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LONDON, MONDAY, DEC. 16.

UNFAIR DEBATING.

The absence of even elementary fairness from the debating of some of our public men was well illustrated on Thursday last in the House of Commons. The offender was Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine.

Following Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement of naval policy, Hon. Mr. Hazen charged that the Laurier Government delayed five months in acting upon the tenders for naval construction received from British firms on May 1, 1911, and that it delayed because it had come to realize that its policy of building warships in Canada was unwise and wasteful of public money.

Sir Wilfrid had already said: "We thought as the general elections were coming that it would not be fair, in a matter of this kind, which was at issue between the two parties, to award the contract in case there might be, as there was, a change of government."

But, said Mr. Hazen, later:

"What are the facts in regard to the case? The facts are that on May 1, 1911, tenders were received from a number of leading shipbuilding firms in the British Empire for the construction of destroyers and cruisers. My right honorable friend did not go out of power, or resign office, until the 11th of October following. The elections were held on the 21st of September, nearly four months and three weeks after these tenders had been received. My right honorable friend did not retire until the 7th day of October, nearly five months after these tenders had been received, and yet my right honorable friend had no better excuse to offer, no better excuse to give, for the delay than to allow these tenders, which he took in the office here in Ottawa for nearly five months, than that this Government thought that, as they might go out of power at the election, it was wise to leave the question to be dealt with by their successors in office."

So Mr. Hazen went on to charge that as a fact the Laurier Government was hesitating and ready to draw back.

The idea might be absurd to one who remembered how Laurier fought for his life in Quebec last year on his naval policy. But still, to one hearing Mr. Hazen's ingenious manipulation of partial truths, he might appear for the time to score a point, and a rapid reading of his speech by partisans throughout the country might impress them very strongly with the notion that Laurier had himself inclined to go back on his own policy of building in Canada with Canadian labor.

But note Mr. Graham's crushing reply when he took up the word:

"My honorable friend (Mr. Hazen) was unfair, I think, concerning the time which elapsed between the advertisement for tenders and the letting of those tenders. He said that several months elapsed. You know, Mr. Speaker, that a half-year is not always given the whole truth. Let me give the House the facts as to those tenders, and let us see if the charge which my honorable friend made is borne out by them. On May 1, 1911, the tenders were received. On May 12, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Militia, and the Minister of Marine, the head of the naval affairs of Canada, left for England to attend the Imperial Conference. They left England on the 3rd of July and arrived in Ottawa on the 12th, and the dissolution took place on the 29th of July. I leave it to the House as to whether the honorable minister was fair or not."

What a roar would have gone up from Conservative leaders and journals in face of impending dissolution the late Government had in July, 1911, awarded a contract for naval construction! Sir Wilfrid has too much respect for the spirit of British institutions to have acted in so arbitrary a manner. And doubtless Mr. Hazen would not have expected an award of contract during the election campaign or after Sept. 21?

Mr. Hazen professed to state "the facts." Mr. Graham explained them, and added significantly that had a contract been awarded by the Borden Government in the fall of 1911, there would now be at least five cruisers on the stocks in this country.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The plenipotentiaries gathered around a table in St. James' Palace, London, are writing a fateful chapter of history. The treaty of Berlin nearly 45 years ago is a great landmark in respect, but the proceedings of the present conference transcend it in importance. At Berlin it was merely a matter of compromise among the great powers, but at London the little powers, Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece and Montenegro, will not be passive pawns in the game of European diplomacy.

The cloud on the horizon is the long-standing jealousy between Russia and Austria. Underlying it are causes beside which the so-called German peril, which haunts a section of the British people, is a mere chimera. The fundamental fact is the great racial cleavage between the Slav and the Teuton. If there is to be an Armageddon it will be in eastern, not in western, Europe. Pan-Slavism and Pan-Germanism—there is the future conflict. The recent assertion of the Chancellor

of the German Empire that Germany would support her ally by arms if necessary, was the language of the Pan-Germanic idea. The German element is in a minority in Austria-Hungary, and leans on the moral and material support of the German Empire. The 20,000,000 Slavs in the Austrian Empire strongly feel their kinship with the Serbians, the Montenegrins, and the Bulgarians. Naturally Russia, the great Slav power, aspires to be the tutelary guardian over Southeastern Europe. Austria aspires to the same role on the ground of her Slav population and of territorial contiguity.

