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DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Premier Gives Notice of Easter Adjournment.

MR. Clancy Attacks the Government Along Many Lines.

Hibbert Tupper Goes to the West.

OTTAWA, March 28.—The premier gave notice when the house met today that when it adjourned on Thursday it would stand adjourned until Tuesday next, over the Easter holidays.

Mr. Meade (Napierville) was the first speaker. He spoke in French and mainly on the subject of the proposed extension of the first mortgage on the property of the government, which would be a conservative minority. He would vote for the abolition of the senate.

Mr. Clancy (Bothwell) blamed the government for its failure to carry out the plan of the Atlantic coast, a project, in his opinion, of vital importance to the country. An evidence of the government's incapacity, Clancy said, was the government's attitude with respect to coal oil. Its tariff reduction of one cent had actually been followed by an increase of the retail price of oil and an extension of the tanking privileges had allowed the Standard trust to get control of the Canadian oil trade.

Additional evidence of incapacity were the new franchise act, which subjected the dominion into the whims of the provinces, and the preferential tariff, which was gotten into operation after many bangles with respect to favored nations treaties. Talking of the preferential tariff led Clancy to give the house some facts and figures to show that not only did the general tariff as already shown fail to benefit the farmer, but the preferential tariff was equally futile. He dwelt at length on the Washington negotiations but said nothing new.

When Sir Charles Tupper formed his cabinet he did not call to his assistance friends of Sir Geo. Cartier. He called his son-in-law to the men who destroyed Cartier, he wanted Desjardins, Lemay and Angers, who did not belong to the school of politics. Tupper appealed to the retrograde element of the province of Quebec. Turning to the election campaign of 1896 he said there never was such a time of religious coercion and it was carried on behalf and with the cognizance and knowledge and consent of the leader of the opposition and his friends, but the French habitant resisted it like a man. (Cheers) The French habitant felt that he was a free citizen and had a right to vote as he pleased. (Cheers) The leader of the opposition found that the part he played as a colonialist did not succeed, and now a change of front was made. Another sort of coercion is to be pursued. The cry now is against the French premier, French domination and down with the Pope. The Mail, the chief organ of the Tory party, which cost nearly \$400,000 to the Conservative party, and his spoke of what he knew (cheers) was thrown overboard and Sir John Macdonald started the Empire. In one day Sir John got \$45,000 in Montreal for the newspaper. Sir John Abbott followed Sir John as premier.

Sir John Thomson was the next premier. Sir John decided to take Meredith and Bergin into his cabinet, but the result of it was that Montague and Walter came instead. Fringing in the cabinet followed. Outlets and Angers were tall great tales if they would speak of the unfair treatment accorded them by their Tory friends. It was the same argument that got the upper hand in the cabinet (cheers) had the upper hand day. What did they see in Manitoba. The Telegram was a newspaper published in Winnipeg. He had heard with a good deal of regret that the Telegram was controlled by Hugh John Macdonald. He hoped he was wrongly informed. (Cries of No, no) He regretted that it could be said of the son of the late and lamented Sir John Macdonald that he would allow such things to be written against the French-Canadian. Mr. Tarte then read an article from the Telegram of December 16 regarding the election in Bagot and abusing the French-Canadian. He was sorry to say that the Telegram was not the only one that was speaking in this strain. The member for Leeds (Taylor) said that he (Tarte) pulled down the British flag and ran up the French flag. That was not true, "a French-Canadian," said Mr. Tarte,

but just as loyal a British subject as any member on that side of the house. John Macdonald had often visited the province of Quebec and he was never horrified when he saw the French flag. He had seen it in the province of Quebec the picture of her majesty the queen surrounded by a French flag. (Cheers) He would see both the flag of France and England, entwined together in friendship. (Cheers) Lieut Col Prior—No. Tarte's very honorable friend says "no." What did Queen Victoria say the other day in an interview with the Emperor Eugenie? Her majesty said of there happened to be a war between France and England that she wished to die before hostilities commenced.

Mr. Tarte went on to show from the speech of Clarke Wallace that he said the government had been consulting a foreign potentate about the government of the country. That was not correct. Wallace—I said so last session. Tarte—That would not make it true. The pope was never an intruder in Canadian political matters. What was asked was freedom from coercion and oppression organized by the honorable gentleman opposite. Wallace—Mr. Russell went to Rome. Tarte—The leader of the opposition went to Rome also. (Cheers) Wallace has been blessed worse men than he. (Laughter) Were the French going to be banished because of their faith. I have seen quotations from Tory newspapers which have articles in that direction. Taylor—What about Thompson? Tarte—He was not long premier and I don't know if my friend assisted him in getting there. (Cheers and laughter) For 20 years Sir John had the power largely through the assistance of the French-Canadian; now, when a French premier was at the head of affairs they were denounced because of French domination. The Liberal party selected a French Canadian as leader as far back as 1838, and we appreciate it. (Cheers Liberal: And so do we.) Tarte proceeding, read the completion paid to French Canadians by Lord Elgin.

OTTAWA, March 29.—The speaker announced when the house met today that he had been notified by two members of the house of the death of Mr Wood of Brookville, and he would at once issue his warrant for a new election. A number of bills were introduced, among them being one by Mr Logan for incorporation of the Alaskan, Yukon Railway Company, and another by Mr Beaton for incorporating the Northern Telegraph.

Mr. Tupper called the speaker's attention to the fact that the speaker had said that he would issue his warrant at once. Before the orders were given Mr. Tupper called attention to an alleged interview with him in the Montreal Star. The minister of marine said that he had no such statements to correspondents nor had he made any such statements to any one. He would not admit that such a statement to do so. There was a great mistake somewhere.

Mr. Tupper was glad to hear that this was so because if the statements were true they would deal a heavy blow at the measure of the government now under consideration. He may be expected to make a speech on the subject of the tariff and the details of the tariff and the details of the tariff and the details of the tariff.

Mr. Bourassa, of Labelle, opened the debate. His speech which was delivered in English was characterized by clearness, thoroughness and vigor. Taking up the tariff and the details of the tariff and the details of the tariff and the details of the tariff.

