The Sunday School Lesson

JUNE 18

The Downfall of Judah, 2 Kings 25: 1-12. Golden Text—Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.—Gal. 6: 7.

Lesson Foreword—The downfall of Judah occurred in two stages. The first was in B.C. 597, when the Babylonians captured Jerusalem and carried Jehoiachin, along with many leading nobles, warriors and artisans, into exile to Babylon (see 24: 10-16). The second stage was when the succeeding king, Zedekiah, revolted, and the Babylonian army advanced once again on Jerusalem. After a siege of a year and a half (B.C. 588-586), the city was captured and sacked. The exile which followed the capture of Jerusalem is the great dividing point in the history of Israel. Before the exile the prophets could not get a sympathetic hearing from the people but after the exile, it was seen that the prophets were in the right, and Israel's religion became largely a prophetic religion.

I. Jerusalem Besieged, 1-3.

V. 1. The ninth year of his reign. Zedekiah reigned eleven years, ch. 24: 18. He had been set on the throne by the Babylonians and was made to swear allegiance to them. This vow of homage he kept in the earlier part of his reign, but eventually the war party among his councillors induced him to revolt against Babylon. The tenth month. The month of January. Before the exile, the Hebrew calendar was used and the year began in the autumn, when the fruits of the earth were gathered in (Exod. 23: 16), but after the exile, the Babylonian calendar was adopted and the new year fell in the month of April. **Nebuchadnezzar.** In B.C. 606 the Assyrian empire fell before the Chaldeans, and Babylon, instead of Nineveh, became the seat of that great empire. Nebuchadnezzar came to the throne of Babylon in B.C. 604, and reigned for forty-three years. He was a powerful ruler and under him the city of Babylon entered upon a period of wonderful growth and prosperity. **They built forts;** bulwarks, or some sort of siege-walls.

V. 2. **The city was besieged.** The siege lasted from the ninth (v. 1) to the eleventh year of Zedekiah's reign, that is, about a year and a half.

V. 3. The famine was sore (Rev. Ver.). The siege of Jerusalem resulted in the usual effects of a prolonged siege,—famine in the beleaguered city. The horrors of the siege seem to be reflected in Lamentations 2: 19-22 and 4: 10. The mothers were so crazed by hunger that they were driven to consume their own children.

II. Jerusalem Captured, 4-7.

V. 4. **The city was broken up.** A breach was made in the city walls. **All the men of war fled by night.** The defending garrison, or perhaps the standing army, headed by the king, escaped from the city under cover of night. (See Jer. 39: 4 and 52: 7.) **The way of the gate between two walls.** This was on the southeast side of the city, near where the king's garden was situated at the mouth of the Tyropean valley. At that quarter the walls of the city were double,—an old inner wall and an outer wall built so as to include the pool of Siloam. In Hezekiah's reign an aqueduct had been built to connect the spring of Gihon with the pool of Siloam: thus an adequate water supply was assured in case of a siege. (See Isa. 22: 11.) **The Chaldees;** another name for the Babylonians. The Chaldees proper lived to the southeast of Babylonia. They supplied the ruling dynasty, of which Nebuchadnezzar was a member, and hence their name was frequently applied to the new Babylonian empire. **Toward the plain;** toward the Jordan valley which near Jericho widens out into a great plain.

V. 5. The fugitive army had been able to escape to Jeriche, about eighteen miles distant, before they were overtaken. **All his army were scattered.** After keeping together as far as Jericho, they dispersed, each man seeking his own safety.

V. 6. **Brought him . . to Riblah.** Although present at the beginning of the siege, Nebuchadnezzar does not appear to have been present when the city was captured. He had removed his headquarters to Riblah, a city in the valley of the Orontes, south of Hamath and in Syria. It was a suitable place for military headquarters. It was there that Jehoahaz had been put in chains by Pharaoh-nechah (ch. 23: 33). **Gave judgment;** passed sentence on him.

V. 7. The Babylonians perpetuated the Assyrian policy of "frightfulness," but it should be remembered that among the ancients there was little mercy shown in war. **Put out the eyes.** "Putting out the eyes was a punishment resorted to by the Assyrians in dealing with rebellious vassals" (Skinner). From vs. 18-21 and Jer. ch. 52, we learn that many of the nobles, officers and priests were also slain at Riblah.

