HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Don't forget that all fowls are without teeth, and must be supplied with sand and gravel in order to carry on the work of grinding the food.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—When food is to be fried have the pan very hot before the fat is put in, and have the fat hot before beginning to fry. Then the minimum amount of fat will be absorbed.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

—In using cold dips for the scab and other diseases of sheep, unless the dipping is done in a thorough manner the solution will not penetrate close, compact wool and reach all the parasites on the skin, owing to the dirt and other matter in the wool.—*Troy Times.*

—A good way to roast a spare rib is to crack the bones in the middle, fold over and stuff with regular turkey dressing; sew it up with a stout thread, put into the dripping pan and put in a coffeecup of water; sprinkle pepper and salt over the meat, and let it cook until tender and brown. Then it is so that each side will be equally brown.—*Chicago Times.*

—Milk Soup: Four large potatoes, two onions, two ounces of butter, one pint of milk, three teaspoonfulls of tapioca, salt and pepper to taste; boil the vegetables slowly with two quarts of water several hours, then strain through the colander and add the milk and tapioca; boil slowly and stir constantly for about fifteen minutes, then serve.—*The Household.*

—To use cold turkey pick the meat off the turkey bones, shred it in bits not too small, add dressing and pieces of light biscuit cut up fine, mix together and put in a dripping-pan. Pour over it any gravy that is left, add water to thoroughly moisten, but not enough to make it sloppy; place in a hot oven for twenty minutes, and when eaten all will agree that the turkey is better this time than it was at first.—*The Caterer.*

—Mince Meat for Pies: Three pounds of boiled beef, one pound of suet, three pounds of brown sugar, one-half peck of apples, two pounds of raisins, one and one-half pounds of currants, one pound of citron, one nutmeg grated, mace—five cents' worth of powdered allspice, and cinnamon to suit the taste. Chop the meat, suet and apples fine. Then put them together with seasoning. Slice the citron fine. Pour on sweet cider to make a thick batter of it, and warm it thoroughly. It is seasoned through so much better.—*Western Rural.*

—A writer advises ridging the garden in the fall. Good idea. It is the highest land that dries and warms first in the spring. If you will take the trouble to observe how much sooner a door-yard in town or city, that is raised above the level, becomes green in spring you will see what high land does for vegetation. A garden that is ridged will be ready for planting much sooner than one that is not, and whether we want vegetables simply for our own use or for market purposes it will pay us to ridge. Don't be afraid of getting the ridges too high. The higher the better. The furrows serve as drains.—*Prairie Farmer.*

MULCHING FOR PLANTS.

A Winter Protection Which Should Not Be Neglected.

There are many plants and trees that need some protection to carry them safely through the winter. It is not the river cold that, as a rule, does the mischief, but rather the frequent sudden changes, freezing one day and thawing the next; small plants especially are injured in this way; and often entirely killed, unless afforded some protection by mulching. The strawberry in exposed positions is very often injured if left uncovered; but the strawberry is a plant that requires much more care in covering than most of garden plants, because, being a partial evergreen, it is not safe to cover it to any great depth, or to cover it with any material which will settle down so close as to shut out the air; coarse hay is really one of the best coverings that can be given the strawberry; but cornstalks, or even evergreen boughs, make a very good covering. Raspberry plants may be laid down and covered with earth, because there are no leaves to preserve.

Young, and even old, trees are very much improved by heavy mulching; but if anything is used to mulch with that will make a good shelter for mice care must be taken to protect each tree with a mound of earth to reach above the mulching. The material to be used for mulching the orchard must be governed by the condition of the soil; if the soil be a moist, heavy soil a few inches in depth of sand makes an excellent mulch, and will very much improve the orchard if it be spread over the whole land; but if the soil be somewhat light and dry the soil from an old swamp is an excellent material, and a covering of two or three inches over the whole surface will make a lasting improvement. The practice of spreading on such material for a mulch, and covering only a small space around each tree, is a very poor one. Before applying sand or leaf mulch to an orchard, the land should receive a good dressing of manure. An orchard that has been in grass a few years will be greatly benefitted if covered late in the autumn with a mulching of leaf-mould deep enough to smother the grass to a degree sufficient to kill out a portion of the roots. This benefits an orchard more than it does to plow it, and if the material is near, it costs but little, if any more.

Plants, the tops of which die out every year and send up new shoots every spring, and are only half hardy, can easily be protected by covering with some material that will settle down close and shut out the air. One of the best materials for this purpose is moist leaves; but, to keep them in place after they have been packed down closely, they must be covered with boards or a slight covering of earth.

