

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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Stock water is still very scarce in many parts of Texas.

It costs \$15 to \$20 per head to export cattle from Chicago to England or France.

This has been the worst drouth ever known through the agricultural district of Texas.

Kansas raised 100,000 acres of Kafir corn last year and now has 350,000 acres growing.

In estimating the profits from feeding stock for market, don't overlook the value of the manure.

The chicory crop in Nebraska is good. This crop is assuming large proportions in that state.

The flax harvest has been greatly interfered with by wet weather in Nebraska, Iowa and the Dakotas.

The army worm, potato beetle and chinch bug, all got in their work quite extensively in Ohio this year.

The abundant rains of the Northwest have made this a prosperous year for the tree planters of the great prairies.

The wet season and heavy corn crop of the prairie states make the farmers apprehensive of an epidemic of hog cholera.

The only time that experience is not a high priced teacher is when one has the sense to profit by some other man's blunders.

And now they tell us that cod liver oil forms a part of the fattening ration fed to live stock in Denmark and Sweden. What next?

The epigram that "good feed makes a good breed" is not true, of course; but it is true that the good breeder is invariably a good feeder.

Notwithstanding the short crop, scarcity of money and dull times generally, yet Texas can boast of plenty of good grass and fat cattle.

It is believed that the unusually wet season of Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, and the Dakotas has killed out the Russian thistle in those states.

The farmers of Iowa and Nebraska find that they can raise oats on their poorest lands only. On rich land the straw grows rank and falls down.

The American dollar hasn't got an ounce of prejudice in it. The man who puts the best article on the market will get the best price, no matter who he is.

On the Watson ranch, near Kearney, Nebraska, is a field of 2200 acres of alfalfa, planted on sod in June, and now two feet high and free from weeds.

At the recent annual sale from the short horn herd of the Prince of Wales the prices realized averaged \$350—the highest average ever reached by this herd.

The heaviest demands for agricultural implements this year has been for wind mills, corn harvesting machines, ensilage cutters and shredders for corn fodder.

The hay crop of France has failed. Texas ought to be able to ship hay to France via Galveston at a low rate. But it is better to feed it on your farm and ship the resulting beef, pork, or butter.

The farmers of many states, after a trial of several years, find that they make a great saving by organizing mutual fire insurance companies of their own. Why not try it in Texas?

The most deplorable feature of the situation in Nebraska, says the Farmer, is the fact that the country is running over with feed and there is but a small quantity of stock in sight to consume it.

It is said that the potato bug is a deadly enemy to the army worm. Now, if we could find a deadly enemy to the fraudulent Grand Army pensioner, the country would experience a large measure of relief.

The calamity howlers scared people so much that they have already discounted fully the worst that could possibly happen. It is about time for business people to sober up and go to doing business.

M. Churard, a French experimenter, thinks calcium carbide may become valuable in agriculture. Small portions placed in the earth near the roots of plants decomposed and developed chalk ammonia and acetylene, all of which are highly beneficial to soil.

The new assessment returns to the state auditor of Ohio show a decrease 1,261,765 sheep. The returns do not show that this immense loss to the farmers of Ohio is offset by gains in any other lines of property.

The farmers of the Northwest find a fine market for their immense hay crop in the New England states, where hay is a failure, and the railroads have seized the opportunity to largely increase the freight rates on hay.

A syndicate of Ohio capitalists has bought 125,000 acres of land in Keith and Lincoln counties, Nebraska, for the purpose of growing corn and feeding cattle. It is said to be the most gigantic cattle-feeding scheme on the continent.

In addition to fire insurance companies, farmers might very profitably cooperate in the purchase of farm machinery, seeds, breeding bulls and stallions, and in shipping and selling their own products. Especially is this true of small farmers.

From Ohio to Nebraska the great corn states are long on feed and short on feeders. This will make feed cheap and feeding stock high, and this is certainly a good time to weed out all culls and scrubs, and replace them with a better grade of stock.

The wind mill has a great future, and nowhere more so than in Texas. By means of a small dynamo and a mill, wind power can be stored up at night for use next day, or next week, in any field on the farm or in the country or the next county.

Those who have tried it say that Alsike clover is an excellent crop for wet lands—where water stands a good part of the year. It makes fine pasture, and the heavy crop dries out the land by evaporating the water through its abundant foliage.

