

by boiling seven hours in salt water, spreading on the grass, and frequently watering with which it becomes soft and bleached. Boiling or steaming will not appear very formidable or expensive when we examine the subject. A box twenty feet long six feet wide and four deep, well constructed with stout plank, a boiler, from which a large tub extends into, and communicates with the water in the box, will boil the produce of a quarter of an acre in a day, that is, if we allow double the room to boil in that is required for steaming. A steam pipe, instead of the tube, and having the top of the box well secured, would permit the process of steaming to go on. It is probable that by either method, graining will be necessary to obtain soft flax. The yarns of which the siltion is made at Patterson, are all steamed. The navy board expressly forbid their being boiled in alkaline, as is usual in most manufactures of linen. It is from this precaution that their canvass has the pliable, oily feeling, which so much commends it. It should not be lost sight of, that by boiling or steaming much time and expense will be saved in bleaching.

We arrive at the final process, next size, and in this our elixir gives a decided advantage over Ireland, Flanders, or the north of Europe, where the flax is dried on hurdles, over a peat fire, in ovens, or kilns, requiring great care in regulating the heat to prevent injury. All this trouble and hazard is obviated by our dry atmosphere, and a keen north-west wind. Dr. Deane estimated the expense of dressing flax by hand at one third the product I believe the present price does not much vary from his estimate. A respectable gentleman from Dutchess county, New-York, informed me, that mills or machines, impelled by water have been erected there, that break and completely dress the flax for a coil of one tenth. It is said one or more of them are in operation in the western part of this state. These mills were invented in Scotland and are now said to be brought to great perfection. They are erected in all directions in the principal flax districts in Ireland, and notwithstanding the low price and limited demand for labour, are resorted to by the poorer classes of people, the dressing by hand being mostly abandoned. They are machines in England that dress the flax immediately from the field, without any preparation whatever. An account of them may be found in the 5th vol. of the Massachusetts Agricultural Journal. It appears, by the report of a committee of the House of Commons, that in 1817 they were in successful operation. A man and three children impelled the machines and dress sixty pounds a day. We have no information of any further improvements. Should flax be susceptible of the application of water or steam power, in any degree proportionate, the advantages may be incalculable, but, in the present opinion, we place these machines, however desirable, entirely out of the question.

PRODUCE.

It is not uncommon in Great Britain and Ireland to obtain eight hundred pounds of flax from an acre. Six hundred pounds is estimated, in some districts, as an average; but it should be observed, that little, if any, seed is obtained. The average crop in New-England, as far as our information extends cannot be estimated at more than two hundred pounds, and six or eight bushels of seed. (We do not include the rich bottoms on the Connecticut and some other rivers.) Dr Deane was of opinion that four hundred pounds might be calculated on with proper management.

We think that four hundred pounds of good clean flax, and eight or ten bushels of seed, may fairly be assumed as a medium crop on favourable soils, where the culture becomes such an object as to make other farming operations subservient to it and due attention is paid to the change of seed. Those who grow flax to any extent are of opinion, that the seed, at the price it has been for some years past, pays for all the labour bestowed on the crop to the time the flax is ready to be prepared or rotted.

If we are correctly informed, flax of fair quality cannot be imported from Ireland, for less than fourteen cents per pound. And the price of the best Russian flax delivered on ship board at St. Petersburg, is ten and a half cents per pound. The quality called "ewe's head," costs nine and an half cents on board.

