The Colonist.

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THE PROTECTION OF FISH AND GAME ON THE ISLAND.

Referring to the article published in the Times on Friday last with reference to the protection of fish and game on the E. & N. land grant, Mr. J. S. Dennis, assistant to the second vice-president, stated to a Colonist representative that while the facts with reference to the importance of properly protecting the fish and game, as outlined in the article referred to, were in the main correct, an entirely wrong impression was created with reference to the interview had with Premier McBride relative to this matter. At that interview Mr. Dennis pointed out that complaint had been made by the Fish and Game Club and others interested in the matter, that fish and game were being illegally killed, and asked that everything possible be done to stop this illegal killing of game. The Premier stated that all the government agents and constables had strict instructions to rigidly enforce the law, and promised to augment the instructions which they already had with further and definite orders that the illegal killing of fish and game was to be stopped as far as possible; he also promised to clothe any special representatives that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company might find it necessary to appoint with proper authority as provincial constables or game guardians to assist in protecting the fish and game, and the result of the interview was a clear indication that as far as the government are concerned they were doing and were prepared to do everything possible to stop illegal killing of fish and game on the Island.

Everybody must recognize that the sport on Vancouver Island, which has given it a world-wide reputation, will soon be a thing of the past unless the fish and game are properly protected, and considering the interest which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have in the matter from a tourists' standpoint, it should be readily understood why they are anxious to co-operate with the government and have all possible steps taken to stop any further illegal killing of fish or game.

It is possible, too, that the company may at a later date consider not only the conservation of game in the way indicated, but view with favor the establishing of a game preserve. No indication of their policy in this respect has been made, but in view of their active interest in the general question, it is possible that something in that direction may be done.

THE NELSON CENTENARY.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the celebration of the centenary of Nelson's death, on the 21st of October of this year, and the suggestion has been made that this important anniversary should not be overlooked in Victoria of all places. What particular form a local celebration, if any, will take is not known yet, but we presume the Navy League will have a programme of some kind to propose. One feature of the proposed function is the massing of the school children at some convenient point, and the singing of patriotic and national choruses, etc. Strong objections have been taken to the identification of the children with the glorification of a naval hero, for reasons which have been set forth by representatives of a peace policy. Perhaps not much weight will be given to the objections that have been raised from that point of view; but there are other objections to the proposed plan. There should be an element of voluntariness about whatever is done. Many parents have conscientious scruples about such matters, and their scruples should be respected. Then the anniversary falls upon Saturday, which is a holiday and the trouble of getting the children together at the various schools and marching to some central place of meeting is very great, and to little children very trying. That depends for success upon the co-operation of parents and children and teachers. It seems to us that the better way would be to have the celebration, so far as the children are concerned, take the form of an afternoon's entertainment in each of the ward schools, to which parents and friends could be invited, and the participation of children made absolutely a voluntary matter. For this purpose a conference of teachers would be desirable at an early date. The details, if the suggestion were approved, could be worked out among themselves. A few short addresses on the life and exploits of Nelson, recitations and choruses would constitute an enjoyable programme without the worry of making a special day of it. The object of interesting children in the events to be celebrated would be accomplished, and the results would probably be more beneficial, even from the standpoint of those who are most enthusiastic over it. That some effort should be made to emphasize the occasion will be generally conceded.

"Duty" was the watchword of Nelson, and its importance in the carrying out of national as well as individual affairs should be strongly impressed upon the mind of the rising generation. "Thank God," said Nelson as he was dying, "I have done my duty," and we all remember the famous signal, immortalized in song and the pages of history, "England expects that every man will do his duty." On the other hand, while the defenders of the Empire owe a duty to the nation, the nation owes a duty to its great defenders, who gave their lives in our defence, and that is, not to forget their great sacrifice and their great deeds. Nelson stands preeminently out as the representative of our long line of naval hopes, and in honoring him we are honoring the whole line of first defence.

