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ENTY-SEVEN YEARS.
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MODERN ARMY AND WAR.

HE AMMUNITION FOR GUNS COULD NOT BE CARRIED.

Ten Days' Supply Weighs 78,000 Tons, and Costs $89,400,000—To Transport It Would Require 16,500 Wagons, 66,000 Horses, 20,000 Teamsters and a Guard of 50,000 Men.

The modern army is much in the position of the Knights of Foissart's time. They were loaded down with armor; it is hampered by its enormous ammunition trains, made necessary by the magazine rifles. The knight did not dare desert the solid ground of the high road; the army of to-day cannot leave the railroad to strike across country, for it cannot carry with it sufficient ammunition, let alone supplies. Even a superficial analysis of modern military conditions will convince the observer that the modern army as an instrument of war will prove but a clumsy tool.

In view of the numbers of men either under arms or ready at call in Europe, it is reasonable to expect that armies of 200,000 or more men each would face each other should war break out between two great powers. In battle, under new conditions, not more than half of each army would be actively engaged, say 100,000 on each side—200,000 in all. This number in a struggle lasting two days would probably be so shifted in and out of action, and lessened by death, desertion and wounds, that the average of steady firing for each man of the original number would not be more than four hours. Magazine rifles, such as the Lebel, of France; Mannlicher, of Germany and Austria, and the Lee-Metford, of England, can be fired at the rate of

THIRTY SHOTS A MINUTE,

but, allowing for the clumsiness and nervousness of the soldiers, disabled guns, etc., ten shots a minute in battle is all that military experts look for. Thus, with 200,000 men engaged, 2,000,000 cartridges would be used every minute, at a cost of $60,000! In two days' fighting, assuming that the estimate of four hours' steady firing is correct, 480,000,000 cartridges would be used. They would weigh 12,000 tons and cost $14,400,000.

With each army there would be at a low estimate three hundred of the new high-power, breech-loading cannon, which even in the stress of a brisk artillery duel can be fired three times a minute. Assuming that artillery will be as much used as infantry, four hours' continuous firing would exhause 4,320,000 rounds of ammunition weighing 3,592 tons and costing $5,888,000. The two armies would consume in one pitched battle 15,592 tons of ammunition, costing $17,888,000. The cost, however, is not the greatest problem. How are these thousands of tons of cartridges to be brought to the armies and distributed to the men?

It is self-evident that if there is to be war there must be invasion, unless two armies agree to take their stand each on its own frontier and fire over the boundary line. The invader is the war-maker, and the conditions which confront him are the conditions of the war. He must, of course, take his ammunition with him, but how? No General would dream of entering an enemy's country with less than ten days' supply, which would weigh 78,000 tons and cost $89,400,000.

If he can use the railroads of the invader's country

780 FREIGHT CARS

would serve his purpose, but as he would undoubtedly find bridges blown up and rails twisted or carried away so as to make the road useless, he would have to use wagons. Of these, even if they carried four tons each, he would need 16,500, which would reach in a straight line ninety miles and require 50,000 men at least as a guard, not to mention 20,000 or so teamsters, helpers, etc. No army so hampered could be effective against an active enemy, even if it were feasible to use such a number of wagons, or possible to provide forage for the 66,000 animals required to horse them.

Magazine rifles use enormous quantities of ammunition; very well, the problem, then, is how to make your enemy exhaust his while you keep your own supply replenished. And this brings up another problem. As 150 cartridges weigh about eight pounds, it will not be feasible for men to carry more than that number. Fifteen minutes' firing exhausts the supply. Twenty-four times during a battle would the infantry need fresh ammunition, and the artillery even oftener. How are they to get it? It is the old story of the knight smothered in his own armor.

NEW AID TO HAIR CURLING.

Members of the fair sex are not always the embodiment of ethereal beauty when they do not happen to have naturally wavy locks. Half of their time they have looked fairly hideous in order that the other half might find them with captivating little ringlets and airy wavelets, and their private families have had to suffer from their unaesthetic appearance.

