

## London Advertiser

Published by  
THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY, LIMITED,  
London, Ontario.

MORNING. EVENING.

3670 PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE  
From 9 p.m. to 8 a.m., and holidays, call 76, Business  
Department, 76, Editors and Reporters; 1174, Composing  
Room; 16, Circulation Department.

ADVERTISING BRANCH OFFICES.  
Toronto Office—F. W. Thompson, 100 King street west,  
Room 25.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES.  
Charles H. Rode Company.  
New York—Fifth Avenue Building.  
Chicago—People's Gas Building.  
Boston—Old South Building.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.  
City—Delivered.  
15 cents per week; \$3.90 for six months; 65 cents per  
month; \$7.80 for one year.  
By Mail, Outside City—\$5 per year, \$2.75 for six months,  
or 50 cents per month for short-term subscriptions.  
To the United States—\$16 per year, \$3.50 for six months,  
or 65 cents a month.  
Foreign subscriptions, \$13.90 per year.

SUBSCRIBERS, PLEASE NOTE.  
All subscriptions are payable in advance and at full price.  
Insure safety of your remittance by using postal note, money  
order or registered letter. Subscriptions are started only  
with current issue. Three days notice required to make  
change of address. Be sure to give both old and new  
addresses. Renew promptly and sign your name plainly.  
Subscription remittances are not acknowledged unless  
requested. Receipt of remittance is shown by your label  
being changed inside of six days.

ADVERTISERS, NOTE.  
Circulation audited by A. B. C.  
Report furnished advertisers on request.

London, Ontario, Tuesday, September 13, 1921.

## RECONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

Archie McColg has every reason to be pleased with the cordial reception he received at Chatham on Saturday. It was evident that he carried his audience with him, and the whole atmosphere indicated that at heart the country is as strongly Liberal as ever. There may be certain phases of Liberalism which do not directly appeal to all alike, but reform is first and foremost a matter of the heart, and the true Liberal is first and foremost a reformer. A constructive, not a destructive, policy is the aim of the true reformer, and this policy to be sound and lasting must be along Liberal lines.

The Conservative Government has had a splendid opportunity of showing what could be done by a policy of reconstruction following the Great War, and as a first step in that policy the obvious and honorable course was to go to the country with their post-war program and let the people pass judgment upon it. But what did the Government do? They immediately set to work to strengthen their own defences, with the selfish object of retaining a position which they held only on trust for a specified period, and thus set public opinion at defiance.

On the retirement of Sir Robert Borden the Government was again afforded an opportunity of retracing its steps on honorable lines, but Mr. Meighen stepped into the breach, and the chance of doing the right thing was lost sight of in the ruling desire to hang on to office by fair means or foul. In constructive work the Meighen Government has done absolutely nothing. They have been too busy patching up the dints in their rusty armor to find time to champion any movement for the country's good that would be worth while, and have done nothing to restore that period of unexampled prosperity which characterized the term of office of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

It is therefore refreshing to find that despite the discouragements which have been handed out in real reconstructive rebuffs that have been met with in real reconstructive rebuffs there are men like Archie McColg who are keeping the wants of their constituents and the good of the country steadily before them. Mr. McColg's endeavors in securing the standardization of parts of farm implements are in themselves worthy of the highest commendation, for this is one of the things that really matter in the development of agriculture along sound economic lines.

Another matter which Mr. McColg touched upon is the equipping of a number of vessels of the Canadian Merchant Marine for the carrying of chilled meat to Britain. As we mentioned a few weeks ago, experimental shipments of this important product from Toronto arrived in London, England, in good condition, and brought prices 10 per cent higher than chilled beef from the Argentine. In fact, experts have stated that the Canadian beef, if properly handled, can be delivered to the consumer in Great Britain in as prime a state as the home-killed product, and if this idea can be developed and brought to a successful issue, the question of the cattle embargo will be solved. Had the Meighen Government devoted its energies to development problems such as these, in place of frittering away their time trying to pump air into collapsing propositions, they might have retired from office with more credit to themselves and benefit to the country.