III. Jerusalem Sacked, 8-12.

V. 8. The Babylonian army proceeded to sack the city of Jerusalem. The city was captured in the fourth month (v. 3), and the sacking did not begin until the fifth month. During this month the officer-in-charge, Nebuzaradan, before destroying Jerusalem, had awaited instructions from Nebuchadnezzar, who was in Riblah.

V. 9. The treasures of the temple were removed and carried as booty to Babylon before the temple was burned. (See vs. 13-17, Jer. 52: 17-23.) Then the temple, the royal palaces and the houses of the people were burned.

V. 10. **Brake down the walls.** This would render Jerusalem incapable of defence and powerless to effect any future revolt. Nebuchadnezzar's purpose seems to have been to make Jerusalem uninhabitable. Thus the prophecy of Micah was literally fulfilled: "Jerusalem shall become heaps, and the mountain of the houses as the high places of the forest" Micah 3: 12.

V. 11. The inhabitants of Jerusalem, the deserters to the Chaldean army and as many more as they could lay their hands on, were carried into exile by the Babylonians. In Babylonia, where they were transported, they were not kept in prison but were allowed a great measure of freedom, engaging in agriculture and trade. Many of them were materially better off in Babylonia than they had been in their own country, but the love of home made them always turn their eyes wistfully toward their own country.

V. 12. **The poor of the land.** Nebuchadnezzar did not wish the land to revert to a jungle; so the poorer classes were left to cultivate it,—vine dressers and shepherds. The flower of the nation had gone into exile and those left were forlorn and spiritless. They were exposed to barbarism. Their inveterate foes the Edomites and the hungry Bedouin from the desert, overran the country.

Application.

There is no such thing as disobeying God without having sooner or later to face the consequences. A young man graduated from an Ontario College and boasted that there were certain subjects that he never really understood. He had, however, studied old examination papers, and read up the answers to questions he thought would be asked. He succeeded in securing pass marks, but later confessed to a friend that in his professional career, he had been severely handicapped because he needed the very knowledge which a study of the subjects he had skipped would have given him. In the realm of morals there is no such thing as committing sin and "getting away with it."

Bedtime Stories

A Golden Deed.

You will be sure to know him,
If you meet "Mr. Don,"
He has a grand new collar,
With lots of writing on,
There was not room quite to explain
About his bravery,
But may I tell the story,
For I was there to see?
When we were soundly sleeping,
The kitchen caught alight;
Of course, the room was empty,
At twelve o'clock at night.
Our Don was lying just outside,
He tried to make a noise,
But he couldn't waken father,
Nor mother, nor the boys.
He was so hot and panting,
The fire had singed his tail,
He didn't stop one minute,
He didn't make one wail,
But he went to father's bedroom,
Barked, and knocked at the door,
Till father had to answer,
And then he heard the roar!
We dressed as quick as lightning,
Whilst father rang a bell,
And very soon an engine
Came rushing up pell-mell!
There were crowds and crowds of people
How they did cheer our doggie,
When all got safely out!
Don had to have the doctor,
For he was badly burned;
We gave him all the petting
He had so bravely earned.
Now we always call him "Mr."
Care for his every need;
The writing on his collar,
Calls it "A Golden Deed."

Hogs

At weaning time the pigs usually look smooth and attractive. It frequently happens that after they have been separated from the mother only a short time they look rough and begin to show symptoms of becoming runty. Here is one of the most difficult tasks of the hog raiser. But comparatively few men can keep the pigs looking sleek and thrifty during the period immediately after they have been taken from the mother.

The keynote to the successful handling of the pigs at this time is to have them on a nearly full ration of slop and grain before they are removed from the sow. If this is done, they will scarcely miss the milk when it is removed from them. The pigs will begin eating when they are only three or four weeks old. If a creep is provided at this early age so that the sow cannot interfere with them while at their meal, they will develop an appetite for a little shelled corn. If the corn is soaked, they will start eating it earlier. However, after the pigs have learned to eat the corn there is no particular advantage in soaking it.

The pig feeder will also aid the little fellows in their fight with intestinal worms by providing a full ration during this particular period and until the pigs are weighing around seventy-five pounds. Much less loss of flesh and fewer runts will be caused by worms where the feeding is properly done.