That is one reason why the curling iron has been so popular. It saves going about with the hair done up in papers and hornlike pins, rubber and kid rolls, etc. Even the neat montagues of the same shade as the hair gave them a bald appearance, and, as for whites of eggs, gum arabic and other "stick 'em's" to make water waves, so called, the sight of them was enough to make one sick.

The French have come to the rescue. They usually do when there is any aesthetic or artistic question at issue. They have invented "le flou flou," or undulator, which consists of a sort of fork with two upright tines, to which ribbons can be affixed through eyelets in such a way that the hair can be woven in the usual manner about the two tines, as is done with a large wave pin, and then the pin can be withdrawn, leaving the hair woven on a ribbon, the ends of which can then be tied in a coquettish little bowknot, producing a charming effect

ROYAL ETIQUETTE.

Court Officials Sometimes Cause Jealousies and Resentments.

It is easier to negotiate a treaty between nations than it is to arrange a series of court pageants in which royal personages take a prominent part. A treaty is a compromise made on give-and-give principles. Princes are obstinate whenever their dignity or rank is in question, and will not yield points of honor.

When the Queen's Coronation Jubilee was celebrated ten years ago there were many royal guests. The court officials did their best, but many jealousies and resentments were created. It was a long time before some of the princes and grand dukes forgot what they thought were their slight and grievances.

This year the court officials in making their Jubilee arrangements were unusually careful, but they have been exceedingly fortunate if the royal guests left England without heartburnings over small points of etiquette. The places in the royal procession, the seats at banquets, and the order in which the drawing-room at Buckingham Palace is entered are details which have to be settled with nicety of judgment.

The claims of a grand duke from Russia, an archduke from Austria and princes from Italy, Germany and other continental courts have to be considered in detail and adjusted in accordance with recognized principles of precedence of etiquette.

The court official whose will is law in these matters is Lord Lathom, the lord chamberlain. He is a clear-headed courtier, with thorough training and excellent temper, and has precise knowledge respecting the requirements of royal etiquette.

When he is in doubt he consults with the Duke of Portland, master of the horse, and with the Duchess of Buccleauch, mistress of the robes. Every place is reserved, and every detail connected with royalty could have been settled only after prolonged discussion at court.

Vienna once had the reputation of having the most intricate court etiquette in Europe, and Paris was nearly as exacting in this respect. The traditions remain in Vienna, but the imperial family is now weak in numbers and the court functions are less stately and ceremonious than in former times.

Republican simplicity is the order of the day in France, and court etiquette in Berlin is reduced to the precision of military red tape.

In the English court great attention is paid to points of dignity and precedence. The Queen's Jubilee has probably set the style for the continental courts in royal ceremonials. The Queen herself regulates many of the details of court etiquette, and insists upon having close attention paid to the smallest points.

These things seem of petty consequence, but in monarchial countries they are the growth of centuries. Moreover, it should be remembered that many princes are personally very ordinary people, and might pass unnoticed in a crowd but for the distinction which birth gives them.

CANADA'S METALS.

Interesting Address Before the British Association By Prof. Roberts Austen.

Prof. Roberts Austen, director of the British Mint, delivered an address in Toronto on Friday evening before the British Association, on "Canada's Metals." Sir John Evans presided. Noting that the strength of a nation depends largely on its metals, Prof. Roberts Austen considered that in the near future the Mother Country would turn to her eldest daughter, the one who is nearest home for the supply of those metals upon whith the material welfare and industrial progress of the Empire depend. Canada's principal metals he described to be gold, silver, nickle, copper, lead and iron. There is also manganese, chromium, antimony, mercury and zinc, besides platinum and rarer metals such as molybdenum. He dealt with the distribution of gold in Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Ontario, noting that since the Montreal meeting of the association in 1884, the mineral products of the Dominion had doubled. Among the reasons which he assigned for the slow development of the mines of Canada were the Hudson's Bay Company's cultivation of the fur trade, rather than mines, English lack of acquaintance with the Canadian climate, while another reason was that favorably situated for water transit as Canada is by her magnificent network of lakes and rivers, it was not until the continent was traversed from ocean to ocean by the railway system that mining districts could be freely opened. He touched on the importance of iron and steel production and expressed an opinion that the prospects for mining in Canada are bright. By a series of experiments he then showed how nickle enables steel to resist shot, and enlarged on the great value of Canada's nickle deposits in view of this fact. He concluded by expressing the hope that our metals and our men will enable us to maintain our empire.