Earl Spencer, speaking upon the subject at the annual general meeting of the Navy Records Society at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, London, said he thought it was right in that centenary year of Trafalgar that they should take notice of that memorable occasion. It struck him as a remarkable thing that it was only after 100 years had passed that any naval battle had occurred in any way comparable with that great fight in which Nelson lost his life. Until the battle in the Sea of Japan, in which the Japanese, under Admiral Togo, met the Russians. There was some resemblance between the two battles, but a great difference. Prior to both, great naval tactical manoeuvres were carried out. Nelson sailed sailed to the West Indies before Trafalgar, and in the same way great preliminary manoeuvres were carried out by Admiral Togo with consummate skill. Both battles were decided by heavy gun-fire. When we consider how their guns were worked and what they did, we find at once one of the greatest differences in naval warfare. Of course, there was a great change in the substitution of steam for sails, but whereas the gunfire which was the chief means of destroying the opposing forces at Trafalgar was delivered at a very short distance, the gunfire which destroyed the Russians was from the tremendous distance of six miles. Great bravery and determination was shown in both battles. The knowledge which the Japanese had gained in regard to manoeuvring their ships, in regard to tactics and to gunfire, was obtained from our navy, to which we are so devoted and of which we may indeed be proud. When we think of that, and when we remember what our fleets are, we may still believe that the excellence of our seamen and the admirable bravery exhibited at Trafalgar still remain in our navy of today. From what we had learned, he was proud to think that still our navy was pre-eminent, not only in the excellence of the officers, but also in the bravery, discipline and good conduct of our crews, and that if ever we had great battles to fight in the future we should find in our sailors the same great qualities which won us the battle of Trafalgar. He trusted that another hundred years, or even more, would elapse before we had to test all that, but he felt confident that we Englishmen might rely on our navy, as we always had relied on it, as the force which would defend this country and our honor, in whatever part of the world we might have to meet the foe.

A "WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY."

A little time ago The Outlook, of London, Eng., commented upon the position taken by the Colonist on the question of the anti-Mongolian legislation passed by the British Columbia Legislature. Further reference was made to the matter by this paper, and in the way of reply we have the following from The Outlook in its issue of July 23rd ult.:

"That British Columbia, which lies entirely within the temperate zone, ought to be a "white" country will not be denied by any reasonable person. The policy of a "White Australia" is not so easily defensible, since a considerable portion of the island-continent has a tropical climate and can never be developed by white labor, but no such considerations prevent us from accepting the political theory of a "white" British Columbia. Nevertheless we still think that the provincial government has chosen an impracticable method of giving effect to the wishes of the whole community. The acts of the local Legislature, which have been disallowed by the Dominion government, place Japanese and Chinamen on the same footing, and, for that reason, and for no other, are regarded as a grave breach of international good manners by the great power to which the hegemony of the east has fallen. The disappearance of the Japanese emigrant from the Pacific slope—not only in British Columbia but also in the Pacific States his presence is undesired and undesirable—can only be safely brought about by friendly negotiations between Canada (through her "best friend," Great Britain) and the United States on the one hand, and the Japanese government on the other. Japan is anxious that every man of her surplus population should help to strengthen her position in Korea, Sakhalien and Formosa, or in her Manchurian sphere of commercial influence. She is unwilling to squander her reserves of man-power in building up America beyond the Rockies. The time will come when a modus vivendi can be amicably arranged, and British Columbia must await the psychological moment with the patience which is so great a part of statesmanship."

One cannot, of course, anticipate what this modus vivendi will be, and we have to assume that the editor of The Outlook is taking on the role of the prophet. We believe, however, that the time will come very soon when an amicable arrangement will be entered into between Great Britain and Japan, as well as China, for the mutual regulation of immigration that will be satisfactory to both, and the wonder is that the Dominion and Imperial governments have not taken the preliminary steps long ago.

We tried to point out on a previous occasion that the solution of the question did not depend upon the quality of races or nations, but upon a physical fact that different races of people do not assimilate to advantage with each other. The resultant stock is inferior to either branches of the original stock, and in time there is a complete reversion of the original types. We need not dwell upon what is well-known. The members of the human race, while they may possess the same kind of soul for aught anybody knows, are essentially different in their physical characteristics. In other words, the teachings of nature are that races of men should occupy different spheres of influence. It may be, and probably is, true that climate and physiographical conditions have marked out the limits of their possessions and habitation, and that on account of these, through long ages of adaptation, races have come to be distinguished as they are. In other words, through the continued operation of environment upon men within a prescribed habitat there have been pronounced permanent race differences which cannot be obliterated without reversing the process throughout a period so long as that which was necessary to create existing types. If the world continues for thousands of years longer without change in its present conditions it may be demonstrated that races given best survive in the physical zones that produced them, and that despite the colonizing efforts of great powers, and the influence of human cults upon peoples, Nature will readjust the distribution of races upon its own original lines—that man in the end will be bound to respect the decrees of Nature in this respect, and that the black man and the yellow man and the white man and the brown man will in the long run dominate the lands in which history found them.

