

LABOR NEWS FROM COAST TO COAST

OTTAWA.

LEATHER WORKERS' PRESIDENT VISITS OTTAWA.
President W. E. Bryan, of the United Leather Workers' International Union, and General Organizer Mark of the same organization, who are in attendance at the convention in Montreal, A. F. of L. convention in Montreal, visited Ottawa on Tuesday evening. Mr. Bryan, who is a member of the Ottawa branch of the local union, presided at the meeting.

MASS MEETING AT FAMILY THEATRE, SUNDAY.
Delegates at the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Montreal, will address Ottawa on Sunday afternoon. The meeting will be held in the Family Theatre, Sunday afternoon. Among the speakers will be Mr. D. A. L. Levesque, president of the International Brotherhood of Leather Workers, Mr. Tom Moore, president of the International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, Mr. Tom Moore, president of the International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, Mr. Tom Moore, president of the International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America.

CHATEAU COOKS AND WAITERS GET CONDITIONS.
Due largely to the efforts of Controller John Cameron and the local agent M. Beaumont, the local cooks and waiters have been able to improve their conditions materially in the City of Ottawa. A strike was threatened early this week and when the employers learned that the union meant business an agreement was promptly brought about.

CARPENTERS' DELEGATES TO ONE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.
Business Agent Pat Green and M. Kavanagh have been chosen to represent Local 93, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at the annual conference of the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which will be held at Peterboro on September 24. Other delegates will be Dave Rankin, representing Local 2523, and Messrs. H. Tremblay and Edmond Berrault, Local 646, of the Inside Wood Workers. Balloting for the choice of six delegates from the province of Ontario to attend the Indianapolis convention on September 24 has been completed under the proportional representation system and the ballots will be counted at Peterboro on the 24th by Mr. Donald Hooper, who has been appointed returning officer.

INTERNATIONAL HEAD ADDRESSES RETAIL CLERKS.
Members of the Ottawa local of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association held a largely attended meeting in their rooms on Monday evening and listened to a forceful address by the international president of the union, E. E. Baker, of Lafayette, Indiana. Mr. Baker, who was in Montreal attending the convention of the American Federation of Labor, took advantage of his proximity to Ottawa to come to this city and speak to the members of the local, and there was an excellent audience to hear him.

INTRODUCED BY PRESIDENT T. MARCELL.
The local union, the speaker spoke for some time on the benefits to be derived from organization, and cited many instances where better wages and improved working conditions had been secured through that medium. It was not the purpose of the organization, he said, to antagonize the employers but to cooperate with them for improvements which will not only be of benefit to the sales people but will also redound to the advantage of the employers by promoting efficiency and insuring a higher standard of sales service.

Speaking of conditions as he found the min Canada. Mr. Baker told his hearers that he was surprised at the comparatively low wages paid to sales people in this country. The consequence was, he said, that there were more vacant positions than there were competent men and women to fill them, as the com-

peared elsewhere who could do so moved to the United States, where higher wages could be obtained. Strong and competent organization he declared, was greatly needed.
At the conclusion of his address Mr. Baker was tendered a hearty vote of thanks.

OTTAWA-NEWSY BRIEFS.
International Vice-President Joe Marks of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union paid an official visit to local No. 5 on Monday evening. Mr. Marks is at present attending the A. F. of L. convention at Montreal, and took advantage of the occasion to visit the Ottawa union.

General Organizer James Marsh of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was in town during the past week in connection with the strike of inside woodworkers. He left on Tuesday for London, Ont., to take charge of the situation there, negotiations between the carpenters and employers having reached a deadlock. He informed the Canadian Labor Press that he will visit Pembroke and Arnprior in the near future, where new local unions of carpenters have recently been organized.

Secretary Wm. Lodge and Executive Board Members Douglas A. Dersch of the Ottawa Branch of Carpenters and Joiners of America, visited Montreal over the week-end and were in consultation with various international trade union officials.

At a special meeting of the local leather workers union held on Tuesday night J. A. F. Hayden, M. G. who looked after the interests of that organization in the recent dispute, was the recipient of a beautiful leather handbag as a testimonial of appreciation for the services he had rendered. The presentation was made by President Cuthbert.

