

Branch No. 4, London. Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month...

C. M. B. A.

Assessment No. 13 has been issued, containing 22 deaths, 11 being in New York, 5 in Michigan, 2 in Pennsylvania, 3 in Canada...

Our thanks are also due and extended to Brother Sergeant John Fitzgerald and Brother J. F. Crowe, of the Central Police Department...

This is the first time our members a card of thanks to members of the police force for much valuable assistance...

Resolutions of Branch 4.

The following resolutions were adopted at the regular meeting of Branch 4, London, held Oct. 14, 1891. Whereas a number of branches of the C. M. B. A. of Canada have passed resolutions favoring the total separation from the C. M. B. A. of the United States...

Contributions in Aid of Bro. Brown's Family.

Thomas Coffey, Esq., Bradford, Oct. 4, 1891. Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find copy of contributions received from branches in aid of Brother Brown's family...

ONTARIO BRANCHES.

Table listing Ontario branches with columns for Branch No., Name, and Amount. Includes branches like Branch 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.

QUEBEC BRANCHES.

Table listing Quebec branches with columns for Branch No., Name, and Amount. Includes branches like Branch 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

BRUNSWICK BRANCH.

Table listing Brunswick branch with columns for Branch No., Name, and Amount. Includes Branch 131.

MICHIGAN BRANCHES.

Table listing Michigan branches with columns for Branch No., Name, and Amount. Includes branches like Branch 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.

OHIO BRANCHES.

Table listing Ohio branches with columns for Branch No., Name, and Amount. Includes branches like Branch 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 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.

NEW YORK BRANCHES.

Table listing New York branches with columns for Branch No., Name, and Amount. Includes branches like Branch 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.

PENNSYLVANIA BRANCHES.

Table listing Pennsylvania branches with columns for Branch No., Name, and Amount. Includes branches like Branch 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

KANSAS BRANCHES.

Table listing Kansas branches with columns for Branch No., Name, and Amount. Includes branches like Branch 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 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.

ILLINOIS BRANCH.

Table listing Illinois branch with columns for Branch No., Name, and Amount. Includes Branch 48.

Medical Examinations.

Quite a few members have been speaking to us in reference to the heavy death rate in Canada during the past season, last month showing eight on one assessment. On the notices sent out this month, however, only three deaths are credited to Canada. Canada which you will see is altogether too large, and it is therefore not surprising to find our members suspecting that there is somewhere a careless performance of duty on the part of both the Medical Officers and Medical Examiners. We know there is a disposition on the part of some members to adopt a free and easy method in the admission of a candidate. He may be a very good man in every respect—he may have a large family depending upon him—he may be well up in years, and of a delicate constitution—but these facts we know have counted for little in the admission of many new members. Looking at a broad philanthropy—it has much to be recommended; but if we are guided by a stern sense of duty to the association, we should jealously guard the common interest and cast a white ballot only for those whom we conscientiously believe to be fit subjects. The expense may be advanced, the candidate, as a rule, have no right to go beyond the medical examination, and if that is satisfactory all will be well; but it so happens that the medical examinations are not always thorough as they ought to be. If then our subjects do not wish to find unnecessary fault with our friends of the medical profession, and we believe that the great majority of them perform their duty in the most thorough and conscientious manner. That there are, however, instances of carelessness is beyond question, and our Branches must, sooner or later, become alive to the necessity of allowing such a compensation as a thorough examination is worth. Too many branches cast a miserable pittance at the doctor and expect first-class service therefor. The examination is a slipshod one, unfit subjects thereby being admitted, the branch should take the largest share of the blame. It is positively a reflection on the membership as well as on the Medical Examiners, and the large number of cases of consumption which appears from year to year on the assessment notices; and these cases are much more numerous than we suspect,

because in many notices the plain word "consumption" is not used but, instead half a dozen other terms to the uninitiated, unpronounceable "mysteries"—all of which signify lung disease in one form or another. These careless examinations and careless admissions prevail in every Grand Council, and unless energetic steps are taken to ground the general interest of the association in this and other respects, our burdens will, ere long, become too heavy for our shoulders. The reform should begin in every quarter, because we believe the abuse exists in nearly every branch. For this abuse the members themselves, and they only, are to blame.

