

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1853.
 NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
 WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
 THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO.
 Limited, Publishers.
 124-126 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

PHONE NUMBERS:
 Business Department..... 107
 Editorial Rooms..... 124 and 126
 Job Printing Department..... 115

TO SUBSCRIBERS:
 Readers of The Advertiser are requested to favor the management by reporting any irregularities in delivery.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
 Daily, Delivered by Carrier in City:
 One year..... \$5.00
 One week..... 10c
 Daily, Delivered by Carrier Outside City:
 One year..... \$5.50
 One month..... \$1.00
 Daily, by Mail, Outside City:
 One year..... \$2.00
 One month..... \$0.20

The Advertiser is on sale regularly at the following news stands, where subscriptions may be left:
 Buffalo, N. Y.—E. J. Seidenburg, Elliot Square News Stand.
 Chicago, Ill.—Chicago Newspaper Agency, 170 Madison street.
 Louisville, Ky.—Kentucky International News Company.
 Toronto—Trotter's Hotel News Stand; Rossin House News Stand.
 Entered at the London (Canada) post office as a matter of the second class.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

POINTS OF THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

If The Hague tribunal succeeds in adjusting the North Atlantic fisheries question which is now before it, the last serious disputed issue between Great Britain and the United States will be removed.

The varied and important questions involved are concisely summarized by Mr. P. T. McGrath, a prominent Newfoundland journalist, in an article in the June Review of Reviews. In the first place the Newfoundland fishery privileges conferred by the treaty of 1818 were ceded to the "inhabitants" of the United States, and a question to be decided is, what is meant by the word "inhabitants." Can vessels carrying the United States flag employ fishermen not alone residing in that country, but who may be shipped in Canadian ports or on the high seas off the Newfoundland seaboard, beyond territorial jurisdiction? Newfoundland holds that none but genuine "inhabitants" of the republic residing in that country and shipped at a United States port can be employed, while the Washington Government takes the position that the flag covers all who may be on board, and that if a ship has her proper papers it is not within the competence of the British or colonial governments to inquire into the nationality of those who may make up her crew.

Another point is, what is meant by the liberty to take fish "in common" with British subjects? Does it give the Americans the same rights in every respect as are enjoyed by the colonists, and, if so, does it render Americans liable to the same obligations as are imposed upon British subjects by the colonial fishery laws. In other words, are United States fishing vessels and their crews, operating in Newfoundland waters, bound by the local regulations that may be made from year to year by the island parliament? Newfoundland contends they are so bound, but the United States maintains that any such regulations must be by joint agreement, dictated solely with the object of preserving fisheries, as if the colony were conceded the right to make regulations of itself it could so frame them as to destroy the value of the liberties granted to United States fishermen by the treaty.

Then there is the question as to whether inhabitants of the United States should be required to report at the custom houses pay light or other duties, or be subject to any similar regulations. Newfoundland contends that for the maintenance of her rights of sovereignty, the prevention of smuggling and the carrying out of ordinary jurisdictional powers she is entitled to require that vessels of every nationality entering her waters must report at custom houses and, as they participate in the benefits of her light houses and other service, should pay light and harbor and similar dues, whereas the United States maintains that fishing vessels of that country are under no such obligation.

From where are the three marine miles off the coast, bays, creeks or harbors mentioned in the treaty of 1818 to be measured? Is another question to be settled. As a general thing Britain maintains that territorial jurisdiction extends seaward for three miles from a line drawn from the outer headlands, no matter how wide the bay that is inclosed may be, and under the exercise of this regulation in bygone days United States fishing vessels were seized for fishing in the Bay of Fundy, which is sixty miles across. On the other hand, the United States holds that the three-mile limit should follow the sinuosities of the coast, though in actual practice United States authorities did not apply this construction to Boston, New York and Delaware bays or other wide inlets on the Atlantic coast of their own country.

Finally there is the question whether Americans have the right to take fish in the bays, harbors and creeks of Newfoundland and the Magdalen Islands, as they admittedly have on the coast of Labrador? Newfoundland maintains they have not, on the ground that the differing phraseology implies a difference in the liberties conceded, whereas the United States contends that the admitted practice since the treaty of 1818 was negotiated has been for Americans to fish in those waters.

