



CATTLE IN MIDDLE OREGON.

Mr. Summerville—of the firm of Breyman & Summerville, of Prineville, who was here last week—represents the stock interests of the southern part of Wasco county, and lives one hundred or more miles south of where Mr. Dufur lives in the same county. In that part of the country there is little or no farming done, and stock raising is the chief dependence for business. Cattle and horses are owned in numerous herds and sheep to some extent, but are increasing. Mr. Summerville gives us many interesting particulars concerning stock-raising in that section, and we briefly describe it as having the Blue Mountains on the East of Prineville, affording a great Summer range for stock, with the valley and table lands of Crooked river affording good grass, while the extensive upland region known as "the desert," reaching along the Cascade range from the Warm Springs reservation South to the Klamath, and East of Prineville for over one hundred miles, affords unlimited Winter range, as will hereafter appear.

To give an idea of the cattle interests, the firm of Mays & Son own 10,000 head; Breyman and Summerville own 5,000 head, and there are a number of other heavy owners in Southern Wasco; while to the East, in Grant county, Peter French owns 20,000 head and Riley & Hardin, of Santa Rosa, Cal., own over that number, and there are many others who own less. Breyman & Summerville are new beginners, comparatively, having closed out an extensive mercantile establishment at Prineville to make a specialty of stock, in which line they have already had experience. They expect to have 1,000 calves to brand the coming Spring.

There is something almost romantic about cattle raising as practiced in this wild region, where settlement is confined to valleys along the streams, and for hundreds of miles in all directions extend wide areas of table lands, great expanse of waterless and treeless wastes called "desert," and wide regions of mountains and foot hills that abound in grass that grows amid forests of scattered pines without underbrush.

Ten years ago cattle bore a high price and there was probably more stock than at the present time. Bands had more owners, man being satisfied to own a few hundred head where now they own thousands. At that time cattle were worth more money than now, but the price went down fearfully so that many became discouraged and sold out, and in that way the bands were consolidated. At that time whole bands were disposed of for \$3 to \$9 a head. Then there came a demand on Eastern buyers who took off 150,000 head in a single season, and the price has now advanced again to pretty good figures; 3 to 4 year old steers sell for \$22 to \$25, an advance from \$20 to \$21, in 1880. Ten years ago a band was worth \$20 a head, all through, where it would now average \$15, but there are plenty of people who find money in it.

Some pains have been taken to improve cattle but the time seems to have come when stock men appreciate more highly than heretofore the need of raising the grade. Of course, putting good males on a range is folly unless a combined effort is made. The cattle men around Prineville talk of owning good males in common and putting enough of them on the range to bring the stock up. Mr. Summerville has the purchase of short horn bulls in view before his return. The increase of weight and quality of beef will soon show what is the value of a good cross. The stock that has been so graded up speaks for itself, but any one can see the difficulty of making improvement, except on a wholesale plan and by co-operation, where stock range in common over such an unlimited extent of country.

A description of the work of caring for stock through the year will be interesting, and we give it from Mr. Summerfield's recital.

It is spring time, and in May and June the cattle men go out in force for the annual "rodeo," or "round up," as they call it in Colorado. Those who have cattle on the range come in person and frequently bring assistants, each band being represented by three to five men and horses, and perhaps fifty in a party. The object is to find all the stock and brand the young calves. It is a busy time with them; some are driving stock together and others branding. The calf receives the brand on the cow, and if any calf has become weaned before it is found and cannot be identified by its mother's presence, then the first corner puts his own brand on it and there is no question. Occasional trouble comes from this, but when the owners are all represented all goes smooth. When an owner is absent, his brand is put on all calves known to belong to him. At the time of the Spring "rodeo," all the best steers are driven up and turned over to the buyers who may have contracted for them.

We have described the "Spring Drive," but there is also a "Fall Drive," which takes place when the stock comes out of the high mountains in September. Then the same effort is made to find and brand the calves that were omitted in June, or that may have been born in the interval; then all the Spring calves are put into pastures to wean and allow the cows to gain in condition, so as to be able to winter well. This weaning of the calves is a modern feature, only having been done of late years, but very necessary.