This is a theory, of course, with which practical diplomacy will not trouble itself, but at all events it suggests the solution of a very knotty problem. At the time the commission with respect to Oriental immigration sat in Victoria a suggestion was made, we think, by Mr. W. H. Ellis, who was acting for the provincial government in carrying out the Provincial Immigration Act, that treaty arrangements should be made between the governments of Great Britain and Japan, and also between Great Britain and China, for reciprocity in emigration. That is to say, the same condition and destrictions should exist in China and Japan as here, or throughout the Empire. Such an arrangement places each country upon an equality, and involves no loss of dignity on the part of either party to the treaty. Morover, it recognizes what all nations concerned must realize, that the races do not mix well, and that for the benefit of each they are better kept apart in so far as competition in the fields of labor is concerned. Such a treaty arrangement would make ample provision for the free entry of travelers, visitors, literary men, merchants and so forth on both sides. In respect to laborers, however, the restriction could be made mutual. In other words, such a treaty would provide for a similar number of Chinese being admitted in Canada to that of Canadians admitted in China and no more. The arrangement would, therefore, be automatic in its operations. As soon as Canada, on one side, or Japan or China on the other, decided to totally restrict immigration, a similar regulation would go immediately into force on the part of the other nation.

That is, in fact, as we understand it, the nature of the treaty proposed to be entered into between the United States and China, now under consideration. Why a similar treaty should not be effected with Japan it is difficult to understand. The government of that country must realize that through the radical economical differences which exist as between the brown workingman and the white workingman the two are not on a competitive basis, and that industrial and economic conditions in Canada and throughout the Empire would be seriously disturbed by a large influx of Japanese. With a policy of free trade in labor in force between America and Asia, our whole system would have to be readjusted, with dire results to a large majority of the population in American communities. It would be a policy with the advantage all on one side, because, while the Asiatic would become, from his own standard of living, comparatively rich in a new country like this, the white man would find no place whatsoever in Asia.

There are two sides to every question, however, and Mongolian immigration is not an unmixed evil in this community, a fact that is being realized now that the new law is in force raising the capitation tax to $500 on Chinamen. The Coolie class of the Chinese is essentially a menial, and as domestic servants and for farm help are decidedly useful and profitable. White girls as domestic servants are practically unavailable, and, as a matter of fact, under our present system of education and civilization it is not to be wondered at. The life is not such as can attract girls. This in the opinion of many may be deplored, but is a fact and will remain a fact. Take, also, in the matter of farm labor. White men at wages which can be made remunerative to the employer cannot be obtained, and with fruit growing developing to the extent to which it is at the present, and to which it promises in the future, the question of labor is a serious one. Until the population of this country has increased so that there is a native supply on hand, Chinese must remain a positive benefit to the agriculturist in assisting in clearing, cultivating and harvesting. It has been suggested that with restrictions upon the coolie class of labor so that the skilled laborer in all lines would be protected against competition, regulations might be properly made to allow Chinese to enter the country at a lower rate that at present in order to engage in certain specified occupations and no others. Such a proposal would at first probably be met with a storm of opposition, but in the opinion of many is well worthy of consideration.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS IN ENGLAND.

Speaking of the visit of the Canadian manufacturers to Great Britain, which has now come to an end, the Outlook says their visit will have done immense services in the cause of empire if it has succeeded in persuading our guests that the Mother Country is far from being the spent force which some Americans have been incessantly and insidiously persuading them to believe it is. A member of the delegation, in an article which appears in the Canadian Gazette this week, says: "We have been preached at since we were little on the subject of the marvelous pluck and enterprise of the American manufacturer, and how he was downing the effete Britisher every time. I can tell you that, after going through some of the leading mills and factories in the Midlands and Yorkshire, we are quite prepared to put a heavy discount on this Yankee tall talk. I never saw such well-equipped mills as most of those we went through, and I know that other members * * * were simply astounded at the refinement of manufacture to which many of the English industries have now been carried. * * * Old England has a tremendous career in front of her as a manufacturing country. We hope it may be a future in which we Canadians may bear an ever-increasing and mutually advantageous share." If this be typical of the impression which has been forced on the minds of the visitors, adds the Outlook, we may hope to hear no more in the future of Canadian apathy regarding the Chamberlain policy.

