## 20th Century Brand Clothes

have a definite air of style about them. They are made according to the best custom traditions, with expert hand workmanship wherever it is necessary or valuable. They're full of snap and swing.

A good selection of Suits have recently been opened and have been heartily welcomed by our customers. Yesterday we opened very desirable lines of Spring Overcoats at attractive prices, $20, 22.50, $25 and $30.

Better select early this season.

**Gilmour's, 68 King St.**

Soldiers' first outfit at 10 per cent discount.


## THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Moderate winds, fair, stationary or higher temperature

Gulf and North Shore—Westerly winds, fair and moderately cold.

Washington, Feb 27—Northern New England: Fair Friday; Saturday, snow. Moderate south winds.

Toronto, Feb. 27—Pressure is high over the northwestern portion of the continent, and along the Atlantic coast, while a moderate disturbance covers the southwest states. The weather has been most fair and cold from Ontario eastward and decidely cold in the western provinces

| | Min. | Max |
|---|---|---|
| Dawson | *40 | *16 |
| Victoria | 36 | 40 |
| Vancouver | 34 | 38 |
| Kamloops | 12 | 18 |
| Edmonton | *22 | *12 |
| Battleford | *36 | *16 |
| Moose Jaw | *23 | *8 |
| Winnipeg | *28 | *8 |
| Port Arthur | *20 | 10 |
| Parry Sound | 6 | 18 |
| London | 11 | 24 |
| Toronto | 12 | 26 |
| Kingston | 12 | 26 |
| Ottawa | 2 | 26 |
| Montreal | 6 | 20 |
| Halifax | 18 | 22 |
| Quebec | *4 | 16 |

*—Below zero.


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Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets). It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 30c.


## LATE SHIPPING

City Island, N. Y., Feb. 27—Bound east schr Marion L. Mason, South America for Lunenburg, N. S.

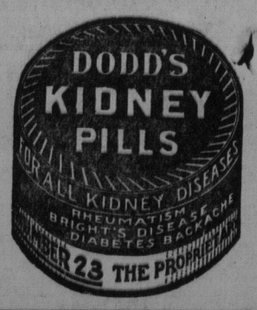
## RECIPES THAT ARE DIFFERENT.

**Vegetable Griddle Cakes.**

Two cupfuls of mashed parsnips, pumpkin or squash; one cupful of flour, one egg, one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of syrup, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one cupful of milk. Mix all the ingredients together except the baking powder, beat for from three to five minutes, then add the baking powder; mix well and fry on a slightly greased griddle until a rich brown.

**Salmon Barley Loaf.**

Two cupfuls of cooked barley, one cupful of canned salmon, one cupful of milk, two eggs. Free the salmon from skin and bones, then add it to the cooked barley. Next add the milk and the eggs, which have been well beaten. Pour the mixture into a greased loaf pan and steam it for half an hour. Serve hot withfis h sauce or sliced cold with lettuce and mayonnaise.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ST. JOHN, N. B.


# LARGE ATTENDANCE AT INQUEST INTO DEATH OF HAROLD HIGGINS

### Coroner Kenney Commenced Enquiry in Alexander School Building Last Evening—School Teachers Out in Force—Twelve Witnesses Examined, Nine Schoolmates of Deceased, Two Doctors and Boy's Father—Much Interest Being Taken.

The inquest into the death of Harold Higgins was begun last night at the Alexandra school and the interest which is taken in this case was evidenced by the large attendance, the large assembly hall being practically filled. The school teachers of the city were out in force, several members of the Board of School Trustees were present and very many of the parents of the children attending the school. The evidence given by the schoolmates of the dead lad was contradictory, two saying that the boy was punished twice, one that in addition to being slapped on the hands he was hit on the shoulders and the rest agreeing that the teacher had only slapped the boy three or four times and the punishment had not been severe. Both Dr. Clark and Dr. Abramson testified that in their opinion the punishment received in school had nothing to do with the boy's death, and Dr. Abramson stated the cause of death was cerebro spinal meningitis.

