



NEWS LETTER

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**is secure in which the man who
truly wants to work cannot find
work to do."**

APRIL

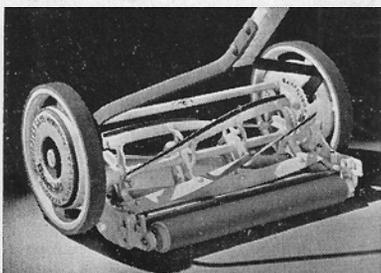
1938

WORCESTER

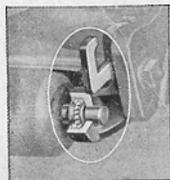
LAWN
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QUALITY
MOWERS

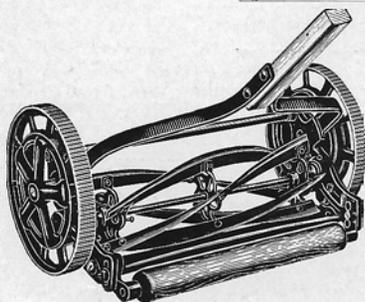


"Quiet-Mo" DeLuxe



A high quality mower throughout. Perfect for tees and approaches due to its lightness of weight and strong construction. Full clincher rubber treads on the drive wheels provide much better traction. Cannot slip nor come off in service. Prevent breakage too. Rubber covered rear guard roller carried on ball bearings makes it exceptionally FREE RUNNING and QUIET. Specially treated blade steel for hard service. 10" drive wheels. 5 blades.

Width of Cut	15"	17"	19"	21"
Weight	42	44	46	48 pounds
Price	\$ 18.00	\$ 19.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 21.50



Invincible 5 Blade

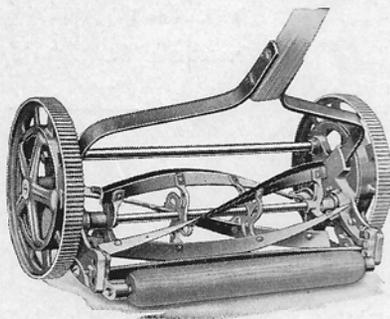
A high quality mower at medium price. Especially adapted for general trimming. First quality blade steel and lipped edge bottom knife. 10" wheels. 5 blades.

14"	16"	18"
\$8.25	\$8.50	\$9.00

Invincible 4 Blade

Similar to mower on the left except has 4 blade cutting reel. Recommended for rough mowing around tees, bunkers, and mounds.

14"	16"	18"
\$7.80	\$8.00	\$8.60



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WEST NEWTON, MASS.

When writing, mention NEWSLETTER.

This NEWSLETTER is published monthly by the Greenkeepers Club of New England, and sent free to its members and their Green's Chairmen. Subscription price ten cents a copy, or a dollar a year.

GUY C. WEST Editor
Rhode Island Country Club
West Barrington, R. I.

GEORGE J. ROMMELL, JR.
Business Mgr.
28 Granville St., Dorchester, Mass.

April, 1938 Vol. 10, No. 4

The ideas and opinions expressed in the subject matter of this NEWSLETTER are not necessarily those of the Editor or the members of the club as a whole.

CLUB MEETINGS

The March meeting was held at the Waltham Field Station on March 7th. The speaker was Dr. Walter S. Eisenmenger of the Mass State College. Dr. Eisenmenger spoke on the general subject of "Soils", and brought out several useful suggestions, including the following:

New England soils are in the main young; age tends to wash out soils, especially in warm climates. The clay soils in N. E. are not as bad as the clays further south. These soils are good in many ways, but do compact too much, are not good physically. Sandy soils may give trouble in Summer thru lack of water. In clay soils, roots may not decay from lack of air.

Keeping people from a wet golf course will help considerably.

The greenkeeper must keep his soil a little different than Nature does it; possibly a little acid, even killing earthworms, which normally do a lot to keep the soil stirred up; these practices even keep the soil semi-sterile at times.

In heavy soils, it might be good practice to try some calcium nitrate; these two elements go down best of all such elements, and will leave a calcium residue. If sodium nitrate is used, the sodium residue would tend to make the soil more compact.

Urea, an organic fertilizer, is now one of the cheapest sources of nitrogen; it leaves the soil about the same acidity as before. Urea will not go down in clay soils as fast as calcium and nitrate.