THE CHAMPION IN FRUGALITY.

Guy, the founder of Guy's hospital in London, was as parsimonious in private life as he was munificent in public. A good story illustrative of this is told of him in connection with John Hopkins, one of his contemporaries, who was nicknamed Vulture Hopkins, on account of his rapacious mode of acquiring his immense wealth. On one occasion he paid a visit to Guy, who, on Hopkins entering the room, lighted a farthing candle. Hopkins, on being asked the object of his visit, said: "I have been told that you, sir, are better versed in the prudent and necessary art of saving than any man living, and I therefore wait on you for a lesson in frugality. I have always regarded myself as an adept in this matter, but I am told you excel me." "Oh," replied Guy, "if that is all you came to talk about, we can discuss the matter in the dark," and thereupon he blew out the candle. Struck with this example of economy, Hopkins acknowledged that he had met his superior in thrift.

NOT LOSING TIME.

Are the lawyers making any progress with that will case?

One of the Heirs—Oh, yes. They've used up about half the money.

DISEASE CONQUERED

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS GAIN ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY.

A Reporter's Searching Investigation Into a Case at Orangeville—The Claims Made on Behalf of This Medicine Fully Borne Out—The Greatest Healing Medicine of the Age.

From the Orangeville Sun.

In a cosy little house in Margaret street, in this town, lives Mr. John Garrity, his wife and family. They are indeed a happy family, although a few years ago a sadder household would be hard to find. Their happiness was not occasioned by the sudden obtaining of a fortune, but by something much more precious—the restoration to health of a wife and mother when everyone whispered that she must die. Our reporter heard of Mrs. Garrity's illness and cure, and for the benefit of our readers investigated the case; what he learned is well worth repeating. A few years ago Mr. Garrity kept a well known hotel at Cheltenham and was known far and wide for his kindness and hospitality; his wife, too, was noted for her amiability. However, she was stricken with a peculiar sickness, her health failed rapidly and from one hundred and forty-seven pounds her weight became reduced to ninety-five pounds. Fainting spells became frequent, and a continual pain in the back of her head almost drove her frantic. Physicians were in attendance, but the doctors all said there was no hope. Mrs. Garrity saw death staring her in the face, and the thought of leaving her little children caused her much sadness. She was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but thought they could not possibly do her any good, when physicians had failed to alleviate her sufferings. Hoping, however, almost against hope, she procured a supply, and wonderful to relate, she had not been taking Pink Pills long when the dreadful symptoms of her illness began to pass away, and to-day she is the picture of health. A few months ago Mr. Garrity and family removed to Orangeville, and in conversation with our representative Mrs. Garrity said:—"I cannot find words to express my thankfulness for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me. Why it is almost miraculous. I wish that everyone who is suffering as I was will hear of this remedy. We always keep a box of the Pink Pills in the house."

OUT-OF-DOORS.

Summer with a lavish hand scatters beauty over everything, yet there are countless men and women who view this glorious nature with apparent indifference or plod along utterly unconscious of the beauty that exists about them. Why is it that people living close to Nature fail to appreciate the myriad of blessings and pleasures she affords? It is a mystery that the city dweller finds inexplicable, for it seems that no one, however uncultured, could live in the country among the trees, the birds and flowers without experiencing in some degree an exaltation which nothing else could produce. But there are many who do not take heed. To them all seasons are alike—dull, monotonous meaningless. They cannot or have not realized that a mind was given them to cultivate—to make them superior to other animals. Life is to them a ceaseless, hopeless grind, and all this beauty is passed heedlessly by.