Twelve witnesses were examined, nine schoolmates of the deceased and Doctors Clark and Abramson and the father of the boy, J. B. Higgins. H. A. Powell, K. C., and J. H. A. L. Fairweather appeared in the interests of Miss Spencer and J. M. Trueman and J. Starr Tait for Mr. Higgins, father of the boy.

The first witness called was James R. Higgins, father of Harold Higgins. He said the boy was in his thirteenth year and had been a fairly regular attendant at school until after the death of his mother. On the Saturday previous to the lad's death the truant officer had been around and summoned the boy for truancy. He thought it was twenty-three days' absence that was charged. The witness had never punished the lad for not attending school and had never punished any of his children for any reason. When the boy came in from school on Monday afternoon his hands and wrists were red and swollen and he said the teacher had given him a beating. After supper the boy had complained of pains in the head and back and said his shoulders were sore and during the evening he had vomited. The witness had gone out to lodge and the boy's sister had sent for the doctor. When he came in the boy was sleeping. The next day the boy had fallen off the couch and witness had picked him up to put him back on the couch. As he lifted him the boy called out: "Go away, for God's sake don't hit me any more, you will kill me." The boy had never complained of being punished before. Witness did not know how long the boy had been in the grade.

Nellie M. Urquhart, 14 years of age, said the boy had been slapped on the hands. She did not know how many times. The slapping was done with a ruler. After the slapping the boy had been sent to the cloak room but the teacher did not go in with him. The boy did not cry and did not seem to be suffering. He was not sent to the principal's room. In answer to Juror McMulkin, witness said the boy did not fall. She had never seen Miss Spencer slap, except on the hands. To Mr. Trueman the witness said there was nobody except the children present and she did not know whether Harold was kept in after school or not. To Mr. Fairweather witness said the boy was punished in the usual way.

Phyllis Andrews said the boy had been given three or four slaps on each hand and then sent to the cloak room. After being in the cloak room for a few minutes he was brought out and stood up at the teacher's desk. The teacher talked to him and then sent him to his seat. As he sat down in the seat he smiled. She did not know whether the boy was kept in after school or not. The boy walked to the cloak room himself. Miss Spencer had asked the children if they considered the punishment given to Harold Higgins had been severe and the scholars had said "No." Miss Spencer had told them not to say "No" to her and then go out and say the opposite.

Helen Gorrie, 10 years of age, did not know how many times the teacher had slapped Harold, but when she had slapped him the boy had gone down on the floor. He had not gone completely down but stooped each time he was hit. After the slapping the boy had been sent to the cloak room. In answer to Mr. Trueman the witness said there was nobody in the room at the time except the scholars and teacher. In answer to Juror Robinson the witness said Miss Spencer had slapped two or three scholars every day, sometimes only one. She had not slapped any pupil since the death of the Higgins boy.

Gordon Erb, 13 years of age, was a pupil in A. L. Dykeman's room. Mr. Dykeman was principal of the school. On the afternoon of the Monday before the boy's death Harold had been called into the principal's room and Mr. Dykeman had talked to him but had not administered any punishment.

Gordon Everitt, 11 years of age, was a pupil in Miss Spencer's room. He said Harold had been beaten twice that day. The first time he had been given nine or ten slaps on each hand, and the second time he did not know how many slaps were given. The punishment the first time was for not having his books and lessons and the second was for not having his spelling. Harold had cried while being punished. The teacher had not done any slapping since the death of Harold. The witness did not remember Miss Spencer saying anything about the Standard newspaper or her referring to the death of Harold Higgins, in the school. He thought Harold was beaten hard by the teacher. In answer to Mr. Fairweather the witness said by beaten he meant slapped, and he did not think Harold was hit any harder than others when they were punished. The children had been good since the death of the Higgins boy.

James Northrup, 11 years of age, said the boy had been slapped three or four times. He had cried and was crying when he came out of the cloak room. He had only seen the boy slapped on the hands.

