"HEALTH" WATCHWORD OF THE FARMERS' DAIRY

Cleanliness and Efficiency to a High Degree Characterizes Every Department.

BUSINESS VOLUME BIG

Six Years Has Witnessed Such Marvelous Progress as Good Methods Deserve.

Representatives of the press were taken through the new building and plant of the Farmers' Dairy Company at the corner of Walmer road and Bridgeman street yesterday, and found how milk is handled in one of the most up-to-date institutions of its kind in the world.

Most people in this and about every other large city have fallen into the habit of expecting the milk to arrive every morning in time for breakfast, without ever considering how it got there or what has taken place since the cows came home from pasture. The maid opens the back door and takes in the milk bottles of a morning; the housewife puts out the empty bottles and the milk tickets of a night, and that's all they think about it. But there is a great deal of organized, carefully planned scientific work done before the milk ever reaches the back door step. The distribution of milk in a big city is a specialized business nowadays, enlisting chemistry, mechanics, and business generalship. The new plant of the Farmers' Dairy is the result of all that has gone before, together with some new ideas and inventions on the part of Mr. R. D. Hughes, manager of the company, and Mr. W. G. Cowle, the superintendent of the plant.

500 Farmers Hold Stock.

The Farmers' Dairy is an organization of farmers who shipped milk to Toronto, and became dissatisfied with the methods of those who distributed it here. Beginning in a small way the Farmers' started out with three delivery wagons six years ago. Today 500 farmers are stockholders in the company, and the dairy employs 45 delivery wagons, with 75 horses, and 110 work-people. The new building, now practically completed, was begun last November, and its situation is a peculiarly favorable one, being in the heart of the residential district. With the new stables, built to accommodate 150 horses, the total cost of the plant will reach a quarter of a million dollars.

Most impressive are the evidences everywhere in this most modern of dairies that germ-proof cleanliness is absolutely assured. The employes work in white duck clothing, and these suits are changed every day. Shower baths are provided for the workmen and used daily. No milk comes in contact with anything but sterilized utensils. Except in the butter-making churns and the office furniture there is no wood to be seen. The floors, wall, and ceilings are of concrete, the floors being of the "trap rock" variety of concrete, which is impervious to moisture. The walls and ceilings are treated with white enamel paint, so as to make the surface absolutely smooth and polished, giving the sanitary effects of tile, throughout the building. No less than 460 gallons of paint were used to attain this effect. The whole place is flooded with sunshine from the top floor to basement. Fresh air is allowed in freely, and even forced in. Germs, if they ever arrive, are soon eliminated. There are no dark corners in the building, no cracks or other such places where dirt can accumulate. The bottles, cans, tanks, vats, and all other vessels and utensils are subjected to the sterilizing effects of live steam, in the intense heat of which no germ or anything else can live. A bacteriologist tests the milk shipments from the different farmers for purity and percentage of butter fat. The farmer is paid according to the quality of his milk, and if it does not come up to the standard it is refused. This standard is a shade higher by the way, than that demanded by law.

Thousands of Gallons Daily.

It is only six years since the Farmers' Dairy began delivering 25 gallons of milk per day in Toronto. Now it delivers several thousand gallons. And it is purer, cleaner milk than the folks back in the country get themselves.

When the milk arrives from the country, the cans are taken into the Receiving Room. Here a man is stationed to break the seals, inspect the condition of the milk in each can. All milk arrives each day between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. Some of it has been shipped at an early hour that same morning, some of it taken from the cows the evening before was shipped the previous night. All milk receives nine hours' treatment in the dairy before being delivered, so that it reaches the customer within 24 hours after milking time at the farm.

Adjoining the receiving room is the room where the cans are emptied into a great vat. From this vat a pipe line draws the milk up to another vat on the third floor of the building. Here it is kept from "creaming" by five fans, which slowly waft back and forth through the milk, keeping it stirred. Meanwhile downstairs the farmers' cans, now empty, are being scrubbed in hot water and sterilized with live steam.

Upstairs the next step is straining. Milk at the Farmers' Dairy is strained twice. Later it is run into the Jensen pasteurizer—a big tank fitted with a steam coil pipe. This coil, when the power is applied, revolves. Gradually, evenly, the whole body of the milk in the vat takes on a temperature of 142 degrees, as called for by the Pasteur system. Thermometers give the exact register of the temperature.

