

tions granted to the commerce of Prussia and of Sweden and Norway, in consideration of equivalent advantages granted in these countries, by the one to the commerce of the Kingdom of Poland and by the other to that of the Grand Duchy of Finland, shall not, in any case, be invoked in favor of the relations of commerce and navigation sanctioned between the two high contracting parties by the present treaty. The present separate article shall have the same force and value as if it were inserted, word for word, in the treaty signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In faith whereof we, the undersigned, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present Separate Article, and affixed thereto the seal of our arms.

Done at St. Petersburg, the sixteenth of December, in the year of Grace one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

(Seal) JAMES BUCHANAN.
(Seal) CHARLES COMTE DE NESSELRODE.

In 1868 an additional article was negotiated covering trade-marks, which was added to the treaty in 1832. This article was concluded Jan. 27, 1868, was ratified by the senate July 25, 1868; ratified by the president Aug. 14, 1868; ratifications were exchanged Sept. 21, 1868, and proclamation was made Oct. 15, 1868. This article reads:

The United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, deeming it advisable that there should be an additional article to the treaty of commerce between them of the sixteenth December, 1832, having for this purpose named as their plenipotentiaries the president of the United States, William H. Seward, secretary

of state, and His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, the privy councillor, Edouard de Stoeckl, accredited as his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, and the said plenipotentiaries, after an examination of their respective full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed to and signed the following:

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

The high contracting parties, desiring to secure complete and efficient protection to the manufacturing industry of their respective citizens and subjects, agree that any counterfeiting in one of the two countries of the trade-marks affixed in the other on merchandise to show its origin and quality shall be strictly prohibited and repressed, and shall give ground for an action of damages in favor of the injured party, to be prosecuted in the courts of the country in which the counterfeit shall be proven.

The trade-marks in which the citizens or subjects of one of the two countries may wish to secure the right of property in the other must be lodged exclusively to wit: The marks of citizens of the United States in the department of manufactures and inland commerce at St. Petersburg, and the marks of Russian subjects at the patent office in Washington.

This additional article shall be terminable by either party pursuant to the twelfth article of the treaty to which it is an addition. It shall be ratified by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the United States, and by His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, and the respective ratifications of the same shall be exchanged at St. Petersburg within

nine months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present additional article in duplicate and affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Washington the 27th day of January, in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

(Seal) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
(Seal) EDOUARD DE STOECKL.

OTHER TREATIES IN FORCE

Special Washington dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald: Abrogation of the treaty of 1832 with Russia will not leave the two governments without treaty relations after Jan. 1, 1913, when under the abrogation the treaty of 1832 will expire, and will not disturb the present treaty covering the extradition of criminals.

Under the existing extradition treaty, ratified in 1837, provision is made for the surrender of accused persons. It stipulates extradition crimes, enumerates political offenses, provides procedure, and covers articles taken with fugitives and all other features of modern extradition laws.

Other treaties with Russia now in force which will in no way be affected by the abrogation of the treaty of 1832, provided Russia does not break all treaty relations, are as follows:

The treaty of 1824, a convention as to the Pacific Ocean and northwest coast of America, covering navigation, fishing and trading in the Pacific ocean and Alaskan waters.

The treaty of 1854, a convention as to the rights of neutrals at sea. This treaty covers the principles of free ships and neutral property, covering conditions especially liable to arise in case of war.

The treaty of 1867, a convention

ceding Alaska. Under this treaty Alaska was purchased, its boundaries fixed and the question of citizenship and similar matters of importance in Alaska disposed of.

The treaty of 1874, a convention of trademark declaration. This treaty guarantees to the citizens of both countries equal rights under the trade-mark laws as enjoyed by the citizens of each.

The treaty of 1884, a convention containing a declaration concerning the admeasurement of vessels. This convention recognized the English method for admeasurement of vessels prevailing in the United States and the methods then employed for the same purpose in Russia.

The treaty of 1900, a claims protocol, providing for the arbitration of certain claims arising out of detention of certain American vessels, seized on the charge of illegal fur seal fishing.

The treaty of 1904, an agreement regulating the position of corporations and other commercial associations. This guarantees the rights of certain corporations and stock companies to do business in the territory of each, but providing that it shall be understood that the agreement does not give any and every society or corporation such rights. The permission is reserved to require such corporations and stock companies to be subject to the regulations existing in the two countries.

The arrangement entered into with Russia in 1906 effected by the interchange of notes and drafted for the protection of trademarks in China. This agreement bound Russia and the United States to guarantee that the citizens of their respective governments would not infringe in China trade-marks duly registered in Russia and the United States.

SUB-IRRIGATED FIG ORCHARDS

IN LA SALLE COUNTY, TEXAS

BETTER THAN INSURANCE, STOCKS AND BONDS

Be Independent of Floods, Droughts, Strikes and Panics. Buy Our Sub-Irrigated Magnolia Fig Orchards and get rich in a few years. They beat anything you ever saw grow into money. You pay for your property in nine monthly payments and the Farmington Power and Preserving Company will, during five years pay you back in rents the amount of your purchase and deliver to you a highly developed property, with 160 Magnolia Fig Trees planted to the acre, which will produce you \$960.00 per acre per annum during the remainder of your life.

Do you know of any other SAFE investment in which \$400 will earn you annually \$960.00?

The Preserving Company's Showing

	Figs	Truck	Total	Pay You Rent	Co.'s Profit
First Year..	\$ 38.40	\$160.00	\$ 198.40	\$ 40.00	\$ 158.40
Second Year	168.00	200.00	368.00	60.00	308.00
Third Year	336.00	200.00	536.00	80.00	456.00
Fourth Year	720.00	720.00	100.00	620.00
Fifth Year	960.00	960.00	120.00	840.00
Total	\$2,222.40	\$560.00	\$2,782.40	\$400.00	\$2,382.40

Table of Fig Production

	Lbs. per Tree	Lbs. per Tree	
First Year.....	8 to 10	Fifth Year.....	200 to 400
Second Year.....	35 to 40	Sixth Year.....	250 to 600
Third Year.....	70 to 150	Seventh Year.....	350 to 1000
Fourth Year.....	150 to 200		

For Illustrated Booklet on the Production of Magnolia Figs and Other Products, Address

John L. Wiggins
211 Swearingen Bldg., San Antonio, Texas

The Testimony of a Practical Irrigation Engineer

Lincoln, Neb., July 15, 1911.—H. P. Morris & Co., Fremont, Neb. Gentlemen: Subject, Wiggins' Sub-Irrigation.—Answering your enquiry through Mr. Benbrook, will say that I have some personal knowledge of the Wiggins Fig Orchards at Farmington, Texas, as well as his system of Sub-Irrigation, and as a practical engineer will say that I feel certain that he can and will be able to fulfill the statements he is now making in regard to improvements there.

The writer is in no way interested in this enterprise or the sale of the same, but has a friendly feeling for Mr. Wiggins, believing him to be an honest, upright man, worthy of confidence. Respectfully yours,

(Signed) J. N. HEATER,
Columbus, Neb., and Lincoln, Neb.

JOHN L. WIGGINS, 211 Swearingen Bldg., San Antonio, Texas—Dear Sir: Please send me full data and Illustrated Booklet concerning your Sub-Irrigated Fig Orchards, without cost to me.

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