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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1902.

☞To Subscribers of the Journal:—Please look at the date opposite your name on the wrapper of your Journal or on the margin of The Journal. Up to this date, your subscription is paid or accounted for.

AFTER a year's service Adam McMullen has resigned his position as private secretary to Senator Dietrich and will come back to Nebraska and engage in business in his own behalf.

THE vote on the constitutional amendment at the November election was 49,147 for and 15,999 against. Not receiving the requisite majority, the proposition will be declared lost.

THE second session of the Fifty-seventh congress convened at noon Monday. Only purely formal business was done. Many bills designed to restrict trusts are presented for consideration.

THE Norfolk laundry was badly damaged by fire last Tuesday night. The building was insured for $2,700. The proprietor expects to have the building in shape for work in a short time.

IN a case of Wall vs. the City of Albion a jury gave the plaintiff a verdict of $4,000. The plaintiff drove off an unsafe bridge which is within the city limits, from which he received severe injuries.

M. K. BARNUM, master mechanic of the Nebraska division of the Union Pacific, has resigned, effective December 10. He goes to take the better position of assistant superintendent of motive power and machinery with the Southern railroad.

ONE of the men who participated in the robbery of the Burlington train at Lincoln, this state, several weeks ago, when $8,000 was taken from the express car is under arrest in Oklahoma, having been placed in custody for some territorial offense.

GOVERNOR-ELECT MICKEY has announced the following as office assistants: A. B. Allen of Tecumseh, private secretary; E. S. Mickey of Keya Paha county, clerk; C. C. Husted of Syracuse, recorder and Miss Grace Walker of Plattsmouth, stenographer.

COLFAX county and the Union Pacific company have carried a dispute in regard to the payment of taxes into the supreme court. The sum is $91 which was the amount of three mills more on the assessed valuation than the U. P. tax agent claimed was legal.

THE season for hunting deer in the northern woods closed on the 30th. Fatalities were frequent in the timber, fourteen men having been killed while hunting deer in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, and at least eleven others have been shot and seriously wounded.

F. E. MILLS, alias L. L. Winn, who was arrested early last summer in Norfolk for forging school warrants, and who escaped from the county jail in October, was found in Chicago and brought back to Madison last week. Pinkerton detectives have been hot on his trail ever since he escaped.

THE university of Nebraska foot ball team wound up the season by winning from the Northwestern of Chicago Thursday last at Lincoln by a score of 12 to 0, not having lost a game this season or even being scored against, which is quite a record and of course all Nebraska is jubilant. An immense crowd witnessed the game.

WHEN it comes time for the clipping of coupons from those gold bonds Nebraska has just bought of Massachusetts and the remission of the money to pay the interest we would like to see the expression on the faces of the Bay State officials who do the business. The idea of poor old Massachusetts giving her note to drouth-stricken and populist-ridden Nebraska will certainly make the gorge rise in the blue-bellied Yankees till they get used to it.—Fremont Tribune.

THE Baltimore American reasons that labor is entitled to share in the prosperity which has come to capital, and, failing to receive its fair share, there is bred discontent, disturbance and disaster. The way to avert these evils is for capital to deal squarely and honestly with labor, granting it increases proportionately with increases in its own profits. If this is done—if labor is made to feel that capital has its interests at heart and that the recognition of interdependence is complete—labor troubles will quickly disappear, the condition of the American laboring man will be materially improved, and the nation will be in the end the principal beneficiary.

A Sad Story.

Fowling is now very little practiced in the Shetland islands, although many eggs are secured annually. Many thrilling stories of fowling adventure are told by the Shetlanders. A man who had undertaken to climb a certain steep cliff was neither very experienced nor very brave, although he boasted of being both. He pushed upward, however, briskly without looking behind until he had got up about 150 feet, when he stopped to breathe. The pause was fatal to his self possession, and he called out in tones of terror, "Men, men, I am going—I am going." But he still held on for a little, and it was not till he had shrieked many times "I am going" that he did fall headlong.

