Thomas is that man. His commands are obeyed by 70,000 men, on the jump, too, for Sir Thomas wants things done big-brother. Just like that. He is quicker than a wireless wave, speaks words that have all the corners cut off, and knows everything on your mind after you have emitted about a dozen syllables."

Sir Thomas was born 62 years ago, and his sire, to again quote the aforementioned friend, "was a helmeted copper." And to this son of a policeman, the Dominion owes a railway which has made Canada a nation and linked up practically every town in that vast continent with commerce.

HOW TO RAISE FUNDS.

"Accumulated Wealth Sufficient to Pay Triple Cost of War."

Sir Edward Clarke, the great English legal authority, is of the opinion that the accumulated wealth of the country, which he says is "amply sufficient to pay for four or five times the estimated cost of the war," is not contributing its proper share to the war taxes.

"There is one large part of that accumulated wealth which during the lifetime of its owner pays nothing at all to the National Exchequer," he writes. "I refer to the enormous sum which is represented by the stores of works of art, furniture, books, plate, china, glass and jewelry which are to be found in the houses of well-to-do people. The pleasure and comfort and the advantage in a social position which man or woman derives from these is as much an annual profit as the dividends would be if they were sold and the money invested in stocks or shares."

"I suggest that a levy of property of this kind should be obliged to make a statement of its value, and where that exceeded say 200 pounds (\$1,500) 4 per cent. on that sum should be treated as income, and added to the owner's assessment for income tax. This would bring in a very large immediate revenue, and a still greater benefit would be that we should have a register of the property on which a levy might afterward be made."

Having laid his scourge on the wealthy class, Sir Edward proposes to tax one of the little vanities of the middle class which finds expression in bestowing fancy names on their homes. "Rows of small dwellings can be seen where no street number appears on door or gate, but some aristocratic or romantic name has been adopted," he says. "The smaller the house the more splendid is its title." He would make those who put on airs in this fashion pay \$5 a year for the privilege.

ARMY DESERTIONS IN JAPAN.

Many Commit Suicide Rather Than Face Courtmartial.

The frequency of army desertion, as well as suicide of some of the deserters, is causing some concern among the Japanese military authorities. Statistics show that during last year there were 956 cases of desertion, of which 93 per cent. were common soldiers. Tokio leads other cities with 184 cases, while there were 112 cases at Osaka. Out of the total, 258 soldiers were brought before the military court and punished, while 698 deserters voluntarily surrendered before the three days' grace had expired.

The increase of suicide among deserters is believed to be due to the reduction of days of grace during the war from six to three days, the deserter sometimes preferring to die rather than face the shame of court-martial. Deserters who surrender before the three days expire are restored to the service with a light admonition. If they delay their return they become fugitives and are peremptorily punished on their arrest by the military court.



Jack O'Dreams.

The rain was falling softly on the trees outside, but in the library Alice sat before the fireplace; with her curly head resting in her hands, she dreamily gazed into the fire, until she saw castles and ladies and knights in the burning coals.

Suddenly out of the fireplace came a queer-looking fellow in a green jacket and yellow breeches. He wore great brass buckles at his knees and on his shoes. From a belt about his waist hung a large bag, which bulged out at the sides.

After bowing to Alice so low that his great mass of reddish hair touched the floor, he said, "I am Jack O'Dreams. I give all little girls and boys their dreams. Look! I will show you this," and he took from his bag a little red heart. It opened, and hundreds of little purple powders flew over Alice's head. Instantly Jack O'Dreams disappeared, and Alice found herself sitting on a white angora cat that was walking straight up the side of a barn. Alice, who was holding on with all her might, was ready to cry, but her mother and her father stood by, laughing. And then, just as the cat slipped and was falling down, down into space, Alice awoke.

But when her mother had put her to bed and had turned out the light, out popped Jack O'Dreams again. The farm.

With another bow, he said, "How did you like that dream I just gave you, child?"

"How did you give me a dream?" asked Alice.

"Listen, and I will tell you," he answered. "There are millions of Jacks just like me. You have heard that a pair of children in a family are called twins, and that three are called triplets; but we Jacks are called million-lets in Dreamland, and we all look just alike. We are always about, though you do not see us in the daytime. We can read your thoughts,

SING ON WAY TO BATTLE.

Soldiers Rush to Front With "Tipperary on Their Lips."

