

THE SMALL FARM IN CALIFORNIA.

It would be more accurate, perhaps, to speak of the large farms of California in this place, for vast areas of territory within the borders of the State are held by individual owners and cultivated in whole or in part for the production of cereals or used for the pasturage of immense herds of stock.

There is no form of monopoly which usurps the opportunities of men to the extent attending the monopolized ownership of land. All values are primarily derived from the soil. The earth is the source of all wealth, and while it remains true that labor and skill create wealth, it is at the same time true that labor and skill find only in the products of the earth the opportunity for such creation.

The products of the mines and the fields furnish the material upon which skill and labor are expended. Deprive labor of this opportunity, and it would have no field of exercise. Thus, in its latest and best analysis, the earth is the source of wealth. The difference, therefore, between the ownership of \$100,000,000 worth of land and the ownership of an equal value in personal property is the difference between the control of a force and the ownership of an accumulation. In the very source of wealth, in the second you have simply the ownership of that which has been abstracted or created.

Land monopoly is, therefore, a monopoly of the opportunity of the right of man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness and safety. The most conspicuous phase of land monopoly in the western section of the United States has developed within the past thirty-five years. This development has been due largely to the fact that wealth within the period named has accumulated rapidly; that a large volume of idle capital has been created and has been amassed by individuals; that the rate of interest among the great commercial peoples of the world has declined, and very year there has been a constantly increasing volume of money ready to seek investment for the sake of security alone.

In the earliest stages of settlement in the United States land was the only superabundant object of private ownership, and the opportunity which this country afforded of such private ownership attracted to us the population and conferred upon us the growth we have witnessed. Plenty is a free institution brought to our shores the vast immigration which had its distinctive rise about the year 1828. The statistics of our material progress have been used to fortify every theory of fiscal policy. Under any fiscal system the growth we have witnessed would have taken place. Plenty is a specific source of increase of population. Upon the broad areas of fertile lands lying in the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri and Platte valleys, the young man just reaching his majority could enter and own a domain as broad and fertile as that which had conferred aristocratic distinction on the Barons and nobles of the Old World. He could become a landed proprietor at a merely nominal rate. The value of a brooch on a lady's bosom would buy a broader and more fertile area in America than the great realm of her lord.

The agrarian conditions existing in California, and the opportunities for securing land for small farms and fruit orchards, may be illustrated by the figures of the acreage held by the large land owners of the Sacramento Valley. The four principal counties of the Sacramento Valley are Yolo, Colusa, Butte and Tehama. They embrace an area of 8,547 square miles, or 5,500,000 acres. This area comprises the broad agricultural districts of the Sacramento Valley. The other counties within that geographical designation border upon the bay, and certain large commercial populations, as, for instance, Sacramento County itself. In the counties named there were in 1880 seventy-one holders having 5,000 acres each, and upward, and the aggregate of these seventy-one holdings was 797,761 acres. In 1885 there were eighty-five holders having 5,000 acres each, and the aggregate of their holdings was 1,130,484 acres. In 1890 there were 104 holders having 5,000 acres each, and the aggregate was 1,479,104 acres. The increase in the aggregate of the individual holdings of 5,000 acres and upward was 700,000 acres. Thus there had fallen into this larger class 700,000 additional acres, and the class itself had increased from seventy-one to 104.

In the entire Sacramento Valley the 100 largest holdings embrace 1,654,000 acres of land. Ninety per cent. of it at least is capable of supporting a family on each 100 acres, or employing the industry of a single agricultural cultivator with the assistance of his family, on each fifty acres. Take the larger figure, however, and the 100 holders in the Sacramento Valley have 16,540 farms of 100 acres each. The proprietorship of 100 acres of fertile land under favoring climatic possibilities would give to these 100 holdings 16,540 families.

The urban population demanded by these holdings would be more than double the number of families on the land. Thus 32,080 families are displaced in the Sacramento Valley by the holdings of 100 men. But excluding

these 100 largest holders in the valley, the next 200 below them own a still greater quantity. Thus 200 men usurp the opportunity for subsistence of at least 64,000 families.

