

With a newspaper man as guide I went that night into twelve saloons where, nothing was sold but the beer which the government of Quebec says makes for temperance and sobriety. They were the same old saloons, with the exception that the men sat at tables instead of standing at a bar; and they drank beer instead of whisky.

There the same old saloons, same old men sitting and standing, same old waiting and serving, same old drinks. Before I went I saw one hundred men drunk on beer, not a drop of whisky, but all unmistakably drunk, and saw many of them go to the door and pushed out. On the sidewalk I saw men standing and drinking, four men in the condition described in Reformer Geoffroy's report: "Lying drunk."

Between midnight and morning, in a cabaret and in a hall, a boozing cab and joining I saw hundreds of women drinking; many of them were men's girls, and fully one-third of them were drunk. A newspaper woman I met that night in a "blind pig" club where three hundred men and women were drinking told me she had seen a thousand women drunk in such places in Montreal.

In that city are three hundred and seven of those saloons that sell nothing but beer. I wondered how many men went out of them that night, drunk with beer. In Montreal are five hundred grocery stores that sell beer in bottles to families, delivering it as ordered, with the bread and milk and potatoes, and I wondered in how many homes of Montreal were men and women that night, and even children, drunk on beer, who were not counted in the official "statistics of drunkenness" that the government of Quebec gathers and publishes in proof of the temperate quality of its beer.

The next morning I went to the Recorder's Court. There was the same old police court scene that I had witnessed a thousand times in the old saloons days in an American city; the same kind of a tired judge on the bench, fed up on the same old drama of drunks that filed before him through the months and years; the same old groups of seedy men and pitiful girls and women at the bar; and the same old police-court lawyers with their demurrers and objections and motions for delay and pleas for leniency.

In that morning's grist from the saloons and beer-selling grocery stores was a woman, a mother, maybe thirty-five years old, and as she stood facing the judge she was clinging to the rail with both hands. Back to a corner of the court room a boy of twelve or thirteen years stood with his two fists doubled up and shoved into his eyes, to hide the tears and the shame in his poor little face. For that was his mother at the bar, and she was there for "lying drunk" on the sidewalk.

The judge looked to her in French, and she answered in French. "What does she say?" I asked a court attendant. "She says she wasn't drunk; she drank only three bottles of beer."

"Well she couldn't see drunk on the ground, she?" I inquired. "Say," returned the officer, "some of this beer's so strong, if a man'd drink two bottles if it'd go 'out and try to sell the Victoria Bridge."

The judge asked her if she had any children, and she replied in French and nodded toward the corner; the judge looked that way and a court officer tried to take the boy's fists out of his eyes, but he dug them in all the deeper. "I shall never forget that boy as he stood that morning, sneezed as far as he could get into the corner, hiding his face in shame for his mother, his whole little body, from his ragged shoes to his tousled head, quivering with the sobe he tried to smother."

The following Saturday night, in the city of Hull, Quebec, I went into the Wellington saloon and in a room as large as a big church I saw four hundred men at tables, drinking beer, all talking and arguing and cursing all together, some singing and many drunk. This was a double-decker saloon; the owner of it told me he had room for seven hundred persons to sit at one time at tables and drink beer, and upstairs were one hundred men and thirty-six women, all drinking beer together, and all of the drunken women was on top of a table, trying to sing.

PIMPLES ON FACE CUTICURA HEALS

Hard, Large and Scaled Over, Itched and Burned.

"My trouble began with a breaking out of pimples on my face which soon spread up into my hair. Some of the pimples were hard and large and scaled over. They caused much itching and burning, and my face was sore and red."

"I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in two weeks I could see an improvement. I continued using them and in six weeks was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Flora Noteboom, Box 53, Fairview, Mont., Feb. 7, 1922.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are all you need for all skin troubles. Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum.

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ing to sing and dance. The Wellington was only one of the hundreds of places in Hull where men and women were getting drunk on beer that night, and I went from one place to another and saw it. I thought of what Louis A. Taschereau, premier of Quebec, and champion of the light-wine and beer law, said of it in a recent speech: "Our liquor law is a success on a moral point of view. Encouraging the sale of beer with discouraging the sale of hard squo: has reduced drunkenness materially."

The drive for light wine and beer in Quebec began in the same way it did in the United States, and the things that have grown out of it, the political control of the Province by the brewers; the gradual change from light to strong beer, and the increase in drinking and its attendant evils—are indicative of what will come to pass in this country if the sale of wine and beer is legalized.

