The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST.

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Parts of a year at the same rate.....
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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLON[illegible]ST.

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Six months.....$1 50
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AN OPPOSITION CRITICISM.

The Columbian deals at some length and in fairly good temper with the COLONIST's review of the record of the local government during the past twelve months, but avoids as usual the actual facts of the case. A few of the assertions call for reply. It says of water rights in the Kootenay: "The laws on the statute book have been deliberately overruled to allow favored applicants a preference." We give this statement an emphatic denial, and challenge the Columbian to make good its charge.

Our contemporary questions the correctness of the COLONIST's statement that not a single act of that administration has been brought home to the government, and refers at length to the Ruckles case. The Ruckles case has been fully threshed out in the house, and it was expressly stated by the leading speakers on the opposition side that no fault lay with the department of lands. The most that was claimed was that the Messrs. Ruckles have some equities in the matter which ought to be considered. It was distinctly not a case of maladministration. It also refers to alleged violations of law in the granting of leases of fishing stations. We must remind our contemporary that the assertions made to this effect on the floor of the house were completely disproved. If it knows of any other cases, let it submit them with the proof.

The extension of time to the Nelson & Fort Sheppard to complete their survey, cited by our contemporary as an act of maladministration, was a legislative act approved of by the house on good cause being shown. The grant of 1,200 inches of water to Mr. Heinze was made under the law as it exists, and subject to such new legislation as may be enacted at this session.

Our contemporary has only contemptuous allusions to the great mass of useful public legislation submitted to the house. It would be a waste of time to discuss those measures with a paper, which shows so poor a conception of statute law as this; but it is worth remarking that its great complaint in regard to the new bills is that they are founded on similar measures in other provinces, or in the reports of experts. Until we saw this objection made in the columns of our contemporary, we were under the impression that these characteristics of legislation were usually regarded as recommendations, not as objections. We can assure our contemporary that the British Columbia government does not evolve laws from its inner consciousness, but endeavors to avail itself of the experience of other countries and the opinions of experts.

The other observations of our contemporary do not call for any notice. They are simply a repetition of the time-worn twaddle with which the opposition has vexed the legislative atmosphere ever since the session began.

THE CASSIAR PLAN.

The Cassiar Railway subsidy bill has passed, and the promoters of the project are very sanguine of being able to build the road. It will be a very excellent thing for the Province if it is built. If it is not built the subsidy act will be as if it never passed. We hope and believe it will be built. It is not a very long road, but it will give access to a wide extent of country, which may prove on examination to be very richly mineralized. Our reason for thinking that it may be found to be so mineralized is that good placers have been found there, and all the streams carry gold. Gold is found in the Yukon valley, in Cariboo, Omenica, and the Skeena valley. The Peace river and the Liard, that flow [illegible] out of Cassiar, also carry gold. [illegible] Such casual prospecting as [illegible] has been made bears out [illegible] the geological inference that much [illegible] auriferous quartz will be found when [illegible] facilities are provided so that the co[illegible]try can be prospected without unrea[illegible]able expense. The region is a v[illegible]one. It is a province by itself. [illegible] be de[illegible]t It is not a district that can be de[illegible]eloped without the aid of capital. Th[illegible] expectation is that the subsidy granted will secure this capital.

The terms on which the subsidy is given are reasonable. The company gets the land in blocks four miles square, but these blocks must be four miles apart. If a diagram be made it will be seen that if the company takes its blocks as closely together as possible they will be scattered over an area of 2,500,000 acres, 750,000 of which will be under lease to the company and the remainder be open to the free miner. That is to say, for every three square miles of leased land which the railway will open, it will open ten square miles not leased to the company. This is about as far removed from a monopoly as it can well be, and our surprise is that the company has been willing to accept such a condition.