In the county of Fresno, one of the most progressive communities in the San Joaquin Valley, in 1875 there were forty-four holdings of 5,000 acres and upward, aggregating 874,476 acres. In 1880 there were fifty holdings of 5,000 acres and upward, aggregating 995,577 acres. In 1885 there were forty-eight holdings of 5,000 acres and upward, and they aggregated 1,061,955 acres. In 1890 there were forty-one holdings of 5,000 acres and upward, and the aggregate was 943,537 acres. The largest land holding in this county had increased from 149,764 acres in 1875 to 230,486 acres in 1890. Other counties containing the most fertile land in California show similar conditions, and the question naturally arises as to the details by which this aggregation has been achieved. The answer is not far to seek. It was through the facility with which land may be made the basis of a money market, that the original owners of much of this land were so prosperous that they desired to increase the area of their holdings hoping to increase in like proportion the amount of income from the product of their land. In the great valleys of the State the main product was wheat and during many seasons the return upon the profitable owing to scarcity in other wheat regions of the world. It was the desire of the farmer to plant as many acres of land to wheat as possible, and to accomplish this purpose he mortgaged his farm to buy more land. The result was a gradual accretion of land to the mortgagee under foreclosure, the mortgagee failing through lack of thrift, incompetence in the handling of the responsibilities of his increased holdings, a glut of the market and consequent depreciation in the price of the commodity, or other causes, local or general. In no instance did the land pass from the possession of the original owner by reason of lack of fertility, inclemency of climate or intractability or any natural condition. Moreover, millions of acres are open to the skill and industry of the world at what may be regarded as a nominal price when the productivity of the soil and the equability of the climate is taken into consideration.

The territorial area of California is about 158,000 square miles or 100,000,000 acres. The question of the proportion of the arable land of the State to the entire acreage has been much regarded, but a very small portion is suitable for cultivation. Many large areas rejected as possessing no agricultural value whatever in the first decade of American occupation are now among the most productive and valuable of any lands in the State. The methods of agriculture pursued throughout the State are of comparative recent date. Being the result of experiment under climatic conditions wholly different from those obtaining on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States or in Europe, the agriculture of California may be said to be distinctive and peculiar. As now adapted to be applicable to the varying conditions of the different portions of the State, the area of arable land may be presented as follows:

San Joaquin Valley Acres. 6,345,280
Sacramento Valley 5,588,720
Coast valleys, including the Russian River and Santa Clara 5,000,000
Lands lying between the Sacramento Valley and the San Joaquin Valley and below an elevation of 2,000 feet 6,000,000
Between the line of an elevation of 2,000 feet and Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and San Diego coast climate 3,000,000
Total 33,444,000

The irrigable area of the San Joaquin Valley is 5,545,280 acres. In a large proportion of this area there is sufficient annual rainfall to mature annual crops. This acreage is irrigable from the water shed of the western flank of the Sierra Nevada. About 1,500,000 acres on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley is irrigable from storage reservoirs in the Coast Range. The entire acreage of the Sacramento Valley receives sufficient rainfall to mature annual crops of cereals. The Sacramento and the San Joaquin Valleys together comprise 12 per cent. of the entire acreage of California.

Of the arid land south of the Tehachapi there are at least 5,000,000 acres reclaimable by irrigation. The possible arable acreage of California may be estimated, therefore, at 38,000,000 acres. Much of the timbered slopes of the Sierra Nevada and also of the Coast Range, when cleared, is suitable for the production of red cedar, timothy, and many of the fruits of the temperate zone, and it has been demonstrated that in numerous specially favorable places citrus fruits ripen earlier and produce better than in the sub-tropical regions. The timber resources of the Sierras and the Coast Range are the source of great wealth, the annual value of the lumber product of the area being estimated at upwards of \$7,000,000.

There is no portion of California which would not be greatly benefited by the development of systems of irrigation. The valley of the Po, embraced within the Provinces of Lombardy, Piedmont and Valenica, in Italy, comprises less than the arable acreage of the Sacramento Valley. The valleys of the Sacramento and the Po have many points in similarity. The area is nearly equal. The single central drainage runs through the entire length of each, with lateral tributaries from the mountains on both sides. The annual precipitation of rain in the valley of the Po is about twice that received in the valley of the Sacramento. The river Po has thirty very considerable tributaries. The Sacramento has ten large tributaries. The arable area in acreage is in the Sacramento Valley about the same as in the valley of the Po. The resemblance may be observed between the fertility of the soils, the clemency of winter climate, the tropical heat of the summer, the facilities of transportation to the seaboard, and the continuity of every portion of the valleys to the sea coast. The same with these parallels cease. The population of the valley of the Po exceeds 9,000,000 inhabitants, while the population of the Sacramento Valley is less than 200,000. More than 8,000,000 of the population of Italy are registered as engaged in unskilled occupations or in the production of raw materials, and of these more than one-half are credited to the valley of the Po. Thus, more than 4,000,000 of the inhabitants of the valley of the Po in the irrigated area find profitable employment for their labor, depending largely upon the annual rainfall 200 large people begin to feel what is called the pressure of population.

