

London Advertiser.

Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1853.

PUBLISHED DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

Advertising and subscription rates furnished on application.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY Limited, LONDON, ONTARIO

London, Thursday, Jan. 9.

At its municipal elections, Ottawa voted for the municipalization of the telephone system.

In turning things upside down in Niagara, as they promise to do when they build the Niagara Inter-Oceanic Canal, our Yankee friends will almost certainly have the assistance of the earthquakes.

How rapidly changes occur is shown in the fact that there were nominations to be made yesterday for eight vacancies in the Dominion Parliament—five in Ontario, and three in the Province of Quebec. These bye-elections are held now in order to complete the House for business in February.

Our old weather prophet friend, Stone Wiggins, protests that Marconi, the wireless telegrapher, has stolen his ideas, and should not be allowed to turn them to account. Dr. Wiggins, if he ever thought of wireless telegraphy, must have gone to sleep over it. What the public recognize is that Marconi has acted, and it is men of action, not dreamers, that the world today recognizes.

Precautions are yet necessary in Canada against the ravages of the San Jose scale. In the Eastern States the insect is still doing much damage, and the greatest care should be taken to prevent its further importation into the Dominion. Connecticut, for example, has had 78 different outbreaks in the last year or two. At first it attacked fruit trees of all kinds; it has recently begun to attack decorative shrubs and trees, and very often its work has not been discovered until too late. Spraying with kerosene or crude petroleum is prescribed as the most effective remedy.

It is somewhat amusing to learn from the Opposition press that the Government of Ontario was responsible for granting permission to speculators to pipe natural gas from Western Ontario into the United States. The fact is that the authority to export the gas was granted to the Interior Construction Company by the late Conservative Government, and to the Government of Hon. George W. Ross that credit must be given for undoing the work, as it shut off the United States export. There were many difficulties in the way, or the work would have been done before; the mischief, indeed, was accomplished when the late Government at Ottawa granted the charter. It sacrificed the people of Ontario for the benefit of its speculator friends.

According to the British income tax returns, \$27,681,169 was collected for the national revenue in this last year. The big incomes are not so large in Great Britain as the big incomes on this continent, but their receivers seem more willing to declare themselves. There are only 396 persons in Great Britain with from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year, 159 with from \$10,000 to \$20,000, and 11 who enjoy more than the last sum. In Ireland four taxpayers confess to a revenue of from \$10,000 to \$20,000, and one only is able to confess to more than \$20,000; he admits an income of \$70,737. Persons who have small incomes—such as clerks and school teachers—are not subject to the payment of income tax. Only those with a substantial salary or other income has to pay up.

Old Londoners, we learn from a correspondent, are greatly amused by a revival of Gilbert & Sullivan's fairy opera, "Iolanthe," with songs and choruses brought up to date. The greatest merriment was caused when Miss Brändam, at the chorus of "Oh! Foolish Fairy!" stepped to the front of the stage and, looking at the former chief of the fire brigade, who sat in the stalls, sang—

Oh! Captain Shaw!
Type of true love kept under!
Could thy brigade with odd cascade
Quench my great love, I wonder?

The spectacle of all the pretty fairies with clasped hands thus singing "Oh! Captain Shaw!" was very comical. How great an improvement is such an evening's fun on much of the new-fangled "rot" put on the stage by United States companies. We need a Lord Chamberlain, with a censor's pen, on this continent.

The other day, there came under the hammer, in London, England, a collection of very interesting letters, written by Sir Walter Scott. One written to an actress friend gave her this advice: "Pray, for my love, drub your manager out of the general blunder of dressing the Scottish Borders in tartan. He might as well make them all speak Gaelic. If I were to write anything for the stage," he continues, "it would be for the delight of dressing the characters after my own fancy, but I am sure I never shall have that pleasure." Sir Walter would doubtless have been horrified if he had witnessed the dressing of his "Bride of Lammermoor," as presented in Florence recently by an Italian opera company. The retainers wore tartan hose over blue tights, and kilts of tartan that were never seen off the stage, while Lucy wore a short tartan frock,

bordered with another impossible tartan.