## AT THE FAIR.

The Western Fair has had an auspicious start, and bids fair to become, both in point of popularity and attendance, one of the most successful ever held. Progress is the keynote of all successful enterprises, and the Western Fair is nothing if not progressive. Year after year the aim of the directors is to add to its after year the aim of the directors is to add to its scope and to introduce new features, and their efforts have been invariably crowned with success.

The centre of a rich agricultural district, what may aptly be termed the garden of Canada, the Fair is first and foremost an agricultural exhibition. It is well to keep this in mind, for agriculture is the mainstay of the country, and it is both edifying and instructive when the city dweller for once in the year at least forgets his city ways and his pet hobbies, if he has any, and takes a real live interest in the products of the farm, especially the fine pure-bred cattle and sheep and the stalls in the agricultural buildings. He will not be able to chew a straw and to poke a big fat may not be able to do the nonchalance of the farmer expert, but he can admire the fine points of the thoroughbred and commend the patience and skill which has brought it to such a high state of perfection.

That this part of Western Ontario is truly a land of milk and honey is exemplified by the splendid show of dairy products, and the appetizing display of both extracted and comb honey in the horticultural building. The choicest treasures of the orchard and garden are here exposed to view in all their beauty and lusciousness, and this is in itself a sight to delight the eye and inspire the mind. The show of poultry at the Fair is in itself worth going many miles to see, and is a proof that Western Ontario is doing its part in keeping at a high level what has become one of Canada's most important industries.

For those who delight in the fine arts a special effort has been made this year to bring forward works well worthy of inspection, and the industrial section has also as usual its particular fascinations. Agricultural machinery of all descriptions is of interest to all those who are taken up by the problems of the farm.

and are striving to bring the life of the country more into line with that of the city. Finally, there are all the special attractions of the arena and the midway, which give the Fair its time-honored flavor, and afford to young and old that touch of novelty, which has been called the spice of life.

## THE CLYDE INDUSTRY.

The Clyde has long been famous for its shipbuilding. Here some of the world's finest ocean liners first struck the water, and here during the Great War some of our most formidable battleships were built. In manufacture, Scotland's principal industry is shipbuilding, and the output of ships from the Clyde area has been about one-third of the total for the United Kingdom. But the present state of the industry has been forcibly brought home to the whole country by an announcement last week that one of the best known of the Clyde shipbuilding firms had decided to close down its yards at the end of November.

This firm states that this step has been forced upon it "by repeated strikes, reduction of output and demarcation disputes," making the cost of the finished ship excessive and the date of delivery uncertain. This company recently tendered for a steamer for the Indian trade at a price which left no margin of profit, but although this tender was the lowest in the country it was £6,000 over that of the Dutch firm which secured the contract. It is announced that the yard will be reopened when the business can be carried on with any chance of success.

Fortunately there are signs that labor is settling down and will assume its proper place in the economic conditions of the nation. A strike of ship joiners which has been in progress for eight months has at last been settled, and this will afford relief to thousands of shipyard workers who have been thrown out of employment in the air and wages and other costs are veering in the favor of lower quotations for finished ships. With the level-headedness which usually comes to his rescue in the long run, the British workman has come to the conclusion that "salvation to himself is to be found by hard work and thrift; by returning to the employer an honest day's work for a reasonable wage."

Inspired by insidious propaganda, and hardened by an apparent lack of sympathy on the part of the authorities, the workers have for many months been maintaining the thesis that the inevitable movement for the reduction of wages which forms part of the aftermath of war has been a conspiracy on the part of the Government and the capitalist to lower the standard of living; but the fallacy of this supposition has made itself apparent, and substantial cuts all around have been accepted as inevitable and just. It is now hoped that conditions will gradually revert to normal, and that, strengthened by the lessons of the war, and spurred on by the formidable rivalry of other nations to attain by industrial supremacy, both employer and employed will show more of that spirit of co-operation and mutual sympathy which has been sadly lacking in the past.

## A QUESTION FOR MR. MEIGHEN.

There must be a good many people puzzled to know just what point Premier Meighen intended to prove when he stated in his address in this city that only two-thirds of one per cent of the federal income tax came from the farmers of the country. There are just two constructions to be placed on that statement, and they are these:

1. Either the farmers of this country are being allowed to "put it over" the federal tax collectors to a degree that is truly amazing, considering the boasts the Government has made of their efficiency; or

2. The farmer is quite right in his contention that it is the city man, the middleman, who is making the money out of his labor, and making so much of it that he can afford to pay ninety-nine and one-third per cent of the federal income tax.

