

POULTRY AND GAME
Can you fancy prices for Wild Ducks and other game in season. Write on for cash offer on all kinds of poultry, pork, etc.
Pearson-Page Co., Portland

Evidence.
"Do you really believe, doctor, that your old medicines really keep anybody alive?" asked the skeptic. "Surely," returned the doctor. "My prescriptions have kept three druggists and their families alive in this town for twenty years."—Harper's Weekly.

WOMAN IN POULTRY BUSINESS
Of Considerable Convenience to Keep Record of Profit and Loss of Flock of Mongrels.
By MRS. JOHN T. TON.
I did not realize until a few years ago how much it paid to keep account of the profit and loss from the flock. Last year I tried this with a mongrel flock of 65 head, with the following result:
I paid for feeding, the year, \$80.65 and for chickens \$13.49, a total cost of \$94.05. I sold poultry for \$47.91; eggs, \$57.55; eggs used and for setting, \$54.85; value of pullets, roosters and 10 hens on hand, \$78.75. Total, \$229.08.
This would leave a profit of \$145.03. This includes the value of the chicks or pullets from the 65 hens.
The 65 hens were kept in one flock on a side hill. The house was 16x20x8, facing south, with a concrete wall and dirt floor. One end was partitioned off and made fireproof for an incubator room. I ran a small incubator of 50-egg size until April, when I purchased one of 80-egg size.
During the fall months all of this flock was sold but ten hens. I had on hand from the season's hatching 115 pullets. They were kept in three one house until late fall, when they were divided into three flocks; one of White Lechors, to be kept for layers; one of Rhode Island Reds, to be used for raising broilers, and the third flock of mongrels.
No thoughtful person uses liquid blue. It's a pinch of blue in a large bottle of water. Ask for food grade blue food, the size that'll all blue.
The Danger.
"It may seem a trifling matter," says a writer in the Observer, "but I think that the man who wears his gloves seems to be smarter than the man who carries his gloves in his hands." Surely it is no trifling matter. One might meet the Observer writer any day, and then if one were carrying one's gloves instead of wearing them, what an outsider one would feel.—The Hystander.