His comrades, having thus been warned, moved the boat out of the way so that the poor fellow came sheer down into the deep water. Mighty was the plunge, but at length he rose to the surface, when of course he was instantly caught hold of and dragged into the boat. After many gasps and much spluttering of sea water from his mouth his only remark was: "Eh, men, this is a sad story. I have lost my snuffbox."—"Sketches and Tales of Shetland."

PERSONAL MENTION

Dr. Paul and family were in Cairo last week.

Mrs. Frazell was an Omaha visitor last week.

Mrs. G. B. Speice went to Omaha Friday.

Miss Ruby Rickly visited in Omaha last week.

Chris Bowers spent part of last week in Omaha.

George Scott was in St. Edward Thursday.

Miss Anna Cogil was in Central City Thursday.

Mrs. C. W. Zeigler is visiting relatives in Monroe.

Miss Lettitia Speice visited in Schuyler Sunday.

Mrs. W. S. Jay was a visitor in Omaha over Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. Gietzen spent Thursday in Humphrey.

Miss Threesia Stanley was a visitor in Omaha Sunday.

Werner Schupbach was an Omaha visitor Wednesday.

Miss Elizabeth Sheehan was in Humphrey Thursday.

Will Hall spent last week in David City with relatives.

L. Clifford was at Norfolk visiting several days last week.

Stanley Maly spent part of last week at home in Schuyler.

Will Terry of Chicago was in the city Saturday and Sunday.

Sidney Smith visited his father in Cedar Rapids last week.

Miss Marie Duffy was in Bellwood, returning home Thursday.

Mrs. Rathburn went to Seward Monday to visit until the holidays.

Lloyd Swain and Will Gregorius were passengers to Lincoln Thursday.

Prof. R. M. Campbell of Humphrey spent his vacation here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Schram of David City visited relatives here Sunday.

W. W. Stillman of Galena, Ill., is here visiting cousins, the Stillman family.

Mrs. Howard Clark of Gretna is visiting her parents, Judge and Mrs. Post.

Miss Clara Hohl went to Albion Wednesday to visit her parents a few days.

Miss Bertha Chapin went home to Oconee Wednesday to visit a few days.

Mrs. Phenie Cookingham of Humphrey visited Dr. and Mrs. Gietzen last week.

Misses Helen Jerome and Emily Segelke were among Omaha visitors last week.

Miss Tena Zinnecker, who is teaching near Creston, passed part of last week at home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dawson of Oconee spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Scott.

Miss Esther Johnson, who teaches school near Leigh, spent last week at home.

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Walker and children spent Thursday with relatives in Humphrey.

Mrs. C. F. Gleason was in Wilber last week enjoying Thanksgiving with her daughter, Mrs. Davis.

Miss Ida Kaufmann, who is teaching near St. Edward, spent part of last week with her parents here.

Miss Catharine Schoemaker of Council Bluffs is visiting her uncle, Conductor Schoemaker and family.

Mrs. Frank Parmalee of Omaha returned home Monday after a visit to the family of G. A. Schroeder.

Mrs. F. H. Rusche and children went to Genoa Wednesday to visit a few days with the family of Arthur Anderson.

Dr. and Mrs. Naumann and their niece and nephew spent the day Thursday with Rev. and Mrs. Wier at Fremont.

Miss Helen Rennue of University Place, formerly of Columbus, was the guest of Miss Lillie Saffron last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Galley and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Pollock spent Thanksgiving with the Winterbotham family in David City.

C. W. Pearsall, E. W. North and Will Becher came up from Omaha Saturday evening for a short visit with friends here.

Mrs. John Witt of Scribner was here last week to attend the funeral of her grandfather, Ludwig Plath. She returned home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Al. Butler of Humphrey and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson of Lincoln spent Thanksgiving here with the Butler and Mentzer families.

Mrs. Britell of St. Edward and her niece Miss Flemming of Richmond, Va., who is spending the winter in this state, were the guests of Prof. I. H. Britell and family, over Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Janing and Mr. and Mrs. Timms of Osceola came over to spend Thanksgiving with the Zinnecker family. Mr. and Mrs. Janing left Monday for Michigan where they will visit relatives during the winter.

A Tropical Home.