After pasteurization the milk is taken to be cooled. This is done in a room with only one door, and that door is kept locked while the milk is cooling. A skylight allows full play for the germ-destroying sunshine. No dust can find an entrance. The room is practically a sealed chamber. The cooling is done by trickling the milk from a long trough down over a series of ammonia pipes, which rest on each other like the old-fashioned steam-heating pipes. But the temperature of these pipes is cold, and this coldness gradually increases in intensity towards the bottom, until the last few pipes are seen covered with frost. A trough at the floor catches the white cascade and leads the flow into the cold storage room. From here the milk is led again as required to the bottling machine. Here a wonderfully clever device is seen for filling milk battles automatically to avoid the necessity of contact by hand. A man thrusts empty bottles under a spring faucet which automatically pours a quart or a pint, as the case may be, and then sets the cap in the rim of the neck. These caps, it will be noted, have each a very recent improvement in the shape of a metal folding flange, which provides a handle by which to remove it.

Set in boxes of dozens, the bottles are conveyed on a traveling tramway to the cold storage room, where cold air, changed every seven minutes, is fanned on them from the artificial freezing plant. When the time comes, the delivery wagons back up to the north side of the building and the milk bottles are checked and counted out to each driver for delivery to customers in thousands of homes not yet awake, where milk is expected to be ready waiting on the door steps by breakfast time.

The buildings, which are of reinforced concrete throughout, were constructed by the Jackson Lewis Co. of this city.

HAS QUARTER SHARE IN WINDSOR SHOPS

Henry Ford Does Not Control Canadian Company, Says Manager.

MANY MEN AT FRONT

Three Thousand Men Employed in Canada by Concern — Shareholders in Trenches

By a Staff Reporter.

DETROIT, Oct. 4.—After seeing Henry Ford last Saturday in Detroit your correspondent had a talk with G. F. McGregor, the manager of the Ford Motor Works at Windsor. All the trouble about buying Ford cars by the government or by Canadian municipalities would have been avoided had it been generally known that the refusal to buy Ford cars at Windsor could only have affected Canadian business, a Canadian factory, Canadian workmen and Canadian capital. Henry Ford of Detroit does not own and does not even control the Windsor Ford Company. He owns 25 per cent. of the shares, but it is managed by a Canadian and run by Canadians, and three-parts owned by Canadians. To refuse to buy cars from a Canadian company because one of their shareholders happens to be an American would be as sensible as to refuse to buy munitions from American factories because the kaiser and his friends have money invested in the big American munition factories.

One scarcely expected to find Mr. McGregor in an amiable mood over the attitude of his fellow-countrymen towards his own and his partners' enterprise. There is a decided contrast between Windsor and Detroit. Mr. McGregor represents an effort to lessen the degree of that contrast. But Mr. McGregor is a good square-headed Canadian, and he is not disposed to complain, but he would like the facts to be known before action is taken. He was willing, therefore, to talk about the Ford business.

Shareholder at Front.

"My brother and I," he said, "are considerable shareholders in the firm. My brother is Capt. McGregor of the 21st Regiment, and Col. Robinson of the same regiment, is also largely interested. Another big shareholder is Major Betty, who is at the front now with the first contingent. We have 400 men gone to the war, and we are holding their positions open for them when they return. Our men get a minimum wage of four dollars a day. They do not leave that without having their hearts in the war, and they know how we feel. It costs money to train new men, but we are glad to do our share as far as we can.

"We employ about 3000 men. There are 2000 men here in the Windsor factory, and another thousand at various points, Galt, Brantford, Oshawa, Toronto and other places, making fittings. Naturally we wish to keep our men employed, but if Canadians turn down a Canadian factory what can we do?

Ford Supports Belgians.

"Mr. Ford's views have nothing to do with the manufacture of Ford cars in Canada, but even if they had Mr. Ford is not understood. His heart is entirely with the allies. He is supporting at least 150 Belgian refugees in England now. He believes that war is a bad thing, and he would like to stop it. But he would rather follow the principles of liberty and freedom from militarism which inspire the allies than any other.

"I believe if the allies were in any danger of being defeated he would jump in and help them. But he likes to stay out of actual fighting. He has 18,000 men in his factory, and they get a minimum wage of five dollars a day. They are one big family to him. He thinks if they all speak English they will understand each other better and there will be less chance of quarrels. He has a night school to teach English to the men and there are 3000 men attending it. They speak 45 languages in that factory.

