

## OVERHAUL THE TRACKS

N.R. Will Make Extensive Repairs Between Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

M. H. McLeod, general manager of the N. R. at Winnipeg, announces that the railway tracks between Winnipeg and Port Arthur will be overhauled and put in first-class condition. Several new bridges will be erected to replace trestles. These structures will be wide enough for the eventual double-tracking of the road. This is one of the most important sections of the C. N. R. in the west, as it is the principal route over which the heavy grain traffic of the spring and fall is carried. This work will be rushed thru at once in order to have the road in good shape for the harvest.

## PRICELESS BOOKS STOLEN.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—(Can. Press.)—No fewer than 217 historic books and manuscripts, some of which are of almost priceless value, have been stolen from the library of Peterboro Cathedral. The thefts are believed to have extended from January, 1904, to June, 1909, and were only discovered yesterday, when a middle-aged man was accused of stealing books nominally valued at £100.

## BURLESQUE SHOT AND KILLED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 15.—Max Abbott of New York, a member of a burlesque company playing here, who was shot last night by George Stone, after a quarrel in a theatre, died today. Stone is a brother of Fred Stone of Montgomery & Stone.

## GEORGIAN BAY CANAL SCHEME CRITICIZED

A. W. Wright Says the Advantages of a 22-foot Welland Canal Are Great—No Sectional View Should Be Taken—Ocean Vessels Make Railroads Reasonable.

A. W. Wright addressed a joint meeting of the Empire Club and the board of trade yesterday on "Canada's Canal Problem." His arguments tended to show that the Georgian Bay Canal was a questionable scheme as compared with the undoubted advantages of a 22-foot Welland Canal. He doubted the speed estimated for the Georgian Bay Canal of six miles an hour, when the Suez Canal is only five, and the Manchester Ship Canal five and a half miles. The solution of Canada's canal problem was in the construction of the Welland-St. Lawrence system.

He did not think the canals of the east could ever do more than carry a moiety of the harvest of the west, but they should make sure that everything in the territory tributary to these canals should pass thru them to the European markets. The Erie Canal had been a competing factor with the Welland. The first proposition was that the Welland should be enlarged, deepened, improved and made safe. They should think of more than merely wheat. They had great mineral products on the northern shores of the great lakes, and they might expect to see these ores manufactured in Ontario. He regarded the producer as more important than the consumer.

Mr. Wright discussed the relative merits of the Welland and the Georgian Bay canals, especially as factors in competing with the Erie Canal for eastern transport. He advocated the construction of the Welland deep waterway.

Canada is not worried about the cost as long as the money goes to the works, was a remark which evoked laughter.

No Sectional View.

He agreed with Mayor Hopewell of Ottawa that the matter should not be regarded from a sectional standpoint. He was not sure that the Georgian Bay Canal would place them as they needed to be, entirely and for ever independent of their neighbors to the south. They had been told the Georgian Bay Canal would be 180 miles shorter, a day and a half faster, and with a greater capacity than the Welland, while the cost would be \$100,000,000. He noted the difficulty about water supply on the height of land in crossing to the Manitowan. Practically vessel men declare that no sane owner would ever permit a vessel to go thru it. The tortuous and dangerous route, with three per cent. curves, fogs and other difficulties, with the necessity of tying up at night, would lengthen the passage to nine days. The utmost capacity of the canal is admitted to be 11,000 vessels per year, while the 800 locks pass over 20,000.

Return cargoes were essential in a proposal of the nature of the Georgian Bay Canal, but no return cargoes could be obtained at Montreal. The New York commission appointed to investigate the conditions, reported that a 12-foot canal was the utmost that could be done by the Lake Erie route, it was with a 12-foot canal Canada, therefore, had to compete. He was not one of those enthusiasts who believe that ocean vessels would come up into the lakes. Ocean vessels were not adapted to the lakes, and lake vessels could not make the ocean voyages. Mr. Wright said he would not attack the Georgian Bay Canal if it had merits. They were in a dangerous position if it let the Americans complete the Erie Canal before Canada was ready to compete. If the Erie Canal has five years start of the Welland the trade would be diverted to New York, and it would be very difficult to bring it back.

While he did not look for ocean liners on the lakes, he thought that that ocean freight steamers might come up, and they were the vessels which made the railways reasonable. The Welland Canal would admit this traffic if placed on a 22-foot basis. He appealed to those present to rally the public in support of the new Welland Canal. It would be completed within five years from the start. If it were they would control the situation. There never would be an hour when they could not carry the grain of the Northwest to the ocean as cheaply and as quickly as their neighbors could do.

