

The Toronto World.

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COUNTY JUDGES IN ONTARIO.

The Globe suggested on Monday that the new County Judges would receive, also, appointment to the office of Surrogate from the Ontario government, if the law so permitted. This is doubtless a fairer idea. It is well known that strong representations have been made, thru the press, and personally, to the government, protesting against a system that has prevailed of handing over the Surrogate business of this large community to be dealt with by a judge or judges whose hands are already fully occupied with the County and Division Courts. Quarter Sessions and other matters. The Surrogate business in this county and city has vastly increased since the late Judge McDougal was appointed. Estimates of the aggregate value of more than \$800,000 pass yearly thru this court. Its work is four times that of any other Surrogate Court in Ontario, and is quite enough to occupy any industrious Surrogate. The law clearly provides for such separate office, having been altered since Judge McDougal's appointment, and the circumstances demand that this office be properly filled, in the interests of the constituency of more than 300,000 souls.

Application has been made by certain judges of County Courts for an increase of salary. There does not seem to be any combined movement, nor any threat to strike. There are some seventy of these important gentlemen, including junior judges. Several of these could be spared without any loss to the Province, if the smaller counties were grouped. This is a suggestion to the local government. In the County of York, including Toronto and in cities of over 40,000 inhabitants, in which living expenses exceed those in rural districts, it seems only reasonable that a fair addition to the present moderate salaries of \$2,000 for the senior and \$2,500 for the junior judges should be granted. This is the system in the State of New York, where such salaries range from \$2,000 in the rural districts to \$10,000 in New York City. This could be done and fair requirements met with less than \$10,000 a year.

LIBERALS AND THE SENATE.

The Farmer's Sun asks what the Reform party means to do about the Senate. Can there be any truth in the sinister rumor that, having now by the accident of mortality got the majority in that body, the party intends to drop the question and give its solemn professions to the winds? Professionalism may be there could hardly be. It is right and essential to public interests that statements should have the liberty of honest change. Peel changed on two memorable occasions, and by so doing, far from lowering, raised his own character and the tone of public life. But his changes were manifestly conscientious, were frankly avowed, and instead of serving his own interests, evidently entailed loss of power. As different from this as black from white would be the shameless tergiversation which some followers of the government ill-informed it is to be hoped, would have no place in the minds of those who are to be reformed by the Senate.

We trust the Sun is not merely trifling with this grave public question. What it refers to is not a sinister rumor, but an absolute fact, that the idea of reforming the Senate has been absolutely dropped out of the program of official Liberalism, and that those who now profess to be reforming the Senate are in danger of being branded as traitors to the Liberal party. Whether the rank and file will back up the official Liberals, or will stick to their principles, is another matter. We believe that a good many Liberals will adopt the latter course, and will maintain true to their principles, even at the risk of being branded as traitors to the bosses, the office-holders and the office seekers of the party.

IRELAND AND THE EMPIRE.

Dr. Goldwin Smith has always been a strong and sincere opponent of Home Rule for Ireland. In this week's Sun, we think his opposition has carried him too far. He says, in effect, that there is no middle way between legislative union and separation of Ireland and Ireland. The present British government has gone so far in the way of concession to Ireland that the Byrdston thinks it will go farther. "Behind the concession on the land question is apparently coming a partial surrender to Home Rule." At the close of his article, the Byrdston says: "We would have been inclined to look into our own history. We do not find that self-government in our case has been only a half-way house to separation. We know that at the end of the reign of Queen Victoria Canada was more British than at the beginning of

that reign, before self-government was granted.

But, as the Byrdston denies the value of the analogy of Canada within the empire, let us take the analogy of the Provinces in Canada—putting Ontario in the place of England, and Quebec in the place of Ireland. Is it not the fact that the relations of Ontario and Quebec have been more friendly since 1867, when the Legislature of Ontario was converted into a Federal Union?

We do not believe in thrusting upon Great Britain our opinions as to Home Rule for Ireland, or any other matter, any more than we want Old Ontario opinions forced upon us. We can think that the Byrdston has written in a somewhat gloomy mood, and that events will modify his opinion.

LAW AND MORALS.