INDEMNITIES AND SALARIES.

Had the members of parliament and the government at Ottawa realized that their action in increasing indemnities and creating a pension would have been received with such volleys of criticism from all parts of Canada, they would have hesitated in rushing the measure through with such indecent haste at the close of a long session. There is hardly a newspaper in the country, either Liberal or Conservative, that does not condemn some feature of the new arrangement, which involves an annual increase of expenditure of about $500,000. The expense bill of the Dominion is increasing so rapidly as to create a feeling of uneasiness. During the present fiscal year we have to provide a sum of, in round numbers, $89,000,000, or an increase of over $50,000,000 as compared with 1896. Good times will not always last, but the fixed expenditure created during a period of great prosperity will, and the pinch will come by and by.

Opinions differ very largely as to the details of the latest added burden upon our resources. As to the increase in the judges' salaries there is very little objection taken. It is felt that it is impossible to get the best legal talent on the Bench unless salaries are made sufficient to attract the best men. The most successful practitioners, as a rule, make much larger incomes than the highest salaries paid the judges. If we can maintain and increase the status of the judiciary by voting adequate remuneration for the best services available, it is generally regarded as money well spent.

There is a decided difference of opinion about the salary to be paid to the leader of the Opposition. In the first place, it is a departure from all precedent, except that furnished by Ontario at the last session of its legislature. It is agreed that the leader of the Opposition has a very important duty to perform, in a sense even greater in the interests of the people than that of the leader of the Government. He must give a great deal of time and be at much expense in fulfilling his duty. It is held, however, that his remuneration should come from the party in whose services his time and labor are spent. To place him on the pay-list is to give him a quasi-official status, and lessen the effectiveness of his criticism. He is no longer, so to speak, in a position of complete independence, his own master. The question to decide is, Are his services in the interests of the country, or are they wholly in the interests of his party? On the whole, we think the country will not seriously object to the principle involved.

The feeling is the strongest in respect to the pension list and the all-round increase in indemnities voted by the members to themselves. For the long sessions, which is the justification of the increase, the members themselves are responsible. As is pointed out by the Mail and Empire and other papers, a great deal of time is spent in the early part of the session over matters of comparatively small importance, while matters of very grave importance are left to the last and sums in the millions are voted with less consideration sometimes than is given to the salary of a second-rate clerk. If a determined effort were made to save time, the necessity for long sessions would not exist. Of course, the government is responsible for the conduct of the House, and if their administrative acts were above criticism, lengthened discussion would not be justified. A conscientious leader of the Opposition feels that he is not doing his duty if matters worthy of condemnation, however small, are allowed to pass over. Questions of principle are constantly arising, and if criticism is stifled, popular government must fail. It does fail in many important respects, and the best guarantee the people have is not in the number of members, or the indemnity to be paid, or even in the legislative safeguards provided, but in the character of the men who make up the governing body. The selection is in their own hands, and the responsibility in the final analysis rests with themselves. If they return a government to power that has violated the promises upon which it came into existence, if they palliate acts of which their conscience cannot approve, if they are blinded to administrative folly, extravagance and corruption by governmental favors distributed with a free hand, if they overlook the necessity of sound principles being observed in every department, they must expect that when their representatives have an opportunity to vote substantial benefits to themselves, the opportunity will not be neglected. In a reign of graft for political supporters, members of parliament may be reckoned upon to look after themselves. Good times are rampant, money is plentiful, the treasury is overflowing; in the current vernacular, "everything goes."