It is somewhat remarkable that five of the leading clergymen in New York city are Scotchmen, namely Rev. Dr. Donald Mackay, a Glasgow man, in the Collegiate Church, Fifth avenue; Rev. Dr. Lorimer, from Dalkeith, in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church; Rev. Dr. Douglas, from Dumfries, in the West 51st Street Presbyterian Church; Rev. J. J. Munro, from Inverness, chaplain of the Tombs, Center street, and Rev. Dr. Mackenzie, from Cronrath, in Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway. Brooklyn has one Scotch minister, Rev. Dr. Adam, from Falkirk, in the Reformed Church on the Heights. There is reciprocity in these matters, of course, but the balance of trade is on the side of the United States, for each of these preachers is an eminent pulpiteer. New York would have more of the leading Scotch preachers, if financial inducements move them, for the city has time and again, but in vain, angled to get such preachers as Ian McLaren to accept a pastorate.

I hear Sir "Kitty" Furness is not optimistic about the fast Canadian passenger service. He is aware that in Canada when an editor is short of copy this question furnishes a capital "tag." That "tag" has been in use for twenty years! And it may probably serve until 1950, unless Lord Strathcona comes forward with one of his generous propositions.—London Empire.

The question is a simple one. Canada wants a fast Atlantic service, faster than she now has, but not at a great expense to the taxpayers. If we have a fast passenger service—say, one of ships going at the rate of 23 knots an hour—we cannot have a fast service for our perishable products at the same time, except at enormous cost to the people, and they are not prepared to pay for it. The most feasible plan that we have heard is to have a service of vessels of, say, 20 knots an hour, which can be constructed so as to carry both passengers and freight in paying quantities. Such a service would meet the wants of Canada for some time, and ought to be obtained without unduly burdening our people.

Comparison.

At Montreal, Hon. W. S. Fielding, reminded the audience that the trade of Canada in eighteen years of Conservative rule increased only three or four millions per year, while in five years of Liberal rule the increase had been \$29,000,000 per year. The adage comes to mind about leaving well enough alone, in considering such comparative figures.

Omens That Mean Much for Canada.

The Government of Manitoba has advanced the price of the land held by them for settlement. This increase is the result of the phenomenal demand for land by new settlers during the past year. The increase was indeed a large one, and every one who had land for settlement felt it. The Dominion homestead entries, for example, exceeded those of any previous year by 700, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company alone sold over 1,000,000 acres. It has nearly 20,000,000 acres yet to sell, or nearly as much as the whole of surveyed Ontario; and the Dominion has under its charge another couple of hundred millions—much of which is land on which an energetic man could make a living. But, of course, the value of land near-by railways and towns is first enhanced by settlement, and this is proving the case in Manitoba, and accounts for the rise in the price asked by the Province.

With 50,000 new settlers coming into the Northwest from the United States alone, and many thousands from the old world, next year, the outlook for trade and progress, and better prices for land, is very bright.

These prospects, which we cheerfully record for the country beyond Winnipeg, will not in any manner prevent the splendid progress which has lately been made in New Ontario from continuing and favorably reacting on the older portion of the Province, of which we form a part, which in very many ways is getting benefits from the development of these newer sections of the country. Indeed, as a nation we are naturally independent, and one section of the country cannot progress in a healthy manner without adding to the prosperity of all other sections. Only we must guard against anything like a speculative gambling prosperity, where legitimate industry is put to one side, and a grab game is entered on to see who will most effectively fleece his neighbor, and more particularly the green newcomer. Such was the "prosperity" of the early '80s in Manitoba and the Northwest, and later in the Toronto craze, both of which speculative manias, and their fictitious prosperity, did far more harm than good.

The progress of Canada, in these later days, has been on a sounder basis. It has not been a series of gambling games, encouraged by the Government of the day, but the legitimate prosperity of a great country, as yet in the infancy of its development, but offering inducements for the exercise of the best energies, not only of every Canadian, but of every man and woman who is willing to work, and to turn their talents to account in assisting Nature to control the great and potent forces that are ready at hand, and only await intelligent control. Canada is the best of all countries to live in today.