Reduced to cultivation by systems of

irrigation, the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys could be occupied by 20,000,000 people without exceeding the density of the population of the valley of the Po.

Concerning the coast counties, the most considerable valleys are those of Sallinas, San Joaquin, Clara, Napa and Sonoma; that is to say, Santa Clara, Napa and Sonoma contain the greatest density of rural population in California. They are under the highest state of cultivation in conformity with the most approved methods of agriculture and horticulture as justified by experience and developed by practice. They are devoted chiefly to the production of wines and fruits, and while wine making and fruit growing are not by any means confined to that section of the State, they furnish an excellent illustration of the superior return made to labor by the great diversity of cultivation of that great diversity of product so favored by the climate of California.

California is the ideal home of the small farmer. Nowhere in the world are the profits resulting from a concentrated and diversified production so sure, resulting always that intelligent thrift and energy are the capital invested in the enterprise. There have been failures in California, as there are failures everywhere, but invariably the cause of failure can be traced to some defect in the farmer—the soil is fertile to the verge of a spontaneous growth. The climate is such that every hour of the 245 days of the year can be devoted to the work of production; the markets are within easy reach at small cost to the shipper, and the demand is not only beyond the supply but is constantly increasing. All that is required to build California into the greatest and most prosperous State in America is a population of industrious and intelligent farmers who understand the art of compelling the earth to yield its fruits to the uttermost capacity of production.

French Railway Fares. All Americans who have reason to travel along the Riviera, and from there up to Paris, are especially impressed with the shortcomings of foreign railroad management. For several winter months the trains running from east and west to Monte Carlo are so crowded that but one or two passengers sit in a first class carriage he has frequently to stand or to sit with ten or twelve in a compartment with places for only eight. For short journeys the prices are not unreasonable if the company provided adequate accommodations, but what the prices are in question then the charges would appear a Ceresus.

Two women with their maids decided to go from Mentone to Paris last spring by the train de luxe, but found they could secure only one small compartment for two persons, and for this had to wait a week. The price of each first class ticket was \$25, and for each berth a supplementary charge was of \$17.40, the one night's journey from 6 in the evening until about 11 o'clock the next morning costing for each person \$42.40. The maids, with eight trunks, four of which were small ones, went by an earlier train, and the charge for the extra baggage was \$27.20. The guard on the train de luxe after it had left Mentone informed the women that, though their tickets called for a compartment for two, the car had been changed, and Nos. 7 and 8, their numbers in the subject, were placed in a double room. The other two berths were to be occupied by a man and woman, who would get on at Cannes. Neither entreaties nor indignation were of any avail, but a quiet "It will be to your interest" had the desired effect. The women got the two small ones, and the guard the extra tin. The entire cost of the journey therefore amounted to about \$140. A seventeen hours' journey in the United States costs about \$15 or \$16, including a berth in a sleeping car, a little more than a third what it cost in France.

This French railway was built mainly by Government loans, and soon falls completely under the Government's control, so no competing line is allowed to be built.—New York Tribune.

"Women will run everything in this country after awhile," says a Detroit Free Press.

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY of the Pacific Coast. Our stockholders have made 50 per cent. in about a month. 1,000 shares are now on the market at \$150 per share. Price goes to \$5 when this is sold. Prospectus free, giving "inside information."

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CITY OFFICIAL ADVERTISING.

Primary Election PROCLAMATION. PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY Given that a primary election in and for the city of Sacramento, California, shall be held on the 23rd day of September, 1899, for the purpose of electing delegates to the respective local party conventions to be held on the dates for city offices, to be voted for on Tuesday, November 14, 1899.

commencing to-morrow our stores open evenings until 8 o'clock



Monday...a new week at Hale's

First of the week shopping is made profitable to you—more so than usual. The advantage of buying new goods in exclusive designs is yours, notably in the cloak and suit section. Advance styles for the fall season are being given their first showing, and there's no charge for the newness.