In the "black country" north of Aras, where the French and British advanced together, as well as in Champagne, the announcement of the recent offensive caused more joy in the ranks than anything that has occurred since the capture of Notre Dame de Lorette. Behind the lines there is a brick building turned into a bathhouse somewhere near where the French and British lines join. All around it French and English infantrymen mingled with smutty-faced miners and all had the broad smile. Tommy Atkins, disturbed in the midst of his douches by the news that things were about to move, came out half-dressed to get confirmation of it, then dived back again. Presently a swelling chorus of "Tipperary" filled the building. French infantry filing out of their quarters in the works near by and assembling around their stacked arms replied with the "Marsaillaise" in which the black-faced miners joined.

In a vacant lot adjoining detachments of first-line troops took their last exercise at grenade throwing, one of them breaking the record with a distance exceeding 30 yards and thereby gaining the honor of leading the march. Another group of soldiers gave vent to their joy by a game of leap frog. Meanwhile the artillery had opened all along the line, dropping "Tipperary" and the "Marsaillaise." So rapid and continuous was the fire that the discharges blended into one long deafening roar. British and French troops brought up from waving caps and helmets, but their cheers were unheard in the crescendo of the heavy artillery that was joining in with the field guns from the rear. All along behind the lines was passing a scene which to an airman must have looked like the bustle of an industrial swarm of bees on a busy day.

In perfect order and with remarkable activity lines of ambulances made their way to the positions assigned to them; hundreds of ammunition motor cars rushed up to feed the insatiable 3-inchers and the heavier guns. Behind the batteries of the famous "sixtine quize" the empty shells accumulated in such huge piles as to risk becoming a mark for the enemy and the men were detailed to drag them away. What the prodigality of ammunition amounted to no one can say even approximately. It has been estimated at a million shells in 72 hours.

LONDON FOOD PRICES.

Ascension Has Been Gradual Since War Was Declared.

London food prices have to date shown a general increase of 35 per cent. since the beginning of the war. Except for a panic rise at the very beginning of the war, prices have mounted with a disquieting and unrelaxing steadiness at the rate of a little more than 2 per cent. a month since the war began. The largest rise took place last May, mainly on account of a sudden jump in the price of meat. It is thought that the war taxes on imported articles will raise this percentage of increase. Present prices have never been equaled in England, with the exception of the period from 1873-1877, which was a time of peace and prosperity. There was at that time no interference with trade, and the high prices which extended to all commodities were due, not to short supply, but to extraordinary demand.

Most luxuries are comparatively cheap. The price of caviar is the same as it was two years ago. Grouse can be bought at 75 cents a brace, hares at 37 cents, large pineapples at 37 cents and hothouse grapes at 18 cents a pound.

In a Life of Worldliness

It Is the Surrender of the Life to the Fleeting Fashions of the Present Day.

"The god of this world hath blinded their minds."—II. Corinthians iv. 4.

By what settled process is the blindness brought about? First of all, in a life of worldliness we lose our faith. Our friendship with the unseen comes to an end. We may keep up a sort of communion with God, but we have no real communion. We may be members of Christ's church, but we are not vital members of his body. Our names may be on the roll of the church, but they are not written in the Book of Life. In worldliness we do not "endure as seeing Him as He is invisible." We walk by sight and not by faith.

A Loss of Moral Refinement. And then in the second place: In a life of worldliness we lose our faithfulness. No man can lose his reverence without impairing his obedience. When we become prayerless we almost inevitably become careless. If there is spiritual neglect there will be a loss of moral refinement. All the finest loyalties are dimmed when we become disloyal to God. If worldliness kills our faith it will also make us unfaithful.

And then, thirdly: In a life of worldliness we lose our sight. We begin by not wanting to see God and end by not being able to see Him. Jowett, D.D.

200,000 S

Losses Thus

20,000 Prison

A despatch from newspaper Hestia p view with the Serb who is at Salonica, later said:

Although we killed or wounded prisoner, the opera but ended. Our 200,000 army only deficient in the morale of the tro The commissariat dity, thanks to isoz