The contributions which the company will make to the revenue are large and the provisions in regard to prospectors who may go on the land leased to the company are very liberal. On the whole the measure is an excellent business arrangement, which, if carried out, will open a section of country that will be directly tributary to the trade of Victoria. This has not prevented the Times of this city from opposing the measure or quoting without disapproval the demand of the Revelstoke Herald that the Dominion government shall disallow the act. But the Times is opposed to everything. It is sufficient to incur the ineffectual opposition of our contemporary to any project to have it known that the provincial government favors it.

APPLES OF GOLD.

An editor in the State of Washington, who was reproved by a contemporary for not giving credit for an extract, replied that he was not doing a credit business. There is a good deal of this sort of notion abroad. There used to be an idea that it was unwise policy to praise the work of another and that no stimulus was equal to the feeling that one had not yet reached such a degree of excellence in any line of work as to command approval. Children were rarely praised for fear that they should be made conceited or grow to think that they could be successful without effort. Employers rarely spoke to their employes in words of approbation for fear that they would get too high a sense of the value of their services. The Cheerybie Brothers, whose friendliness to their clerks is not the least striking feature in Nicholas Nickelby, attracted the attention of readers as much because of the novelty of the type portrayed as for any other reason. Yet we have the authority of a wise man, who lived many years ago and whose pen has been long esteemed as guided by divine inspiration, for saying that "praise is comely." It is well to do a credit business sometimes, in the sense of the term as used by the Washington editor.

A young singer, who bids fair to make a name for herself, said to a gentleman who congratulated her upon her rendition of a song, "I want to tell you that I owe so much to your wife." The gentleman expressed his surprise, and the young lady explained herself by saying: "It was the first time I ever sang in public, and when I came down from the platform I felt that I had failed; but your wife came up to me and told me I had a lovely voice and would make a singer. That was just what I hoped was true, and it helped me more than I can tell you to have a perfect stranger tell me so." We are often told how the jeers of the House of Commons stimulated Disraeli to renewed effort, but no one preserves the memory of the disappointed hopes, the blasted ambitions and, in some cases, the broken hearts due to the lack of kindly words of encouragement. The world loses the benefit of some of its best material because it is so stingy of its approbation.

The comeliness of praise is recognized by the establishment of orders of merit and the conferring of titles. Lord Melbourne used to say that he loved the Order of the Garter "for there was no —— merit about it," but most orders imply merit, and it is significant of the Victorian era and perhaps not entirely without its effect upon its great record of progress towards higher social and national conditions, that all the sovereigns of Great Britain combined never instituted as many orders of merit as Her Gracious Majesty. It may not be the secret of the high patriotism of the British race that merit is recognized without distinction of sex or social standing, but the influence of the fact is enormous. Just here a little anecdote may be told which illustrates the British sailor's appreciation of a word spoken at the right moment. At the great Columbian naval display in New York harbor a child fell into the water from one of the pleasure boats. Fortunately the accident happened near a British ship, and a sailor promptly sprang into the water and rescued the little one. The circumstances were such that it was a very plucky act. The gallant fellow was interviewed by a newspaper man, who suggested that a purse should be raised for him, but the sailor repudiated the idea. "I just did my duty, sir," he said. "And didn't the captain meet me as I came aboard, clap me on the shoulder and tell me before them all that I was a brave lad, and should have an extra glass of grog?" A brave sailor and a tactful commander were two men well met. Napoleon's men would follow him anywhere, because he knew the value of praise fittingly bestowed. It is not the intrinsic value of the little cross of gun metal with the words "For Valor" on it that makes the wearer prize it above every other decoration, but because the Victoria Cross is to all the world an emblem that its wearer has displayed the highest type of courage.

Praise rightly bestowed has a cash value. There is no doubt whatever that a man who knows that his work is appreciated will do the better work for it, in nine cases out of ten. Most men like to live up to their reputation. Reputation for merit carries with it a sense of responsibility. The old saying, "Give a dog a bad name and you may as well hang him at once," is the crystalline of years of experience. The workman who believes his employer distrusts him and is ungrateful for faithful and intelligent service will not feel that same sense of responsibility which animates the man who knows that his efforts are appreciated. The man in public or private life, who never gets credit for meritorious efforts, but is constantly suspected of sinister motives, is apt to conclude that he "may as well have the game as the name," and his employer or the public, as the case may be, suffers accordingly.

