BY REV. WILLIAM DEMOUY, D. D. FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

LOVE OF OUR NEIGHBOR "But I say to you that whosoever is angry with his brother shall be in danger of the iudgment." (Matt. v. 22.)

Among the commandments given us by God, that of loving Himself and our neighbor is the greatest. It is easy to fulfil the first part of this commandment; since God is so good and confers only favors upon us; but the second part is not so easy of fulfilment. Our neighbor is not always our brother in the pure sense of the word. A brother loves a brother, cares for him, and helps him willingly when needed. A neighbor does not always so act. He remains our neighbor, but it is often contrary to our feelings and persuasions to consider him a brother. It would seem that quite is true. However, God's law is that we consider every man our brother, as God considers every one His child. And as God's children are often rebellious and show Him no love, yet He does not therefore deprive them of their relationship to Him, so when our neighbor acts in a manner unbe coming a brother, we should not, for that reason, alienate him. He is constituted our brother before God by very creation, and nothing can loosen the tie that binds us

But it may seem strange that God requires that we love our neighbor on all occasions, and, even when he renders himself unworthy, that we treat him as a brother. If we become angry with him, we are placed thereby in danger of the judgment. It appears even more contrary to reason's dictates, when we take into consideration the fact that if our neighbor dies deprived of God's grace, he is banished from His sight forever. The heavenly Father can not fail to be angry, in a certain sense, with the obstinate sinner, and with him who constantly even to the extent of denying His existence. It would seem impossible that His attitude toward such could be otherwise. We feel inclined to consider it contrary to the laws of justice, if God does not show anger toward a sin-

ful, defiant man. However, when we look into things from a lofty standpoint and judge according to higher justice than we know to exist amount then we see the eternal Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. God does not show His anger on would be the fate of many a pros-perous sinner today. The blasphemer would not be standing on platform uttering his threats, neither would the robber of the poor be enjoying the luxuries of his mansion and basking in the sunshine of his pleasures. The earth long those resorts.

Ask any Canadian National Rail-ways Agent for illustrated booklets and full information regarding routes, rates, or fares to any of those resorts. ago would have swallowed up the defamer, the calumniator, the pedler of wickedness in its worst forms. God still calls these sinners His sons and is treating them as such. They may be placed far from our class, far below us in virtue, absolutely bereft of all honor—yet they are our brothers, and God says we must ever consider and treat them as such. We are asked to do much less than God does Himself. The injuries to us are far less than

But we can go further into this strange command, and see a reason for it. God wishes us to aim at perfection. Certainly it is more perfect to treat every man as a brother than otherwise. It is also of the Missionaries of the Heart of the Missionaries of the M brother than otherwise. It is also more according to reason that we should do so. We must realize that if a punishment is to be meted out to the unjust, it is God who will render it to them. Should we at every turn wish to give man what may be due him at the moment, we would be like the fermoment, we would be like the fermoment, we would be like the fermoment, we nother to satisfy. moment, we would be like the ferocious beasts. In order to satisfy their appetites, these animals leap upon man, tear him to pieces, and devour him. They also instinctively consider man their enemy, and make an effort to disable him so as to guard their own safety. When we pounce upon our enemies or upon what might be termed the intellectwe pounce upon our enemies or upon
sinners, we do it in order to satisfy
a disordered spiritual appetite
within us. When we try by unjust
means to silence them or disable
them there to a great west. means to silence them or disable them, then to a great extent we are acting from selfish motives, and inflicting injuries upon people over whom we have no authority. whom we have no authority. Reason itself should guide us to act differently. Even though these unfortunate men might deserve the unfortunate m unfortunate men might deserve the punishment we could inflict upon them, it is not our duty even to judge them, much less to punish them. As long as they live, they are our brothers, and as such we are bound to treat them.

But why, we may ask again, has God planned that our behavior toward all other men be as brothers toward brothers? He has done it. we may say, because this earth is a place in which man is to be purified. even though during a certain period or even during his whole life, he lives in sin. Why any man is a sinner for a time or always, we do not know. God alone sees the cause; snd only He can fix the sin and Antonio Alonyare, Miguel Costa parish distributes weekly its parish bulletin.