The quality of flax raised in this country varies more than any other produce; and of course the price, is from six to eighteen cents. The medium about ten cents per pound. It must be acknowledged, that no great exertion can be expected in the pursuits of any people, till the prospect of reward sweetens their labour. And I anticipate the question that some may be disposed to ask, before they have finished the perusal of these essays—Where is the farmer to find a market for flax if extensively cultivated? We will ask where could the planter have found a market for his cotton if machines had not been invented for spinning? And how could he have supplied it if the labour of two thousand hands had been required to clean it of the seeds, that is now performed by the Colcock Gin invented by Whitney? We have shown that the expense of dressing flax has been reduced from one third to one tenth of its value; and it is a fact well established, that there are now in the country, machines for spinning flax, that perform as well, and more expeditiously, except for the finer threads, than those for spinning cotton! The Patterson mill is fabricated entirely from years ago and twisted by machinery, assisted a little by manual labour as cotton machines. In those manufactures are six hundred spindles. In the state of New York and Pennsylvania, about three hundred more are employed for sewing thread, sheetings, bed ticks, shoe thread, twine, &c. The expense of labour, after the flax is hatched, in attending a machine of twenty four spindles, for spinning common shoe thread, is thirty three cents per day, spinning on an average twenty four pounds a day, or one pound a day for each spindle equal, it is said, to the production of a cotton spindle for five or six days.

Can any thing be wanting but the application of power looms for weaving linen, to place the manufacturer nearly upon an equality with cotton? And is there any doubt that they can be so applied? The perfection of cotton spinning machines, and the invention of power looms, with their improvements as are exhibited at Waltham, it is well known, are about to produce an entire revolution in the India trade! If they can stop the spindle and the

The usual toll for spinning Cotton in Alabama, we are informed is one twelfth.

shuttle of the Hindoo who is supported up on a handful of rice, a day in a climate where little is required for clothing or shelter, what must be the effect of corresponding machines in the linen manufacture, upon the Russian and the German? There is probably at this moment, a million tons of American shipping clothed with Russian canvas? What, but the material of good quality, is required to elicit capital to manufacture in our country sufficient for this supply immediately, and in a few years even to compete with European nations in the linen market?

The exportation of linen from Germany to North and South America has been, and is at present, of vast amount the single province of Silesia has sent in one year to Hamburg and other parts, linen to the value of nearly five millions of dollars, to be shipped by the circuitous route of Cadiz, to the Spanish colonies. These customers are at our doors. The United States possess the "Golden Gates of this Commerce," and with exertions well directed to her agriculture, Europe will be obliged to surrender the keys.

From a late English Paper.
DAMAGED GRAIN.
A scientific gentleman has communicated to the Royal Society a process for sweetening musty corn by simply immersing it in boiling water and letting it remain till cold. The quantity of water should be double that of the corn to be purified. He has found that the musty quality rarely penetrates through the husk of the wheat, and that in the worst cases it does not extend beyond the amylaceous matter immediately under the skin. In the hot water all the decayed or rotten grain swims on the surface, so that the remaining wheat is effectually cleaned from all impurities, and without any material loss. The wheat must afterwards be dried and occasionally stirred on the kiln, when it will be found improved to a degree scarcely creditable without actual experiment.

From the American Farmer.
CARROT CROP says success fully cultivated in Maryland.
Annapolis, 25th February, 1822.

Dear Sir,
Finding that the carrot crop, has not been thought unworthy of the particular attention of the Agricultural Society of Maryland, I take the liberty, to give you the result of an experiment made in the last year, in Worcester county, Maryland, with the view to ascertain if they were worth raising, as food for milch cows, and ewes with young lambs. You are aware, that an abundance of excellent food, is always desirable for both—the turp, even of the most approved species bears no comparison with the long orange carrot in point of nutritious matter.

A piece of ground, thirty six by forty eight feet, was twice ploughed, &c, and then laid out in beds by rows in pieces with a hoe. Desirous to perform all the work myself, after the ground was prepared to receive the seed, I laid it off by lines across the plot, two feet asunder. Small trenches were afterwards made, and seeding commenced. But really, the labour of scattering the seed carefully in the drill, was so fatiguing, that I abandoned it, and proceeded to drop them in the ground, previously marked at the original distance one way, and about six inches the other. The view, in the latter mode of sowing, was to place three to four seeds in each place, they are however so difficult of management in the wind, being armed with spicula which serve as wings to them, that little certainty prevailed in that respect. This done, my crop soon appeared, and with it an innumerable host of weeds. As soon as the carrots were well up, and of sufficient size to discriminate with certainty from the rest of their neighbours, I proceeded to pick out the weeds, and work them over with a hoe. A second operation of this sort, taking out superfluous plants, as well as weeds, and working again with the hoe, completed the tith. In a part of the ground you will recollect, they were drilled. In accounting or singling, I intended to leave the plants, three inches asunder, but believe they were frequently nearer, and all most never beyond that distance. The rest of the ground two and three were left in place. The drills produced in proportion to extent, as much in bulk, or weight perhaps, as the other mode; the roots however, were neither so long large, nor fair. The result of my experiment was a crop of forty five bushels, after the consumption of the family, until it was taken up in December. It is highly worthy of notice by those who are disposed to cultivate the carrot, you can use this communication accordingly.