Currant bushes always do better when well mulched; the best material for this purpose is good stable manure, the more the better, if not deep enough to heat. There are few plants that grow which take so kindly to stable manure as the currant, and few that it will pay to feed so liberally.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

AUSTRIA'S IRELAND.

Hungary's Relations to Austria Interestingly Described.

Nowadays we often meet in print allusions to the similarity between Ireland and Hungary. As a matter of fact, the similitude not only does not run on all fours, but has not even a leg to stand upon.

Hungary and Austria never had any constitutional connection as nations, except that the King of Hungary happened to be also Emperor or sovereign of the so-called hereditary States. These latter, before 1848, as after 1849 and until 1860, did not possess any representative institutions; and when, after the Italian war of 1859, an attempt was made to create a common Parliament for the whole monarchy, Hungary refused to join it; her own historical national diet having flourished up to 1849, and being restored partially in 1860 and completely in 1867. Thus the constitutional history of Austria-Hungary is utterly different from that of Great Britain and Ireland. But, if possible, still greater are the ethnographical differences in the two cases. In Hungary various races exist, but no "Austrians" whatever. Its German population, partly of ancient and partly of comparatively modern immigration, sprang from Thuringia, from Suabia and other portions of the Germanic Empire outside of Austria, and except the so-called Saxons of Transylvania, they are more Hungarian than the Magyars themselves. All the other races inhabiting Hungary are distinct from the non-German populations of Austria. Some of them belong to the great Slavonic family, while others such as the Wallachians, are not at all represented in Austria, even by a cognate race. As for the Magyars of Hungary, they are almost completely isolated in Europe, having but a distant affinity to Finns and Turks. There are thus, so to speak, no English in Hungary, if the Austro-Germans be compared to the English; and it may be said that there are no Irish in Hungary, if the latter be considered as a race subjugated by Britons. The Hungarian opposition, after the revolution of 1849, was composed of the whole nation, comprising, with scarcely an exception, all its various nationalities; and its leaders were Magyars, distinct in blood and language from any nationality to be found in the neighboring state. In Ireland, on the other hand, the opposition is factional; almost as many Irish live in Great Britain as in green Erin, while there exist loyal Britons in the Emerald Isle. In short, there is not a point of ethnological resemblance between the case of Ireland and that of Hungary.

Hungary up to 1848 was about the freest and most prosperous country in Europe; having a sparse population and a superabundance of natural produce. Hungarians have a great historical past; they enjoyed constitutional rule and privileges, and naturally, therefore, they wished to keep their independence. In which of these points is there any likeness between Hungary and Ireland? Evidently in none. By force of circumstances Hungary had actually to renounce in 1867 a not inconsiderable part of her independence; but even as it is, there exists no representative institutions common to both Hungary and Austria at this moment, and only the administration of war, foreign affairs and certain departments of finance—such as customs, etc.—are centered in the same ministers for both countries. The so-called delegations are separate bodies for the two states; they never deliberate together, and only in a very exceptional case is it provided that they should vote together. The bond of union which has so long subsisted between Ireland and Great Britain through their common Parliament has never come into existence in the case of Austria-Hungary.

Now, to abolish the state of things that has prevailed for generations is a very different thing from the restoration of a form of government that had uninterrupted authority for centuries, and was only suspended for ten years; as happened regarding national rule in Hungary, held in abeyance from 1849 to 1859, and then superseded by mere absolutism. The well-informed mind strives in vain to hit upon any single instance in which the positions of Ireland and Hungary are alike. A wit, however, might suggest that the two countries are very much alike because Hungaria and Hibernia, like Monmouth and Macedon, begin with the same letter.—*Cor. St. James' Gazette.*

Merchant Navies of the World.

A comparative table of the strength of the merchant navies of the world which has been published in France shows that Great Britain possesses 22,500 trading vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 11,200,000 tons. Of these vessels 4,649 are steamers with a tonnage of 5,919,000 tons, or rather more than one-half the grand total of burden. The United States makes a very bad second, with 6,600 sail and 2,700,000 tons. Norway has 4,200 vessels, with 1,500,000 tons, and Germany, which comes immediately after her, has 3,000 sail, with a total of 1,400,000 tons; France, Italy and Russia bring up in the rear, each with less than 3,000 vessels. The proportion of steamers is, however, of greater importance than the total number of ships engaged in trade, and in this regard France stands second, although she has but 458 steamers, of 667,000 tons in all, to England's 4,649. Germany presses her closely with 420 steamers and 476,000 tons.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Conscientious Witness.

Counsel (to witness)—The previous witness swore that when found he was breathing like a porpoise.