Serbia will have the backing of Russia at the London conference, but Austria will resist Serbia's claim for expansion to the Adriatic Sea. There will be a great game of bluff, and wily attempts on Austria's part to split the Balkan League, by playing off one Balkan state against another. Even if the Christian powers can agree, will Turkey submit peacefully to any terms imposed on her? The conference bristles with difficulties, but the suspense on the continent will not be fully shared by Great Britain. No one imagines that Britain could be drawn into the vortex of war again over the Near Eastern question.

A NEW POSTOFFICE.

The Dominion Government has appropriated \$150,000 for a new postoffice for the city.

Unlike the federal square, the new postoffice will not be conditional upon the teaching of the goose-step to the schools. The present building is centrally located, and has a certain old-fashioned solidity and stateliness of appearance, but it has been outgrown, or nearly outgrown, and if London is to go ahead, as all signs indicate, larger quarters will be absolutely necessary in the near future.

It is to be hoped the Government will not skimp the work, but will give the city a building architecturally worthy of it. The Albion Block, south of the present postoffice, would be an excellent location. With a frontage on Richmond street from Carling street to Queen's avenue, and a depth of 125 to 150 feet, there would be room for an imposing structure. Another great step will have been taken in the embellishment of the city if the federal square project is carried.

Toronto has enlarged its area by ten square miles. This was not necessary to accommodate any growth of ideas. Some of our Conservative friends are nervous over their own suggestion that the Opposition may force a dissolution on the naval bill. Why so scared?

Winston Churchill's contention that the mother country should defend the heart of the Empire and the Dominions look after the rest of it, is as sound today as when uttered in May.

If the advocates of Laurier's naval policy run out of arguments they can find a stack of them in the speeches of Messrs. Borden and Foster, and in the files of the Conservative press.

The Kingston Standard says "70 to 80 per cent. of the Canadian people are unalterably opposed to a Canadian navy. If the Standard means that 70 to 80 per cent. of Canadians are in favor of the British taxpayers hiring and paying men to defend this country, it would, of course, welcome a general election as a means of wiping out the Grits.

The late Whitelaw Reid was not the greatest of the line of distinguished men that have represented the United States at the court of St. James, but he was a sincere friend and admirer of the United Kingdom. He entered into British social life with an evident relish that exposed him to mild ridicule at home. He carried on the scholarly traditions associated with his post, and was in constant demand as a speaker at public functions. No American had so many personal friendships in Great Britain.

THE ROUND TABLE CLUBS.

Mr. J. C. Walsh, of Montreal, says that the Round Table Clubs, organized for the purpose of advertising Imperialism in Canada, are so carefully hand-picked that only young Canadian, whose college mates were invited to join, was excluded because his wife was an American. Those who are responsible for the exclusion must have broad views of Imperialism.

C. STANFORD MUST SUPPORT HIS CAT.

[Sycamore (Ill.) Tribune.] Notice—If Charles Stanford does not pay board and lodging for his black cat he will be sold for his support. H. N. Barker.

WITH ME.

[Brownsburg.] Grow old along with me! The best is yet to be. The last of life, for which the first was made; Our times are in His hand. Who saith: "A whole I planned, Youth shows but half; trust God; see all, nor be afraid!"

NO SECRETS FROM THEM.

[Greenwood Lodge.] If the women ever get the franchise, it is quite likely that a law will be passed compelling the ingredients of all fishing bait to be pasted on the outside of the flask.

DID THEY SET THE DOG ON HIM?

[Springfield, Ky., News-Leader.] We visited Fillmore Milburn and his estimable wife Lillie, where we stopped over night and where we certainly enjoyed ourselves very much indeed, and only for a bad, vicious dog they had, they might have never got rid of us.

COST OF BAD ROADS.

[Montreal Herald.] Just the other day it came out that the farmers in some of the best apple districts in Canada were letting immense quantities of fruit rot on the ground because the price they are offered (about \$1 a barrel) would leave them little or nothing after their labor charges had been met. In the cities three or four times the amount would willingly be paid for the fruit, but communication between the orchards and the cities is so bad, as a rule, that the experiment was not at-

tempted. A great deal of what a city requires for its sustenance can be produced within a few score miles of its centre, but in Canada, and on this continent generally, we have so far failed to do what they had already done in Europe before the railway came into existence.

BREAD AND ROSES.

[James Oppenheim in the American Magazine.]

As we come marching, marching, in the heart of the day,
A million darkened kitchens, a thousand mill-lofts gray
Are touched with all the radiance that a sudden sun discloses
For the people hear the singing, "Bread and Roses, Bread and Roses."

