

The Toronto World.

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THE WORLD OUTSIDE.

The World can be had at the following news stands:
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A REMARKABLE FLOTATION.

In announcing the successful flotation of the Metropolitan Bank of Canada we offer our hearty congratulations to the energetic promoters of the enterprise, and to the community, which, despite its many other recent heavy commitments, has been able to so readily and freely support a new venture of such large proportions. The Metropolitan's capitalization is \$1,000,000, but as the shares have been placed at 100 per cent. premium the flotation has been really a two million dollar transaction. It is practically only a few days since the enterprise took tangible shape, and already the project is an accomplished fact. A week ago Monday the promoters announced that applications had been received for \$1,400,000 of the issue, and invited the public to subscribe for the remaining \$600,000. The books opened Monday (yesterday) morning at ten o'clock, and when the lists closed at 4 p.m., the promoters were able to announce that the issue had been considerably oversubscribed. The whole transaction has been a remarkable illustration of the power of a particular group of capitalists, and the absorbing capacity of the investing public of this country. We believe that this is the first instance in Canadian financial history in which a stock has been successfully issued at double par, and one of the first, if not actually the first, in which a banking institution starts out with a reserve equal to its capitalization.

LESSONS OF THE COAL STRIKE.

The continuance of the coal strike, with the accompanying announcement by Toronto coal dealers, that they have run out of anthracite, and that their customers will have to use the bituminous article, serves to draw the attention of the public to two or three things. One of these things is that the press and the public were right, and that the coal dealers were wrong, in estimating the duration and effects of the coal miners' strike. The dealers have all along tried to quiet the anxiety of the people by insisting that the difficulty would be settled before the shortage became serious, and now the supply of hard coal is practically exhausted and the end is not yet.

Another thing that has been impressed upon the people of Ontario is their dependence upon the United States for fuel, and the position of the province would not be enhanced, any less uncomfortable by the knowledge that just as Ontario depends upon Pennsylvania and Ohio for fuel, so thousands in the New England States depend upon the coal mines of Nova Scotia, and that California and other Western States have to look to British Columbia for their fuel.

And directly from this lesson of the strike rises a question as to the necessity of Ontario's absolute dependence for fuel upon the United States. In the first place, has it ever been finally determined that no coal deposits exist in either Ontario or Quebec? We believe that according to the geologists the probability of finding coal in these portions of Canada are small, but there are extensive tracts of country unexplored, or, at least, unexplored in Northern Ontario, Northern Quebec and Ungava, and hope in this direction should not be abandoned until these areas have been carefully looked over. A correspondent suggests that the Dominion and Provincial governments should jointly offer so attractive a reward for the discovery of a deposit of the fuel in either province as to induce a search for it.

But if coal does not occur in central Canada, another form of fuel is found in Ontario and Quebec—and that is peat. A year or two ago we heard a great deal about companies and processes that were to utilize the natural deposits of peat and place the material on the market in merchantable form. It was to be the fuel of the future, and the companies were to do great things, but their promised deeds as far as we have observed, have not materialized. Now is the time for these companies to secure the market, and we should like to hear what they are doing.

We notice, by the way, that the manufacture of peat into fuel has been brought to a fine art in the Old Country, and that the briquets are widely used in Europe. This is due in part to the general heating purposes. In the European process the briquets are made of peat mixed with the dust and waste of coal mines, freed from gas and bitumen. They are clean and convenient to handle, they light easily and burn clear, they make practically no smoke and are the cheapest form of fuel for most purposes.

United States Consul-General Macon declares that Berlin, Germany, the busy manufacturing city, is one of the cleanest in Europe. This is due in part to the preponderant use of briquets and coke for fuel; but, also, to the rigid enforcement of scientific stocking and firing. That is to say, firemen have to know their business, and be able to distribute coal on the grate so as to secure perfect combustion, before they can get employment. This is not done for aesthetic reasons, but from motives of economy. Economic firing means that either the discovery of coal here or the proper utilization

of the extensive peat deposits to be found in Ontario and Quebec, would mean the doubling of the potentialities of both provinces and the rendering of them both more independent of the Ohio and Pennsylvania mining regions.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

We are glad to note that shortly after the arrival in South Africa of Mr. Jardine, the Canadian trade agent, a committee was appointed by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of consulting with him as to the possibilities of trade with Canada. It is also gratifying to know that Mr. Jardine, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, who visited South Africa during the war, found among the merchants of the ports of Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town a cordial feeling toward Canada, making in a general way toward closer commercial relations with Canada. This friendly feeling, though it does not of itself count for much commercially, constitutes a condition favorable to the development of a Canadian-South African trade.