Canada Must Stick Up for Her Rights.

Hon. Mr. Mills, at the copyright conference at Toronto, suggested the imposition of a heavy duty on books in cases where the authors refuse to license publication in Canada. Would not such a policy hurt the Canadian reader more than the outside author?

That might be, but would it not be worth while putting up with a little temporary inconvenience if by so doing the permanent interests of the Dominion were advanced? The conditions are not such that we, as self-respecting Canadians, ought longer to be called on to submit to. The contention has been that the British author has a perfect right to sell to a United States publisher the copyright of his book not only for the United States, but for Canada, and this arrangement, while highly profitable to the United States publisher, has worked to the disadvantage of the Canadian publisher, the Canadian printer and the Canadian bookbinder, businesses of importance in this country, and likely to increase in importance with the growth of our population.

Let us suppose that our Government, as a means to an end—a policy of defense perfectly justifiable—adopts the alternative suggested by the Minister of Justice, and imposes an increased duty on all works copyrighted abroad, to the disadvantage of Canada, how long would it be before the British authors came to a more reasonable frame of mind? They would find it would not pay to peddle out the Canadian market to the United States publisher, for he would find a copyright giving him the right to sell in the Dominion handicapped by the additional duty, and he would refuse to pay for the right to sell the book in this country. Then, it is reasonable to expect, the British author would no longer bring his influence to bear on the imperial authorities to induce them to disregard the right of Canada to control her own copyright laws to the fullest extent.

The owner of a patent in Great Britain is not given the right to sell his patent to a United States speculator or manufacturer, and to have full possession not only of the United States market, but of the Canadian market as well. Why should the owner of the copyright of a book be enabled to do what the patent owner is prevented from doing? The perfect fairness of the Canadian position, as set forth by Hon. Mr. Mills, cannot be gainsaid.

More Representation for New Ontario.

The Speech from the Throne promises additional representation for New Ontario. This is only right and proper. That it should be necessary as well as just, happily illustrates the remarkable development of that part of our Province which a few years ago was held to be comparatively valueless. Ontario is an empire in itself. Its future is one of boundless advancement. Development can be much promoted by capable spokesmen on the floor of the Legislature.

Another View of Prohibition.

In the International Journal of Ethics for January, Mr. James H. Hyslop, of Columbia University, discusses "The Temperance Question." As this question is very much to the front in Ontario at present, it may be well to note what is said by a gentleman who deals with it from a different point of view. Speaking of the United States, he says: "Nothing is more certain, however, than the fact that the fortunes of prohibition have declined in recent years, though the importance of the temperance problem has lost none of its interest and impressiveness." Two things account for the pushing back of the temperance problem in American politics. "The evident failure of prohibition to effect its end, and the other distractions of war and the financial issues of the last presidential campaign." This writer has some points to make that he regards as important. (1) "The prohibitionist attacks the problem from the false point of view. HE ATTACKS IT FROM THE STANDPOINT OF SUPPLY INSTEAD OF DEMAND," or in other words, "The one defect of prohibition is that it does not rightly locate the responsibility for intemperance. It attacks the saloon-keeper as the main cause of the evil. It ignores or minimizes the place that should be assigned to the drunkard in the problem." The meaning of this will be seen later on.

The next point is that the prohibitionist "is a democrat, but he is also a Puritan in both his moral temperament and his readiness to act." "He does not see that democracy has been organized in the interest of liberty, and not of restraint." Hence there is a contradiction between the political ideal and the reforming zeal. A despotism, he says, could more easily carry out repressive measures; in a land where all are free and equal it is difficult.

This brings us to the third point. Our author suggests that the principle of guardianship, which has worked well in other cases, might be tried here; that is, instead of restriction on the liberty of those who have self-control, there should be restriction for those "who cannot take care of themselves." He gives illustrations of how this has been applied to other forms of weakness, and says: "If the weak-minded, the insane, and the decrepit can have guardians, I do not see why the weak-willed in matters of vice and intemperance should not be classed among those demanding similar treatment." These ideas are not new. It is difficult to find any new ideas on this theme, but they are presented here in a logical and forcible manner, and are worthy of consideration by those who wish to look at all sides of a difficult question.