In 1918, the closing year of the war, the demand for prohibition in Quebec became so insistent that the government had a prohibitory law drawn up and announced that it would go into effect the following spring. That would have closed more than a dozen big breweries. Their owners were rich and influential, and they brought such pressure to bear that the government backed down and, instead of putting into effect the prohibitory law it had promised, it submitted to the vote of the people the following question: "Is it your opinion that the sale of light beer, cider and wines, as defined by law, should be allowed?"

The beer was to contain not more than 2.51 per cent. of alcohol, and the wine and cider 6.94 per cent. weight measure; and hard liquors were to be sold by vendors and only on doctors' prescriptions. There was a whilwind campaign secretly managed by the brewers, and the Province was plastered broadcast with the same old arguments, so familiar in the United States just now, especially that prohibition was too "strict" and "hard" and ought to be "softened" to allow the sale of light wine and beer which, really, were temperance drinks. That word "light" caught the fancy of the people, as it is now luring so many in this country; the election was held on a stormy spring day, when the roads were deep with mud, and the light beer and wine proposition was carried.

Then developed the exact situation that the brewers of the United States had through their attempt at prohibition went into effect, to market a near-beer substitute for real beer. The people would not drink it. A brewer in a large city in the United States told me that since prohibition he had lost three hundred thousand dollars a year trying to popularize his non-alcoholic near-beer.

"People drink beer for just one purpose, for the kick they get from the alcohol in it," he said.

The brewers of Quebec soon found that out. Beer with only 2.51 per cent. of alcohol was too light. It was too weak. People would not drink it.

In the meantime another premier, L. A. Taschereau, had come into power; he was friendly to the brewers, and after two years of trying to make light beer go they forced the present law through parliament. Briefly, this law puts the liquor business into the hands of a commission of five members who are paid salaries and are supposed not to have any interest in the liquor business. All hard liquors and wines are sold by the commission in its own stores that close before dark. Any person may buy there an unlimited amount of wine, but he can buy only one bottle at a time of hard liquor and he must drink it elsewhere. The price is placed at three and four times the retail price of former days purposely, to discourage its use.

Plenty of Alcohol.

The brewers sell beer only to retailers who hold permits from the commission, and they pay the commission 5 per cent of their sales. Under the new law the old saloons were renamed "taverns," the bars were required to be screened from sight, and all drinking must be done sitting down at tables. This gave the brewers and the government a chance to say that the saloons and bars had been abolished, but a saloon is a saloon, and there is ample proof that a man sitting at a table will drink more than one bottle of beer; the chair and table being high to stay longer, and the treating evil has been greatly increased by it.

When the brewers were making their drive for light beer and wine the promise of the government was that 2.51 per cent of alcohol was to be the limit, but they had edged up on that until now that word "light" with which the brewers enticed the voters, has been wholly forgotten by them, and there is no limit to the alcohol they may put in their beer. The greater part of it contains from 16 to 3 per cent., and much of it 10 and 12 per cent. "Light" wine has been forgotten, too, and the most of it contains 15 per cent and more of alcohol.

One of the provisions of the new law was that all saloons, hotels, restaurants and grocery stores where beer is sold should close at seven o'clock; but the brewers have edged up on that, too, and the friendly liquor commission permits them to stay open until ten o'clock. In the fiscal year ending in the spring of 1921, when the brewers were making light wine with 2.51 per cent. of alcohol, 6,409,183 gallons of beer were made in Quebec. The following year, when the brewers were putting in lots of alcohol, 21,741,963 gallons of beer were made and sold in Quebec, and in addition, 579,385 gallons of strong beer were imported and drunk. J. D. Hudson, of the National Breweries, said to me that the sales of beer by the ten breweries in Quebec this year would be much greater than last year, that they would aggregate one million barrels, or twenty-five million gallons.

When the breweries were making and trying to sell light beer they were in a bad way financially. Their stock was down as low as fifteen dollars a share. Within a year after the new law went into effect and they began making stronger beer, it had jumped to one hundred and eighty-five dollars a share. No wonder the brewers of the United States are spending millions in a drive to have their plants set going again. Light beer might not make them money, but if they could edge up, as the brewers of Quebec did, and get to making a beer with a content of 5 per cent alcohol, or more, they would undoubtedly make fortunes.