Soil will modify a great deal many things we do to it. Most soils are "buffered" well, especially soils with much organic matter. This fact is what prevents damage for the most part from mercury salts, leads, etc. Arsenic might be dangerous in quantity for certain types of plants; it is hard to overcome, not easily buffered.

Soil testing by short methods are never sure, except pH test, and phosphorus test is fair. Laboratory tests are only valuable as they back up what has been observed.

When carbon in soil exceeds nitrogen by ten times or more, the nitrate bacteria in the soil may use the nitrate nitrogen in soil to detriment of plants on such soils.

The April meeting was held at the Waltham Field Station on April 4th, with Dr. John Monteith of the U.S.G.A. Green Section speaking on the subject "Research, Past, Present, and Future". Dr. Monteith outlined the beginnings of turf research, as starting in earnest during the war, when it was impossible to obtain supplies of South German mixed bent seed. It was twenty years ago that the first green was planted to vegetative bent. (Grass is an important phase of GOLF). Research in general is the finding out, hunting for new information, getting scraps of information in some field, gathering them together to get some new facts. All experimental work is not research.

Problems of vegetative planting were turned over to Department of Agriculture. Because of lack of State and Federal funds, the U.S.G.A. started the Green Section in 1920.

Vegetative planting with creeping bents brought in problems of dollar spot—disease. Research in disease control brought out the mercury controls.

All experiments had indicated that grasses in acid soils tended to crowd out weeds; era of pushing acid greens was result. This was effective, but overdone. Excessive acidity gave injury, which was corrected by dose of lime. Often the injury wasn't acidity, but possibly calcium deficiency.

Development of grasses brought out two principal creeping bent strains, Washington and Metropolitan. The Green Section is still testing many varieties, using these two as standard.

The "hit or miss" method has cost golf clubs thousands of dollars, especially true in selection of green committee chairmen.

Attention to insect problems were focused by Japanese beetles. Arsenate of lead treatment for Japanese beetle in one locality gave control in other places of other insects, also earthworms.

Research is done at Arlington because there is a large number of scientists close at hand; also, it is close to the Southern border of bent.

Some work has been done in soil textures, height of cut, and in weed control.

Research program was badly wrecked in 1933. Present research is now concentrating more on fairway and tee turf; fertilizer tests, soil texture tests, weed control. "Weeds in fairways may be challenged in near future by members, such as they now are in putting greens".

Total research on grasses at present in U. S. is very little compared with the investment in grass. All of the past research has merely scratched the surface; future will bring out much more. Clubs are now paying greenkeepers to use the technical information available; research men must make the available information greater.

GREENKEEPERS CONFERENCE

The Greenkeepers Club of New England with the Mass. State College co-operating, held five evening classes in greenkeeping on March 21st through the 25th at the Waltham Field Station. Attendance averaged over fifty. Subjects discussed were Watering, Turf Diseases, Insects, Soils, Fertilizers, one each night. Prof. Lawrence S. Dickinson was in attendance for the entire week, and members of the staff at the Field Station cooperated. Designed as a course of study for greenkeepers and their assistants only, a means of further helping our members, this course met with great enthusiasm, and will doubtless be continued another year.

SERVICE SECTION DINNER

The annual joint dinner of the M. G. A. Service Section and the Greenkeepers Club was held at the Salem Country Club on April 4th. Speakers included Chairman and Secretary Albert Goodhue and Harry Hood respectively of the Service Section Committee, Pres. E. B. Badger of the M. G. A., Vice-Pres. H. W. Pierce of the U. S. G. A., Dr. John Monteith, Frank H. Wilson, and George Carens of the Boston Transcript. Bob Pryde of Connecticut also showed his moving pictures, taken on a round the world trip just completed.

We understand that Thomas Burke, formerly of the Amesbury Country Club, is now greenkeeper at the Cohasset C. C. in Southbridge.

New England Toro Co. announces that they have oversold their first allotment of the Power Putting Green Mower Motor Conversions, now known as the "Pony Power Greens Mower" and no additional orders will be taken until the TORO Manufacturing Corp. can catch up with orders on file at the factory—it is expected that additional machines will be available in the latter part of April.