A NEIGHBORING ANANIAS.

Blackburn today rehears what it calls its case against The Advertiser. The process consists in collecting all its fabrications of the past few days, and throwing them at us in a heap. This garbage would not have befouled its editorial columns a short time ago. Even if it has lost the restraints of decency, its coarser professional instincts should have told it that its readers must be weary of a controversy in which for a week it has merely rung the changes on stale falsehoods. We shall briefly recapitulate:

Falsehood No. 1.—That The Advertiser, through one of its shareholders, had a financial interest in the adoption of the artisan well scheme.

The first successful well was sunk late in 1908. At once The Advertiser joined with the businessmen's committee in urging the defeat of the north branch water scheme, which was put to the ratepayers and voted down a few weeks later. It steadily supported the well project, which was in fact the ratepayers in the following July. Nearly a year after the first well had been sunk, and months after the bylaw had been carried, Mr. Beck applied for permission to sink a well on the Parke flats. Mr. Beck says that the search for water in these flats was an after-thought. It had not entered into the plan until after the adoption of the scheme by the citizens. The Free Press alleges that Mr. Beck is telling an untruth. It has built its fabrication on the mere circumstance that a shareholder of The Advertiser is a shareholder in a company that owns the flats.

Falsehood No. 2.—That The Advertiser's policy was dictated by the shareholder referred to, Mr. T. H. Purdon, K. C.

Mr. Purdon did not interest himself in the question, and did not even discuss it with The Advertiser management from first to last.

Falsehood No. 3.—That The Advertiser had agreed to support the water commissioners' scheme.

The Advertiser made no such pledge. The Free Press did so, and the special edition it published was part of the undertaking.

Falsehood No. 4.—That Mr. Beck complained that the price asked for the Parke flats was exorbitant, and that The Advertiser accuses him of ingratitude.

The Advertiser has said not a word on the subject. Mr. Beck himself describes the accusation of the Blackburn organ as "small potatoes."

Falsehood No. 5.—That Mayor Beattie said the price placed upon the Parke flats was "a hold-up."

Mayor Beattie says he made no such assertion.

Our contemporary has done pretty well for one day: it is the work of an expert. It will be noticed that the organ no longer keeps up the pretence that one of its presiding deities is a disappointed office-seeker. It is useless to deny a grievance which has been dinned into many ears, more or less sympathetic. The Free Press has been used to exploit it, first, by frantic efforts to kill a scheme because it was identified with an ungrateful beneficiary of the organ; and second, by an unprovoked assault on The Advertiser in the hope of attempting to divert attention from the organ's betrayal of the interests of the ratepayers. The Advertiser regrets that in self-defence it has been obliged to expose its contemporary's motives.

HUMOR AND A HOBBY.

The Globe prints a poem on the Union of South Africa, by Mr. J. W. Bengough in which the new sister is described as:

"A Union gracious, strong and free,
 Sprung full-grown from the wonder-
 ing southern sea;
 A new Minerva, blest with ample
 dower
 Of wisdom and self-governance, to
 share
 The burden and the pride of British
 power."

The sentiment is unimpeachable, but the mythology is open to criticism. It was Aphrodite, the goddess of love, that sprang, new-born and full grown, from the sea. Pallas-Athena, the prototype of the Roman Minerva, goddess of wisdom, sprang full-armed, not from the sea, but from the head of Zeus. Mr. Bengough has mixed his deities, but otherwise his poem is superb. This veteran of the pen and pencil used to be Canada's greatest humorist, and now writes only serious verse. His hobby for many years has been the single tax, and he has ridden it indefatigably. It seems that when a man becomes fired with a Theory, the springs of his humor dry up. Phillips Thompson is another example. In his younger days, under the pen name of Jemuel Briggs, he was a rare entertainer. Then Phillips took up Socialism with all the ardor of his being, and it crowded the fun out of him. In the days of "Grip," Bengough made laughter for the whole country. Today he cracks no jokes, but produces solemn poetry. He makes no genuine cartoons; they are merely excellent drawings. In both departments he has gained in art, but lost in wit.

The outlook is brighter for the June brides.

The London Free Press is another strong argument for a garbage removal system.

Fancy Mr. Roosevelt telling "the weary Titan" how he should carry the white man's burden!