TORONTO.
ST. BY. MEN MAY STRIKE.
TORONTO, June 19.—The Toronto Street Railway employees decided at 2:30 a.m. to give the Toronto Street Railway Company 48 hours to meet their demands for a 20-cent increase to 75 cents an hour. If this is not met there will be a strike on Friday. However, it is thought that there may be a compromise at 60 cents an hour, the rate paid by the city lines.

TORONTO NEWSY BRIEFS.
John Cottam of the District Carpenters' Council, said last week that the carpenters employed by the Toronto Street Railway intend applying for a Board of Conciliation. "It is also quite probable that the other trades will apply for similar boards," was the opinion expressed by Secretary Cottam.

Asked if the electrical workers contemplated taking similar action, Secretary J. T. Gunn, stated that so far there had not been any application put in for a board. "We are still negotiating with the company in the matter of wages and conditions," said he. "So far we have not seen the need for making an application."

Rev. Dr. Salem G. Bland, pastor of Broad Methodist Tabernacle, will be asked to be the labor candidate for the Ontario legislature in Northeast Toronto, where there is a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Dr. H. J. Cody, former minister of education, at a meeting of the labor representatives committee in the labor temple on Sunday. It was decided to offer the nomination to Rev. Dr. Bland, and a committee was named to wait on him with reference to the matter.

"Glass blowers, after being five weeks on strike, declare they are still firm for 55 cents minimum wage," said a spokesman. "A Soldier, Labor and U. F. O. representatives met last week to further plans for a chain of co-operative stores in Toronto. Painters and decorators will advance their initiation fee to \$35 and predict a \$100 fee within six months."

WESTERN CANADA.
ESTABLISHES A BOARD FOR CIVIC EMPLOYEES.
The Minister of Labor has established a Board of Conciliation and Investigation as between the municipality of Moose Jaw and certain of its employees, members of the Civic Employees' Union. The board is composed of Hon. Mr. Justice E. Taylor, of Moose Jaw, chairman; Mr. George D. Mackey, of Moose Jaw, for the municipality, and Mr. R. N. Chadwick, of Moose Jaw, for the employees. The dispute is one which does not fall clearly within the jurisdiction of the statute and the board is established by the minister only upon the joint request of the municipality and employees.

CANADIAN LABOR MOVEMENT HAS MANY OBSTACLES.
Continued From Page One.
The federation of labor will take this matter into very serious consideration and appoint a committee with power to investigate and use whatever means may be necessary in the organization of the union and to the work of the Catholic Labor Union. I think when they start investigating they will find a condition that is, to say the least, appalling. We have taken the matter up at our Trades and Labor convention and I know I express the feelings of the delegates to the convention, that the matter should be investigated by an international committee as I have suggested."

Increased Membership.
Taking a more pleasing matter, Mr. McCallum stated that notwithstanding the forces arrayed against them in the opposition of employers and other movements and the apathy of the Congress had grown in one year from 1897 local unions with a membership of 291,432 to 2,389 unions with a membership of 248,247, or an increase of 412 local unions and 58,815 members. He expressed regret that all the international organizations in Canada were not affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress, which was the official legislative mouthpiece of the organization. He stated that there were 100,000 members of international unions in Canada who were not represented in the Congress, and he hoped they would see the wisdom of strengthening their hands to the fullest extent.

Conferences Unsuccessful.
Mr. McCallum did not think the round table conferences between labor and employers had been very successful for they had had more strikes since then than before. They had been successful in meeting the best of the arguments at the conference, but that was apparently the worse way to argue with employers, and the only way to argue with them was when the worker was on the street arguing—that had been their bitter experience. Prior to that time the workers had been in a state of agreement with their men, but since that conference the employers had formed themselves into a combine with a capital of some \$500,000,000, the result being that every firm with whom they had previously been able to make agreements refused to do so, and any more and the workers had to go on strike to get agreements made, and yet those men who combined to strengthen themselves refused the right of combination to the workers in their employ. But he thought it was safe to predict that the further these people went away from the spirit of collective bargaining and the closer they got to the spirit of recognizing their employes only from the standpoint of the profit, the more they got to their own destruction.

