

Queries and Answers

How to Procure a Copyright.

To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch: Sir—In your "Query Column" kindly tell me how I can procure a copyright and cost of same.

Write to the Librarian at Congress and he will send you a circular which will give you all the information you wish.

"Beyond Hampton River." To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch: Hoten's list of early emigrants, page 27, muster roll 1624, of inhabitants of Elizabeth City, speaks of "Beyond Hampton River." Please locate this place "Beyond Hampton River" in Elizabeth City? W. B. B. Criglerville, Madison County, Va.

Daughters of the Confederacy. What must one do in order to belong to "The Daughters of the Confederacy?" Very Truly A. M. R.

All chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy have application blanks, which can be had upon request for them. If the person wishes to join the Richmond Va. Chapter she must apply to Mrs. N. V. Randolph, the president of the Richmond Chapter.

Heirs to English Estates. To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch: If you had an intimation that there were funds, distributable to heirs in this country, now being held for claimants in English Chancery courts, and you could obtain none of the facts, what mode of procedure would you follow to secure any sums coming to you as an heir of an estate? JAMES-DISPATCH READER.

City, Town, Village. To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch: To settle a dispute please answer the question: "What is the technical difference between a city, town and village?" J. W. T.

A city is a municipal corporation, containing a population of five thousand or more, and having a corporation or hustings court. (See Code of Virginia, 1857, subdivision 16 of section 5.)

A town is a municipal corporation containing a population of less than five thousand. (See same reference.)

A village is generally understood to be "any small assemblage of houses, for dwellings or business, or both," which is not incorporated. Before it can be called a "town," it must be incorporated.

Local Option and the U. S. Government. To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch: In a county or district, that has voted no license, under the Local-Option law, has any one the legal right to sell brandy made by himself out of his own apples or to sell wine made out of his own grapes? Does the United States Government give him the right? Yours respectfully, L. A. CUTLER.

We are officially informed and answer as follows: A distiller is permitted to dispose of his product, having paid tax thereon, but may do so only in the original stamped packages, the smallest allowed being five gallons. Should such distiller be an authorized retail liquor dealer also, he is permitted to sell in quantities less than five gallons, but the payment of special tax to the United States Government for this purpose, does not in any manner authorize the "commencement or continuance of such business contrary to the laws of the State, or in places prohibited

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it, you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Hall's Family Pills are the best. Sold by druggists, price, 15c.

by municipal law. (Sec. 224, U. S. Revised Statutes.) "The Internal Revenue laws do not impose a special tax on the sale of wine by the vintner thereof, and permits the manufacturer or vintner to sell his product at two places, viz: the place of manufacture and one general office, but of course subject to the above quoted law where such sale is contrary to State, County, or Municipal Law."

Foreigners and Army Enlistments. Farmville, Va., Jan. 29, 1922. Will you please inform me if a young man of my age, weight, etc., can join the United States Army. I am a Syrian, aged twenty-one, and have been in this country four years. Can read and write in my own language. Can write my name in English. Weight 151 pounds, height 5 feet 8 inches, am not dissipated, don't drink or smoke or chew tobacco. SELEMON HANEY.

Under the law (section 2, act of Congress, approved August 1, 1854) original enlistments in the army are confined to persons who are citizens of the United States or who have made legal declaration of their intention to become citizens thereof. It is a further requirement that such persons must be able to speak and write the English language. There is a recruiting station at No. 110 East Broad Street, in this city, where enlistments are made for the line of the army—cavalry, artillery and infantry.

To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch: Sir—I had a dispute with some gentlemen the other evening and one of them spoke up and said James Monroe was the "second" president of the United States, while another claimed it was John Adams. Of course we all know John Adams was the second president of the United States, but my friend claimed that he had visited Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Va., and that the words on the tombstone were that Monroe was "second president of the United States." Is he correct? Please answer. JOSEPH J. MAHER.

Below is an exact copy of the inscription on the plate in question: James Monroe, Born in Westmoreland County, 28th April, 1758. Died in the City of New York, 4th July, 1831. By Order of the General Assembly His remains were removed to this Cemetery July, 1838. As an evidence of the Affection of Virginia For Her Good and Honored Son.