And so we plead for the recognition of merit freely, yet not ostentatiously. The naval captain's "You're a brave lad. Tell them I said you are to have an extra glass of grog," illustrates how praise may be timely. It is the right word spoken at the right time that is like an apple of gold in a pitcher of silver.

WE are glad to have reason to think that the anti-alien section in the mining bill will not become law. Some of the members of the legislature who voted for it have very wisely concluded that it would be inadvisable to do anything calculated to interfere with the progress of mining development. They very properly claim that much may be said in favor of the position which they have taken and that the conditions as to citizenship which the section sought to impose are not as onerous as those to which aliens are subjected in some of the states of the American Union, but they realize that the section may act the part of a pebble in a stream, and, while nothing very much of itself, may divert the tide of development. There is really no substantial reason why men who engage in gold and silver mining should be treated at all differently from those who are engaged in selling groceries or making horseshoes. We do not require a man to become a British subject before starting a smelter or a cannery, or a sawmill. It is true that we require a man to declare his intention to become a British subject before we allow him to pre-empt land; but the wisdom of such a provision remains to be proved. Moreover, there is very grave doubt as to the value of the declaration proposed to be insisted upon. A man may declare his intention of becoming a British subject because of such a requirement being insisted on in a provincial statute, but what the value of such a declaration would be, in view of the fact that naturalization is a purely federal question, has yet to be demonstrated.

WE give elsewhere the remarks made by the finance minister in his budget speech relative to the proposed tariff concessions to Great Britain and the reply of his predecessor. This is certainly the most interesting question now before the people of Canada. It will be observed that there is no difference of opinion between the parties as to the desirability of promoting commerce with the Mother Country, but that a wide difference of opinion exists as to whether or not the plan proposed will stand the test of examination from an international point of view. The speeches quoted fully bear out the position taken by the COLONIST, namely, that the question rises out of the arena of mere partisan politics and becomes one of imperial concern. It will be observed that Mr. Fielding admits that the final solution may not be in accordance with his views. Read carefully, Mr. Foster's speech shows that he also is in doubt on the question. The very positive declarations at the close of his remarks apply only to the right of the government to bring the preferential clause into effect by order in council pending the passage of the tariff.

Is Consumption Contagious?

The question of isolation for those afflicted with consumption is being widely discussed by the health boards of the great cities. Many leading scientists believe this method of checking the disease impracticable and that the pharmacopœia must furnish the means of eradication. The discovery of Dr. Stevens of "Cannabis Sativa" the East Indian Consumption Cure, is the greatest step of medical science towards conquering this dread disease. Thousands of cases, pronounced hopeless, have been entirely cured, and there is no longer any question of the remarkable efficacy of this wonderful remedy in curing all diseases of the lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and nervous diseases. To any one suffering from any of these diseases, who will enclose a stamp and mention this paper, the recipe will be mailed free. Address W. A. Noyes, Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y.

COMPANIES ACT.

Principal Additions Made to the Bill by the Legislature's Select Committee.

Well-Considered Measure for Formation and Management of Joint-Stock Concerns.

It will be remembered that at the commencement of the present session of the legislature, the Attorney-General introduced Bill No. 3, "An Act for the Incorporation and Regulation of Joint Stock Companies and Trading Corporations." The bill was a copy of the "Companies' Act," which is embodied in the second volume of the Draft of the Revised Statutes, presented to the house at the opening of the session. When the order for the second reading of the bill came up, the Attorney-General, in consequence of the importance of the subject dealt with in the bill, and of its highly technical character, moved that the order for the second reading should be discharged and the bill be referred for consideration and report to a select committee consisting of himself, and Messrs. Helmcken, Rithet, Cotton and Sword. This was done, and on Friday last the Attorney-General presented the report of the committee to the house, enclosing an amended bill, which was read the first time.