Political Situation.
As to the political situation they had not been able to follow in the footsteps of the British Labor party, but they had made a beginning in the Federal and the Provincial Governments, and their representatives were doing good work, especially in the Farmer-Labor Government of Ontario. He detailed some of the legislation secured, and wound up by declaring that though they had dissension and opposition they had a real live body of men working in the international trade union, and the more they co-operated their efforts the more successful they would be. They were not only determined to remain a portion of the international labor movement, but were determined to be associated with the wider international labor movement to embrace all the workers of the world.

APARTMENTS FOR WORKERS AT WOODSTOCK.
Many novel features have been incorporated into the scheme of the Kana Piano Company, of Woodstock, to alleviate the housing shortage insofar as it affects its employees. A large business block just east of the piano firm was recently purchased for \$55,000, and it is the intention of the management to convert this property into 12 apartments for the use of the employees, who will be added to the present staff. These workmen will be wanted to erect the apartments, which, according to J. A. Moore, manager of the company, will be much lower than could be obtained elsewhere. All necessary conveniences will be installed, and each apartment will consist of four or five rooms.

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS BOARD.
The Minister of Labor has established a board of conciliation to deal with the dispute between the Montreal Tramways and its motormen and conductors. The Hon. Justice G. F. Poirer, of Montreal, has been selected as chairman. The employees will be represented by J. A. Woodward and the company by E. V. Villeneuve, both of Montreal.

HAMILTON BRICKLAYERS' BOARD IS ESTABLISHED.
Senator Gordon Robertson has named D. Black, jun., of Welland, Ont., as chairman of the conciliation board to adjudicate the Hamilton bricklayers' wage difference. H. G. Foster will represent the bricklayers and George F. Webb the contractors.

LONDON STREET RAILWAY STRIKE OVER.
The London street car strike which began on Monday of last week was settled on Wednesday morning, and services was resumed at 11 a.m. The men receive 48 cents an hour. There is no increase in fares.

PETERBORO ELECTRICAL WORKERS' BOARDS ESTABLISHED.
On the request of Peterboro, the Minister of Labor has appointed a Board of Conciliation to investigate the dispute between the Canadian General Electric Company, of that city, and its employees. Judge R. B. Gunn, of Ottawa, has been agreed upon by the representatives of the disputing parties as chairman. The company declined to make a nomination, so Judge McCallum, of Ontario County, was appointed by the Minister to represent it. John Munro, of Peterboro, will represent the employees.

EASTERN CANADA.

N. B. MINERS GAIN RECOGNITION.

Largely as a result of the Miners' strike, the Ridge Coal Company, N. B., have recognized the U. M. W. In the colliery there are about one hundred men employed. This is a new colliery and the early recognition shows that the old days are gone and that the wisdom of trade-unionism is getting well established in the minds of former opponents. The Citizen.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONS DEMAND PRICE REDUCTION.

In the textile industry they had secured increases over wages amounting to 210 per cent since the war began and reduced the hours from 55-1/2 to 48 hours a week by voluntary agreement with the employers, and the wage question had not been settled for twelve months, while the question of hours would not come up for another eight months, when they hoped to have their own work week or a 45-1/2-hour week. Some other trades had been more fortunate and had a 44-hour week and some even had 40 hours. The housing problem was at the bottom of many of their social evils. Mr. Ogden remarked on the scarcity of the commodity, believing that the housing problem was at the bottom of many of their social evils. Mr. Ogden remarked on the scarcity of the commodity, believing that the housing problem was at the bottom of many of their social evils.

REFERRING TO NATIONALIZATION OF THE MINES.

The Government had decided the moral to be drawn from the action of the Government was that if they were beaten in the industrial arena, and that was an argument in favor of the workers forming their own political party in the country. They had been beaten, perhaps unwittingly from the Trades and Labor Congress, an endorsement of political action as well as industrial action. The firm union had run for a number of years and now formed the second largest party in the country. There were only two parties in Great Britain now, the Trades and Labor party and the Labor party. The old Liberal party that Asquith led in almost all elections had been crushed. The Government was the party that would fight the Trades and Labor party. There had not been any elections since 1918 except by secret ballot, and while there had been some disappointing successes, those who disagreed with the Government were bound to join with the Trades and Labor party to be in active opposition and the Labor party would welcome a general election at any time that the Prime Minister of England desired to have one.