We would suggest that Premier Meighen explain his argument a little further when next he appears on the public platform.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The latest slogan in the Golden West is "Speed the snow-plow."

The Western Fair is now in full swing, and the Western fair ones are there by the thousand.

By pooling their energies the Ingersoll Kiwanians will soon enable the kiddies in that town to be in the swim.

It is suggested that skating contests and snowball fights be added to the attractions of some of the western fairs this fall.

John Shell, a Kentuckian, who has just passed his 133rd birthday, claims to be the oldest living human being. He is evidently come of a hard-shell family.

Free drinks of milk are to be distributed among all the younger pupils attending the Wellington school, St. Thomas. This is apparently the milk of human kindness.

Although the newspaper accounts of the career of the new Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario differ in some particulars, there seems to be no doubt that he began life as a barefooted boy.

In order to mitigate the rigors of the northern winter Government liquor stores are to be opened in the Yukon. Doubtless, frost-bite will prove as good an excuse for procuring a "per" as snake-bite.

The latest device is a burglar-proof bed. By this contrivance an electric light makes it impossible for "the man under the bed" to remain undiscovered. Thus will many a lonely spinster lose that evening thrill.

Visitors to the Western Fair who wish to impress all and sundry that they are experts in things agricultural, horticultural and avicultural had better stop talking about Shorthorn horses and Clydesdale cows, Jersey cabbages and Shropshire hens.

It is said that the doom of the country church is sealed, owing to the fact that the motor car enables the farmers and their families to drive into the cities on Sundays. The situation might be saved by introducing movies and other similar attractions as supplements to the country services.

Lloyd George's greatest need at the present time is for someone to tell him where to spend his holidays where deputations cease from troubling and politicians are at rest. The British premier would do well to study the life of Bonnie Prince Charlie, who managed to elude publicity in the Scottish Highlands for many months.

## LETTERS

## MELBOURNE INDIGNANT.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:  
After the sensational escape of Norman Garfield from Woodstock jail, one would naturally have supposed that the prison authorities of London would have taken warning and have used every precaution to have prevented a similar occurrence. Had this been done, the Murrell brothers would not have made their escape, and the people in and around the city would not now be terrorized by the fear of Melbourne's have just cause to feel indignant. With the loss of one of its best citizens and the lives of others endangered, they captured these men and handed them into the custody of the provincial authorities—and what is the outcome? The officials of the London jail have allowed these desperate men to escape; and now the county is to be soaked \$2,000 and the province \$3,000 for their recapture.

MRS. J. W. DYKES.

BLAMES IT ON PATRONAGE.  
To the Editor of The Advertiser:  
Kindly grant me sufficient space to ventilate a humble opinion gained after many years of dears, we some of the deplorable in Toronto. I think the reason so many are escaping from justice is patronage, besides not being able to judge between honor and dishonor. Only a few years ago, when I was of Euphemis, I received from the inspector's department a letter, with a few forms inclosed, asking me to have our medical health officer sign them, the letter also intimating that the aged lady's property could be handled from that department. Our medical man, an honorable gentleman, refused to sign, intimating that his signature would mean that she was insane. This neighbor was cared for in a better way, living and acting as a sane person, with some money left for her heirs. When we find things of this kind going on at headquarters, how can we expect competency locally? Yours truly,  
Cairo, Sept. 8, 1921.

AN EXCELLENT SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:  
It is a fact, for years established beyond fear of successful contradiction, that men and boys alike must play as well as work if the development of body and brain is to be the happiest and the best. It therefore follows as a natural sequence that it develops upon those to whom the municipal government is entrusted to see to it that the opportunity to play is placed within the reach not only of those in comfortable circumstances, but that it is afforded to those in the humbler walks of life, whose purses can ill afford the sports in which, under present conditions, only the wealthier can engage.

It goes without saying that the pastimes which should be made available to all citizens should be such as tend to develop in their participants, those traits of character which we so much admire in our fellowmen. The desire for an hour's respite from the strain and stress of life has frequently led young men, and older ones alike, into places, the influence of which is other than elevating and refining. The foundation for a life of crime has often been laid in places where men congregate to find amusement, and to seek the companionship of their fellowmen with whom they associate during hours of labor.