C. M. B. A. Relief Association.

The following circular, which we cheerfully publish this week, explains itself. We may add that we believe the establishment of a branch of this kind wherever the C. M. B. A. exists would produce much good to the members, surrounding them, as it would, with all the protection against misfortune that can be had in any other quarter: To the Brethren of the C. M. B. A. in Canada:

A great want of our Brotherhood in past years has been a provision whereby sick brethren might be secured to our members at a low cost. This necessity has been most felt in the United States, where, owing to the fact that this Association was organized on March 17th, 1887, by the members of Branch Montreal, and it was organized in Montreal, its workings solely to the city of Montreal. The success that has followed the efforts of its members has been such that it has been able to enable the C. M. B. A. members of Canada to become members. The steady increase of membership of this Association since that date has been most satisfactory, and the large number of Branches established in the various cities and towns of Canada, sufficient proof of the necessity of such an auxiliary association in connection with our noble organization. It is now nearly twenty years, and little over two years in existence, it has been the means of disbursing hundreds of dollars in aid of the sick and suffering, and has enabled many worthy members to meet some of the unlooked-for expenses of illness. Its aim is to unite fraternal and medical aid, and to assist and encourage them in their various occupations, and to provide them with a stipend during sickness or disability.

Any member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association in Canada in good standing and of good repute, over eighteen years of age and under sixty years of age, and able to pass the required Medical Examination, where such examination is found necessary. Five dollars per week for five weeks during sickness or disability. The fee for membership are as follows: All members between 18 yrs. and 35 yrs. \$ 2.00

One dollar per quarter payable in advance. Medical and Supervising Examiner's fees to be paid by the applicant, where examination is found necessary. WHO MUST UNDERGO MEDICAL EXAMINATION. All applicants between 18 and 60 years of age, and sixty years or applicant who has not answered satisfactorily the questions on an application form.

ARE THERE ANY ASSESSMENTS?

There are no assessments or extra calls of any kind.

WHEN DO YOU COMMENCE PAYING SICK BENEFITS?

To obtain sick benefits you must be six months a member and clear on the books, and your sickness must have lasted two weeks or over.

WHEN MAY I PAY MY SICK BENEFITS?

When a member is taken sick he notifies the Secretary, Treasurer or Collector, and his sickness dates from the date of his notification to the office. If he remains sick during two weeks or over his benefits date from date of sickness.

WHY DO YOU PAY SICK BENEFITS FROM DATE OF SICKNESS?

Because this Association was organized for the purpose of relieving the sick, and to members who are suffering long terms of illness or disability and through would the same be placed on the record of the branch.

WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR THIS ASSOCIATION?

That we pay \$5.00 per week for a sickness of fifteen weeks in any one year.

WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR THIS ASSOCIATION?

That we pay \$5.00 per week for a disabled member of fifteen weeks in any one year.

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Resolution of Confession.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call to himself Brother and Spiritual Adviser, Rev. James Walsh; be it

Resolved, That while humbly bowing to the holy will of an all-wise Providence, we, the members of Branch 110, Toronto, tender our heartfelt sympathy to our afflicted Brother in his bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Rev. Father Walsh, and entered on the minutes of this meeting; also that copies be forwarded to the CATHOLIC RECORD, C. M. B. A. Journal, Toronto Catholic Review, and Irish Canadian.

