

Poetry.

THE CHILDREN'S ROOM.

BY HOWARD GLENCOE.

Many faces were bright with smiles,
Beauty was trying the strength of her wiles,
Flashes of wit flew sparkling about,
Merry music was trilling out.
But I turned away with a merry sigh,
Yet I wondered how much was owing to eye.
And whether the feelings had any part,
And I stole away, in the gathering gloom,
Quietly up to the children's room.

This cheerful room, with its sunshine air!
There were no rustling satins there,
No borrowed bloom, no jeweled hair,
Nothing too nice for wear and tear;
But the smiling face and hearty shout,
And reckless feet went tripping about,
Gaily, fearlessly in and out.
Here is the scene of gliding pomp,
To awe as from having a merry romp,
The expert artist, the walls are bare,
We may knock them about and another won't care.

Air to so formally, blame and gloom,
We can do as we please in the children's room!
Open the door—what a sunshine burst!
What a trying to see which shall kiss me first!

My dear Charles upon my knee,
Clinging round my neck are these!
Ella wants me to "come and play,"
Vivie pleads for a longer stay;
I promised to tell her a story to-day!
Willie is hugging me out of breath—
Children, you'll certainly squeeze me to death!

Now, you've got me down on the floor,
I'm really too tired for anything more!

How you are squeezing my ankles!
Want to cut it? Well, I don't care!
I'm not going down stairs again,
All the show is too empty and vain!

My dear Charles, I'll remember you!
I'll rather stay here in the children's room!

This is better than rattle and clare,
And a welcome ever awaits me there;
Now they cluster around like bees,
There are no treasures I prize like these.

These young faces—these truthful eyes!
Thankful tears in my own eyes,
I'll never let a shadow pass a care,
I'll never let a shadow pass a care.

My dear Charles, I'll remember you!
I'll rather stay here in the children's room!

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My dear Charles, I'll remember you!
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Miscellaneous.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

AN ACT TO MAKE APPROPRIATION TO
MEET THE ORDINARY EXPENSES OF
THE STATE GOVERNMENT FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING NOV-
EMBER 1, 1873.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, by the
Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the State of South Carolina,
now met and sitting in General As-
sembly, and by the authority of the
same, That the following sums be,
and they are hereby, appropriated
to the objects herein named out
of the proceeds of the tax of 11
mills, levied in pursuance of Sec-
tion 1 of an Act entitled "An Act
to raise supplies for the fiscal year
commencing November 1, 1873,
and to alter and amend the law in
relation to the collection of taxes,"
that is to say:

1. For the salary of the Govern-
or, \$5,000; for the contingent
fund of the Governor, \$20,000;
for the salary of the Governor's
Private Secretary, \$2,000; for the
salary of the Governor's Messenger,
\$500.

2. For the salary of the Lieuten-
ant Governor, \$2,500.

3. For the salary of the Secretary
of State, \$3,000; for the salary
of the Clerk of the Secretary of
State, \$1,800; for the contingent
fund of the Secretary of State, \$1,
000.

4. For the salary of the Comptrol-
ler-General, \$2,000; for the salary
of the Clerk of the Comptrol-
ler-General, \$1,800; for extra
services in the office of the Comptrol-
ler-General, \$2,000; for the contin-
gent fund of the Comptrol-
ler-General, \$1,000; for the civil
contingent fund, \$15,000; to be
drawn on the warrant of the
Comptrol-ler-General, on the applica-
tion of the Attorney-General, to
defray expenses of litigation in
his department; for Abel Robbins,
pensioner, \$480; to be paid on the
warrant of the Comptrol-ler-General;
\$2,700 for the payment of
commissioners and managers of
general and special elections held
in the various Counties of this
State in the years 1871, 1872 and
1873; and \$600, if so much be ne-
cessary, for the payment of ex-
penses of the special election held
in Beaufort County in 1871; to be
drawn on the warrant of the
Comptrol-ler-General; \$2,000, to be
used by the Comptrol-ler-General,
if so much be necessary, to be
drawn upon his warrant, for the
purpose of the inspection of
all Auditors and Treasurers' ac-
counts by a competent party,
subject to the direction of his
office.

5. For the salary of the State
Treasurer, \$2,500 for the salaries
of the Chief Clerk and Book-keeper
of the State Treasurer, \$1,000
for each; for the contingent fund
of the State Treasurer, \$1,000.