As we come marching, marching, we battle, too, for men,
For they are women's children and we mother them again.
Our lives shall not be sweated from birth until life closes—
Hearts starve as well as bodies! Give us Bread, but give us Roses!

As we come marching, marching, unnumbered women dead
Go crying through our singing their ancient song of Bread;
Small art and love and beauty their drugging spirits knew—
Yes, it is bread we fight for—but we fight for Roses, too.

As we come marching, marching, we bring the Greater Days—
The rising of the women means the rising of the race—
No more the drudge andidler—ten that toil where one reposes—
But a sharing of life's glories. Bread and Roses, Bread and Roses!

ENEMIES OF CANADA.

[Toronto Star.] It is useless to deny that attempts are being made, publicly and secretly, to undermine self-government in Canada. The Family Compact still has friends and defenders, and there are reactionaries in Canada who would prefer the rule of an oligarchy to that of a Parliament and who think that Canada's position should be that of perpetual subordination and not of equality.

A COMFORTING THOUGHT.

[Chicago Record-Herald.] The man who never does a thing that he later regrets doesn't do much.

A PHILANDERING PHILOSOPHER.

[Samuel Johnson.] "If I had no duties and no reference to futurity, I would spend my life in driving briskly in a post-chaise with a pretty woman; but she should be one who could understand me and would add something to the conversation."

LAMPS.

[Alfred Noyes in Westminster Gazette.] Immense and silent night! Over the darkness I go. And the deep gloom is bricked with points of light.

Above, around me, and below,
I cannot break the bars
Of fate, nor, if I scan the sky,
Come there to me, questioning those cold stars.
Any new signal or reply.

Yet—are they less than these,
These village lights? I scan
Below me; or, far out on darkling seas,
Those twinkling messages from man?

Round me the darkness rolls!
Out of the depth each lance of light
Shoots from windows, thrills from
living souls.

And shall I doubt that starlier height?
No signal? No reply?
As o'er the hills of time I roam,
Hope opens her warm casements in the sky,
And lights the heavenly lamps of home.

WHAT'S IN HEREDITY?

[Ottawa Citizen.] What's in heredity when the direct descendants of Nathaniel Hawthorne and President John Quincy capitalize a worthless hole in the ground at Cobalt and sell stock to their friends?

IS IT POSSIBLE?

[Ottawa Press.] Bob Rogers puts all Liberal newspapers in the same category and styles them "the reptile press." Somehow or other we do keep getting it into our heads that Bob Rogers is a partisan.

HER ULTERIOR OBJECT.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.] "Why do you encourage your husband to drink so much coffee?" "It's the only way I will keep him awake nights—and that's the only chance I get to tell him what I think of him."

THE HEIGHT OF ABSURDITY.

[Chicago Record-Herald.] "Your scheme is foolish." "Foolish?" "Yes, sir, absolutely foolish. As foolish as—well, as foolish as the libretto of a grand opera."

MALLET HEAD STRUCK LADY IN AUDIENCE

Accident at Performance of "The Bohemian Girl."

Hamilton, Dec. 15.—During the progress of the performance of the "Bohemian Girl" at the Grand Opera House Friday night, a mallet head suddenly flew off a performer, and a lady in the audience was struck across the footlights over the heads of the lower floor patrons, and struck a young lady close to the left temple. She was sitting a few rows from the stage. The mallet, which was heavy, struck her with much force, and the mallet head struck her a little near the temple the result would have, no doubt, been much worse. As it was her head was slightly bruised.

The mishap was almost a repetition of a similar accident which occurred two seasons ago, when the sword of Mordkin, the Russian dancer, became unfastened from its hilt and flew through the air, striking a young man on the head, all but killing him.

BLACKHANDER KILLED

Shot to Death When Endeavoring to Levy Blackmail.

New York, Dec. 16.—Amelio Prince, said by the police to be a notorious Black Hand leader, was shot and killed early today in a bakery in upper New York.

According to the story told the police by employees of the shop, he had just demanded \$100 of Joseph Gallucci, when he was shot by Gallucci's nephew, who escaped.

The police say Prince has four times been under suspicion of having done murder. In each case the police found witnesses by whom they expected to send Prince to the electric chair, but when the grand jury was ready to hear the evidence the witnesses were strangely missing. The police believe that several of them were murdered.