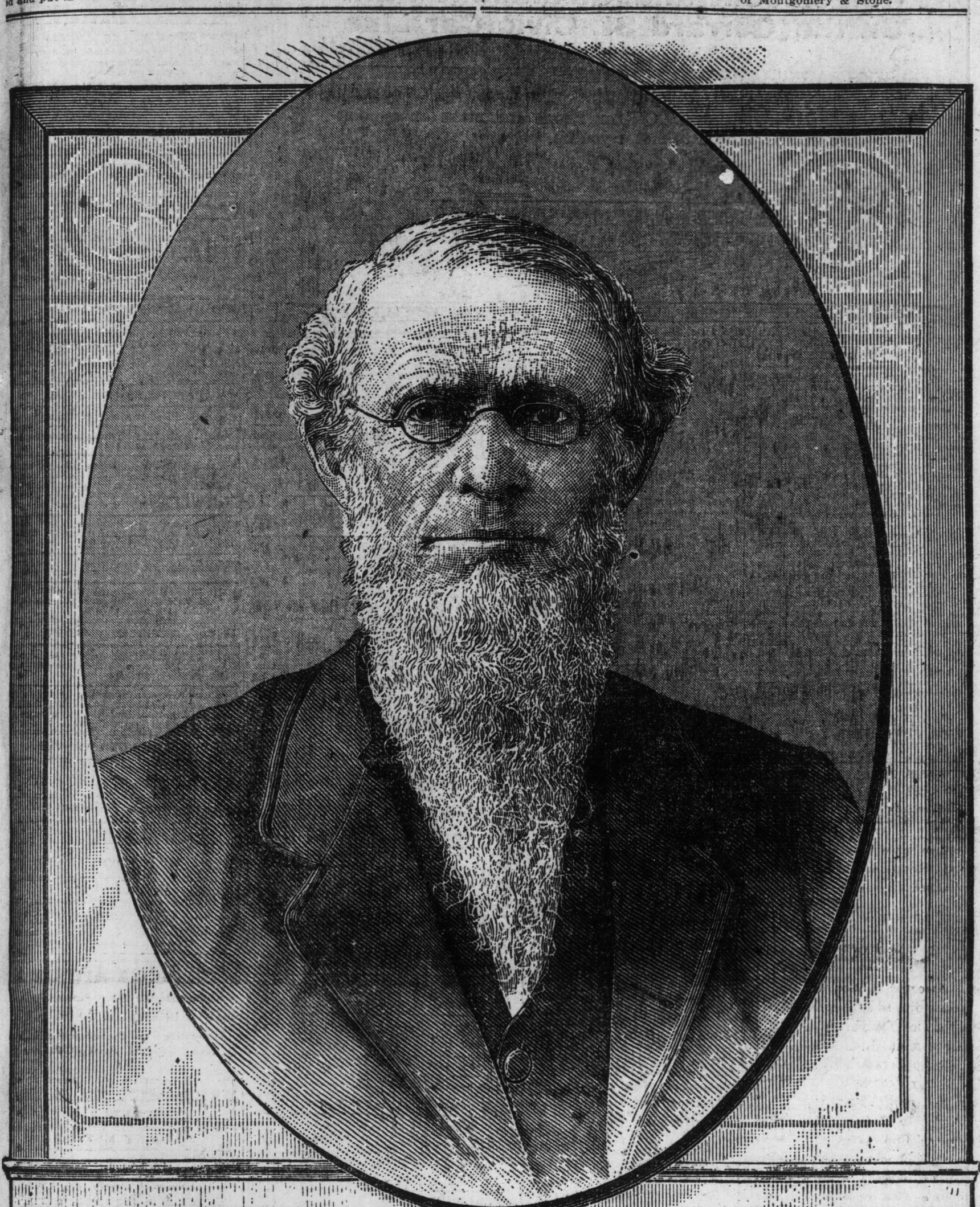
## "After You, Yuan" Says Sun Yat Sen

Man Who Could Have Ruled China Makes Graceful Exit.

NANKIN, China, Feb. 15.—(Can. Press.)—Dr. Sun Yat Sen's resignation of the presidency of the Chinese Republic has been accepted by the national assembly. His letter said: "Yuan Shi Kai has declared that he adheres unconditionally to the national cause. He would surely prove a loyal servant of the state. Besides this, Yuan Shi Kai is a man of constructive ability upon whom our united nation looks with the hope that he will bring about the consolidation of its interests. The happiness of our country depends upon your choice. Farewell."

The assembly passed a resolution saying: "Such an example of unselfishness, of self-sacrifice is unparalleled in history. It was solely due to his magnanimity and modesty that northern China was won over."

Another Negro Lynched. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 15.—A mob early today lynched an unidentified negro accused of having attacked a 14-year-old white girl yesterday. It is said the negro confessed in part. He was hanged from a bridge, and then the mob used his body for a pistol target.



Respectfully  
A. W. Chase, M.D.