6. For the salary of the Adjutant
and Inspector-General, \$2,500;
for the salary of the Clerk of
the Adjutant and Inspector-
General, \$1,000, for the contingent
fund of the Adjutant and Inspec-
tor-General, \$1,000; for the contin-
gent expenses of the State milita-
ry, \$5,000, to be used as follows,
viz: \$500 for the Military Hall
in Charleston, to be drawn on the
application of the Brigadier-Gen-
eral, 1st Brigade, 2d Division of
the National Guard, approved by
the Major-General commanding 2d
Division; \$500 for the armory of
the 1st Brigade, 3d Division of
the National Guard, at Columbia,
to be drawn upon the application
of the General commanding the
brigade, with the approval of
the Governor; \$250 for the armory
at Beaufort, to be drawn on the
application of the Brigadier-Gen-
eral of 2d Brigade, 2d Division,
with the approval of the Major-Gen-
eral commanding division; \$500
for the benefit of each properly or-
ganized regiment having at least 500
men enrolled and ready for duty,
to be drawn upon the application
of the Colonel of the said regim-
ent, which application shall be
endorsed by the Brigadier and
Major-General commanding the
brigade and division to which
such regiment is attached, and
countersigned by the Governor;
and the Comptrol-ler-General shall,
upon the presentation of such ap-
plications, properly approved and
signed, draw his warrant upon
the State Treasurer for the amount
of the respective applications, en-
dorsed by the Major-General com-
manding the division to which said
regiments may be attached, and
countersigned by the Adjutant
and Inspector-General.

7. For the salary of the State
Superintendent of Education, \$2,
500; for the salary of the Clerk

of the State Superintendent of Ed-
ucation, \$1,000; for the contingent
fund of the State Superintendent
of Education, \$1,000; for mileage
certificates of the State Board of
Education, \$1,000—to be drawn
on the order of the State Superin-
tendent of Education.

8. For the salary of the Attor-
ney-General, \$3,000; for the salary
of the Attorney-General's Clerk,
\$1,000; for the contingent fund
of the Attorney-General, \$1,000.

9. For the salary of the Chief
Justice of the Supreme Court, \$4,
000; for the salaries of the two
Associate Justices, \$7,000; for the
Clerk of the Supreme Court, who
shall perform the duties of Librarian
of said Court, \$1,500; for an at-
tendant upon the Library and
rooms of the Supreme Court, \$500,
(said attendant to be appointed
by and removable at the pleasure
of said Court) for the purchase
of books for the Supreme Court
Library, \$1,000; for the contin-
gent expenses of the Supreme
Court, \$600—to be drawn on the
order of the Chief Justice.

10. For the salaries of the eight
Circuit Judges, \$28,000; for the
salaries of the Judge of the In-
ferior Court of Charleston County,
\$2,500; for the salaries of the
eight Circuit Solicitors, \$8,000.

11. For the salary of Keeper of
State House and State Librarian,
\$1,000; for the contingent fund
of State Librarian, \$500; for the
salaries of the two Watchmen of
the State House and Grounds, \$600
each.

12. For the salary of the Superin-
tendent of the State Lunatic
Asylum, \$2,500; for the salary
of the Superintendent of the State
Penitentiary, \$2,000.

13. For the salaries of the County
Auditors, \$32,500; for the Clerk
to the Auditor of Charleston Coun-
ty, \$1,000.

14. For the salaries of the County
School Commissioners, \$32,200.

15. For the Health Officer, \$5,
100; for quarantine expenses, \$2,
500; for the Keeper of Lazaretto,
\$400—to be drawn on the warrant
of the Port Physician of Charle-
ston.

16. For the special election in
Charleston County, \$1,500—to be
drawn on the warrant of the
Comptrol-ler-General.

Sec. 2. That the following sums
be, and they are hereby, appropri-
ated to the objects herein named
out of the proceeds of the tax of
11 mills, levied in pursuance of
Section 2 of the Act entitled in
section 1 hereof—that is to say:

1. For the construction and im-
provement of the State Penitentiary,
\$51,500—\$1,500 of which shall be
used for transportation and clothing
of discharged convicts, to be paid
on the warrant of the Comptrol-
ler-General, on the application of
the Superintendent, to be approved
by the Board of Directors.

2. For the support of the State
Lunatic Asylum, \$65,000, \$15,000
of which, if so much be necessary,
to be applied to the payment of
salaries and wages of employees
of said institution, to be paid on
the warrant of the Comptrol-
ler-General, on the application of
the Board of Regents.