Witness—I dunno 'bout dat, sah.

Counsel—You were present?

Witness—Yes, sah.

Counsel—Examined him carefully?

Witness—Yes, sah. I zamined him keerfully.

Counsel—And yet you will not swear that he was breathing like a porpoise?

Witness—No, sah.

Counsel—You will state to the Court why.

Witness—Cos I nebber heard a po'poise breave, sah.—*N. Y. Times.*

A WONDERFUL GROWTH.

Some Carefully-Compiled Statistics of General Interest Relative to the Rapid Increase in Population and Wealth of the More Northern Portions of the Great Northwest.

The late reports from the Executive officials of the great States and Territories of the Northwest show a surprising growth in population and wealth. This important region comprises the rich agricultural and grazing States and Territories of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

MINNESOTA.

The returns from the Minnesota census taken in May, 1885, show a population in the State of 1,117,798. In 1880 it was 780,773. The assessed valuation of property in Minnesota is $401,028,587; in 1880 it was $258,055,543; increase, $142,973,044.

The cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, the largest and most important business metropolis of the State, and in fact of the entire Northwest, show an unprecedented growth. They are situated so near each other that their corporate limits now join, and form a great commercial center. They are about equal in size, and their combined population by the census of May, 1885, was 240,597; in 1880 it was 88,060, increase, 152,537. The capacity of the flouring mills is 30,000 barrels of flour a day. Wheat received last year, 32,438,222 bushels; elevator capacity, 8,500,000 bushels; cut of lumber, 300,724,379 feet; new buildings erected, 4,848; real estate sales, $29,435,880.

Duluth and Superior, at the head of Lake Superior, separated only by the Bay of St. Louis, form an important commercial metropolis. Their population is upwards of 20,000, and next to Chicago they are the greatest shipping points for wheat in the West, having an elevator capacity of 8,000,000 bushels.

DAKOTA.

Dakota shows a remarkable growth in population, and by the development of only a small portion of its great agricultural resources shows a large increase in the number of farms, products of the soil and live stock. The returns of the Territorial census taken in June, 1885, and the report of Governor Pierce to the Secretary of the Interior for 1885, compared with the census of 1880, show the growth of the Territory:

	1880.	1885.
Population	135,180	415,664
Wheat, bushels	2,830,289	38,166,413
Corn, "	2,060,864	7,800,592
Oats, "	2,[illegible],132	22,770,095
Barley, "	277,424	2,170,059
Potatoes, "	664,086	3,868,860
Flax, "	.....	2,282,758
Hay, tons	303,036	1,527,978
Acreage of the cereals	450,492	3,392,388
Farms, No. of	17,435	82,017
" valuation	$22,401,084	$156,767,918
Farm implements, val.	2,360,091	13,867,687
Live stock, valuation	6,403,274	40,528,807
Farm products, val.	5,048,814	36,[illegible],111
Horses and mules, No.	41,373	214,627
Cattle, No.	144,139	766,158
Sheep, No.	.....	252,184
Hogs, No.	.....	344,228
Wool, pounds	.....	882,989
Butter, "	2,607,955	10,604,260

The census returns of Dakota show a larger per cent. of growth in the number of inhabitants, farms and manufactures in the northern half of the Territory than in the southern half, viz.:

NORTH DAKOTA.

	1880.	1885.	Per Cent. Increase.
Inhabitants, No.	37,143	151,149	309
Farms, No.	4,021	32,911	718
Manufactures, No.	45	612	1260

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Inhabitants, No.	97,734	262,515	168
Farms, No.	13,414	49,656	270
Manufactures, No.	206	442	114

MONTANA.

The report of Hon. S. T. Hauser, Governor of Montana, to the Secretary of the Interior, October, 1885, estimates the present population of the Territory at 110,000; the population in 1880 was 39,157; increase, 70,843. The report estimates the value of the silver, gold, copper and lead exports at $20,250,000; beef cattle, 75,000 head, valued at $4,500,000; and of wool, 6,000,000 pounds, valued at $1,400,000. The number of cattle now in the Territory is placed at 900,000 head; sheep, 1,200,000 head, and horses, 120,000 head.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Washington Territory has experienced a rapid growth, since the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad has made accessible its rich agricultural districts. The population has increased from 75,120 in 1880 to 175,000 in 1885. The Territory is free from debt with $47,901.81 in the treasury, and the assessed valuation of property in 1884 was $51,008,484.

GOVERNMENT LANDS.