"Nevertheless, t cut, though not

The Lead

Toronto, Nov. 2—New crop, No. 2 Northern, 81.05; No. 3 Northern, 79.00; No. 4 Northern, 77.00; No. 5 Northern, 75.00; No. 6 Northern, 73.00; No. 7 Northern, 71.00; No. 8 Northern, 69.00; No. 9 Northern, 67.00; No. 10 Northern, 65.00; No. 11 Northern, 63.00; No. 12 Northern, 61.00; No. 13 Northern, 59.00; No. 14 Northern, 57.00; No. 15 Northern, 55.00; No. 16 Northern, 53.00; No. 17 Northern, 51.00; No. 18 Northern, 49.00; No. 19 Northern, 47.00; No. 20 Northern, 45.00; No. 21 Northern, 43.00; No. 22 Northern, 41.00; No. 23 Northern, 39.00; No. 24 Northern, 37.00; No. 25 Northern, 35.00; No. 26 Northern, 33.00; No. 27 Northern, 31.00; No. 28 Northern, 29.00; No. 29 Northern, 27.00; No. 30 Northern, 25.00; No. 31 Northern, 23.00; No. 32 Northern, 21.00; No. 33 Northern, 19.00; No. 34 Northern, 17.00; No. 35 Northern, 15.00; No. 36 Northern, 13.00; No. 37 Northern, 11.00; No. 38 Northern, 9.00; No. 39 Northern, 7.00; No. 40 Northern, 5.00; No. 41 Northern, 3.00; No. 42 Northern, 1.00; No. 43 Northern, 0.00; No. 44 Northern, 0.00; No. 45 Northern, 0.00; No. 46 Northern, 0.00; No. 47 Northern, 0.00; No. 48 Northern, 0.00; No. 49 Northern, 0.00; No. 50 Northern, 0.00; No. 51 Northern, 0.00; No. 52 Northern, 0.00; No. 53 Northern, 0.00; No. 54 Northern, 0.00; No. 55 Northern, 0.00; No. 56 Northern, 0.00; No. 57 Northern, 0.00; No. 58 Northern, 0.00; No. 59 Northern, 0.00; No. 60 Northern, 0.00; No. 61 Northern, 0.00; No. 62 Northern, 0.00; No. 63 Northern, 0.00; No. 64 Northern, 0.00; No. 65 Northern, 0.00; No. 66 Northern, 0.00; No. 67 Northern, 0.00; No. 68 Northern, 0.00; No. 69 Northern, 0.00; No. 70 Northern, 0.00; No. 71 Northern, 0.00; No. 72 Northern, 0.00; No. 73 Northern, 0.00; No. 74 Northern, 0.00; No. 75 Northern, 0.00; No. 76 Northern, 0.00; No. 77 Northern, 0.00; No. 78 Northern, 0.00; No. 79 Northern, 0.00; No. 80 Northern, 0.00; No. 81 Northern, 0.00; No. 82 Northern, 0.00; No. 83 Northern, 0.00; No. 84 Northern, 0.00; No. 85 Northern, 0.00; No. 86 Northern, 0.00; No. 87 Northern, 0.00; No. 88 Northern, 0.00; No. 89 Northern, 0.00; No. 90 Northern, 0.00; No. 91 Northern, 0.00; No. 92 Northern, 0.00; No. 93 Northern, 0.00; No. 94 Northern, 0.00; No. 95 Northern, 0.00; No. 96 Northern, 0.00; No. 97 Northern, 0.00; No. 98 Northern, 0.00; No. 99 Northern, 0.00; No. 100 Northern, 0.00; No. 101 Northern, 0.00; No. 102 Northern, 0.00; No. 103 Northern, 0.00; No. 104 Northern, 0.00; No. 105 Northern, 0.00; No. 106 Northern, 0.00; No. 107 Northern, 0.00; No. 108 Northern, 0.00; No. 109 Northern, 0.00; No. 110 Northern, 0.00; No. 111 Northern, 0.00; No. 112 Northern, 0.00; No. 113 Northern, 0.00; No. 114 Northern, 0.00; No. 115 Northern, 0.00; No. 116 Northern, 0.00; No. 117 Northern, 0.00; No. 118 Northern, 0.00; No. 119 Northern, 0.00; No. 120 Northern, 0.00; No. 121 Northern, 0.00; No. 122 Northern, 0.00; No. 123 Northern, 0.00; No. 124 Northern, 0.00; No. 125 Northern, 0.00; No. 126 Northern, 0.00; No. 127 Northern, 0.00; No. 128 Northern, 0.00; No. 129 Northern, 0.00; No. 130 Northern, 0.00; No. 131 Northern, 0.00; No. 132 Northern, 0.00; No. 133 Northern, 0.00; No. 134 Northern, 0.00; No. 135 Northern, 0.00; No. 136 Northern, 0.00; No. 137 Northern, 0.00; No. 138 Northern, 0.00; No. 139 Northern, 0.00; No. 140 Northern, 0.00; No. 141 Northern, 0.00; No. 142 Northern, 0.00; No. 143 Northern, 0.00; No.