As an indication of the value of the South African market, it is pointed out that New York has a fortnightly steamship connection with Cape Town, and that three steamships ply between Australia and the ports of Cape Colony and Natal. The magnitude and value of the South African market was recognized by the United States some years ago, and, by personal effort and good business tactics, they had built up a trade worth in 1899 about eighteen million dollars. This was before the war, and with the establishment of peace and the immense pending development of the country the possibilities of the trade have been vastly enlarged.

Concurrently with the establishment of a direct, subsidized Canadian-South African steamship line the Dominion Department of Agriculture is sending out information regarding the opening of South Africa, and the way to take advantage of them. The department evidently does not think much of deluging that country with catalogs, but advises that the most effective way to capture the trade down there is to send direct agents representing one or several firms as the case may warrant. "Samples" play a great part in South African trade, and agents should be well furnished with them.

As to the classes of goods for which this field offers a market, it may be remarked that, owing to the complete destruction by warfare of public works, mines, buildings, etc., there will be a tremendous demand for timber, building material, machinery and manufactured articles generally. The food stuffs will receive a great impetus, and the imports in this line should be heavy for years to come. Cheese, butter, bacon, ham, flour, etc., should be in demand.

Canadians will watch with interest the direct joint monthly service being established by the Allan, Elder-Dempster and Furness Lines between Canada and South Africa. The first three sailings under this arrangement have been fixed for Oct. 18, Nov. 18 and Dec. 18, and Canadian manufacturers and exporters may, we think, depend upon a thoroughly efficient and up-to-date service. The names of the three lines concerned guarantee this, and we trust that with this impetus Canadian exports to South Africa will grow apace.

MR. PLUMMER'S RETIREMENT.

We note with regret the pending retirement of Mr. J. H. Plummer from the assistant general management of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Mr. Plummer has been a most efficient and successful manager of the bank, and, though he will be replaced by Mr. Laird of New York, the bank in his withdrawal suffers a decided loss. We understand that Mr. Plummer will spend a year or so in touring the world, which announcement will do much to pose of the story that he was to go to the new Metropolitan Bank, and likewise of other false rumors.

ONTARIO'S FUEL QUESTION.

Editor World: The conditions which the strike of the coal miners in the United States has caused should, I think, make Canadians pay more attention to the fuel question. We have hitherto done so, but we have men amongst us who occasionally forget the dire consequences which might over to England if, in the event of a great war, our American fuel supply was cut off, but who do not seem to bother their heads about the cutting of our coal supply in the event of a great war. The fuel question is a vast area of peat, of which we occasionally read about as making excellent fuel, but so far that substance has not evolved itself into marketable shape, and for all the benefit it is to us our great peat bog might as well be with their brethren in Ireland or Scotland. Now it is not pertinent to ask why, in the absence of individual enterprise, the government does not interfere in the matter and offer some incentive to the government for its successful production? Our Department of Agriculture appears to pay marked attention to fruit growing and the making of beet sugar, but Mr. Editor, I think we have all of us experienced the fact that in a zero climate neither fruit nor beet root commands the dignified respect which we pay to a good warm fire.

Also the time has surely arrived when the presence or absence of coal in Ontario or Quebec should be thoroughly investigated. I understand that geologists assert there is no coal in the province mentioned, but I think any one who has paid any attention to the things geologists must see at once that they appear to be totally ignorant of what our earth contains. I am mistaken in this assertion, I will humbly apologize to the men of science, but I think I can safely say that it is not on record where a geologist has yet discovered a single economic mineral. They may be able to tell us a great deal about strata, drifts, deposits and fossilized animal remains, but invariably when gold, silver, copper, nickel or other valuable finds are made it is by some unscientific or ignorant bush hunter, or by one who, as it were, stumbles upon the stuff by accident, and knows nothing of its value until told by an analyst. For one I do not believe that the vast area of Ontario and Quebec is without large deposits of coal, for I feel convinced that God never let our fair land destitute of what He knew would become a necessity in our rigid climate, and assuming such to be the case, we must hunt for it—in fact, follow the sacred injunction "seek and ye shall find."