"There are a lot of Canadians there too. Mr. Couzens, who is the financial head of the Detroit factory, is a Canadian. But we are not selling Detroit cars in Canada. We are selling Canadian cars made in Windsor by Canadian workmen."

McGregor With Allies.

Mr. McGregor made no secret of his disagreement with the extreme peace or anti-war party. He is heart and soul with the allies, and it is doubtful if many or any other firms in Canada can show 400 of their employes gone to the front with their places guaranteed on their return.

The action of the Toronto Board of Control, Mr. McGregor thought, was taken before they knew the facts, and he believes that when these are known the city council will scarcely turn down Canadian work from a Canadian factory and Canadian workmen for any but purely business reasons.

If better material is to be had for less money he will not complain, but to boycott the Windsor factory means injury to a Canadian industry and Canadian workmen. He asks nothing but a square busiess deal for Canadian products.

You may be deceived

some day by an imitation of

"SALADA" B114

and possibly you will not detect this imitation until the tea-pot reveals it. Demand always the genuine "Salada" in the sealed aluminum packet, and see that you get it, if you want that unique flavour of fresh, clean leaves properly prepared and packed.

LABOR MEN OPPOSE EARLY CLOSING LAW

Premier Hearst Hears Deputation From Cigarmakers' and Bartenders' Unions.

KEEP POOR MAN'S CLUB

Labor's Case Against Curtailment of Drinking Hours is Presented.

Some twenty representatives of organized labor, particularly the cigarmakers' and barkeepers' unions, waited on Premier Hearst and members of the cabinet yesterday protesting against the proposed 7 o'clock closing of hotels, on the grounds that it would throw thousands of men out of employment, cut down the working days of others and also deprive the working men of his only club room.

James Richards, president of the District Trades and Labor Council, led the deputation, which was introduced by T. A. Stevenson, secretary of the council. Among them were A. E. O'Leary, Thomas Black of the Cigarmakers' Union, James J. Ralph of the Brewery Workers' Union, and Thomas H. Harding, representing the Waiters' Union.

"Organized labor has never gone on record as being in favor of the abolition of the bar," said Mr. Stevenson, the first speaker. There were 400 brewery workers in Toronto, 90 per cent. of them married, and the speaker said that these were now working only four days a week, which would be reduced to two days per week if the 7 o'clock closing rule came into effect. According to Mr. Stevenson, beer was the chief drink of the workingman and the evening is the only time he can find time to drink it. Curtailment of hotel hours would mean a tremendous reduction in the consumption of beer, he pointed out.

The cigarmakers of Toronto, said Mr. Stevenson, have been working an average of three and onehalf days a week, and as their chief markets were the barrooms the early closing would seriously affect them, too. "Organized labor has shown itself as truly patriotic as any other class; four thousand of its ranks have enlisted here," concluded the speaker in demanding consideration for the workingman.

People Should Decide.

James Richards declared that a license commission with widespread powers such as the present one possessed should be responsible to the people. In his opinion an early closing rule such as had been discussed should be submitted to a vote of the people. He did not see why soldiers should be deprived of rights they had before they enlisted.

"How do you account for the restrictions imposed in Great Britain?" asked Hon. Mr. Ferguson.

"I don't account for them; I am talking of conditions in Toronto," replied Mr. Richards. "In passing the early closing rule you are interfering with the very liberties of the people for which we pretend to be fighting."

A. E. O'Leary of the Barkeepers' Union declared an early closing rule would cut off the workingman from his club, the barroom. "It would seem to be discrimination in favor of the business men, who has access to his club in the evening," he concluded.

"It is almost enough to make men shun the militia," said Thomas Black of the cigarmakers, referring to the legislation which was proposed to cut the soldier off from his privileges.

"You don't see more drunken soldiers on the street than any other class of men."

James J. Ralph said he had just returned from a convention yesterday of over a million workingmen in Malwaukee, where a resolution was passed severing the affiliation of organized labor from the Moral Reform League owing to its attitude on the liquor question.

Premier Hearst promised consideration of the workingman's side of the case, and the deputation withdrew.

SCORE'S PRICES FOR CLOTHES.