The expense of cattle raising is literally almost nothing, the original outlay being the extent of the investment. The rancher puts up no feed, and stock take their chances in the mountains in Summer and in the desert in Winter. He doesn't even buy salt, because the presence of alkali supplies that need, and stock will not eat salt if offered. No help is required, except to make the Spring and Fall drives. The Summer range of cattle is towards the head of Crooked River (which is the main branch of the Deschutes, heading in the Blue mountains), and in foothills of the ranges; as Summer deepens they work into the higher mountains, finding good grass among the pine trees. There is some browse on the foothills, but the mountains are all open timber. With Autumn instinct causes cattle to leave the mountains for the plains, and as soon as snows fall they work their way into the "desert," which dry region is sometimes good soil but more often rocky and unfit for cultivation, but on all parts of it there is the best of bunch grass that will never be eaten out, for in Summer there is no water to keep stock alive, so the grass makes its Summer growth and waits for the stock to eat it off in Winter. One great virtue of this grass is that when dry it retains all its nutritious properties and makes good Winter feed. On the desert are scattered junipers that give stock partial shelter and they drink from pools that stand on the snow in Spring, when the snows melt. This region is not overstocked and singularly enough the Winters are not so severe as near the Columbia. Comparatively, no stock died in Southern Wasco last Winter, when heavy losses were experienced in the northern part of the county. The same was true of all Middle and Southeastern Oregon, including Baker and Grant counties, as well as in Lake county south of Wasco. Snowfall was so light that stock made an easy living and did well. So long as that region shall be left alone and not invaded by railroads that will induce settlement and cultivation the stockmen will have a good thing of it. The man who owns 100 cows needs 4 bulls with them, and has only to brand his calves and drive up his beef steers, when Nature does all the rest. There is no danger, even, that they will stray beyond his ranch, for they carry his brand, which is also as good as a burglar proof lock to prevent their being driven off by thieves. No thief could get out of the country with a stolen band if he made the attempt, and no one ever tries.

We published last Winter the experience of a cattle owner in Harney valley, which shows how well the business pays, but even he asserts that some men cannot carry it on without failure, as is the case with all other kinds of stock. Owing to the neglect of late years the increase of cattle on these ranges has been less than it should be. Since the advance in value more interest is taken. Cows will live and bring calves to 20 years of age, and life on the bunch grass range seem to be prolonged, but cows lose their teeth, or they wear down so that they cannot munch the dry Winter feed to good advantage, so a ten year old cow, if in good order, is sold for beef. Of late many whole bands of stock cattle have been driven East. The demand for beef is both from the East and from California, and it seems safe to count on a good market for years to come.

SHEEP IN MIDDLE OREGON.

Sheep are becoming an important interest in Southern Wasco county, and Messrs. Breyman & Summerville own six thousand head. Mr. Summerville gives it as his opinion that sheep can do well wherever cattle can live, and when the coarse bunch grass is eaten out and cattle no longer thrive, then sheep do better than ever, because a fine grass, known as sheep grass, comes up in place of the original growth, and a crop of weeds also grows, which grass and weeds furnish sheep with more congenial food than the long bunch grass. It is a fact well known to all sheep owners that sheep prefer the finer and shorter grass to any of the coarser growths. It requires more care and expense to care for sheep than for cattle, as they require to be herded and also to be dipped twice a year to keep them clear of the scab. But sheep do not exhaust the range, on the contrary, when carrying only what it can properly support they improve the range they run on.

Summer range for sheep is in the foothills, and through the open pine forests in the near mountains, and in Winter they are herded on the open country, the table lands adjoining Crooked river valley and on the edge of the "desert." Flocks in Southern Wasco are now being bred up with the Merino blood, but do not seem to have acquired the quality and weight of wool attained by the Durfurs in Northern Wasco and, and Frazer, Despain and others in Umatilla county. The flocks of B. & S. turn off about five pounds of the fleece. The native stock of their sheep seems to be Cotswolds and coarse wools, but will no doubt be improved rapidly under the management of thorough business men who know the value of improving stock. They sell their merino sheep for \$1 87 in the Fall, and they are then driven South to Winter in Lake county, to be driven again in the Spring to the railroad in Nevada, destined for the San Francisco markets or to Cheyenne in Wyoming on their way East.