The new evening paper at Lincoln, The Daily Star, is out with something entirely new in the way of a premium offer to agents who will secure subscribers to that bright, newsy paper. Several tracts of valuable land in a most desirable location in the Republic of Mexico are offered as prizes to agents. It is the most valuable proposition ever made by a daily newspaper and our readers are asked to send for a free sample copy of The Star, which will contain full particulars. There are no complicated conditions or strings to The Star's proposition, and competition is open to any one in Nebraska in the various classes. Address Star Pub. Co. Lincoln.

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UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

A few years since, much began to be said about the "New Education." To many, the phrase was a meaningless one; to others, a high-sounding educational shibboleth. There was, however, a thought of much importance expressed by the words, namely that education must direct its efforts to the improvement of conditions in the great world about us; that labor must become a shareholder in the output of educational institutions.

Naturally mechanical, mining, electrical and civil engineering absorbed for the most part the attention of those who sought the advantages to be had from the "New Education." The colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts established as a result of the passage of the Morrill act of 1862 became colleges of engineering and of general science. Agricultural education seemed to have no place in the new movement.

Some ten years ago, a fortunate change began to make itself felt. Farmers awoke to the necessity of demanding for their children a training that would not only increase their earning capacity, but which would also cause them to look upon agricultural pursuits as worthy to be followed by by men of the highest ability and as requiring educational qualifications of a high order. The farmer had learned that his broad acres must receive intelligent treatment, that to risk all upon a single crop was poor policy, that diversified farming was a necessity, that stock raising, dairying, fruit growing, were of as much importance as the production of cereals. The farmer who attempts stock raising without a knowledge of the principles of breeding and feeding, the dairyman who is ignorant of the principles of economic milk production, the man who attempts fruit raising without an acquaintance with the science of horticulture, is doomed to dismal failure. Hence, diversified farming brought about what legal enactments could not do—a pressing demand for agricultural education. As a result of this demand, most of the states have within the last ten years made liberal appropriations for scientific instruction in agriculture; men of the highest ability have been called to positions in agricultural faculties, everything has been and is being done to call the attention of farmers to the fact that their sons may have a training which will not only fit them for farming, but which will also make them desire to devote themselves to agricultural pursuits.

In some states of the union, as Iowa, agricultural colleges exist as separate institutions. Nebraska, however, believes that instruction in agriculture may be safely intrusted to her state university. It is also thought that a line should be drawn between elementary instruction in agriculture and that of college grade; that opportunity must be offered to all who desire training in agriculture regardless of their fitness to do work of college rank. But it is also necessary to provide opportunities for those who are prepared to enter college. Hence we have a school and a college of agriculture. The school of agriculture has for its chief purpose to educate boys for the farm, not away from it. Between the ages of sixteen and nineteen, boys decide on their life work; in this formative period many farmer boys become dissatisfied and leave the farm for the maelstrom of city life. Hence the importance of such training as will cause farm boys to cast aside such notions for the thought that farming rightly pursued is not only a most noble calling, but also one in which men can have a large share of enjoyment and of happiness. This fact has caused Nebraska to admit to her school of agriculture boys who have completed the work of the district schools. It is believed that our three-years' course will arouse in every boy who completes it an irresistible desire to adopt farming as his life work. But, inasmuch as special rather than general farming has come to characterize our age, a necessity exists for the work of the school to be distributed among six departments: agriculture, animal husbandry, animal pathology, dairy husbandry, horticulture and agricultural chemistry.

AGRICULTURE.

Pure agriculture, or the production of crops, must always demand an important place in schools and colleges of agriculture. This fact has been given due recognition in Nebraska, much time being spent in the study of soils, field crops, and farm management. Any course in field crops to be of value to the student must deal with the production of crops in general and also with the crops best adapted to our own state. Botany in so far as it treats of seed structure and germination, plant anatomy and physiology, the influence of climatic conditions and soils on plant life, must be continually appealed to. A matter of special importance in Nebraska is how to make certain crops more capable of resisting drouths and our sometimes severe winters. The present position of Nebraska as a wheat growing state is due in a large measure to the university department of agriculture.