As a result of the activity of the script of the activity of the service of them are of catechetical reviews. Each parish distributes weekly its parish bulletin. ner's punishment and set the time and Antonio Alcover in the Balearic for its infliction. Now, heaven will Isles. Father Vicent, famous fore-

FIVE MINUTE SERMON be the reward of the just, and in heaven can be only the purest love Spain, and Father Turin, intrepid lished, by means of which the faithheaven can be only the purest love of brother for brother. If we have not loved our brethren while on earth, even though in other respects Love for our neighbor must occupy forever. He will be placed far from us, so that we may love and be loved by others who are like our-selves. This will happen when God will render to every man according to his works, which will be not now but on the judgment day. So duty is to render our hearts so that they will love all, and fit them to be loved by all who are rightly disposed. Some will not love us. It is particularly regarding these that God warns us. We must be careful lest we be angry with this class among our brothers, especially.

The second part of this commandment is difficult because it is opposed to our feelings, and because the repulsiveness of him who makes himself our enemy, with no blame on our side. However, because it is difficult, it has great power to perfect us if we observe it. Our disordered nature, of which our hearts are a part, needs this discipline. We do not condone evil by loving our neighbor who evil by mits it, no more than does God when He allows a man to live on in We must learn not to consider another's demerits, but to pay attention to the merits that we should on all occasions and at all times gain for ourselves. To beautify our souls should be our principal aim. This is done by elevating ourselves above everything lowly-in a word, to love what God loves and commands us to love, no matter how many reasons may appear to persuade us to the contrary.

HOLIDAY LANDS NEAR THE WATER

Holidays are much more enjoyable when spent near the water. Ontario has a wide choice of beautiful lakelands from which you may ose a healthy inexpensive place for your vacation.

The Rideau Lakes in Eastern Ontario offer splendid camping and fishing. The beautiful resorts of the Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays. Dawartha Lakes, Algonquin Park, 30,000 Island of the Georgian Bay, and Timagami in Central Ontario or Nipigon and Quetico Park in Northwestern part of the Province oes not show His anger on If He did, contemplate what be the fate of many a prossity of amusements are afforded in the various districts, including fine fishing.

Ask any Canadian National Rail-

THE CATHOLIC PRESS

ACTIVITY IN SPAIN AND BELGIUM

By Rev. Manuel Grans (Madrid Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Since the last Catholic Press Congress held in Toledo, the organiza-tion of the Spanish press has entered a period of great activity, His own. And we must imitate God in this as in other things. and as Spain is the nation in which greatest development, it would seem opportune to outline its pressent of the pressure of the p

> olic press was the Rev. Sarda y Salvany, founder of the glorious "Revista Popular" and author of many volumes of the "Propaganda Catolica."

APOSTLESHIP OF PRESS FOUNDED In 1891 Father Garzon, S. J. brought together several prominent laymen and with them founded the

missionary by spoken word and pen, were their contemporaries.

In 1890, in addition to the 50 offi-cial diocesan bulletins, there were nalism is the field of children's our lives may have been just, we cial diocesan bulletins, there were can not expect God to transform us. already six Catholic newspapers and 20 good reviews which had influ-

> Catholic Press Congress held in Seville in 1904. The effect was overwhelming. Various prelates condemned began to take a direct interest in the press. Providence then gave Spain a prelate, Dr. Lopez Pa Archbishop of Tarragona, w whose writings awakened and directed public opinion to the problems and struggles of journalism, and who, in 1907, founded the "Association of Ladies of the Catholic Press" a group of women who devoted themof Catholic papers and periodicals. Dr. Lopez Palaez, who was taken from the church by a premature death, was joined by Father Dueso, another great friend of the Catholic Press in Spain, and a member of the same Order as Father Claret.

The Second Catholic Press Congress was held in Saragossa in 1908, and at this convention the important decision was made to create a Catholic "News Agency" in Madrid to supply the papers with telegraph news. Don. Norberto Torcal, a Honorary President; but the effectbrilliant journalist who died only a short time ago, took charge of it. and Father Dueso opened a national subscription to raise an endowment fund to support the "Agency" which was called and is still today the "Associated Press." order to further enlarge and improve the news service, Father Dueso, in 1911, founded the "Legionaries of the Catholic Press" the who make small contributions for this purpose, and enjoy many spiritual privileges granted by the Supreme Pontiff and the Hierarchy. This Association extends even into the most remote corners and villages of the peninsula and distributes millions of propaganda leaflets.