The bill now before the house aims, as its preamble sets forth, to amend and consolidate the various laws now upon the statute book dealing with the subject, and enacts "an exclusive and comprehensive law governing the formation and incorporation of joint stock companies and trading corporations." Should the bill become law, without any material alterations, within its pages will be found all that is requisite for guidance and direction in the organization and incorporation, the management and administration of every class of joint stock companies, while the provisions and powers contained in the Acts now on the statute book—and which it is proposed to repeal—have been so varied, amended and extended as to bring the law into closer touch with commercial requirements, and especially to meet the necessities of the new conditions which have arisen from the great extension of the joint stock principle to organizations formed for the prosecution of mining and other legitimate branches of industrial activity. A perusal of the bill will show that it includes the most recent features of the law enacted in England on the subject, while the committee has also examined the amendments to the "Companies Act," which were passed at the recent session of the Ontario legislature, with a view of adopting any provision therefrom which might be usefully embodied in the bill. As Lord Davey said in the House of Lords on the debate on Lord Dudley's "Companies Act," the difficulties of legislation of this sort are very great. It is difficult to know how to do enough without doing too much." This remark applies with peculiar force to the circumstances at prevailing in British Columbia in connection with the extraordinary activity which has been displayed in the incorporation of mining companies. On what lines legislation should proceed so as not to hamper legitimate enterprise, whilst affording protection to investors and the public from fraud, was a problem which the committee had to face, and the bill appears to show that it has solved the question in a way that will meet with general approval, as dealing fairly and boldly with the matter and bringing into harmony interests which, at first sight, might appear to be opposite and antagonistic.

The act is divided into ten parts, relating to the following subject matters: 1. The constitution and incorporation of companies and associations. 2. The distribution of the capital and the liability of members of companies and associations. 3. The extraordinary powers of companies under the act. 4. The management and administration of companies. 5. The borrowing powers of companies. 6. The licensing and registration of extra-provincial companies. 7. Procedure in actions against unregistered extra-provincial companies. 8. The voluntary winding up of companies. 9. The protection of purchasers of stock from losses by forged transfers and the prevention of fraudulent and negligent practices. 10. Repeal of former enactments.

While, of course, it is impossible within the limits available to mention in details all the changes, amendments or additions which the bill proposes to make in the existing law, it may be both useful and interesting to refer briefly to some material changes which it makes in the various laws at present in force or in the draft of the revision as presented by the commissioners. The first which may be mentioned is that which permits five persons to associate together to form an incorporated company. The law in England requires seven persons to sign the memorandum of association, while hitherto in this province the law has permitted three persons to organize a company. The committee has taken a middle course and considers that while it is desirable to check the formation of "bogus" companies by increasing the number of persons necessary for the purpose from three to five, the object desired may be attained without requiring as large a number as in England, where the circumstances are different and the average capitalization of companies much larger than here. The matter is, of course, one which is open to discussion and on which it would be foolish to pretend that one figure or another represents an arbitrary or absolutely certain safety line.

The committee has struck out section 20 of the act in the revision, which required that before any company could commence business "ten per cent. of its capital shall be paid up in cash, exclusive of any amount payable otherwise than in cash." This provision was taken from Lord Dudley's "Companies Act," which is now before the Imperial parliament. Even in England there is much difference of opinion on the wisdom, or its efficacy to accomplish what is aimed at, of such a restriction, and the expression of public opinion appears to be adverse to it. In practice it may be nominally complied with, while actually evaded or disregarded. At the same time, by putting it in the act it would unquestionably often be an obstacle in the way of the organization of bona fide and legitimate companies, and the committee has, therefore, omitted it in the bill now before the legislature.

