

CASKET MERGER NOT COMPLETE

Negotiations Are Still Proceeding for the Amalgamation of Leading Companies—New York Man is Interested.

Negotiations for the amalgamation of leading casket manufacturers are still proceeding. Terms have not yet been arranged with all the companies which it is desired to merge. The companies which are likely to be included are the following:—

The Winnipeg Casket Company, Winnipeg, Man.
The Globe Casket Company, London, Ont.
The Semmens and Evel Casket Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.
Messrs. Elliott and Son, Limited, Prescott, Ont.
Messrs. Girard and Godin, Three Rivers, Que.
Messrs. Christie Brothers and Company, Limited, Amherst, N.S.
The National Casket Company, Toronto.
The Winnipeg Casket Company was incorporated on May 8th, 1907, with capital stock of \$25,000.

The Globe Casket Company, of London, Ont., is not a limited company. It manufactures every description of undertakers' supplies and at present is agent for the Springfield metallic caskets.

As to Ontario Companies.

The Semmens and Evel Casket Company, Limited, was incorporated in Ontario on April 4th, 1906. The following are its officers and directors: president, A. W. Semmens; secretary-treasurer, Thomas Semmens; directors, A. W. Semmens, Mary Semmens, Thomas Semmens and Thomas Spaven, all of Hamilton. The head office is situated at Hamilton. This is according to the government return for 1911.

Messrs. Elliott and Son, Limited, was incorporated by letters patent, dated August 6th, 1898. The company's government return for 1912 shows the following to be its officers and directors: president, W. H. Elliott; secretary-treasurer, H. Elliott; directors, W. H. Elliott, H. Elliott, H. H. Lloyd, and A. G. Palmer, all of Toronto. The head office of the company is situated at Toronto.

Messrs. Girard and Godin are not incorporated by letters patent.

Messrs. Christie Brothers and Company, Limited, were incorporated on November 6th, 1901, by letters patent under the Nova Scotia Joint Stock Companies' Act, and the nominal capital of that company is \$100,000 divided into 1,000 shares of \$100 each. The letters patent state that the number of shares taken and subscribed at the time was 500, and the amount in cash paid thereon was \$5,000.

The National Casket Company, Toronto, was incorporated by Ontario letters patent dated May 27th, 1903, and has made no returns to the Ontario Provincial Secretary's department since incorporation.

Financial Arrangements.

The head office of the company for which a charter has been obtained under the title, Dominion Manufacturers, Limited, will be at Toronto, and the finances will probably be arranged as follows: common stock, \$2,000,000; preferred stock, \$1,000,000; bonds, \$550,000. The companies constituting the merger will receive common and preferred shares of the new company in payment, although cash may be paid in some cases. Messrs. Johnston, McConnell and Allison, of Montreal, are understood to be arranging the merger in conjunction with Mr. George Patten, a financier of New York.

Will Effect Savings.

It is thought that in order to be a success all the large individual companies will have to be included in the merger. Such an amalgamation has been discussed for many years and various interests have endeavored unsuccessfully, at different times, to arrange it. When the combine is completed, the company will make all its purchases direct from the manufacturers instead of from the middlemen, as heretofore. Large savings in overhead expenses are anticipated.

COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS.

The following are the shipments of ore, in pounds, from Cobalt station during the week ended March 14th: La Rose, 70,500; Cobalt Townsite, 66,100; Peterson Lake, 81,000; Beaver Consolidated, 43,300; Nipissing, 106,840; Drummond, 61,479; Bailey Cobalt, 41,830; Right of Way, 63,278; Chambers Ferland, 64,000; Cobalt Lake, 64,482; McKinley Darragh, 58,309; Dominion Reduction, 127,300; Kerr Lake, 121,290; total, 969,708 pounds, or 484 tons. The total shipments since January 1st are now 8,542,002 pounds, or 4,271 tons.