Quebec's Booze Bill \$28,000,000

The total amount spent for education in Quebec that year was \$22,122,978.92, about six million dollars less than was spent for booze. The amount spent for daily products of the province were worth \$26,850,392, about two million dollars less than was spent for drink. The value of the potato crop in the province that year was twenty-eight million dollars, exactly the amount spent for drink.

In the drive for light wine and beer the brewers promised they would do no advertising, and even after the liquor commission was appointed, its chairman, George Simard, in a printed statement to the people of Quebec said: "I recognized that the advertising of intoxicating drinks was an evil, because through it temperate and sober men and youths might be tempted to drink."

And yet everywhere in Quebec beer introduced itself, in the persistent advertising I saw hundreds of stores in Montreal and other cities bearing the sign: "Groceries and Beer." I saw everywhere the picture of a black Percheron horse, visualizing in every line the idea of great strength and vigor, with the legend underneath: "Gives strength." I saw many grocery store windows filled with bottles of beer with the signs: "A Bracing Tonic for Women," "Recommended by all Physicians," "Beer Will Give Vigor to Weakly Women and Children." Everywhere the thought was given and the mind of the people that beer gives strength, good health and long life.

Premier Taschereau and the members of his government in Quebec never lose a chance to renege on the happy results of the Quebec liquor law. Running through the files of the Quebec newspapers I came upon hundreds of public speeches by Premier Taschereau in which he praised the law and proclaimed beer to be a temperance drink, and he has said a positive many times that he wished to encourage the drinking of beer, especially by the working men and in the homes of Quebec, because beer decreased drunkenness.

Father E. LaVergne is one of the editors of L'Action Catholique, a Quebec City paper, of the Catholic Church of the province. He is a missionary priest and a temperance orator, and under his fervent appeals thousands have signed the temperance pledge. He said to me: "In the old days the liquor business was despised and almost unknown, but now the government has become a saloon-keeper and that has made it respectable in the eyes of many. Now there is no shame in being a bar-tender; it is a government job, like being a postmaster or a customs officer. With due respect to those at the head of our government, I must say that since they have become the advocates of beer and booze and have put the seal of government approval upon drinking they have almost destroyed the work of the church through years of preaching temperance and sobriety."

Doctor Jules Dorion, chief editor of L'Action Catholique, said to me: "The government statistics indicate a decrease in drunkenness, but the truth is there is a great increase in drunkenness. Brewers and politicians may fool the temperance people by saying that beer with an alcoholic content of 5 to 10 per cent is not intoxicating, and there may be folks in the United States who can be imposed on by that statement, but brewers are not among them. They know it is intoxicating and so do people who drink it."

Statistics issued by the government of Quebec showing that drunkenness has decreased there since beer became the popular drink have been published everywhere in the United States by the wet propagandists as an argument for legalizing the sale of beer. When I reached Quebec I was puzzled at first to understand how drunken-

Ends Stubborn Coughs in a Hurry

For real effectiveness, this old home-made remedy has no equal. Easily and cheaply prepared.

You'll never know how quickly a bad cough can be conquered, until you try this famous old home-made remedy. Anyone who has coughed all day and all night, will say that the relief from this remedy is magic. It takes but a moment to prepare and really there is nothing better for coughs.

Into a 16-oz. bottle, put 2½ ounces of Pinex; then add plain granulated sugar syrup to make 16 ounces. You can use clarified molasses, honey, or fruit syrup, instead of sugar. Either way, this mixture saves about two-thirds of the money usually spent for cough preparations, and gives you a more positive, effective remedy. It keeps perfectly, and tastes pleasant—children like it.

You can feel this take hold instantly, soothing and healing the membranes in all the air passages. It promptly loosens a dry, tight cough, and soon you will notice the phlegm thin out, and then disappear altogether. A day's use will usually break up an ordinary throat or chest cold, and it is also splendid for bronchitis, croup, and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of genuine honey pine extract, the most reliable remedy for throat and chest ailments. To avoid disappointment ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

You Should Take Care of Your Digestion because Good Health is largely a matter of Good Digestion. Wise persons should use Beecham's Pills to relieve digestive ills and correct stomach disorders. On account of their service and reputation for reliability—TAKE

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ness could go down while the consumption of intoxicating beer and liquors was going up; but when I looked into it I saw that all those statistics were based upon "arrests" and "convictions" for drunkenness. For example: in 1921 there were 9944 convictions, and in 1922, 7103 convictions for drunkenness in the province.