HORSE BREEDING IN WASCO COUNTY. Horse raising has become a very important stock interest in the three great grazing counties of Eastern Oregon—Wasco, Grant and Baker—which had more than ten times as many horses returned by the U. S. census in 1880 than in 1870. Ten years ago (in 1870) Wasco county returned less than 2,500 head in all, and in 1880 the return was 17,761 head; Grant county increased from 569 head to 9,709; Baker county, from 287 to 9,680 head, certainly a great increase. Thousands of horses are required in the great farming districts of Oregon for working purposes, but farming has only a name in the southern part of Wasco, so that nine-tenths, perhaps, of the stock of that county are in possession of men who grow horses as a business. These animals are not owned in such great numbers as cattle. Persons making a business of it own 100 to 300 head, of which 50 per cent. are mares. They buy work stallions and breed generally for size and strength, often using full-blood Percheron or Clyde sires costing from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per head. They are beginning to breed sires for their own use, but often go to California for fresh blood, or import from Illinois. The farmers of the Willamette, Douglas and Jackson counties, make a business of breeding good stallions, depending chiefly on the demand from east of the mountains for their market. Half-blood Percherons and Clydes are often preferred as sires for good work stock. In the fall of the year Eastern horsemen drive their stock across the mountains to find a market in western Oregon.

We have not time or space for full descriptions of horse-breeding in that region, but can summarize and say that no better region can be found; that stock are exceptionally hardy and well bred; that all kinds of horses are grown there with little care and almost no cost. The only care is during breeding season, and bands of horses take care of themselves without feed or shelter through the winter year. A horse will pay away snow and live where cattle will die. Horse-breaking is a profession and costs \$3 to \$10 each animal, and a horse is never petted, trained or touched until perhaps four years old, when he is broken and driven to market. The great demand for work animals on the railroads has about cleaned out the old and well broken horses of the country, and as railroad work requires old and well broken stock, the farmer here sells his old team and replaces with young animals newly broken. We have particulars from Mr. Dufur, of northern Wasco, and Mr. Summerville, 100 miles south, which show very little difference in this branch of the stock business but give us their observations. Unbroken animals are sold at \$100 to \$125, and the purchaser shoes out of a band, breaking and making a profit on the sale. Good work teams sell at 4 and 5 years old, from \$250 to \$350 the matched span, weight 1,000 to 1,400 pounds. Of course teams can be had at \$150 to \$200 the pair. Horse breeding is carried on more or less extensively in all the region east of the mountains, in both Oregon and Washington, and our description will apply to the whole region.

To Be Sold.

The Malheur Reservation being no longer needed for Indian purposes, and having been vacated and a great part of the public property and supplies having been removed, the Commissioners of Indian Affairs call attention in his annual report to the desirability of Congress taking action to provide for its appropriation and sale. A memorial from the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, praying for the restoration of the lands included in this reserve to the public domain for pre-emption, settlement and sale, was referred to this office in February last by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. The proposition to dispose of the land in the manner therein indicated did not receive the approval of the office, and it may be well to add that any plan looking to the disposal of the reservation that does not contemplate and provide substantial return to the Indians, for whose sole benefit it was established and set apart, should not receive the sanction of the department. These Indians will need assistance in the future in their efforts at self-support, and the proceeds of the sale of their reservation will be properly invested to afford such assistance and relieve the government of the burden. The Indians who formerly occupied it are either at the Yakima agency, Washington Territory, or in the vicinity of Camp McDermitt, Bidwell and the town of Winnemucca, Nevada, where they meagerly support themselves by labor among the whites or cultivation of the soil.

Outlery and Guns.

Ben. Foster is about the best known man in Marion county, and is known to be a fair dealer, too. He has got in a first-class assortment of guns, breech-loaders as well as every other sort of make. Foster is skilled in the working of metals, and is able to do a job of any kind where mechanical genius is needed. For fair and square dealing, go to Foster, on Commercial street, Salem.

ITEMS BY TELEGRAPH.

Yellow fever has become an epidemic on some of the West Indies.

In the Senate, Vest introduced a bill to incorporate an inter-ocean company.

Morrison, of Illinois, introduced a bill to reduce all tariff duties one per cent.

The committee on finance approve Sherman's bill for issue of three per cent. bonds.

Secretary Folger will appear before the committee Thursday and give his views to the Senate.