## The Interesting Life Story of Dr. A. W. Chase

Dr. Alvin Wood Chase was born in the County of Cayuga, N.Y., and spent his boyhood in the vicinity of Buffalo, where he received his early education in a log schoolhouse. Even then, it is said, he outstripped his fellow-students and entertained the wish to study medicine. After completing his medical education, and graduating from the Eclectic College of Medicine at Cincinnati, Ohio, and the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Dr. Chase travelled throughout the greater part of Canada and the United States, gaining wonderful experience and invaluable information before he settled down to make his home at Ann Arbor, Mich. His success in private practice, his scientific investigations in search of better treatments, his work of collecting all the most successful prescriptions known to the profession, the publication of his now world-famous Receipt Book, the discovery of the great family medicines and the perfecting of them by tests made in his own practice, all these are incidents in a busy life of work for the benefit of humanity.

Dr. Chase became one of the most prosperous and well-to-do citizens of Ann Arbor, and was noted for his large gifts to educational and benevolent enterprises. News of his remarkable success in treating kidney and liver disorders, nervous troubles and other forms of serious disease soon spread abroad, and brought appeals for help from all over Canada and the United States. He began sending medicine to persons at a distance, but soon found it impossible to keep up with the demand on his time, and so resolved to put up his greatest prescriptions in convenient form for home treatment, and to place these in the hands of local dealers.

This effort to simplify medical treatment and save the too often unreasonable doctor's bills met with a storm of opposition from members of the medical profession, who feared the effect on their practice, and looked with envy on the wonderful success of Dr. Chase. The many large gifts of Dr. Chase to all worthy objects prove that it was no mere desire for money-making that led him to do so, but he was the great discoverer. Like a true physician, as he was, he thought most of relieving the sufferings of his fellow-men.

As the details of manufacturing and distributing the remedies increased, it was found advisable to form the Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., with offices and laboratories in Toronto, Can., and Buffalo, N.Y. More recently the demand for these medicines in Europe has grown to such an extent that offices have been opened at St. Mary's Chambers, London, E.C., Eng., and to-day Dr. A. W. Chase's Medicines, as well as his famous Receipt Book, are known wherever the English language is spoken, and orders are received from such far-away points as Tasmania, New Zealand, British Guiana, Arabia, Nyassaland, Central Africa, and Assiout, Egypt.

RECEIPT BOOK A paper-covered copy of Dr. Chase's Receipts will be sent free to anyone mentioning this advertisement. Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

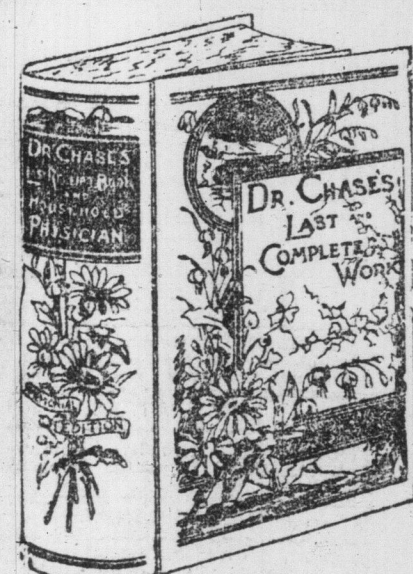
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## WM. A. ROGERS, Limited

Report of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, Held at the Company's Offices in Toronto on Thursday, February 15, 1912, at 12 O'clock Noon.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Wm. A. Rogers, Limited, was held at the Head Offices of the Company in Toronto on Thursday, February 15, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon.

The President, Mr. S. J. Moore, occupied the chair. The Board of Directors presented the following Report:—

The Directors beg to present the Eleventh Annual Report, with accompanying statement of Assets and Liabilities, as at December 30, 1911.

Balance brought forward from 1910 ..... \$195,957 38  
Bonus Dividend of 20% on Common Stock, paid February 1, 1911 ..... 187,500 00  
Net Profits for the year ..... \$ 8,457 38  
305,805 60  
\$314,262 98

The appropriations were:—  
Dividends on Preference Stock Nos. 41, 42, 43 ..... \$47,250 00  
Reserved for Dividend No. 44, payable Jan. 2, 1912 ..... 15,750 00  
Dividends on Common Stock Nos. 37, 38 and 39 ..... 86,637 50  
Reserved for Dividend No. 40, payable Jan. 2, 1912 ..... 30,387 50  
117,025 00  
180,025 00  
Balance carried forward to 1912 ..... \$134,237 98

A Bonus Dividend of 10%, payable in the Common Stock of the Company, has been declared, and will be payable to Common Stockholders as of record February 19, 1912.

The Directors believe that they are justified in increasing the rate of dividend upon the Common Stock from 10% to 12%, and expect that the dividend payable April 1 next will be at the rate of 3%, instead of 2½%, as formerly.