Mr. Bourassa declared the Washington conference, whatever its final result, marked an epoch in the history of Canada. He deplored any attempt to create a jingo spirit in Canada. There would be enough differences between the two countries without creating more by artificial means. Mr. Bourassa was secretary of the commission, and he said he came back a greater admirer of our constitution, and was convinced that the insertion constitution, while admirable for the period of its origin, is still too narrow for the America of today. He claimed the attitude of Canada should be one of confidence and dignity. Mr. Hughes, Victoria, Ont., repeated the broken pledge cry against the Liberals, laying special stress on the question of prohibition. He supported strongly the government doing something to get a railway to the Yukon. He was one of the few Conservatives who

supported the Mann-MacKenzie scheme, and yesterday the government should have either brought in a new bill, which would meet the senate's objections, or else have gone to the country. He said he was prepared to go to the country on his stand with regard to the bill. Mr. McMillan introduced a bill to confer on the commissioner of patents certain powers for the relief of Thomas Robertson.

Mr. Hughes, proceeding, dealt at length with the race and religious issues. Madore (Hochelaga) spoke in French. He said the tariff was satisfactorily settled, and the school question was well settled. He approved of the senate reform proposed.

Mr. McInerney proceeded to deal with the platform as arranged at the Liberal convention in 1896, and the policy of the administration at present, and charged the government with not carrying out their pledges. There were only five members of the cabinet in that regard who the government had attempted to carry out, and these were the repeal of the tariff, the abolition of the senate, the election of the Hon. Mr. Tarte a political assassin and told the premier that he had better beware of him. That at any rate, Mr. McInerney, was the reputation which the minister of public works had among the French Canadians in New Brunswick. (Laughter) He delved into the fiscal policy and quoted a batch of figures of Hansard reported to show the government had fostered a number of failures. He then turned to the Hon. Mr. Tarte a political assassin and told the premier that he had better beware of him. That at any rate, Mr. McInerney, was the reputation which the minister of public works had among the French Canadians in New Brunswick. (Laughter) He delved into the fiscal policy and quoted a batch of figures of Hansard reported to show the government had fostered a number of failures.

Mr. Gullit moved the adjournment of the debate and the house adjourned at 11. It is understood that Hibbert Tupper will leave for the Pacific coast Friday evening, to visit his partner, Mr. Fred Peters, to go to Prince Edward Island on business. Tupper has paired with Davies.

The third and Johnston of Toronto have at the instance of the Union Bank of Toronto taken suit against A. Charlebois of Grand Falls, New Brunswick, for the payment of notes amounting to \$192,237 with interest. The notes were issued in 1890.

The general officer commanding desires that it shall be clearly understood by all concerned respecting the war, which has been declared, that no soldier or other person in any military district are for the time being and in their military capacity as such represented in the press, and that no person commanding himself responsible for all their military actions for which they are accountable to him.

The Hon. Mr. F. C. Clement, son of Senator Clement, who died suddenly at Detroit, took place here today.

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FIGHTING AT SAMOA.

British and American Cruisers Shell the Rebels.

Native Villages Bombaraded by the War Vessels.

Mataafa Evacuates Mulinuu.

APIA, Samoa Islands, March 23, via Auckland, N. Z., March 29.—The troubles growing out of the election of a king of Samoa have taken a more serious turn and resulted in a bombardment of native villages along the shore by the United States cruiser Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz commanding, and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist. The bombardment has continued intermittently for eight days. Several villages have been burned and there have been a number of casualties among the American and British sailors and marines. As yet it is impossible to estimate the number of natives killed or injured.

As Mataafa and his chiefs, constituting the provisional government continued to defy the treaty after the arrival of the Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz summoned the various consuls and the senior naval officers to a conference on board the Philadelphia, when the whole situation was carefully canvassed. The object was a resolution to discontinue the bombardment, but the rebels refused to do so. Mataafa and his chiefs to return to their homes. Mataafa evacuated Mulinuu, the town he had his headquarters and went into the interior. He rose, the German consul at Apia, issued a proclamation, supplementing the one he had issued several weeks before, upholding the provisional government. As a result of this the Matafaans assembled in large forces and hemmed in the town.

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An ultimatum was then sent to them ordering them to evacuate and threatening them with the bombardment of their villages, to commence at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of March 16. This was ignored and the rebels commenced an attack in the direction of the United States and British consulates about half an hour before the time fixed to do it. The Philadelphia, Porpoise and Royalist opened fire upon the distant villages. There was great difficulty in locating the enemy owing to the dense forest, but several other villages were seen in flames.

A defective shell from the Philadelphia exploded near the American consulate and the marines outside narrowly escaped. A fragment struck the wing of the enemy's house, shattering it so badly as to necessitate amputation. Another fragment traversed the German consulate and struck the crockery. The Germans then went on board the German cruiser Falk.

During the night the rebels made a heretofore unheard of attack on the British sailors. A British marine was shot in the leg by a sentry of his own party while an American sentry was gored at his post. The bombardment continuing, the inhabitants of the town took refuge on the beach, the British, greatly crowding the vessel.

Many people are leaving Samoa, the captain of the Philadelphia writes to the Philadelphia Times. The vessel will not move forward at all, the illusion of sailing being produced by an arrangement that has already been employed upon the spectacular stage. The vessel will be mounted upon a spherical pivot, and the only motions that it will have will be those of pitching and rolling, which will be given it through the manoeuvring of four pistons.

It will be surrounded with genuine boiling and foaming water, and in the ventilators will be placed sawrack and logs, traversed by a current of air that will become impregnated with marine odors. The spectators, or passengers rather, will walk about at their pleasure or sit at ease in chairs upon the deck, which will reproduce that of a genuine steamer with the minutest accuracy, with all the details of masts, rigging, smoking and vibrating funnel, and a crew executing various manoeuvres at the command of an experienced captain.

At the same time, to the starboard and port of the vessel will unroll canvases 50 feet in height, painted with all the perfection that might be expected from the brush of M. d'Aloni, and representing the coast of Massachusetts lying to the rear, Frioli, Chateau d'Iff and fishermen's boats, and then the high seas and the Algeria and Tunisian coasts toward which the vessel will be apparently steering. Over half a mile of canvas will unroll all the sides and episodes of this picturesque voyage. Every one is acquainted with the phenomenon; the displacement of an object which occupies the entire field of vision gives the stationary spectator the impression that he himself is moving.