The hat department makes a commendable offering of head-wear, and it will well repay you to note the prices.

men's clothing at unusual savings * stylish headwear at very small prices

Men's white duck trousers in several grades; the lines at 90c and \$1.50 are exceptionally good values. Sizes 30 to 48 waist. Men's thin Summer coats in blue serges, single and double breasted, flannels, etc. Prices in easy stages from 25c to \$3.75. Men's light weight overcoats at \$10 are beauties, made with deep facings, silk sleeves, the newest out. Sizes 34 to 42. Men's Prince Albert suits and coats and vests; just the thing for evening wear. We have a line of coats and vests at \$15. Sizes 34 to 42. Men's suits at \$7.85 are having a great run. We have many different patterns, both dark and medium. Sizes 34 to 44.

new tailor-made suits

Nothing more appropriate for fall wear than those trim models of gentility—the tailor-made gown. Ample choosing in styles, fabrics and shapes, which for originality far outclass the average custom tailors. These we describe are the happy mediums. We have them less than the lowest and higher than the highest price name.

- \$17.50 Ladies' Oxford gray and brown mixed homespun suit, single breasted, tight fitting jacket, taffeta silk lined, tunic skirt with scalloped overskirt finely stitched, percale lined.
\$10 Ladies' Oxford gray and cadet cheviot and Venetian suits, single breasted fly, notch front jacket, Roman silk lined, well made, 3-piece skirt, percale lined, velvet bound.
\$15.00 Ladies' fine black clay worsted suit, double breasted, jacket 4 button, thorough tail stitch seams, taffeta lined, three-piece skirt, new shape, percale lined.
\$12.50 Ladies' cadet and Oxford gray camel's hair suit, double breasted jacket, Roman silk lined, strap trimmed front. New saddle back skirt, percale lined, strap trimmed.
\$4.95 Ladies' Oxford gray and cadet cheviot and Venetian suits, single breasted fly, notch front jacket, Roman silk lined, well made, 3-piece skirt, percale lined, velvet bound.
\$4.95 for fine cheviot skirt, tunic effect, elaborately trimmed with shirred ribbon, new back, percale lined, corduroy binding.
\$4.95 \$5.95, \$6.95, \$7.95, \$9.95 and \$12.50 for new Autumn waists of choicest silk for street and evening wear. Bewildering array of the most charming designs and colorings, with scores of exclusive novelties. Entire stock of wash waists in two lots for Monday.
\$1.25 values.....49c
\$2 values.....69c

new dress goods for fall

- 50c 38-inch colored and black Venetian cloth, makes up handsomely in tailor suits and our range of colors is good.
75c 48-inch dice plaids for suits or skirts. Not so attractive as large plaids, but every stylish and neat.
\$1.00 52-inch English cheviot. The rough weaves which are very popular for suits or skirts. We carry all the staple colors.
\$1.25 48-inch black whip cord. This is one of the choicest materials produced by English mills and is a great favorite for black, tailor suits.
50c 48-inch storm serge in all colors, including black. We have successfully endeavored to secure a special weight to sell for "four bits," and solicit comparison with all competition.
75c 50-inch mohair cheviot. A heavy twilled fabric, has a storm serge appearance and is guaranteed to wear. Comes in popular colors and black.
75c to \$2.50 a yard. A superb line of fancy taffeta waist silks. All the new ideas are collected and shown in our now complete assortment. Many choice patterns in one waist length only, assuring no duplicate. A careful inspection solicited.

