

FOREST PROTECTION

SCIENTISTS MAKE REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Great Cost of Preventing Floods in Europe Must Be Followed Eventually in This Country—Forestry Bureau and Other Improvements.

All About Our Forests.

WASHINGTON, May 27. — President McKinley has sent to the Senate the detailed report on forestry made by the committee of the National Academy of Science at the request of the Secretary of the Interior.

The policy of forest reservation was begun during the administration of President Harrison, in obedience to the urgent importunities of Dr. B. E. Fernow, the government forestry expert.

Edward Bowers, counsel for the American Forestry association; Robert Underwood Johnson of New York, and other students on the subject. In response to the President's suggestion, Congress, on March 3, 1891, enacted a law authorizing such reservation by executive order as the president might deem expedient, and soon afterward a proclamation was issued reserving about 13,000,000 acres.

This was followed early in President Cleveland's term by an order reserving the Cascade range in Oregon, embracing 4,492,300 acres. Then the forestry commission was appointed, consisting of Professor C. S. Sargent of Harvard university, General L. E. Abbott, United States engineer, Professor W. H. Hays of Yale university, Alexander Agassiz of Harvard, Gifford Pinchot and Arnold Hayne.

After a thorough investigation and patient inquiry without compensation, the commission reported in favor of the reservation of thirteen additional tracts, amounting in the aggregate to 22,000,000 acres, and in honor of the memory of Washington, President Cleveland issued on the 15th anniversary of the birth of the first President, the 23d of February, 1897, an order complying with the recommendations of the commission.

Thereupon the Senators and Representatives in Congress for the states in which the reservations are located, protested that the withdrawal of so much timber land from use and settlement would be a great hardship to the people, in that it would deprive them of the necessary timber for building and wood for fuel, and a clause was inserted in the sundry civil appropriation bill of the last Congress revoking the order while it was pending in the Senate.

The House refused to concur, and, after a prolonged contest, the Senate conference receded from the amendment. But the bill failed for the reason that it didn't reach the President in time for his signature.

The western senators, disappointed over the failure of their plan for the revocation of the order, turned their attention to imposing the President to accomplish the purpose by an executive order, and several conferences were had with President McKinley and Secretary Bliss of the interior department. As a result the members of the commission were summoned to appear before Secretary Bliss on the last day of March.

At this conference, during which the senators and representatives for the states of Washington, Wyoming, Montana, Utah and South Dakota were present, the commission agreed to a modification of its report in order to appease, to some extent, the clamor of the western representatives. The report transmitted to Congress to-day is the result of this agreement.

The general conclusions of the committee were announced in an abstract furnished by the committee some weeks ago. Millions of dollars have been expended during recent years in Europe in checking the force of floods, due to denuded mountain slopes, by the construction of stone dams and river beds and planting sod and trees.

The committee predicts that similar expenditures in this country must follow the destruction of mountain forests if the narrow valleys of the West are to continue inhabitable. Fire and pasturage are cited as chiefly threatening the reserve forest lands of the public domain—illegal timber cutting damage being comparatively insignificant.

The committee says that the government is permitting free passage of sheep on the public domain in states and territories in clearly unjust to people elsewhere who must own or hire pastures. Tracts of degradation were pointed in all the reserves visited. The appropriations of these great bodies of reserved lands cannot be withdrawn from all occupation and use, but should be managed for the benefit of the people of the whole country, not for a class or section.

EARLY MEDICAL EDUCATION.

What Wonder the Physicians Were Not Skilled?

In the old days, which many of our still active practitioners well remember, the medical student was registered with a practicing physician, who more or less intelligently directed his reading and sometimes took him on his rounds as a sort of private assistant, giving him fitful glimpses of patients, says the Columbia University Bulletin.

He attended rarely three, sometimes two, often only one, course of lectures in a medical school, hearing the same lectures over again each year. The only thing which he ever learned actually to do with his fingers in the medical school was to dissect the dead subject, and here his experience was not usually large.

He made careful notes of many "views" regarding disease and its nature, and usually stepped out upon the arena with a general idea that disease was a "thing" which got into the bodies of certain unfortunate people, and which he was to drive out, if he could, with some one or more of his preceptor's prescriptions, which he had carefully copied in small compass ready for emergencies.