It is the intention to change the canvases after the exposition is over, and then, perhaps, make a trip to the north pole.—(Revue International des Expositions de 1900.)

LUCKLESS STEAMER KAIROS.

DISABLED IN MID-OCEAN—BRIGHTON FAILS TO TOW HER TO HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, March 29.—The steamer Brighton, Rotterdam, put into this port this morning and reported having fallen in with the British steamer Kairos, March 24, on the eastern edge of the Grand Banks, 500 miles east of Halifax. For 36 hours the Brighton tugged and strained to bring the luckless steamer into the haven of Halifax. However after three attempts, three times the Kairos broke away, and as many times was taken in tow. The wind blew a gale at intervals, accompanied by a swell, and finally at 9 p.m. Saturday the Kairos was abandoned, after the two vessels had proceeded about 100 miles in the direction of Halifax. She had been towed 30 miles on this side of the last iceberg sighted, but there is no telling what may happen to the rudderless vessel drifting in mid-ocean.

Capt. Williams of the Brighton, was loath to leave the Kairos with her crew of 30 souls, but there was nothing more to be done. "Can we do any more to help you?" he shouted through the megaphone, and back from the bridge came the answer: "Nothing more; our hawsers are all gone. We hearily thank you for what you have done. Please go to Halifax and report us to our owners; good-bye."

In accordance with the request Capt. Williams proceeded with all speed to Halifax; and on his arrival this morning reported the facts to the owners in London and to Lloyd's.

BONUSES FOR RAILWAYS.

ONTARIO WILL OPEN UP THE HUDSON BAY TERRITORY.

Toronto, March 29.—The Ontario government today brought into the legislature resolutions granting bonuses for purchases of communications into the north country to Hudson Bay along two important lines, viz. Ontario, Hudson Bay and Western railway, between Mistissinigo and Abitibi, and the Canadian Pacific Railway and the tidewater on the month of Moose river on James Bay, a distance of 240 miles. A cash subsidy was granted of \$48,000. To the James Bay railway from Subury to Lake Abitibi, 175 miles a cash subsidy of \$30,000.

In addition to the cash subsidies a grant of 5,000 acres per mile of railway constructed be given out of the lands through which the railways pass. The lines will open up a very large tract of valuable agricultural land in the vicinity of lakes Temiskaming and Abitibi. Some opposition is manifested by rival schemes, but it is generally believed the resolutions will pass the house this week.

Power Of Fatality. Of all minor forms of fatality none is more insidious than simply remembering a name immediately after introducing it. This is a name that you remember it. The very simplicity of the thing is what gives it importance. It is a name that is in itself great and difficult—there are few of us who do not know just how great and how difficult—it is the subtle complication conveyed by the name. Many a man who there is that about the introduced which most always produces an impression, even if it is a name that is not a name when presented to a girl, hasn't given her a thought beyond the usual "What does Mrs. Chapman mean by introducing me to more girls?" is the next line and chained hand and feet by her calling him accurately by name and with a name that she thought she thought it quite worth her while to do so.

Of course there are cases where this is not for the girl than it is at other. She may have known the man by name, or she may have had the luck of having him and the syllables that stand for him made familiar to her just prior to the introduction, but whatever the means, the end is in all cases the same. "Only the other evening," said a woman, "I presented a man to a girl in the conventional manner but though neither, I am sure, had ever heard of the name, she was so sure of his name that she was not so readily taken in by it and he was gadding at her in a rap, history according to what was unmistakable. To use a slang expression, "she had her eye on him." It is generally acknowledged that the ability to remember names is an important agent in any successful man. The Philadelphia Times.

To it has the wife of more than one public man owed not only her own social success but the success and assurance of her husband's popularity. But even with the smallest of theatres in which to exploit one's powers, the simple use of the name of one just introduced is a never-failing fatality. And fatality always works, for even if you see right through it, who is there that can resist the fact that the fatterer should take the trouble to flatter you.

Hammock Is Latest Fad. Fancy a young woman getting tired of sleeping in a comfortable bed, and preferring a hammock swung up in her room? This is the latest fad. The girls now will not have beds in their rooms, no matter how dainty or pretty they may be draped or arranged, but instead insist upon a regular sailor's hammock, hung up at night and taken down and tucked away out of sight during the day time.

Those who have slept in hammocks say that they are comfortable, but it seems a strange fad. One advantage it may have is that the bedroom may be converted into a sitting room during the day, and thus give more room for the girls to receive their friends. This hammock fad has even spread to some of the men, which is more commendable. A man likes sometimes to take his "chums" and friends to his own room for a quiet smoke and talk. Large beds will fill up space and it is in a way. Folding beds are not good form, so the hammock "goes," and seems to have come "to stay."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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NEWS OF STEAMERS.

SIBERIAN ARRIVES FROM GLASGOW—LOSS OF ACADIA.

HALIFAX, March 29.—The Allan steamer Siberian arrived this morning from Glasgow after a passage of 14 days. The Siberian brought a driver and assistant and an engineer and three power pumps, boiler and driving apparatus, sent out by the Allan to assist in floating the Canadian. They will not be taken back by the Siberian. The Siberian, after discharging cargo, proceeds to New York.

An inquiry into the loss of the steamer Acadia was begun before Commander Spain and Captain Douglas in the admiralty court room this morning. The evidence of Captain Ouilard and Captain MacDonald, pilot, was taken. The latter said he understood the employment of the Acadia for the western coast and not for Louisburg. He denied saying he would take the ship into the harbor on the darkest night, and said he had no authority to give orders for taking the ship into Louisburg. The inquiry was adjourned until March 3, at Quebec, where the evidence of the first officer will be taken.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

MARION BROWN FOUND GUILTY OF KILLING POLICE-MAN TOOLEY.

LONDON, Ont., March 29.—Marion Brown, the one-legged colored tramp, who has been on trial here for the past week on the charge of murdering Police-man Michael Tooley, on the night of June 24, 1898, was found guilty today and sentenced to be hanged May 17th next.