All the talk about gambling in the home, gambling in clubs, etc., is irrelevant. It is well recognized that there are many transgressions of the moral law that cannot be reached by the law of the land. No one expects public servants to enforce the whole moral law. And, as a matter of fact, legislators and officers of the law have always found it practicable to distinguish between public and private immorality. When was there ever the slightest difficulty in distinguishing, for instance, between a lavish hospitality which the law does not touch, and the keeping of a grocery for profit?

The common and statute law of England in these cases is founded on common sense. It does not try to do impossible things. It does not seek to establish an espionage over private lives or private houses. But there are certain well recognized modes in which public life comes about. A house becomes disorderly—becomes a nuisance to the neighborhood in which it exists, becomes clearly distinguishable from the ordinary private dwelling. It seeks for the custom of the public—exists by the profit which it makes from the public. Then the law of the land steps in for purposes of regulation, if necessary, or suppression. If six men choose to meet in a private room and gamble, even if it be for thousands of dollars a night, a case may not exist for interference. But the moment a man opens a gaming-house for profit, whether the profit be large or small, the intervention of the law is warranted by precedent, by common law and by common sense.

WORK FOR A PHILANTHROPIST.

Andrew Carnegie has offered to pay the bills of all students of Cornell University, whether indigent or not, who were stricken with typhoid fever during the recent epidemic in Ithaca. This epidemic was caused by drinking water supplied by a private company. The college authorities recently issued a statement showing that the water supplied by them was pure, and was not the source of the epidemic. Andrew Carnegie is thus paying for the difference between private and public ownership of waterworks. Who will say that, so long as we maintain our present social and economical methods, the philanthropist is not a necessity?

MEDICINE AND NATIONALITY.

Dr. Roddick, M.P., of Montreal, wants to know the field of medical practice that a man who has passed the examination of the Dominion Medical Council may practice not only in any part of Canada but in Great Britain. We are prepared to go a great deal further even than this, and to say that a physician who has been shown to be competent should be permitted to practice in any part of the world. The realm of healing should be as broad as that of disease. The leg of an Austrian is as easily broken as that of a Frenchman. If a surgeon can set one fracture he can set the other, and the maintenance of a national boundary in such a case is ridiculous. A plague which has its origin in China or India will not spare the progressive nations of Europe and North America. Hustle as they may, the nimble germ will overtake them. Hence, if any man knows a cure for the disease, he ought to be at liberty to practice it all the way from China to Peru.

It seems absurd to have to argue that the laws of nature prevail everywhere and are not affected by political and artificial boundaries. All that bounds is marked, so far as medicine is concerned, by the difference in civilization. If the nation is civilized, it will have trained scientific men, and a standard for physicians and surgeons. If it is not civilized in these respects, it ought to be guaranteed.

DUTY OF THE OFFICIALS.

There is a strange lack of harmony in official explanations of the existence of the gambling evil.

Police Magistrate Denison can see no way of checking the evil unless gambling in clubs and private houses is brought under the same laws that govern gambling places which throw their doors wide open to the public of the city. Crown Attorney Curry pleads for more money and more law to apprehend and convict the offenders. Chief Grassett insists that if gambling is unduly prevalent in Toronto the police are ignorant of its proportions.

The situation would be greatly simplified if these officials could present a common opinion as to the nature of the gambling scourge and propose a definite scheme of operation against it.

Chief Grassett apparently desires complainants to fold their arms and humbly apologize for irritating him with their "ridiculous" accusations. But he is ready to "give a hearing to any responsible persons." This is very magnanimous, but what about Mayor Uruhart's demand for information, and his implied charges concerning one of the gambling houses? His Worship is a reasonably responsible person, and the irritation shown by the Chief of Police over a request for a history of the gambling place in question gives scant encouragement to other "responsible persons" to petition for a hearing to the head of the force.

The fact is that gambling places are doing a rushing business in Toronto, and their proprietors are in affluence. It is incredible that these places should exist without the knowledge of the police. The police do know that gambling goes on, and where it goes on, but the city's quarrel is not with the police.

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The trouble is that the police have not been encouraged and assisted to bring the gamblers before the courts. The law is undoubtedly weak. It is not as weak as the immunity enjoyed by the gamblers would indicate, but it has loopholes enough to handicap the policeman on his beat.

If Police Magistrate Denison, Crown Attorney Curry and Chief Grassett were to state definitely and unanimously the disabilities under which the police labor, their representations could not fail to be effective. The Attorney-General is their Court of Appeal, and if necessary the Minister of Justice.

