

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