Brown shot Tooley while the latter was trying to arrest him for unprovoked assault upon a railway crossing watchman. The murder was witnessed by a number of people, but despite this fact and the murderer's former record as a professional criminal, he was acquitted for four months later, when he was arrested by an American detective in a theatre at North Yakima. Washington state, and brought back to London. During the interval 43 peg-leg tramps in all parts of Canada and the United States had been arrested upon suspicion. The prosecution called nearly a hundred witnesses and cleverly traced Brown's movements from the time of the murder to the arrest. No witnesses were called for the defence.

FREDERICTON.

DRAMATIC CLUB DISBANDED—FIRM IN DIFFICULTIES.

FREDERICTON, March 29.—Owing to friction between the artists associated and those wishing to be in the cast of Snowball, which was to have been presented in the interests of Victoria Hospital, by the Fredericton Dramatic Club, the organization has disbanded.

McGinnis Bros, dealers in ready-made clothing and boots and shoes, are reported in financial difficulties. Their liabilities are placed at \$3,000. Quebec houses and L. Higgins & Co., of Montreal, are the heaviest creditors.

On the information and complaint of J. B. Knight, chief game warden, A. E. Hancock, deputy crown land surveyor, will be called on to answer before Col March the charge of killing game out of season. The killing is alleged to have taken place of a female moose some two weeks ago on the head waters of the Tobique, where Hancock is at present engaged in surveying.

An East Brunswick, Md. man went to town meeting the other day and was so full of politics and enthusiasm that when he started for home some one asked him to ride and in he got and rode home. When they asked him where his horse and sleigh were, it came over him that he had left them at the town hall, and he had to return and get them. D. J. THOMAS.

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A MODEL COW STALL.

A Full and Complete Description, With Two Illustrations, of the Celebrated Scott Design.

In the first place, the stable has enough light in it to take a photograph of it in a quarter of a minute's exposure. The picture from which this illustration was taken was exposed after cows were put on pasture and all bedding removed and stalls swept out, after by the way, are kept so through the entire summer, for milking, night and morning.

This stall is not in common use in this immediate locality, but through out Ohio and many other States, and dairymen who have put them in find they make no mistake, for the reason that they give to the cow so near perfect comfort and absolute cleanliness that their introduction has made the keeping of cows more of a pleasure than before using them.

While Fig. 1 gives a perfect rear view, Fig. 2 will explain more clearly the side section and measurements, etc. The platform, A, is made of one-inch oak, doubled and joints broken, with a wall of two inches and is six feet six inches long, for a cow weighing 1,000 pounds, and should be correspondingly longer or shorter as the weight of the cow may require.

This feature may be provided for by placing the fencing in front of the cow, nearer toward the ditch or further away or sometimes the ditch is run at an angle or an offset at one end, but the former is by all means the most satisfactory.

The feed trough, B, is raised by running two 2x3 stringers the entire length of the stable, making the trough 18 inches wide and six inches deep in front of the cow. The stalls are three feet three inches wide from center, and partitions four feet high and three feet six inches apart at C. The post, D, are five feet high made from 2x3 studding, and toenailed in the corner of each feed box at F and 1x3 lath nailed to them for the cow to rest her head through, and to keep her standing back to her ditch.

The hay rack at G is 18 inches wide and three feet deep by F, and is open with a six inch thwart so that grain, ensilage or any cut feed readily falls through into feed box. The ditch is 18 inches wide and nine inches deep on platform side and seven inches at rear and is made absolutely water tight. The feature, along with the broken joints on the platform, always insures good sanitation, as with every particle of manure and liquid voiding, they absorb and the odorizers can be applied puts the stable in shape so that its caretaker can keep it pure and sweet with little effort. When have some place to take callers, when

Any farmer, I think, can erect this stall with the use of a good saw, hatchet, jack plane and square, at a trifling cost, and when once completed, an positive that it will be a great source of pride to the dairyman who has it in his barn.

After four years of use, and keeping cows confined from four to five months each winter, day and night, am able to say that it is a perfect stall and not only keeps the cows perfectly clean, but have much freedom for her head and body.

We tie with ordinary ties, and by the use of a large ring of wire or strap around the second bar in front, can be moved from one side of stall to the other.—Geo. E. Scott, in Hoard's Dairyman.

Why Women Excel in Farm Dairies. P. B. Crosby speaks a great truth when he says: Not long ago, while visiting a friend, the cows were driven up to water just at dinner time. The master asked who had told the boy to drive the cows up, and the mistress said that she had. The cows, she said, had to stay in the field all day without any water, and the milk was falling off in consequence, and she had told the boy to bring them up every day to water at dinner time. I instantly thought of several innovations on this farm inspired by the mistress of the dairy, and it occurred to me that there would be very many better dairies in this country if the better half of the farm were to do more managing. A man usually has not the patience to attend to all the little details of dairymaking, and it is just the same little details that make for success. But a woman has the requisite patience and when she has a mind to manage the dairy it is far better if she does it. I know of one man who taught his wife all she knows about butter making, and she now makes a better grade of butter than he did, because she has the patience to attend to all the small items that he in his lordly manner skipped.—Dakota Field and Farm.

What High Grade Means. Farmers are now beginning to see the difference between the precious and the vile. They are paying \$30 and \$35 and sometimes even higher prices for a high grade calf, discriminating in favor of those to the extent of about ten dollars per head. In short, on the present market in country places the difference made by intelligent feeders between a high grade calf and a common calf is from five to ten dollars. This, then, is the measure of the value of a good bull. If a man has ten cows, he can afford to give \$100 for a good bull, knowing that he will pay him from \$50 to \$100 each year and be worth when sold for \$70 to \$80.—Wallace's Farmer.

DUCK BREEDING.

Extracts From G. H. Follard's Address at the Rhode Island Poultry School—How He Succeeded.

Let us begin with the location of the plant, and that may be almost anything that you can get. While water is one of the almost necessary points, there are many leading breeders who do not have water running through their ponds and do not consider it necessary. In establishing a plant, if you could select just what you wanted I should advise you to choose a place with a good, sensible pond or running stream of water, for in that way you would gain in the fertility of the eggs.