I am yours respectfully,
J. S. SPENCE.

P. S. No manure was used. I am convinced that I could raise, with my experience of the last year, a larger quantity, from the same ground. I will barely add, that it is necessary to work the earth well, and to a great depth as practicable. It is absolutely necessary to avoid whilst the plants are small, throwing any earth into the bed, as it will certainly take root to branch, and become, short, hard and knotty.

We are glad to be thus supplied, on authority so satisfactory, with proof of the capacity of our soil and suitability of our climate in Maryland, to produce this valuable crop, on a scale not inferior to the most successful cultivators of it in other parts of the union—for certain it is, that we have hitherto universally neglected a resource of which the most exemplary farmers of the eastern states very much rely for the support of their stock. The experiment here detailed, communicating both the mode & the result, should lead thereto follow the good example—of the suitability and value for feeding milch cows, and ewes having lambs, there can be no doubt in the result, we subjoin a communication from the last number of the London Farmer's Journal, which, as well as the Farmer's Magazine of Edinburgh, we regularly receive in exchange for this work.

Editor Am. Farmer.
EMIGRATION.—We perceive, that a society called the British Union Society, is now forming at Doncaster, by a number of religious families, for the purpose of establishing an AGRICULTURAL COLONY in the state of Illinois, in the U. States. A general fund, to be raised by the subscription for the purchase of land, stock, &c. Religious teachers will be appointed, and the children will be taught English, German, and Latin.

DOMESTIC.

From the New York Evening Post of Feb. 20.
"EVIL TIMES."—At Albany a gang of lawless banditti have attacked the dwelling of Gen. Van Rensselaer, at midnight, and burnt it to the ground. It was a splendid residence, and was the property of a noble family. The house was built by the late Gen. Van Rensselaer, and was at length entirely destroyed. No having heard what description of persons were concerned in this affair, nor any particulars respecting the same, we are not prepared to make any remarks. Perhaps it ought to create alarm, in the mind of every good citizen in the community, for the general safety; it may be, however, the offspring of personal revenge. We have heard that many months letters have been received by the Patriot and by Mr. Oliver Kane of Albany, cautioning them to be also ready, for that their turn comes next.

From the New York Statesman of Feb. 20.
DARING OUTRAGE!!!

Letters by the Northern mail, which did not arrive till late this evening, confirm the distressing intelligence of the destruction of the mansion house of Gen. Van Rensselaer, as stated in our paper of yesterday. The particulars of this barbarous outrage, as given in the following extract, were related to us yesterday morning; but they appeared too atrocious to be credible, and as there had been much political excitement, in relation to Gen. Van Rensselaer's appointment, we did not deem ourselves authorized to give currency to the reports.

Extract of a letter from Albany to the editors of the Statesman dated Feb. 17.
"This morning at half past 12 o'clock, the mansion house of Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer, on his farm, in Bethlehem, was destroyed by fire. It was most unquestionably the work of incendiaries. His son, who slept in a room of the building, was awakened by the noise of the fire, and in the confusion of the moment, he did not take time to put on his clothes, but he succeeded in discharging a gun at them, which did not take effect, and would probably have succeeded in dispatching him, had it not been for the timely assistance of two men, who lodged in another part of the house. The villains succeeded in making their escape, and have not yet been traced. The house is now level with the ground, and has burnt out completely. General Van Rensselaer has offered a reward of \$500, for the detection and arrest of the villains, and the governor has issued the following

PROCLAMATION.
By De Witt Clinton, Governor of the state of New York.