The writer of this letter recently had the very great pleasure of spending some considerable time with the company of a noted Scot, who for 25 years was a member of the municipal council of the city of Glasgow, Scotland—a man who is mentally vigorous, eager, alert, and deeply interested in the welfare of all citizens, but especially active and self-denying in his efforts in behalf of those citizens who are in humble financial circumstances, and who must of necessity remain strangers to the pastimes of those who have been reared in the lap of luxury, or who have been blessed by fickle fortune, unless some municipal provision is made for them whereby they may enjoy such healthy, wholesome, happy sports as are accessible to the more favored fellowmen—sports which if conditions were nearer ideal would be the heritage of every free-born Anglo-Saxon man. The distinguished Scot to whom I refer is none other than James Willox, J. P., D. L., other than James Willox, J. P., D. L., who so greatly endeared himself to so many of our soldier boys while on leave of absence in Scotland and partaking of the hospitality of the people of Glasgow—an unstinted hospitality not soon to be forgotten.

Judge Willox and his splendid wife have, for many years, traveled very extensively. They have visited nearly every country in the world, and have everywhere studied the social, moral, and religious condition of the people. They are now on their fourth visit to Canada, the vastness, beauty and fertility of which has wonderfully impressed them.

Judge Willox is a splendid conversationalist, and his favorite theme is: "The Welfare of Our Fellowmen." During the course of our conversation he informed me that in his native city many of the tennis courts, bowling greens and other places of like character are municipally owned and are available to all citizens at a fee which the poorest toiler can afford. Notwithstanding the fact that for an hour's pastime the fee is so low that no one is barred, yet these places of amusement are self-sustaining, and provide a revenue for the city besides.

Judge Willox, while visiting in London, took a run down to Springbank and was most favorably impressed with this place of beauty so conveniently situated to the Forest City. Incidentally he suggested that if the city council would fit up a bowling green of moderate size and supply bowls for the men who visit Springbank, that it would not unfavorably affect the greens located in the city and privately owned, but, on the other hand, would foster a wholesome desire for the game, and in so doing would very greatly assist them. This action on the part of the council would also supply a long-felt want in the lives of those who are not in a position financially to provide bowls for themselves, and maintain greens which are owned and operated by bowling clubs as our city greens now are.

Will the city fathers note the suggestion and give it the consideration of which it is worthy?

J. H. MCINTYRE.

## OTHERS' VIEWS

THE SHAREHOLDERS' ALTERNATIVE.  
[La Presse.]

"The injustice of the recommitments of the Grand Trunk shareholders in Great Britain is evident, even taking into consideration a resentment which is natural amongst those who find they are likely to lose the capital they have invested in the Grand Trunk Railway. Canada has advanced and expended in favor of the Grand Trunk Railway, and the offering of the Grand Trunk Pacific, more than \$225,000,000 over and above the guarantee of \$10,000,000 annually in

interest to the debenture holders and creditors. Canada, therefore, has very generously played her part in going to the aid of the company—in fact, the Dominion has done more than circumstances and the resources of the treasury seem to have justified, if we had considered solely our own interests. Canada now has a right—and it is her duty—to consider the national interest. In order to avoid the failure of the Grand Trunk, the country should not expose itself to bankruptcy. It remains to the shareholders to reject the purchase proposed by the Government and to take back their property and continue to exploit the railway, but are they prepared to pay the millions of indebtedness which has been contracted and the larger part of which is long overdue?"

## SENATOR DAVID AND CANADA'S FUTURE.

Senator L. O. David, writing in La Presse in commendation of an article by Mr. DeCelles on "Our Future," says: "It is a powerful, irrefutable plea against the annexation of Canada by the United States. Mr. DeCelles enumerates, with clearness and strong reason, the great dangers that annexation holds out against our religious, social, national and material interests. When Laurier was once asked what his views were regarding Canada's future, he said: 'He would be a very rash man, who would venture to predict that future. Events happen so quickly these days, and the unforeseen plays such an important part, that everything may change from one day to another. However, whatever the changes may be, I do not hesitate to say that we ought to maintain the English political institutions and the benefits we enjoy under our constitution, and that our present care ought to be to cultivate the elements of progress and prosperity we possess and develop our autonomy as much as possible.'"