Of recent years nothing has done more to increase the profits of farming than the careful selection of seed. Just as animals of a desired type may be produced by a careful selection of sire and dam, so plants may be improved by careful selection of seed. Hence a course in judging corn, oats, wheat and rye is offered in the school of agriculture. The result can be easily foretold—larger yields of each crop more bountiful and larger ears of corn, greater feeding value of corn and oats, more nutritious elements in wheat and rye.

The soil being the source of all wealth will always be a subject of first importance in agricultural science. No course could be complete without a study of the origin and composition of soils, the relation of each element to crop production, together with a consideration of the movements of water through the soil and the conservation of moisture. This is but an outline of the work done in the school but it is hoped that some notion of the beneficial results from such a study has been given; that all who read this article may see how much depends on our young farmers becoming acquainted with every detail of the great science of agriculture.

ANIMAL PATHOLOGY

The losses to which any stockman is liable from the ravages of contagious or infectious diseases among his animals are a sufficient argument for the existence of a department of animal pathology. A knowledge on the part of all stockman of the causes of certain diseases and of the best methods of preventing their propagation would save our state many thousands of dollars every year. This knowledge can be had by every young farmer who takes a course in the school of agriculture.

Begining with the study of anatomy and physiology of farm animals, the student devotes his attention to acquiring a knowledge of the structure and functions of the various organs, studies the tissues, investigates the composition of blood and finds out by personal observations the changes in tissues and organs from the various diseases to which animals are liable.

He also learns how to surround animals with such conditions as to make it difficult for disease to be established among them. Sanitation, or the science of hygienic methods, receives careful attention. It is not expected that students will become veterinarians, but the knowledge they obtain will enable them to avoid heavy losses in live stock. A prominent stockman whose son took this course says, "My son saved me the first year after his attendance at school more than four times the amount expended in paying his expenses."

In addition to the training named above the student is also given a course in veterinary practice. He learns to judge a horse for soundness; to care for the mouth and feet and to do everything which has a tendency to make the animal more useful. The student also learns to perform simple operations in surgery. To quote from Dr. Peters: "The disease of roaring in horses is cured by an operation. This disease was for a long time supposed to be incurable because until a few years ago the true and exciting cause had not been definitely ascertained. Now that the cause has been ascertained, an operation can be performed and an otherwise good animal can be made sound. Another illustration may serve to illustrate the point. For the last few years we have been able to perform operations for stringhalt before the classes, showing that an animal having this objectionable habit can be cured by an operation. Many more illustrations could be given, but it is believed that the few already mentioned will suffice to show that the students here are taught not only the theoretical side of this great auxiliary of animal industry; and when the student who attends the school is interested in animals, he cannot help but derive some practical benefits from the training he receives here, even if he has the misfortune of attending but one season."

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Important as is the subject of animal pathology for the stockman, animal husbandry is no less so. When one compares the prize animals of twenty years ago with those of today he cannot help feeling that great improvement has been made. But to bring about this improvement, someone had to put before his mind a type to be produced and then by careful selection of dam and sire to make an attempt to bring forth that type. Hence will be seen the importance of a study of breeds. He who learns the origin, characteristics, and the steps in the evolution of present-day types of beef and dairy cattle will unconsciously be led to form correct notions as to the best types of each. When this knowledge of the history of the breeds of live stock is superinduced by a thorough course in judging, there can be but one result: Such a knowledge of animals as will make its possessor able to become a successful stockman.

The course in the school of agriculture is in accordance with the educational principles mentioned above. Not only does the student learn to judge the pure-bred animals on the university farm, but frequent trips are made to South Omaha in order that the judgment of the student may be pitted against that of veteran stockmen. Thus the young mind is made self-reliant, critical and correct in deduction.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the student also takes a course in feeding live stock; that he gives a careful study to foodstuffs and hence is able to save himself from those methods of feeding live stock which have involved in financial ruin so many men. The stockman must have a knowledge of how to compound a ration which will produce the result he aims at, or ruin awaits him. It is felt—indeed many Nebraska stockmen are glad to admit—that the men now in charge of animal husbandry here in Nebraska will in a few years succeed in placing our state in the foremost rank as a producer of animals of the best type and this will surely follow if the young stockmen of our commonwealth take advantage of the opportunities for instruction in animal husbandry which are offered by the university school of agriculture.

DAIRY HUSBANDRY.