INTERNATIONALISM.

In conclusion, Mr. Ogden spoke of the importance of internationalism in the labor movement, and said that all the organized workers of the world should be linked up, this being the only way to prevent what he called "the broken line" of the Trades and Labor party. The one class that suffered more than another in the war was the working class and through an international relationship on a proper seasonal basis there would be established a great factor for peace.

WESTERN CANADA.

ESTABLISHES A BOARD FOR CIVIC EMPLOYEES.
The Minister of Labor has established a Board of Conciliation and Investigation as between the municipality of Moose Jaw and certain of its employees, members of the Civic Employees' Union. The board is composed of Hon. Mr. Justice E. Taylor, of Moose Jaw, chairman; Mr. George D. Mackey, of Moose Jaw, for the municipality, and Mr. R. N. Chadwick, of Moose Jaw, for the employees. The dispute is one which does not fall clearly within the jurisdiction of the statute and the board is established by the minister only upon the joint request of the municipality and employees.

CANADIAN LABOR MOVEMENT HAS MANY OBSTACLES.

Continued From Page One.
The federation of labor will take this matter into very serious consideration and appoint a committee with power to investigate and use whatever means may be necessary in the organization of the union and to the work of the Catholic Labor Union. I think when they start investigating they will find a condition that is, to say the least, appalling. We have taken the matter up at our Trades and Labor convention and I know I express the feelings of the delegates to the convention, that the matter should be investigated by an international committee as I have suggested."

Increased Membership.

Taking a more pleasing matter, Mr. McCallum stated that notwithstanding the forces arrayed against them in the opposition of employers and other movements and the apathy of the Congress had grown in one year from 1897 local unions with a membership of 291,432 to 2,389 unions with a membership of 248,247, or an increase of 412 local unions and 58,815 members. He expressed regret that all the international organizations in Canada were not affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress, which was the official legislative mouthpiece of the organization. He stated that there were 100,000 members of international unions in Canada who were not represented in the Congress, and he hoped they would see the wisdom of strengthening their hands to the fullest extent.

Conferences Unsuccessful.

Mr. McCallum did not think the round table conferences between labor and employers had been very successful for they had had more strikes since then than before. They had been successful in meeting the best of the arguments at the conference, but that was apparently the worse way to argue with employers, and the only way to argue with them was when the worker was on the street arguing—that had been their bitter experience. Prior to that time the workers had been in a state of agreement with their men, but since that conference the employers had formed themselves into a combine with a capital of some \$500,000,000, the result being that every firm with whom they had previously been able to make agreements refused to do so, and any more and the workers had to go on strike to get agreements made, and yet those men who combined to strengthen themselves refused the right of combination to the workers in their employ. But he thought it was safe to predict that the further these people went away from the spirit of collective bargaining and the closer they got to the spirit of recognizing their employes only from the standpoint of the profit, the more they got to their own destruction.

Political Situation.

As to the political situation they had not been able to follow in the footsteps of the British Labor party, but they had made a beginning in the Federal and the Provincial Governments, and their representatives were doing good work, especially in the Farmer-Labor Government of Ontario. He detailed some of the legislation secured, and wound up by declaring that though they had dissension and opposition they had a real live body of men working in the international trade union, and the more they co-operated their efforts the more successful they would be. They were not only determined to remain a portion of the international labor movement, but were determined to be associated with the wider international labor movement to embrace all the workers of the world.

CONVENTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR UNION 1920.
July 4, Philadelphia, Pa., International Steel and Copper Plate Engravers' League.
July 5, Atlantic City, N.J., American Film Glass Workers' Union.
July 5, Chattanooga, Tenn., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.
July 12, Providence, R. I., International Union of Pavers, Ramblers, Men, Flag Layers, Wood Block and Brick Pavers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters and Asphalt Workers.
July 17, New York City, American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.
July 19, Cincinnati, Ohio, International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers.
July 27, Boston, Mass., International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of North America.
July 26, Philadelphia, Pa., United Leather Workers' International Union.
July 29, St. Louis, Mo., Stove Mounters' International Union.
August 1, Chicago, Ill., International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.
August 2, Chicago, Ill., International Glove Workers' Union of America.
August 9, Albany, N. Y., International Typographical Union.
August 16, Pittsburgh, Pa., International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.
September 6, Cincinnati, Ohio, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.
September 13, Toledo, Ohio, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.
September 19, Manchester, N. H., United Textile Workers of America.
September 27, Milwaukee, Wis., International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.
September 13, St. Louis, Mo., International Association of Fire Fighters.
September 13, St. Louis, Mo., National Federation of Federal Employees.
September 20, Indianapolis, Ind., United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
September 21, Cleveland, Ohio, International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.
October 4, Pressmen's Home, Tenn., International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America.
October 4, Cleveland, Ohio, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.
October 11, Akron, Ohio, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.
October 11, Kansas City, Mo., Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America.



A perfect shave in 3 minutes

is AutoStrop Razor service. Stropping and cleaning without taking anything apart, without even removing the blade from the frame is an exclusive AutoStrop feature.

And the quality of the shave is the kind you are craving for!

Your dealer will demonstrate the AutoStrop Razor to you. He will guarantee to refund your money, if the razor does not prove to your entire satisfaction.

AutoStrop Razor - sharpens itself

Only \$5.00 - complete with strop and twelve blades in an attractive assortment of cases.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Limited
AutoStrop Building, Toronto, Canada

Bates & Innes, Ltd.

CARLETON PLACE, Ont.
Manufacturers of Pulp and Paper Mill Felts, and Men's Knitted Underwear: Ottawa Valley and Velvoknit Brands.



Come for a Glorious Boat Trip

COMMENCE your boat-trip holiday at Lewiston, where one of our luxuriously-appointed Steamers will connect with your train. Thence across Lake Ontario to Toronto—through the Thousand Islands and the Rapids, to the City of Montreal and Quebec. Such is the route of the trip from

"Niagara to the Sea"

terminating in the canyon-like scenery of the Saguenay. We approach Cape Eternity, a towering mass of rock that looks down upon us in isolated grandeur, making our craft look like a microbe organism in some spectral picture.

Our steamer traverses a little bay, and we gaze spellbound at Cape Trinity—the lowest of its three elevations graced by a huge statue of the Virgin—which for 30 years has gazed with seeming compassion on the waters below—impervious to the elements, a thank-offering of a devout Catholic.

These mightiest of all the promontories that tower above the dark waters of the majestic Saguenay, form a fitting climax to a trip that has no equal for awe-inspiring grandeur and panoramic charm.

Send 2c postage for illustrated booklet, map and guide to JOHN F. PIERCE, Passenger Traffic Mgr., Canada Steamship Lines, 200 R. & O. Bldg., Montreal, Canada.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES, LIMITED

S. RUBIN & CO.

Makers of Raincoats for Men, Women and Children.
SUMMER BUILDING MONTREAL

McCUTCHEON WAIST CO., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS
323 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL Telephone Main 1540

H. LEVY & SONS, Limited

Woolens, Trimmings, &c.
198 MCGILL STREET MONTREAL

GREAT WEST ELECTRIC COMPANY, Ltd.

Wholesale Electrical Supplies and Apparatus.
Laco Lamps—Eden Washers—Century Motors—Royal Vacuum Cleaners.
31-63-65 Albert Street Winnipeg

WE ARE PROUD OF OUR PAPERS—THAT'S WHY WE WATER MARK THEM.

LOOK FOR THIS WATERMARK IN ALL YOUR STATIONERY.
It Means Satisfaction To You. Ask Your Printer, He Knows.
HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS LTD., MONTREAL.

"It's good taste and good sense to insist on DENTS"

CANADA'S LEADING HOTEL
"THE WINDSOR"
DOMINION SQUARE MONTREAL
Headquarters for Conventions, Banquets, Private Dances, Receptions and Social Events.

COAL SITUATION IS DESPERATE

"Despair rules the coal situation today," says "Coal Age" in its Weekly Review of May 27. "Production," it says, "is again on the decrease" and "Consumers are calling for coal that the mines cannot ship."