One of the many considerations that influence us in deciding where to order our fall suit or overcoat, the question of price, will be to most of us of prime importance. Whether we have felt through circumstances the need of practising economy, or, if only from a business caution, we feel it right to get the best value for the least money—the price is a great consideration.

The amount in question can hardly be a criterion without considering what it entails. Score's clothes, 77 West King street, are made in conformity with the best skill and up-to-date knowledge available, aided by a past experience of over seventy-five (75) years. This firm is in a position to, and does, produce garments of the very best calibre. When we mention a price like $25 for a suit or overcoat, it means much to you, because the reputation of our firm insures that anything made by us is first-class.

If the above has not been proved to you by experience, we would advise a trial order, which will convince you that it is possible even under present conditions to give the best at a reasonable price.

ADMITTED SELLING AFTER BARS CLOSE

Three Hotelmen of St. Catharines Rigidly Censured by Chairman Flavelle.

COME UP AGAIN TODAY

All Will Have to Appear in Regard to Renewal of Licenses.

Three St. Catharines hotelmen admitted before the Ontario License Commission yesterday afternoon that they had sold liquor to guests after hours, and were rigidly censured by Chairman Flavelle, who withheld decision as to what punishment the infraction of the law would bring forth.

The men were William Gordis of the International Hotel; Curtis Copeland, St. Catharines House, and Lockie & Powers of the Ellis House.

A. Powers of the Ellis House said that in the second week of September he had sold three bottles of beer to a boarder, who was entertaining three men in his room.

Mr. Gordis of the International also admitted selling a couple of bottles of beer to workmen in the shell factory late one night. He said his hotel was always well run and full up with boarders.

"I knew these men all my life and they imposed on my good nature," said Curtis Copeland regarding his plea of guilty to selling beer after hours.

Chairman Flavelle announced that suspension or cancellation of license was likely to follow infractions of the law hereafter, instead of police court fines. "Understand, we don't send out men on fishing expeditions to catch hotelkeepers breaking the law. We send inspectors to investigate charges," said the chairman.

The hotelkeepers will all have to appear today in regard to the renewal of their licenses for 1916.

THE CAUSE OF STRIKE AT THE CAFE ROYAL.

Management Say It Is Over the Question of Recognition of the Union.

In connection with the strike of the waiters at the Cafe Royal, the management yesterday stated to The World:

"There has been no recent cut in wages, as some of the men seem to state. The wages are the same as they have been for some time. The men make anywhere from $25 to $35 per week. The strike is over the question of recognition of the union. On Friday evening at half-past six, right in the middle of dinner, we were presented with an ultimatum to recognize the union or the men would strike. It was impossible for us to recognize the union. The union is not recognized in any large hotel or restaurant in Toronto; in fact, anywhere in Canada or the United States. The strike caused only a momentary interruption to service. Today we have more employes than we require, and will have no difficulty in handling the Canadian Club banquet or any other large gathering. So far as we are concerned, the incident is entirely closed."

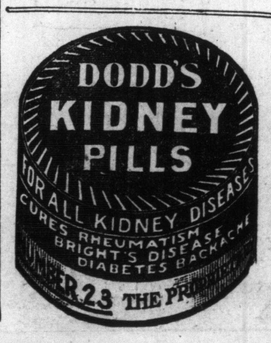
TURKEY IS WARNED BY UNITED STATES

Reports of Massacres of Armenians Have Aroused Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—United States Ambassador Morgenthau, at Constantinople, was instructed by cable today to inform the Turkish minister of foreign affairs that public sentiment in the United States was so stirred by the reports of the Armenian atrocities that unless the massacres ceased friendly relations between the American people and the people of Turkey would be threatened.

UNION STATION WORK IS GOING AHEAD FAST.

The work of preparing the site for the new Union Station is well under way in charge of Superindentent W. Griffiths. There are now employed one hundred and thirty-four laborers, forty teams, five engineers and rodmen, eleven carpenters and an office staff of nine. The work of clearing the rubbish from the big fire is finished in the eastern half of the site, while a steam shovel has commenced excavating the centre to make ready for the concrete.



APPEAL SUCCEEDS AGAINST TOWNSHIP

Gosfield and Colchester North Win in Action About Drainage Scheme.

LOCAL OPTION REMAINS

Meaford Continues Dry According to Ruling of Second Appellate Court.