Eldon Reid, 11 years of age, said the Higgins boy had been slapped three or four times on the hands. He did not know whether the school room door was open at the time or not. In answer to Juror Robinson the witness said the boy had been slapped twice, the last time he had been given three slaps. The boy had cried both times. He had heard Miss Spencer say the piece in The Standard was wrong and they had no right to put her name in. Miss Spencer had asked those who thought the boy had been punished severely to stand up but none of the children had stood up. In answer to Mr. Fairweather the witness said the first slapping was given in the morning.

Herbert Cassidy said he only remembered being punished once. He had been beaten on the hands and shoulders.

Mr. Fairweather asked if the witness had been talking with any person since the death about the matter, and he answered no. Witness repeated that he saw Miss Spencer hit Harold on the shoulders. When the boy was sent to the cloak room the teacher had given him a push toward the door, but he had walked into the room. Witness did not remember what happene after the boy came out of the cloak room.

William McKenzie, 11 years of age said he had been sent on several occasions to bring Harold to school, but had not been on the day before he died. The lad had never come to school with him. Sometimes the excuse had been that the lad was sick and sometimes he, the witness, had been told Harold would not go to school. The teacher was kind to them except when they did not have their lessons. In answer to Mr. Trueman the witness said he had been told that Harold's younger brother had been sick with influenza

Dr. H. S. Clarke, said he was called to the Higgins home about 8.30 on February 17. He found the boy Harold quite ill. A temperature of 103, respiration of 20 and pulse of 92. He had not made any examination of the hands, although he was told by Harold's sister that the boy had been punished. There was a spot or two on the chest, but these were not caused by injury. The next time he saw the boy was about five o'clock the next day just after death. He had not made a definite diagnosis of the case, but had suspicions of mesingitis influenza or pneumonia. He stated positively that the illness could not have been the result of the punishment received on Monday. Meningitis following injury would be some days developing. He had read the reports of the finding of the post mortem, and those would coincide with the symptoms he had found on Monday. He did not think the punishment received on Monday would hasten the boy's death. It would be possible for a person to be well in the morning and dead on the afternoon of the next day from meningitis, he had known a patient to die in five hours from the time of the first symptoms showing.

In answer to Mr. Tait the witness said one of the younger boys of the Higgins family had been suffering from influenza, and while he was sick Harold would have to stay home from school. It would be a wek or ten days after the patient recovered before the other children could go back to school.

Dr. H. L Abramson, provincial pathologist, had made a postmortem examination of the deceased boy. He found the outer covering of the heart inflamed, the spleen infected and spots on the chest and body. Between the brain and the brain lining he found a pus and these signs all indicated inflammation. As a result of the examination he had no hesitation in saying the cause of death was cerebro spinal fever, or what was formerly known as spotted fever. He had not found the germ. He had not thought it necessary to make a microscopic examination as the other indications were so plain. Witness did not think punishment such as he had heard described by the witnesses would have any effect in hastening death or had anything to do with the death of the boy.

This completed the examination for the evening and adjournment was made until next Monday evening at eight o'clock in the same building.

The jury is composed of F. R. McMulkin, foreman; W. H. Turner, G. Reynolds, B. C. Ferris, W. A. Wetmore and R. G. Dykeman.


**Children Cry for Fletcher's**

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.


# PRINCESS PATRICIA NOW THE WIFE OF COMMANDER RAMSAY, R.N.

### Thousands of Londoners Out to Greet the Bride—Royalty Present at Westminster, Where the Ceremony Was Performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

London Feb. 27—Princess Patricia of Connaught and Commander Alexander R. M. Ramsay, R. N., were married in Westminster Abbey at noon today No other social event since the outbreak of the war has created such public interest. Crowds assembled early in the day along the route over which the princess drove with her father, the Duke of Connaught, from St. James Palace to Westminster Abbey, about which throngs waited patiently for a glimpse of the popular bride.

The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Dean of Westminster Abbey and other noted ecclesiastics, in the presence of King George and Queen Mary and a great assemblage of members of the royal family, distinguished officials of the British and foreign governments and friends and visitors from abroad. The Prince of Wales made a special visit from the continent to attend the ceremony.

In the fashionable gathering in the great nave of thet abbey seats were found for some of the many friends of the princess among the plain people, and also representatives of charitable organizations in which she was interested. The abbey was not decorated, the princess asking that no attempt be made to supplement with flowers the classic beauty of the ancient edifice.