3. For the support of the State
Orphan Asylum, \$25,000, to be
paid in accordance with the law
establishing the same.

4. For the Catawba Indians,
\$800.

5. For the support of the Insti-
tution for the Education of the
Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, \$10,000,
to be paid on the warrant of the
Comptrol-ler-general, upon the ap-
plication of the Chairman and Sec-
retary of the Board of Commis-
sioners of the Deaf, Dumb and the
Blind; *Provided*, That no part
of this sum shall be drawn until
the institution heretofore established
shall be re-opened and in opera-
tion.

6. For the University of South
Carolina, \$27,850, to be paid on
the warrant of the Comptrol-ler-Gen-
eral, upon the application of the
Secretary of the board of Trustees
of the University; for beneficiary
scholarships in the said Univer-
sity, \$6,400, to be paid in ac-
cordance with the law establishing
the same; for the support of the
preparatory school of the Univer-
sity, \$2,500, to be paid on the war-
rant of the Comptrol-ler-General,
upon the application of the Secre-
tary of the Board of Trustees of
the University; for repairs to
buildings of South Carolina Univer-
sity, \$5,000, to be paid on the
warrant of the President of the
University, with the approval of
the Trustees of the same, \$500 of
which shall be used for the repair
of the library and repairing the
books.

7. For Normal School purposes,
\$600, to be paid on the warrant of

the Comptrol-ler-General, upon the
application of the Board of Regents
of the Normal School.

Sec. 3. That the following sums
be, and they are hereby, appropri-
ated to the objects herein named
out of the proceeds of the tax of
11 mills, levied pursuant to Sec-
tion 4 of an Act entitled "An Act
to raise supplies for the fiscal year
commencing November 1, 1873,
and to alter and amend the law in
relation to the collection of taxes."
That is to say:

1. For the payment of the sala-
ries and mileage of the members of
the General Assembly, \$103,000, if so
much be necessary, and the Clerks
of the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives are hereby authorized
and directed to furnish to each
member of their respective bodies
a pay certificate for the amount
of his salary and per diem, as fixed
by an Act entitled "An Act to regu-
late the pay of the members of
the General Assembly, approved
March 13, 1872.

2. For the payment of the Clerks
of the Engrossing and Enrolling
Departments, Solicitors and Clerks
of the Attorney-General's office,
and other expenses common to the
two houses, the sum of \$12,000, if
so much be necessary, is hereby
appropriated, to be drawn on the
order of the President of the Sen-
ate, countersigned by the Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

3. For the payment of the sub-
ordinate officers, employees and
incidental expenses of the Senate,
the sum of \$30,000 is hereby ap-
propriated, to be paid in such amounts
as said body shall determine, upon
the order of the President of the
Senate, attested by the Clerk of
the same.

4. For the payment of the sub-
ordinate officers, employees and
incidental expenses of the House
of Representatives, the sum of
\$45,000 is hereby appropriated,
to be paid in such amount as said
body shall determine, upon the or-
der of the Speaker of the House of
Representatives, attested by the
Clerk of the same.

5. For the payment of expenses
of current printing, \$25,000 is he-
reby appropriated, to be paid on the
order of the Clerks of the two
Houses.

6. If the proceeds of the tax levied
for the payment of the ex-
penses of the General Assembly
shall be insufficient to pay in full
the appropriations herein made,
the State Treasurer is directed, af-
ter paying the salaries and mileage
of the members, to divide the re-
mainder *pro rata* between the
House and Senate orders.

Sec. 4. That the sum of \$300,
000 is hereby appropriated for the
support and maintenance of pub-
lic schools, out of the proceeds of
the tax of 2 mills, levied in pursu-
ance of Section 3 of the Act before
recited in Section 1 hereof.

2. That the sum realized from
said levy, in excess of \$300,000, is
hereby appropriated to the pay-
ment of teachers' claims for the
years 1871 and 1872; *Provided*,
That the said excess be apportioned
by the State Superintendent of
Education, amongst the several
Counties of the State, as hereinaf-
ter provided, and be paid *pro rata*
upon teachers' claims in said Coun-
ties; and the State Superintendent
of Education is hereby authorized
and directed to apportion the said
appropriations upon the basis of
school attendance in the several
Counties of the State for the schol-
astic year ending June 30, 1873;
and the School Commissioners of
the several Counties are hereby
instructed to apportion the school
funds of their respective Counties
upon the basis of school atten-
dence in the various school dis-
tricts of their said Counties, as
aforesaid.