In a judgment handed down yesterday at Osgoode Hall by the second appellate court, Gosfield North and Colchester North succeeded in their appeal against the Township of Anderdon which endeavored to fasten part of the cost of a $100,000 drainage scheme, termed "preposterous" by the court, upon the appellants. According to the scheme which was to drain the watershed of the Canard River flowing thru Essex into the Detroit River, Colchester was to pay $50,000 and Gosfield $11,000.

"It was never intended," stated the judgment, "that this act should be made the means of throwing away money. By no ingenuity can the pecuniary advantage, direct or indirect, be brought up to $50,000. There is no other kind of advantage suggested, aesthetic, piscatory or otherwise. It is manifest that such a scheme should never be approved of. It would be throwing away money never too plentiful in this province and especially at this most critical time."

Did Not Interfere.

While quashing the conviction of Andrew Aitcheson, by a Berlin magistrate on a charge of running a jitney service on specified routes without a license and of operating a five-passenger car without having a person approved by the chief of police as conductor, Mr. Justice Lennox has refused to interfere with the finding of the magistrate that Aitcheson did on August last "loiter about the streets of Berlin with his cab," which cab was an automobile. Aitcheson had operated his car for three years. He had a license which does not expire till the end of the year which allowed him to operate his car for hire every day on the Berlin streets with the exception of Sundays.

His Lordship regarded this license as a solemn contract into which the city entered. The prosecution, in the main, he stated was not justifiable or in good faith, but was brought for the ulterior purpose of putting Aitcheson to the expense of paying fees which the municipality had no right to exact, to eliminate competition with the civic railway system.

It was held recently by the district court at Timiskaming that it had no jurisdiction to try woodmen's lien cases each of which was less than $200, tho they were combined in one action and aggregated $310.20, and that the cases should be tried by the division court. The appellate court yesterday decided that the cases should have been heard by the district court and allows the woodmen's appeal with all costs that have been thrown away. The action was brought by Patrick McNulty and five others, of Bonfield Township, against J. Clark, claiming a lien on certain pulpwood and ties.

After E. Leonard and Sons, London, Ont., built boilers for Grant's Spring Brewery Company, Hamilton, fault was found with them and the brewery sued for $3,000 damages. The boiler makers also claimed $569.21 for repairs. Chief Justice Meredith dismissed both actions and his finding has been upheld by the appellate division.

Can Not Quash It.

The second appellate court has dismissed the action of W. H. Arthur to quash the local option bylaw of the Town of Meaford, which was carried by the ratepayers on January 1, 1914. The history of the action dates back to January, 1913, when irregularities were admitted by both parties and the majority of one in favor of the bylaw was not recognized.

It was later agreed that another vote should be taken, and the result was an increased majority in favor of the bylaw. The action to quash it was referred by Mr. Justice Middleton to the appellate division, which has now held that action was not taken within the time specified by the statute.

The appeal of Clifford Borror, an employe of the Columbus Oil Co., from the decision of a Stratford magistrate, fining him $10 and $12.70 costs, for an alleged breach of the transient traders' bylaw, has been allowed by Mr. Justice Britton, who holds that there was no evidence of a sale in the business of a transient trade by Borror. The complainant who laid the information is directed to pay Borror $20.

The first appellate court has upheld the finding of Mr. Justice Middleton, in setting aside a conveyance made by George Cole to his wife Sarah.

The Canadian Pressed Brick Co. of Hamilton claimed from the defendant, on an account due for a quantity of bricks, but Cole pleaded inability to pay. The sum transferred by Cole to his wife was about $1780, but the trial judge held that the conveyance was null and void. "It is impossible to interfere with the verdict of the learned judge," stated Chief Justice Meredith. "He seems to have arrived as a very clear conclusion."

Judgment in the case of Toronto v. The Toronto Street Railway Co. will be delivered on Wednesday morning.

The first appellate court list for today is: Meredith v. McFarlane; Puddy v. Honeyford; Luttrell v. Kurtz; Hurley v. Hess; McKnight v. Gleaves; Bank of Ottawa v. Morris.

Second appellate court list: McGillis, v. G. T. R.; Kennedy v. Cornwall Street Railway Co.; Curtis v. Bonnerville; Toronto Electric Light v. Interurban Electric Light Co.; Powell v. Hartley; Powell v. Gilday.