Prince's name had long been a byword in the Italian colony. If children were naughty parents were accustomed to warn them that Prince would be called in.

Maurice Hewlett's New Novel

[By Special Arrangement With the Winnipeg Telegram.]

The publication of a new novel by Maurice Hewlett is an event in the world of literature. For every work that he chooses to turn out this author has a large constituency of cultured readers. They were drawn to him for his "Forest Lovers," "Richard Yea and Nay," and "Little Novels of Italy," the first two being pictures of life in the middle ages, and the latter a subtle and fascinating study of Italian landscape and of the atmosphere and architecture of Italian cities. Of late Mr. Hewlett has dealt with modern subjects, producing stories like "Halfway House," and "Rest Harrow," so realistic that they have been classed by healthy critics with the indecent triangle novels in which French novelists find so constant a delight.

His latest novel, "Mrs. Lancelotti" (Macmillan & Co.) is full of the Hewlett brilliance and humor. The scene is laid in the London of the early part of the last century, and the social and political world in which his characters play their parts is vividly portrayed. The story is almost entirely occupied with three men and one woman. These are Georgiana Lancelotti, her husband, Charles Lancelotti; her would-be lover, who was no less a personage than the prime minister himself, the famous Duke of Develins, and Gervase Poore, a young and enthusiastic poet, who made no secret of his love for Georgiana, "hymning his lady heaven-high in verse," and who for necessity's sake (for he had only £50 a year of his own), hired himself out as a clerk to an attorney.

Although he was born of Puritan stock, Mr. Hewlett has confessed that even in his boyhood he was "homesick for the middle age." It was Malory's "Morte d'Arthur" that enthralled the future writer of "The Idylls of the King," and it was the same purple narrative of the past that started young Maurice on the backward track of riotous imaginings. Like Tennyson he was also a heavy reader in his early days; he read French easily at 14, Shakespeare very early, and "Tom Jones," as he puts it, "too early." Like Stevenson he began to imitate the styles of his favorite authors. At Oxford he managed to do a great deal of reading, but paid little attention to prescribed studies. He says of his university days:

"I wasted my time; I dreamed. I tried to do things too big for me, and threw them up at the first failure. I diligently pursued every false god. I don't think I was very happy, and I am sure I was very miserable, and I doubt now if I was ever a boy except for short periods, when by rights I should have been a man."

When Hewlett was a law student in London he conceived a violent affection for Italy, for Italy touched him on his aesthetic side and encouraged him in his passion for the mediæval past. Owing to failing health, he made an extended tour to the land of sunny skies and began his first serious literary work in that country. The book was entitled "Earthwork Out of Tuscany." It was a great piece of work, showing that Hewlett was a stylist of the Walter Pater order, a keen observer, gifted with poetic imagination and a poet's love of gorgeous phrases and warm colors. Hewlett's first attempt did not pass the reviewers, however, without severe criticism. One owlish Athenæum writer prophesied that the book would not appeal to many readers. "Mr. Hewlett," said he, "writes mainly of Florence, a city that has become more written about than any out of Italy."

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Christmas Shopping

by BERTON DRALEY

Buying things for Christmas? Do it right away! Put it off no longer; Start the job TODAY! Spare the weary shop girl. Don't be asking "HOW?" Here's the answer ready, Do your shopping NOW!

Crowds are fearful, later, Clerks are nearly dead, Overworked and driven, Body, hand and head; Everything is chaos, Everything is a row; For the love of heaven Do your shopping NOW!

For the sake of kindness To the folk who work, For the sake of mercy To each harried clerk, For the sake of comfort, Carry out this vow: "Time for Christmas shopping; I will do it NOW!"

Watch for our Honor Roll. The names of those sending or promising dolls to Miss Grey will appear tomorrow.

The hand-written letter has no business in a business office

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SIR EDWARD GREY OPENS CONFERENCE

Delivers a Message From King to the Balkan Plenipotentiaries.

HOPES PEACE ASSURED

Delegates of Allies Say Turkey Must Agree to the Surrender of Adrianople.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Dec. 16.—The delegates of Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro and Greece assembled today in the picture gallery of St. James' Palace to meet the Turkish delegates in the momentous conference which is to settle the question whether there is to be peace or a continuation of the war in the Balkans. With the eyes of British governments which have reigned in succession for four centuries surveying them from the walls, the plenipotentiaries were welcomed by Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister. His address was brief, but full of sympathy and good wishes for the success of the gathering. He said:

"Gentlemen,—His Majesty the King desires me to convey to you his welcome, and to express his best wishes for the success of your labors. It is my agreeable duty to welcome you on behalf of His Majesty's Government, and to say with what pleasure your presence is regarded in this country. His Majesty the King, being anxious to facilitate your task in every way, has placed these rooms in St. James' Palace at your disposal. I trust you will find them suitable, and at the same time I assure you that His Majesty's Government will do all in its power to promote your convenience."