The flockmaster who realizes that dipping sheep is a paying investment, and the orchardist who sees clearly that spraying pays a good profit on the cost thereof, will succeed while their neighbors who regard these things as nuisances not to be borne, will fail.

We always doubt the word of a farmer who says he cannot afford to keep stock. Really, he cannot afford not to. Conditions have rendered it impossible for him to make a profit from poor stock, but good stock is still a necessity to him and always will be.

And now it is said that the English beef eaters have acquired such a taste for meat that has been shipped from America in a frozen state that English butchers find it necessary to erect refrigerating plants in which to keep their home-killed meats in a frozen tender and palatable.

Hundreds of thousands of sheep grown on the dry ranges of Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada, are fattened in Nebraska. East Texas farmers could make money by feeding lambs and wethers bought on the West Texas ranges. There is no finer feed for sheep than cottonseed meal.

Excepting some mammoth snow sheds to protect railroads in the Rocky Mountains, the largest single structure in the United States is the new hog house at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, costing a million dollars. Verily the great American hog is getting to be quite as much of a plutocrat as Vanderbilt—and almost as hoggish.

The weaning season is at hand, and the young things which have been kept up and confined to the mother's milk may be irreparably injured by a sudden change of diet. Teach them to eat and accustom their stomachs to digest and assimilate food gradually. Of course range stock weans itself gradually, beginning grass some time before giving up milk.

Again we caution farmers against signing receipts or contracts with traveling strangers, but especially never sign one with the stranger's own ink. A common means of swindling is a double ended fountain pen. The sharp writes the receipt or form sign his name with the other. The first ink soon fades out and then a promissory note is written above the genuine signature and sold to a bank or banker.

A law has been enacted in Germany for controlling all forms of speculation in staple products and industrial securities. Future contracts as manipulated on the exchanges or board of trade are absolutely forbidden in grain and mill products as also in mining and manufacturing companies' shares. The law goes into effect the first of next year. There is room for just such a law on our statute books. Its workings will be watched with interest in this country.

Veal calves are very scarce and firm in the principal markets, both east and west. The very young age at which steers can now be put into market and bring top prices as popular, lightweight, baby beef, is cutting off the supply of veals. People prefer to hold them another 18 months and get a larger profit. Buffalo, N. Y., is paying as high as \$7.25 per 100 lbs. for choice veals. Of course the bull calves of Jersey and other dairy breeds are not first-class veal, and these sell as low as \$3.50.

Farm papers are dabbling in politics quite extensively this year. The National Grange Bulletin, Ohio Farmer, Farm and House, of Springfield, Mass.; Farm, Field and Fireside, of

Chicago; Western Rural, of Chicago; Colman's Rural World; St. Louis Farm, of Louisville; and Farm Journal of Philadelphia, are all for Bryan and free silver. The Texas Stockman, of San Antonio, is a red hot supporter of McKinley, gold buggery and all and is the only one we know of in the ranks of the agricultural press.

If the farmers who died twenty years ago, could revisit the earth to-day, they would be the most astonished men in the universe. When they should see the lean hogs, the light muttens and the baby beef going to market, and outselling the fattened giants, they would think their successors crazy. When they should see wheat fed to hogs and cows they would feel sure that we are all crazy. And when they should see us dipping cattle and sawing off the horns they would swear that all the race had gone stark mad.

Nothing is truer than the old proverb that you cannot eat your cake and still have it, and it is a bit of philosophy of very wide application. Men run bills, and when they sell their cotton or cattle, and then they sell, they think it hard that they must immediately part with their hard-earned money. Having eaten their cake they do so long to still have it. The man who applies a quick but soluble fertilizer to his fields, reaps a heavy crop, and is disappointed to find next year's crop light. He complains that the fertilizer does not last. The first crop having eaten the cake, he still desires to have it. Another man plants a tree and it yields phenomenal crops of fruit for four, five, or six years, and having exhausted its own soil in which it grows, and spent its own vitality, it dies, and straightway the man rails at that variety because it is short-lived. Notwithstanding the tree has eaten all its cake, he is sorely vexed that it does not still possess the cake. A better philosophy is to thank fortune for that fertilizer, and those varieties of plants that give us the quickest returns on our investments. Surely it is better to have 75 bushels to sell this year than to have 25 bushels a year for the next three years. Do not invest in slow fertilizers and barren trees because they last, rather than those which yield you quick and heavy returns; and do not spend your money before you get it, and the sweet of your feast of cake will not be followed by the bitter of disappointment.