**Her Dress.**

The bride entered the abbey by the west door, which is used only on occasions of importance. Her gown was of a white brocaded panne over silver lace, the outer gown being caught up with silver lovers knots. She carried a bouquet presented by the Princess Pat. Canadian Regiment and tied with the regimental colors.

The procession was led by a choir singing "Praise, My Soul, The King of Heaven." The gentlemen ushers, Colonel Sir Douglas Frederick Dawson, Sir Derek William Keppel, Viscount Sandhurst and Viscount Farquhar, followed and then came Princess Patricia with her father. They were followed by the Earl of MacDuff, eldest son of the Duchess of Fife, and Hon. Simeon Ramsay, as pages, bearing the princess' train. Then came Lady Jean Ramsay with Princess Ingrid of Sweden, Lady Ira Ramsay with Lady May Cambridge, Princess Maud with Princess Mary and Lady Helena Cambridge with Lady Victoria Cambridge.

The bride was given away by her father. During the service the choir sang the sixty-seventh psalm, the hymn "O Perfect Love," and the anthem "Who is Like Unto Thee, O Lord?"

After the ceremony the register was signed in the Chapel of Edward The Confessor. Then as the principals proceeded toward the door, the Mendelssohn wedding march was played. A procession of the royal family and peers and peeresses followed, led by the Duke of Connaught and Queen Mary, King George and Queen Mother Alexandra and former King Manuel of Portugal and his wife, who was formerly Princess Augustine Victoria of Hohenzollern.

A guard of honor of the Princess Pats regiment was stationed at the door, sharing honors with seamen from H. M. S. George V.

Court mourning over the death of Prince John was waived for the occasion and the elegant gowns of the ladies lent a festal air to the assemblage

**The Presents.**

The wedding presents, which are still arriving, number nearly 700 and range from homely market baskets to priceless diamonds. Princess Patricia presented to Commander Ramsay a bust of herself, while his gift to the bride was a Chinese lacquered cabinet.

It is estimated that 3,000 persons were in the Abbey.

The bride and groom drove back to the Duke of Connaught's residence in an open semi-state laudau drawn by four horses and escorted by scarlet-coated outriders. Princess Patricia was bareheaded, but was wrapped in white furs. As the party drove along, the chimes in nearly all the churches were pealing forth appropriate melodies. Only the weather marred the occasion, the day being gray and chilly.

# PURPOSE TO FREE ITALY OF ILLITERACY IN FIVE YEARS

By Henry I. Hazelton.

It sounds strange to read that Italy will be freed of illiteracy in five years; yet that is the purpose of the scheme adopted by a little group of the country's most progressive citizens. It took only two meetings to enable them to bury their differences and formulate the project which will be put into effect simultaneously in every part of the country. They found inspiration in the sense of shame which has reached every patriotic Italian over the existing condition of the country, in the new electoral privileges, the renascent hope of immigration, and above all the almost American character of the relief proposed.

The little country school where all the spectres of discontent were gathered in the chill air of an unheated and poorly furnished room was abolished without causing a single pang. It has wasted everything these many years—time, money, hope—because it seemed to provide alms under another name for the needy teacher driven to perform a task in which he had no heart.

The new organization is simple in its details and meant to give results a little business-like perhaps, but certainly efficacious. Every teacher already employed, or not yet engaged, and every citizen, who feels able to teach the rudiments is asked to recuit a minimum of twenty and a maximum of forty illiterate adults for his personal instruction. He may obtain the mayor's vertification of his list and apply to the nearest school board to have a school opened at public expense.

After not less than four months the instructor may ask an examination for his pupils. If they are able to read and write and proficient in arithmatic, the state will pay him a fixed sum of 200 lire with a bonus of ten lire for each pupil passing the simple test.

The scheme is regarded as having the great merit of enlisting the largest number of citizens possible in the campaign against illiteracy, and to assure the tax payers a return equal to the outlay.