Editor Catholic Record, London:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—At the last meeting of Branch 110, Toronto, it was moved by Recording Secretary Vale, seconded by Brother Clancy, and carried unanimously, that we, having heard with deep regret of the loss sustained by Brother Thos. Prenderbell through the death of his eldest son, be it resolved, that the members of this branch desire to extend to Brother Prenderbell their most heartfelt sympathy in his deep affliction.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution of condolence be forwarded to Brother Prenderbell and to the office of the C. M. B. A. Yours fraternally, W. M. VALE, Rec. Sec. Brechin, Oct. 2, 1891.

At the regular meeting of St. Andrew's Branch 131, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to afflict the family of our worthy President, Mr. Michael McGrath, with the sad death of a beloved child by drowning on Thursday 27th ult., be it

Resolved, That we, the members of St. Andrew's Branch 131, extend to him and his family our most heartfelt sympathies and our trust that God in His infinite mercy may grant them fortitude and patience in their hour of affliction.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the President and to the CATHOLIC RECORD, and that a copy of the same be placed on the record of the branch.

MICHAEL FOLEY, Rec. Sec.

WEAKNESS OF PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

N. Y. Catholic Review.

If we desired any disinterested and emphatic testimony in favor of the self-sustaining and self-destroying policy of Protestant missions, we might find it in the report of the Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Knox, a Presbyterian missionary in Japan, published in the Missionary Review of the World, for September. Speaking from his own sad experience in that important missionary field, where the intelligence of the shrewd natives has developed the absurdity of a multitude of Protestant sects claiming to teach true Christianity, more quickly than in other fields, this candid, outspoken missionary says:

"I would again venture the opinion that our present missionary methods are in the extreme wasteful of money and of life. Rightly distributed and massed, one-half the present force could accomplish all and more than is now done. Instead of so much earnest appeal for men and money, I propose a year of appeal for the better use of the forces we have. Until something is done to combine the Protestant forces, the waste must continue. Is confederation in the great work of evangelizing the world still impossible? Can we expect thinking men to continue and increase their gifts if the half goes to-waste? Doubtless the case is not so pressing in other lands, but for the things I see and know, my language is none too strong."

Here is a man, as we said, who speaks from experience. He is thoroughly in earnest, and believes what he says. He has been on the ground, and sees the absurdity of a multitude of sects working in the same field and wasting their energies and their resources in building up separate establishments with conflicting interests. As a leading contemporary, commenting on Dr. Knox's report, very justly remarks:

"What are the facts at present in the great majority of Protestant missions? Each is going on its own way, working out its own problems, devising its own methods, in utter ignorance of the results achieved by its sister mission in an adjoining field, or, perhaps in the same field."

In answer to the serious question, "Is confederation in the great work of evangelizing the world still impossible?" this same writer remarks:

"There is, undoubtedly, a fascinating in the idea of a grand organization, in which each part preserving its own identity to the full, shall combine with every other part, under some united head, to advance and conquer an empire or the world for Christ. But such an idea is at present entirely outside the realm of 'practical politics.'"

Of course; why should they expect the representatives of the various denominations in foreign lands to combine in a single organization, under a united head, when those denominations do not set the example at home?

If it is not necessary for the home to be united, it would seem to be a very natural conclusion that it is not necessary for the foreign churches to be united. The same reasons that are given for the necessity of unity abroad would seem to be equally applicable at home. In fact, it requires but little reflection, we should think, to convince any sensible man that the most effective

way of bringing about unity among the various denominations abroad would be for the various denominations at home to unite.

How can you expect the representative to be different from the principal? Are there not the same reasons for being united at home as for being united abroad? Is there not the same waste of energy and resources? Do we not often hear the complaint made from the sects themselves of the great evils of divisions, especially in country towns, where half a dozen different denominations are struggling for sheer existence and where a single Church could be well supported and kept in a flourishing condition? Then, too, if they have discovered that a multitude of sects, all claiming to be the true representative of Christianity, only serve to confuse the intelligent Japanese and even excite their derision, cannot the same be said of intelligent Americans? Why is it that Protestantism is losing its hold on the masses? That that is the fact is patent to every intelligent observer; and every man of sense knows perfectly well that there is no more potent promoter of skepticism and indifference of all religion than these sectional divisions, which are really, and always have been, a curse to society.