As a result also of the first Press Congress, Dr. Ildefonso Montero

founded in Seville in 1905, the Institute "Ora et Labora," the first Catholic School of Journalism in Spain or in Europe, which won many vocations for the press. many vocations for the press. This Institute actually grew into an international organization. Among its achievements may be mentioned the Catalogue of the Catholic Press of the World and the Ora et Labora Almanach, the first book of its kind, in which all Catholic publications are described with dates and interesting statistics. In 1923 courses in journalism were reorganized. Seminarians every diocese attended them and it published the first issue of "La Cruzada de la Prensa" (The Press Crusade,) organ of a flourishing association. In 1916 "Ora et promulgated the first 'Press Day' which was later extended to every parish in Spain, and is being imitated, under various forms, by Catholics in other countries. In 1918 the school compiled the National and International Catalogue of Catholic journalists. the provincial seats and some In view of this work, Benedict XV. portant center of the country. extended to the whole world a plenary indulgence for Press Day,

Catolica from which grew a number of fine papers, among them El Debate, the leading Catholic daily of Spain. This association sent several of its editors to the United States to study the schools of journalism and technical methods of the American press. With the Editorial there came into action a group of laymen devoted to jour-nalism and Catholic social work, under the direction of Don Angel Herrera, director of El Debate. These men now direct the leading Catholic papers of Spain and collaborate in many others.

According to the most recent official statistics, of the 2,101 periodical publications issued in Spain, 1,006 are Catholic. Of these 70 are dailies, of an exclusively Catho lic character, while about 30 more may be considered as such, although they devote themselves more to politics; 230 are weeklies, 145 fortnightlies and 225 monthlies. figures do not tell the whole story for in the last two years there have been many additions to and 'Apostleship of the Press' an in- improvements in the Catholic press stitution which in a few years dis- in Spain. Many missionary reviews Justice is not to be done here. tributed more than 14,000,000 books were it to be, its course would have been started long ago. On earth every man is given sufficient chance tura Dominical, with a circulation reviews, all the religious educations. to save his soul. He must be of 38,000 copies. To this were tional institutions publish weeklies allowed his chance unmolested, added other monthly publications for their alumni and each college

ful in every parish are able to obtain good reading matter for a papers, and some very good ones have already been started.

our whole heart, no matter if our neighbor be unworthy of it. If God finds him unworthy, then he will suffer, not we; and we will not have our neighbor before our eyes forever. He will be placed far the first national act was the first necessary and 20 good reviews which had infinite enceonpublicopinion. In 1898 there are good Catholic dailies in all the principal cities of the kingdom, and although they have now attained their present flourishing position, much still remains to be done and it is hoped. to bring the Catholic press to the level of the best in the world. The Church in Spain already has a wonderful instrument of defense ondemned several newspapers wonderful instrument of defense ominitim, forbidding Catholics to and influence, respected by public read them, and the whole Hierarchy began to take a direct interest in greatest achievements of Spanish

VIGORCUS BELGIAN ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT OF PRESS By Rev. J. Van der Heyder

(Louvain Correspondent, N. C. W. C.) Belgium claims a twofold Cathelic Press organization: one for the diffusion of Catholic periodic literato increasing the circulation tholic papers and periodicals. opez Palaez, who was taken of the anti-Catholic and Socialist press. The former is a lay institution with ramifications all over the land; the latter is a clerical organism, whose mainstay are the Chaplains of Labor, of the Industrial

The lay institution bears the long title of "National and Inter-diocesan Federation of all Societies for the Propagation of the Catholic Press." Cardinal Mercier is its Just now it is a layman of noble lineage and of high prestige in the land, the Count Adrien d'Ursel. One of the four vice-presidents is a member of the Chamber of Deputies and former minister of the Crown and former minister of the Crown, M. Harmignie; and the Secretary is a Brussels lawyer, Henri

The headquarters of the Federation are at Brussels. Its chief object is to maintain, between the various organisms for the diffusion of Catholic papers, regular and continued intercourses, notable through a permanent secretariat and an information bureau. It is so organized as to make its influence felt in the most remote parts of the land as well as in the large centers of population.