"That," concludes Senator David, "ought to be the opinion of everybody who realizes the dangers that lurk in annexation and independence. We should prefer the conditions as they exist to unforeseen contingencies until Canada is free enough, and great enough to decide her own destinies, and until we, French-Canadians, are strong enough to decide our own national future. That also is the conclusion one can draw from the articles of Mr. DeCelles, although he confines himself to a denunciation of the dangers of annexation."

## POETRY AND JEST

THE THRILL OF AUTUMN.  
[Clinton Scollard, in New York Herald.]

The creeper is crimson, and crimson the birch;  
The haw and the hip are both scarlet with fire;  
The south wind of autumn is low like a lyre.

The birch is like amber of tenuous fold;  
The bow of the linden waves pennons of gold;  
As though topaz tipped are the ferns on the wold.

Like fairy-sun silver the gossamer gleams;  
The valleys are filled with the singing of streams;  
The watches of twilight are purple with dreams.

From hilltop to hilltop the sky is an arc  
Of glimmer or glory, whereon, like a barque,  
The round moon sails up through the aisles of the dark.

And we who are thrall to the bounteous store,  
Spread widely before us on height and on shore,  
Feel hither unto all of the autumns of yore.

## A SPOONERISM.

[London Daily Chronicle.]  
Mr. G. B. Burgin, the veteran novelist, has some good stories to tell in his entertaining "Memoirs of a Clubman," which Messrs. Hutchinson publish. He tells one of a nervous young girl who had written a couple of novels and was taken in to dinner by no less a person than Alfred, Lord Tennyson.

"Well, my dear, what do you do for a living?" gruffly asked the great man. "The girl was so embarrassed by this unexpected inquiry that she faltered out, 'I bite rocks.'"

## THE TALLY.

[Richard Lord.]  
It isn't the job we intend to do  
The labor we've just begun  
That puts us right on the ledger sheet;  
It's the work we have really done.

Our credit is built upon things we do  
Our debt on things we shrink.  
The man who totals the biggest plus  
Is the man who completes his work.

Good intentions do not pay bills;  
It's easy enough to plan.  
To wish is the play of an office boy;  
To do is the job of a man.

## A SAD BLOW.

[Boston Transcript.]  
The Newlows have a home in the suburbs and Mrs. N. was relating her disappointment with her garden to a sympathetic caller. "We did hope to have luck with our tomatoes," she said, "but even those failed us."

"You know there are several kinds of tomatoes, and we thought we had planted old tomato bushes are just covered with green ones, which we don't want at all, as we never eat pickles."

## AMONG THE HEATHER.

[J. Lewis Milligan, in the Globe.]  
(A Reminiscence, Ten Years After.)  
sands of Dee,  
Dreams arise and thrill us with wild  
On the hill-top among the purple  
heather,  
Gazing on the Welsh hills across the  
anticipation  
Visions so too splendid, like you sunset  
on the sea.

Slowly wanes a day of love and joy  
and beauty,  
Laughing skies have canopied our  
pathway all day long  
Woodland, stream, and meadow, high-  
way, hall and cottage,  
Loving kind, and bleating sheep, and  
birds' sweet song.

We shall never utter these exquisite  
emotions  
That from the base of being at close  
of day arise:  
Turning from the hills and the sunset's  
golden glow  
We find articulation in the language  
of the eyes.