On Neutral Ground.

"You will, I believe, find in this country an atmosphere of calm and impartiality that will be favorable to your work, and within these rooms, which you occupy, you will be really on neutral ground, where there will be no politics except your own."

There are difficulties in all negotiations for peace after a war. I will not attempt to estimate what they may be in your case. They have been no doubt the subject of full instructions to each set of delegates for the procedure of the conference, but there can be no nobler task than to overcome these difficulties, and to accomplish peace as a result of your own efforts, and your own work. In this way you will lay foundations on which I trust will be built, by true wisdom and statesmanship, the prosperity, moral, economic and national, of your respective countries. Without that statesmanship the gains of war are of little or no worth to future generations. With that statesmanship the losses of war can be repaired and bitterness merged in the realization of the blessings of peace."

Delegates Honor Grey.

"I will say no more, except to wish you success in your task, and to assure you that you have the goodwill of everyone in the object for which you have assembled here, and that by accomplishing peace you will secure the respect of the whole of Europe."

The chief of each delegation cordially acknowledged the welcome, and the sentiments expressed by Sir Edward Grey, who was unanimously elected to the honorary presidency of the conference.

Conference Opens.

The British foreign secretary then left the gallery and the plenipotentiaries set about the task of arranging the questions of the chairmanship, the procedure, the language, etc., of the conference. Considering its historic character, the concave attracted remarkably little public attention. Some hundreds of reporters and photographers and a few of the general public gathered in the vicinity of St. James' Palace. Otherwise nothing beyond the extra squads of policemen indicated anything out of the common. Rigorous precautions have been taken to prevent the near approach of strangers to the quadrangle of the palace. A strong force of police has been stationed along the ancient archway and will remain on duty during the conference.

The Turkish plenipotentiaries were the first to arrive. They were followed at brief intervals by the Serbians, Montenegrins and Bulgarians. All these arrived in pebbled taxis, The Greeks

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alone rose to the level of a private auto-are under arrest here today. The arrests were made by Detective O'Reilly and United States Immigration Officer Miller of Cleveland. Miller had been tracing the men for some time, and learned that they were hiding in a Chinese restaurant here. They are locked up in the county jail, charged with being fugitives from justice.

LOCAL OPTION

Temperance People Are Conducting Vigorous Campaign in Wingham. [Special to The Advertiser.] Wingham, Dec. 16.—The local option campaign is in full swing, and last evening in the Baptist Church, Rev. G. V. Collins, dealt at length with the question advancing time strong arguments why the liquor traffic should be stamped out.

Two big public meetings will be held this week at which speakers from Stratford and Newmarket will be present, and tell of the good results which have followed the passing of the bylaws there.

FLEET UNITS ACCORD WITH SELF-RESPECT

And Laurier's Plan Is More in Line With the British Requirements.

[Canadian Press.]

Montreal, Dec. 16.—Before the Montreal Reform Club on Saturday night Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, ex-minister of labor, contended that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's naval plan was much more in line with the requirements of the British Empire. Asquith and Lloyd George, Premier and quoted from speeches of Premier Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, to substantiate his claims. Mr. King said the construction of Canadian fleet units was more in accord with what they believed to be Canadian self-respect.

Mr. Borden had gone to England, not with the view of consulting the admiralty upon any permanent policy, but to find a way out of his difficulties in Canada—difficulties created by the alliance between the Nationalists and the Unionist jingoes prior to and during the last election. He was afraid to go to the country with a permanent naval policy for fear of offending the former.

Naturally, when told that it could exceed anything from Canada of a permanent nature yet awhile, the admiralty was only too ready to reply to his question that, everything being considered, it which included large warships would be most effective.

SMUGGLERS CAUGHT.

Toledo, O., Dec. 16.—Alleged to have entered the United States unlawfully by smuggling their way from Canada into Michigan, near Detroit, three Chinese

DELICATE TIRED WOMEN

This is an unnatural condition—a little rest each day and Scott's Emulsion after every meal gives nature the material to restore strength.

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