A central committee, functions at the head of the Federation, is composed of a delegate from each one of the six Belgian Bishops, of one from each of the political groups-the Conservative, the Democratic and the Flemish-of the Catholic Union, of one each also from the Federation of Catholic Circles and from the principal Catholic women's organizations. and of two delegates from every single affiliated arrondissemen Catholic press propaganda society. (There are twenty-eight electora subdivisions of Provinces termed arrondissements.)

With the exception of the Car dinal's delegate, who is ex-officio member of the Governing Board, the committee elects the officers of the Federation for a term of three years, and it meets at least twice a

Once a year the Federation holds a Press Day, alternately, in one of the provincial seats and some im-Each arrondissement has an

organization of its own made up of ago. at Lugano, Switzerland, it tried out an international, polyglot radio broadcasting station to be used for Catholic action. This attaion has its create, and to Catholic action. This station has its create, and to At all events one of the sectarian maintain in smooth running order, sheets, made wise through personal press committees in every village and parish of its district. It meets at least four times a year. The mode of election of its officers and their tenure of office is governed by specific through personal experience recently wrote: "Beware of the Committee of Defense! For it sees all, spies all, reads all, and has the courts working overtime."

mittee. A delegate from the Bishop of the Diocese is ex-officio member of the governing board. The unit in this chain of press organizations is the local committee, which convenes at least twice a year and sends an annual report of its activity to the arrondissement committee

The duty of the local committee is to collect, for propaganda pur-poses, fifty centimes a year from students and workingmen, and a franc a piece from all other Catholics who are interested in the development of the Catholic Press. development of the Catholic Press. It distributes, besides, Catholic papers and tracts to the poor who are visited by the St. Vincent de Paul Society; sees to it that all cafes have one or more Catholic papers; it maintains a colportour of Catholic papers and magazines; collects papers and magazines for second reading and acade the second catholic papers. second reading and sends them to the soldiers, to smaller hotels, etc. It procures good correspondents for the periodicals that have the favor of the public in its district. Of late it has bestowed special attention to the diffusion of Catholic illustrated papers for children, so as to counteract the deleterious influence of the many indifferent, often out-and-out wicked, pictorial periodicals estaving to the test for

reading of the young. Besides this propaganda work for the spread of good periodic literature, it has been found necessary in Belgium, as in other European countries, to help the Catholic press in coping with the calumnies hawked about by a hostile press against religious persons and institutions. Hence the foundation twenty years ago, by priests of the Diocese of Liege, of a Committee of Defense. This body has taken upon itself to scan the anti-Catholic stories damaging to the Church and its ministers and to investigate these stories. The results of its inquiries, it sends to the Catholic papers; and, in case the tale affords matter for an action at law, it sues either the author of the article or the publisher

periodicals catering to the taste for

for damages. A few severe sentences secured by the Committee of Defense had the effect of rendering the anti-religious knights of the quill more circum spect.

TRUCE DURING THE WAR

During the War, the committee was allowed a respite, for want of adversaries to combat. The truce continued for a time afterwards. When the enemy broke it, it was to aim high—aspersing the memory of the saintly Pius X. and calumniating Benedict XV., by accusing both of having favored the Central Powers. The Committee of Defense was on its feet at once, furnishing conv. to the Catholic journals. to the Catholic journals exploding the canard.

The opposition's next move was the publication in six papers of a trumped-up scurrilous story about Cardinal Skrebensky, successively Archbishop of Prague and of Olmutz. English papers had been the first offenders; but they soon retracted. The Belgian papers did not. The Committee of Defense brought suit against them, secured the condemnation of all six, payment of damages and insertion of the sentence in the offending journals as well as in several others at the offenders' expense. The last decision of the court was given only a few weeks

But for the Cardinal Skrebensky AUSTEN-Pride and Prejudice



AF Causland Mindows Church Painting and Decorating.

Designs and Estimates on request ROBERT ME CAUSLAND · LIMITED

SHOREHAM HOTEL

In Washington, D. C. The Shoreham Hotel is located The Shoreham Hotel is located in the very center of this city of year-round attractions. It is within one-and-one-half blocks of the White House itself and in three to fifteen minutes walking distance of the largest number of Government buildings, Museums, Monuments, Statues and works of art. European plan Sociel exart. European plan. Social ex-clusiveness, excellent cuisine.