In 1904 the camp produced 158 tons, valued at \$316,217; in 1905, 2,144 tons, valued at \$1,437,106; in 1906, 5,835 tons; in 1907, 4,850 tons; in 1908, 29,360 tons; in 1909, 29,941 tons; in 1910 34,041 tons; in 1911, 25,089 tons; 1912, 21,509 tons.

ONTARIO'S MINERAL RETURNS

Show That Extensive Progress and Development are Being Made—Increased Production.

The total value of the various mineral products of Ontario during 1912 was \$47,471,490, which shows an advance over 1911 of \$5,495,193, or 13 per cent. The year just closed was one of the most prosperous in the history of Ontario's mining industry, according to a preliminary bulletin of the provincial bureau of mines. The following are the details:—

Mineral Production of Ontario, 1912.		
Metallic.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold	oz. 89,080	\$ 1,859,285
Silver	oz. 30,322,805	17,455,080
Copper	tons 11,116	1,581,062
Nickel	tons 22,421	4,722,040
Iron ore	tons 117,357	238,884
Pig iron	tons 589,593	8,054,369
Lead (concentrates)	tons 26	1,290
Cobalt oxides, etc.	lbs. 1,029,532	317,165
Nickel oxides	lbs. 117,160	11,716
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Less Ontario ore smelted into pig iron, 71,589 tons		\$34,240,891
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		145,326
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		\$34,095,565
Non-Metallic.		
	Quantity.	Value.
Arsenic (refined)	lbs. 3,927,347	\$ 79,297
Brick (common)	No. 385,000,000	3,178,250
Tile (drain)	No. 16,463,000	279,579
Brick, paving, fancy, etc.	No. 5,631,000	126,286
Brick, pressed	No. 65,028,000	627,669
Building and crushed stone		953,839
Calcium carbide	tons 1,998	120,000
Cement, Portland	bbl. 3,028,486	3,373,653
Corundum	tons 1,960	233,212
Feldspar	tons 12,133	24,416
Graphite (refined)	tons 1,246	65,076
Gypsum	tons 31,331	50,246
Iron pyrites	tons 20,677	70,694
Lime	bush. 2,297,525	381,672
Mica	tons 318	36,634
Natural gas		2,267,897
Peat	tons 175	725
Petroleum	Imp. gals. 8,432,730	344,537
Pottery		52,445
Quartz	tons 94,758	179,576
Salt	tons 90,986	450,251
Sewer pipe		427,353
Talc	tons 5,902	53,118
Total non-metallic production		\$13,376,425
Add net metallic production		34,095,565
Total production		\$47,471,990
Production of Gold.		

For the first time in the history of Ontario there was a substantial production of gold. In 1911 the output had a value of \$42,637; in 1912 of \$1,859,285. The explanation is found, of course, in Porcupine, where the mines came into yield during the year. The Hollinger and Dome are the leading properties, and furnished the bulk of the production, but there are a number of smaller mines, several of which contributed to the yield, and others whose stamp mills are not yet completed and in operation. This group comprises the McIntyre, Vipond, Jupiter, McEnany and others. An unfortunate labor strike occurred in November, and to some extent lessened the output of bullion. In other gold districts, such as Swastika, Larder Lake and Munro-Guibord, a good deal of development work has been done, but the era of steady production has not yet set in. At Long Lake the stamp mill has been waiting for power, now nearly ready for delivery. The St. Anthony mine at Sturgeon Lake and the Cordova mine in Peterborough county both yielded considerable bullion.

DOMINION TEXTILE BONDS.

The transfer of the property of the Merchants' Cotton Company to the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, will mean that Series "B" of the Dominion Textile Company's bonds now becomes a mortgage bond upon the properties formerly held by the Merchants' Cotton Company. This series could not be so described until the entire capital stock of the Merchants' Cotton Company had been transferred to the Dominion Textile Company.

The series has been, until now, secured by deposit with the trustee of the capital stock acquired in the company by the Dominion Textile.