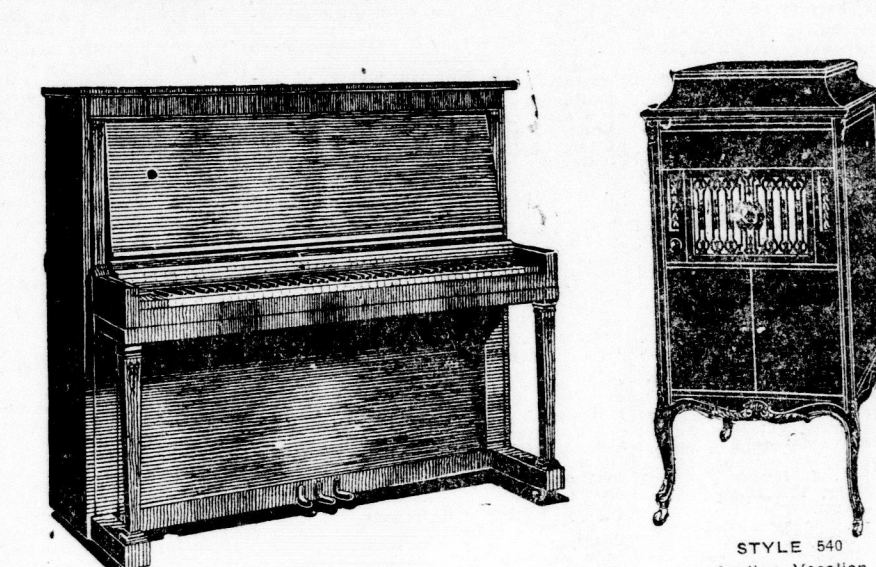
Not from out the hills, the sea, or  
ling skyline  
Comes the certain answer to these  
stirrings strange and wild;  
Mystery confounds us and a dumb de-  
sire oppresses.  
Till we turn and listen to the laughter  
of a child.

## WASTED TACT.

[Tit-Bits.]  
"Do you know what day this is, John, dear?"  
Unpleasant recollections of previous  
memory lapses flashed through John's  
mind. He wouldn't be caught this  
time.

NORDHEIMER'S  
AT THE WESTERN FAIR

CORDIAL invitation is extended to all visitors to London this week to call at our exhibit at the Fair or downtown warehouses, where we will have a complete showing of Nordheimer Pianos and Players, Aeolian Vocals, Columbia Grafonolas and Colonial Phonographs.



STYLE 540  
Aeolian Vocalion  
See it at our exhibit—  
Main Building, Upstairs

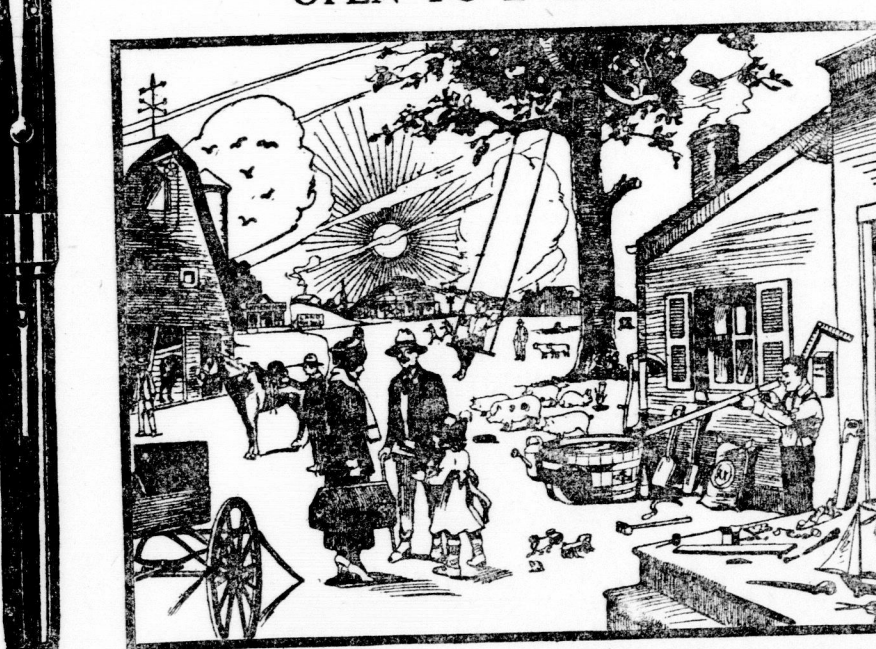
THE LANSOWNE  
See it at our exhibit at the Fair—  
Ground Floor, Main Building.

Aeolian Red Records  
Hear them at the Fair. You will be delighted with  
the Special English numbers just released.

Nordheimer Piano & Music Co., Ltd.  
225-7 DUNDAS STREET.