Those are weak arguments in support of the sale of beer, one would think; but yet they show a decrease, not in drinking or in drunkenness, but only in arrests and convictions for drunkenness. Dr. Darion said of those statistics: "Premier Taschereau has said many times that his government must stand upon the success of the Quebec liquor law which it fathers, if the law falls his government must fall. Now a government that is in the liquor business for what it can make out of it; which is dependent upon the money of the brewers for campaign expenses; whose political representatives are on the liquor, is naturally not anxious to show up the weakness of the law.

"When you realize that the police officials who make the arrests and the magistrates in whose hands are convictions for drunkenness are appointed by a government that must have statistics of decreasing drunkenness you can understand those statistics."

Few Arrests.

The Quebec law allows licensed hotels to serve beer and wine with meals from eleven to three and from five to nine-thirty on Sundays. Two hotels in Hull have enormous dining rooms to accommodate the Sunday drinkers, and the Sunday I was in Hull I saw five hundred men and probably one hundred women in them. The proverbial "rubber sandwich" is used to circumvent the law requiring a meal to be eaten before beer can be served, and from eleven o'clock in the morning until late at night those dining rooms were filled. I imagined that from this two days and nights of abandonment to drunkenness the drag-net of the police would be full, and I went to police court in Hull Monday morning expecting to see at least a hundred men and women in that court, but only six had been arrested.

Plenty of Bootlegging.

I asked the chief of police, Joseph Groulx, about the bootlegging. "As long as a man is able to navigate at all we don't arrest him," he said. He said his arrests averaged only about eighty a month, and he was keeping the record down this year.

One of the chief arguments of the wet propagandists in their light-wine and beer campaign in the United States is that prohibition is responsible for moonshining, bootlegging and drug taking, and that the legalizing of wine and beer as beverages would stop it. The brewers of Quebec made the same argument, and that was their high wine and beer four years ago. The Saturday and Sunday I was in Hull a squad of revenue officers swooped down along the Gatineau Valley, in Quebec, raided a score of farmhouses, seized several illicit stills, three forty-three-gallon casks, eleven drums and many jugs of moonshine whisky, and arrested forty men, including the mayor of Gatineau village.

Only a few weeks before, another raid in Quebec had rounded up fifty-five bootleggers and moonshiners, and about the same time as that still big enough to make two thousand gallons of whisky a day was unearthed in Montreal.

Dr. A. K. Haywood, superintendent of the Montreal General Hospital, read a paper before eight hundred members of the Catholic Club, which he declared: "Montreal, the only city on the North American continent with a recognized red-light district, is turning out drug addicts, disease sufferers, criminals and defecits at an alarming rate." He asserted that a red-light district now exists without intoxicating liquors; so the narcotic drug evil had its genesis in alcoholic drinks. He told how in the last two years the use of morphine, opium, cocaine and heroin had increased rapidly in Montreal. In 1921 the courts handed 592 cases of narcotic drug cases, and in 1922 they handed a thousand, almost twice as many. Last year 128 persons were brought to the General Hospital unconscious from narcotic drugs, and fourteen died. According to court officials, over a million dollars worth of narcotic drugs was sold in Montreal in one year by peddlars who infested cafes, all-night restaurants, all-night clubs and dance halls; and Montreal has seen fit to provide plenty of those places," he said.

He describes the growth of the vice, and said that with three thousand women and girls, and said it would cease to exist if alcohol was taken away; he told how the women there went from drink to drugs; how it was a harvest field for drug peddlars and a harbor of refuge for women who were responsible for the crime wave that had swept Montreal; and he wound up by accusing the city officials of laxity, negligence and graft.

The city was startled and aroused. For weeks the newspapers printed reports of news of women's clubs and societies, business men's organizations, welfare associations, churches, clergymen and leading citizens, both men and women, who commended Doctor Haywood and demanded a clean-up. Against all this was the whisper-

"Hush! Hush! If you close the drinking places you will drive away tourists and hurt business," and soon the agitation died down, and the red light district of Montreal still exists.

Criticism Not Allowed.

The policy of hushing up criticism of the Quebec liquor law has gone so far that last winter, when Dr. C. W. Saleeby, F.R.S., of London, an Ontario surgeon, came to Montreal to lecture, the committee in charge was asked by representatives of the government and the brewers to request him not to criticize the liquor policy of the Quebec government.