The reports from the United States General Land Office for 1883, 1884 and 1885 give the aggregate amount of Government lands entered in the entire United States for that period at 54,076,432 acres, of which 29,330,351 acres, or 55 per cent. of the acreage, was taken up by settlers in the six Northwest States and Territories, viz:

In Minnesota	3,838,802 acres.
" Dakota	17,946,294 "
" Montana	2,180,757 "
" Idaho	787,033 "
" Washington	2,696,653 "
" Oregon	1,882,812 "
Total	29,330,351 acres.

This large quantity of Government lands entered in addition to the lands sold by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company indicates a large movement of settlers to this region of country.

Public lands remaining undisposed of in these States and Territories:

In Minnesota	20,638,789 acres.
" Dakota	41,008,922 "
" Montana	83,263,741 "
" Idaho	50,169,929 "
" Washington	33,121,596 "
" Oregon	45,079,934 "
Total	284,322,961 acres.

One of the chief factors contributing more largely than any other to the rapid settlement in this region was the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad through these important States and Territories. Its construction was made possible by the liberal grant of lands made for that purpose by the general Government. The line was opened for through traffic about two years ago, and considering the progress already made in developing the rich agricultural, grazing, timber, mineral and other native resources of the broad belt of country which it traverses, it is safe to predict that at no distant day this region of the West will count its inhabitants by millions, and the amount of wealth its people will realize can scarcely be estimated.

CERAMICS.

How Fashionable Chicago Girls Spend Their Leisure Hours.

So popular have ceramics become in Chicago that a pottery has been established here which turns out a great deal of very creditable ware. Underglazed faience ware and decorations in paste are done at this pottery, although a good deal of Limoges brought from Ohio is used in the work. It arrives, of course, in a crude state, and it takes some time to reduce it to proper form. It is first "washed" in a plunger until it is dissolved. Then it is run through a fine silk lawn, which catches all the impurities, in the shape of pebbles and grit, and leaves the pure clay. This is allowed to settle in a vat until the water rises to the top. This is then skimmed off, leaving the clay about the consistency of putty. A fire is kindled under it, which evaporates any remaining moisture, and the clay is ready for use.

The potter then "bats out" the clay, which he uses like a sheet of pie-crust, and by means of a plaster of paris mold forms into any desired shape. The plaster absorbs the moisture in the clay, and the form is thereby simply "shrunk out" of the mold. The shape is yet soft, and in this condition it passes into the hands of the decorator.

It may be decorated in several ways. It may be painted with a mineral color, which is mixed with soft clay, or "slip," to give it a body which will neutralize with the clay while burning, or flowers may be modeled in relief upon it, or it may be carved. There are three kinds of carving—relief, intaglio, and what is called "tracing," on a picked background.

After passing through the decorative process the form is carefully dipped into a vat of glaze—a chemical composition the combination of which is a secret. This gives the finish or surface.

The piece must then be allowed to dry thoroughly, for, should it contain any moisture when put into the kiln, steam would be generated and the form broken. When dry, the form is subjected to a fierce heat for eighteen hours in a bricked-up kiln, and when it comes out of the furnace it is underglazed faience.

A great many young ladies busy themselves at this pretty work. They design original figures for tiles, and they also make many useful little articles, such as creamers, side dishes, urns, vases, water-bottles and chocolate pots. Pupils receive instructions at the pottery, and when able to paint are provided with the moist forms, which they decorate at pleasure. A slight fee is charged to cover the expense of burning, and when the shape comes out of the furnace it belongs to the decorator.—*Chicago News.*

—Five million pounds of dynamite are used annual for blasting purpose in the territory west of the Missouri River.

Three Quotations.

When a man is hanging, cut him down, then go through his pockets.—*Texas Post.*

When a man is coughing give him Red Star Cough Cure.—*Baltimore News.*

When you want to conquer pain, use St. Jacobs Oil.—*Philadelphia News.*

BRIGHAM YOUNG acquired the title of General from having been called "Briggy dear," so often by his numerous wives.—*N. Y. Independent.*

"The Proper Study of Mankind is Man," says the illustrious Pope. If he had included woman in the list, he would have been nearer the truth, if not so poetical. Dr. R. V. Pierce has made them both a life study, especially woman, and the peculiar derangements to which her delicate system is liable. Many women in the land who are acquainted with Dr. Pierce only through his "Favorite Prescription," bless him with all their hearts, for he has brought them the panacea for all those chronic ailments peculiar to their sex; such as leucorrhœa, prolapsus and other displacements, ulceration, "internal fever," bloating, tendency to internal cancer, and other ailments. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

DON'T growl when the doctor orders bark.—*National Weekly.*

Young Men, Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

A-MEW-SING entertainment—Cat concert.—*N. Y. Morning Journal.*

IN Albanian when a girl comes of age her brothers are expected to find her a suitor.