Mrs. Garfield has been elected the first honorary member of the London Shakespeare Society.

An expert says that the shape of Guineau's head and one-sided tongue are symptoms of insanity.

Martin Pachtet, for the murder of James Barnes, sentenced to be hanged the 20th of January in St. Louis.

It is reported that ex-County Clerk Stuart, of San Francisco, who skipped town some months ago, is back again in a denuded condition.

The Chilean bark "Twenty-first of May," bound for Port Townsend in ballast was wrecked on Race Rocks in the Straits of Fuca on the 8th.

The Southern Pacific seeks Oregon trade, and will run two steamers to the Columbia and Puget Sound, to carry wheat to railroad connection for New Orleans.

James Brown committed suicide in the United States Hotel, San Francisco, on the 13th, by taking strychnine. Family troubles and drink are attributed as the cause of the deed.

The Poughkeepsie bank defalcation is \$50,000, and is thought to be a deficiency in county funds. Halloway, the cashier, is at home in a state of extreme nervous prostration and threatened with brain fever.

It is reported at the police station from Visitation valley, near San Francisco, that the body of Antonia Galliano, who was stabbed by his brother, was found in a cabbage patch on the ranch on the 13th.

The grand jury, accompanied by an arch-bishop, will visit the theatres and public halls of Chicago on the 17th, to see if any evidence of evil is not sufficient, it is expected licenses will be withdrawn.

Returns from all but two precincts of Boston show the election of Samuel A. Greene, Republican and citizen's nominee for mayor, by 52 majority over Albert Palmer, Democrat. Total vote will be about 30,000.

Leonida Triplett and Arthur Davis quarreled at Warren, Va., on the 13th. Davis got Triplett's head under his left arm and deliberately blew his brains out. Davis was arrested but made his escape.

Curtin and other Pennsylvania Democrats, intend to vote against several Southern Democratic claimants to seats in Congress, because a number of them opposed the admission of Curtin last year. Considerable ill-feeling exists.

Davis, of West Virginia, will submit a resolution asking the Secretary of the Interior for details on memorial funds and what has been done to prevent and punish them. The idea is to punish frauds through the Senate committee.

The President has adopted rules for reception of visitors at the White House. He reserves Saturdays and Sundays for himself, and on those days will receive no one. He will hold his first public reception on New Year's Day.

A news letter says the department estimates the wheat crop of Oregon this year at 13,800,000 bushels, lacking only 79,000 bushels of equaling the production of all the Territories combined. Seven eighths of the Oregon crop this year was raised in the Willamette valley.

A man named Col. E. K. Keyburn has been arrested at Omaha on a charge of forgery and embezzlement in New York, by which he realized \$5,000. About \$1,500 was found on him. He refused to disclose what he had done with the balance. He was at once taken East by New York detectives.

Washington specials have the following points: It is understood that Congressman Page, of California, who has been for some time in bitter controversy with the director of the mint, desires to be made chairman of the coinage committee. Page was one of Keifer's most ardent supporters for the speakership.

Vest introduced East's bill for the construction of a ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The bill provides that East shall first demonstrate the practicability of his scheme by the expenditure of \$75,000,000 in preliminary work, and that when the plan is proved practicable, Congress shall guarantee bonds to the amount of \$100,000,000.

A report received in San Francisco from Visitation valley, the scene of the recent tragedy, that Bianca Galliano, the young woman who was so dangerously stabbed by her brother, is resting easily and her condition is more favorable. The condition of Marie Losalo who so narrowly escaped instant death at the hands of the assassin, is much improved.

The World says it is reported in Irish legal circles that law officers of the crown have been considering the advisability of indicting T. P. O'Connor and Healey for conspiracy on their arrival in England for the part they took in the proceedings of the land league convention at Chicago, which is relied upon as sufficient to insure conviction.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad formally announces a reduction of rates on provisions and grain to 12 cents per hundred. The Pennsylvania has announced a reduction to 15 cents for provisions which carries with it the usual differential rate. This is the old base rates in operation on the 25th of October, when the cutting of east bound freight was commenced.

ITEMS BY TELEGRAPH.

Senate confirmed Frelinghuysen Secretary of State.

James retires January 1st, and becomes president of a New York bank.

The President accepted the resignation of assistant Secretary of State for the 31st inst.