Swatting time is here for flies and roosters. Roosters have served their usefulness; flies never had any.

The horse that does the steady pulling does more worth-while work than the one which runs a mile in two minutes flat. The same with folks.

Cheese and Its Uses.

It is estimated that there are two hundred and fifty sorts of cheese in use in civilized countries. These may be roughly divided into two classes, namely, hard or pressed cheese, such as Cheddar, Cheshire, Swiss, Edam, and soft or unpressed such as Camembert, Brie, Limburger, Pont L'Eveque, Gervais, Neufchatel, and different kinds of cream cheese. There is, however, a third class, namely, the "mouldy" or blue-veined cheese, like Stilton, Roquefort, and Gorgonzola. These and other facts are referred to in a pamphlet published by the Dairy and Cold Storage branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, of which Miss Helen G. Campbell is the author, under the title, "Why and How to Use Cheese," being a companion publication to the same writer's "Why and How to Use Milk."

Prior to 1864 all the cheese consumed in Canada, except a small quantity imported, was made on the farms. In that year the first factory was established in Oxford county, Ontario, and in the following year a second factory was erected in Missisquoi county, Quebec. From that time on, the factory system spread rapidly until now farm-made cheese is practically unknown, excepting the Cottage kind. While every province has its factories, 97 per cent. of the cheese made in the country is credited to Ontario and Quebec, although the Prairie Provinces are making considerable progress in its manufacture. The production of cheese in Canada, mainly "Cheddar," runs on an average to upwards of 150,000,000 pounds annually, valued at from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000. Notwithstanding that the home consumption is increasing in quantity, three fourths and more of the make is exported.

The pamphlet deals with the advantages of cheese as a food and suggests that more might be beneficially consumed in Canada than at present is the case. It is stated that the consumption of cheese in the United Kingdom is thirteen pounds per capita per annum, as compared with only three pounds per capita in Canada. Besides a large amount of interesting and valuable information, the pamphlet contains some forty recipes in which cheese is the principal or a prominent ingredient. It is available on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

To Make Better Cheese.

It is unfortunate, particularly to dairymen who sell milk to cheese factories, that a few producers bring dirty, gassy milk which, when poured into the vats with good milk reduces the quality of the entire day's output of the cheese factory. Some effort should be made, by co-operative factories at least, to oblige all patrons to keep their milk in proper shape for making the highest quality of cheese.

A single can of inferior milk will lower the price received and, therefore, force a tax upon all the good producers. It would seem wise for the manager of the company to occasionally make tests of milk delivered and then, through the board of directors, find some appropriate plan for either getting the producer of such milk to clean up or dispose of his product elsewhere.

The great sources of human joy are commonplace.

Poultry

Blue ointment mixed half and half with low-grade vaseline is a sure treatment for lice and will protect the hens for about six months. Place a small dab under each wing and under the vent and rub the ointment in thoroughly. To keep lice and mites out of a new henhouse the commercial coal-tar disinfectants are very useful. You can keep mites away from hen roosts by painting the roosts every few weeks with kerosene.

If the nests are protected from mites and lice, with an occasional spraying and the roosts are also sprayed, there is little danger from these pests in the remainder of the house. If blue ointment keeps the hens free from lice there will be few, if any, lice around the poultry house.

Hens do not usually lay soft-shelled eggs when they are in good condition and have plenty of oyster shells. Sometimes a hen that is overfat will lay soft-shelled eggs occasionally. In a large flock of well-managed hens that are laying heavily an occasional soft-shelled egg might be found, due to conditions in a few of the birds over which the poultryman would have little control.

A few such losses may be unavoidable and if the hens have a balanced ration, plenty of oyster shell, and are not overfat, the loss from soft-shelled eggs will be very small.

Farrowing and Marketing.