FEED AND FEEDERS.
The cotton crop in Texas this year will not possibly exceed 1,000,000 bales. Of this unusually small production a large per centage of the seed is being hauled back to the farm and will be fed to the stock this winter. The farmers and stockmen of the dry districts are also large seed buyers. They will require a large amount of seed to carry their stock through the winter. This as above stated is made necessary by the drouth and consequent scarcity of grass in certain localities. For these reasons the output of meal from all the mills in Texas will not equal 20 per cent of that of an average year. The scarcity of feed and money, the bad outlook and unfavorable surroundings generally, will all have a tendency to lessen the demand for feeding steers and also to reduce the price on the few that will be wanted. Those who want to feed, or rather those who regardless of the obstacles are willing to try it again, are not willing, and, in fact, can not afford, to pay to exceed two cents per pound gross for their cattle. At these figures a limited number, a few thousand only, of good steers can be used provided they can be bought on terms that will enable the feeder to ship before being required to pay for them.

In view of the light demand and the discouraging outlook, the Journal again advises those who have fat cattle and who feel that they must market them, to ship direct to the market centers, instead of holding for the feeders.

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY.
Every salesman and shipper of live stock is ready to testify that a majority of farmers do not know what really good fat stock is. The words good, choice, prime, etc., in the market reports are variously interpreted by different men, according to their knowledge of the true standard—that set by the market, where all kinds meet in competition before the shrewdest of buyers. The market standard is not acquainted with his own that is not high enough. His stock may "fill his eye" perfectly, because he is not conscious of his shortcomings, yet fail to please the buyer, whose standard is different. It may be the best lot of cattle in the neighborhood, yet fall far short when compared with something really choice in market. Thus the man who is unacquainted with the market standard, and, like all other men, naturally has a good opinion of his own stock, is apt to be disappointed in the returns from his shipments and blame his commission man without cause. Or he is apt to hold his stock higher than the market justifies because he thinks it better than it really is, and so refuse good offers for it, only to meet with disappointment later on. We have met with a number of instances of dissatisfaction and of loss resulting from ignorance of the true merits of the stock. Such are apt to occur both from over and under-estimation of its quality and value.

The remedy is to become acquainted with the market standard of quality and keep up that acquaintance. Keep it up, because the standard is ever shifting. Of late years there have been such great changes that it is no wonder there is more or less confusion. Still, there is entirely too much ignorance on this point, considering its importance.—National Stockman and Farmer.

A HOME MARKET.
Texas Stock and Farm Journal wants

a home market for the live stock product of Texas and has done its share of work to that end. There are several cities in the State that would be only too glad to fill "this long-felt want." They can't all, however, become market centers. There is room in Texas for one live stock market and but one. As to where this one should be located, is a matter of secondary consideration. What the people want is a home market, whether that market shall be established at Fort Worth, Dallas, San Antonio, Houston or Galveston is a matter that should be determined with a view to the permanency and success of the market and not to meet the views or please the whims of a certain class or locality. Each of the above-named cities are as a rule able to successfully handle all the hogs that are offered. The hog industry, however, in Texas is in its infancy, and as it increases in production so must also the demand, and facilities for handling the product increase. Otherwise, the surplus, the overflow, must seek a market beyond the lines of the state.

It is a lamentable fact that there is not now, neither has there ever been a cattle market in Texas. There is not a market in the state that could consume or would not be overrun and hopelessly glutted by the receipt of a full train of cattle, provided there was not an outlet to the larger market centers for these cattle while yet on the hoof.