"Every anthracite shipper is now on a new price basis." "The fixing of hard coal has added 85c a ton to the wholesale prices of the leading sizes, with a ten cent monthly addition besides." "Stocks (of bituminous) are running dangerously low." "Chicago faces fuel famine, dealers are supplying their domestic trade in half-ton lots."

These facts are startling. The press has only awakened to the seriousness and is warning the public of the dangers of a fuel famine. With the fuel situation so desperate in United States, on which country we are dependent for fuel supplies, what will be the condition here this fall and winter?

Can you answer this question?
In September and October it will be too late to start to think about it. Now is the time to protect yourself. The Fuel Administrator has asked co-operation to assist him to avert the threatening distress, and our Company is doing its best—but it can do more, if you will co-operate with it now.

The new Oakoal plant at the foot of Booth street will be ready to turn out twenty tons of briquettes per hour in August, if not sooner. This plant is the finest in America, and will produce the best fuel ever mined or manufactured in America. They are spending over \$100,000 to make it so, and will operate two units at 20 hours per day each to turn out fuel for you and others, if you will assist them in the effort to instal the second unit on a cash basis, as they are installing the present unit. This Company has scores of carloads of coal dust on the ground now; hundreds of tons are to arrive each week. They can increase this to thousands per week, if you will get in with them now. (While the coal supply is scarce there are mountains of this coal dust waiting for this Company).

Today Oakoal stock is selling for \$5.00 per share. The Oakoal has unencumbered assets double the value of the stock already sold—and therefore Oakoal stock will sell within sixty days for \$10.00 per share, on the basis of only 200 tons—in ten hours—output; and on the basis of only 50 cents per ton profit—Oakoal dividends will be at least 20 per cent., which will make the value of the shares \$15.00 each. On a basis of \$1.00 per ton profit, dividends will be at least 35 per cent. But producing 400 tons daily in 20 hours, figure out the dividend values, and the multiplied value of Oakoal stock!

OAKOAL is the Best Coal Substitute on the market—The reports of Fuel Testing Station at Ottawa prove it; the report of a New York Fuel Expert Engineer; tests made at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto; tests made at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal; tests made at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa; tests made by Morris, Armour and Guggenheim Packing Company at Chicago; and hundreds of tests in Toronto all prove it.

The city representatives from Saskatoon reported to the Council of that City that "Oakoal briquettes were equal to, if not superior to anthracite coal." Surely this is evidence enough for you to protect yourself for your winter's fuel supply, and to make a hundred or a few hundred dollars invested in Oakoal multiply their worth. You do not have to be a shareholder to secure OAKOAL, but being a shareholder insures your supply, and insures dividends and multiplied value on your investment.

But act now, remembering the "Coal situation is desperate" and that OAKOAL stock will sell at \$10.00 per share within a very short time.

Call, write, phone or wire for reservations of such amount of stock as you can afford to buy, remembering, too, that Oakoal sells 15 per cent. below the price of anthracite coal, whatever the price of the latter.

H. J. BIRKETT & CO.
Government, Municipal and Corporation Securities.
502 O.P.R. Bldg., Toronto. Phone Adél. 1136.
Or get in touch with our branch managers:
PLENTY & WILSON, 912 Bloor St. West, Toronto.
ANDREW LAWRIE, Forest, Ontario.
JOHN SHEMILT, Oshawa, Ontario.
MOFFATT & COCHRAN, Fort William, Ontario.
GEO. H. MCGLOUGHLIN, 47 Front St. East, Ottawa.
References:
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
BRADSTREET'S
STANDARD BANK OF CANADA (Market Branch)



"OLD CHUM" is a family friend. Grandfathers, Fathers and Sons have been smoking it for years and years.
During this half century, "OLD CHUM" has grown steadily in popularity and favour.
Every pipe smoker appreciates "OLD CHUM" quality—the choice Virginia Flake Cut tobacco—chosen by experts—stored away until the perfect tobacco taste and mellow flavour are fully developed.
It is this dependable, constant quality, maintained for years, which has made "OLD CHUM" the chum of all pipe smokers in Canada.

OLD CHUM
Canada's favorite Pipe Tobacco.