CONNECTICUT ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Connecticut Association of Golf Course Superintendents was held at the Brooklawn Country Club, Monday, March 7. Officers for the year were elected as follows:

President Don MacKay
Hartford G. C., Hartford
Vice President Harry Grahame
Putnam C. C., Putnam
Secretary and Treasurer
Charles Traverse
Mill River C. C.
Asst. Secretary - Treasurer

A. Lentine
Tumble-Brook C. C., W. Hartford
Board of Directors W. E. Perkins
Yale Golf Club, New Haven
Sixty-six members and guests had dinner. Dr. M. F. Morgan from Conn. Agriculture Experiment Station, New Haven, spoke on "Golf Course Fertilizing against the use of Arsenate of Lead for the Control of the Japanese Beetle."

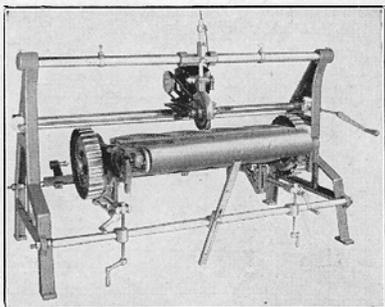
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Operated from any ordinary electric light socket. Convenient and easy to use. Some of your friends are using it. ASK THEM.

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Mr. C. W. Baker of F. H. Woodruff spoke on "Putting Green Grasses."

Other speakers were Henry Cliff, Superintendent of Parks, Bridgeport; R. A. Leckie, President of Board of Recreation, Bridgeport.

Bob Pryde of Racebrook C. C. spoke of his trip around the world and also showed moving pictures of the trip.

Our next meeting was held at Avon C. C., Avon, Monday, April 4, 1938.

Charles Traverse,
Secretary.

ANNUAL RECREATION CONFERENCE

The Fifth Conference on Outdoor Recreation was held at the Mass. State College on March 10, 11, 12, and 13th. There were programs under the following sections: Camping, Archery, Golf and Parks, Community Planning, Nature Study and Gardening, Hunting and Fishing, Mountaineering, Winter Sports, Water Sports, Forestry.

The Golf Section program started with graduation exercises of the 1938 Winter School for Greenkeepers, with papers being presented by Martin C. Higgins and Jack White of the School. Carlton E. Treat, in his charge to the graduates asked them to be **considerate** of their fellow greenkeepers, of their turf, and of their reputation; to be **careful** of methods, in application of chemicals and fertilizers, in jumping to conclusions; to be **thoughtful** of club, of turf, of self. Be full of thought.

Other speakers with subjects presented were:

The Recreational Facilities and the Work of the Metropolitan District Commission—Eugene C. Hultman, Commissioner.

Discoveries in the Seed Laboratory—F. A. McLaughlin, analyst, Mass. Agri. Exp. Sta.

Grass Seed from the Commercial Angle—C. W. Baker, commercial seedsman, Milford, Conn.

Revolutionizing the Preparation of Compost—Robert D. Pryde, Race Brook Country Club, Orange, Conn.

Discussion by M. S. Whaley of Westfield, N. J. (Sponsored by the Northeastern New York Greenkeepers' Association.)

Let's Diagnose the Trouble—L. S. Dickenson, M.S.C.

The Opportunities of the Golfer—Fred J. Sievers, director, Mass. Agri. Exp. Sta.

Maintenance and Other Problems of Turf Superintendents—M. E. Farnham, supt., Philadelphia (Pa.) Country Club.

Changing the Physical Texture of Soils and Soil Conditioners—Prof. George B. McClure, U. of Ohio.

Address: President Hugh P. Baker, M. S. C.

1937 on the Golf Courses of New England—Program sponsored by Greenkeepers Club of New England. Speakers: Robert A. Mitchell, Frank H. Wilson, George Rommell, John Counsell.

The Sunday morning program was the strongest part of the program in our opinion, a new type of question box, termed "the Experts on Trial".

The annual banquet of the Golf Section was held at Pacific Hall on Saturday evening, with a varied program following.

CONFERENCE NOTES

We liked the new set-up in the cage, and the idea of our committee in furnishing chairs in our booth met with much approval.

Chet, Orville and Bob threw a nice party Friday night at the Hotel Northampton, with a fine buffet supper.

