

## HEROIC DEAD.

Corner Stone of South African Memorial is Laid.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Hon. G. W. Ross Speak.

Toronto, Sept. 13.—It is ten years ago since the Maxim guns last sounded like death's tuck-her on the South African veldt. It is more than ten years ago since Canada sent her sons across the seas in answer to the old country's call for aid. Boer and Briton have shaken hands, and a new dominion is entering the sisterhood of nations, over which waves the Union Jack as the chief emblem of liberty. It has resulted in a drawing more closely of the bonds of empire, and it is but fitting that honor should be done to those who passed the bourn while fighting the battles of king and country. The granite column soon to raise its head on University avenue, with the inspiring emblematic figure of Peace springing from its apex, will serve for many generations not only as a reminder of the past, but as an index pointing the path for the future.

It was a matter of extreme regret that Admiral Lord Charles Beresford should have been prevented from keeping his engagement to lay the foundation stone, but in his absence the ceremony was performed fittingly by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, President of the South African Memorial Association, to whom, together with the Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Hon. President; Mr. Edmund Bristol, M. P., and Mayor Oliver, eloquent addresses were delivered. The ceremony was carried out in the presence of a large crowd of interested spectators, who not only thronged the roped-off enclosure, but the adjoining roadways. A composite guard drawn from the city garrison was present, while two sides of the square were lined by veterans, soldiers and sailors, too, on whose breasts glistened decorations proving that they had fought under the Union Jack on many fields.

The site of the monument, which, it is hoped, will be unveiled on next Empire Day, is situated a little north of Queen street.

His Honor laid the foundation stone, using for the purpose the trowel which had been presented by Mr. Harry Ellis for the purpose, the blade of which was composed of Cobalt silver and the handle of Lake Superior granite. Under the stone was placed a box containing current copies of the Toronto newspapers, current coins of the realm, stamps, and a list of the fallen soldiers.

His Honor, addressing those present, joined in the general regret at the absence of Lord Charles. "Fifty years ago," his Honor said, "I joined the Queen's Own Rifles as a student at the University, and I have always had a weak spot for that magnificent regiment." Continuing, he said that in later years, on successive occasions, it had been his duty to endeavor to capture Toronto, "but," he added, with a smile, "I never succeeded on any of those occasions any more than in a political sense."

It had been one of the chief enjoyments of his life to be associated in various military capacities with officers who had occupied prominent positions in Toronto. He had trained with Gen. Otter and at the rifle ranges rubbed shoulders with many others, and therefore, it was natural that he should feel an interest on the present occasion when they were commemorating the self-sacrifice of those who desired to do their duty. He thought he had better say "Amen" in advance to all that the President of the association, Hon. G. W. Ross, would say. "I used to say 'Amen,'" said his Honor, "to nearly everything he said in the old days, but I am afraid that my judgment now would prevent me from accepting everything he might propose, especially if it were of a political nature—so I am advised."

Hon. G. W. Ross alluded in the opening sentences of his eloquent address to the peculiar fittingness that the ceremony of laying the foundation stone should have been performed by his Honor. As Mr. Bristol had said, it was no ordinary occasion. The South African War had been one of the great wars of the generation, and one of the immediate results had been to create a wider sentiment of Imperial unity. Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and all those parts of the Empire where the British flag flew had been drawn closer together, and it was one of the strongest evidences that the empire would endure "while circling time moves round in an eternal sphere."

## A LARGER LOAF,

But There Will be No Increase in the Price.

Toronto, Sept. 13.—About seventy per cent. of the bread sent out this morning will be in loaves weighing one pound and the balance of about thirty per cent. will be of the sixteen-ounce loaf, which has been the general size for some time past.

The price of the enlarged loaf will remain at five cents, which was the price up till today of the sixteen-ounce loaf, so that the housekeeper will now receive more for her money than she did previously.

The question of further legislation relative to bread has been discussed by bakers and by some of the grocers who sell bread. The grocers consider that not only should the size of the loaf be fixed by legislation, but that "fancy bread" should be more accurately designated than in the present act, and that provision should be made for the city or Province analyzing the bread and prosecuting those who used any deleterious mixtures in its composition.

### MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

His Majesty's Personal Condolences to Dr. Goldwin Smith.