CHOREHAM HOTEL 15th and H. Sts. N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

SAFETY FOR YOUR SAVINGS

WHEN you deposit with us you know that your Savings are secure. The ONTARIO GOVERNMENT guarantees that. You are also assured prompt and courteous service. No notice is required for withdrawals and checking privileges are allowed.

Convenient Office Hours

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO SAVINGS OFFICE

TORONTO BRANCHES Cor. Bay and Adelaide Sts. 549 Danforth Ave. Cor. University and Dundas Sts.

OTHER BRANCHES : ord, Hamilton, Newmarket, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Pembroke ch, St. Catharines, St. Merys, Walkerton, Woodstock

"Your Own Depository"



THE DENNIS WIRE AND IRON WORKS CO. LIMITED

ENGRATARCH—Thre.
2—Poems Tales
2—Prose Tales
3PE—Homer's Iliad
OPE—Homer's Odyssey
OPE—Rape of the Lock
POTTINGER—English Essays
READE—Cloister and The Hearth
ROOSEVELT—Writings
ROSSETTI, C.—Selected Poems
ROSSETTI, C.—Selected Poems
ROSSETTI, C.—Crown of Wild Olives and Quest
Air
and Lilies and King of T

MUSKIN—Secame and Lilies and King of The Golden River
SCOTT—Ivanhoe
SCOTT—Lady of the Lake
SCOTT—Lady of the Lake
SCOTT—Quentin Durward
COTT—Guentin Durward
COTT—Rob Roy
OTT—Talisman
AKESPEA

Night's Dream

SHAKESPEARE—Romeo and Juliet
SHAKESPEARE—Tempest
SHAKESPEARE—Midsummer Night's D:
SHAKESPEARE—Midsummer Night's D:
SHAKESPEARE—Richard III.
SHAKESPEARE—Richard III.
SHAKESPEARE—Richard III.
SHAKESPEARE—Richard III.
SHAKESPEARE—Kichard III.
SHAKESPEARE—Richard III.
SHAKESPEARE—Richard III.
SHERIT SHELLEY AND KEATS—Selected Poems
SHERIDAN—Rivals and School for Sean
SUULIVAN—Washington to Wilson
SPENSER—Faerle Queen, I.
ST. JOHN—Narrative and Lyrical Poems
STEVENSON—Travels with a Donkey
Inland Voyage
SWIFT—Gulliver's Travels
TAPYOCK—Modern Reader's Chauser
TENNYSON—Idylla of the King
TENNYSON—Idylla of the King
TENNYSON—The Princess
TENNYSON—The Princess
TENNYSON—The Princess
TENNYSON—The Princess
TENNYSON—Shorter Poems
THACKERAY—Henry Esmond
THACKERAY—Henry Esmond
THACKERAY—Henry Esmond
THOMPSON—Hound of Heaven
THOREAU—Walden
THOREAU—Walden
TREVELYAN—Life of Lord Macaulay
VIRGIL—Scheid
WASHINGTON—Farewell Address

We also Manufacture Steel **Waste Paper** Desks

Equipment **Baskets** Tool Boxes

Library Stacks Stools and Chairs Tool Stands Send for illustrated folder on any of above.

MACMILLAN'S Pocket Classics

Bound in Cloth Full Notes Uniform in Size ARMES—Old English Ballads
ADDAMS—Twenty Years at Hull House
ADDISON—Sir Roger De Coverley
ANDERSEN—Fairy Tales
ARNOLD—Sohrab and Rustum and Other IRVING—Knickerbocker History of New York JOHNSON—Arabian Nights IRVING—Knickerbocker History JOHNSON—Arabian Nights KEARY—Heroes of Asgard LAMB—Essays LAMB—Tales from Shakespeare LINCOLN—Writings LOCKHART—Life of Scott LONDON—Call of the Wild -Wither - Wild - Wild - Call of the Wayside Inn - ELLOW—Miles Standish - ELLOW—Tales of a Wayside Inn - LL—Vision of Sir Launfal - ELLOW—Tales of a Wayside Inn - LLOW—Tales of a Wayside Inn - LLOW—Tales of a Wayside Inn - Call - Essay on Milton - Call - Essay on Warren - Hastings - ACAULAY—Life of Johnson - ACAULAY—Life of Johnson - ACAULAY—Life of Johnson - ACAULAY—Life of Johnson - ALORY—Morte of Arthur - MILTON—Comus, etc. - MILTON—Paradise Lost, I., II. McCONNELL—Southern Orators - PALGRAVE—Golden Treasury - PARKMAN—The Oregon Trail - WTENGER—Collection of Short - Call—Three Lives