Wealth of General Washington. To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch: A few weeks ago, some one asked through your query column, what was George Washington's estate worth? I notice from a copy of his will in my possession that he estimated what he wanted sold of his estate, real and personal, exclusive of his slaves (of which he had a great number) at \$80,000.

The testator directed his slaves to be manumitted at the death of his wife, providing for the feeble and helpless. In the schedule of the property to be sold, he mentions lands in Loudoun County, Va., in Fauquier, as Berkeley, in Frederick, in Hampshire, Gloucester, Nansemond, Great Dismal Swamp (shares), Little Kanawha and Great Kanawha and lands in Maryland, in Pennsylvania, New York, Northwest Territory, Kentucky; also lots in Washington, in Alexandria, in Winchester, in Bath or Warm Springs; also shares in the Potomac Company, in the James River Company, in the Bank of Columbia, in the Bank of Alexandria, of horses and mules, he had 105; of horned cattle, 329; of sheep, 60 head; of hogs, number unknown, but he estimated his live stock at \$15,000.

As there is no estimate of his various bequests, or of his slaves, there is no evidence from the will what he really was worth, but we do "know" that he was a very rich man for his time. Very Respectfully, THOMAS J. GARDEN.

Road Possession. To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch: Can a farmer open a road by the side of a public road that is worn down to the clay or gully, and charge the people and make them pay it or make them pay for trespassing on his private road.

J. M. Every man's land is posted by law in this Commonwealth and no man may go upon it without his consent. He may make roads upon it in any direction and anywhere and charge any one for going upon it just as he may sell the sand or clay or trees. It is his and it can only be used by the public when it has been condemned and paid for in the usual way prescribed by law for public purposes. There is an old law fiction however, which still holds good in every land that if

a traveler finds the public highway obstructed or in such condition that it is impossible for him to pass, he may without committing trespass turn out for a space on the adjacent land. This however would not hold good if he habitually continued to do it, for he might go on another road or see to it that the authorities made good the public highway. We repeat a man's land is his own and cannot be used for public purposes except by public process.

Slopes and Tides in River. To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch: Sir—to settle an argument will you kindly state through your "query column" whether there is a slope on the surface of a river during the rising or falling of the tides.

For example, take a river ten miles long, and at flood-tide would you suppose the water at the head of the river to be higher than at the mouth, and proportionately from head to mouth so as to make a slope? "A" claims that there is a slope; "B" claims that there is no slope, but that the water spreads instead of making an incline. By answering you will greatly oblige. A READER.

The tidal wave in a river or elsewhere has a slope front and rear. The slope is a curve of varying radii.

In the James river this wave moves from Fort Monroe to Richmond in about eight hours, the distance say one hundred and eight miles, an average speed of about thirteen miles per hour; and a steamer with that speed, moving westward, could carry high-tide depth from one point to the other.

As the interval between high tides is about twelve hours and fifty minutes, and of low tides likewise, it follows that when it is high-tide at Richmond the succeeding high-tide at Fort Monroe must have been rising for some time, and the intervening low tide be somewhere a few miles below Jamestown. In a long deep river like the Amazon there are several of these tidal waves in progress at the same moment, and on each is a slope front and rear.

Although the speed of the tidal wave in the James is thirteen miles an hour (it is vastly more rapid in the broad, deep water of the ocean) the current, due to the tide, in the James rarely exceeds two miles.

How to Keep Apples.

To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch: Please publish a good method of keeping apples free from frosts and sweats. BLITT.

The home storage establishment is generally either a cellar or a half-cellar, although by taking particular pains in the construction of air spaces, a building entirely above ground may be made to answer the purpose. A building wholly on the surface, however, is more likely to give variable temperatures than one which is partially underground. An ordinary house cellar, if it has good ventilation, and is not too dry or too warm, may answer very well for the storage of fruit, but it is ordinarily best, both for purposes of storage and for health, that the fruit cellar should be a separate any quantity. The requisites of a good storage cellar for fruit are chiefly four: protection from frost, the ability to secure a uniform or unvarying temperature of 40 degrees or below, facilities for ventilation, and air which is moist enough to prevent evaporation.

