

FOUR

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Reciprocity in Canada.

WHATEVER may be the result of present or future negotiations with United States for the bringing about of reciprocal trade relations, the evidence of the past does not indicate the success of the movement in the future.

It is possible to find reference to the idea of reciprocity at a very early date, and in the times of many of the public men before and after confederation. When the late GEORGE BROWN was a candidate in Kent on behalf of the Reformers of that county in 1851, reciprocity was one of the things he advocated. It appears at various times, is mentioned as the cause for a serious difference between the parties that were then negotiating for the bringing about of confederation. JOHN LEWIS, in his life of GEORGE BROWN, in "The Makers of Canada," states that "the immediate and assigned cause of the rupture was a disagreement in regard to negotiations for the renewal of the reciprocity treaty. It is admitted that it was only in part the real cause, and would not have severed the relations between men who were personally and politically in sympathy." LEWIS, at that time president of United States, was regarded as being favorably inclined to a renewal of the agreement between the two countries.

In 1865 the imperial government authorized the formation of a confederate council on reciprocity, made up of representatives from Canada and the other North American colonies. BROWN and GALT being named as the representatives from Canada. Stormy sessions followed, the charge being made by Mr. BROWN that "GALT had flung at the heads of the Americans every concession that we had in our power to make, and some that we certainly could not make, so that our case was foreclosed before the commission was opened."

THE reciprocity treaty of 1874 also played a large part in the attempts made to get on a fair footing for mutual trade with United States. GEORGE BROWN believed the treaty of 1874 was of advantage to Canada, but of still more use to United States; he held, above all else that the weak point in such treaties was in the fact that they could be repealed at the caprice of either party, and held that any such arrangement must be made to cover a period of years. Failing such an arrangement it was better that each country should take its own course and that Canada should seek new channels of trade.

The reciprocity negotiations of 1865 failed because the provisions relating to the free exchange of the products of the two countries were entirely set aside, and the duties proposed to be levied were almost prohibitory in their character. The free list, it is recorded, offered by United States, reads like a diplomatic joke: "Burr millstones, rags, firewood, grindstones, plaster and gypsum." The industrial element in United States was in the ascendancy then, and no particular value was attached to access to the Canadian market. The complaint was made that in all the bargaining, Washington was trying hard to get access to Canadian fisheries and canals, and fighting shy of real reciprocity in trade. Canadian feeling began to turn in similar channels, and this was plainly shown in the discussion preceding the election of 1891. Canada had in the meantime developed industrially, and the idea of protection against United States encroachments had gained considerably.

THE FIELDING-PATTERSON pact of 1911 was the most recent opportunity the people of Canada had to make known their views on the question of a trade agreement with United States. That question was fought out almost entirely apart from the actual proposals of the agreement. Provision was made for an interchange of the natural products of the soil, and the fight was waged on whether our factories would be put out of business by United States factories, and whether Canada would be annexed to United States.

Since then matters have drifted. High tariff interests in the republic have had control of legislation, and instead of encouraging trade with Canada, the whole trend of events has been to make it an impossibility. An awakening to the folly of this idea is going to come, and is coming, as many of the best thinkers and writers continue to warn Washington of the folly of shutting Canadian produce out of the markets to the south. Mr. FIELDING admitted on returning from his last visit to Washington that little could be done at present. A great many people in both nations know it would be advantageous to have an interchange of many of the natural products of these two countries, but sentiment in that direction finds it hard to make its voice heard against the tariff builders on both sides of the line.

Buying Debentures.

THE CITY of London, through its treasurer, JAMES BELL, is offering debentures for sale to the public. These debentures are issued for varying terms, according to the wishes of the purchaser, and bear interest at 5 per cent per annum.

While offering these debentures to non-residents as well as citizens of London, CITY TREASURER BELL comments that it should not be necessary for them to go out of town, but that they should be bought up speedily by Londoners.

With the city of London behind them, these debentures offer gilt-edge security, and Mr. BELL cites the forecast of several young men who have invested their savings in them. They are sold in \$100 denominations or any multiple of that sum. They bear coupons which are to be clipped off when the interest is due, and which can be redeemed at any bank.

The only advantage possessed by Victory Bonds over city debentures is the fact that the income from some of the former are not assessable for Dominion income tax, while that from city debentures is assessable.

By purchasing local debentures residents of London are helping their city, and at the same time are bettering their own financial condition. Few other investments offer the same security and dividends.