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Toleration and Smallpox.

A woman—in the township of Stephen, in Dashwood, has been spreading smallpox, by going around freely, and refusing medical assistance. She holds some peculiar views against medical attendance. Toleration of peculiar religious opinions is the correct thing, and not to be denied without good cause. But surely the community, for its own protection, has the right to draw the line rather unsparsingly against those who, no matter in accordance with whatever kind of so-called religious opinion, expose the general public to the dangers of smallpox.

"A John Tamson's Bairsn."

A discovery that will cause much interest among Canadian ethnographers has recently been made by Catholic missionaries in the Yukon. It is found that the language spoken by the Nulato Indians, dwelling within the Arctic Circle, is identical with that of the Apaches, of the plains of New Mexico and Arizona. A thorough knowledge of the Nulato language was acquired by Father Jette, son of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, who is in charge of the mission to them, and his correspondence with his confreres in New Mexico and Arizona revealed the strange fact that a community of language exists between tribes sundered by thousands of miles of territory. It has only been recently made known by the return to Dawson City of Rev. John Rene, Prefect Apostolic of Alaska, who is chief of the fathers working among the tribes of the Lower Yukon.

The discovery indicates the correctness of the conjecture that the people of New Mexico and Arizona traveled southward from the Arctic regions, and furthermore, to substantiate the hypothesis that the primitive inhabitants of North America came from Asia by way of Bering Straits.

A LITTLE SUNSHINE.

"And this invention that will, as you say, throw Marconi in the shade, what is it?" A wireless piano, for use in flat-houses.—Life.

Papa—Tommy, if you had a little more spunk, you would stand better in your class. Now, do you know what spunk is? Tommy—Yes, sir. It's the last particle of spunk.—Chicago News.

Hanson—There was a time I couldn't abide Pughlegh, but I declare if he has not become really agreeable of late. Trysda—You don't mean it, Hanson. Yes, he has not called at my place for a month or two.—Boston Transcript.

AWFUL CRIME IN CHICAGO!

Girl Killed in Defending Her Honor.

Her Body Pushed Through a Hole in the Ice—Circumstantial Story of a Boy Who Witnessed the Terrible Deed.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—Confined in a cell in the Maxwell street station is Louis Thoms, charged with one of the most heinous and brutal murders in the memory of the Chicago police. At the county morgue lies his victim, Minnie Larson, 21 years old, a pretty Norwegian girl. Her body was recovered from under the ice in the Chicago River yesterday.

At the same station is held Robert Kelsig, 22 years old, who says he was an eye-witness to the alleged murder, which occurred early Tuesday morning of last week. Kelsig is the accused of Thoms, and in the presence of that prisoner Kelsig told the police a startling story yesterday morning. His statements resulted in the police dragging the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy slip at Twenty-first and Sangamon streets, where the body of Miss Larson was recovered and removed to the county morgue.

Minnie Larson, it is said, was lured to the steamer Peerless, of the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Company's line, moored in the Burlington slip, last Monday evening, and at 2 o'clock Tuesday morning she lost her life. It is said, in a desperate struggle for her honor. Kelsig says that he witnessed the fierce battle, and he says he saw Thoms strangle his victim to death. The boy also confesses that he assisted Thoms to carry the body from the boat and throw it into the river. A portion of his statement was corroborated by Miss Catherine Henneberry, connected with the Illinois Free Employment Agency, 9 Canal street. Thoms was a cook on board the Peerless, which has been tied up in the winter in the Burlington slip. His wife lived with him, but she was absent at the time of the alleged murder. Monday afternoon Thoms went to the free employment office, where he met Miss Larson. The young woman was seeking a position, and she accepted a place offered by Thoms as cook on the steamer. He made an appointment to meet her at Twenty-first and Sangamon streets that evening, and to escort her to the boat. The two met by appointment and the young woman was installed in the kitchen of the steamer. She later retired to a room adjoining the kitchen. About 2 o'clock in the morning young Kelsig was aroused from his slumber by hearing Thoms, it is said, demanding admittance to the

208, 210,
210½ and 212
Dundas St.