Statistics gathered from the records of purebred swine indicate that more than half the pedigreed hogs in Canada are born in the spring months. Of 3,163 animals considered, 6.71 per cent. were born in the four months November to February, 68 per cent. from March to June, and rather less than 25 per cent. from July to October. In Denmark thirty per cent. are born from November to February, 30.3 per cent. from March to June, and 39.6 per cent. from July to October. A comparison of the percentages will show how nearly the Danes spread their breeding over the whole year, thus avoiding any rush of young pigs at certain seasons. The same tendency is noticeable in the Danish marketings. Whereas in Canada the marketings in the four-month periods are, November to February 40.4 per cent., March to June 30.4 per cent. and from July to October, 29.2 per cent., in Denmark they are, respectively, for the same periods, 32.92 per cent., 33.99 per cent., and 33.09 per cent. Thus again the Danes spread their operations as nearly as possible over the entire year, avoiding as far as can be done "gluts" in the market, and securing more even prices. While no co-operative arrangement exists in Denmark for thus carrying on, the Danish hog raisers themselves base their plans upon the needs of the market as they know them. Another point is the care the Danes take of litters by providing suitable buildings for their housing, of course, along with the sows, from which they are known to procure as many as five litters in two years. In Denmark, too, the course of the market is very closely watched and finishing regulated thereby. At the same time the breeders and farmers in that country have been hit hard by the decline in prices of their products.

One of the great nations of the earth is determination; it wins most battles.

SMOKE

in ½lb. tins

and 15¢ pkts.

OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality

The Control of Heat in Hay

The elimination of excessive heating and spontaneous combustion in mows and stacks may be done away with almost entirely if hay is put up only when properly cured. The heating process begins as a fermentation produced by the growth of bacteria in moist hay. When conditions are right the temperature mounts until the organisms are killed; from then on the heating is the result of chemical action—a slow oxidation when it is away from contact with the air and a rapid oxidation, or fire, when the heating area breaks through to the open air.

When one of these fires breaks out there may be time to save the live stock, unless it occurs without warning in the night, but there is small chance of saving the structure and the feed stored in it. The danger of spontaneous combustion must be anticipated before the feed is stored. Most farmers know when hay is cured properly, but because of threatening weather or some other reason some men compromise and put in feed that still contains too much moisture, sometimes giving themselves a false sense of security by scattering salt in the mow or stack. Moisture is the controlling factor, whether it is rain that has fallen on the cut hay, or water within the stems makes no difference. If the moisture content is low enough the hay will not heat to the danger point.

Alfalfa and clover and other hays made from rather succulent plants cause the most trouble from heating, and they should be given particular care in curing. In some parts of the country where rains are frequent at haying time it is hard to get the hay into ideal condition. Some farmers cure it in cocks and use canvas caps, but this is expensive in time and materials. In humid regions the danger from spontaneous combustion in mows and stacks may be lessened by the use of a box-like ventilator, a skeleton tube twelve to fifteen inches square, and of any length desired, depending upon the size of the mow or stack. The corners are two-by-fours and the cross-piece one-bythrees placed close enough together to keep the hay from falling through and blocking the air passage. Diagonal braces are placed in the box at intervals to keep it from collapsing under the weight of the hay. These ventilators are usually placed across the mow at intervals of seven or eight feet.

In some localities curing frames or tripods are used to hasten curing. They keep the hay loose and up off the ground so that the air may circulate freely through it.

When a mow or stack has become badly heated there is a strong temptation to go in and stir up the hay, but often this is the worst thing that can be done. Admitting air to the hot centre of fermentation may be just the thing needed to start a fire. If air does not get in, a part of the hay may be charred without starting a fire; gradually the mow cools and the only loss is the hay that has been carbonized. However, in the early stages when the hay is heating it is sometimes advisable to move hay from one mow to another or to restack. But be sure it is not too hot.

Slow combustion inside the mow can be detected by a peculiar sooty odor or by smoke that is irritating to the eyes.

Danger of spontaneous combustion is not confined to hay. It may occur in damp fodder and straw, as well as in bins or moist grains and seeds. Cloths, waste, and sawdust saturated with organic oil of any kind—linseed or cottonseed oil, for examples—are even more subject to spontaneous combustion than hay. Such oily materials should not be allowed to accumulate or be left piled up in corners where the heat generated can not escape. Oiled mops or dust cloths used in the house and oily waste or rags used in the garage or about the barns should always be kept in metal containers with air-tight metal covers.

Spray Injury and Its Control

Some Observations as to Its Cause and Some Suggestions on Making Spraying Safer.

BY FRANK A WILKEN

We often hear the expression, "When it isn't one thing it's another," especially when there are things to contend with. This expression can truthfully be used in connection with spraying, and undoubtedly often is by those who have a spraying job to do.