Major Beattie will observe with regret that even Conservative papers are referring to United South Africa as a "nation."

The unkindest cut of all is Mr. Beck's admission that he treated our

neighbor's application for a public office, as a joke.

Captain Scott has sailed for the South Pole. If he nails the British flag to it the world will revolve on its axis between the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack.

The aeroplane flights between England and France, annihilating the channel, recall the tradition, verified by Collins:

The Gaul, 'tis held of antique story,
 Saw Britain linked to his now adverse strand;
 No sea between, nor cliff sublime and hoary,
 He passed with unweft feet through all our land.

CANADA AND TREATY-MAKING.

[Calgary News.]
 It is apparent that the Home Government has full confidence in the Canadian administration, and is quite content to permit it to make its own trade arrangements with other countries. Canada has statesmen who are quite capable of negotiating trade treaties that will benefit this country and will not imperil the bonds of empire, and convincing evidence has been given that Lord Ripon was in error in 1885, when he believed that the Government that it was given treaty-making powers this would be a move that would lead to the colonies becoming separate and independent states, and lead to the disintegration of the empire. In fact, the opposite of what Lord Ripon feared, will be the truth.

AN EARNEST STRUGGLE.

[Montreal Herald.]
 Those who assume that the change of sovereign will make a difference in the intensity of the political struggle in England forget two essential considerations. First, the struggle is not make-believe, but earnest, the culmination of discontents long brewing and now focussed upon one point; second, that to slow down an agitation is to weaken it. When the people of England are in earnest they don't slow down.

THE CRUCIBLE OF THE EMPIRE.

[Ottawa Free Press.]
 But, best of all, Canada is the crucible of the empire, in which the younger sons of Britain are learning the work of men, and being, as Kipling says, "hammered to a manhood that they'll never reach by choice." Canada's men, whether native born or acquired, are her real glory, and all the rest is but the tools with which they work towards the desired end.

AN EXPERT OPINION.

[Ottawa Free Press.]
 General Sir John French describes the Ross rifle as "a weapon of unsurpassed range and power." And Sir John French knows more about military needs than a dozen Wellingtons, or two dozen Northrup, or even several editors of Ottawa Citizens.

CANADIANS AND THE NAVY.

[Toronto Star.]
 Canadian boys, says a report from Ottawa, show no eagerness to enter the Canadian navy. Two reasons may be assigned for this lack of interest. One is that the idea is a new one, and has hardly had time to work itself into the Canadian mind. The other is that we have so much undervalued the navy that the adventurous Canadian youth looks landward rather than seaward.

WHY HE STAYED.

[Scraps.]
 "Andy," said the minister of the audit kirk, "I hear ye were at the wee frees last Sabbath morn. Not that I object, ye ken, but ye wadna' yerself like yer ain sheep strayin' awa' in strange pastures."
 "I wadna' care," said Andy, drily, "if forbye the beasties gat better grass, ye ken, meenister!"

JUST AS EASY.

[Puck.]
 Nervous Lady on her first ocean voyage—And, captain, what in the world, would you do if your crew suddenly mutinied?

THE CAPTAIN (smiling)—Simply write a "Help Wanted—Male" ad, and hand it to the wireless operator.

THE WRONG MEASURE.

[New York Agent.]
 Employment Agency—Those are fine recommendations that girl has, mum. Shall I send for her to come and talk with you?
 Mrs. Bronston—Is she tall or short?
 "Rather tall, mum, but—"
 "Is she fat or thin?"
 "Rather stout, mum; a good, strong—"
 "Is she stout, then, I am?"
 "Oh, yes, mum; a good deal."
 "She won't do. She'd split the seams of every dress I have."

GETTING HONEST.

[Cleveland Leader.]
 "This is your birthday, isn't it, Bess?"
 "Yes, Dick."
 "How old are you?"
 "Twenty."
 "Well, I'm going to give you a kiss for every year of your life."
 "Why, Dick! Dick—I may as well confess to you that I am really twenty-six!"

BETTER THAN STOVAIN.

[Kansas City Times.]
 "How do you extract women's teeth without their screaming? You don't even give gas."
 "But my office is opposite a department store's millinery display. When the women get absorbed in looking at the hats they're oblivious to pain."