It does not appear that any such representations have been made to either the Attorney-General or Hon. Chas. A. Tupper. And yet, naturally, a government which is tied up to the gamblers, as it is to corporations, does not take voluntary action, and this is the explanation of Attorney-General Gibson's failure to read the Riot Act to the Crown Attorney.

Let Col. Denison, Crown Attorney Curry and Chief Grassett make definite and clear representations that it is more lack of money or defects in the law that keeps the gambling rooms running full blast, and perhaps public opinion will awaken in the Attorney-General a sense of duty that other influences have impressed upon him in vain.

The gambling evil is at the door of Attorney-General Gibson. The Globe knows it. And what a pathetic show of its subservience to party ends it makes at this stage of the developments. The Jafray organ struck out right and left at alleged friends of the gamblers until it realized that the Globe's attitude was not to its liking. The Globe's attitude was not to its liking.

THE NATURE OF OUR GOVERNMENT.
Editor World: The way we have made great material progress, the science of government has received little attention. Conditions in Canada are very different from those in Britain, and are now also different from those prevailing when our system was evolved. But, even then, Blackstone and other great constitutional writers condemned the union of the executive and legislative functions, and the reasons given find in present conditions much added force. A peaceful revolution has left us without a potential sovereign or viceroy, with an upper chamber of co-ordinate jurisdiction only in name. Conditions in Canada are very different from those in Britain, and are now also different from those prevailing when our system was evolved.

AN UNKIND PRESS.
The British press must be on a wild hunt for arguments to check immigration to Canada when it makes such a fuss about the trials of the immigrants who reached Winnipeg the other day.

Better provision should have been made for the accommodation of the immigrants. The department deserves censure for failing to anticipate the rush. But whatever the faults of the Canadian authorities may be they are faults of judgment, not design. If the department at Ottawa blundered, immediate action will be taken to repair the blunder, and any further fault which the immigrants may have to submit to will be temporary and trivial.

The immigrants at Winnipeg, for whom British newspapers are demanding large quantities of sympathy, would probably consider themselves well off if they knew the trials and tribulations of the people who figure in the headlines of the immigration to the United States. Compared with the accommodations offered those people the arrangements at Winnipeg would not be regarded as conspicuously crude.

Times have changed, and Canada is not only willing but anxious to accord every reasonable consideration to the west. Good accommodation will be offered them, and it is too bad that British newspapers have found it necessary to exaggerate the defects of the accommodation supplied. Canada has waited long for an influx of immigration commensurate with the opportunities she can offer. Now that the boom is on the British press is not profitably employed in obscuring the immense advantages of the Northwest with thrilling tales of the hardships of immigrants at Winnipeg.

Chief Grassett's unnecessary efforts to draw sympathy for the police may be interpreted as a little game of draw.

Public indignation over the gambling evil is not due, but responsible officials will do well to observe that it is loaded.

Any of Mr. Gage's witnesses who utilize the Ross government's special boat will take the precaution to sleep in the lifeboats.

It is proposed that there shall be but one name for the empire, and if Henri Bourassa, M.P., is consulted he will demand that its name be Mud.

What does it matter whether those British peers who are induced to exhibit their wealth in a careless exhibition whether they come or stay away.

Chief Grassett is so angry with the people who are complaining about the gambling evil that he would like to see the whole bunch fined for turning in a false alarm.

We are told that it is no joke to suggest that Gage's witnesses would not be safe in a government boat. Well, perhaps it isn't a joke. The West Elgin ballots were really burned.

The sum of \$1500 has been advanced for the interim expenses of Mr. Gage's witnesses. For the interim expenses of the same gentlemen The Globe would gladly advance another \$1500 from its own pocket.

We can understand why The Hamilton Times did not see any joke in the suggestion that a government boat be sent for the Gage's witnesses. No joke will pass muster in The Times office unless it begins "Bah, Speckly!"

Liberal journals can see no joke in the suggestion that a government boat carrying Gage's witnesses might come to grief, like the West Elgin ballots, yet they regarded the offer of the Speakership to Dr. Reame as the richest kind of humor.

THE NEW LAND COMPANY.