First we get a material that we think will control the insects or pests in good shape, and we no sooner get its use perfected than we find that it itself does injury. A few years ago there was nothing like Bordeaux mixture and Paris green for the control o fruit pests, but the development of Bordeaux injury caused a change to the use of lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead. This combination looked like the real thing until we come to realize that lime-sulphur injury is sometimes a serious proposition.

The writer has watched with interest the change from the use of Bordeaux mixture to that of lime-sulphur, and also the developments with reference to the lime-sulphur injury. His observations and experiences are given below with the hope that they may contain some suggestions of value with reference to eliminating the trouble.

The first time I noticed lime-sulphur injury in my own spraying work was when the exposed parts of the end trees in the rows had some leaf burning. For a long time this was puzzling, as the rest of the trees and the other parts of the end trees were free from injury. At that time the ordinary large disc nozzle was used, so the force of the spray alone could not be considered as the cause of the trouble.

The only way the cause of the injury could be accounted for was that while the team was turning to go down another row the spray rod was kept playing on those end trees at very close range. This gave these raw ends an unusual amount of spray quite forcefully applied. These row ends were also more exposed to the heat of the sun.

At another time, when spraying during very hot weather with the spray gun type of nozzle, the sides of the trees most exposed to the sun were quite severely injured, and in many cases the apples themselves had spots from one inch to two inches in diameter that were brown and soft with injury. Invariably these spots were on the exposed sides of the apples.

Cause of the Injury.

Two years ago the injury was noted again, more especially on pear trees, and the cause of it studied. In this case also, the injury was on the sunny side of the tree and confined to those parts of the trees which were susceptible to the force of the spray. Here it was noted that the sides or the tips of the leaves that were first to be hit by the force of the spray were the ones injured. This spraying was done with a spray gun and hot sultry weather followed it.

Following this case of injury some tests were made with lime-sulphur and the various arsenates to see if any conclusions could be reached with reference to the injury. These tests were made on apple and Japanese plum trees. The Japanese plums were selected as they are usually very susceptible to spray injury. The lime-sulphur was used at the rate of one to fifty in one case, and one to a hundred in another. It was also used in a combination with arsenate of lead and calcium arsenate. The two poisons were also used alone to determine whether they would cause injury themselves.

The spray was applied with a small outfit, so the force of the spray was not nearly so great as a power outfit and the spray gun, but parts of the tree were drenched, while other parts were just covered with a fine spray.

Result of Carelessness.

On none of these test plots was there any spray injury evident, even when lime-sulphur was used at the strength of one to fifty on Japanese plums. This seemed to indicate that a drenching of a tree with lime-sulphur or any of the poisons would not cause serious injury. Bue the experiences mentioned before would indicate that the force of the spray in combination with the heat of the sun is what would cause it. Those parts of the trees which were not in the path of the direct force of the spray showed no evidences of spray injury. Neither were those parts of the tree affected which were protected from the direct heat of the sun. But even with the old disc type of nozzle, when the spray rod was held too closely to the tree, injury often resulted. This was plainly shown in the first instance related here. Undoubtedly the change in type of the spray rod to that of the gun type has brought about a lot more injury than resulted when the old type of disc nozzle was used. This is not because the spray gun is defective, but because the one who handles it is likely to be careless and perhaps a little lazy, and instead of endeavoring to get the spray to the distant parts of the tree with a fine mist, he tries to drive it there with the forceful long-distance spray.

Apparently spray injury sometimes becomes so serious that it does as much damage as the incests or diseases which the spraying is supposed to control, and, therefore, serious attention should be given to the control of the injury as well as the fruit pests and diseases.

In conclusion, it seems to me that spray injury may be caused under the following conditions:

Hot sultry weather at time of spraying, or shortly following it, in combination with the forceful application of spray.

Lime-sulphur, even at one to a hundred strength, if applied forcefully and under certain weather conditions may cause injury.

Lime-sulphur will cause injury either with or without the arsenical.

The arsenicals, calcium arsenate and arsenate of lead do not cause injury, even when heavily applied, except possibly slight injury when forcefully applied.