Toronto, Sept. 13.—Among the countless messages of condolence to Dr. Goldwin Smith which have poured in since the death of his wife was a cablegram containing a personal message from King Edward VII., conveying his sympathy in the bereavement Dr. Smith has sustained.

It will be recalled that when the King, then Prince of Wales, was a student at Oxford, Dr. Goldwin Smith, who is his senior by nearly twenty years, was for a time tutor to His Royal Highness.

### CASTORIA.

The Kid You Have Always Bought

Dr. J. C. Williams

Offering of \$750,000  
7%  
Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares  
with 20% Bonus in Common Stock of the

## F. N. BURT COMPANY, Limited

Incorporated by Ontario Charter.

CAPITALIZATION:  
7% Cumulative Convertible Preference Stock ..... \$750,000  
Common Stock ..... 750,000

### DIRECTORS:

S. J. MOORE, Toronto, President Metropolitan Bank, and Wm. A. Rogers, Limited, President.  
A. E. AMES, Toronto, of A. E. Ames & Co., Limited, Vice-President.  
F. N. BURT, Buffalo, N.Y.  
ROBERT KILGOUR, Toronto, Vice-President Canadian Bank of Commerce.  
HON. C. H. DUELL, New York, Vice-President Wm. A. Rogers, Limited.  
JAMES RYRIE, Toronto, President Ryrie Bros., Limited.  
HON. W. CARYL ELY, Buffalo, Director Wm. A. Rogers, Limited.  
A. D. CLARK, General Manager.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR—National Trust Co., Limited, Toronto and Montreal.

BANKERS—The Metropolitan Bank, Toronto.

COUNSEL—Messrs. Thomson, Tilley & Johnston, Toronto.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Clarkson & Cross, Toronto.

HEAD OFFICE: Toronto, Ontario.

FACTORIES: Buffalo, N.Y., and Toronto, Ont.

Preference share dividends will accrue from October 1st next, and be payable quarterly thereafter on the 1st days of January, April, July and October in each year.

Preference shares carry the right to the holder of exchange at any time, share for share, for Common stock, and are preferential both as to assets and cumulative dividend at the rate of 7% per annum.

It is expected that the Common Stock will bear quarterly dividends at the rate of 4% per annum from January 1st next.

Applications will be made in due course to have both the Preference and Common stock listed upon the Toronto and Montreal Stock Exchanges.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR 7,500 FULL PAID SHARES OF \$100 PAR VALUE EACH OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED 7% CUMULATIVE CONVERTIBLE PREFERENCE STOCK, CARRYING A BONUS OF 20% OF THE AMOUNT OF THE PREFERENCE SHARES IN COMMON STOCK.

Payments are as follows:—

\$10 per share with subscription, and

\$80 per share on or before October 1st next.

Subscription books are now open at our offices, and will close not later than 4 o'clock on Tuesday, the 21st inst. The right is reserved to allot only such subscriptions and for such amounts as may be approved, and to close the subscription books without notice. Subscription forms are available on request.

We recommend purchases of these shares, the Preference Stock dividends being well assured, and prospects being good for satisfactory dividends on the Common Shares.

Memoranda are appended, signed respectively by the President, Auditors and Solicitors of the Company, relating to its history and prospects and to the character of its shares.

## A. E. AMES & Co., Limited, Toronto,

### F. N. BURT COMPANY, LIMITED

The F. N. Burt Company, Limited, recently formed under the laws of the Province of Ontario, has acquired, as of September 1st, 1909, the businesses of the F. N. Burt Company of Buffalo, N.Y., manufacturers of small paper boxes; The Morton Company, Limited, and the Merchants' Counter Check Book Company, Limited, of Toronto, together with the Canadian business of the Carter-Crume Co., Limited, the three last named companies being manufacturers of counter check books, or merchants' sales books.

F. N. Burt Company are specialists in paper box making. During the last ten years there has been a striking evolution in the paper box making industry. The local paper box business, which was carried on almost entirely without the use of automatic machinery, has given place to factories employing thousands of people, with skilled labor and improved machinery. A few years ago many articles were wrapped only in paper, which are now sold in cardboard boxes. This applies in most lines of merchandise. Grocers' shelves now show a large proportion of their goods in such boxes, products thus reaching the customer in the same condition in which they leave the manufacturer, while manufacturing and wholesale druggists are conspicuous amongst many other large users of small paper boxes.