Whereas the dwelling house of Solomon Van Rensselaer, esq. in the town of Bethlehem, in the county of Albany, was consumed by fire, in the night of the 16th of Feb. inst. and there is reason to believe that the conflagration was effected by a nefarious combination of villains, who contemplate other enormities; I have therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, hereby offering a reward of \$500 for the discovery of the perpetrator or perpetrators of said arson, to be paid on the conviction of all or any of the offenders: And do hereby require all good citizens, and especially all magistrates and other ministers and officers of justice, to be vigilant and active in all proper and lawful measures to bring the offenders to condign punishment.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the privy seal, at the city of Albany, this 12th day of February, anno domini, 1822.

D. WITT CLINTON.

Delaware and Chesapeake Canal.
In the house of representatives of this state, on Thursday last, Mr. Lehman rose and observed; that he wished to submit a resolution, having for its object legislative patronage to the Canal which is to connect the Delaware with the Chesapeake Bay—

He would not at present enlarge upon this subject, but would only observe, that this canal is a part of a system of internal improvement, upon which the future grandeur of Pennsylvania must rest. Its utility, both to the nation and to the state, in war, and its particular importance in peace, to the capital of the state, and to the whole of the agricultural district which sends its produce down the Chesapeake, has been recognized by several laws of the state. In 1813 a law was passed, authorizing the governor to subscribe 375 shares of the canal company, whenever the United States and the states of Delaware and Maryland shall subscribe eleven hundred shares. The object of the resolution he was about to submit, was to authorize the Governor to make the subscription already authorized by law, whenever individuals or companies in the city and county of Philadelphia, shall have subscribed the same number which the law authorized to be subscribed by the United States and by Delaware and Maryland.

It is better (said Mr. L.) for the state that monied individuals in the city, should be the subscribers to the 1,100 shares, because great public works are, in general, better effected under a skillful private direction, which secures the active circumspection and sagacity which individual interest more fully excites. A salutary spirit in favour of internal improvement, particularly in Philadelphia; and the countenance of the Legislature at this time the smiles of those who preside over the public fortune, will invigorate the energies of individuals, and advance the prosperity of the commonwealth.

As the resolution does not contemplate any subscription in addition to what is already authorized by law, I need not (said Mr. L.) bring into view the facts which render it almost certain that the stock of the Delaware and Chesapeake canal will be productive, and will, besides higher advantages, yield those of a pecuniary nature much greater than any arising from bank stock.

With some other remarks, Mr. L. submitted the following:
"Whereas, the prompt construction of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal is deemed to be the highest interest of the commonwealth, and the laws hitherto passed for the purpose of procuring the accomplishment of that important object have been found inadequate, therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on roads and inland navigation, be instructed to inquire, whether the law relative to the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, passed the 25th day of March, 1813, may not be so modified as to vary into effect the object contemplated by the act, &c. &c. &c. The resolution was again read, and adopted.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Thomas B. Dorsey, esq. qualified as Attorney General of this State, on Friday last, by taking the necessary oaths, &c.

The Legislature of this State closed its session on Saturday night last, after enacting 252 laws. The following titles complete our list:

163. An act to encourage the destruction of crows in Somerset county.
164. An act for the benefit of Ebenezer T. Massey and Emily Aen, his wife.
165. An act to alter and change the place of holding the election in the third election district of Dorchester county.

166. A further supplement to an act to incorporate the stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland.
167. A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the stockholders of the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore.
168. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the distribution of a certain fund for the establishment of free schools in the several counties of this state.

169. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the city of Baltimore to Havre de Grace.
170. An act for the relief of Ann Merryman of Baltimore.
171. An act concerning Lower Marlborough Academy.