In another column appears the prospectus of The Ontario and Saskatchewan Land Corporation, Limited, formed for the purpose of dealing in lands in

the Northwest Territories of Canada. The papers day by day show the immense immigration into this Western country. Investments there now in land should realize a handsome profit. It is hardly possible to believe that with the present increase in settlement and the immense advance in value of this Western country is making at the present time, an investment in lands in the West could prove anything but most profitable to investors.

The Board of Directors of the new company is the same as that of The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, with the addition of Sir Daniel H. McMillan, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and Mr. D. McGregor, Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Ltd. It is just three months ago since The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, was organized, before which practically the whole profits from investments in Western lands had been left to the company, and the success of The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, left, showed its Directors were not mistaken in their belief in the future of the West. The personnel of the Board of Directors of the new company is a particularly strong one and should satisfy investors. The company is authorized to issue \$800,000 of the stock of this company at par, and applications may be made either to that company or to the Ontario and Saskatchewan Land Corporation, Limited, at the Bank of Canada or the Union Bank of Canada.

THAT ATROCIOUS SUGGESTION.

Montreal Gazette: The Liberal organs in Ontario are much exercised over the facetious remark of a Conservative member of the House of Commons that it would be safe to allow the Gage witness to travel on a special steamer chartered by the Ontario government. It is asserted that the Liberal organs of the villainous character of the opposition's warfare. The objection is that the Liberal organs are very different from those in Britain, and are now also different from those prevailing when our system was evolved.

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THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

Store Closed Friday

To-morrow—Good Friday—the store will be closed all day. Open again at eight o'clock Saturday morning, and at your service till six o'clock for any Easter needs you may require for the holiday.

Easter Boots for Men

We are ready to cater to the taste of every man in Toronto as far as Easter footwear is concerned. Whims of the season and staple standbys of shoedom are alike represented—a broad variety of each. Selections from either of these lines will give unbounded satisfaction:

The Packard Boot for men; new American styles; all kid at \$4.50; patent calfskin 4.50
The Invictus Boot for ladies and gents; made by Geo. A. Slater 3.25

China Dinner Sets \$17.50

A full piece Dinner Set that for value stands unrivalled. See it to-day while in the store. We have a choice line of China Dinnerware, in blue and pink natural colors, with gold lines, consisting of 124 pieces, namely 12 each of fruit, tea, breakfast, dinner and soup plates, 12 fruit napkins, 12 butter pads, 12 cups and saucers, 1 soup tureen, 1 gravy boat and pickle, 2 vegetable, 1 each casserole, baker, cream and bowl bowl, 1 each 10, 12, 16-inch platters; this comes in 17.50
four patterns; your choice

Day Bicycles for 1903

The popularity of the "Day" wheel is established on merit. We have sold great numbers of them during the past three years and have yet to receive a complaint of defective construction or unsatisfactory service. Ride a "Day" and feel secure. Our prices are a pleasing feature of our wheels:

Day Bicycles are shown in 22 and 24-inch frames for men and 20 and 22-inch frames for women; 1-inch gold-plated steel tubing; the best quality that can be obtained for the manufacture of bicycles; bottom bracket and frame fittings forged; drop-forged crown; fender chain crank hangers; diamond shape; Western hubs; Duckworth special; choice of three styles of tires and fenders; this bicycle 25.00
fitted with Dunlop 1903 tires (gents or ladies) 25.00
1903 New Departure Brake; extra 5.00

NOTICE.

We are prepared to receive Furs and Fur Garments for STORAGE Under guarantee against damage from moths and fire at a small percentage. We also suggest the advisability of having any required REMODELING OR REPAIRING Done now during the spring and summer months, when we are enabled to offer much more advantageous rates than in the season. Articles to be stored will be called for on request.

Confirmation Suits

Boys' 2-piece Confirmation Suits; short pants; made up in single or double breasted style; imported all-English black cloth; lined worsteds; silk-lined; sizes 27 to 33; special 5.00
We also have a large range of Confirmation Suits, 2-piece Black Velvet at 6.00
Black Clay Twills at 7.50
Black Velvet at 7.50
Black Tuxedo at 7.50
Boys' Confirmation Suits; 2-piece; short pants; made of all-wool imported English black cloth; lined worsteds; single-breasted coats; neatly pressed; also double-breasted plain coats; sizes 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, 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, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 7