The Pekin duck we advocate altogether because of the deep keel. In the improved type the breast line should be nearly parallel with the back and the breast should be nearly the same length as the back. The old line bird is something the shape of a Bantam cock. Of course it is possible with the old type of bird to get a heavy weight, but the weight does not come in the right place, it is mostly back of the wing, which is the most wasteful waste comes, and there is no frame to build on. In selecting birds for breeding I would choose preferably breeds that only weigh from six to seven pounds apiece alive, and make them carefully with medium-sized drakes. We used to mate five ducks to one drake, but now I should like to mate up in single pens one drake with five, six or seven females.

We feed them lightly until about the 1st of November, when we generally mate them. I am trying not to force them this year, thinking that it destroys the vitality of the birds and the fertility of the eggs, and so we are feeding what we call "harmless food"—largely clover, perhaps one part clover and three parts bran and two parts corn meal, and we have not fed any beef scraps yet. It is not the question how many eggs they lay, but what we get out of them. I have

never kept a very accurate account of the number of eggs, but I do know that they do not lay anything like 140 eggs, such as the records we often see printed in the papers. As a rule we get less than 100 rather than over. I think that 90 is never what we really get. Now if we get only 90, it is a great point to get 50 good eggs, rather than so many poor ones. It is not the point to get a large number of eggs, but to get fertile ones. By forcing we destroy the fertility, yet the eggs are quite the same quality if does not take too much out of the breeding stock to get them. I would prefer not to have them begin to lay before some time in February, and the first few eggs laid will not be very valuable, they are almost always infertile; perhaps the first two or three eggs from each hen, and the first few hatchlings do not average more than 40 per cent. fertile. If you hatch 25 per cent. of them it will be doing well.

If you hatch the eggs which show 25 or 40 per cent. comes nearer the average. After starting to hatch with hens and machines you will probably find that you average more with hens than with machines, but if you average in either case 40 per cent. you will be doing well, and even 40 per cent. will be doing fairly well. From the 40 per cent. you will naturally expect to raise 85 to 90 ducklings, and that is all that you can get, and 75 per cent. will often cover those raised by experts.

We feed the old breeding ducks, before we begin to hatch, on a mixture of a third clover and sometimes plain hay and the rest bran and meal. The idea is to fill them up with something hearty, and when they begin to lay we begin with five part of beef scrap and work up gradually, until in a week or so we will be giving them on 12 per cent. We keep water before them all the time. At a season of the year when it is possible we let them have it for swimming.

Use Clean Road Metal Only. A principle learned from MacAdam was that "broken stone, pressed and compacted, will hold together, and by the mutual friction of its parts, bear and distribute heavy pressures as well as if it actually were the smoothest and softest material." But when earth is mixed with the stone the friction is reduced by nearly one-half, the material is less compact and firm and is much less capable of bearing heavy loads. Moisture affects the volume of clay. Roads in which it is used rut badly in wet weather, and the thinner roads in which it is not used, but in which the stones are pressed together by their own angles through adequate rolling, remain firm and smooth. Road metal should be clean and free from clay. The use of clay is attractive, because, with its light rolling seems to give a good smooth surface, but this is only temporary and is unsatisfactory and expensive in the end.—Good Roads.

Keep the Best. Before disposing of the spring pigs be sure that you have selected enough of the best ones for breeding purposes for the coming season. I know it is tempting sometimes to sell off the largest ones and think the smaller ones will come on all right with a little extra care, but it is not wise to do this every year. Plump, solid hogs are the kind for brood sows, and this selection is made after studying the herd all summer. One thing it pays to do is to select those that are easily kept. Some hogs consume twice as much food as others and are not in one-half as good flesh the year around as the light eater.

Lichens on Fruit Trees. Heavy, shaggy growths of lichens are often seen on fruit trees. We are often asked if they do the trees any harm. This question has never been satisfactorily answered, though scientists assure us that the lichens are not truly parasitic, and do not feed on the substance of the trees to which they are attached. Still, when they grow so thickly as we often see them, they are sure to harbor insects and spores of fungi, and they always make an orchard look untidy and disagreeable. They can be removed by scraping, or they can be killed or their growth prevented by spraying with Bordeaux mixture.

SCRUB SIRE.

The Farmer's Advocate Calls for Their Perpetual Banishment From the Herd—The Arguments Advanced.

Never in the history of our country was the necessity for improving the quality of our beef stock more apparent than at the present time. Never was competition so keen and aggressive in the markets of the world or the taste of buyers and consumers so fastidious. Never were there so many countries so ready to enter the British market, which it is and will be our chief dependence as an outlet for our live stock and its products, and it is plain that our only hope of being able to hold our own in the race for supremacy, or even of equality, lies in our producing goods of a quality equal to the best, and in order to do this with any reasonable degree of profit to the producer we must avail ourselves of all the means at our disposal to produce them at the lowest possible cost. To this end we must have a class of stock that will give a fair return for the food consumed.

The complaint comes from all parts of the Dominion that our cattle as seen in the markets of our own country and of Great Britain are sadly deficient in quality and finish, and compare unfavorably with those of the United States and other countries with which we have to compete. That the complaint is too well founded will deny if Canada is to hold her own in this competition, immediate and prompt action must be taken to remove the impediment. It lies mainly in the fact that too large a proportion of our farmers are failing to take advantage of their opportunities to improve the quality of their cattle by the use of pure-bred bulls of good quality. It is difficult to understand how a class of such improvement can be made—unless we proceed as a rule in adopting improved methods and in keeping abreast of the times, and that is the only way to succeed in producing a credible class of beef cattle. Our dairymen have manifested a willingness to improve their cattle from a dairy standpoint and along dairy lines by the only means by which such improvement can be made—namely, by using only pure-bred sires of proper type, weeding out inferior cows, and feeding liberally. The example practiced by very few of the cattle raisers of this country, the application of these means in the herd of Mr. Tillson, by which the average yield of milk production of a herd of cows has been brought up to 11,900 pounds, and of butter 478 pounds each, is a striking exemplification of the success that breeders of the best breeds of cattle freely charge the introduction of the special breed of sires, and the consequent improvement in the general cattle stock of the country. There is much less truth in this charge than many are disposed to believe. Very few of the cattle raisers of our markets show any marks of the dairy breeds, and very few sires of these breeds are used in the improvement of their herds. The sires of these herds are being used by only a small proportion of the farmers of Canada, a very great majority of whom are using inferior sires, and are perhaps using the general cattle stock of the country. There is much less truth in this charge than many are disposed to believe. Very few of the cattle raisers of our markets show any marks of the dairy breeds, and very few sires of these breeds are used in the improvement of their herds. The sires of these herds are being used by only a small proportion of the farmers of Canada, a very great majority of whom are using inferior sires, and are perhaps using the general cattle stock of the country.