172. An act to incorporate a company to erect a Shot Tower in or adjacent to the city of Baltimore.
173. An act for the benefit of William West.
174. An act for the relief of the poor of Anne Arundel county, being supplementary to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of the poor of the several counties therein mentioned.

175. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act relating to constables bonds.
176. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned.
177. An act to divorce Thomas Enoch and Margaret his wife, of Baltimore county.

178. An act to divorce William Smith and Sarah his wife, of Calvert county.
179. An act for the relief of Jacob Shelhorn of Allegany county.
180. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to lay out and straighten a certain road in Baltimore county, passed at December session 1820, chapter 14.

181. An act to establish the pay of jurors and witnesses in St. Mary's county.
182. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act relating to the public roads in the several counties therein mentioned.
183. A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to prevent the inconveniences arising from slaves being permitted to act as free.

184. An act for altering and amending the road from Baltimore city to Bell Air in Harford county.
185. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to provide for the erection of an additional wharf in the town of Nottingham, in Prince George's county, and for other purposes.
186. An act for building a bridge over Tuckahoe creek, where the old bridge now stands.

187. An act for the relief of sundry persons of Prince George's and Anne Arundel counties and the city of Annapolis.
188. An act to repeal all that part of the constitution and form of government as it relates to the division of Dorchester county into five separate election districts.
189. An act for the relief of Col. Roger Jones, Gracey Ann Blackwell and Catharine Monmouth.

190. An act authorizing the appointment of an agent.
191. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate lotteries.
192. An act to provide a revenue for the support of the government of this state.
193. A further and additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act concerning crimes and punishments.

194. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco.
195. An act for the benefit of Washington Lodge No. 3, in the city of Baltimore.
196. An act to authorize the orphans court of Montgomery county, to appoint a trustee to convey the lands of the heirs of John A. Brown, to Joseph Neale.

197. An act to pay the civil list and other expenses of civil government.
198. An act for the relief of George Womeldorf, of Washington county.
199. An act relating to the payment of pensions granted by this state.
200. An act authorizing the laying off ground and extending thereon the public wharf at Newtown, in Worcester county.

201. An act to incorporate The Savage Manufacturing Company.
202. An act for the benefit of William Haines, of Allegany county.
203. A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Cambridge, in Dorchester county, and to establish and regulate a market in said town.
204. An act authorizing a loan of one hundred thousand dollars.

205. An additional supplement to an act for the better regulation of the militia of the city of Baltimore.
206. An act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act for the benefit of the infant children of Gerard Bryson, late of Charles county, deceased, passed in the year 1813, chap. 152.
207. An act to lay out and make public a road leading from Bean town, in Charles county, to Mattawoman swamp, between the plantations of Theodore Dyer and Eleanor Townsend, where the said swamp divides Charles and Prince George's county.

208. An act relating to a landing place on Wicomico river.
209. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the preservation of the breast fish.
210. An act for the benefit of the widow and heirs at law of Thomas Worthington, late of Baltimore county, deceased.

211. An act for the benefit of Nathaniel Waters, of the town of Alexandria, District of Columbia.
212. An act for the relief of William Coleman of Montgomery county, and Edward H. C. Wilson, of Somerset county.
213. An act for the benefit of James G. Parry, John J. Parry, and John J. Parry, of Calvert county.

POSTSCRIPT.

From the National Intelligencer.

Monday Night, Feb. 28. Ten minutes ago, Mr. PINKNEY, breathed his last. After a course of the most acute suffering, he expired without complaint. He has departed, at an advanced age, but he leaves rationally looked forward to many years of activity and usefulness, the Patriot, the Statesman, the transcendent Advocate, and one who may be ranked among the extraordinary men that have shed a lustre on their country; not admired for the world, but for the benefit of the last hour to say more than to express our sincere participation in the grief which his decease will occasion throughout our country, and to commiserate the affliction with which it overweighs his excellent family.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, Feb. 26.