When he had discovered the proper name to attach to his patient's malady the rest was largely a matter of an alphabetical index of remedies and a calm abiding of the consequences. It should not be imagined that the practitioners of medicine in the old days were necessarily lacking in wide views, practical knowledge and great skill.

But when this was the case it was usually owing to a training which they had secured after and not before they became doctors of medicine.

The medical college consisted of a group of medical men, who obtained a charter, hired a building, partitioned off among themselves the subjects which were deemed essential—anatomy, physiology and possibly chemistry, materia medica, pathology, and the practice of medicine, obstetrics and surgery.

Each day the students sat upon hard benches, taking notes for dear life, while the subject matter of these themes was let loose upon them in swift succession, for better or worse, through five long hours. Perhaps there was a clinic in the afternoon, perhaps not. There were no laboratories for practical work, either of chemistry, physiology or histology, and independent subjects were unknown.

A great many lectures, a little dissecting, a few clinics, possibly some quizzes, a final examination, and the degree of M. D. was won.

NAVEL ORANGES.

The Marketman's Explanation Was Hardly a Satisfactory One.

They wanted to know about navel oranges in the store and the inquisitive man asked of the marketman the same question that the little boy asked his mamma, says the Lewiston Journal. In vain the little boy awaited the maternal response, but not so he of the inquisitive mind, for the marketman revolved the quid of thought in his brain; eyed chicken and turkey and juicy sides of beef; lifted an orange and fondled it and said: "I can tell you all about it. They come this way."

"Now, this is singular," said he. "A man came in here the other day and told me all about navel oranges. His brother is a California orange grower and he is just home from there. I asked him and got full information."

"It is this way," he continued. "You see they import the seedless navel orange trees from Australia. They don't do well in this country, so they cut down the California orange trees, when young, and engrafted slips of the Australian tree into them and they grow up big and strong and perfect into the juicy, applause-compelling, mouth-watering California navel."

"That's how the navel comes." A silence fell and the inquisitive man said: "Once a nigger asked the deacon about how they made man in the creation and the deacon asked the dominie and the dominie said: 'Dey was a brack man and er brack woman on de earf long 'fore dey was ever any livin' movin' thing, an' de brack man he took de brack woman and put her in de sacred spring and leaved her up agin de fence ter dry an' de brack woman took er brack man an' dipped him in the sacred water's an' she beaned him—'

"'Ho! on," said the nigger, 'dis yeah was 'fore de Lord knowed anything about it, er dey was any earf or anything.'"

"'Yes.' "Well, I asts to know whar dey git dat fence? And I want to know whar they get the Australian seedless navel orange tree."

Three More. Charles Goode, a veteran of the Black Hawk war, died recently at Belmont, Wis. He recently celebrated the 103d anniversary of his birth. Mr. Goode came from Yorkshire, England. Mrs. William Caynor, of Stafford, Mo., died a few days ago at the age of 109. She was the mother of thirteen children. Her descendants are very numerous, numbering over 400. Miss Maria Benson has celebrated her 100th birthday at Windsor, Conn. She is the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, of whom there are few.

Where Salt Is a Luxury. The greatest luxury in Central Africa is salt. The long-continued use of vegetable food in that country creates so painful a longing for salt, that natives deprived of it for a long period, often show symptoms of insanity.

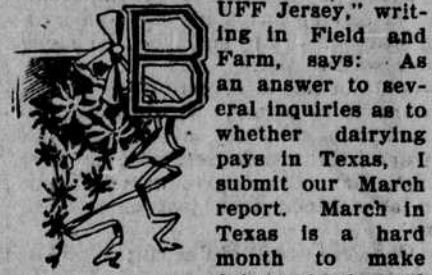
Five Killed in a Waterspot. A waterspot struck the farmhouse of James Branders, near Monticella, Tenn., and demolished the house. Branders, his wife and child and two farm hands were killed.

In all Europe there are 6,274 professors in the colleges and universities.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.