IN STREET APPAREL
Much Importance Attached to Outdoor Costume.
Draped Effects Are Accorded the Most Popularity by the Leading Designers—Waist Line a Matter of Individual Choice.
NEW YORK—Just now and for another month to come the principal interest in clothes centers around street apparel, and certainly it is an important feature in dress to appear well gowned in public, but the smart dresser never neglects the frocks to be worn in the house, for she realizes how telling it is to be becomingly and distinctively gowned in one's own home, writes Laura R. Seiple in the Chicago Record-Herald. Therefore the first considerations in dress are the street costumes and the evening gowns, and after these difficult problems are accomplished, then attention can be turned to fascinating house gowns. This does not mean the matinee or negligee, but the tea gown, which today finds quite as elaborate and every whit as expensive, if not more so, than the fashionable dinner gown, and often in many respects it is very similar.
Many of the world's renowned designers have gone over to draped effects for street wear; indeed few of the European houses have turned out anything but draped styles of one kind or another. And in many of the great establishments the normal waist line and even the elongated waist line receives much attention, but the raised waist line is by no means discarded, and many sumptuous models are shown with decidedly short waist. On street costumes the culture is indicated by a false girde or belt, which in many instances furnished the decorative feature of the coat. All sorts of original ideas are thus expressed, and with excellent results. Sometimes the lengthened waist line is suggested in the same way.
White Velvet for the Street.
One of the handsomest street costumes brought out by one of New York's importers who has copied and idealized a large number of exclusive models, is a gown very simple in line, yet superlatively gorgeous, being made as it is of white velvet. The silhouette of the model is similar to those which have been familiar during the past year, cut straight back, the left side closed over the right in a rounded corner, leaving the slightly plaited underskirt in view at the bottom. Ornate white buttons set with a single brilliant hold the corner in place. In the front a cleverly arranged white satin sash starting from under the front of the bodice collar and falling down the left front of coat and skirt to the knee. The scarf is held flat by straps of velvet and small buttons.
Indications point to an unprecedented year of velvet. Velvets of all kinds are popular, but the brocades and embossed patterns are the novelties most prized, and lovely effects are being developed with them. The embossed velvet designs on chiffon or mulline or on metallic gauze are particularly beautiful and lend themselves charmingly to drapery effects. A great deal is being done with black velvet embossed on cloth of gold and blue on cloth of silver. Some wonderfully gorgeous gowns in these superb brocades, combined with plain velvet are being exhibited at the smart houses, and so well are the embossed fabrics taking that it is almost impossible to obtain even short lengths of the choice patterns in the shops.
One-Tone Effects Popular.
Taupe one-tone effects are extremely popular in these delectable materials, and some of the smartest afternoon gowns are developed in taupe velvet embossed mulline made up with plain taupe velvet or satin and relieved by cascades of lovely soft lace. The various taupe shades are surprisingly effective and generally becoming, but often relieving colors are employed with taupe, certain shades of red or old rose being the most successful. One also sees deep orange with taupe, but this combination is only for the brunette to whom burnt orange is becoming. The new reds that are being favored just now are excellent with all the fashionable and heavier shades of taupe.
Some exceedingly pretty models in corduroy and heavy velvet, not unlike those in wool, are modish and charming for street wear. A lovely little suit in deep rose corded velvet was highly complimented with its under-skirt of black satin bordered with skunk fur, and its cunningly arranged skirt plait. The fancy coat was cut quite long at the back with cut-away fronts and satin waistcoat embroidered with red and gold. The high collar and long tight sleeves were finished with a band of fur corresponding with that on the bottom of the skirt. The high, close collar trimmed with a line of fur is becoming more and more popular, as are also the long close-fitting sleeves finished in the same manner.
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Coat tails, long or short, square or spiked, and belts or odd ornaments marking the waist line offer variety to the modish street costume. Even when the coats are short in front they are likely to show more length in the back than did the coats of a few weeks back. In many instances the collars appear only in the back, showing the smart.

ing not at all from the front view or merely as lines on the shoulders, and occasionally one notices a bodice finished round at the base of the neck across the front, but running down a trifle lower in a point at the back. Many of the expensive gowns and blouses are made with the round deep cut, but as cold weather advances we shall see fewer and fewer of the bare throats.
The newest street gowns of less pretentious ilk do not employ whipcord or serge but a handsome new material called velour de laine, striped or plain both as to finish and color. The smartest outfits we have seen in these are in maroon with the tiniest stripe of red, green, blue, brown, black or white, the stripe being so faint that it is but used to give color to the ensemble. The material is thick, heavy and warm. A lovely shade called lilac—a tone between dead green and yellow—composes some of the smartest street costumes. This particular shade is considered by many arbiters of fashion, as being one of the best colors of the season. Another becoming tone is known as "dead leaves" and is novel in its combination of a sort of dull gray with a dash of brown and red.
Popular Shades of Brown.
All the shades of brown are sought, except those in intensely dark dyes. Navy blue is always smart, but unless it is in some soft material the effect is apt to be hard and old, and this is the case with whipcord and serge. A lovely new tone called mole-brown is attractive in all the modish woolen stuffs, and there are some very charming models in such color and materials. A stunning tailored two-piece model was of thick soft wool of the peas de chamolis sort and the trimming was a flat braid matching the material in color. The clever way in which the braid was applied and the great fur collar dyed to match the

MODERN OYSTER SHELL-MACADAM ROAD
The illustration shows a modern oyster shell-macadam road between East Newmarket and Mt. Holly in the State of Maryland.