Mr. F. N. Burt of Buffalo, a Director of this Company, and whose experience will be valuable to it, has been a most successful manufacturer of small paper boxes for more than ten years, having manufactured goods of a high class and put his business on a low cost basis. During the last year Mr. Burt has perfected special machines, which have for some months been in practical use as to a percentage of the output. The exceptional value of these machines has been fully proven, and as soon as more of the same style can be installed the average cost of production will be further materially reduced. A number of these machines are now in process of manufacture.

The Burt Company leases one of its factories, but owns the other two, the real estate and buildings being well located and very valuable. This Company has taken them over, subject to small mortgages on a part of the property totalling \$45,000. One of \$25,000 is at 4%, and it is proposed to leave this indefinitely. As to the remaining \$20,000, which is at 5%, it is provided that \$10,000 shall be paid on May 11th, 1911, with the balance in instalments of \$2,000 per annum.

The Burt Company's output has nearly all been marketed in the United States. A small percentage, however, finds its way to Canada, and Mr. Burt has for some time thought of establishing a factory in Canada, believing that it would be profitable to do so. Mr. Burt has considered it wise to have factories in three different locations in Buffalo. This is regarded by the present Board as good policy, in view of its being a safeguard against serious interruption of business from fire, and in view, also, of the advantage from a labor standpoint.

Toronto, September 10th, 1909.

S. J. MOORE, President.

### ACCOUNTANTS' STATEMENT

After examination of the Books and Accounts of the F. N. Burt Company, Limited, The Morton Company, Limited, the Merchants' Counter Check Book Co., Limited, and the Canadian business of the Carter-Crume Co., Limited, we hereby certify that the combined profits for the years 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908 are as follows:—

Year ending December 31st, 1905	\$ 55,112.77
" " " " 1906	\$ 2,644.92
" " " " 1907	\$122,690.19
" " " " 1908	\$ 68,390.79

Of the above amounts, which total \$238,840.67, the net profits of the Burt Company for the four years were \$282,447.04, and of the Check Book business \$56,292.63.

All expenditures in connection with maintenance and repairs of the property have been charged against profits, and we are of the opinion that ample amounts have been annually written off for depreciation, in addition to the outlays required to keep the works in good condition. Losses from bad debts have averaged less than one-half of 1% during the past four years.

Net Assets, over and above Liabilities, irrespective of good-will and patent rights, exceeded the amount of the Preference Stock.

The computed net profit upon the sales for the first eight months of 1909 we find to be \$79,543.20. On the basis of this computation, cost experience and volume and character of orders on hand, we feel warranted in estimating net profits for the year 1909 of \$119,000. This would provide \$52,500 for 7% dividend on the Preference Stock, leaving \$66,500 available for depreciation charges and Common Stock dividend.

Toronto, September 10th, 1909.

CLARKSON & CROSS.

### SOLICITORS' OPINION

We have had charge of the formation, under the laws of the Province of Ontario, of the F. N. Burt Company, Limited, and certify that both the Preference and Common shares have been validly issued as fully paid shares, the Preference Shares being preferred as to both assets and cumulative dividend of 7% per annum, and carrying the right to the holder to exchange the same at any time, share for share, for Common Stock.

Toronto, September 11th, 1909.

THOMSON, TILLEY & JOHNSTON.

## IS COOK AN IMPOSTOR?

Peary Declares That He Never Passed the 85th Parallel.

Mr. Whitney May be Able to Tell Who is Right.

Report That Cook Claimed Only to Have Beaten Peary's 1906 Record.

New York, Sept. 12.—Interesting evidence bearing upon the question whether Dr. Frederick A. Cook did, as he asserts, or did not reach the North Pole before Commander Robert E. Peary succeeded in his long quest for the Pole was supplied today in a despatch published in the New York Herald from its correspondent, who met Harry Whitney, the New Haven spokesman, aboard the Roosevelt, when she came from the north on August 23rd.

The correspondent, who put out from Newfoundland early in August to find Peary, Cook and Whitney, the Jeanie and the Roosevelt met in Westholme Sound, north of Saunders Island. Whitney was aboard the Roosevelt, having been picked up at Etah by Commander Peary while the explorer was on his way back from the Pole.