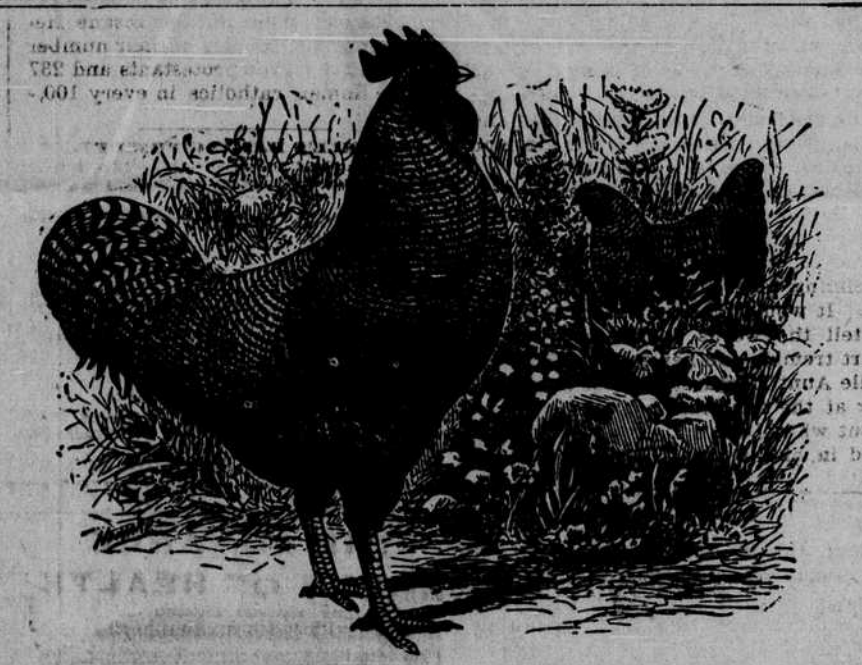
UFF Jersey," writing in Field and Farm, says: As an answer to several inquiries as to whether dairying pays in Texas, I submit our March report. March in Texas is a hard month to make dairy animals hold up in yield for the reason that it is just between hay and grass—that is our dry feed is usually very low in quantity and poor in quality, fall grains are shut away from the cows at this time, the silo is empty and the pastures are short, but for all of these drawbacks our report shows up very well: Number of cows in milk was 27; number of pounds of milk, 15,045; number of pounds of butter made, . . . The feed consumed was bought at 65 and 70 cents per hundredweight. The entire bill was \$61, but as all stock on the farm was fed from the same bin as the cows we do not know the amount consumed by the cows, but judge about \$40 worth. Dairying is not Springside's only industry. We also breed English Berkshire hogs, and have a fine lot of individuals that are raised at a very low figure. Our method is as follows: All brood sows are kept in a thirty-acre wood pasture with running water, and during the time of abundant grass they receive no grain feed, but are given any surplus milk from the creamery when the pigs come, which is in March, April and May. We add bran to the pasture and allow the pigs the run of pasture till cool weather in fall. Then the choice breeding animals are selected and the remainder put up in close pens and finished for pork. We have no sickness among the hogs here, and have no trouble to make pigs weigh 600 pounds and over at six months. Still another industry is producing certified eggs. You may not know just what it takes to make a certified egg. Well, here in Texas eggs soon go off in quality, and store eggs are not to be depended on, so to fill a long felt want among our many friends and customers we furnish them strictly fresh eggs from one breed of fowls. All the eggs

Standard Varieties of Chickens. (From a Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture.) There are eighty-seven standard varieties of chickens raised in this country. The standard varieties are divided as follows: (1) American class.—Barred, Buff, Pea-Comb Barred, and White Plymouth Rocks; Silver, Golden, White, Buff and Black Wyandottes; Black Mottled and White Javas; American Dominiques and Jersey Blues.

(2) Asiatic class.—Light and Dark Brahmas; Buff, Partridge, White, and Black Cochins; Black and White Langshans. (3) Mediterranean class.—Brown, Rose-comb Brown, White, Rose-comb White, Black, Dominique, Buff, and Silver Duckwing Leghorns; Black and White Minorcas; Andalusians and Black Spanish. (4) Polish class.—White-crested Black, Golden, Silver, White, Bearded Golden, Bearded Silver, Bearded White and Buff-laced. (5) Hamburg class.—Golden-spangled, Silver-spangled, Golden-penciled, Silver-penciled, White and Black Hamburgs; Redcaps; Silver and Golden Campines. (6) French class.—Houdans, Crevecoeurs and La Fleche. (7) English class.—White, Silver Gray and Colored Dorkings. (8) Game and Game Bantam class.—Black-breasted Red, Brown Red, Golden Duckwing, Silver Duckwing, Red Pyle, White, Black and Birchen Games; the same varieties for Game Bantams; Cornish and White Indian Games; Malays and Black Sumatra Games. (9) Bantam class (other than game).—Golden and Silver Sebrights; White and Black Rose-comb; Booted White; Buff, Partridge, White, and Black Cochins; Black-tailed, White and Black Japanese and White-crested White Polish. (10) Miscellaneous class.—Russians, Silkies, Sultans, Frizzles and Rumpless.