Chung Tso Ju, the new Chinese minister to Washington, arrived at San Francisco on the 11th.

In a drunken row at Lincoln, Neb., on the 12th, J. B. Hill was stabbed in the breast by J. McKay. The wound is considered fatal.

During the week ending Dec. 10th, \$95,487 standard silver dollars were put in circulation against \$85,496 for the corresponding week of last year.

Senator Jones opposes Secretary Folger's silver views, and advises Arthur to listen to the Senators and Representatives of different States in making appointments.

Luke Kinney and Daniel Halcy, noted safe blowers, were taken into Indiana from Omaha by Sheriff Cosgrove of Fort Wayne, to answer the charge of burglary at Sheldon.

Richard Jennings, a hard case, without provocation, shot and killed at Austin, Tex., on the 12th, John Barrett in a barroom. The murdered man was highly respected.

William, Joseph and Johnny, sons of John Johnson, of Manitowish, Wis., aged 8, 10 and 12, broke through the ice and all drowned. Search for the bodies proved fruitless.

In the Senate Edwards introduced a bill authorizing pay for necessary and reasonable expenses incurred in behalf of the late President, provided the aggregate shall not exceed \$100,000.

The French delegation were on change at St. Louis on the 12th, and had a pleasant reception. They go hence to New Orleans to examine East's jetties and will report to the French government.

Oscar A. Rice, defaulting internal revenue collector pleading guilty at New Orleans of embezzlement, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10,304, the amount of defalcation, and serve two years at hard labor.

The city council passed an ordinance in Chicago on the 12th, requiring the law department to prepare a proper ordinance assessing the city \$15 each on freight cars and on passenger cars of roads doing business in the city.

A Tribune's Washington special says the announcement is authoritatively made with regard to the appointment of women to office that the President has determined to make no such appointments in future. This rule will apply to such offices as post offices, pension agencies, etc., and will not of course have any bearing on positions in departments.

A Republican Senator on good terms with the administration says the President has not decided upon any new cabinet officers beyond Frelinghuysen; that the President intends to fill one cabinet place with any man Gen. Grant may designate and that at present Grant hesitates between Chaffee and Beale, but indications are that Beale will be selected.

STATE NEWS.

There are now 22 feet of water on the Coos Bay bar.

The Southport coal mine, in Coos county, has thirty miners at work.

The Coquille river now has two passenger steamboats plying its waters.

It will cost \$10,000 to put the Coos Bay wagon road in good condition.

An eight pound potato was dug up this season at Bamton, Coos county.

Lee Quong, keeper of a Salom opium joint, has been arrested for stealing coal.

Frank Rankin's house at Eugene was recently burglarized. Loss, \$15 50.

Simpson's mill at Gardiner, Coos county, employs 27 white men and two Chinese.

The law against vagrancy is being enforced at Salem, and might be here with good effect.

One thousand dollars was raised by subscription at Peulleton for the small pox sufferers at Heppner.

A. J. Davis, the claimant of the Marshallfield, Coos county, townsite is a wealthy New York broker and recently paid \$17,000 for a fast train to take him from New York to Omaha to see a sick brother.

It is reported, says the Astorian, that a vein of coal four feet in depth has been discovered near Jewell, on the Nehalem. Also a new vein of some thickness northeast of Garibaldi, between Miami and Nehalem.

The new boom lately constructed near the mouth of Coos river is 2,200 feet long and 120 feet wide. It will hold about 4,000 average sized saw logs. Three hundred and sixty-six piles were used in its construction.

TERRITORIAL.

The Yakima hop raisers have made money this year.

The contract to build six more stores on Front street, Seattle, has been let.

Snow has disappeared from the Klickitat cattle range and stock is doing well.

It is said that \$800,000 were taken out of the Wood river mines in six months.

The clerk at the Columbia Hotel, Walla Walla, J. Hailey by name, has been arrested charged with larceny.

Aldy Neil, his father and two brothers, were arrested in the Big Bend country charged with horse stealing and locked up in the Cheney jail.

Henry Alexia, an intelligent young Indian, is teaching the school at Mukilthote, about thirty miles southeast of Seattle, where he has about a dozen pupils. If any other Indian in this Territory has ever before conducted a school, we have yet to learn of it.

MINING NEWS.