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COOP FOR EARLY CHICKS.

One That Is Desirable for the First Breeds of the Year.

The cut shows a desirable coop for very early chickens. The coop is long and sloping and has a hinged back hinged to the top. The higher half of the coop has a glass top. The lower half is made of wire netting. The cut shows a desirable coop for very early chickens. The coop is long and sloping and has a hinged back hinged to the top. The higher half of the coop has a glass top. The lower half is made of wire netting.

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JACKETS AND CRAVATS.

New and Effective Styles For the Season.

Jackets of white or bright cloth are worn with elegant walking costumes of white, pale gray or beige cloth, the jacket forming a strong contrast. French blue, red and bright green are used, also purple and a bright plum color, and the effect is very pleasing. A jacket in bolero form at the back is double breasted in front, and the fronts extend below the waist to form a sort of square basque. The side which laps over is cut in square tabs, and the collar and cuffs are also creased. It is made in bright colors and lined with contrasting silk. Torador cravats of velvet or light silk are much worn with jackets and boleros. They are trimmed with rosettes or plaatings.

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HOME DRESSMAKING.

Hints as to the Construction of Fashionable Gowns.

The home dressmaker may find it useful to know that when bodices are laced instead of being buttoned or hooked the eyes let holes through which the cords are passed should be made in a narrow space between two small whalebone strips. The whalebone on each side of the row of eyes prevents the cord from wrinkling the bodice. The places for the bones may be prepared, but the bones need not be slipped in place until the eyes are made, as it is much easier to make the holes before the material is stiffened. Very small round whalebones are most often used for the stiffening, as they adapt themselves more readily to the curves of the figure than the flat ones, which will only bend backward and forward. Princess evening gowns are nearly always laced. It is necessary to line them with firm material, so that they may be closely drawn in around the figure; for a princess gown which does not properly fit is a utter failure. The lining, like the outside, must have no seam at the waist, and the seams where the bodice meets the skirt should be well nicked in in many places and pressed open. Sleeveless bodices are made very high under the arms, and the armholes are kept as small as possible. Around the edge of the décolletage a cord is run in, which is drawn tight after the bodice is put on to keep the edge close against the shoulders. The dinner gown of which a picture is given is of black and white striped satin with a chamois border, the breadths of the skirt being bias. Below the vandykes at the foot are trimmings of black chintilly and black ostrich plumeage. The bodice is composed mainly of the bordering of the satin, and has a glimpse of white tulle over the laces. Black ostrich plumeage edges the décolletage and decorates the over sleeve, which are of elbow length. A jeweled buckle fastens the belt, and black lace is arranged across the shoulders.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary commercial advertisements of the paper—each insertion 2.00 per line. Advertisements of 10 lines or more for 10 days or longer, 1.50 per line. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 5 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the misarrangement of letters, we have decided to move our office to the premises of the Commercial Union Building, 100 Water Street, St. John, N. B. All letters should be addressed to THE TELEGRAPH-PUBLISHERS, 100 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. In which case the remittance will be at our expense.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

Without exception names of new subscribers will be entered until the money is received. Subscribers will be required to pay for their money, whether they take the paper or not, until all arrears are paid. There is no legal discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all that is owed for it is paid.

STILES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

Write plainly and take special pains with your facts. Write on one side of your paper only. Attach your name and address. Do not write anything for which you are not prepared to hold yourself responsible.

This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 1, 1899.

THE FARMERS' PARLIAMENT.

The Farmers' and Dairywomen's Association, which is now in session at Fredericton, may fairly be described as the farmers' parliament, because it is the gathering at which the agricultural interests of the province are fully discussed. The extent of these interests may be judged from the fact that agriculture is our leading industry, employing more people than all the others combined and that its primacy in this respect is likely to be maintained for many years to come. The farmers' parliament every year brings together a large representation of the best tillers of the soil, men who combine practice with theory, and who are farmers by occupation and not mere amateurs, men whose success in life depends on the ability they show in the cultivation of their broad acres. It is through men of this type that agriculture must in the future be developed in this province. It is pleasing to reflect that owing to the efforts of the Farmers' and Dairywomen's Association, and other causes, agriculture appears to be entering upon a new era in this province. The development of the dairy industry has indeed been very remarkable, and there is no reason to doubt that its growth in the future will be even more rapid than it has been in the past. New Brunswick, owing to climatic reasons, is naturally a dairy country, and this fact will always give it an advantage over the western provinces where the climate is drier and the grass in summer is burnt up by the heat of the sun. It would, therefore, be not creditable to our industry and enterprise if we did not make at least good showing in dairying as those parts of Canada where it is carried on under much less favorable conditions. The great advantage possessed by this province in its nearness to the British market is a very important factor in estimating our probable agricultural development in the future. Our fields may not all be as fertile as those of Manitoba, but they are 2,000 miles nearer the sea, and therefore every ton of agricultural produce is worth at least \$8 a ton more in this province than in Manitoba. That is a very good margin for the New Brunswick farmer to work upon; and it is an advantage that can never be lost, for the limit of cheap transportation seems to have been reached. It is a pleasing sign to find our farmers giving more attention to the scientific side of their occupation. The old senseless prejudice against book farming is passing away, for there is certainly no business in which men can engage which demands more scientific knowledge than that of the farmer. The conversion of the elements of the soil and atmosphere into crops of grain, roots and grasses is a chemical process of which every farmer ought to have some knowledge, and he ought also to understand the composition of the soil of his own farm. If he is ignorant of the deficiencies or the excess of the elements of fertility he will be often found wasting his manure on soil that does not require it, and starving soil that is in great need of fertilizing elements. This cause has undoubtedly done more to retard farming in New Brunswick than all other combined, for knowledge is power in agriculture as it is in almost everything to which man turns his attention.