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We have 25 markets in Portland and vicinity, and we want to supply them with fresh home-grown poultry. No Eastern storage stock for Smith's. Mark your stuff FRANK L. SMITH to arrive here December 21st or 22nd. Your stuff will be weighed immediately on arrival. We guarantee you the Christmas market price. We do not charge commission on arrival. We will promptly pay you our check on the First National Bank of Portland, Oregon. This is surely the best and square deal that any reliable firm can offer you. We are paying today.
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Wild Ducks and Geese, market price. Ship us all kinds of Hides, Pelts and Tallow. We want your produce every day in the year.
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band instruments. The most complete stock of Musical Merchandise in the Northwest. Write for Catalogue.
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We sell your stuff at Top Prices. Dressed Hogs, Veal, Live and Dressed Poultry. We return your money every 48 hours.

VEAL, HOGS, POULTRY
Veal, Fat, 10 to 12 lbs., \$1.10 to \$1.20. Pork, Fat, 10 to 12 lbs., \$1.10 to \$1.20. Turkey, Fat, 10 to 12 lbs., \$1.10 to \$1.20. Chicken, Fat, 10 to 12 lbs., \$1.10 to \$1.20. We guarantee to get you the above prices on all quantities that arrive on or before December 15th. Ship us your stuff on 100 days. Check with us before we ship. F. H. WILHELM & CO., Portland Capital \$10,000. 141-143 Front Street, Portland, Oregon

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of \$100 or more by buying your Piano or Player Piano direct from factory store.
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Large, light rooms; steam heat; big lobby; clean and cozy; coffee in breakfast; best place for family in city. ROOMS 50c UP.
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Convenient from All Depots by Streetcar.

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DR. PEERY'S VERMIFUGE FOR WORMS
ROMAN EYE BALSAM For Inflamed Eyelids
Prepared by WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL CO. NEW YORK

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If you are afflicted with either Rheumatism or Neuralgia, send me your name and address. I will forward by mail FREE a simple Herbal Recipe that will cure you. I will also mail you a Trial Treatment—All absolutely free. Enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage. Address W. H. Sutton, 2000 Orchard Ave., Los Angeles, California.

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Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors silk, wool and cotton equally well and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer, or we will send postpaid at 10c a package. Write for free booklet how to dye, bleach and mix colors.
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can receive prompt treatment of Non-Painful, French-Inducing Remedies.
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The Chinese doctor.
Try once more if you have been doctoring with this one and that one and have not obtained permanent relief. Let this great nature healer show you your case and prescribe some remedy whose action is quick, sure and safe. His prescriptions are compounded from roots, herbs, bark and barks that have been gathered from every corner of the globe. The secrets of these medicines are not known in the scientific world, but have been handed down from father to son in the physicians' families in China.
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THE C. GEE WO CHINESE MEDICINE CO.
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Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

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Bible Was Put into Rhyme.
Versifications, but not only of the Psalms but of the other books of the Bible, were numerous in the sixteenth century. One of the most prolific versifiers was William Hunnis, who, under such fanciful titles as "Seven Sobs of a Sorrowful Soul for Sin," "A Handful of Honey-suckles," "A Hivell of Honey," etc., published a number of rhyming versions of Genesis and Job, which are now worth their weight in gold to the bibliomaniac.
Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup a best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.
Musical Family.
"Are there any musicians in your family?" Wiggins—"Father! Why, my father is an adept at blowing his own horn, and mother is equally expert at harping on one string; and Aunt Tabitha plays a humdrum on her nasal organ every night, without the stops; uncle spends his time wetting his whistle; Harry is fond of his pipe, and Gerty is forever ringing the changes on her admirers."

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That always means a KEEN APETITE PERFECT DIGESTION ACTIVE LIVER BOWEL REGULARITY
There's one way to get them—take **Hostetter's STOMACH BITTERS** at mealtime for a few days. It does the work. All Druggists.
Never, never wait for post-mortem praise. Speak the kind words which love prompts, and remember that words of loving kindness are the best possible tonic which can be given, even to the happiest of the mortals.—Kate Tannatt Woods.
Not Saying Much.
A celebrated woman lawyer says women are just as honest as some men, but perhaps that isn't saying very much.—Grand Rapids Press.