It has been raining during the week and the miners are living up.

Ore is now being taken out of Schumpf's ledge in Willow Springs district.

The miners of Leland precinct have plenty of water and are making the best of it.

A company of Chinamen are preparing to mine in Joseph Doulsen's field near Rogue river.

The rains of the past week have afforded the miners of Josephine county sufficient water to commence work.

Superintendent Ennis informs us that piping is going on at the Sterling Mine, there being enough water for one pipe.

Dan Fisher has turned the water into his ditch running to the big bar of Rogue river and will do some work there this season.

Hays and Magruder have completed a reservoir at their diggings on Rogue river and are preparing to mine on a more extensive scale than ever.

The Coyote Creek Company's property is advertised to be sold at sheriff's sale on January 2, 1882, by virtue of a vendor's lien in favor of H. Kelly.

Newt. Haskins who is at work at the claim of Chas. E. Chappel & Co., on Star gulch, informs us that piping is now going on there with half a head of water.

Capt. Ankeny, the well known mining capitalist, arrived last week to look after his mining interests. After visiting the Sterling Mine, he left for Galice creek this week.

A STARVING COLONY. Last Spring the advance guard of some Russian immigrants arrived here from Kansas and settled in East Portland. Last Summer they were joined by others, and now sixteen families, in all numbering seventy-six persons, are living in the old building known in East Portland as the Oriental Hotel. Early this Winter most of the men went into Washington Territory to get work, and up to this time the little colony has heard nothing from them, nor has it been able to keep the wolf from the door. Strangers in a strange land, not even acquainted with the first words of our language, unable to obtain work, the women have been overtaken by poverty, and are now suffering with all the attending horrors of starvation and disease. A large proportion of the immigrants are either now sick with scarlet fever or have just recovered—five children having died within the last ten days—and one poor mother, who has four children lying in one bed at death's door, made known to our reporter that she had nothing to give them but water and potatoes, nor had she been able for more than a week past to provide anything more nourishing for her dear ones. The dire distress of these poor helpless women was yesterday learned for the first time, and immediately some charitable Portlanders sent a doctor to them, and selected a lady and gentleman to canvass the lower for subscriptions. Those who contribute to this cause may be sure that their charity will not be misapplied.

PROMPT JUSTICE. Tim Wheelan came up for sentence in the circuit court yesterday. He was somewhat astonished when Judge Stott gave him five years in the penitentiary, a punishment he richly deserved. The story he told in regard to his attempt to murder the woman Louisa DuBar, proved to have been false in nearly every particular, and instead of an attempt having been made to rob him of a one hundred dollar bill and a watch and chain, it turned out that he had no money nor watch. When interviewed by a reporter of the STANDARD a short time after the deed had been committed and informed that her wounds would not prove fatal, he said he was sorry he hadn't killed her. The story he told at the time, and his statements since in regard to the matter have materially differed. He was apparently very confident of acquittal at first, and when arraigned entered a plea of not guilty to a charge of assault with a deadly weapon, but afterward changed it to guilty, thinking to escape with a light punishment. He was most disagreeably disappointed, and laughs from California can take warning by his fate.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—While hunting on Bear creek last Sunday morning, Alex. Berry, aged 14 years, youngest son of Squire A. M. Berry, of Jacksonville, says the Ashland Tattler, accidentally shot and killed himself. He and a young lad named Menor had gone duck hunting, and were about to cross the creek on a foot-log, when the accident occurred. Alex. started to cross first, giving his gun to his companion to hold. When he had crawled part way across, he asked for his gun, which was laid upon the log with the muzzle toward him. He grasped the barrel, and as he was pulling it toward him the hammer caught and the weapon was discharged, shooting him near the heart and producing almost instant death. He apparently did not know he was shot, but exclaimed: "I'm getting stiff," and fell into the water. His companion drew him to the bank and he was dead.

Portrait of ARCHBISHOP BLANCHET.—The Archangel, published by the students of St. Michael's College, in this city, comes to us this week containing a portrait of Most Rev. F. N. Blanchet, D. D., beautifully engraved and printed. The reverend gentleman, who is known and esteemed by members of all denominations in this State, the accompanying article says, arrived here on the 24th of November, 1838, and it was under his auspices the college was founded in 1871.