The protection from frost is secured either by sinking the building below the surface of the soil, or by making two to four air spaces, in the walls in that portion which stands above the earth. The ventilation should include facilities for removing the warm and impure air from somewhere near the top of the structure. Some kind of a chimney or pipe construction with a valve or shutter, which can be opened or closed as necessary, will answer this purpose. In buildings which are above ground, it will be often necessary to provide some means of taking in the cold air near the bottom of the building, especially before the cold weather sets in and after the warm weather of spring begins. Cold air being heavier than warm air, it settles upon the surface of the ground in still nights, and if the floor of the storage structure is two or three feet below the top of the ground, this cold air may be drawn into the building by means of flues which are laid through the walls, the outer ends standing just above the earth. Six-inch sewer pipes, at intervals about the building, answer this purpose admirably. In a building 30 feet wide and 70 feet long, three of these valves along either side, and one upon either end, are probably sufficient for all ordinary requirements. Sub-ventilation is sometimes recommended and may often work to good advantage. This is secured by running a long pipe from near the bottom of a cellar storage out to the surface of the ground six or more rods away. This pipe has a valve at the outer end, or at least some protecting structure to prevent the leaves and litter from blowing into it, and it is ordinarily best, also, to have a valve at the inner end, inasmuch as the earth about this subterranean passage is not frozen during the winter, cold air may be drawn in from the outside and be warmed up above the freezing point. This type of ventilation has been used with success in cellars designed for the wintering of bees. It should always be remembered that cold air contains less moisture

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Three years ago the Physicians' Institute, realizing the value of electricity in the treatment of certain phases of disease, created under the laws of the State a new kind of electric belt, and this belt has been proved to be of great value as a curative agent. From time to time it has been improved and it reached its present name of "Supreme."

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than warm air does. When very cold air has been admitted, therefore, moisture is rapidly taken up when its temperature rises, and the cellar may be made too dry. It is advisable, therefore, to raise the temperature of such air to nearly its normal degree before it enters the storage room.

Notice to Correspondents.

No notice will be taken of anonymous communications. In answering queries, our first attention will be given to the letters of those correspondents who ask but one question each.

This column is not an advertising medium. No query will receive attention, the answer to which will necessitate the advertising of any person's business or wares. Nor will we permit any queries to be published, which contain attacks, either openly or disguised, upon any one. Nor will any attention be given to long "strings" of questions. Every week number of correspondents ignore this rule of ours, and afterwards wonder why their queries are not answered.

Many queries are not answered because similar ones have been recently answered. We are overwhelmed with queries as to the addresses of millionaire philanthropists, and cannot undertake to answer them.

We cannot undertake to ascertain the value of old books, coins, or notes. For that information write to some dealer in them.

We are frequently called upon to republish poems and songs, but we will not undertake to do so, except where the production called for has some historical or peculiar literary merit, and is not of easy access to the average reader.

Address Query Editor, Times-Dispatch Office, Richmond, Va. N. B.—We do not read unsigned letters.

GOSSIP OF METROPOLIS

Departure of Maurice Grau From Opera Management.

GROWTH OF LOVE OF MUSIC

Man Who Can Manage Birds of Song and Keep a Balance on the Right Side of His Financial Sheet is One in the Millions.

(By John Marthol).

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Mr. J. C. Clarke, a veteran journalist, dramatic critic and dramatist, who, like Mr. Wegg, "some times drops into poetry" has come to the front with the somewhat musty and ancient topic: The National Theatre. The managerial bank roll is to be provided after a fashion outlined by Shakespeare himself when confronted by the short coming of scenery and properties, and the necessity of transporting the dramatic personae from England to France, or from Venice to Genoa. The great master solved all difficulties by Chorus, who told pit and galleries the great scenic shift had been made. Mr. Clarke provides the managerial bank roll after the method of Chorus, namely by suggestion. He, by poetic inference, sees in his mind's eye Messrs. Whitney, Morgan and Carnegie, in the guise of "angels" handing over bills of large denominations.