FAD TO BE FADELESS.

[Chicago News.]
 She—What is your fad?
 He—I haven't any fad.
 She—Oh, that's your fad, is it?

CALLING.

[Washington Star.]
 "Your country calls you," said the earnest citizen.
 "I hope," replied Senator Sorghum, "that my country isn't really calling me, some of the names I hear mentioned in opposition speeches."

THIS ONE IS ON ME.

[Everybody's Own.]
 A man in a mellow condition went into a barber shop and seated himself in one of the chairs.
 "What's your pleasure, sir?" asked the polite barber.
 "Oh, er—give me a hair-cut—and have one yourself."

ONCE WAS ENOUGH.

[Boston Transcript.]
 Uncle Hiram (at the theatre)—Well, Mirandy, I guess we'll be goin' now.
 Mirandy—But there's another act.
 Uncle Hiram—I know there be, but it says on the programme Act IV, same as Act II, and I vum I don't keer to see it twice over.

WOMAN'S WILES.

[Puck.]
 Oh, woman, in your hours of E's, Why do you spend so many V's?
 Poor man must mind his P's and Q's, To earn the X's that you U's.
 While he is working like the B's

The dough he needs you're prone to C's; Yet, what much tact you put in him Y's You've seen an angel to his T's.

A DEDUCTION.

[Birmingham Age-Herald.]
 "Little Willie Withers is the brightest and best-behaved boy in the neighborhood."
 "Allow me to deduce."
 "Go ahead."
 "You don't know little Willie, and you've recently been chatting with his mother."

NO NEWS; TOO BUSY.

[Carrot River Journal.]
 Not much news from this quarter lately; everyone busy working on the land.

New Books in the Library

Religion.
 Schaaf-Herzog—The New Schaaf-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, Volume VII. Barnes.
 Myths and Legends of Greece and Rome.
 Sociology.
 Elliot—Education for Efficiency. Andrews—The Enchanted Forest.
 Philology.
 Lounsbury—English Spelling and Spelling Reform.
 Natural Science.
 Chambers—The Story of the Comets. Horstman and Tousey—Practical Armature and Magnet Wiring.
 Useful Arts.
 Hutchinson—Preventable Diseases. Champion—Cerebral Cerebrum. Gibbs—Spices and How to Know Them.
 Fine Arts.
 Cay—Scottish Painting, Past and Present. Hoffman—Some Musical Recollections of Fifty Years.
 Literature.
 Bradley—Oxford Lectures on Poetry. Ward and Waller—Cambridge History of English Literature, Volume IV. Cambridge—English and Scottish Popular Ballads. Shakespeare—Julius Caesar. Wright—The Open Window.
 Travels.
 Butlin—Among the Danes. Biography.
 Campbell—Pioneer Priests of North America, two volumes.
 History.
 Wrong—Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada.
 Children's Department.
 Jewett—Hopli, the Cliff Dweller. Macgregor—Stories from the Ballads.
 Fiction.
 Brown—Country Neighbors. Bullen—The Bitter South. De Morgan—It Never Can Happen Again (two volumes). Gilchrist—The Two Goodwins. McCutcheon—Truxton King.
 When a Woman Woos. Pratt—The Living Mummy. Swan—The Mystery of Barry Ingram. Thurston—The City of Beautiful Nonsense. Weal—The Human Coloweb. Green—The House of Whispering Pines.

THE BRASS INDUSTRY

Something About London's New Concern as an Investment.

Mr. Clark, who is placing the shares of Miller, Limited, in discussing the outlook for retaining this industry in London, this morning made the statement that the shares were being taken up in a satisfactory manner, principally by small investors, and that as soon as subscriptions for about forty more shares are obtained the meeting of the stockholders will be held and steps immediately taken to prosecute the manufacturing end of the business in a vigorous manner.