One good result to follow the "salary grab," as it is popularly designated, will be the awakening of the people to a sense of their responsibility in these matters. This most recent action of parliament has aroused a deeper feeling than half a dozen of school questions. It is an act of pure selfishness, and, therefore, reflects directly upon every member concerned in it. It leaves an ugly taste in the mouth, after being swallowed, as it has to be, by followers of both parties. It was a wholesale and reckless raid on the treasury, planned in the dark and sprung suddenly upon the country, after the details had been satisfactorily arranged among its promoters. Now that it has been done, it is questioned in some quarters, in view of the state of public feeling, if it will be permitted to go into effect fully before parliament meets again and has an opportunity to reconsider it. That is the view taken by some well-informed politicians, and we should not be surprised to see the deal frustrated yet.

The great objection to the increase of indemnity of members to $2,500 per annum is not that, in many instances, they do not earn it, but at that price it ceases to be an indemnity and becomes a salary worth the while as the making of a living. The very suggestion of paying men to become our legislators is in contravention of all traditions of British parliamentary institutions. To represent the people in parliament has always been regarded as the highest of honors in the gift of the people, in itself all the reward that a man should seek. In Great Britain public positions of any kind—those of aldermen, members of school boards, park commissioners and the like—are sought after by the most prominent citizens, and are occupied year after year without emoluments or thought of reward other than the honor and responsibility of the trust. We value these things all too lightly in Canada. It is true that in Great Britain, as here, cabinet ministers are paid a salary, but they devote all their time to their duties and are subject to many demands on their purses, which in the most instances far exceed their emoluments. Besides, a cabinet minister is an official, with an assigned task to perform, and as in the case of every laborer, is worthy of his hire.

In the Empire outside of Great Britain itself members of the various legislative bodies are paid an indemnity, the primary object of which is not payment for services performed, but to reimburse them for out-of-pocket expenses entailed in their legislative capacity, and for the reason that in new countries the great majority of representatives are not in a position to afford the honor as the sole reward. It would, therefore, be impossible to secure a sufficient representation without barring out many very desirable men. In the Imperial parliament it is arranged differently. The members representing the Irish party and the representatives of labor are paid out of funds subscribed for the purpose.

The scale upon which indemnity in Canada is now based destroys the original and fundamental idea of representation and places politics purely on the plane of business, which will be engaged in by many for what there is in it as a means of livelihood. Instead, therefore, of getting the best class of men, we shall get men of a class necessarily more or less clever, but who are wholly mercenary in their views of office. While the honor involved will always be a consideration, it will be of secondary importance. The tendency is bad from every point of view.

THE CANADIAN YEAR BOOK.

Canada is growing, and its official publications grow with it. We are in receipt of the "Statistical Year Book of Canada." It has twenty more pages of reading matter than the volume for 1903, and has as a supplement 15 colored charts of Canada illustrating various economic and social phases of the Dominion in a graphic way. Altogether it has increased substantially. To those who know the publication and the work of the compiler, Mr. Geo. Johnson, Dominion statistician, it is unnecessary to say anything about the volume before us; except that, if possible, it is better than any that has preceded it. It is a mine of information about Canada that may be accepted as absolutely reliable as official returns can make it, complete as returns are available, and as concise and scientific in treatment as a skilled statistician can turn it out. The index of the various heads alone occupy 28 pages. This work, in which Mr. Johnson has been engaged for years, and which has developed from comparatively small beginnings, is of most important character, and has expanded so much that he has now a large staff of assistants doing clerical work under his direction. Not only does his book contain an endless amount of information on all subjects of public information, but in his office he has files upon files of details concerning every conceivable subject relating to Canada. If a man is interested in any particular line of research relating to the resources, the industries, or the possibilities of the Dominion from an economic point of view, ten to one if he goes to Mr. Johnson's office, that gentleman will consult his index, turn to a certain file, and lay before him all that is to be known concerning it. If he has not got the information conveniently at hand, he will get it in a short space of time. The head of the statistical branch at Ottawa is about the hardest man in the country to stump. His office is, therefore, one of the most useful at Ottawa, and is constantly brought into requisition by men in quest of special information. It is impossible, in a reasonable space, to attempt to review a work of nearly 800 pages, every page of which is replete with facts. We just wish to refer to the colored diagrams at the end of the book, which have a lot of special information presented in a striking way, where are interesting comparisons as among provinces, in which British Columbia does not suffer.

It will be interesting to know that the proportion of cultivated land to the whole area in the different provinces is as follows: British Columbia, 0.520; Territories, 0.47; Manitoba, 9.70; Ontario, 9.40; Quebec, 3.40; New Brunswick, 8.00; Nova Scotia, 9.50; Prince Edward Island, 52.00. Naturally our province is the lowest in this respect.