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

If any person, a year ago, had ventured to predict that in March, 1899, the United States would be at war with the natives of the Philippine Islands, he would have been looked upon as a very foolish prophet. At that time such a contingency seemed wildly improbable, for, although the United States were drifting into a war with Spain, the Philippines were never thought of, the liberation of Cuba from the Spanish yoke being at that time looked upon as the proper end and object of the war. When Dewey's victory came it was quite an unexpected event, for no one had been thinking of fighting Spain in the east, but it was hailed all the same as a great American triumph and we have been ever since seriously told that it was a more magnificent victory than that of Nelson at Aboukir Bay. It had at least the effect of turning the eyes of the people of the United States in the direction of Manila, and as the Spanish power there collapsed the idea of holding these islands as a colony became a favorite one with the American people. The United States now own the Philippines for good or ill; they have paid or are to pay Spain the large sum of \$20,000,000 for them, but at the outset they find themselves confronted by the difficulty that Spain cannot deliver the goods; that the people of the Philippine Islands do not wish to be annexed, but desire to be left to govern themselves; and claim that as free men they have a right to be consulted as to their own destiny. This brings up at once the constitutional question and brings the Declaration of Independence into evidence. That document is now somewhat rusty, but a few Americans still seem to believe in it. If it is, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are among the inalienable rights of mankind, why should the people of the Philippines be excepted from the rule? In the meantime the war against the people of the Philippines goes on.

THE CASTILLIAN CASE.

The verdict of the court of inquiry in the Castilian case fully justifies all that has been said in these columns in regard to the cause of that disaster. To the people of St. John and indeed to all who dwell on the shores of the Bay of Fundy the loss of the Castilian was as much a matter of concern as if she had sailed from this port or from Digby. Although she was bound from Portland, Me., direct to Liverpool she was technically in the Bay of Fundy when she went ashore, and therefore it was quite certain that if the captain had been held to have navigated his vessel properly the Bay of Fundy would have received the blame and not the real culprits, who rushed onward regardless of the warning of the lead and put the assembly on the rocks right in front of two good lights that were not five miles distant. Under these circumstances it was particularly fortunate that Captain Smith, of the Royal Naval Reserve, was not permitted to preside over this court of inquiry. Commander Spain is a very different kind of man, and in this case he has done the country a real service by his decision he has reached. His verdict deals with the case of Capt. Barrett and his first officer from precisely the standpoint of the assembly on the rocks. The first sounding of sixty-two fathoms at 1 a.m. which naturally should have pointed out that the vessel was not in the position which she was supposed to be. Not accurately noting the distance run by the log when the different soundings were taken; and running the ship at too high a rate of speed after finding the water was shoaling rapidly. When the cast of 36 fathoms was obtained the ship's speed should have been at once reduced and constant soundings taken. Instead of this having been done no sounding after that of 36 fathoms was obtained for about half an hour, namely at 3 o'clock, when 17 fathoms were run. Although a similar depth is to be obtained about 10 miles southeast by south, half south from Seal Island, and the master states he considered he had overruled his distance and was on Seal Island Bank, he merely allowed the ship's course to southerly by east half east to southeast or one and a half points and kept on at full speed for nearly half an hour, when a cast of 10 fathoms was taken, after which the ship almost immediately took the ground. There can be no doubt, indeed it was admitted by the master, that had he stopped the engines and reversed them when the 17 fathoms cast was taken he would have saved the ship. Probably the after knowledge derived from the circumstances connected with the course the ship was steered, and the disaster which ensued, influenced the master in confessing his error, and in the same manner those circumstances have to a

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The petition of the ladies asking to be given votes on the same terms as men is now before the legislature, having been presented Wednesday by the Hon. Henry R. Emmerson. It remains to be seen what kind of a reception it will meet with from the legislature. Mr. Emmerson has been a strong advocate of granting the franchise to women, and it is not likely that his views in this respect have changed since he became the leader of the government. Whether the matter will be dealt with at the present session of the legislature or later the subject is one which is certain to come up in a practical form at an early date. The views of THE TELEGRAPH on this subject are well known, and we can only say that if the women themselves show anything like a united front they will get what they are asking for.

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LOCAL NEWS.

STILL MISSING.—Nothing as yet is known of Mr. F. L. Thomas' whereabouts and the only clue obtained so far that Mr. Thomas went towards the harbor front last Sunday morning.

MR. T. W. RAINBOW, CHANGING AND AS PRESENT IN NORTHAMBERLAND COUNTY.

Subscribers in that district are asked to pay their subscription to him when he calls.

FARMERS.—The quarterly meeting of the Farmers and Dairywomen's Association will meet in the hall at Bonsecours, King's Street, Tuesday, April 10, at 10 o'clock, and 2 p.m., and will have some lively discussions on general farming and reports of the delegates who went to the association at Fredericton.

CONNELL BROS. LTD.—Henry A. Connell, Richard B. Keenan, John Graham, Donald Munro and Raymond Gable of Woodstock, have made application to the local government for letters patent incorporating themselves into a stock company under the name of Connell Bros. Limited, for the purpose of operating the extensive business now known as Connell Bros. in that town.

A LABOR BARGE.—A four masted schooner barge called the Darby has been launched from Kelly, Spence & Co. yard at Bath. She was built for the Staples Coal Company, at Antigonish, Mass. She measures 235 feet, length; 43.3 feet, breadth; 19.1 feet, depth; 15.5 gross tonnage; 188 net tonnage. The barge is fitted with a 20 foot metal life boat and a 16 foot pine boat. The Darby will cost about \$55,000.

A SAD AFFAIR.—At Brookville, in the parish of Harvey, Albert county, on Sunday, Arthur and Kenneth, Patterson, aged 13 and 16, sons of Ulrich Patterson, were handling a gun, Kenneth, the elder, had the gun in his hands when he accidentally discharged and the younger brother was shot in the month. He died in about 20 minutes. Coroner West's jury found a verdict of accidental death.