In part Mr. Clark said: "Comparatively few of the citizens of London are familiar with a proposition which is within its gates. For some years the manufacture of brass goods has been carried on by the Labatt Mfg. Co. at a splendid profit. However, through misdirected advice at the time, the company branched out into several additional and dissimilar lines of manufacturing which proved a handicap. The latter unproductive end was disposed of, and the company, namely, the manufacture of brass goods and plumbers' supplies, has been purchased by the new company, called Miller, Limited. The purchase price is less than fifty cents on the dollar at a very conservative valuation, not even considering the good-will of the old concern. The assets purchased include the fully established plant, Nos. 171 to 181 Bathurst street, with complete machinery, patterns, core boxes, office fixtures, buildings and land. If investors would call and inspect the plant they would see the strong condition of the company, as well as the splendid security for the investment. The business is quiet, but the balance of the shares within the next few days.

NEW NAVAL PLAN

FOR DUAL EMPIRE

Four Dreadnoughts and Several Fast Cruisers to Be Built.

London, June 4.—The military requirements of the dual monarchy have been repeatedly referred to during the last few months in both the Austrian and Hungarian parliaments, and have again come to the front through a joint ministerial conference to be held before both delegations, which meet late in the autumn, to defray the cost of which \$56,000,000 will be needed.

The naval authorities desire four Dreadnoughts, the cost of which is estimated at \$47,000,000, besides which three new fast cruisers, four new Danube guardships, from four to six destroyers and ocean-going torpedo boats should be built. In addition must be reckoned the demands for the common army, also the cost involved in introducing two years' service, which cannot be long delayed. It must not be forgotten that the entire military costs of the annexation are not yet quite covered.

At this joint ministerial conference both the Austrian and the Hungarian finance ministers dwell upon the unfavorable state of the exchequer, which will necessitate the limiting of the building of Dreadnoughts to the smallest possible measure, and cause the distribution and completion of these vessels to be extended over a number of years. In particular the Hungarian minister felt compelled to advise moderation, as according to the Hungarian State balance sheet for 1909 that year shows a decrease of \$14,440,000 as compared with the previous year.

It is supposed that the Dreadnought building will be spread over a period of five or six years.

Five Piano Snaps

Now on sale at Nordheimers, 188 Dundas street. All are upright pianos, and range in price as follows: \$150, \$225, \$255, \$265, \$275. See advertisement today for full particulars; or, better still, call and see them.

Spic and Span New Wash Fabrics

NEW GINGHAMS JUST ARRIVED, in stripes and checks; all the newest colorings; guaranteed to wash perfectly; per yard..... 12½¢, 14¢ and 15¢

CHAMBRAYS, AMERICAN AND SCOTCH, in greys, blues, pinks, champagne, etc., per yard..... 12½¢, 15¢, 20¢, 22¢ and 25¢

FRENCH ZEPHYRS, wash perfectly; in pretty checks of black and white, navy, light blue, green, white, etc.; per yard..... 25¢

OUR OWN "SESEL" PRINTS ARE FAMOUS—Mourning Prints, in sprigs, spots and stripes; Colored Prints in every wanted shade; per yard..... 12½¢

ENGLISH OXFORD SHIRTINGS, dozens of patterns; all the new stripes are here; these wash perfectly; per yard..... 12½¢ to 25¢

ZEPHYRS AND GALATEAS, for Boys' Suits, etc.; per yard..... 12½¢ to 25¢

RAJAH LINEN SUITINGS, highly mercerized; wears better than silk; looks as good, if not better; in all colors and Shantung; per yard..... 25¢

NANSHUNG REPP, in pretty shades of helio, greens, wistaria, ashes of roses, new blues, raw silk shades, navy, champagne, etc.; per yard..... 20¢ and 25¢

SOIESETTE POPLINS, in plain shades and stripes and spots; colors include every delicate evening shade; per yard..... 35¢

ALL FLAX BELFAST LINEN, the wanted coarse weave; colors are navy, cadet, sky, greens, natural, etc.; full 36 inches wide; for suits and skirts. Special, per yard..... 30¢

Special Sale
Next Week
Shantung Linen
and Motor Suitings

In every wanted shade; very fashionable for summer dresses and suits. Worth 25c yard, for

18c

All the Year
Around We Sell
Jap
Mattings

In dozens of designs, the same as other stores sell at 25c to 35c yard, for

18c

Indian Head

Full yard wide; a fine weave for boys', misses' and ladies' suits. Worth 25c yard, for