FINE—One dollar and costs. Finer—The Judge. Finest—The prisoner.—*Lowell Citizen.*

THERE is a town in Massachusetts not afraid of small-pox or typhoid fever. It's Haddam.

"IN union there is strength," as the creamery man said when he mixed a lot of lard with the butter.

A MAN in Massachusetts is so stingy that he doesn't shade his letters when he writes because it wastes ink.—*Burlington Free Press.*

WHY should a man be careful about marriage? Because a wedding is almost always a *miss* take.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

WHEN the astronomers skim the "milky way" do they ever make use of the "big dipper?"—*Sioux Falls Leader.*

DUDES have begun to wear bracelets. An old-fashioned cuff alongside the head will show them how an ear rings.—*N. Y. Journal.*

"WHAT is your circulation?" asked the inquisitive individual of the editor. "Blood, principally," was the calm reply.—*Danville Breeze.*

THEY were just married, and he was about nineteen years her senior. She threw her arms around his neck and said: "I am your darling, ain't I?" This was soft even for a wedding day. He replied: "Ess oo iz; ess indeed oo iz oore husband's darling." This was at least ten years softer.—*Chicago Telegram.*

WHEN Clara heard that one of her friends had married the three-armed man from California, she exclaimed "What bliss!"—*Rochester Post-Express.*

ALL men, says the Declaration of Independence, are created free and equal. Yes, but then some of them get married.—*Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.*

Is Every Body Drunk?

Among the many stories Lincoln used to relate was the following: Trudging along a lonely road one morning on my way to the county seat, Judge —— overtook me with his wagon and invited me to a seat.

We had not gone far before the wagon began to wobble. Said I: "Judge, I think your coachman has taken a drop too much."

Putting his head out of the window, the judge shouted: "Why, you infernal scoundel, you are drunk!"

Turning round with great gravity, the coachman said: "Be d—l! but that's the firs' rightful s'cision your Honor's giv'n 'n twel'mont!"

If people knew the facts they would be surprised to learn how many people reel in the streets who never "drink a drop." They are the victims of sleeplessness, of drowsy days, of apoplectic tendencies, whose blood is set on fire by uric acid. Some day they will reel no more—they will drop dead, just because they haven't the moral courage to defy useless professional attendance, and by use of the wonderful Warner's safe cure neutralize the uric acid in the system and thus get rid of the "drunkenness in the blood."—*The American Rural Home.*

WHY is a girl like an Indian? Because she doesn't feel dressed without a feather in her hat.—*Detroit Post.*

Blowing Up Hell Gate

has been a laborious and costly work, but the end justifies the effort. Obstruction in any important channel means disaster. Obstructions in the organs of the human body bring inevitable disease. They must be cleared away, or physical wreck will follow. Keep the liver in order, and the pure blood courses through the body, conveying health, strength and life; let it become disordered and the channels are clogged with impurities, which result in disease and death. No other medicine equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" for acting upon the liver and purifying the blood.

ALL animals have their good points, but for abundance of the same none can compete with the porcupine.

WE guarantee the speedy, painless and permanent cure without knife, caustic or salve, of the largest pile tumors. Pamphlet and references sent for two letter stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute. 25c
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GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

STRIKING a natty dude—Clubbing a lady.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

BEST, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

IT is the man with a dark beard who never dye.—*Lowell Courier.*

RED STAR
TRADE MARK.
COUGH CURE
Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison
SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
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In every land is subject to
Coughs, Croup and Whooping Cough.

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THEIR PARENTS TO
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TAKE IN TIME
Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein.
The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing in the South, combined with a tea made from the Mullein plant of the old fields. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents and $1.00 per bottle.
WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

Lost and Found.
I have been bothered with catarrh about twenty years. I lost my smell entirely and almost lost my hearing. My eyes were getting so dim I had to get some one to thread my needle. Now I have my hearing, and I can see to thread a fine needle and my smell is partly restored, and it seems to be improving all the time. I think there is nothing like Ely's Cream Balm for Catarrh.—MRS. E. E. GAINES, Rendrill, Perry Co., Ohio.
A particle is applied into each nostril; is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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Recognizing the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, however well-bred animals may be said to be, if their pedigrees are not recorded, they should be valued only as grades, I will sell all imported stock at grade prices when I cannot furnish with the animal sold, pedigree verified by the original French certificate of its number and record in the Percheron Stud Book of France. 100-page Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Wayne, Ills., is 35 miles West of Chicago, on the Chicago & North-Western Ry.

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Have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.
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