Even constant association should fail to make one blind to Nature's bounty. The grandest paintings can never rival her for colors; neither was there ever chorus nor orchestra sweeter than the little feathered musicians of the woods, and the busy insect aworld affords profitable enjoyment to him who will but observe and learn. All this can be enjoyed without cost or effort. What an inexhaustible fund of pleasure it affords him who can appreciate the practical lessons he is being taught in botany, entomology, ornithology and perhaps other sciences.

Can anything be more delightful than some quiet retreat in the woods with an interesting book for a companion? The refreshing coolness, the stir of the leaves in the wind, the hum of insects, the song of birds, and perchance the tinkling of a brook over the pebbles, all gently woo one from the world and the worldly. Unconsciously one forgets unhappiness, forgets discontent, and only dreams. Surely something is wrong with him who does not call this true enjoyment.

WHAT JAMES WAS READING.

"James, dear, will you bring me up a scuttle of coal from the cellar?" said a busy wife.

"That's just the way with you," said James, with a frown, as he put down his book and rose from the armchair.

"Just the way with me?"

"Yes!" he snapped. "As soon as you see me enjoying myself you have something or other for me to do. Didn't you see I was absorbed in my reading?"

"Well, dear, I will do it myself."

"Yes, and tell everybody—your mother especially—that you have to carry your own coal up from the cellar. No, I'll do it. Let me mark my place."

So he marked the place in the book at which he had ceased reading and when he went down to the cellar, grumbling all the way, she picked up the volume, and found it was a love story, and that the passage that he had been absorbed in was as follows:

"My darling, when you are my wife I will shield and protect you from every care. The winds of heaven shall not visit your face too roughly; those pretty hands shall never be soiled by menial task; your wish shall be my law; your happiness——"

Just then he reappeared, and, dropping the scuttle upon the floor, said: "There's your coal! Give me my book."

THE POPE'S COURT.

The court of Pope Leo XIII. comprises 1,000 persons. There are 20 valets, 120 chamberlains, 300 extra honorary chamberlains, 130 supernumerary chamberlains, 30 officers of the Noble Guard, and 60 guardsmen, 14 officers of the Swiss Guard and Palace Guard, 7 honorary chaplains, 20 private secretaries, 10 stewards and masters of the horse and 60 doorkeepers.

THE LADY AT WESTNOR.

In a picturesque vale situate in one of England's middle shires, stands Westnor, an immense castellated structure, which, during the sunrise of the present century was erected by Philip, second Earl of S., ancestor of the present owner, an eminent lady of title, whose name to-day is a household word throughout the world.

Eminent, not for deeds of ancestral lineage, for actions which arouse the sympathy of earth's citizens, for the deeds of Lady S. stand forth in the world to-day as those of a heroine of earth, she, who casting aside the pomp and pleasures of the society world, devotes her days and wealth in a labor of love, raising the fallen, and bringing into great light the dweller in darkness, of the slums and dens of the vast centres of population. Not only do her operations confine themselves to British shores, the cities of our continent have likewise gazed upon her labors, and Westnor Castle is the English home of Lady S., temperance reformer, advocate of women's rights.

Westnor, encircled with heather clad hills, and sylvan shades, realization of the stately homes of England immortalized in beatific verse of Mrs. Hemans, surrounded by scenes of tranquility, and history of legendary story. Doomsday book record of British camp in immediate view of the castle gates, scenes of the struggles of the ancient Briton; and casting its shadow across the placid waters of Westnor Lake, is the hill of Ragged Stone, upon whose slopes the rude aborigines of Britain's Isle were repelled with immense loss by the invading Roman warrior; through lines of history, Vale of Westnor, art thou famous. Houses of York and Lancaster in combat at the Wars of the Roses, trod upon thy soil, and at a later period of the historical stream, Charles, fleeing from the battle of Worcester, sought the shelter of thy oaks, whose mighty branches formed a hiding place from the King's soldiery, and now, in the twilight of the 19th century, amidst thy peaceful scenes, occasionally resting from arduous labour, is the Lady of Westnor, leader of reform and advocate of women's rights, delusively considered, the wrongs of men. Upon the wilds of Australasia, sun-scorched African desert, India's coral strands, vast prairies of this western hemisphere, the name of Isabel, Lady of Westnor, resounds as she "whose works praise her in the gates."