Bob Pryde's movies of his world trip are well worth seeing.

1937 ON THE GOLF COURSE (A Recreation Conference Paper)

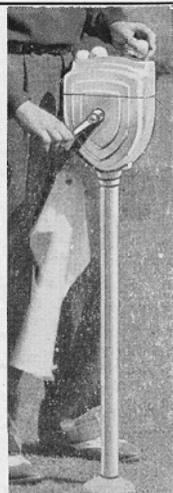
by John Counsell

I have been requested to tell you some of my experiences on our golf course during the 1937 season.

We have eighteen creeping bent greens, some are Washington and some are Metropolitan bent. There is a small amount of Virginia bent in a few greens. They are built on a clay soil which is far from ideal. We have good surface drainage on practically all of the greens.

The greens came through the winter free from Winter-kill and Snow-mold, we had treated them with three ounces of Mercurial per 1,000 square feet the previous December. In the spring we had a fine crop of Poa Annuua due apparently to the mild winter and very

The Lewis Multi-Ball Roto Washer



You can now wash dirty golf balls as fast as you can feed them into the Roto Washer. Just turn the crank and out they pop—clean—sparkling—white!

While entirely new, it is not tricky—it simply scrubs the balls with brush, soap and water. It entirely eliminates splashing and the soiling of clothes and hands.

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A coil spring keeps a uniform pressure of the brush against the ball regardless of the wearing of the bristles. The brush is easily replaced. A drain plug at the bottom of the sandblasted aluminum case facilitates cleaning. Base of washer has socket for galvanized post.

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NEWTON

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(Growers of Velvet Bent Grass Seed)

wet spring. Most of this disappeared the latter part of June and early July.

Conditions were generally satisfactory during the season until early August when we discovered the small grub of the manure beetle in some of our tees. We promptly forked these areas and applied Arsenate of Lead after which the turf recovered.

We had much less Crab Grass in 1937 than in previous years. This was probably due to our thorough weeding of this pest during the past few years.

After talking with some of the Greenskeepers at the August meeting held at the Manchester Country Club, I felt that I was fortunate and my troubles appeared rather trifling compared to what some of the boys related about their problems. About a week later, August 15th to be exact, I was rudely awakened from my lethargy. We had the most severe attack of Large Brownpatch we ever had, followed by an attack of Zonate Eye Spot on the Virginia bent. A few days later on two of the greens we found several small irregular shaped areas affected apparently by some fungus disease. We called it Pythium, although it may have been something else. It was September before the greens recovered from that bombardment.

We did not get the usual vigorous fall growth on our greens last September, but they appeared normal at the end of the growing season. I wonder what effect the abbreviated root system that was prevalent last year will have on turf this coming season.

During 1937 we made some improvements which were not classified under general maintenance. Some of the service roads were re-routed to improve appearances around the golf course. The parking area near the Club House was enlarged. The nursery area was increased and two practice tees were built.

One of the greens was re-built because of faulty soil condition and poor drainage. The old turf was removed and used to sod new tees. A herring bone system of 4" tile was installed and a layer of sharp sand two inches deep was spread over the entire surface. Hydrated Lime was applied at the rate of 50 lbs. to a 1,000 square feet. A Rototiller was used to incorporate the sand and lime in the top soil to a depth of six inches. A good sandy loam was applied from four to

six inches deep over the entire green which made the original top soil a part of the sub soil. Humus, Organics, Superphosphate and Arsenate of Lead were mixed with the new top soil which was then rolled and puddled previous to sodding with turf secured from the nursery.

The installation of our fairway watering system was completed last spring. We were gratified by the results obtained the first season from fairway watering and fertilization.