Mr. Lloyd of Md. rose and addressed the chair as follows:
"Mr. President—It has become my painful duty to announce to the Senate the melancholy fact, that my much esteemed and distinguished colleague is no more. An attempt to excite the sympathies of the Senate for a loss so great, and so afflicting, would betray a suspicion of their sensibility, and would do injustice to the memory of him whose loss we must all sincerely deplore. This colleague, sir, has been one of the lights of his time. You have seen him in his strength. You have seen him in the admiration of the Senate; the pride of his native State; the ornament of his country. He is now no more. But for his friends and relatives, there is consolation beyond the grave. I humbly and firmly trust, that he now resides on the bosom of God."

After appointing a committee to superintend the funeral, and resolving to wear crepe for a month, the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives adjourned. A laudatory event was announced by Mr. Randolph of Va. A resolution to wear crepe for thirty days was adopted, and the house adjourned.

Supreme Court, Feb. 26, 1822.

On the meeting of the court this morning, Mr. Harper rose and addressed the Judges thus:
"On the part of the Bar, may it please your honours, I am about to address a request to the court, which I am sure will accord with its feelings, and I hope will not be considered inconsistent with its duty. A great man has fallen in Israel. The bar has lost one of its brightest ornaments; the court one of its ablest and most enlighten'd advisers."

"When such a man, it seems fit that some expression of public regret should attend them to the tomb. It cannot be useful or pleasing to them, but it tends to increase the effect of their example to those who survive, and to soothe the sorrow of the afflicted relatives.

"No where can we so justly and more properly pay tribute to the memory of one departed, as here; where the presence of his name and acquirements by which he adorned our profession, have been so often displayed; and he has taken so large a part in fixing those great legal and constitutional landmarks, by the establishment of which this country has collected the most solid and extensive benefits on the nation. It will express our deep sense of this great public and private loss, and as the most appropriate tribute, now in our power to offer to the memory of the deceased, I request the court to allow this day for the uninterrupted indulgence of our feelings, and for that purpose now to adjourn."

Mr. Chief Justice Marshall replied in the following words:
"I am very confident that I may say, in the name of all my brethren, that we participate sincerely in the sentiments expressed at the bar. We all lament the death of Mr. Pinkney, as a loss to the profession generally, and most especially to the part of it which is assembled in this room. We lament it too as a loss to our country. We most readily assent to the motion which has been made, and shall direct an adjournment till to-morrow at twelve.

After the adjournment of the Court, the Members of the Bar assembled in the Court Room, and unanimously resolved to wear crepe on the left arm during the present term.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND.
Will commence her regular route on Wednesday the 6th of March, at 8 o'clock from Commerce street wharf Baltimore, for Annapolis and Easton. Leaving Annapolis on Thursday the 12th for Easton, and on Thursday the 19th for Washington, by way of Todd's Point, leaving Annapolis on Thursday the 26th for Easton, and on Thursday the 2nd of April for Washington. Above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays & Thursdays, at 8 o'clock; till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford can be carried for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats in the Patuxent River, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning. The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore for Queen's town & Chesapeake Bay on Monday the 15th of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday morning for Queen's town, and Baltimore during the above places. Horses and Carriage will be taken on board from either of the above places. All passengers wishing to send packages, or freight, will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

From a late London paper.
FRENCH CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE.
The following is the number of persons brought before the Courts of Justice of the Kingdom of France, during five years, viz. 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821.

Year	Number of Persons
1817	9390
1818	11116
1819	9222
1820	8011
1821	8003

THE PROPORTION OF SUBJECTS in the various cities in 1817, in proportion to the population. Subjected to the following table.

City	Population	Subjects
Berlin	166,000	1,100
Potsdam (exclusive of military)	141,000	1,100
Frankfort, on Oder	141,000	1,100
Breslau	141,000	1,100
Magdeburg	141,000	1,100
Stettin	141,000	1,100
Dresden	141,000	1,100
Leipzig	141,000	1,100
Wittenberg	141,000	1,100
Magdeburg	141,000	1,100
Stettin	141,000	1,100
Dresden	141,000	1,100
Leipzig	141,000	1,100
Wittenberg	141,000	1,100