Specials for Friday and Saturday

EMBROIDERIES.

75 pieces Swiss and Cambric Embroideries and Insertions, 2 to 5 inches wide, all new goods, special white goods sale price, per yard 50
25 pieces Swiss and Cambric Embroideries and Insertions, 4 to 7 inches wide, new goods, special white goods sale price, per yard 80

CORSETS.

78 pairs of our regular 50c Corsets, good strong jean, steel fitted, special, per pair 27c

FLANNELETTE GOWNS.

Special line Flannelette Gowns, in pink, blue and white stripes, at, each 50c
Ladies' Flannelette Gowns, in pink, blue and white, trimmed with frills of self, Friday and Saturday 85c

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Women's Dongola Kid, box calf and oil grain Laced Shoes, regular \$1.50, Friday and Saturday, \$1.10
Women's Patent Strap Slippers, regular \$1.75, Friday and Saturday \$1.25

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

22 lbs. Granulated Sugar for \$1.00
150 tins Canned Apples, for, per tin 10c
1 lb. Rice Biscuits, 1 lb. Ginger Snaps and 1 lb. Tea or Wine Biscuits for 25c
6 lbs. Granulated Sugar 25c
2 bars Hard Soap, 6 lbs. for 25c
4 lbs. Choice Mixed Candies for 25c
Good Lemons, per dozen 15c
Choice Valencia Oranges, per doz. 15c

NEW STYLE MARRIAGE

LEGAL IN NEW YORK.

Under a Law That Went into Effect January 1, 1902.

New York, Jan. 8.—The first certificate of marriage to be filed under the law regarding contract marriages, which went into effect on Jan. 1, was put on record in the city clerk's office Monday. Under the new law a marriage is legal if the persons contracting it make sworn declaration of their intention to live together as man and wife and file that declaration with the city clerk within six months of making the declaration. The form of the contract is prescribed by the law. The law is designed to prevent the assertions as to "common-law marriages," which have brought much embarrassment upon persons and estates in the past. It has been criticised as laying women open to danger from men who would satisfy them as to the legality of the contract, but would omit to comply with the necessary regulations as to recording it. The contract filed between Franz Tripke and Frida Hilser was as follows: This is to certify that on the first day of January, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in the year of our Lord 1902, at 231 West 25th street, in the city and county of New York, borough of Manhattan, State of New York, before me, Francis Morris, a commissioner of deeds for the city of New York, personally appeared: Franz Tripke, a first boatman on steamship Patricia, residing at 33 Wilhelmshof, near Berlin, Germany, and Frida Hilser, of 236 West 25th street, New York city, borough of Manhattan, and in the presence of Fritz Bossov, chief carpenter of steamship Patricia, residing at Bodstadt, near Barth, Germany, and Rosa Lohmann, of 226 West 25th street, New York

city, personally known to me and who also to me personally identified the said Franz Tripke and Frida Hilser, declared severally and acknowledged, in my presence, in the presence of each other and in the presence of the said Rosa Lohmann and Fritz Bossov, whose names are subscribed as witnesses hereto, that they severally took each other as husband and wife and had entered into that relation unto each other through life.

FRANZ TRIPKE, FRIDA HILSER. Sealed and delivered in the presence of Fritz Bossov and Rosa Lohmann, witnesses. There is added an acknowledgment before a commissioner of deeds. City Clerk Scully issued this certificate that the preceding is a correct copy of the original contract.