As all fairway irrigation systems differ in some respects you may be interested in a description of our layout. The water supply is obtained from fourteen driven wells about twenty feet deep. The wells are 2½" pipe about sixty feet apart situated in a low swampy area. The pump house is located close to the wells and contains a 60 Horse Power motor and a 500 g.p.m. 2 stage centrifugal pump which develops 160 lbs. pressure at the pump. There is a pressure loss of about 45 lbs. due largely to a difference in elevation of 90 ft. between the pump house and the nearest fairway. There is about 100 lbs. pressure at most of the valves. Over 18,000 ft. of pipe was laid most of which is cast iron bell and spigot in the six inch, four inch and three inch sizes. We used a small amount of two inch galvanized pipe on the tee ends and the green ends where only one valve was connected. There are 126 valves about 100 feet apart. We have fifteen fairways under irrigation, there are three par three holes where water is not necessary. We have installed a regular fairway valve about two feet in front of our greens from which we water the greens with a fairway sprinkler. Most of the drains are the pump type and we use a gasoline driven rotary pump to empty the pipes in the fall. The night man had some difficulty at first locating the valves but after we cleaned the grass around them and painted the covers with aluminum paint he had very little trouble finding them.

In closing I think old Dame Nature was quite hostile to us in 1937 but let us hope she will be in a more friendly mood during the coming season, for as John Ingalls once said "Grass is the forgiveness of nature—her constant benediction."

"So long as you can laugh you're in the running."

Year Round Utility with the IDEAL Caretaker



A Power Lawn Mower — a Power Sweeper — a Power Roller all in one convertible combination—the Ideal Caretaker.

The **mower** assembly embodies advantages found in no other mower. Full-floating, power-driven cutting unit with 8" reel. Will trim close around flower beds, drives, etc.; and will handle a wide variety of mowing conditions with maximum efficiency.

The **sweeper** assembly offers an efficient method of windrowing—leaves in the fall; sweeping dead grass and debris from lawns in the spring; sweeping snow from walks, driveways, platforms and skating rinks in the winter. It takes less than 30 minutes to convert the "Caretaker" from a power mower to a power sweeper or vice versa—the power unit will haul lawn roller, spiker, etc. Truly an implement of practical, year-around utility.

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GREENKEEPERS' SPRING BULLETIN

(Bulletin of M. G. A. Service Section)

Spring is here, and the condition of your golf course this Summer largely depends upon the work you do now. Have you tested your soil so that you know your P. H. and fertilizer requirements? If you have not, it is wise to do so immediately. If lime is necessary, it should be applied at once.

If snow mold is present on your greens, apply 3 ounces of corrosive sublimate per thousand square feet. For example:—For 5000 square feet of green, mix 15 oz. of corrosive sublimate thoroughly with two 10 quart pails of **dry sand**. Apply contents of one pail lengthwise over the entire green; apply the second pail crosswise over the same green to insure **even distribution**. Particular pains should be taken in spreading to avoid having it land in spots. Don't throw down—throw up, especially if a light wind is blowing it will help **even distribution**.

Fertilizer—A good greens fertilizer should consist of 6-8% Nitrogen; 6-8% Phosphoric Acid; 2-4% Potash. The nitrogen should be in a form that part of which is readily available and part that will become available later. In this way, the fertilizer will work over a period of several weeks without lapses. The soluble nitrogen should be $\frac{1}{2}$ in nitrate form and $\frac{1}{2}$ as ammonia as in nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia.

Rate of Application—One pound of nitrogen per thousand feet in April, May and June; one half pound to a thousand in July and August; full rate in the middle of September which should be the last feeding. Fertilize in cool weather, never during a hot spell.

One pound of nitrogen to one thousand square feet equals five pounds of ammonium sulphate or twenty pounds of a fertilizer containing 5% nitrogen.

Fairway Fertilization—The same fertilizer used on greens may be used but will probably be too expensive. Apply fertilizer at the same rate as for putting greens; one pound of nitrogen per thousand square feet. It takes 40 lbs. of well rotted farm manure or mushroom soil to equal 26 2-3 lbs. of good compost or 20 lbs. of steamed bone meal or 17 3-4 lbs. of tobacco dust or 16 lbs. of pulverized sheep manure or 11 3-8 lbs. raw ground bone meal or

8 7-8 lbs. of pulverized poultry manure or 8 lbs. of activated sludge or 7 5-8 lbs. of fish scrap or 7 5-8 lbs. of castor pomace or 6 2-3 lbs. of commercial 6-12-4 or 6 3-8 lbs. of cotton seed meal or 6 1-8 poultry manure tankage or 5 3-4 lbs. soy bean meal or 5 1-3 lbs. of tankage or 3 3-4 lbs. of ammo-phos 13-48 or 3 3-4 lbs. of meat meal or 3 1-3 lbs. of dried blood or 3 1-3 lbs. of commercial 12-6-4 or 3 1-3 lbs. of nitrate of potash or 2 1-2 lbs. of nitrate of soda or 2 3-8 lbs. of ammo-phos 20-20 or 2 lbs. of ammonia sulphate or 1 1-8 lbs. of nitrate of ammonia or 7-8 lbs. of urea. Frequent light waterings in the Spring may be beneficial when high cold winds are blowing, drying out the top surface of the green.