A few years ago dairy products were of little importance in Nebraska. Now, with three or four creamery companies in the state and with many farmers giving their entire attention to dairying, our commonwealth is rapidly advancing to a prominent place among the great dairy states. Hence there is need of a department in the school of agriculture for the training of dairymen.

Equipped as this department is, with a building furnished with the latest and best appliances for making butter and cheese, with all of the best cream separators, with a laboratory for the testing of milk, with an excellent dairy herd, exceptional advantages are offered to young men desiring to fit themselves for dairy farmers or for superintendents of skimming stations. An especially commendable feature of the work is the fact that those who take the course in dairying learn not only the theory but also every detail of dairy work. The making of butter requires a scientific knowledge of many processes—separating the cream from the milk, ripening the cream, churning working the butter into the finished product, and proper care of dairy machinery. All these besides such a knowledge of the chemistry of dairying as will result in the production of healthful and palatable dairy products must be thoroughly studied by him who expects to become a master workman.

Moreover, the feeding of dairy cattle, dairy stock judging, and a knowledge of dairy accounts must receive attention if the highest degree of success is attained. Nebraska's school of agriculture is to be congratulated on the enviable reputation which the department of dairy husbandry has made. That students who have been trained here are eagerly sought after by the creamery companies is a strong recommendation, but the fact that the acknowledged leaders among the dairy farmers of Douglas county received their training here is a much more eloquent testimonial of the thoroughness of the work done.

The special course in dairying offered for the first time this year should be accorded a most hearty support by the dairymen of the state and should be taken by hundreds of young men. The future of Nebraska, as a dairy state, should be a brilliant one; forage crops can be produced in great abundance and with very little cost; for the fraction of a cent a pound our butter can be carried to the Atlantic seaboard; our only need is scientifically trained dairymen. Does it not seem that many should heed the call and seek the instruction which will not only fit them for responsible positions, but which will also give Nebraska material aid in the development of her resources?

HORTICULTURE.

Instruction in agriculture, animal pathology, animal husbandry, and dairying appeals directly to the farmer because a knowledge of these subjects increases his earning capacity. In certain parts of the state, especially in eastern and southeastern Nebraska, fruit growing is also an industry of great commercial importance. Along the rivers of western Nebraska where irrigation is being practiced, fruit growing gives promise of becoming an important industry. While horticulture is not generally regarded as being a part of the necessary equipment of the farmer, yet it has a place of much importance in agricultural education. The establishment of homes is a matter of great importance in every state, and no man is qualified to establish a home who has not some knowledge of the propagation, culture, and improvement of fruits, vegetables, forest and shade trees, and hardy, ornamental plants. Especially is it true that his knowledge should be rational. He should be acquainted with the reason for each operation and great pains are taken in the school of agriculture to lead the students to find out for themselves the reasons for doing things in certain ways. In no subject is there a greater opportunity for pleasant and profitable practice work than in the study of horticulture. On the university farm the students are required to become familiar with grafting, the making of grafting wax, the preparation of sprays to be used against insects and diseases, with seed testing and many other operations with which the general horticulturist should be perfectly familiar. It may be said that horticulture is that part of an agricultural education which has a a tendency to develop a love for the beautiful. Agriculture and stock raising are so closely related to the production of material wealth that a farmer may easily forget that life should be something more than a struggle for wealth. He may overlook the fact that it is the duty of every man who lives upon a farm to make his surroundings more beautiful. Horticulture, by directing the attention to trees, to the raising of strawberries, raspberries, and other kinds of small fruits, to the production of flowers and shrubs, has the result of causing him who possesses this knowledge to desire these things not merely as utilities but for the beauty which they give to the home and its surroundings. Thus horticulture is really a fine art and every young farmer should possess a knowledge of it. The school of agriculture keeps in mind the principles which have been mentioned above, and while the course is of great value to him who expects to engage in any line of commercial horticulture, the primary end in view is to train the minds of the students in such a manner as to send them forth with a desire to give to their homes such beauty and such attractiveness that no invidious comparisons may be made between the country and the city. Some things that seem most impractical are the most practical. Horticulture is one of these, and it may be said that as a result of taking this course the student goes forth better equipped to become a civilizing force because of the power which he acquires to make his home surroundings more beautiful; because by paying more attention to the culture of trees, flowers, grass and shrubs the happiness of his immediate family will be increased.