With this object in view I submit that it is the duty of our rulers to offer the most tempting rewards for the discovery of coal in the latter of use. Students of modern history know that it was the reward which Bonaparte offered when every port in France was blockaded by the British fleets, and the importation of

sugar stopped, that led the French chemists to discover the saccharine properties of the beet, and originate an industry which has now grown to monstrous proportions in Europe. To be practical, the Dominion and Provincial governments should combine and offer at least a million dollars for the discovery of coal in either Ontario or Quebec. This would be a prize worth contending for, and, depend upon it, with such a view but few acres of our country would long remain unexplored. I am told that in one way or another our geologists survey costs Canada about \$150,000 annually. Suppose we dispense with geology for a few years, and we could do so without the country suffering, and devote that money to the brainy fellow who can furnish us with good peat fuel.

Charles Burrows,
St. Catharines, Ont., Sept. 13, 1902.

ONTARIO-STREET SIDEWALKS.

Editor World: Concerning the grade between Carlton and Gerrard-streets, the explanation of Mr. Charles W. Dill of the City Engineer's Department is a satisfactory one. He says that there has been a permanent grade on this street and the Engineer decided to make one. Now this is just why the residents of the Carlton and Berkeley-streets are so angry. In the laying out of a permanent sidewalk, neither the beauty of the city nor the health of the residents is considered. For what that in view, why should anyone make a grade of eight inches in the lane south of Carlton-street and cause a cut of ten or twelve inches between that and the sidewalk on the east side? On the west side, the sidewalks were put down so low that every private entrance has now a step down to the sidewalk. On the west side, considerable earth had to be hauled away. There are straight sidewalks on each side of the street, and a dip of eight inches on Ontario-street, makes a natural crown on the land of a few inches?

I see the Engineer's Department has recommended a new roadway with crown and gutter. Now this will incur considerable expense for taking the sidewalks with concrete logs, with stones on top, and on account of the dip many of these logs will be nearly horizontal. It will be impossible to form a gutter without chopping off the ends of the concrete logs, and the street will be altogether. Had a straight grade been put on the sidewalk, the cedar logs would have been overgrown, and I think every resident satisfied.

Simpson Rennie.

WON'T WORK THIS TIME.

Editor World: I see by the papers that those ex-Patrons of Industry, Haycock, J. L. Smith and Mallory, are up to their old game. If they can work the farmers again, they will stand up as before and say they are not in parliament to make or break government, and as soon as the government is safe the trio will work the farmers again and Ross et al will be the losers. It is a good dodge, but it won't work this time.

NEW OFFICES OF THE N.Y.C.

Big Railway Now Has Comfortable Quarters in Toronto.

The New York Central & West Shore Railway opened an office in Toronto on Monday, Sept. 15, at 405 York-street, a few doors south of King-street. The new office was formally thrown open by Harry Parry of Buffalo, general passenger agent, in the presence of Louis Drago, the Canadian agent, and a number of others. The office is centrally situated, and will be a large building to be found all the pamphlets and circulars of the line, and the information concerning rates to Dec. 18, and Canadian manufacturers and exporters may, we think, depend upon a thoroughly efficient and up-to-date service. The names of the three lines concerned guarantee this, and we trust that with this impetus Canadian exports to South Africa will grow apace.

TORONTO POSTOFFICE.

Coming Improvements Will Be to Interior of the Building.

Deputy Postmaster Ross returned to the city on Monday from a holiday trip to New York. Mr. Ross stated to a World reporter that the improvements to the postoffice building on East Beaver-street, as authorized by the Department of Public Works at Ottawa, would proceed probably within a few days. The interior will be completely overhauled, but no additions will be made to the building. The new improvements, Mr. Ross believes that there will now be more working space. No additions will be made to the building, but we have Ross claiming that the conditions are improved.

Good Farm Circulation.

The farm circulation of The World is vouched for by advertisers who seek trade in the Counties of York, Ontario and Peel. Nearly every farmer in York County takes the World every day. The paper is a daily paper country. The mail from Toronto reaches every postoffice in the county before noon. The farmer will find in the World a paper of the day. They are not mail order customers, but city purchasers. The World circulates on a Saturday in 32,000 homes. The average daily circulation was 25,705 for August.

Bible Training School.