Obsolete Garment.
A New York firm of petticoat manufacturers filled with \$700,000 of liabilities recently, and gives the explanation that women's skirts are so tight they have quit wearing petticoats. Did you know that?—Kansas City Star.
Little Willing to Do Anything.
A little girl, now a famous artist, long ago was caught using her crayons on Sunday. As the forbidden joys were taken from her she sobbed out: "Mamma, do let me have them. I'd draw a church an'—a—a—graveyard if you will!"

Pettit's HELPS RED SORE EYES Salve
What Made Him Resigned.
A tourist from the east, visiting an old prospector in his lonely cabin in the hills, commented: "And yet you seem so cheerful and happy." "Yes," replied the one of the pick and shovel. "I spent a week in Boston once, and no matter what happens to me, I've been cheerful ever since."
His Limit.
The Father—"Can you support my daughter in the style to which she has been accustomed?" The Sutor—"Yes, but not in the style to which her mother and you have been trying to make me think for the past six months she has been accustomed."

House Plans Important.
The care in the home and all other forms of household work are greatly facilitated by right planning and the use of suitable materials for the construction and furnishing of the home. An adequate and convenient water supply and other conveniences are essential, not only for comfort and for saving labor, but also from the standpoint of home hygiene.

The Coughs of Children
They may not cough today, but what about tomorrow? Better be prepared for it when it comes. Ask your doctor about keeping Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house. Then when the hard cold or cough first appears you have a doctor's medicine at hand. This cough medicine is especially good for children. No anodynes. No alcohol.

Pictureque Frills.
The Victorian influence is daily becoming stronger. Frills and ruffles are seen on many of the new gowns, and a curious old-fashioned cut gives an added touch of picturequeness to the new styles.
A very new tailor-made for afternoon wear shows this new idea to a very marked extent. The cutaway coat of dull green satin fits into the waist at the back, and is edged all around with a deep gathered frill of green mousseline. Another frill of

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Three-Piece Suits.
As the season advances more interest is shown in three-piece suits, says the Dry Goods Economist, especially styles which show a coat made of velvet or novelty cloth and the dress developed in broadcloth, peas de souris, albine or similar materials. The coats of these suits are usually made in modified cutaway outline, the measurements in the back extending half the skirt length. A favorite design for the dresses of these costumes shows the long draped skirt. This drapery is usually arranged well toward the back, although some styles show the drapery effects toward the front, this being formed by looping the side front in folds, which are caught in with the side seam. For this draping extra length is allowed in the skirt measurement.
Belt Garniture.
The smart belt for lingerie dresses is of narrow black velvet ribbon and has one loop that stands up and two long ends that are finished in a horizontal line. A huge, loose petaled artificial rose of some color unknown to botanists is fastened into the belt at one side of the waist line.
The blue rose is immensely popular, while mauve and orange roses are considered very smart.

Good Jersey Roads.
The New Jersey legislature and state officials, aroused to their responsibility as producers of the best interests of their commonwealth, have voted millions of dollars to be used in constructing an ocean boulevard, to run the entire length of the coast. In a state already famous for its roads this will undoubtedly be the finest driveway in America and will be a superb addition to the already wonderful attractions of the Jersey coast. With the assistance of the United States government the state has also appropriated money for the dredging of an inland water way through the maze of bays, creeks and inlets from Bay Head to Cape May, which will make it possible for pleasure craft to ply between the resorts with absolute safety at all times.—National Magazine.
Mud Hole is Costly.
The ravages of the boll weevil in Texas are estimated at millions of dollars annually, but the mud hole has been a more costly foe to millions of dollars in trying to find a way of eradicating the boll weevil but we do not have to spend money to learn how to eradicate bad roads—build good ones.
The boll weevil in destroying cotton decreases production and consequently increases the price of the remaining products, but bad roads levy their deadly toll against the producer and destroy the value of the remaining crops.
Study Road Needs.
While marketing the hogs and other crops is a splendid time to study the needs of road improvement, but it's a poor policy to let the matter stop with the study. The only way to accomplish the improvement is to put plans into definite action.
Have Roads 4-13 Per Cent.
Don't have grades on your road over 4-13 per cent; for if you do it will be necessary to build V-shaped surface ditches or "Thank-you-mam's" across the road.