HE LIKED PRINCESS PATS SO HE CAME TO CANADA

Wounded British Veteran is Looking for Work in Toronto.

Pte. John Jackson of the 2nd Northamptons, who did much valiant work in the battle of the Marne, arrived in Toronto yesterday in search of work.

Pte. Jackson said he came to Canada as he saw the Princess Pats in action. "I just said to myself: If men like them live in Canada that is the country for me."

Pte. Jackson was also at Mons where he suffered injuries which will prevent him returning to the front.

FREE DISTRIBUTION

Munyon's Famous Rheumatism Remedy And Munyon's Paw-Paw Fruit Pills

Begins this morning from the following well-known drug stores through the courtesy of Mr. G. Tamblyn.

232 YONGE ST., OPPOSITE SHUTER ST.
133 YONGE ST. (CORNER ARCADE).
CORNER QUEEN ST. AND LEE AVE.
CORNER COLLEGE ST. AND BRUNSWICK AVE.
CORNER YONGE AND CARLTON STS.
CORNER QUEEN ST. AND MACDONELL AVE.
CORNER BLOOR ST. AND LANSDOWNE AVE.
CORNER DUNDAS AND KEELE STS.
CORNER BROADVIEW AVE. AND GERRARD ST.
CORNER BLOOR AND YONGE STS.
257 AVENUE ROAD, OPPOSITE DUPONT.
972 BLOOR ST. WEST, NEAR DOVERCOURT.

In order that everyone may try his remedies before buying, Professor Munyon has arranged for a series of free distributions throughout Canada. NOT A PENNY WILL BE ACCEPTED. EVERYONE WILL BE WELCOME TO A VIAL.

☞ Remember, this great Free Distribution of Munyon's Rheumatism Remedy and Munyon's Paw-Paw Fruit Laxative Pills starts today from all of Tamblyn's Drug Stores. You can purchase Munyon's Remedies from any up-to-date drug store throughout the world.

COUPON

CUT OUT THIS COUPON and present it to any of the above stores for a free package of PAW-PAW FRUIT PILLS or MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM REMEDY and "GUIDE TO HEALTH."

Retailers supplied in any part of Canada by E. G. West & Co., Lyman's, Limited, and the National Drug Company. Munyon H. H. R. Co., Laboratory, 12 Bleury Street, Montreal. Mail Orders filled.

CAUSE OF ALLIES JOINED BY GREECE

Sir Ian Hamilton Directs Landing of Troops at Saloniki.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A despatch from Athens via Rome says that General Sir Ian Hamilton, British commander at the Dardanelles, has been at Saloniki to inspect arrangements made for the landing of troops.

Another Athens cable says: All doubt as to the entrance of Greece in the war on the side of the entente allies has now been disposed of. The official organ of the government says that the landing of French troops at Saloniki is for the purpose of assisting Greece.

In regard to the landing of the French troops, the governmental organ says that if for the present the Government considers the assistance of the allies as premature, it is none the less to aid and support Greece that the allies are at Saloniki. France and England enter the Balkans as traditional friends of Greece, and not otherwise.

The Greek Government has seized the Macedonian railroads, of which two are Austrian and one French.

No Excitement Shown.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Reuter's correspondent at Athens telegraphs:

"Comments of newspapers of all shades of opinion on the landing at Saloniki are moredate. Even the militant opposition journals adopt an expectant attitude. It appears to be recognized generally that it is best passively to let events take their course in view of the friendly interest shown Greece at all times by the powers which are going to the assistance of her ally."

HELD FIRST PARADE

Parkdale Rifle Club held its first parade last night. Prizes will be shot for next Saturday afternoon at Long Branch rifle ranges. On Saturday afternoon, Oct. 16, the club will hold a turkey shoot at the Long Branch ranges. Members will meet at the Parkdale Schoolhouse at 2 p.m.

When Money is Tight

Practically all classes of investments—bonds, stocks, debentures, real estate—depreciate in value to a ruinous extent. Investors are often forced into bankruptcy at such times through conditions over which they have no control.

But an Imperial Life policy never depreciates. On the contrary, it continues to increase in value from the day it is issued until its maturity, no matter what financial conditions may be.

If you would like to know more about this "panic-proof" investment fill out and return the coupon below. We'll send you some interesting literature by return mail.

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