Within the last few weeks there has been established in the school of agriculture a department of agricultural chemistry. Dr. Samuel Avery has been elected professor of agricultural chemistry and experiment station chemist. Recently he stated in two paragraphs the purposes of the work in his department. The writer feels that he can with profit to the reader quote Dr. Avery's words:

"As one of the fundamental sciences chemistry has an important place in nearly all technical and industrial courses. So important has chemistry become to agriculture that departments of agricultural chemistry have been established in all of the larger state universities. The work in agricultural chemistry in our school of agriculture as now given comprises a course of one year. It is hoped that provision for two years' instruction will soon be made. The work of the first semester is of a general nature. In the following semesters the application to agriculture of the facts already learned will receive special attention.

"The following facts have been demonstrated repeatedly: A farmer will do his work more intelligently provided he understands something of the chemistry of soils and fertilizers. The stockman who understands the composition of fodder can feed more rationally. The dairyman will be benefited by a knowledge of the chemical composition of milk. The horticulturist must know something about the composition of insecticides. The aim of the department of agricultural chemistry is to aid the student in strengthening his mental equipment for practical work."

The departments of the school of agriculture which concern themselves more directly with the subjects of instruction the farmer is especially desirous of, have been treated at some length. Mention, however, should be made of the fact that the school of agriculture, in addition to giving instruction in these practical subjects, offers to the student an opportunity to get a good general education. He studies mathematics, and English, civics and history, botany, chemistry and physics. In the third year of the course the student is brought to the consideration of the problems of economics, not with the idea in view of giving him a thorough knowledge of the science, but with the thought in mind of directing his attention to economic problems for the purpose of giving him greater sobriety of judgment on all public questions. It may be safely asserted that no subject taught in the school has a greater influence in the intellectual life of the student than the instruction given in economics.

In addition to its school of agriculture, the university offers more advanced work in the college course. As time goes on and more money is appropriated, it will no doubt be the policy of the university to give to such of her young men as have the advantages of the school an opportunity to have such training in the university as will fit them for investigators in some subject relating to farming. It is a well known fact that the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., finds great difficulty in obtaining men who have had such training as will enable them to make investigations which the department is carrying on. No young man can find a better opportunity for engaging in professional work than he who has had a thorough training in pure agriculture, in animal husbandry, animal and plant pathology, horticulture, agricultural chemistry, or dairy husbandry. Nebraska, however, greatly desires that the young men who avail themselves of the opportunity which the university offers for an agricultural education shall go back to the farm and shall help to develop the resources of the state. Many problems in agriculture are yet undeveloped. It is one of the cherished purposes of the university to train young men in such a way as will enable them to solve these problems and thus to place Nebraska in the foremost rank of purely agricultural states. Hence it is to the school of agriculture, rather than to advanced study in the college of agriculture, that the farmers of the state should look with the greatest hope; and it would seem that as the courses are now established, one of them beginning on November 10, and the other on January 5, many farm boys can avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered for obtaining a practical agricultural education. We feel, therefore, that the farmers of Nebraska should acquaint themselves thoroughly with the methods of instruction in this department, and we urge that they permit their sons to take a little time from the usual routine of farm work each year and devote it to the acquisition of the knowledge to be gained by attending this department of the state university. Such a course of action on the part of the farmers can but result in a greater number of young men resolving to devote themselves to farming as a profession. It will cause our state to take giant strides in the development of her material resources. It will increase not only the earning capacity of the coming generations, but will so fit them for the work of life that they will make the farm homes the most attractive places on earth, and the farmers of Nebraska will have not only scientific knowledge in the various branches of the business in which they are engaged but they will also have such soundness of judgment on all questions that the name "farmer" will no longer be the mere tiller of the soil, but will be a badge of distinction and a mark of honor.

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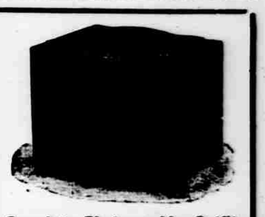

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