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are entitled to participate in said primary election and nominate candidates for public office by convention: The Republican Party and the Democratic Party. The following are the offices for which nominations may be made: Mayor, City Collector, City Auditor and Assessor, City Attorney, City Clerk, Trustee from the Second Ward, Trustee from the Fourth Ward, Trustee from the Sixth Ward, Trustee from the Eighth Ward, School Director from the First Ward, School Director from the Third Ward, School Director from the Seventh Ward and School Director from the Ninth Ward. Designation of primary election precincts, location of polling places and names of election officers: FOURTH WARD. General election precincts Nos. 4 and 5 of First Supervisor District, bounded on the north by the city limits, on the south by the center of K street, on the west by the center of Sixth street and on the east by the center of Eighth street, constitute primary election precinct No. 4. Polling place: 611 I street. Inspector: George W. Phelps (R.). Judges: F. Gunn (R.), George Phillips (R.). Clerks: W. H. Sheehan (D.), Peter Flaherty (D.). Ballot Clerk: A. Mooney (D.). FIFTH WARD. General election precincts Nos. 8 and 9 of First Supervisor District, bounded on the north by the city limits, on the south by the center of K street, on the west by the center of Sixth street and on the east by the center of Eighth street, constitute primary election precinct No. 8. Polling place: Southwest corner of Ninth and I streets. Inspector: W. E. Bowman (R.). Judges: Phil Claques (R.), David Barnes (R.). Clerks: C. J. Grafmiller (D.), D. M. Bishop (D.). Ballot Clerk: W. H. Burtless (D.). SIXTH WARD. General election precincts Nos. 10 and 11 of First Supervisor District, bounded on the north by the city limits, on the south by the center of K street, on the west by the center of Sixth street and on the east by the center of Eighth street, constitute primary election precinct No. 10. Polling place: Northwest corner of Ninth and I streets. Inspector: John Denny (R.). Judges: James L. Feiter (R.), Cornelius O'Brien (D.). Clerks: George W. Jackson (R.), J. V. Powers (D.). Ballot Clerk: John J. Thackham (D.). SEVENTH WARD. General election precincts Nos. 12 and 13 of Third Supervisor District, bounded on the north by the city limits, on the south by the center of K street, on the west by the center of Fourth street and on the east by the center of Sixth street, constitute primary election precinct No. 12. Polling place: Crocker's barn, northeast corner of Third and I streets. Inspector: W. E. Kent (D.). Judges: T. C. May (R.), M. Flahive (D.). Clerks: Charles Root (R.), P. Pendergast (D.). Ballot Clerk: E. M. Leitch (R.). EIGHTH WARD. General election precincts Nos. 4, 5 and 6 of Second Supervisor District, bounded on the north by the center of K street, on the south by the center of Sixth street, on the east by the center of Fourth street and on the west by the center of Second street, constitute primary election precinct No. 4. Polling place: Armory Hall, southwest corner of Sixth and I streets. Inspector: E. B. Jackson (R.). Judges: C. M. Keenling (R.), J. G. Davis (D.). Clerks: Nelson Wilcox (R.), Frank Waters (D.). Ballot Clerk: E. J. Figg (D.). NINTH WARD. General election precincts Nos. 7, 8 and 9 of Second Supervisor District, bounded on the north by the center of K street, on the south by the center of Seventh street and on the east by the center of Tenth street, constitute primary election precinct No. 7. Polling place: 801 K street. Inspector: Henry Meyer (D.). Judges: E. R. Fiel (R.), W. H. Devine (D.). Clerks: George A. Capen (R.), George J. Johnston (D.). Ballot Clerk: Charles Holmes (R.). TENTH WARD. General election precincts Nos. 10, 11 and 12 of Third Supervisor District, bounded on the north by the center of K street, on the south by the center of Tenth street and on the east by the center of Eleventh street, constitute primary election precinct No. 10. Polling place: 101 K street. Inspector: Emil Steinman (R.). Judges: John Blair (R.), F. C. Knauer, Sr. (D.). Clerks: E. J. McCabe (R.), Charles Weirich (R.). Ballot Clerk: M. Fay (D.). ELEVENTH WARD. Paris of general election precincts Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Third Supervisor District, bounded on the north by the center of K street, on the south by the center of Tenth street and on the east by the center of Eleventh street, constitute primary election precinct No. 2. Polling place: Southeast corner of Fifteenth and N streets. Inspector: J. M. Henderson, Sr. (D.). Judges: F. L. Martin (R.), Elias Rath (D.). Clerks: W. M. Henderson (R.), C. H. Rott (D.). Ballot Clerk: George W. Murray (R.). TWELFTH WARD. Paris of general election precincts Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Third Supervisor District, bounded on the north by the center of K street, on the south by the center of Tenth street and on the east by the center of Eleventh street, constitute primary election precinct No. 2. Polling place: Southeast corner of Fifteenth and N streets. Inspector: J. M. Henderson, Sr. (D.). Judges: F. L. Martin (R.), Elias Rath (D.). Clerks: W. M. Henderson (R.), C. H. Rott (D.). Ballot Clerk: George W. Murray (R.). THIRTEENTH WARD. Paris of general election precincts Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Third Supervisor District, bounded on the north by the center of K street, on the south by the center of Tenth street and on the east by the center of Eleventh street, constitute primary election precinct No. 2. Polling place: Southeast corner of Fifteenth and N streets. Inspector: J. M. Henderson, Sr. (D.). Judges: F. L. Martin (R.), Elias Rath (D.). Clerks: W. M. Henderson (R.), C. H. Rott (D.). Ballot Clerk: George W. 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Apportionment of Delegates. Republican Party. First Ward—13 delegates. Second Ward—17 delegates. Third Ward—21 delegates. Fourth Ward—23 delegates. Fifth Ward—25 delegates. Sixth Ward—27 delegates. Seventh Ward—29 delegates. Eighth Ward—31 delegates. Ninth Ward—33 delegates. Democratic Party. Combination district No. 1, consisting of primary election precincts Nos. 1, 2, 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, 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, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 7