In regard to the proportion of forest and woodland to the whole area, many will be surprised to learn that in Manitoba it is 40.00 per cent., and in the Territories 33.64. British Columbia has 80 per cent., Ontario 46.31, and Quebec 51.22.

The average size of the family throughout Canada in 1901 was 5.24. In British Columbia it was 4.65, and in Quebec 5.36, not so very much over the average, considering the reputation of its population for large families.

The average number of persons to the square mile in Canada is 1.17. In British Columbia it is 0.4, in the Territories 0.5, in Manitoba 3.90, in Ontario 9.9, in Quebec 4.8, in Prince Edward Island 51.6, in New Brunswick 11.83, and in Nova Scotia 22.3. British Columbia has the largest proportion of males to the population, being 63.9, as compared with 51.23 for the whole of Canada.

Of foreign born population the Territories have the largest percentage, being 30.83, as compared with an average for the whole of Canada of 5.2. That carries with it its own commentary. British Columbia has 26.90.

The diagram referring to the percentage of French origin is interesting in view of certain statements recently made by French papers in Quebec that the French would yet conquer and possess, quietly, of course, Ontario. The percentage in all Canada is 30.70, and in Quebec alone 80.18. In Ontario it is 7.27, New Brunswick 24.15, Prince Edward Island 13.42, Nova Scotia 10.02, Manitoba 6.28, Alberta 11.7, and in British Columbia 2.60.

The percentage of owners and occupiers of farms in Canada is 8.8 per cent., in British Columbia 3.32, in Manitoba 12.46, and in Ontario 12.49. The average value of farms per occupant in Canada is $3,735, decidedly high, and in British Columbia $5,484, which tops the list. British Columbia tops the list in the average production of the farms, which for the Dominion is $750, at $1,047. The next highest is Ontario at $1,040.

The expenditure for education per family is highest in Manitoba, $28.50, and next in British Columbia, $15.31.

In production the annual income derived from all sources is by far the highest in British Columbia, being $290 per head, as compared with $185.50 for Canada and $219 for Ontario. In fisheries British Columbia is $25.45, against an average for the whole of Canada of $3.70, and for Nova Scotia $15.82; in mines, $82.23, as compared with $8.93 for all Canada and $19.70 for Nova Scotia; in timber, $15.90 per head, as against $9.68 for Canada and $11.60 for Quebec.

British Columbia is under the average in respect to farm products, being only $30.28, as against $66.93 per head for all of Canada. Manitoba leads with $84.20 per head, and Ontario is next with $73.00. This is usually represented as a non-industrial province, but for the production of factories per head it leads easily. The average for Canada is $106.08 per head. The next is Ontario with $130.92. British Columbia is $135.50 per head.

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When our Cold Meat Counter is Replete with Cold Delicacies. Very handy for Home, Picnic or Camp

POTATO SALAD	20c. per lb.
SHRIMP SALAD	40c. per lb.
VEAL LOAF	40c. per lb.
ROAST BEEF	40c. per lb.
ROAST VEAL	40c. per lb.
ROAST PORK	40c. per lb.
ROAST MUTTON	40c. per lb.
HAM SAUSAGE	40c. per lb.
BOILED HAM	35c. per lb.

Sliced to order by machinery.
DIXI H. ROSS & CO.,
Independent Grocers

VIOLA CREAM
SKIN FOOD
Is a favorite with ladies who wish to preserve their complexion. Softens the skin and removes tan.
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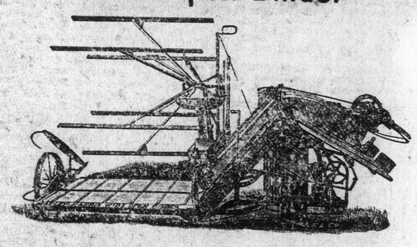
CHEMIST
98 Government St., Near Yates St.

Massey-Harris 20th Century Wide Open Binder

No Binder ever made has been able to successfully compete with this machine. It stands the test in the most difficult grain and on the roughest ground.
It has steel frame, perfected roller bearings, open divider, folding headboard, and in fact all the latest improvements.
Made in 5 ft. and 6 ft. cuts.
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