The above ten classes may be subdivided into four general classes as follows: (1) The general-purpose breeds: The American class. (2) The meat or table breeds: The Asiatic class. (3) The egg breeds: The Mediterranean class. (4) The ornamental breeds: The Polish, Exhibition Games, Miscellaneous and Bantam classes.

The Plymouth Rock is the most popular of all varieties of poultry as a general purpose fowl. Its medium



PAIR OF BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

are one size and color. Springside eggs have attained the same reputation as the butter. Our chickens are hatched in incubators, and with entire success both as to number and quality. We use a non-sitting breed so that the hens cannot be depended on to sit. We have found the first week of a chicken's life is the time to make either a broiler or layer. That is, it must be started right. As soon as our chicks are dry we remove them to a brooder, previously thoroughly warmed, and do not feed them for thirty-six hours. Then we give them rolled oat meal dry for three or four days, then add millet seed, corn meal and dry grain. We never give chickens wet or sloppy food. We keep the heat in the brooder up to 95 or 100 degrees for the first week. The bottom is covered with sand and gravel. We keep finely pulverized egg shells before them as well as charcoal, give plenty of water and skim milk to them, but do not let them wet themselves. We use a fountain made of a tomato can inverted over a saucer.

Let It Sell Under Its Own Color.—An attempt has been made to represent the vigorous crusade against the illegal sale of oleomargarine as being inspired by the selfish motives of dealers in genuine butter and the claim is widespread that oleomargarine is really better and more healthful than genuine butter. The first assertion is absolutely false. No one interested in the enforcement of the oleomargarine laws cares one whit how much oleomargarine is sold and consumed provided it is sold for what it really is. No one can object to persons whose tastes approve oleomargarine buying it. But the issue at stake in the present agitation is to compel the sale of the stuff for what it is and prevent it being sold to ignorant purchasers when they call for genuine butter and are made to pay the prevailing prices asked for that article.—Ex.

On a scale of 100 points the prize butter at the Massachusetts Agricultural Society ranged as follows: Creamery, 97½; dairy, 97¼. The standard for judging butter adopted by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society is a very good one for others to follow. It is this: Flavor, 45; grain, 25; color, 15; salt, 10; packing, 5. The standard of flavor was that of June butter.

Enrich the pleiant bed, for there is nothing that responds more generously to the application of fertilizer.

If the sheep on the farm must be sold, sell them fat.

PEARY'S EXPEDITION

PRELIMINARY TRIP TO BE MADE THIS YEAR.

Stations to be Established in North Greenland—Arctic Explorers Will Collect Meat and Furs and Kill Dogs—The Dash to the Pole in 1898.

His Plans Well Matured.

New York, May 28. — Lieutenant Peary, who has just received five years' leave from the navy department, in an interview outlined his plans for his proposed Arctic expedition. On July 8 he will start north on the preliminary journey, the sole objects of which is to make arrangements for the final trip, which will be begun in July, 1898. Lieutenant Peary will first pick out a route for his preliminary voyage. He will select one of the St. Johns sealers and have it ready to leave Boston between July 5 and 8. At Boston the steamer will take on board a store of supplies.

Lieutenant Peary's object in his preliminary voyage will be to communicate with a colony of Esquimaux at the Whale sound, who are known as the Arctic highlanders. He will pick out six or eight of the most intelligent young men in the colony and prepare them to take their families north with them and establish another colony which, a year later, will be his base of supplies. At this village they will work throughout the year collecting meat, furs, bear skins to be made into boots, sledges and other supplies and training a pack of the best Esquimaux dogs obtainable. Lieutenant Peary says he could utilize the entire trite in his work were it necessary. He will have his men arrange affairs so that when he sees them in the summer of 1898 they will be ready to move north with him at a day's notice.