The writer who comments on Dr. Knox's report thinks the end at which they are all aiming could be accomplished, at least in a measure, by "mutual consultation and fraternal cooperation." That is the old story. We should think our Protestant friends would get tired singing that old song. Why should they build hopes of success in a foreign field on a foundation which has proved so baseless at home? Where is your Evangelical Alliance? What has that accomplished? They have their annual meeting, and hobnob, and say sweet things of themselves and very sour things of the "Mother of Harlots," and then go home not to cultivate more friendly relations, not to sink their differences, and blot out the lines of demarcation, but to continue on the old lines, to insist strenuously on keeping up the bans of sectarian division, though pretending all the time that their differences are non-essential.

Is it not strange? Is it not pitiful? When will our separated brethren learn the great truth so solemnly and emphatically taught by our Lord, that the unity of the Church is to be the grand agency which His Son is to be His Saviour and His King? Well may they be exhorted in the language of the great Apostle to the Gentiles: "Now I beseech you, brethren, by the name of Our Lord Jesus Christ, that you all speak the same thing, and that there be no schisms among you; but that you be perfect in the same mind and in the same judgment." There can be no organic unity without a head. The Catholic Church alone has a head and centre of unity, and one of these bays our separated brethren will learn to return to her bosom. May the good Lord hasten the day!

The Curability of the Inebriate.

The curability follows from the application of certain general principles, the first of which is isolation and change of surroundings. The drunkard must go into a quarantine, where all the external conditions of life will antagonize his disorder and assist nature to return to health. In a quarantine station or special asylum the diet, baths, exercise, medical study and care, with all other means, can be applied with military exactness. Each special phase of disease and form of degeneration can be treated, from its particular symptoms, with particular remedies. Nerve and brain-rest, and restoration of all the organic functional activities, can be obtained by the use of means under the care of the medical man. Thus the drink-impulse is overcome and dies away with the increasing vigor of the mind and body. Like insanity, drunkenness is cured, not by drugs alone, but by building up the body through all the avenues of nutrition, healthful exercise, regulated mental and physical surroundings, and appropriate drugs. Drunkenness must be recognized as a disease legally, and the victim forced into conditions where he can live along the best sanitary lines of health; where medical treatment and control can be exact and perfect; and where physiological and hygienic training in its broadest and best sense can be applied.

The curability of the inebriate is far more certain than that of the insane. The liberty of both is equally dangerous; one is recognized; the other is seldom restrained until he becomes a criminal. The moment a man becomes a drunkard he forfeits all rights to liberty and becomes a ward of the State, and should be controlled by it. It is dense ignorance that permits any one to destroy his life and property by drink, on the supposition that he is a free moral agent. The inebriate is mentally and physically sick, and needs the same help as the insane; and the question of care is simply one of adequate means and remedies to reach the disease.—Dr. T. N. Crothers, in a symposium on "Is Drunkenness Curable?" in North American Review for September.

A Jew Who is a Catholic.

Considering the bitter persecution which the Czar is at present inflicting upon his 4,000,000 Jewish subjects and his 8,000,000 Catholic subjects it naturally excites widespread astonishment that his empire should continue to be represented at Paris by an ambassador, Baron de Mohrenheim, who is a Hebrew by race and a Roman Catholic by faith.

MARKET REPORTS.

London, Oct. 15.—The meat supply on the market today was large and good. Beef was offered at 5.50 per cwt., and some lower qualities at 4.75 per cwt. Lamb was easy, at 7.50 cents pound, and mutton, 7.00 per cwt. Pork was in better supply at 4.75 to 5.00 per cwt. The poultry supply was adequate, and ducks went down to 2.50 cents a pair. Geese controlled at 2.50 cents a piece. Potatoes were inclined to be firmer, and some choice samples sold at 5.00 cents a bushel. Tomatoes sold at 2.25 cents a bushel. Apples were dull, as all the windfalls and second-class fruit is being marketed about now. Fruit was offered all the way from 25 to 25 cents a bushel.