Evidently the common fault of most sprayers is that they get too close to their jobs. Spraying can be done more quickly in this way but not as safely and effectively as when standing away from the tree and letting the spray work its way into the tree without force. Even the forceful spray can be used with safety if it is allowed to spend its force before getting into the tree.

On some farms apparently the chief thing to do is to put the tile into fertile.

There is no excess in success, for success is made up of just enough of the right kind of things.

Culture is a great thing for people and crops. The more you use the better crops and people you grow.

I went by the field of the sluggard and lo, it was grown all over with thorns. So shall poverty come as a robber and want as an armed man.—Prov. XXIV., 29.

BOYS AND PIGS

It is not our purpose here to make a comparison between boys and pigs, or to endeavor to show any relation between them, although one is sometimes led to think that there is a resemblance between the appetites of the youngsters of both the human and porker kind.

No, our purpose is to call to your attention the fact that since the boys' interest in pigs has evolved from pulling its tail to hear it squeak, to the raising of prize-winning porkers, we have had better pigs and also better boys. Somehow the influence of one upon another has been entirely beneficial.

There is no doubt but what the boys' club work has been responsible for this. It has done more than anything else to instill in the boy a real love for the farm and an awakening to its possibilities. It has also developed in the boys the spirit of sportsmanship in competition, and furthermore it has developed leadership and initiative in the rural youth that would not have been developed in any other way. And still there is another thing that it has done. Through co-operation the boy and the pig, or the calf, have shown dad that there were some things about farming that he did not know.

Let's just hope that the supply of boys and pigs keeps up so that this good work can go on with increased power.

Garden Notes.

Plant seed for the late cabbage crop at once. See that the seed-bed is fine and moist. Danish Ball-head is the most popular variety for winter storage. Drumhead Savoy is a high quality variety and is excellent for the home garden.

The first early plantings of garden peas are growing well now. Time to make another planting of the mid-season and late sweet wrinkle seeded sorts. Allow eighteen to twenty-four inches between the row for the dwarf varieties. The tall late varieties need at least three or four feet between rows. These should be provided with brush, wire netting, or something similar, for support.

Start the cultivator going early. It conserves moisture and means bigger and better crops.

Most people sow seed too thickly, consequently many crops require some thinning. When the plants of lettuce, radishes, onions, beets, carrots, etc., are about two inches high, they should be thinned until only the best remain, about two or three inches apart. Thinning allows the plants to develop larger roots, gives the sunlight a chance, and better plants result.

For slugs on roses there is nothing better than a thorough spraying or dusting with arsenate of lead.

Animal Food for Growing Chicks.

No part of the ration for growing chicks is of greater importance than that of animal food. There are sources of this on the farm not to be had where chicks are confined to pens and small runs. Aside from the insect life to be gathered by the busy brood on a free range, there are earth worms to be had in abundance during spring and early summer. It seems to me that there is no form of animal life that will set a brood of young chicks quite so crazy as these same earth worms snatched fresh from the earth. The brood soon learn to know what is coming when one steps over into their run with a fork. Such a scrambling as takes place when a dozen or so wriggling creatures are thrown up! The zest with which the chickens yank at the free end of a worm protruding from a chunk of earth is a pleasing sight.

In supplying animal food for chicks in this way it is necessary to be careful that no chicks are covered with the forkful of earth as it is dropped from the tines. Indeed, chicks thus excited so get in the way that there is scarcely room to shove the fork tines into the soil. It is great sport.

Wishin'.

When January's chillin' blast
Around the strawstack blows,
I huddle near the kitchen stove
To warm my hands and toes.

I eat an apple, dream and think,
And long fer joys o' spring,
'Til in the kettle's croonin' note
I hear the robins sing.

But when spring comes there's plowing work,
An' next comes makin' hay,
Then diggin' o' pertaters an'
A stowin' things away.

An' while thru hot an' sweatsome days
I labor, sun er rain,
I'm wishin' fer the kitchen stove
An' winter time again.

Chief End of Brains.

A well-known politician tells this one on himself. A barber while trimming his locks remarked: "You have a large head, sir (snip, snip). It's a fine thing to have a large head, for a large head means a large brain, and a large brain is the most useful thing a man can have, for it nourishes the roots of the hair."

The business of youth is to conquer difficulties; the business of age is to avoid them.

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