Be accurate in rates of application and areas. Too much fertilizer can be more unsatisfactory than none at all.

Arsenate of Lead—On most soils, arsenate of lead will prevent earth worms from being active at the surface. Apply 5 lbs. to a thousand square feet mixed with dry soil for even distribution on putting greens, tees, approaches and fairgreen. After spreading, work in with a drag mat which brushes the arsenate off the grass blades and work it down to the soil.

This treatment insures protection against the ravages of the grub of the manure beetle which was so prevalent last year.

Seed—

Greens

Bents—5 lbs. per one thousand square feet.

Red Top—Bent mixtures same rate.

Fescue sown alone 10-15 pounds per thousand square feet.

Stolons—One square foot of sod from nursery three inches thick will cover ten square feet.

Fairways

60% Chewings Fescue

20% Red Top

20% Colonial Bent

150-200 lbs. to the acre.

The best grade of seed is always the cheapest.

Judicious use of fertilizer will do more to thicken up a thin stand of grass than the best methods of reseeding.

Grasses suitable for greens in this locality.

German Mixed Bent

Colonial Bent

Seaside Bent

Velvet Bent
Creeping Bent
Fescues will not stand the close mowing.

Weeds—Dandelion time is almost here. Why not put up a sign at the first tee? "Hit a dandelion on the head when he's yellow and you kill a hundred weeds". Heavy fertilizing of fairways in the Fall thickens the turf and discourages weeds.

Treatment—Weeds such as chickweed, plantain, dandelion can be eradicated by spraying with arsenic acid. Commercial arsenic acid is 75% pure and is the standard material. It is a heavy liquid, a pint weighs almost 2 lbs. It is safe to figure it at 2 lbs. The best results are obtained with the spray method when the material is used at the rate of 1-4 to 1-2 lb. to 1000 square feet. The 1-4 lb. is usually ample to get a fairly good control and does not cause a great deal of damage to the grass. In the cast of bents, the dose should be reduced to 1 to 2 ounces to 1000 square feet. When the light rates are used, it is necessary to repeat the treatments 2 or 3 times to assure reasonably good control. Much less injury to the grass will occur if the spraying

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is done in the Spring and Fall and not in the Summer.

Topdressing—Use the same texture of soil for topdressing that you would want for top soil in building a green. In other words, don't go to extremes in using sand or clay; avoid layers. Good topdressing should contain 6 to 8% organic matter and thoroughly mixed.

Early Maintenance—May or early June is a good time to give creeping bent greens a through brushing or raking before topdressing. The grass is growing vigorously and scars will heal quickly. Light brushing during the Summer will help to prevent objectionable grain. In like manner, seeded greens should be brushed or raked to eliminate nap.

Fungicides—Use a maximum dose of fungicides on first appearance of brown patch even if the attack is slight. The disease especially occurs in June, (small brown patch or dollar spot in the first part of the month and large in the latter part). The presence of mercury in the soil will help to minimize future attacks. As the weather gets warm during the Summer, the grass is more easily burned and smaller rates must be used. Even distribution of fungicides is very important. Avoid double dosing diseased areas as the grass is already weakened.

Seasonal Reminders—Have you inspected the drain ditches and tile lines this Spring?

Casual water in fairways will show location for new tile lines.

One of the first essentials of a good putting green is good drainage.

Add sand to your trap if necessary.

Inspect and prune your trees.

Clean up your "rough".

Now is the time to start annual seed for cut flowers for the club house.

How can you beautify your course and make it more attractive?

Dress up unsightly places by planting shrubs and trees.

Unightly service roads may be rerouted, walks regraded, a flowering tree or shrub planted here and there around the course helps to break the monotony. Narcissus and other bulbs can be naturalized to give a very pleasing effect.