The Directors have decided to issue the balance of the Common Stock of the Company, giving Preferred and Common Shareholders the right to subscribe therefor in proportion to their holdings, at the rate of \$150 per share. Notices will be sent out at once to all the Shareholders containing the terms of subscription. By order of the Board,  
S. J. MOORE, President.

## Statement of Assets and Liabilities, December 30, 1911.

LIABILITIES.  
Capital Stock:—  
Preference Stock ..... \$ 900,000 00  
Ordinary Stock ..... 1,215,500 00  
Reserve Account ..... 2,115,500 00  
Realty and Plant Reserve Account ..... 300,000 00  
Dividends:—  
Preference Stock, No. 44, payable Jan. 2, 1912 ..... 15,750 00  
Ordinary Stock, No. 40, payable Jan. 2, 1912 ..... 30,387 50  
Debts payable, including all accrued wages and charges ..... 233,275 06  
Profit and Loss Account, balance carried forward ..... 184,237 98  
\$3,004,150 64

ASSETS.  
Realty, Factories, Plant, Trade Marks and Good-will ..... \$1,551,205 24  
Investments in other Companies ..... 26,800 00  
Stock-in-trade ..... 940,071 77  
Accounts and Bills Receivable ..... 318,575 14  
Cash at Bankers and in hand ..... 167,498 29  
\$3,004,150 64

Audited and found correct,  
CLARKSON & CROSS, Auditors.  
Toronto, 12th February, 1912.

The President, Mr. S. J. Moore, said: The Report which has just been presented will, I believe, be received with much satisfaction by the Shareholders. While the profits for 1911 are not quite up to those of 1910, Stock on a 12% basis, in view of the general condition of business throughout the United States during most of the year, in both volume of business and net profit the year 1911 ranks second in the history of the business. For the last six years the profits have been as follows:

Profits for 1906 ..... \$191,552.16  
Profits for 1907 ..... 195,649.32  
Profits for 1908 ..... 182,726.05  
Profits for 1909 ..... 301,467.00  
Profits for 1910 ..... 329,517.00  
Profits for 1911 ..... 305,805.60

Out of the profits for the year, amounting to \$305,805.60, \$180,025.00 has been distributed in dividends, and the balance, \$125,780.60, has been retained in the business. The Directors now propose to issue the balance of the Common Stock, which amounts to \$162,950.00, at \$150.00 per share, which will provide additional capital to the extent of \$244,425.00, and which will be used in further extensions to the business.

A bonus of 10%, payable in Common Stock, has been declared upon the Common Stock of the Company, payable to Shareholders of record on February 19th. When this is paid it will make a total distribution of bonuses of \$496,550.00 to the Common Stockholders in three years. It is now proposed to cease the distribution of stock bonuses, and to place the Common Stock on a 12% basis. It is not expected, however, that this will be the end of the bonus distributions, as, if the Company continues to prosper increasingly, other bonuses may from time to time be distributed out of the Net Profits of the Company.

Our balance sheet makes the usual excellent showing in the matter of surplus of Quick Assets. These have been increased during the year by \$141,582.22. They stand as follows:

Cash at Bankers and in hand ..... \$167,498.29  
Accounts and Bills Receivable ..... 318,575.14  
Stock in trade ..... 940,071.77  
Debts payable ..... 233,275.06  
Dividends payable ..... 46,137.50  
Surplus of Quick Assets ..... \$1,146,732.64

This is equivalent to \$127.00 per share of our Preferred Stock. It is a pleasure to call attention to the particularly favorable position of our Preferred Stock, as revealed by the following comparative tables:

Year.	Net Earnings.	Dividends on Pref. Stock.	Surplus Earnings.	Percentages Earned on Pref. Stock.
1907	\$195,649.00	\$62,000.00	\$132,649.00	21.73
1908	182,726.00	63,000.00	119,726.00	20.20
1909	301,467.00	63,000.00	238,467.00	33.49
1910	329,517.00	63,000.00	266,517.00	35.50
1911	305,805.00	63,000.00	242,805.00	33.98

The average percentage earned on the Preferred Stock during the five year period was 29 per cent., or four times the dividend requirement. Circulars will be mailed to-day to the Shareholders, giving full particulars regarding the new issue of Common Stock, and their rights in connection therewith.

I have pleasure in moving the adoption of the report, which will be seconded by Mr. Robert Kilgour.

After being seconded by Mr. Robert Kilgour the motion for the adoption of the report was submitted to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The following is the Board of Directors for the ensuing year:—S. J. Moore, Hon. Chas. H. Duell, Wm. A. Rogers, Robert Kilgour, Hon. H. & Duell, Hon. W. Caryl Ely and James Brown.

Messrs. Clarkson & Cross were appointed Auditors. At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. S. J. Moore was elected President, and Hon. C. H. Duell Vice-President of the Company.