In addition, Mr. Citizen, by such an investment is showing his faith in his own city in a practical manner. The city treasurer states that he has experienced no trouble in disposing of the debentures, and quite often has orders for their delivery placed with him by ratepayers long before they are due to be issued.

All of which goes to prove that shrewd Londoners are quick to grasp a sound business opportunity when it is presented to them.

The Book of Genesis.

PLEADING FOR more frankness and outspoken honesty in teaching the Bible, Rev. J. PATTERSON SMYTH, late professor of pastoral theology in the University of Dublin, is bringing out a series of five books. In the first he deals with the Book of Genesis, probably the favorite ground for more discussion and controversy than any other section of Scriptures. When a man's mind burns up with the idea of criticism he naturally turns to Genesis to get his start.

Dr. SMYTH does not tear Genesis to pieces—he rather glorifies in the simple grandeur of a book that "dashes off with a master hand in a few bold words the history of a million years. In the beginning God created heaven and earth. We are not enlightened as to the tools and processes by which these things were fashioned, or the period occupied in the operations."

Right at the start the author deals with the claim of Genesis being mythical and traditional, and that the ancient Biblical records were produced long after they happened. To which comes the answer that GREEN or PROF. GARNER or any other historian wrote much the same as the inspired writers of old. This is important to remember, especially if you are easily scared by higher criticism. You will not think of doubting these historians' account of William the Conqueror merely because historians wrote his story 300 years after his death.

Coming direct to the Story of Creation, Dr. SMYTH holds that its simplicity lies on the very surface. It evidently belongs in its simple form to simple people in the simple child ages of the old world. Some years ago a sensation was created in the religious world by the discovery of a similar Creation Story and Deluge Story in Abraham's old home in Chaldea. It is written on clay tablets, and in its same simple style of many gods with evil passions. The other tells of one God, holy, just and good. The inspiration of the Old Testament can come from other comparisons. The dark ages of Greece and Rome had gods only of filth, and deeds of cruelty were done to please them. Against this the early prophets of Israel pleading only for righteousness, and mourning for their sins. In the words of the author: "You feel at once this sense of God's presence, of God's inspiration, of God's great purpose to raise up one nation as the teachers and prophets of the world."

THE final act of creation, making of man in God's own image, the bringing into existence of a being with the spark of God in him, is dealt with in a straightforward and well-reasoned manner. That is the constant question of the man—what am I? Why am I here? Where am I going? Even in spite of the Fall much of the likeness of God remains in man. There is a spark of God's nature in every one of us; we have a consciousness of God; we have a feeling within, smothered and spoiled at times, but there just the same, a great eternal rule of right and wrong. That is the God spark.

After Creation came the Fall of man in the Garden of Eden. Dr. SMYTH warns against allowing children to get their heads full of vicious and flippant versions of this incident. Teach it bravely—show that the sense of sin called for a realization of the need for covering—make that lesson reach away down into present times when men realize their sin and their need for a covering, and that covering is the Saviour. There was a great purpose in the temptation of our first parents. God does not want or demand innocence; to Him righteousness is the thing most dear, and by righteousness Dr. SMYTH means innocence preserved in the presence of temptation.

The writer goes on to deal with events following the flood, and tells in plain, straight narrative the life of Abraham, the covenant, the sacrifice of Isaac, the story of Rebekah, of Jacob and Esau and the vision at Bethel. His interpretation of Joseph makes fine thoughtful reading, and is of almost inestimable value to the

parents in the home who want to instruct their children, to the teacher in the Sabbath or day schools, and to Bible students generally. The Musson Book Company of Toronto is bringing the series, five in number, out in Canada, and Dr. SMYTH'S effort is an undoubted acquisition to the literature of the year.

LITTLE 'TISERS

The Walford Guide-Adverts tells of a hog that was sold dressed at 515 pounds. It makes one shudder to think of the fine strips of bacon that would be carved from this collection of fatness.

St. Catharines Standard: "When a man like Jack Dempsey will attract 4,000 people in Ottawa at \$3 each, it should make an ordinary Canadian war veteran wonder what he went to war for."

A Hamilton man, fishing near Peterboro, caught a black bass 23 inches long that weighed 7 1/4 pounds. That fish ought to be put in a cage and taken around Canadian lakes as an example to other bass of what a real fish should look like.

It's an old phrase, "The sound of the binder is heard in the land." But it's got a great meaning this year. Let the binders do their work, let the threshers go ahead and finish it, and more will be done to put this great land on the highway to prosperity than can be accomplished by all the orations, meetings, resolutions, elections and conferences that could be held in a century.