Little Road Work in Fall
Only Aim Should Be to Keep Them Hard and Well Drained—Cut Out All Weeds and Grass.
To those who are about to work up the highways, as is often done in some counties of the state in the fall, we would say, "Don't!"
Autumn is a beautiful season, but when we see a force of men "working" a new section of road and plowing up the old road-bed late in the fall, it makes us think that the melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year. There is an element of this sort that lingers all winter over such a section of road. It is bound to be cut full of deep ruts in mild weather, and rougher than the rocky road to Dublin when the ground is frozen.
The only aim in working roads at this time of the year should be to keep them hard and well drained, says the Wisconsin Agriculturist. No loose dirt, clods or vegetable matter such as weeds and grass sods should be left on the road-bed. Sod and weeds make humus, and however much we desire a supply a humus in cultivated soils, it is a mighty poor road building material.
Clay roads should be packed and smoothed with the road drag, and not loosened up at any time of the year, much less just before winter sets in. Muddy and sandy tracts may be graveled or macadamized. The drains and culverts are seen to be in good condition for draining away the ditch water. But places can well be hard-surfaced or cut to proper levels or slopes. But to plow and scrape loose soft material up on to the roadway is not good highway engineering for November. It is better to leave fairly firm road surfaces as they are, than to fill in with unspacked material at this season of the year.

CUT OUT ROAD CONTRACTOR
Nothing More Than Figureheads and County Pays Them Big Profit for Their Bare Signatures.
(By ISAAC L. TOTTEB, in the Farm and Fireside.)
In this state (Indiana) we have what is termed "the three-mile gravel road" law. Under the provisions of this law fifty freeholders of a township may petition the county commissioner to establish and construct three miles of gravel road at any place within the bounds of that township, providing the road is to connect with a township-line road or another gravel road at either of its terminals; and the road may be established and built if the township is not already over-bonded, and if the bonds for the new road can be sold.
This is a very elastic law and permits of the dissipating of a very large amount of county money, because of the fact that the work is let to contractors.
Of course the construction work of the roads is let to the lowest bidders; but there are so many hooks and crooks—mostly crooks—in connection with the work, when placed in the hands of a contractor that the cost of constructing the roads is greatly in excess of the benefits.
After the county commissioners have established the road for which the fifty freeholders of the township have petitioned, they appoint a superintendent, whose duty it is to see that the proper grade is made for the road, and also to see that the right kind of gravel is used and applied according to specifications.
The one who usually gets the job of being superintendent is some one to whom the commissioners owe political obligations, and in many instances he is not in the least competent to supervise the work.
I had an opportunity recently to observe how some of the road work was handled. I was one of the gravel haulers employed. The gravel—or what was supposed to be gravel—was hauled from cars, a distance of about a mile during the time I was working. This alleged gravel was obtained from the gravel pits belonging to the contractors. The superintendent, who was employed by the county to see that the contractors carried out the work according to specifications, engineered all of the work, with the exception of managing the teams and keeping the time. He did the contractors' work while the contractors loafed around the saloons in town making themselves good fellows with whoever they thought would play into their hands.
Although the superintendent was employed and paid by the county, he asked the contractors for compensation for the work he did of setting grade boards and helping level the gravel.
The contractors were nothing more than figureheads. The county was paying them a good, round profit merely for their signature on the contract; the county was doing the work for them, and not the contractors doing the work for the county. A pretty way to work it!
Why cannot this kind of work be handled direct by the county, state or national government and so eliminate the contractors? It would save millions of dollars.
One contractor told of how the "bid game" was worked when bids were placed on a certain piece of work. He said that the contractors usually got together and arranged their bids, and the one who wanted the job would give the others a bonus and have them put their bids in higher than his. Of course they were high enough to give him a chance to so place his bid as to bring in a sum large enough to pay the bonus and besides that a handsome profit for himself.