GRAIN (per cental)—Red winter, 1.55 to 1.55; white, 1.50 to 1.50; spring, 1.50 to 1.50; rye, 1.00 to 1.10; barley, malt, 1.00; feed, 1.00 to 1.00; oats, 80 to 85; peas, 30 to 35; beans, bush, 1.00 to 1.00.

PRODUCE.—Eggs, fresh, dozen, 15; eggs, basket, 14 to 15; butter, best roll, 27 to 28; butter, large roll, 26 to 27; butter, cracker, 25 to 26; butter, creamery, retail, 25; butter, creamery, wholesale, 24; milk, 10 to 11; cream, 12 to 13; dry wood, 4.50 to 5.00; green wood, 4.50 to 5.00; soft wood, 2.50 to 3.00; honey, 1.00 to 1.25; tallow, rough, 2.50 to 3.00; tallow, clean, 3.00 to 3.50; straw, load, 2.75 to 3.00; clover seed, bush, 4.50 to 5.00; alfalfa, bush, 8.00 to 9.00; Timothy, bush, 1.25 to 1.50.

TORONTO, Oct. 15.—WHEAT—No. 2 white, 27 to 28; No. 2 red, 26 to 27; No. 2 hard, 25 to 26; No. 2 north, 24 to 25; No. 2 extra, 23 to 24; No. 2 soft, 22 to 23; No. 2 medium, 21 to 22; No. 2 light, 20 to 21; No. 2 heavy, 19 to 20; No. 2 very heavy, 18 to 19; No. 2 extra heavy, 17 to 18; No. 2 very extra heavy, 16 to 17; No. 2 super, 15 to 16; No. 2 extra super, 14 to 15; No. 2 very super, 13 to 14; No. 2 extra very super, 12 to 13; No. 2 very extra very super, 11 to 12; No. 2 super extra, 10 to 11; No. 2 extra super extra, 9 to 10; No. 2 very super extra, 8 to 9; No. 2 extra very super extra, 7 to 8; No. 2 very extra very super extra, 6 to 7; No. 2 super extra extra, 5 to 6; No. 2 extra super extra extra, 4 to 5; No. 2 very super extra extra, 3 to 4; No. 2 extra very super extra extra, 2 to 3; No. 2 very extra very super extra extra, 1 to 2; No. 2 super extra extra extra, 0 to 1; No. 2 extra super extra extra extra, 0 to 1; No. 2 very super extra extra extra, 0 to 1; No. 2 extra very super extra extra extra, 0 to 1; No. 2 very extra very super extra extra extra, 0 to 1; No. 2 super extra extra extra extra, 0 to 1; No. 2 extra super extra extra extra extra, 0 to 1; No. 2 very super extra extra extra extra, 0 to 1; No. 2 extra very super extra extra extra extra, 0 to 1; No. 2 very extra very super extra extra extra extra, 0 to 1; No. 2 super extra extra extra extra extra, 0 to 1; No. 2 extra super extra extra extra extra extra, 0 to 1; No. 2 very super extra extra extra extra extra, 0 to 1; No. 2 extra very super extra extra extra extra extra, 0 to 1; No. 2 very extra very super extra extra extra extra extra, 0 to 1; No. 2 super extra extra extra extra extra extra, 0 to 1; No. 2 extra super extra extra extra extra extra extra, 0 to 1; No. 2 very super extra extra extra extra extra extra, 0 to 1; No. 2 extra very super extra extra extra extra extra extra, 0 to 1; No. 2 very extra very super extra extra extra extra extra extra, 0 to 1; No. 2 super