PREMIER DUBRY states that he is not going to the country this year. October, 1923, is the proper date, and there is no reason so far to rush in ahead of that time. There are always a number of people who can imagine very excellent reasons for plunging into an election ahead of time. Something quite unusual will have to happen to bring an election in Ontario before the early fall of 1923.

Toronto University has a point to settle. President Falconer wants to retire Professor Craig, 67 years of age, and the recipient of a \$2,000 a year retiring allowance from the Carnegie fund. Craig does not want to retire, claiming he is still fit for work. Without making any comment on the merits of the case, there is always a considerable amount of sympathy for the man of 67 who refuses to take the count of Father Time.

The Milwaukee Sun brings up an incident that shows that political history is not a thing of the past in Ontario. The Sun says: "A Bruce County teacher on reading the answer given by a pupil on a promotion examination as recorded in last week's Sun said it recalled one given by a Paisley boy at the entrance examination some years ago when asked to 'tell what you know of the Pacific Scandal,' ironically inscribed upon his paper 'It's a darned Git lie.'"

Speaking at Amherstburg on "Graham Day," the Hon. GEORGE P. GRAHAM gave the school children a good idea, and one that teachers should not fail to grasp: "Education does not mean simply that you can solve a certain geometrical problem. Education which we receive at our schools is but a development of the mind, so that in the years to come that mind is sufficiently developed for us to be able to grasp the

more logical things of life. We must not run away with the idea that all we can cram into the heads of our children in the matter of doing sums is education."

Wait a minute until we catch up. Here comes the Simcoe Reformer with the following that simply takes all the wind out of our sails: "D. B. FREELAND of Woodhouse threshed his wheat on the afternoon of July 19, the machine arriving at 1:30 p.m. Later in the afternoon 140 bushels were drawn to the Norfolk Milling Company, and there ground into flour and transported home. At 7:30 p.m. the family sat down to dinner at which bread, made from the wheat, was served. Mr. FREELAND has every reason to believe he has established a speed record for Norfolk farmers."

NOAH'S POETRY

AWFUL, ISN'T IT? When half-past six has gone and struck, I rise from off my humble couch, and often feel as though my rest had left me still 'bout half a grouch.

'Tis then I wander to the tap and turn the water for a scrub, to see if I can't make myself just half a man and half a dub.

I squirt into the looking glass and have a feeling of disgrace to think I've grown such whisker rows upon the furrows in my face.

And then I get my shavin' rig and start to lather up my head to see if I can't snatch once more a bit of beauty what has fled.

I polish my head so I can see to hack the stubble and the straw, and take the chistles and the weeds what's come and camped upon my jaw.

One great big swath I try to make, a tear comes 'quirtin' to my eye—them whiskers won't budge off at all, no matter how I yank and try.

I gaze upon my claysome then, it feels like cuttin' briars and thorns—my wife has used the bally thing to carve the bulwarks off her corns.

—NOAH.

READ YOUR CHARACTER

By Digby Phillips.

NO. 278—PICKING THE PERSEVERING.

Perseverance is a virtue in more ways than one. It is of particular value in most lines of business, both to employer and to employee.

Moreover, it is a thing which shows only in a person's record, unless you are more or less familiar with the science of characterology and know the signs of it.

Often records are not available for consultation when you are considering hiring an applicant, or else they are not thorough or trustworthy for one reason or another.

You may then have recourse to your observation while you are putting the applicant through a test.

Probably your best indication of this virtue will lie in the handwriting. To be sure you should have a specimen of writing on unruled paper. If the lines are straight and even that is one strong indication of perseverance, patience and will power. If the lines are carefully and firmly crossed, that is another sign. If you see that, in addition to this, the applicant is a brunet rather than a blond, and has a concave rather than a convex profile, you have several indications which, taken all together, will warrant your belief that he possesses this business virtue.

Tomorrow—Those Who Dare.
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25 YEARS AGO TODAY
HERE WE HAVE ITEMS OF LOCAL AND DISTRICT INTEREST AS RECORDED IN THE ADVERTISER OF 1897.

JULY 29, 1897.

The Western Ontario Bowling Association's tournament was resumed this morning, the feature being the association match, which was won by W. Elliott, B.A., of Mitchell. Mr. Elliott won the association match last year, and is to be congratulated. The first prize includes four beautiful silver salvers, and the second prize four pewter cups.