The amount needed is not small; but there can be no doubt about getting it if the results are reasonably certain Commander Camillo Corradini the father of the project estimates that there are about 3,000,000 male illiterates from 15 to 50 years old in the kingdom. He thinks an outlay of 20,000,000 lire annually would maintain 40,000 schools, to follow the system named for Garibaldi—Garibaldine schools. The liberator warred on illiteracy through volunteer teachers, as he warred on Austria; though on a smaller scale than that proposed at present.

It is felt that this plan continued for five years would reach the bottom of the unleavened mass, even to the last few, psychologically unable to learn. The work would become harder both in recruiting and educating as it descended toward the lowest classes of the population; but it is felt certain that the decrease in the number of illiterates, the perfection of teaching methods, and the examples of the benefits of education which would surround the slackers would end finally in bringing them mostly under right influences and reduce illiteracy to a negligible amount.

There is another factor from which the instructors expect much—propaganda. The committee promoting the campaign, composed of men in politics and journalists has set two objects before itself. Besides obtaining the acceptance of its scheme, and the means for carrying it out it wishes to enlist the support of men of every party and belief who are able in any way to influence the untutored masses, and persuade the members to make the small sacrifice necessary to their individual and collective welfare.

The Italian Union for Popular Education already has obtained the support of the General Teachers' Union on one hand, and of the Confederation of Labor on the other. The effort of other teachers organizations and of labor, of spiritual preparation and of inciting propaganda will be carried out enthusiastically and systematically.

All feel that there is no time to lose. The war against illiteracy in children was organized and perfected in Italy by the law of 1911; and the time has come to spread the work to the mass of adults who had passed school age when the war broke out.

Fredericton, Feb. 26.—George Y. Dibblee, for years clerk's assistant of the Legislature has been appointed clerk in place of Henry B. Rainsford, deceased, and John M. Keeffe, barrister of Grand Falls, who has lately been connected with military headquarters staff at St. John, has been appointed clerk assistant. These officials filled this position temporarily last session.

# LEGISLATIVE HALLS AT OTTAWA HEAR SOME HOT SHOTS

### Opposition Speakers Pay Their Respects to Liberal Unionists, and Give Evidence of Their Petty Jealousies — Transfer of C. P. R. Steamers to Portland Aired in Senate.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 27.—In the House this afternoon, Mr. D. D. McKenzie, the Opposition leader, inquired as to a statement in the Ottawa Journal that, under a new Order-in-Council, which is to be retroactive, any deserter who had been fined less than $250 could be re-arrested and fined the balance of $250. He asked if it was true that parties already tried were to be retried.

Hon. Arthur Meighan said that the Order-in-Council did not provide for the punishment of individuals who had already been punished, but, by the order-in-council there had been no provision for fining deserters; there was only a provision for imprisonment. The Order-in-Council was designed to enact that wherever fines had been imposed, consistent with the magnitude of the offence, nothing further was intended, but where this had not been the case the law would take its course.

Continuing the debate on the address, L. J. Gauthier, St. Hyacinthe, said he wished to answer some statements which had been made by the Minister of Public Works, and the Minister of Immigration yesterday. The former, said Mr. Gauthier, had told the House that numerous complaints, regarding after-war conditions, were reaching the Government. One cause of these complaints was unemployment, and, as a solution of this problem, Mr. Carvell suggested that the unemployed be let go out of Canada. Mr. Gauthier said he did not think that this suggested remedy would prove effective. The Minister had admitted that the public debt of Canada was approaching the two billion mark, and that the Dominion was compelled to borrow from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five million dollars a year. In view of this, the expenditures planned by the Government seemed unnecessarily large. This extravagance, doubtless, had much to do with the unrest.

Another statement of Mr. Carvell's, which Mr. Gauthier disputed, was to the effect that France intended to repudiate part of her war debt.

Mr. Gauthier said that this statement had been altered in Hansard but that he gave it as the minister made it. France, said Mr. Gauthcir, would not be the country which he had known and loved, and which had always been a bulwark of civilization, if she repudiated any part of this debt.