16c

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Kingsmill's

TRADE QUIET EAST

ACTIVE IN WEST

Bradstreet's Report of Commercial Situation in Chief Centres.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say while the tone to trade here and in the surrounding district is steady, the continued wet and cool weather is by no means helping the movement of spring and summer lines, and retail trade in this connection is inclined to be light. Pasturage has been brought on in splendid style, but warmer and dryer weather is now needed for the growing crops. C. P. R. and G. T. R. statements show steadily increasing earnings due to the heavy movement of general goods. The movement of hardware lines, metals, builders' supplies, etc., is particularly heavy, and the demand for these goods promises to continue in its present activity. Local factories continue busy. Wholesale drygoods houses report a moderate sorting trade. Travellers who have been on their routes say prospects for the coming season are good and prices about steady. Business in leather is quiet, but there is some export demand. Collections are fair.

Toronto Unchanged.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say the general situation is pretty well unchanged. Drygoods retailers are longing for hot weather, though there has been a good movement of clothing and general spring goods. Millinery sales have also been satisfactory. Values in most lines are generally steady. Sales of furniture and general household lines are reported excellent and the general movement of hardware continues large. Heavy goods are also moving well and shipments to outside points, particularly to Western Canada, indicate a large volume of building. Travellers out in all lines of trade report very satisfactory prospects for later business. Crops generally are looking well, although bright, warm weather would be very welcome at this time. The hay crop promises to be exceedingly heavy and of good quality. Receipts of produce are large and values inclined easy. Choice cattle and hogs are scarce and firm in tone.

Winnipeg reports say a satisfactory tone is noted to all lines of trade there. Early crop reports are encouraging. Wholesalers report an excellent sorting trade in general lines. Retail business has been good in all directions, and it is reported that in some lines stocks have become very light, with the result that rush orders for supplies are frequent. Arrivals of goods from the east are large and fairly regular. For all lines of hardware and builders' supplies there has been an excellent demand. Groceries move well. Canned goods are firm. Country produce is offering fairly freely at about steady prices. Business in flour has improved owing to lower prices. Collections are generally satisfactory.

Brisk Out West.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say all lines of trade there continue brisk. The movement of general lines to interior points is large and collections are reported to be satisfactory. Provincial industries are actively engaged. The shipping trade is active and the volume of traffic moving at these ports continues to show a steady increase. Real estate is active and money seems to be circulating freely in all parts of the province.

Quebec—Reports to Bradstreet's

BARN-RAISING AT BELMONT

Features of the Feast—"Consummation Most Devoutly To Be Wished For."

Belmont, June 3.—Mr. Wm. Waun, of the police village, made his initial appearance at the home of Mrs. Wm. Stevenson, con. 13th, Yarmouth, on Thursday, June 2, as an artistic artisan, on the occasion of a bank barn-raising. The structure was 22x56, lying upon a cement wall four feet high. Mr. A. M. McCallum championed a contingent of sturdy representatives of yomarmy, while Mr. F. Taylor, with a supplementary detachment of stalwarts, with Mr. P. Currie as first lieutenant.

A standing start being announced, the contestants launched simultaneously into the feat for the supremacy. The feat culminated disastrously to Mr. Taylor.

A feature of the function was the flight of Colin McGregor from the building, while chaos reigned supremely uninjured.

A sumptuous spread was purveyed upon the spacious lawn by a galaxy of matrons and charming maidens.

A story used to be told of Paderewski that he could crack a pane of French plate glass half an inch thick merely by placing one hand upon it as if upon a piano keyboard, and striking it sharply with his middle finger. Chopin's last study in C minor has a passage which takes two minutes and five seconds to play. The total pressure brought to bear on this, it is estimated, is equal to three full tons. The average "tonnage" of an hour's piano playing of Chopin's music varies from twelve to eighty-four tons.

Every Bride Wants A Piano

It is quite the fashion now for a near relative of the bride to present her with a handsome piano as a wedding gift. No choice could be more satisfactory for aow and for a lifetime than a

NORDHEIMER PIANO

Its design, construction and musical merits make it the one unsurpassed Canadian instrument. It is known all over Canada as the "Quality Tone" Piano.

We offer easy terms, and request a personal visit or an inquiry by mail from all who are thinking of investing in a piano.

The Nordheimer Piano & Music Co., Ltd.
 J. J. CALLAGHAN, Local Manager, 188 Dundas St.