## Win \$1,000

ANSWER THIS PUZZLE  
OPEN TO EVERYBODY



How Many Objects Starting With "S" Can You Find  
In the picture shown here you will find a number of objects and parts of objects whose names begin with the letter "S." Pick out these objects like spring, skates, shoes, etc. There are all kinds of objects in the picture. The person who can find the largest and nearest correct list of "S" words will win the first prize. The one who finds the second largest and nearest correct list of "S" words will win second prize, etc. Everything in the picture can be seen. You don't even have to turn the picture upside down. We cannot tell you in words, what five minutes' use of the Penicraft will tell you. If your answer is awarded first prize and you have brought one of our \$4.99 Pens during this contest you will win \$1,000.00.

EVERYBODY JOIN  
COSTS NOTHING TO TRY  
The Penicraft Puzzle Game is one of the most fascinating, interesting and educational games that has ever been offered to the public. This offer is genuine and we actually pay out the money according to our offer in the list of prizes. You have as good an opportunity to win as anyone. It depends entirely on your ability to find "S" Words.

OBSERVE THESE RULES  
1. Any person residing in Canada outside of Quebec, who is not an employee, or relative of any employee of the Mayer Co., may submit an answer. It costs nothing to try.  
2. All answers must be mailed by Oct. 15th, 1921.  
3. Answers should be written on one side of the paper only, and numbered 1, 2, 3, etc. Write your name and address on both sides of the paper. The name and address must be legible. Only words found in the English dictionary may be used. No proper nouns, no slang, no abbreviations or initials. The list of "S" words must be written in the list of prizes. You have as good an opportunity to win as anyone. It depends entirely on your ability to find "S" Words.

Why Notify to Win  
\$1,000.00  
You can make good use of a Penicraft Fountain Pen, and the purchase of one of our \$4.99 Pens will qualify you for a list of "S" Words for the \$1,000.00 Prize. The \$4.99 Pen is absolutely as good a pen as you can buy, and the price is right. With proper care this pen will last a lifetime.

START NOW  
See how many "S" Words you can find in the picture. If you look slowly you will find many "S" Words. No time limit. The picture is yours to use as long as you wish. The one who finds the most "S" Words will win the \$1,000.00 Prize. The one who finds the second most "S" Words will win the \$500.00 Prize. The one who finds the third most "S" Words will win the \$250.00 Prize. The one who finds the fourth most "S" Words will win the \$125.00 Prize. The one who finds the fifth most "S" Words will win the \$62.50 Prize. The one who finds the sixth most "S" Words will win the \$31.25 Prize. The one who finds the seventh most "S" Words will win the \$15.62 Prize. The one who finds the eighth most "S" Words will win the \$7.81 Prize. The one who finds the ninth most "S" Words will win the \$3.90 Prize. The one who finds the tenth most "S" Words will win the \$1.95 Prize. The one who finds the eleventh most "S" Words will win the \$0.97 Prize. The one who finds the twelfth most "S" Words will win the \$0.48 Prize. The one who finds the thirteenth most "S" Words will win the \$0.24 Prize. The one who finds the fourteenth most "S" Words will win the \$0.12 Prize. The one who finds the fifteenth most "S" Words will win the \$0.06 Prize. The one who finds the sixteenth most "S" Words will win the \$0.03 Prize. The one who finds the seventeenth most "S" Words will win the \$0.01 Prize. The one who finds the eighteenth most "S" Words will win the \$0.00 Prize. The one who finds the nineteenth most "S" Words will win the \$0.00 Prize. The one who finds the twentieth most "S" Words will win the \$0.00 Prize.

THE PRIZES  
1st Prize \$1,000.00  
2nd Prize \$500.00  
3rd Prize \$250.00  
4th Prize \$125.00  
5th Prize \$62.50  
6th Prize \$31.25  
7th Prize \$15.62  
8th Prize \$7.81  
9th Prize \$3.90  
10th Prize \$1.95  
11th Prize \$0.97  
12th Prize \$0.48  
13th Prize \$0.24  
14th Prize \$0.12  
15th Prize \$0.06  
16th Prize \$0.03  
17th Prize \$0.01  
18th Prize \$0.00  
19th Prize \$0.00  
20th Prize \$0.00

THE MAYER COMPANY  
WESTON (South of Toronto) ONTARIO