Another matter dealt with by the committee, and one which will probably attract more attention than any other detail in the bill, is the question as to whether mining companies shall be permitted to dispose of their shares for less than the par or nominal value. The committee has decided it in the affirmative. At the same time, it inserts certain provisions in the bill with the object of compelling any company which does so to let that fact be known. In section 56 it is provided that any company incorporated for mining purposes may insert in its memorandum of association a provision that "no liability beyond the amount actually paid upon "its shares or stock shall attach to the holders thereof, and the certificate of incorporation must state that such company is specially limited under section 56." All certificates of shares or stock issued by such companies must bear upon their face the words "Issued under section 56 respecting mining companies of the 'Companies Act, 1897.'" All notices, agreements or other documents issued by such a company must also have upon them the words "Non-Personal Liability." By section 61 it is provided that companies which have heretofore issued shares as fully paid at a discount or in payment for a mine, may come under the provisions of section 56, as regards any future liability on such shares but not as regards any debts contracted by the company issuing them prior to the passage of the new act. This will remove any uncertainty in regard to the status of shares which have been issued at a discount previous to the present time, while at the same time there is no interference with the rights of creditors for debts already incurred which they will still have, the same as though the new act had not been passed. These provisions will doubtless be approved by the holders of mining shares, and the removal of any doubt as to the liability which attaches to shares issued at a discount will give increased value to the large amount of capital which has been invested in such securities.

Another interesting feature of the bill is found in Part VI, which refers to the licensing and registration of "extra-provincial companies." Unless otherwise provided by any provincial act, no extra-provincial company may in the future carry on business in the province until it shall have been licensed or registered under the new act. Extra-provincial companies carrying on business here at the date of the passage of the act will have until January 1, 1898, to comply with its provisions. Extra-provincial companies incorporated under the laws of Great Britain or Ireland, of Canada or of any of the provinces of Canada, may obtain a license authorizing them to carry on business within the province. The laws of these different countries or places referring to the incorporation of joint stock companies are very similar to that in this province, and as occasions arise other colonies of the Empire may be added to the list. Extra-provincial companies incorporated under the laws of other places or of foreign countries may be registered to carry on business within the province.

Extra-provincial companies already incorporated and doing business here may come under the provisions of the act, and the fees already paid on the original registration will be credited towards the amount of the new fees. Mining companies, already incorporated, can come under the provisions of section 56, making their shares non-assessable, by registering under the new act.

Better and more stringent regulations are provided in regard to foreign companies doing business here, as respects their office and agent or attorney in the province. In section 140 a new provision has been introduced requiring extra-provincial companies to empower their agents or attorneys to issue and transfer shares in the province, and to keep at their principal place of business in the province "a register of all stock issued at such head office or chief place of business and of all transfers of shares in the company made within this province and presented for record at such head office or chief place of business." This will facilitate the transfer of shares, and tend to put an end to some abuses which have occurred in connection with dealings in this province in the stock of companies, the shares in which could only be transferred in some town outside of the province.

The table of fees for registration of companies is as follows:

Capital not exceeding	$10,000	$ 25 00
" "	$25,000	40 00
" "	$100,000	77 50
" "	$500,000	277 50
" "	$1,000,000	402 50

Where Did You Get That Tile?

Bought it on tick . . . . . .
That's the way long credit serves you . .
Can't cover expense . . . . . .
See our CASH Prices. They are popular. .

Arbuckle's Roast Coffee.... 20c.
Economy Flour $1.20
Potatoes, a sack, only..... 1.25
Ontario Cider..... 15c.
Pratt's Poultry Food
Will make your chickens lay, and good for young chicks. A book all about chickens.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.

N. V. C. CO.'S SHIPPING.

	Tons.
3—Str City of Everett, San Francisco	3,375
16—Str Peter Jebsen, San Diego	4,744
22—Str Pioneer, Port Townsend	34
22—Str Sea Lion, Port Townsend	31
23—Bark Carrolton, San Francisco	2,379
24—Str City of Everett, San Francisco	3,900
27—Bark General Fairchild, 'Frisco	2,339
Total	17,362

WELLINGTON SHIPPING.