Mr. Clarke has raised hopes in the hearts of many fair ladies of the dramatic profession that must be rudely dashed to the ground. The time will not come when these three solid men, as angels, will haunt the green room of a National Theatre. One may be fond of chamber music and pay handsomely for the special service of a grand opera singer; another may rejoice in the rare and delicate tint of a porcelain and pay a fortune to obtain it, and another may scatter whole libraries with a prodigal hand, but not one of these would be apt to embark on the dangerous and troubled sea of dramatic management. A near approach to it was once made by certain gentlemen who undertook for a couple of seasons to give grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House. Their ex-haustion, however, was lively and eventual; and the memory of it stands like a scare-crow in a farmer's corn field. A younger set of multi-millionaires, bachelors, of course remembering the royal evenings of Jim Fisk at the Grand Opera House, might be lured into doing something for dramatic art. Some of the barred-wire, tin-can, nickel-plated millionaires, who passed their youth amid the roar of forges and the clang of anvils and are now resting themselves on tufts of opulence, might welcome the opportunity "to lift the drama," especially if the green room was a feature of the establishment.

I do not know what Messrs. Whitney, Morgan and Carnegie think of all the schemes and projects which eminent public benefactors create for them, but I am sure they would be glad to pick up this paper or that, and to discover in it evidence of the great inventiveness of one of their fellow men, of his strenuousness in proposing plans which involve an outlay of a few millions. These men might welcome the opportunity "to lift their own health, whatever it may be, and they have given pretty good evidence that they propose to use it as it best suits themselves individually. They give or spend millions as their fancy inspires them, or their inclination directs, but it seems to me somewhat imprudent for thoughtful and inventive persons to plan their expenditures for them. Why don't they plan something practical. There is John Rockefeller, sadly in need of a new stomach. He will give millions for one. Why don't these people who want endowments give Rockefeller a new stomach, and he will endow any old thing. Or there is Henry Claws, with a head that could play Yorick's skull to God's glory. He will give millions for one. Why don't these people who want endowments give Rockefeller a new stomach, and he will endow any old thing. Or there is Henry Claws, with a head that could play Yorick's skull to God's glory. He will give millions for one. Why don't these people who want endowments give Rockefeller a new stomach, and he will endow any old thing.

The departure of Mr. Maurice Grau from the management of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, is far more than an ordinary every-day event. Presidents of railroads and banks can come and go, but the man who can handle the birds of song and run a successful financial sheet in connection with them, is one out of millions of human beings. It leaves the Metropolitan Opera staring into the future with the dismal blankly blank blankness of one of Jim Bennett's owls on his Newport villa gate. Since the original and courtly Ed. Stanton's delightful impersonation of Managing Director, aided and assisted by the

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late Robert Goellet, things operate have simply glided along at the great yellow brick temple of song. To be sure things were not rose colored to Messrs. Abbey, Shoefield and Grau, as the loss of \$250,000 thinned down their enthusiasm; or to Henry Abbey, who spent all he made in profits to increase the drawing qualities of grand opera at the Metropolitan, but the shareholders were not called upon to pay all kinds of assessments. During the recent regime extending over five years, the greatest singers in the world have warbled into ears more or less attuned to harmonies, and the whole operatic layout from Wagner to Verdi, has been presented without any actin "touches" or "laying on of hands." This was very refreshing to those who remembered the delightful impersonation of an impresario as rendered by the late Ed. Stanton, a fragment of Greater New York, and tribulations of Colonel Mapleson, of Her Majesty's Lyric forces.

In spite of the legislative feat which turned the city of Brooklyn into a borough, a fragment of Greater New York, the evils which flourished in the city continue to flourish in the borough. One of these is summed up in the word transportation. Street-car systems and "L" road systems are combined under the management of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Up to the present writing the welfare of stockholders and the comfort and convenience of passengers have been entrusted to one Jacob I. Great-singer. To-day the Passing of Great-singer and the Coming of Edwin W. Winter, a fragment of Greater New York, child in that enormous borough.

Winter says: "The street railroad conditions in Brooklyn present a troublesome, vexing and difficult condition." Aye, aye, Mr. Winter. Verily you may say a rotten condition—the result of notoriously bad management. "A hard problem," says Mr. Winter, "but one that can be solved." Hurray, Mr. Winter, hurray! The citizens of Brooklyn thank you for these words of cheer. "I will," says Winter, "do the best I can to solve the problem and give the people of Brooklyn the transportation facilities they need." Fair words, well spoken words, words which sink into the minds of the long-suffering Brooklynites. Back of the words is the speaker of them. A man of recognized ability in the railroad world. He is a man of experience, of force, of energy. From what I learn of him I venture a prediction. Winter will succeed. He begins operations February 15. Brooklyn's tribes patiently await their Moses.