The ninth session of the Toronto Bible Training School opens to-day with the enrolment of students in both day and evening classes. The school is under the management of the staff of instructors by the appointment of Rev. J. McLeod, who is a graduate of Toronto University, and also of Knox College. Mr. McLeod gives his opening address this evening on "Studies in the Gospels."

To Those of Sedentary Occupation.—Men who follow sedentary occupations, which deprive them of fresh air and exercise, are prone to disorders of the liver and kidneys than those who lead active, outdoor lives. For the cure of these troubles, Parmenter's Vegetable Pills are a restorative without question. These pills are sold in the market. They are easily procurable, easily taken, act expeditiously, and they are surprisingly cheap, considering their excellence.

50 Cents on the Dollar.

London, Sept. 15.—Lord Francis Hope has finally settled with creditors on the basis of a cash composition of \$2.50 in the pound sterling. The claims amount to \$2,500,000.

No Truth in Report.

London, Sept. 15.—Government officials declare there is no truth in the report that a British force has occupied the Malay principality of Kalantan.

Dr. J. H. Kellogg's Dyspepsia Cordial is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy for all cases of indigestion, heartburn, and other ailments of the stomach. It is a pleasant-tasting liquid, and is easily taken. It is sold in bottles of 50 cents and \$1.00. It is a good remedy for all cases of indigestion, heartburn, and other ailments of the stomach. It is a pleasant-tasting liquid, and is easily taken. It is sold in bottles of 50 cents and \$1.00.

Obstetrical Congress.

Rome, Sept. 15.—The International Obstetrical Congress was opened here to-day.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 15.—Thirty thousand in attendance.

Grand Lodge of I.O.O.F.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED

Wednesday's Quick-Clearing Prices

After the big Exhibition trade of the last two weeks departments throughout the store need more or less stock-adjusting so as to clean up odds and ends, broken lines or incomplete assortments. On Wednesday we make the first general effort to that end. That explains many of these gilt-edged offerings for the day. Seasonable, up-to-date goods—in quantities this store recommends and guarantees—marked at tempting prices, some at half price and even less. It will be a shopping occasion of paramount importance to all within reach of this store. Conclusive argument for that fact may be seen in the following prices, which take effect at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning:

Wednesday's Silks and Dress Goods Offerings in

21-inch Black Damask Satin Brocades; a choice range of pretty designs, with new hemstitched stripes; a fashionable dress waist and jacket silk; regular price \$1 yard; 400 yards to clear only 22-inch. Colored Damask Brocades; elegant designs in beautiful shades of rose, sky, blue, turquoise, beige, mauve, lilac, pearl grey and silver; grounds of grosgrain, Duchesse and Louisiana; regular prices \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50; to clear Wednesday 1.75

600 yards Priestley's English Cheviot Serge; rough finish; pure wool; medium twill; excellent wear; quality for ladies' or children's wear; navy and black only; 44 inches wide; regular price \$1.25; to clear Wednesday25

400 yards Ladies' Cloth, 52 inches wide; black only; fine quality, bright finish and heavy weight; suitable for tailored costume; also French cheviot, in black; fine twill quality; 52 inches wide; regular price \$1.25; to clear Wednesday75

7c and 8c Flannelettes for 5c
6000 yards Soft Finished Canadian Flannelettes; guaranteed pure finish; perfectly fast; new standard patterns; 30 and 32 inches wide; regular 7c and 8c yard; Wednesday52

40c and 45c Towels at 33c
300 dozen Fine Bleached Irish and Scotch Linen Damask and Huck Towels; plain and colored borders; fringed and hemmed ends; superior in quality and finish; regular prices 40c and 45c pair; Wednesday33

Underwear and Corsets
85 dozen Ladies' Vests and Drawers; ribbed merino and plain wools; winter weights; vests have high necks, buttoned fronts and long sleeves; natural color; sizes for 28 to 38 bust; drawers ankle length, open and closed; styles to match; regular prices 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 95c, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 1.60, 1.65, 1.70, 1.75, 1.80, 1.85, 1.90, 1.95, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 2.60, 2.65, 2.70, 2.75, 2.80, 2.85, 2.90, 2.95, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 3.60, 3.65, 3.70, 3.75, 3.80, 3.85, 3.90, 3.95, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 4.60, 4.65, 4.70, 4.75, 4.80, 4.85, 4.90, 4.95, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 5.60, 5.65, 5.70, 5.75, 5.80, 5.85, 5.90, 5.95, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 6.60, 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