Scores and finals:
Paris. Mitchell.
F. Hammond. W. Elliott.
Skip 15 Skip 13

The latest acquisition to the Woodstock police force is Charles S. Johnston of that town. His height is 6 feet 2 inches. He will be paid \$450 a year and buy his own clothes.

Last night several of the ratepayers who own property along the south bank of the river which the city proposes to annex, held a meeting at Mr. James Learn's house. By request the mayor was present and had a friendly conference with the ratepayers. The latter intend to consult their solicitors as to the city's power in the matter and named Messrs. Trowbridge and Norton as a deputation to wait on the city council to ascertain the best terms that would be granted them in the event of amalgamation.

South London and London Councils of the Royal Arcanum Society met at Springbank yesterday. The prospect of rain was unfavorable for a successful picnic as far as numbers were concerned, but those who were present had a merry time. Several old time ball players, including Messrs. R. Southam, R. K. Cowan, A. L. Parnell and School Trustees, Macpherson and Thomas Gilman were just getting down to work when rain came. Not being a league game, the score at the end of the second inning was accepted. It was 5 to 4 in favor of South London Council.

DR. BISHOP'S ADVICE
POSITION IMPORTANT

BY DR. R. H. BISHOP.

It is common for most people to droop their shoulders unconsciously, and hence acquire a faulty posture.

If you would avoid serious results in later life, you must correct this faulty position early.

A case of round shoulders is a sign of spinal curvature. The spinal column forms the central support of the body and its 34 joints should be constantly exercised to develop grace and suppleness of motion.

It is believed that defective eyes are prominent factors in the cause of spinal curvature, since the curvature is affected by the tilting of the head

to one side in reading or writing. But a faulty habit of posture is probably the most frequent cause both in standing and at the desk. When the weight is supported by the right leg, the left being used merely as a prop, there is a marked C-shaped curve produced, with a lowering of the right shoulder and prominence of the right hip.

This position is assumed by school children for long periods of time, and there is a consequent overstretching of the ligaments of the spine and hip. These cases are generally accompanied by round shoulders and flat chest, protrusion of the abdomen and rotation of the vertebrae.

In all cases where corrective treatment is needed the first thing to be attended to is the general condition, and the best hygienic conditions must be provided, the general health inquired into and attended to. In all cases the eyes should be examined by a competent oculist.

TO THE EDITOR

MARKET CONDITIONS

Editor Advertiser:—May I be permitted to write a few lines in answer to the remarks of Ald. Drake, reported in your paper of the 26th inst. First, may I ask what has the question of a lunch counter to do with the fishing expedition on which the worthy alderman was engaged? The composition of the committee, too, strikes me as being a bit fishy.

It is a well-known fact that the inquiry emanated from the Grocers' Association. How comes it then that Ald. Drake is a member of the committee? Being a grocer himself, it appears to me that he is acting both as an assessor and judge, and if it is true (as I believe it to be), that no man can serve two masters, Ald. Drake showed little judgment in acting in the capacity indicated.

That the whole business is a mistake I firmly believe. "Live and let live," is an axiom that is too seldom practiced. In fact, if there is a by-law against huckstering, to my mind it is quite illegal, infringing as it does the principle that nothing shall be done that is in restraint of trade.

Though not directly affected, may I be permitted to say that all these inquiries, whether against the civic fish stall, the butchers or the hawksters, are not in the interest of the consumer.

To limit competition in order to create a monopoly in the interests of grocers or any other class can only have one object, viz., raise prices. Now, as to the matter directly concerning the fish stall, the grocers' remarks are: "He would not drink tea at the market lunch counter because of the smell of fish coming from the civic fish stall." He also insinuates the lunch counter should be closed.

Note the logic of the alderman. The lunch counter being closed, the reason assigned being (not that the smell is bad, but because of the smell coming from the fish stall.

Let me show how ridiculous the proposition is by putting it in another form. I will not dance at the Casino because of the smell of the refreshment being cooked at the refreshment booth next door. Common sense would ask why not move the booth. I guess this would suit the alderman, but he would first have to prove that the smell of fish is detrimental to public health and is a nuisance.

The medical officer of health is a frequent visitor to the market basement, and I can count at least six aldermen who are occasional visitors there. None of these have complained of the smell discovered by our municipal Sherlock Holmes. It's a better use, say, for instance, in getting justice to the garbage men in the employment of the city, or seeing that the citizens are not robbed by the big interests. In conclusion, may I thank the alderman for the cheap ad he has given me. As Henry Ford says, "Every knock is a boost." I am, faithfully yours, J. F. THOMSON.