During recent years, inhabitants of many lands have visited the Vale of Westnor, and gazed upon its castle, now so famous, and floating in the gentle breeze from the main turret, the British ensign proclaims that the Lady of Westnor is at the ancestral seat of the house of S., visiting for a brief period in the home of her forefathers, may be, surrounded by the great leaders in the causes of advancement and reform, shining luminaries in the world of arts, science, literature, whose autographs recorded in the visitors' book, represent many countries and climes.

The early days of the 19th century witnessed the gallant act of Grace Darling; Florence Nightingale, allaying the pangs of the wounded upon Crimean battlefield, has handed to posterity the heroism of the central period; Lady S., beaming forth in the sunset of the age in heroic attempt to uplift the fallen, the outcast of struggling humanity, and with ancestral valiancy fights the enemy of the world's progress and reformation. As antagonistic to the liquor traffic, the Lady of Westnor, has achieved such well-won laurels, it would indeed prove a fruitless search in the vain endeavor to locate the press of any land in which at some period reference has not been made to her ladyship's work in the field of temperance, and as a platform speaker, the Lady of Westnor stands pre-eminent. The successful labors of Lady S. corroborate to the farthest degree the wise words of an eminent statesman: "Woman, the true redeeming feature of the world."

Upon a lonely hilltop, in close proximity to the famous castle, stands the obelisk erected to the memory of an ancestor, who, upholding the honor of his country in Peninsular campaign, rests in a soldier's grave upon the field of battle. The Lady of Westnor, champion of the cause of right, against the allied forces of sin and degradation, creates monuments of pride, not only in her own sex, but in the hearts of her brethren, who, recognisant of her great labors, truly considers her a "Queen amongst women."

J. David Evans.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pill are the best.

That there are vigor and hardihood in Brooks, Or., can hardly be doubted after publication of the information that Brooks is the home of John Stuthammer, the Stagger twins, and Bud Weddle.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a pleasant laxative. Regulates the bowels purifies the blood. Clears the complexion. Easy to make and pleasant to take. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

J. I. Taylor, living near Cottage Grove, Or., touched a match to scum over a stagnant pool on his place, and the whole surface of the pool ignited and blazed as a kerosene pond might blaze.

"Quickcure," is sold everywhere, at 25c., 50c., and $1.00. The trial size does not contain the Dental Pickups, which are furnished with the 50c. and $1.00 sizes; but all contain "Absorbent Cotton," "Lintine," or "Lint." No expense has been spared to make this preparation complete, and render it invaluable for emergencies; having every convenience for applying it to its various uses—the 50c. size contains three times, and the $1.00 size nine times the quantity of the trial size. Sold everywhere.

Stop that Cough! Take warning. It may lead to Consumption. A 25c. bottle of Shiloh's Cure may save your life.

IN HARD LUCK.

Kind Lady—I suppose your lot is full of hardships?

Tramp—Indeed, it is, mum. In th' winter w'en the farmers is doin' nothin' but eatin' apples an' drinkin' cider, it's too cold for us to tramp; an' in th' summer we're allers been' offered work.

For difficulty in breathing, heat some "Quickcure" in a seamless tin vessel (ordinary cover of tin box will do) until fumes are given off. The Frankincense contained in "Quickcure," is recognized by physicians as being very beneficial when inhaled.

Manhattan, Kan., with three women's clubs in a population of 3,500, is said to have more culture than any other town of its size in that State.

ADAMS' GINGER BEER.

RECIPE.