2—Str Umatilla, Seattle	1,100
5—Str Pioneer, Port Townsend	27
6—Str Al-Ki, Mary Island	200
6—Str Florida, San Francisco	5,400
7—Str Mexico, Victoria	300
8—Str Santa Cruz, Mary Island	550
9—Str Wellington, San Francisco	2,600
14—Ship Oriental, San Francisco	2,699
15—Str Wanderer, Port Townsend	25
16—Ship Occidental, San Francisco	2,414
16—Str Magic, Port Townsend	12
16—Str Umatilla, Seattle	1,200
20—Ship Columbia, San Francisco	2,700
20—Str Florida, San Francisco	5,350
21—Str Mexico, Whatcom	200
21—Str Jeanie, San Francisco	500
22—Str Santa Cruz, Port Townsend	60
29—Sch Weatherwax, Ounalaska	730
29—Str Sea Lion, Port Angeles	75
30—Str Bristol, San Francisco	1,330
30—Ship J. C. Potter, San Francisco	1,950
Total	29,403

UNION SHIPPING.

2—Str San Mateo, San Francisco	4,050
2—Str Queen, Seattle	780
2—Ship C. F. Sargent, Dutch Harbor	2,600
2—Str Wanderer, Port Townsend	35
12—Ship Glory of the Seas, 'Frisco	2,850
12—Str Monmouthshire, Japan	778
17—Str San Mateo, Port Los Angeles	4,200
24—Str Albion, Sitka	95
Total	15,397

New Vancouver Coal Co	17,362
Wellington	29,403
Union	15,397
Total tons	62,162

—Nanaimo Free Press.

ORIENTAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

A summary of the news contained in Japanese exchanges, dating up till April 15, is a follows:

During the month of April the Chinese in Formosa had to definitely decide whether they would remain in the island as Japanese subjects, or clear out, bag and baggage.

The British government is inquiring as to the particulars of the case of brutal treatment by the Japanese police (in which a man was half beaten to death with clubs, and when brought before a judge was discharged), which lately occurred at Nomichi, Hiroshima prefecture.

According to Shanghai papers the British jurors in the Model Settlement are threatened with the awful ordeal of having to listen to some 300 separate law suits brought by the sisters and the cousins and the aunts of the unfortunate passengers and crew of the steamer Onwo, sunk in collision.

The Yorodzu states that the German military officers who have been lent to China to train troops are to be recalled shortly. The reason that has led to their recall before the expiry of the term of their engagement, is said to be that the German Emperor has heard that they have very often been treated badly by the Chinese soldiers.

Priscilla [just arrived]—Are there any men here? Phyills—Oh, there are a few apologies for men. Priscilla—Well, if an apology is offered to me I shall accept it. —London Tit-Bits.

A Wonderful Medicine.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. For a

Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver,

they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the muscular System, restoring the long-lost Complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the Rosebud of Health the whole physical energy of the human frame. For throwing off fevers in hot climates they are specially renowned. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that Beecham's Pills have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.

PREPARED ONLY BY THOMAS BEECHAM, ST. HELENS, ENGLAND.

OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate at Harrison Lake, New Westminster District:—

1. Commencing at a post on lake shore, north side of Black Creek; thence west 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east to lake shore.

2. Commencing at a post on lake shore, about half a mile from Black Creek; thence south 80 chains; thence west 40 chains, thence north to shore of lake and along shore to place of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post on the lake shore, about one mile down from what is known as the Narrows; thence south 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north to lake shore and following the shore to place of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post on the lake shore one and one-half miles south of Six-Mile Creek; thence south 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north to lake shore and following shore to place of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post on the shore at the northeast corner of the lake; thence west 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east to lake; thence south along shore to place of commencement.

JAMES & ARTHUR TRETHEWAY.

ap15-sw