The King Drog.
One might write a poorer eleventh commandment than this: "Remember the King drog to keep it handy."
Lousy Cows.
If your cows are lousy each winter, get some of the prepared dip and use it before cold weather sets in. You don't need a dipping vat; simply mix it according to directions and put it on the cows with a wide paint brush.
Plow Sheep Pastures.
Sheep pastures on which sheep have been running for some time should be plowed in order to prevent the land becoming so infested with worms that the sheep will be constantly troubled with them.

Have Roads 4-13 Per Cent.
Don't have grades on your road over 4-13 per cent; for if you do it will be necessary to build V-shaped surface ditches or "Thank-you-mam's" across the road.

Did you ever try Auto suggestion?
"Often, but I can't induce my husband to buy one."

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The contractors were nothing more than figureheads. The county was paying them a good, round profit merely for their signature on the contract; the county was doing the work for them, and not the contractors doing the work for the county. A pretty way to work it!
Why cannot this kind of work be handled direct by the county, state or national government and so eliminate the contractors? It would save millions of dollars.
One contractor told of how the "bid game" was worked when bids were placed on a certain piece of work. He said that the contractors usually got together and arranged their bids, and the one who wanted the job would give the others a bonus and have them put their bids in higher than his. Of course they were high enough to give him a chance to so place his bid as to bring in a sum large enough to pay the bonus and besides that a handsome profit for himself.

Little Road Work in Fall
Only Aim Should Be to Keep Them Hard and Well Drained—Cut Out All Weeds and Grass.
To those who are about to work up the highways, as is often done in some counties of the state in the fall, we would say, "Don't!"
Autumn is a beautiful season, but when we see a force of men "working" a new section of road and plowing up the old road-bed late in the fall, it makes us think that the melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year. There is an element of this sort that lingers all winter over such a section of road. It is bound to be cut full of deep ruts in mild weather, and rougher than the rocky road to Dublin when the ground is frozen.
The only aim in working roads at this time of the year should be to keep them hard and well drained, says the Wisconsin Agriculturist. No loose dirt, clods or vegetable matter such as weeds and grass sods should be left on the road-bed. Sod and weeds make humus, and however much we desire a supply a humus in cultivated soils, it is a mighty poor road building material.
Clay roads should be packed and smoothed with the road drag, and not loosened up at any time of the year, much less just before winter sets in. Muddy and sandy tracts may be graveled or macadamized. The drains and culverts are seen to be in good condition for draining away the ditch water. But places can well be hard-surfaced or cut to proper levels or slopes. But to plow and scrape loose soft material up on to the roadway is not good highway engineering for November. It is better to leave fairly firm road surfaces as they are, than to fill in with unspacked material at this season of the year.



The gown here illustrated consists of a swathing of mother-of-pearl Ninon veiled with blue net. It has a beaded lace band passing under the drapery and a back panel of sapphire-blue velvet. The hat is of white Ninon lined with blue velvet.
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Study Road Needs.
While marketing the hogs and other crops is a splendid time to study the needs of road improvement, but it's a poor policy to let the matter stop with the study. The only way to accomplish the improvement is to put plans into definite action.
Have Roads 4-13 Per Cent.
Don't have grades on your road over 4-13 per cent; for if you do it will be necessary to build V-shaped surface ditches or "Thank-you-mam's" across the road.

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