The Montreal Council of Social Agencies, in a book of one hundred and sixteen pages, gave a report of all welfare work done in that city in 1922, and there was not a word in it about the drink problem. In the public schools six thousand children were found suffering from malnutrition; but it was not even suggested that drinking in the family might be a contributing cause. The health department of the city reported that the infant mortality rate in Montreal was higher than in any other city in Canada, and in the United States, and many suggestions were made for saving the babies, but it was not even hinted that less drinking in the home, less feeding of beer to babies, might help.

I was mystified until the editor of a Montreal paper, turning the pages of the printed report of welfare work in 1922, said: "You see where the wet government of Quebec contributed \$12,500 of its beer profits to the support of those welfare agencies; and you see here where other amounts were given by brewers, and that the women members of rich brewing families are on the governing boards of those welfare agencies. That is why they must put the soft pedal on any criticism of beer. It's the hush-up policy again."

Owen Dawson for seven years secretary-judge of the court, for fourteen years secretary-treasurer of the Boys' Farm and Training School, and founder of a boys' club in a poor quarter of the city, made this assertion to me: "I have seen fifteen thousand boys pass through the juvenile court, and drink was the cause of nine-tenths of it." I went to Florin street in Montreal, to see a typical block of apartment houses where families of workmen live. In the centre of the block was a "Groceries and Beer" store, its windows filled with beer, and beer signs protruding over the sidewalk. Across the street a woman and two girls were moving boxes. The woman was mother and daughters—were sitting in the shade of a stairway, drinking beer from bottles. A woman worker for a church mission, who lived in the block, in answer to my inquiry if there was much drinking, said: "That store sells more beer than groceries. The government preaches to them that beer is good. Wherever they turn they see signs telling them that beer gives strength and vigor to women and children. They drink it as a beverage and they give it to their babies instead of milk."

The Brewers in Control.

One of the arguments of the wets in Quebec for years ago, as it is an argument of the wets in the United States now, was: "Give us wine and beer, with government control, and that will take the liquor business out of politics." How this has worked out was shown in the Quebec parliament recently, when Brigadier General C. A. Smart charged that the government, through its liquor commission, had made the liquor business the channel of raising revenue to build up its political machine; that saloon licenses had been issued, through favoritism to political henchmen of the government; and Mr. Sauve, leader of the opposition, charged that the Liberal party was able to perpetuate itself in power because it had the brewers at its back.

"Why doesn't the liquor commission sell beer as it sells wines and liquors, taking all the profit, instead of taking only 5 per cent profit from the brewers?" I asked the editor of a newspaper in Quebec city.

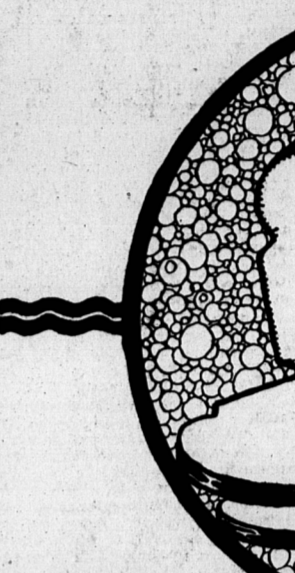
"Because it wants the political support and big campaign funds the brewers must give," was the answer. "The government of Quebec is a beer government, a political machine built upon beer; and, in fact, the liquor business in Quebec is controlled, not by the government, but by brewers, and the government control is only a pretence, too, just as the brewers of the United States would control its government if you legalize the sale of beer there."

Premier Taschereau has said in many political speeches: "Never has a liquor law been respected as well as the present law. It respects the will of the people of Quebec. You can have no other law that will work."

While I was in Quebec all the temperance forces of the province were coming together in one big organization to fight it. The Protestant Church organizations of the province had denounced the law and government control in resolutions. When this law was put through parliament without a vote of the people upon it, 1097 municipalities in the province were dry, and there were only 1097 municipalities that were wet, and those were the large towns. All of rural Quebec was dry then and is dry today. Quebec has a population of 2,361,199, and there are 100 city and town dwellers, or each 100 country people. Nine-tenths of the counties are agricultural, and only one-tenth are urban. The liquor law provides that no store for the sale of alcohol, or wine or beer may be opened in a municipality which is opposed to it, and Premier Taschereau promised that no liquor or beer stores should be opened where the people did not want them. Technically this part of the law is well observed; but the brewers are continually fighting to get into dry communities. They have plenty of money with which to carry on campaigns, to hire wet orators, while the tem-

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