Sec. 5. 1. For the payment of the
balance due the Republican
Printing Company, on contract for
current and permanent printing
of the present session of the Gen-
eral Assembly, \$84,000, to be paid
in accordance with the provisions
of the Act under which said con-
tract was awarded to the said com-
pany.

2. For payment of expenses of
publishing the laws of the extra
and regular sessions of the General
Assembly, \$25,000, out of the pro-
ceeds from phosphate royalty, to be
paid on the order of the Clerks
of the two houses: *Provided*, That
no contract shall be made with any
paper other than those designated
as the official papers of the State.

Sec. 6. For the payment of the
July interest upon the consolida-
tion bonds of the State, such amount
as may be necessary of the pro-
ceeds of the 1 mill tax levied in
pursuance of Section 7 of the Act
recited in Section 1 hereof; the
surplus, if any, after paying said
interest, to be applied to the ex-

tinguishment of the principal of
said debt, in accordance with the
provisions of an Act entitled "An
Act to reduce the volume of the
public debt, and to provide for the
payment of the same," approved
December 22, 1873.

Sec. 7. That the moneys herein
appropriated as "contingent funds"
shall be drawn by the heads of
each department respectively; and
they shall make to the General
Assembly, at its next session, or
before December 1, a detailed
statement of the disposition made
thereof: *Provided*, That no officer
authorized to make contracts or
draw funds from these appropria-
tions shall expend, or make a con-
tract expending, any more money
than has been appropriated for
such purpose by this Act.

Sec. 8. The money appropriat-
ed in Section 2 of this Act shall
not be paid out except for ex-
penses incurred during the fiscal
year commencing November 1,
1873, and ending October 31, 1874;
and it is hereby made a felony for
any officer to pay out any portion
of the same otherwise than herein
provided for; and, upon convic-
tion thereof, shall be punished by
fine and imprisonment, at the dis-
cretion of the Court, not to exceed
two years' imprisonment: *Provi-
ded*, That \$15,000, if so much be
necessary, of the amount appropri-
ated to the Lunatic Asylum may
be applied to the payment of past
due indebtedness for services and
wages of employees; prior to the
fiscal year ending November 1,
1874.

Sec. 9. That for the payment of
contingent accounts passed at the
special and regular sessions of 1873,
the sum of \$25,000 be, and the same
is hereby, appropriated, to be paid
on the orders of the presiding of-
ficers, attested by the Clerks of
the two houses, respectively.

Approved, March 9, A. D. 1874.

CONVERSATION.—Said Henry
Taylor: Conversation is, in truth,
an exercise very dangerous to the
understanding when practiced to
any large measure as an art or an
amusement. To be ready to speak
before he has time to think, to say
something apt and specious, some-
thing which he may very well be
supposed to think, when he has
nothing to say that he really does
think, to say what is consistent
with what he has said before, to
touch topics lightly and let them
go—these are the arts of a conversa-
tionalist. Nothing is searched
out by conversation of this kind,
nothing is heartily believed, wheth-
er by those who say it or those
who hear it. It may be easy,
graceful, clever and sparkling, and
bits of knowledge may be plenti-
fully tossed to and fro in it; but it
will be vain and unprofitable; it
may cultivate a certain miscellane-
ous, sandy surface of the mind, but
all that lies below will be unmoved
and unsounded. To say that it is
vain and unprofitable, is, indeed,
to say too little; for the habit of
thinking with a view to conversa-
tional effect, will inevitably cor-
rupt the understanding, which will
never again be sound and sincere.

When a man milks a cow he
should not attempt to smoke a ci-
gar at the time. A young man out
in the country tried it, and got
along well enough until he lowered
his head and touched the cow's
flank with the lighted end of his
weed. The next instant himself
and cigar were dreadfully "put
off." The cow introduced about a
ton weight into one of her hind
legs, and then passed it under
the milker's left jaw.

A Detroit negro prisoner, on his
way to the penitentiary for lar-
ceny, was asked what he thought
of his trial. He said: "When de
lawyer dat fended me made his
speech, I made sure dat I was go-
ing to take my ole hat and walk
right out of dat co't room; but
when the other lawyer got up and
commenced talking, I knew I was
the biggest rascal on top of de
earth."

An unfortunate man in New
York is haunted by what he terms
"soul shadows." They used to
come upon him only at long inter-
vals, but since the tax on whisky
has been reduced he has them two
or three times a week.