FATHER SAVAGE'S CONDITION.—A Sussex despatch says: Rev. Father Savage, who lies dangerously ill at his residence with typhoid fever, is resting somewhat easier this evening. Three other inmates of his house are also down with the dread disease and two nurses under the skillful direction of Dr. H. McAllister are attending the patients. The fever has not yet reached its most critical stage and Father Savage's friends are extremely anxious, as he has a very bad type of the disease.

VIOLATION OF GAME LAWS CHARGED.—Detective Ring arrived in the city Wednesday afternoon on the CP Express with 13 prisoners in charge. The detective had been armed with a warrant on Tuesday for the arrest of two men in Queens county on charge of violating the game laws of the province. When he reached his destination he found that one of the men he wanted had flown. The other he located in bed at his home in South Brunswick, Tuesday night, and he placed him under arrest. His name is Albert Alward, and it is charged that he did unlawfully hunt and take a cow moose, contrary to the act of legislature.

FUNERALS WEDNESDAY.—The remains of the late Olive May Patterson were interred in Fernhill Wednesday afternoon in the funeral being held from her mother's residence, 255 Waterloo street. Rev. Job Shenton conducted services at the house and grave. Many friends followed the remains of the late Mr. David Sorenson as they were borne to the grave Wednesday afternoon from his late residence, 41 Broad street. The body was taken to the church of St. John the Baptist where the burial service was said by Rev. W. C. Gaynor. Interment took place in the new Catholic cemetery. The pallbearers were Messrs John Sorenson, William Kirk, Michael Ciancy, Matthew McGinnis, Daniel McDermott and Bernard McDermott.

DYED DIAMONDS.

Yellow Stones Can Be Made to Look Like Gems of the First Water. There are tricks in every trade...

A PLEA FOR WOMAN.

It is well that benevolent woman Has the quickest sense of wrong; To the tenderest traits of feeling...

WITH A PAIR OF SCISSORS.

The Wonderful Artistic Feats Performed by Joanne Koester. More than 200 years ago a little girl was born at Amsterdam, Holland...

THE END OF THE WATCH.

I saw a wreath hang on a door, One evening as I passed, And knew the curfew toll was o'er...

HE FACED GREAT DANGER.

But, Not Knowing It, He Escaped Being Considered Brave. "I noticed a couple of reminiscences as to my old branch of service..."

SWEET SLEEPER.

Oh, miles and miles of beds in a row, Acres of coverlets white as snow, Pillows and quilts by the hundred score...

TRAINING CANARIES TO SING.

Six Months of Incessant Care is Required for the Work. The musical education of the canary breeder has its professors, the stamp of whose style is left on the pupil...

A REMARKABLE ATHLETE.

137-Pound Man Juggles With Dumbbells Twice His Weight. A remarkably muscled athlete is George F. Wallon, a Southern American...

THE LADY THE WINNER.

Amusing Occurrence in an Office. "Business Elevator" in Chicago. People who ride in "lifts" in this city acquire some queer experiences at times...

MAN'S BEST STIMULUS.

The Wise Sister is She Who Exercises Interest in Her Brother's Pursuits. Being that unfortunate creature, an only child, we have often wondered what it must be like to have a merry family...

OR BAD NEWS.

Sight would be had, this is to relate. I oculist, one of profession in arg. A big, and healthy man entered my office...

COINCIDENCE.

"Somehow I'm awfully stupid tonight," remarked young Borum last night. "Indeed you are," retorted Miss Cutting, somewhat impulsively.

AGED DOGS.

In writing of the longevity in dogs, Mr. Harold Lesley says: The oldest dog I have ever known was a collie belonging to Lord Ogilvie...

THE POWER OF WILL.

He Wanted to Live Four Days, and He Succeeded. It would be vain to attempt to describe the sympathy for the poor and suffering which William Stokes could throw into his voice...

JOURNALISM IN AUSTRIA.

Ludicrous "Revelations of an Editor Brought to Trial for Libel." Some curious facts have been brought to light in the course of a trial for libel brought against the editor of the Neunkirchner Zeitung...

WHERE HE REPAIRED IT.

When illicit distilling was common in the highlands, there was an old man who went about the country repairing whisky pots...

NO WONDER RUSSIA IS IGNORANT.

Russia, with her population of 129,000,000, has only 743 newspapers, but little more than half the number published in the state of Pennsylvania...

HOW MANY OF THESE SHEEP GOT OUT OF BREW?

"How many of these sheep got out of brew?" asked the angry farmer. "I don't know," replied the new hired man, rubbing his eyes...

OF NO AVAIL.

"Prisoner" said to the court, "have you anything to say for yourself?" "What's the use?" replied the culprit; "you guys wouldn't believe me..."

IRVING DIDN'T READ.

Sir Henry Irving appeared at the Theater Royal, Edinburgh, in 1837, and two years later he went to Lialithgow to give a reading there...

AT THE BEGINNING OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN.

At the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign it was the rule that either Lord Melbourne or one of the Secretaries of State should be in attendance upon Her Majesty, except when the Court was at Buckingham Palace...

GOOD REASON WHY.

"Now, children, I want you all to remember that James Watt discovered the wonderful steam engine by simply watching the kettle boil..."

NOTHING SPECIAL.

Library Assistant (to visitor who is wandering about in a puzzled manner) - Can I help you? Are you looking for anything special?

CAUSE WATCHED POTTS NEVER BOILS.

"Cause watched potts never boils." "Why not?" "Cause watched potts never boils."

THREE FAMOUS STATUES.

The three most famous statues in history are the Colossus of Rhodes, the Sphinx and the vocal statue of Memnon at Thebes...

THE EARLIEST MENTION OF THE PIANO.

The earliest mention of the piano was in a playbill dated May 16, 1767. The principal attraction was given then: "Messiah" would be sung from "Judith," accompanied by a new instrument called pianoforte...

ABOUT 1,500 TONS OF IRON AND BRASS WERE YEARLY MANUFACTURED IN BRITAIN INTO PINS.

About 1,500 tons of iron and brass were yearly manufactured in Britain into pins. Each pin consists of a head, a shank, and a point...