If you have a new idea on Greenkeeping, by all means, test it out but first test it out on a small scale. Don't let theory run away with common sense.

Greenkeepers should keep a record of their labor distribution from which they may estimate the labor cost of the different maintenance operations. These figures will be valuable in preparing accurately the annual budget, also if kept from year to year, they are an index of efficient operating practices.

In conclusion, there is a proper time for every maintenance operation. Perform it at that time and you should have a fair measure of success.

—Service Section Committee.

GREENKEEPERS CLUB OF NEW ENGLAND

Officers for 1938

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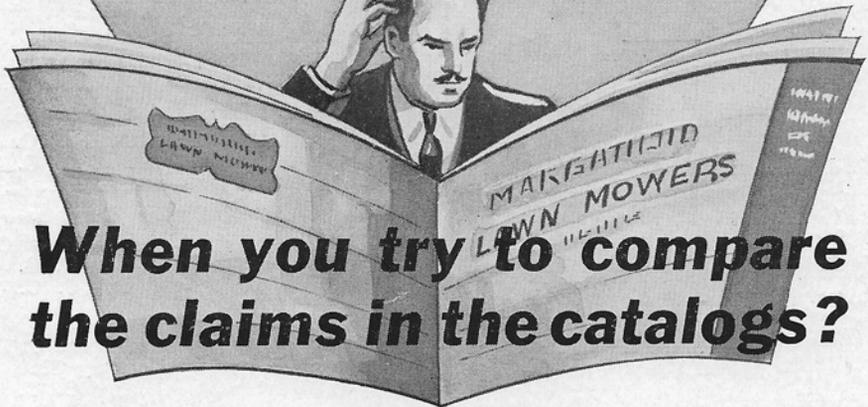
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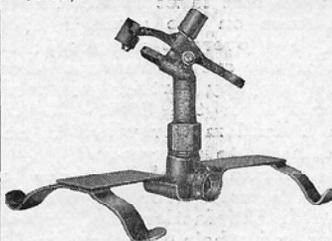


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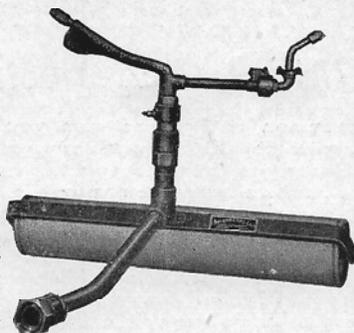
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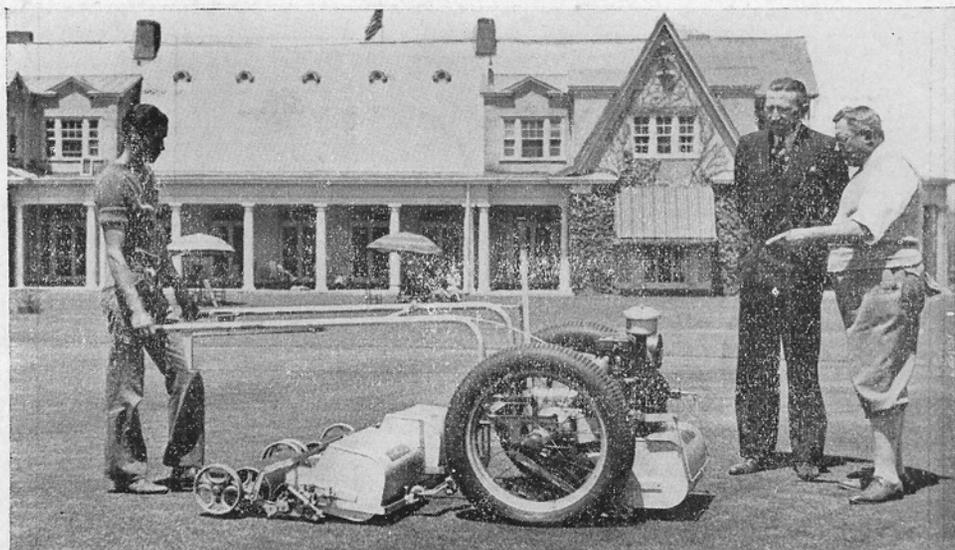
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