-Essays
-Out of the Northland
10BE-Lorna Doone
LL-Life of Johnson (Abridged)
, ED.-Epoch Making Papers in Amer-

Poems
CARLYLE—Heroes and Hero Worship
CARROLL—Alice in Wonderland
CHAUCER—Prologue, Knightes Tale, Noan

CARROLL—Alice m wonderiann CHAUCER—Prologue, Knightes Tale, Nonnes Priest's Tale
Priest's Tale
CHURCH—Story of the Hiad
CHURCH—Story of the Odyssey
CHURCHILL—The Crisis
CHURCHILL—Richard Carvell
COLERIDGE—Ancient Mariner
COOPER—The Deerslayer
COOPER—The Deerslayer
COOPER—The Spy
COULT—Letters from Many Pens
COUVER AND GRAY—Peems
CURTIS—Prue and I
DANA—Two Years Before the Mast
DEFOE—Robinson Crusoe, Pt. II.
DEFOE—Bobleson Crusoe, Pt. II.
DEFOE—Stale Grand Cricket en
the Hearth

DE QUINCEY—Essays
DE QUINCEY—Optum Eater
DICKENS—Christmas Carol and Crieket en
the Hearth
DICKENS—Tale of Two Cities
DICKENS—David Copperfield, Pt. I.
DICKENS—David Copperfield, Pt. II.
DICKENS—David Copperfield, Pt. II.
DICKENS—David Copperfield, Pt. II.
DICKENS—David Copperfield, Pt. II.
DICKENS—Oliver Twist
DRYDEN—Palamon and Areite
ELIOT—Mill on the Floss
ELIOT—Silas Marner
BOYNTON—Poems for Secondary Schools
EMERSON—Essays
EMERSON—Essays
EMERSON—Essays
EMERSON—Essays
EMERSON—Espays
FEMERSON—Hearten
BEMERSON—Espays
FUESS & SANBORN—Oral Reading Poems
GASKELL—Cranford
GATHANY, ED.—American Patriotism in
Prose and Verse
GOLDSMITH—Viera of Wakefield
GRIMM—Fairy Tales
HALE—Select Orations
HALE—Select Orations
HALE—Man Without a Country
HALL—Select Orations
HAWTHORNE—House of the Seven Gables
HAWTHORNE—Mosses from an Old Manse
HAWTHORNE—Mosses from an Old Manse
HAWTHORNE—Mosses from an Old Manse
HAWTHORNE—Monder Book
HAWTHORNE—Tanglewood Tales
HAWTHORNE—Tanglewood Tales
HAWTHORNE—Scarlet Letter
HAWTHORNE—Scarlet Letter
HELLER—Early American Orations
HOLMES—Selections from Poems
HOLMES—Selections from Poems
HOLMES—Autocrat at the Breakfast Table
HOMER—Uliad, Translated
HUMER—Odyssey, Translated
HUMER—Chise of Geldsmith
IRVING—Life of Geldsmith
IRVING—Sketch Book

Price 55C. E

WERER—Southern Poets WISTER—The Virginian WORDSWORTH—Shorter Poems Price 55c. Each Postpaid London, Ont. THE CATHOLIC RECORD

for Permanence with Metal Lath

THE homes built today can be more comfortable, more proof against heat, cold and damp than ever before. They can be built fire-safe and permanent by the use of Metal Lath, both for exterior and interior construction.

Stucco applied over Pedlar's Expanded Metal Lath gives a distinctive beauty to the exterior of the new home. Good stucco ages slowly and mellows with time. Pedlar's Lath grips the plaster firmly and provides interior walls and ceilings of lasting smoothness, free from cracks and unsightly streaks. This material is used extensively for cottage, skyscraper or office building. Before you build, let us tell you of its moderate cost.

Write for Lath Booklet R. L.

The PEDLAR PEOPLE Limited

Established 1861

489 Richmond St., London, Ont. Phone 17 Executive Offices: Oshawa, Ont. Factories: Oshawa and Montreal niches: Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

CEXPANDED |