A colored gentleman went to
consult one of the most conscien-
tious lawyers, and after stating the
case, said: "Now, Mr. —, I
know you's a lawyer, but I wish
you would please sir, jell me de
truf, 'bout dat matter."

Uncooked cabbage or cold raw
is much more digestible than cook-
ed cabbage, notwithstanding it is
hard to believe.

EXTEMPORANEOUS PRAY-
ER.

SOME QUEER SERIOUS ODDITIES.

The danger of extemporaneous
prayer is that it may degenerate
into the ridiculous. Take, for in-
stance, the case of the elder who
was invited to pray on the day af-
ter a battle, and who said: "O, Lord,
I never see such a day as it was
yesterday, and I don't believe you
ever did!" Or take the case of the
minister giving praise at harvest
time: "We thank Thee, O, Lord,
for Thy great bounty," said he;
"we thank Thee for the fine weath-
er; we thank Thee for the boun-
tiful harvest, and that Thou hast
enabled us to gather in the wheat
throughout all this district—with
the exception of farmer Mill's lit-
tle, three-cornered patch down in
the hollow not worth mentioning."

Dean Ramsey—if I remember
rightly—tells a yet better story of
the same kind.

A Highland minister having been
requested by his flock to pray for
better weather, and being at the
same time warned to be cautious
in presenting his petition, because
the last time he had prayed for
better weather it had become worse,
thus expressed himself: "An' boo,
Lord, I have a petition to present,
but I wad be unco wary o' the
wordin' o't. Ye ken, Lord, the
little state the crops are all in.
Just send us a soughin', southern,
creen' breeze as'll sea the
straw, and winna harm the heed;
for ye send a tairin', reevin'
thunderin' storm, as ye did the
last time I prayed for gude weath-
er, ye'll play the very mischief
wi' the aits, and fairly spoil a'."

A regular example of the effects
of devotional habits over an igno-
rant mind was recorded in the
newspapers, some years ago. A
domestic servant at Canterbury
was charged with stealing £5 from
her master's till. The sum was
missed immediately after she had
made off from her master's house;
and when taken into custody a
piece of paper was found in her
possession, on which she had re-
cently written a prayer suited to
her circumstances. Here is a
copy of the strange document:

"O, Lord, I pray Thee look down
on me, one who is now bowed down
with grief—be pity, Lord, send me
all things that I may require—
Heal, I pray you, the broken heart-
ed woman. Things that I re-
quire: One sack of flour, one score
of salt pork, one-half ditto salt
beef, six pounds of sugar, one ditto
tea, one ditto butter, six ditto
cheese, four ditto candles, one-half
ditto coffee, two sacks potatoes,
one stone of coals, hundred of
wood, and two sovereigns to pay
Mrs. Vinnal for her kindness."

Mrs. Vinnal was the woman to
whose house she had gone when
running away from her situation.
I may add that this pious young
person, who apparently made sure
of a favorable answer to her peti-
tion by helping herself to the means
of purchasing what she needed,
escaped scot-free, because it
could not be shown that the
money she was known to have ex-
pended on herself, after running
away, was actually the same money
her master had lost.

In nothing, perhaps, is the hu-
morous side of the religious feel-
ing exhibited more than in the cas-
thedrals and other religious struc-
tures of past ages. That the build-
ers of these were influenced by a
great deal of earnest sincerity, ad-
mits of little question. Yet what
quaint details their works present,
what comicisms in stone, what
absolute obscenities even in con-
nection with all that is most sacred.
What prompted these eccentricities?
Not irreligion, certainly;
probably mere grossness, or the
absence of that culture which, in
those days, draws a hard and fast
line between the fanciful and the
fanciful, between the legitimate
lyric and the offensively sug-
gestive. But, in truth, we are lit-
tle able to realize the middle age
religious life. It was something
quite distinct from anything of
which we have experienced.

It is hard even to understand the
spirit animating men of later days;
of Wilde, the poet, for example, vi-
car of Aylm, and one of the ejected
ministers of 1662, who is re-
membered for doing a good thing
in an incredibly bad manner. He
left six Bibles to one of the church-
es of his native town, St. Ives, for
which twelve persons, six male and
six female, were to throw dice in
church on Whit-Tuesday, and pray
God to "direct the lots to his glo-
ry." That is surely one of the most
remarkable prayers on re-
cord.

A colored gentleman went to
consult one of the most conscien-
tious lawyers, and after stating the
case, said: "Now, Mr. —, I
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