You Are Tired

Your color is not good. Restless one moment, fretful and blue the next. The world's out of joint. You're out of joint with the world. Not a day goes by but weakness, neglect is unwise. You grow steadily worse. Get good rich blood, the new vigor, strength, buoyancy. You'll see a dozen things to do; you will do them, too. If you use Ferrozone, it shall give you the appetite, and you enjoy your food; you get color and old time strength come back. That's because Ferrozone aids digestion, makes red blood. Ferrozone is strength for the nerves and vigor for the blood. Be sure of the name, Ferrozone. Sold by Strong.

Eaten by Fire.

"The more the fire eats the starch, the less we have to eat." An Indian proverb, which contains much wisdom. In making PAN-DRIED Rolled Oats the kernels are subjected to intense heat, this eats the starch and thus makes their digestion easy for you. That alone is a good reason for your insisting on having

TILLSON'S PAN-DRIED OATS.

There are many other reasons. They are free from hulls and all foreign substances; so common in many Oatmeals. Talk to your grocer about always sending you the "PAN-DRIED" kind.

THE TILLSON COY., LIMITED
TILSONBURG, ONT.

208, 210,
210½ and 212
Dundas St.

Sometimes our statements may seem strong, but they have substantial backing. Our guarantee of "money refunded if goods not as represented" takes all the risk away from buying. Our list today contains some startling bargains. We counsel early shopping, because in some cases the quantity is limited. Somebody will be too late; don't let it be you.

EMBROIDERIES.

Black and Colored Ends Dress Goods to be cleared, all marked at one-third, one-half and two-thirds off regular prices. On Friday and Saturday an extra discount off these prices to clear, of 10 per cent.

75c ALL-WOOL HOMESPUNS, 50c.

10 pieces, all lengths, our all-wool 45c goods, in gray, brown, green, navy and heather mixed, Friday and Saturday, per yard 50c

Staple Department Remnants.

The balance of our stock of remnants, consisting of Cottons, Art Muslins, Prints, Portulades, Shirtings, Gingham, Lawns, Eider, Fancy Muslins, in one of from 1 to 8 yards, we offer to clear on Friday and Saturday at

HALF OFF! HALF OFF!

HAIRPINS.

100 Boxes Assorted Hair Pins, regular price 4c, Friday and Saturday 2 boxes for 50c

MILLINERY.

All of our Trimmed Millinery going at a DISCOUNT OF 50 PER CENT. Ready-to-Wear Hats, from 75c to \$2.25, to clear at 25c

MANTLES AND FURS—

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

50 pairs Lace Curtains, 2½ yards long, neat designs, regular price 25c, Friday and Saturday 20c
Union Art Squares, good patterns and colorings, size 2½x3½ yards, regular price \$3.75, Friday and Saturday \$2.65
Union Art Squares, good patterns and colorings, size 3x3 yards, regular price \$4.50, Friday and Saturday \$3.25

CLOTHING.

Boys' Fine Blue Serge Three-Piece Suits, double or single breasted, sizes 28 to 32, regular \$5, Friday and Saturday \$3.95

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

Men's Heavy Wool Socks, ribbed top, special, 2 pairs for 25c
Men's Heavy Wool Underwear, of all garments, regular price 75c, Friday and Saturday 49c

VASELINE.

50 Bottles Vaseline, regular price 10c, Friday and Saturday, 2 bottles for 15c

CROCKERY DEPARTMENT.

97-Piece Printed Dinner Sets, regular \$6.50, Friday and Saturday, \$5.25
25 only Glass Fruit Bowls, with stand, regular 25c, Friday and Saturday 15c
97-Piece Printed Dinner Sets, assorted colors, illuminated and gilt edge, regular \$11, Friday and Saturday \$9.00

GLOVES.

Ladies' Fine French Kid Gloves, in shades of ox-blood and black, all sizes, regular price 89c, special to clear at 50c

HOSIERY.

Boys' Heavy Ribbed Wool Hose, sizes 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9, regular price 40c, to clear at 25c

Eaten by Fire.

"The more the fire eats the starch, the less we have to eat." An Indian proverb, which contains much wisdom. In making PAN-DRIED Rolled Oats the kernels are subjected to intense heat, this eats the starch and thus makes their digestion easy for you. That alone is a good reason for your insisting on having

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