LEARN A WORD EVERY DAY

TODAY'S word is FUTILE.

It's pronounced fu-till, accent on the first syllable, the u long, and the i short.

It means—useless, trifling, ineffectual.

It comes from the Latin *futillus*, meaning "that easily pours out, or lets loose," derived from the root of *fundere*, to pour out.

It's used like this: "He made a futile effort to prevent the calamity."

Our Own Country

CANADA'S SUNSHINE CITY.

Q.—Which is the sunniest part of Canada?

A.—Victoria, B.C., claims to be the sunniest part of Canada. For eleven months of 1921 Victoria had 2,061

hours of bright sunshine, the average daily amount being six hours, or more than sunniest Britain in the Channel Isles.

The BOOKSHELF

COURAGE. By J. M. Barrie. Hodder & Stoughton, Publishers, Toronto, 60 cents.

"You remember that someone said that God gave us memory so that we might have roses in December." That was one of the unmistakable phrases which told the assembly at St. Andrew's University in Scotland that the new rector, who stood speaking before them, was in truth Sir James M. Barrie.

And Barrie's theme was "courage." Surely there is redemption for the world despite all the hard words of our prophets, when the earth's cables will be set vibrating to record in every corner of the globe, the words of a commencement oration, given by the shyest and most spirituelle man of letters of our time—because they were great! Or that the supply of every periodical on this side of the water which published the cable message, and every foreign paper containing the text, was immediately exhausted by a voracious public—indeed that a book should have been on the presses no sooner than the words were out of the speaker's mouth—because it was what we all needed more than any other thing—courage. We are not yet hopeless.

But when one comes to lay hold on that speech of Barrie's which is an endeavoring to do with "courage" before me in its most tangible form—the book—it is difficult. To say it is filled with the most delicate humor seems trite; or, to make an essay of it, a cruelty to its gentle simplicity. Some way, one cannot think of it as ever having been written—it must have only been said.

It seems most to be a kind of happy and altogether satisfying record of natural words, in which there is one theme, courage, and two sets of characters, which appear as Barrie's characters usually do, with utter freedom.

One of these is the group of the older men in the world, which he designates to the graduates as their "betters," and the other is Barrie himself, or the unruly side of him (the side that writes the plays), whom he calls "M'Connachie," he says, "as you should use it in the great fight that seems to me to be coming between youth and their betters—by youth, meaning, of course, the issue lies with M'Connachie."

Imagine the disarmament to the prospect of an academic dissertation—in the naive of the apology. "My special difficulty is that though you have had literary rectors here before—they were the big guns, the historians, the philosophers—you have had none, I think, who followed my more humble branch, which may be described as playing hide and seek with angels."

Who would have believed it? "Playing hide and seek with angels" from the rostrum of St. Andrew's! And "It is M'Connachie who has brought me to this pass," he says, "M'Connachie, I should explain, is the name I give to the unruly half of myself—the writing half. We are complement and supplement. I am the half that is dour and practical and canny, he is the fanciful half, my desire is to be the family solicitor, standing firm on my hearthrug among the harsh realities of the office furniture, while he prefers to fly around on one wing. I shouldn't mind him doing that, but he drags me with him. I have sworn that M'Connachie shall not interfere with this address today, but there is no telling."

Those are a few of the words which make "courage" a classic, and I believe that even as he delivered them, Sir James knew they were M'Connachie's!

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-ICED-
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GOOD to the last ounce. Try it.

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has causes of deterioration removed. Keeps its freshness of flavor to the last ounce. It's guaranteed. Phone your grocer.

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Makers of Silverwood's Carbonated Ice Cream, famous for delicious quality and flavor.

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YOUR job as a manufacturer is to keep in touch with the buying public and to make it trust you. Otherwise, the buyer is indifferent to your product, and your factory becomes a museum for dead stock.

Your closest contact with your customers is your advertising in the Daily Newspapers. The people who buy this newspaper today did so yesterday and will do so tomorrow for one prime reason—to get the news. The shopping crowds at any department store prove how closely such news is read. Perfect your contact through the advertising space you rent for today, and give them more news—today's news of your product, your prices, your service and your avenues of distribution.

You can do this in only one way—through the Daily Newspapers.

If you tell the truth and do your job as well by the readers as the daily newspaper does by you in providing and retaining them, you will not need to advertise in any other way.

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