Peary will be accompanied in this summer's trip by his wife and her 3-year-old daughter, but on the main expedition Mrs. Peary and the child will remain in this country. The journey this summer will be from Boston to Sidney, then to Cape Breton, where the ship will take on coal; through the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Belle island and up the Labrador coast to the mouth of Hudson's strait, then to Resoulion island and across to the South Greenland coast to Melville bay, and finally to whale sound, which will be reached in the latter part of July. The return will be made in September. Lieutenant Peary is enthusiastic over the plans of his trip, and is looking forward to his five years' work with the greatest pleasure.

"The project is entirely my own," he said. "The American Geographical society, the technical society most capable of passing on the project, has indorsed it and has promised to subscribe money for the trip when it is needed. The American Museum of Natural History has also subscribed. I have outlined plans very carefully, more so than before, and have made use of all the experience I have gained in previous expeditions. I depend largely for my success upon the operation of the Esquimaux, but I have complete confidence in them and I know that I can trust them to do everything that I tell them and to have everything in readiness for me when I am prepared to start on the main expedition for the pole."

"As for the plans for the main expedition, I can say little more than has already been published. I am thoroughly decided on one project, and that is that I shall take with me very few white men. I shall give much attention to the selection of my surgeon, who must be vigorous, active and thoroughly enthusiastic. I shall time the main expedition carefully and be prepared to make the final dash for the pole at precisely the time when all the conditions are most favorable. There will be much to do, but I am determined that there shall be no delays, for any interference with the plans that I have outlined might be fatal to the entire project."

TO MAKE BETTER CITIZENS

American Institute of Civics Holds Its Twelfth Annual Meeting.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The twelfth annual meeting of the American Institute of Civics was held in this city yesterday, Senator Hawley of Connecticut presiding. The president of the association, Henry Randall Waite of New York, presented a report of the year's doings, which showed that, notwithstanding the depressed condition of financial affairs throughout the country, the institute had made encouraging progress in the work to which it is devoted.

The object of the institute is to promote a higher standard of citizenship through education and by other means.

An Impressive Vatican Canonization. ROME, May 28.—The canonization to-day of Zaccaria, founder of the Order of Barnabites and surnamed the Apostle of Lorraine, was the most impressive ceremony witnessed at St. Peter's since the abolition of the temporal power of the popes. It is estimated that 40,000 people were in the basilica.

GOMEZ TO SEE M'KINLEY.

Cuban Commander-in-Chief to Make a Visit to the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28. — Advice from Cuba were received by the local junta yesterday to the effect that General Gomez will temporarily resign as commander of the insurgent forces and come to this country as "secretary of war pro tem" of the Cuban republic to confer with President McKinley on the Cuban situation. During his absence General Garcia will command.

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Poisoned Blood

Malaria

These come from poisonous miasms arising from low marshy land and from decaying vegetable matter, which, breathed into the lungs, enter and poison the blood. Keep the blood pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and there will be little danger from malaria.

Hood's Pills



Healthy Economy

A daily constitutional and a Columbia bicycle—there's healthy economy for you—in-igation in the exercise—economy in the wheel. Perhaps Columbia cost a little more in the beginning, but they are cheapest in the end.

Columbia Bicycles

STANDARD OF \$100 TO ALL THE WORLD. HARTFORDS, next best, \$60, \$55, \$50, \$45. POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn. Catalogue free from any Columbia dealer: by mail for one 2-cent stamp.

\$100 To Any Man.

WILL PAY \$100 FOR ANY CASE

Of Weakness in Men They Treat and Fall to Cure.

An Omaha Company places for the first time before the public a MAGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of Lost Vitality, Nervous and Sexual Weakness, and Restoration of Life Force in old and young men. No worn-out French remedy, contains no Phosphorus or other harmful drugs. It is a WONDERFUL, TREATMENT—magical in its effects—positive in its cure. All readers, who are suffering from a weakness that blights their life, causing that mental and physical suffering peculiar to Lost Manhood, should write to the STAFF MEDICAL COMPANY, Omaha, Neb., and they will send you absolutely FREE, a valuable paper on these diseases, and positive proofs of their truly MAGICAL TREATMENT. Thousands of men, who have lost all hope of a cure, are being restored by them to a perfect condition.