There are several slaughtering establishments in Texas, but unfortunately they are scattered one in a place all over the state. If these could be re-inforced by one or two strong concerns from Chicago, and all could be concentrated at one point, a market could not doubt soon be established with sufficient capacity to handle a large percentage of the live stock product of the state. But it can't be accomplished alone. Take Fort Worth for instance. She has a magnificent slaughtering house, big enough to handle 2,000 hogs, 600 cattle and sheep in proportion each day. She has finely equipped stock yards. Has a stock yard hotel. Three good solid commission firms, a live stock exchange, a semi-weekly Live Stock Reporter, a good looking, genial general manager, and all the other paraphernalia usually found around a market center, but with all this, Fort Worth hasn't a cattle market, nor never will have until she secures more slaughtering houses, more beef buyers and more completion generally.

The Journal would be glad to see the press, the stockmen and all others interested, take this matter up and by a united effort and by concentrating the slaughtering houses at one point, build up a good home market. One that could handle at their market value all the live stock that were offered.

CATTLE.

The cattle traffic in Texas is duller than ever known before.

To remove horns from young calves, a piece of concentrated lye is sometimes used. It is dipped in water and rubbed on the horn button.

But for the money stringency there would now be considerable activity in cattle. Even the "bears" admit that this is the time to buy.

Cattle sold in England at the royal show went very high. Celt, a bull belonging to the Prince of Wales, was sold and netted his royal highness \$5000.

Gather up all the machinery that is yet out, and store it. There can be no greater waste on the farm and can be the farm implements to remain out in the sun and rain.

A well bred Shorthorn will make more beef in a given time from the same food than will a common native and mail. Well bred sheep will produce more and better wool; well bred hogs will use more corn to a better advantage.

At a recent sale of Shorthorns in England thirty-two cows and heifers averaged \$145.25 and sixteen bulls \$209. At another sale sixty-six head sold at an average of \$133.50. Most of the bulls were sold for exportation, a good many going to South America.

The receipts of cattle at the Chicago market for the eight months ending August 31, were 1,700,965, an increase of 139,532 over the corresponding eight months of last year. The calf receipts to August 31 of the present year were 167,094, a decrease of 23,871 over the receipts for the corresponding month last year.

Officers bagged five cattle thieves a few miles north of Vinita, Oklahoma, and they were lodged in jail at Vinita, awaiting trial before the United States Commissioner. The cattlemen have suffered considerable loss from having cattle driven from the ranches in the night and sold to local butchers in neighboring towns along the state lines of Kansas and Missouri.

The Denver Field and Farm says that those who expect to feed cattle next fall should get in the market now for feed. Cattle are in all likelihood as low as they will get, and now is the time to stock up. Cattle will go through until feeding time on grass, and can be bought now for less money, with more to choose from than later on when everybody gets in the market for feeders.

There is no class of farm products now selling at such good prices. Cattle prices are low compared with a year ago, to be sure, but feeders who have not fed more than a year are doing well. The few who converted a large share of the crop of high-priced corn into beef are doing so well, but the long feeding has not paid anybody in late years. Those who keep the cattle in good condition from calves and market them as 2-year-olds get the best results. They get quick returns, as well as comparatively large profits.—Drovers Journal.

The Chicago Drovers Journal says that the cattle arriving at market are largely of one class, fair to medium beoves, with a scarcity of choice ripe native beoves, and also a shortage of desirable native stockers and feeders. Reports from a good many sections of the stock feeding country go to show that the two classes that are scarce here are scarce in the country. One effect is to make a really strong demand for the young cattle now standing the difficulty of borrowing money, and another is to widen the spread in prices between common and choice cattle.

Among cattlemen this season there should be a desire to save all the good heifers raised on the farm. Cattle have their innings now and the proper way to recognize the fact is by getting ready to make the most of the situation. With the aid of good machinery for taking care of all the rough feed on the farm the possibilities for raising cattle at a profit on the average farm have been greatly extended of recent years. At a juncture of this kind it is a point of extreme importance that the scrub be given the go by. If the farmer will only hold fast to his best heifers and use only a first-class bull he will be on the right road to better things.

Recent experiments seem not only to establish the fact that Texas fever is communicated by ticks, but that the ticks can be entirely removed by dipping the cattle in a preparation, something like sheep dip, prepared especially for cattle. The indications now are that within a short time, cattle from any part of Texas, when properly dipped, will be admitted into any State in the Union. This discovery will be worth thousands of dollars to Texas cattlemen, who are now isolated from the State live stock sanitary board, and especially to the Hon. R. J. Klebary, who has been the main instigator and prime mover in this work.