Adams' Extract	One bottle.
Fleishmann's Yeast	One half to one cake
Sugar	Two pounds.
Cream of Tartar	One half ounce.
Lukewarm Water	Two gallons

Dissolve the water, cream of tartar and yeast in the water, add the extract and bottle; place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling, cool and delicious. The ginger beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 cent bottles to make two gallons.

What is known as the young married set of Carthage, Mo., society entertains itself in these hot times with wading parties in the Spring River.

Be Not Deceived. A Cough, Hoarseness or Croup, are not to be trifled with. A dose in time of Shiloh's Cure will save you much trouble. Sold by all druggists.

Portland, Or., is expecting the arrival of a 2,500-ton, 4-masted British bark, the Springburn, the largest sailing vessel but one ever in that port. She is 296 feet long, 45.6 feet broad, and 25.7 feet deep.

A PRACTICAL EQUIVALENT.

Ethel—Did you say you could only be a sister to him?

May—I said I could only be a summer financee to him.

J. B. Parkin, Esq., Notary Public, 44 Louis Street, Quebec, writes:—"By inhaling heated "Quickcure," my wife received marked relief when suffering from difficulty in breathing during an attack of Asthmatic Bronchitis."

New Treatment for Piles—Wash the parts thoroughly with warm water and soap suds made from a good mild soap; dry with a soft towel, and apply "Quickcure" spread on soft linen or muslin, and allow it to remain for twenty-four hours. Wash well with oil to remove all traces of "Quickcure," then remove oil with soap suds as at first, and if necessary renew dressing of "Quickcure." The effect is wonderful—many cases, after having resisted different other Remedies? have yielded readily to "Quickcure," which subdues all inflammation.

A HURRIED FAREWELL.

First Young Lady, at railroad station,—What time is it now, dear?

Second Young Lady, looking at her watch—Mercy! We must begin saying good-by, dear. The train will be here in half an hour.

Five million bushels is the expected harvest yield of the Walla Walla Valley, Wash., and at present prices on the crops the farmers will realize enough to lift a number of mortgages on their places this fall.

W P C 883

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"SALADA"
Ceylon Tea LEAD PACKETS ONLY 25c, 40c, 50c & 60c.

Q. C. Liquid Tooth Powder
Is the Acme of Perfection.

The powder in this combination is so absolutely fine, it remains suspended for about eight hours in the fluid; when used daily it never packs solid:—the finer any material is, the more closely and solid it packs, after some weeks:—coarse material never packs solid.

Over eleven per cent of coarse and gritty matter is removed from the best English precipitated chalk, before being combined with the liquid which makes it an exquisite and antiseptic mouth wash.

It will prove to your advantage and satisfaction to stir up the powder, and then shake the bottle before first using it. After this is once done, you have no more need to stir.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MAN in every city and town in Canada, to introduce our Household Specialties. Enclose references. Dominion Specialty Co., 29 Melinda St., Toronto

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Patent Soda Water Bottles—9 oz.
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Sheet Metal Ceilings, Terra Cotta Tile, Red, Black and Green Roofing, Slate, Metal Cornices, Felt, Tar, Roofing, Pitch, Etc. Gutters Downpipes, &c., supplied the trade.
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Coming to Toronto will find flats of any size, with power, heat, elevator, and all conveniences.
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OLD AND RELIABLE
Established 1872
THIS IS FOR YOU—
Clothe your family from head to foot with our
MONEY MAKER
Prices only $15, $20, $30.
CREELMAN BROS., Georgetown, Ont.
FOR TYPEWRITERS WRITE US.

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A complete wreck of domestic happiness has often resulted from badly washed dishes, from an unclean kitchen, or from trifles which seemed light as air. But by these things a man often judges of his wife's devotion to her family, and charges her with general neglect when he finds her careless in these particulars. Many a home owes a large part of its thrifty neatness and its consequent happiness to SAPOLIO.
☞ Grocers often substitute cheaper goods for SAPOLIO, to make a better profit. Send back such articles, and insist on having just what you ordered.

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