This MAGICAL TREATMENT may be taken at home under their directions, or they will pay railroad fare and hotel bills to all who prefer to go there for treatment, if they fail to cure. They are perfectly reliable, have no Free Prescriptions, Free Cure, Free Sample, or C. O. D. fake. They have \$250,000 capital, and guarantee to cure every case they treat or refund every dollar; or their charges may be deposited in a bank to be paid to them when a cure is effected. Write to them today.

DRUNKARDS CAN BE SAVED.

The craving for drink is a disease, a marvelous cure for which has been discovered called "Anti-Jag," which makes the inebriate lose all taste for strong drink without knowing why, as it can be given secretly in tea, coffee, food, etc. "Anti-Jag" is not kept by your druggist send one dollar to the Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, New York, and it will be sent postpaid, in plain wrapper, with full directions how to give secretly. Information mailed free.

ALABASTINE IS WHAT?

A pure, permanent and artistic wall-coating ready for the brush by mixing in cold water. FOR SALE BY PAINT DEALERS EVERYWHERE. FREE! also Alabastine Souvenir Book sent (post to any one mentioning this paper. ALABASTINE CO., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

EARN A BICYCLE

600 new ones made. \$125.00. \$100.00. \$75.00. \$50.00. \$25.00. \$10.00. \$5.00. \$2.50. \$1.00. \$0.50. \$0.25. \$0.10. \$0.05. \$0.02. \$0.01. \$0.005. \$0.002. \$0.001. \$0.0005. \$0.0002. \$0.0001. \$0.00005. \$0.00002. \$0.00001. \$0.000005. \$0.000002. \$0.000001. \$0.0000005. \$0.0000002. \$0.0000001. \$0.00000005. \$0.00000002. \$0.00000001. \$0.000000005. \$0.000000002. \$0.000000001. \$0.0000000005. \$0.0000000002. \$0.0000000001. \$0.00000000005. \$0.00000000002. \$0.00000000001. \$0.000000000005. \$0.000000000002. \$0.000000000001. \$0.0000000000005. \$0.0000000000002. \$0.0000000000001. \$0.00000000000005. \$0.00000000000002. \$0.00000000000001. \$0.000000000000005. \$0.000000000000002. \$0.000000000000001. \$0.0000000000000005. \$0.0000000000000002. \$0.0000000000000001. \$0.00000000000000005. \$0.00000000000000002. \$0.00000000000000001. \$0.000000000000000005. \$0.000000000000000002. \$0.000000000000000001. \$0.0000000000000000005. \$0.0000000000000000002. \$0.0000000000000000001. \$0.00000000000000000005. \$0.00000000000000000002. \$0.00000000000000000001. \$0.000000000000000000005. \$0.000000000000000000002. \$0.000000000000000000001. \$0.0000000000000000000005. \$0.0000000000000000000002. \$0.0000000000000000000001. \$0.00000000000000000000005. \$0.00000000000000000000002. \$0.00000000000000000000001. \$0.000000000000000000000005. \$0.000000000000000000000002. \$0.000000000000000000000001. \$0.0000000000000000000000005. \$0.0000000000000000000000002. \$0.0000000000000000000000001. \$0.00000000000000000000000005. \$0.00000000000000000000000002. \$0.00000000000000000000000001. \$0.000000000000000000000000005. \$0.000000000000000000000000002. \$0.000000000000000000000000001. \$0.0000000000000000000000000005. \$0.0000000000000000000000000002. \$0.0000000000000000000000000001. \$0.00000000000000000000000000005. \$0.00000000000000000000000000002. \$0.00000000000000000000000000001. \$0.000000000000000000000000000005. \$0.000000000000000000000000000002. \$0.000000000000000000000000000001. \$0.0000000000000000000000000000005. \$0.0000000000000000000000000000002. \$0.0000000000000000000000000000001. \$0.00000000000000000000000000000005. \$0.00000000000000000000000000000002. \$0.00000000000000000000000000000001. \$0.000000000000000000000000000000005. \$0.000000000000000000000000000000002. \$0.000000000000000000000000000000001. \$0.0000000000000000000000000000000005. \$0.0000000000000000000000000000000002. \$0.0000000000000000000000000000000001. \$0.00000000000000