Out on the Mexican frontier and down in New Mexico, says the Denver Field and Farm, a few big concerns still exist to show people what used to be the common thing when the cattle baron was in his glory. The Wagoner ranch, in Texas, has a big corral in Texas, has something like 75,000 head, scattered wherever good range can be found. The home ranch accommodates but about 20,000. The Matador and Prairie companies, the only ones of the foreign cattle companies remaining, own about 100,000 heads between them. The old times saw dozens of as important concerns, but they are gone. The west will never see such times again. The conditions are changed and are nowhere except on the highlands of Mexico is there any chance for handling big herds of cattle.

There is a prejudice among butchers against heifer beef, which is unfortunate, because it is only a young heifer coming to the age of one or two years that her fitness for the dairy can be decided. Prof. Curtis of the Iowa Agricultural College has been investigating this subject, and his decision is that heifer beef is superior to any other beef. Heifer beef has a larger proportion of fine cuts than that of steers of the same age. The heifer will not generally be quite as heavy as the steer of the same age, but she will have a larger proportion of bone and be worth in the quarter or by the side really more. English butchers recognize this, and pay as much for heifer beef as for that from steers. The fact is well known that as it should be that bull beef from animals between a year and 18 months old is more finely flavored than beef fattened just the same from steers or heifers. Of course as the bull grows older the quality of his meat rapidly deteriorates, though it does not become tough and objectionable much if any before the completion of his second year.

The western range cattle shipments are well on now and there will be no let-up in the movement until snow begins to fly. There is a good deal of talk about reductions in the number of cattle shipped this season. Competent authorities estimate that the season's marketing from the northwest will be about one-fourth less than last year, which was the banner year's business on that scale of cattle. There are a good many cattlemen who shipped out very closely last year who think that unless prices are better than expected this year they will not ship out more than enough to cover the cost of their current running expenses. On the other hand, there are some concerns making a clean-up, shipping steers of all ages, cows, bulls and calves. The prices are not very encouraging, but they are not bad in comparison with the prices for other stock, and then, too, there is a large share of people this year who feel inclined to convert into cash anything that can be turned over at a fair valuation.

The Deming, N. M., Headlight, in its issue of Friday last, says: "The cattlemen and citizens of this section have just about reached a limit to patience in the matter of cattle rustling and smuggling of stock into the United States from Mexico. There appears to be more or less of an organized band stealing stock in the Republic south of the line and on this side also and disposing of it as opportunity offers. The loss to stock men ranging in the section in which the rustlers are operating is very considerable. The limited number of inspectors employed at the local border houses are powerless to prevent the outrages, although the inspectors are exceptionally fearless and capable officers. The same applies to the local officers and those of the county. The movements of the officials are carefully watched and their every move about nothing is attempted. Never have cattle thieves been as bold in their work as recently, and the public mind is reaching such a stage that a short halt will be called on these depredations in a manner more forcible than pleasant."

The assured good corn crop, says the Indiana Farmer, is already awake, calling inquiry for young cattle and stockers for feeding the coming fall and winter. The alert feeder, who is always looking ahead is now seriously considering what may be the future of fat cattle. In order to justify prices for feeding. The facts as to supply from the best sources attainable, seem to justify the belief that certainly there is no danger at present prices. The American people are too enterprising to remain idle long, and the

prospect is that next year will see a very decided increase in our general industries. In that case consumption of meats and farm products, generally will increase, and such additional demand will tone up prices in the cattle market. This will of course be especially true of range cattle. The beef grown in the great corn states, if it has always been true that in prosperous times the beef made by corn feeding is preferred, and even at an advanced price, range cattle. The farmers in the great corn-growing states are therefore more interested in the revival of the industries than those of other sections. It means both a better demand and higher prices for the corn-fed cattle. The present outlook would seem to justify fair prices for young cattle for feeding purposes where corn will be plenty.