Democrats have had their attention attracted to the presidential outlook by the apparent interest taken in the same by no less a personage than William Cullen Whitney. This veteran campaigner, like hundreds of other Democrats, found the conditions in 1896 and 1900 not to their liking and consequently remained inactive. By the signs of the times it is evident that they propose to come forward and will endeavor to rally the scattered forces of the Democracy beneath the standard of a courageous leader. Who will be the man? Why? New York is the pivotal State and it will take a New Yorker to carry it.

It is not surprising that Lewis Nixon, the shipbuilder, is being talked about for next year's candidate for Mayor. Nixon is a man without political enemy. The voters in Tammany whom he has befriended respect him and like him. It might not have suited them for Nixon to remain in control of the organization, but it would suit them for him to be the candidate for Mayor. Tammany likes to head its ticket with a good, clean name. The chiefs know the value of a name and particularly a name like that of Lewis Nixon. Nixon will be forced to take the nomination or cease to be a political figure.

George R. Sheldon, who has won for himself golden spurs as a financier, has gone from the haunts of the bull and the bear to shoot reed birds on southern

plantations; Thomas F. Ryan, another financier, who manages to add a few millions to his accumulations with each passing year, has gone to his estate in Virginia, to rest. By-the-way, the evolution of the Western National Bank into a ten million dollar corporation with an alliance behind it of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Equitable Life Assurance Society and the Morton Trust Company, was one of Ryan's exploits this year. Joseph Schwab, the brother of Charles M. Schwab, has been west so much since Christmas that considerable interest is being taken in his affairs. The idea prevails that Mr. Schwab is about to announce the successful termination of a great operation. He has the ability, no one can deny that. Palm Beach in receiving its annual contingent of operators. Special wires connect Florida with Wall Street. There is something "wildish" being done quietly. "Watch those fellows at Palm Beach," say the knowing ones.

A few weeks ago I had occasion to refer to the suit brought against the Huntington estate. It was on parity with those brought against other railroad properties. The latest in an effort of one Clarence H. Verner, of Boston, to re-assault the reorganization effected by the syndicate controlling Rock Island. The action is based on the ownership of one hundred shares of Rock Island stock bought by the plaintiff last October, three months after the financial plan complained of was proposed, and two months after it was made operative. It may be put down to that class of litigation now styled "insurance suits." It is apparently without merit and brought in questionable faith. I am inclined to believe the Rock Island management will assist the United States Steel Corporation and the Northern Securities Company to make a clean sweep of spectacular litigation expensive and unpopular.

The Cleveland Democrats in New Jersey are headed, I am told, by DeWitt Clinton Flanagan, who, last year made an excellent fight for Congress in an strong Republican district. He was strongly backed by ex-President Cleveland. It is in national, rather than in State, politics Mr. Flanagan exercises the most influence. It is generally believed that he will come to the front at the head of the Cleveland Democrats, to work for the nomination of Judge Parker, or ex-Secretary of State Olney. Although a Jersey man, Mr. Flanagan comes from New York, his family being influential in the upper portion of the State during the Revolutionary War, and he is himself very well known in that section.

Secretary Cyrus C. Wells, of the United States Shipbuilding Company, tells me that there is no truth whatever in the circulated report that his company has acquired the Trigg shipbuilding plant at Richmond, Va.; and that the company has taken no steps in that direction.

While no formal opening of the new house of the Union Club has taken place, the members are now allowed to occupy the main floor and to go through the club-house as they please. It will be at least a fortnight yet before everything will be in running order, even if the workmen can finish with the decorations on the upper floor. The new furniture has been purchased, and is being put in place. The house seems to give general satisfaction to the members, who are particularly pleased with what they call its coziness and homelike air as compared with the empty, gilded palace effect and feeling of the larger houses of the Metropolitan and University clubs.

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