Mr. Carvell had stated that last year ships were of more importance in winning the war than anything else. They were more important than men or food. If this was the case, why was conscription forced on the country, and why did the Minister of Public Works break with his party on the conscription issue. It would appear, said Mr. Gauthier, that the Government discovered at this late date that conscription was not as important to winning the war last year as ships.

"So far as Mr. Calder is concerned," Mr. Gauthier said, nobody could put him out of the Government; he seems to control."

He would not discuss Mr. Calder's motives when he entered the Union Government, "but," he added, "I do not regret his exit from our ranks."

He described the Unionist Government as a government without union, declaring that there was a division in its ranks. He judged from the speeches made by Mr. Calder and Mr. Carvell yesterday that the one burning question with them was to remain in office, but the country was not interested in that.

Mr. Gauthier considered that the three great problems before the country were:

1—Demobilization and reinstatement of our soldiers in civil life.

2—Settlement of the capital and labor question.

3—The agriarian question.

He concluded by saying that the cost of living should be cut down and that profiteers should be punished.

Dr. Sheard, of South Toronto, made a strong plea for better treatment of the returned soldiers. He thought that there should be an increase in pensions, and suggested that the total disability pension be increased to a thousand dollars a year.

A. M. Dechene, of Montmagny, said the provincial conference had been called in Ottawa to decide things, but had decided nothing. He referred to the proposal of the government to expropriate land held in the west for speculation, and apply it to soldiers' settlement.

In the Senate today, the address in reply to the speech from the Throne was adopted without amendment. Senator Crosby, of Halifax, who resumed the debate, took Senator Bennett to task for stating that with the close of the port of Montreal in winter, Canadian traffic should be taken to Portland, Maine. Senator Crosby said that the harbors of Halifax, Sydney and Louisburg were among the finest in the world. Halifax possessed some of the largest and most commodious piers of any harbor in the world, and Portland, in point of size and shipping facilities could not be compared with it.

Senator Crosby also criticized a statement by Senator Casgrain on Wednesday, that Sir Robert Borden is playing a secondary part at the peace conference. The Prime Minister of Canada is second to no man at the peace conference, and holds no secondary place there, and a Canadian is not the man to say anything to the contrary.

Senator Milne, who closed the debate, advocated Government bonuses for the construction of additional elevators in Montreal to take care of Canadian grain traffic that is now being diverted to Buffalo. He also favored light beers for workmen. He said that under present conditions the rich man is in a position to have liquor in his cellar, while the poor man is not even to have decent beer.

The address being adopted the Senate went into committee on the Railway Act.


## Had Hacking Cough

**Couldn't Sleep Nights.**

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Don't neglect the hacking cough. You can get rid of it with a few doses of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup; the most prompt, pleasant and perfect cough remedy known.

Miss Catherine M. McLean, Craik, Sask., writes:—'Last winter I caught a heavy cold and was laid up for some time. I had such a hacking cough I couldn't sleep at night. I didn't think I would get over it. One day a friend dropped in to see me and was surprised to see how bad my cough was. She advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. The next day I sent for a bottle, and I soon got relief, and by the time I had taken two bottles, my cough was all gone, and now I am able to do my work again. I don't think there is anything to equal it."

There are plenty of "pine" preparations on the market trying to live on the reputation of "Dr. Woods's." The genuine is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, price 25c. and 50c. a bottle. Put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

BUY W-S WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS


## DIED.

HAYES—At Bloomfield, Kings Co., February 26th, Eunice Annie, wife of Alfred Hayes, leaving her husband and one son to mourn.
Funeral from her late residence, on Friday, at 2.30 p. m.

WALKER—In this city on February 26, 1919, Annie, wife of Francis S. Walker.
Funeral on Friday, at 10 a. m., from her late residence, 16 Church street to the Cathedral for high mass of requiem.

### CARD OF THANKS.

Private J. G. Woodgate, 16th Canadian Scottish, takes this means of thanking the doctors and staff of St. James street Hospital and other friends for the many acts of kindness shown during the recent illness, and at the subsequent death of his wife.


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THE BEST FLOUR POSSIBLE TODAY
"MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD AND BETTER PASTRY"

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