The condition of the cattle market of the future and the cattle supply in the West may, says the Live Stock Indicator, possibly be affected very considerably by some experiments now in progress at the Missouri Experiment Station, in relation to Texas fever. Prof. Watson who is conducting the experiments is following the theory that splenic fever is transmitted by Texas ticks. This theory has been the accepted one for a considerable time, and the experiments in question are designed to prove it, if true, with a view of basing action upon it respecting Texas cattle. The results thus far confirm the theory. Healthy cattle artificially infected with ticks have died of the Texas fever, and last week a car load of cattle for further experiment was received at the station. The Missouri station and state board of agriculture and the Texas station are co-operating in the matter. The point at which the experiments are likely to affect market conditions is, that if preventive measures are successful at the Missouri station the Missouri pastures and feed pens will be opened up to Texas cattle at all seasons of the year. The United States government, which annually establishes a quarantine line against Texas cattle during the danger season, is watching the experiments with interest, and has detailed a scientific expert to report results. It will make a good many changes in the condition of the cattle market if Texas cattle can be brought north for feeding and grazing at all seasons of the year without danger to the northern cattle.

For some time past there has been in Grant county, N. M., and the northern portion of Mexico more or less cattle stealing, and the Deming Headlight says that if permitted to continue it will soon ruin the cattle industry of that section, as cattle owners naturally prefer to establish their business in a country where they can have an opportunity of handling their own stock. "This rustling," says the Headlight, "is evidently being done by a gang of men banded together for that purpose, and the matter should be taken up in a systematic manner and stopped before it assumes too large proportions. The United States and Territorial officers have done and are doing everything in their power to bring the guilty parties to justice, and in some cases have been successful, but it requires the active co-operation of every cattelman to reach the desired result. In order to successfully weed out these rounders-up of other men's stock, cattlemen to reach the desired result. In order to successfully weed out these rounders-up of other men's stock, cattlemen should band themselves together, so that they may work in unison; for this purpose there is a company already organized, known as the International Stock and Cattle Protective association of Southern New Mexico and Northern Chihuahua, Mexico, with its office in this city, information about which can be obtained of W. H. Gulnhill, secretary of the association. The range was never in better condition than it is at present, there being an abundance of both grass and water, and if proper protection be given to the cattle, the business of cattlemen raising in this section will thrive as it has in the past. Let all put their hands to the wheel and in a remarkably short time Deming and vicinity will be able to offer a main line, in the cattle business, as it is now done at all other branches, 'equal rights to all and special privileges to none.'"

IT IS AWFUL WORK.

The beef shipping season is a time of exceptionally hard work for the Montana cattelman who makes any pretense of running his own business. His exertions are beyond comparison—almost superhuman, in fact. We have it upon the authority of a cattelman himself that the work and hardship of shipping season abbreviate his life at least ten years, and he contemplates going out of the business as a measure of self-preservation. The fearful ordeal through which the cattelman goes while shipping his stock is understood from a brief description of the work done in connection with a recent shipment from Chinook. The owners of the several brands included in the outfit were promptly on hand; their presence was absolutely necessary, as without their assistance the numerous range hands and railroad help would have made a failure of the undertaking. The stock was driven into yards and corralled, and completed, the gallant band of beef barons at once proceeded to assume their part in the transaction. They mounted the stock yards fence, and perched up there in the scorching sun for several hours. They exchanged comments on the range outlook, the condition of the beef market, cursed the high temperature and made numerous demands for refreshments. One of the crowd became so exhausted with this prolonged and enervating exercise that he retired to an adjacent caboose, in which he recuperated with a few hours of slumber. While he slept the stock was hustled into the cars by the range boys, railroad hands and commission men, assisted by the delegation that was perched on the fence as aforesaid.

It is submitted that these exertions periodically made by the Montana beef barons will soon exterminate them as a race. The human frame can't stand it, and something must be done to preserve the existence of this valuable class of the community. Without cattle the owners the cattle industry would become a thing of the past, and this would be a disaster of world-wide proportions. The custom of sitting on the stock yards fence in the broiling sun must be abandoned. A nice shady and well upholstered grand stand, with ample refreshments, is about the size of the necessary remedy. To this should be added a military band to discourage seething music while the loading is in progress, and such other diversions as may be found effective in ameliorating the hard lot of the cattle shipper. A society to prevent the beef baron from overworking himself is one of the necessities of the situation.—Benton River Press.

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Offices: (ST. LOUIS, National Bldg., 7th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311th, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 4