Dr. Cook declared, in his earliest interviews in Copenhagen, that he had entrusted the proofs that he had reached the Pole to Whitney. When returning from the Pole, he found Whitney staying at Peary's base of supplies at Etah. Dr. Cook explained that he had made two sets of records, including exhaustive observations. He had given one, he said, to Whitney, so that in the event of a mishap to himself, there would still be proofs in existence to establish his claim to the discovery of the Pole.

When Whitney was heard from, Dr. Cook asserted positively, all doubt as to his contention of being the discoverer of the Pole would be dispelled.

The Herald's correspondent, who, when he wrote his despatch, evidently knew nothing of this, mentions that Dr. Cook met Whitney at Etah on April 17, and says that Dr. Cook told Whitney of his trip north. But, far from telling Whitney that he had discovered the Pole, the correspondent says that Dr. Cook merely stated that he "had gone beyond the mark reached by Peary in 1906." Cook, he says, spoke also of having been "well pleased to have accomplished this."

Instead of mentioning any proofs that Cook had entrusted to Whitney to show that he reached the Pole, the correspondent says that Cook would not tell Whitney how far north he had been, and the members of the Peary party are positive that the farthest north record has been retained by Peary. Moreover, the correspondent, going on, says:

### COOK'S STORY OF PEARY.

Copenhagen, Sept. 12.—A remarkable letter, giving Dr. Frederick A. Cook's version of the trouble with Commander Peary over supplies appears in the newspaper Politiken. The letter was written by Dr. Norman Hansen, a prominent Danish physician, who several times visited Greenland to study eye diseases, which he has made a specialty of.

Dr. Cook told practically the same story to one of his closest American friends just a week ago, before Commander Peary re-appeared on the scene. Dr. Hansen was with Cook for some time in Greenland and returned with him on the Danish Government steamer Hans Egede. In his letter he says: "Now that Dr. Cook is gone, I am no longer under any obligation to keep silence, and I will air my right to publish the story about the house at Annatok, a story which Dr. Cook himself had too much delicacy to relate to the world. I write it according to my memory, in the same manner that Dr. Cook, in Greenland, told it

to me, and I am fully convinced that in no details are my recollections wrong."

"Dr. Cook had built his house for stores in Annatok, north of Etah, and it was this depot which he started to reach in February, 1909, crossing Smith Sound. It was a pretty large house, the walls being of heavily-filled provision boxes, so that Dr. Cook knew that when this important point was reached, everything was safe. He had, before the start, arranged with a young friend named Whitney that he had the right to use the house while hunting musk oxen for sport in the winter of 1908-09."

"When Dr. Cook and his two Eskimos, exhausted and half starved, came within a shot's distance of the house in Annatok, young Whitney came up to bid him welcome, but inside the house was a stranger, a giant Newfoundland boatwain, on watch. This man had been placed in Dr. Cook's house by Peary, when the latter passed Etah with his ship bound north. Peary had given the boatwain a written order, which commenced with the following words: 'This house belongs to Dr. Frederick A. Cook, but Dr. Cook is long ago dead, and there is no use to search after him; therefore, I, Commander Robert E. Peary, install my boatwain in this deserted house.'"

"This paper the boatwain, who could neither read nor write, exhibited to Dr. Cook, and the latter took a copy of this wonderful document. Dr. Cook gave me a lively account of how the young millionaire, Mr. Whitney, during the whole winter, was treated like a dog by the giant boatwain, and how he had calmly witnessed the sailor bartering Dr. Cook's provisions for fox and bear skins for himself. Dr. Cook also had to put a good face up on the unpleasant situation. He had to beg to get into his own house, and had to make a compromise with the boatwain with strong fists."

"Dr. Cook made a present of the house with all its contents to his two faithful Eskimos, with the proviso that Whitney was to have the use of the house as long as his hunting trip lasted, but he was compelled to let the Newfoundland boatwain continue his watch. To Mr. Whitney Dr. Cook gave his instruments and his observations, as he thought these precious things were safer there than across Melville Bay, but all his notebooks and greasy and soiled record books, which have been so closely written upon, he kept and carried with him."

### THE ROOSEVELT DAMAGED.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 11.—According to Capt. Neilsen, of the fishing steamer Taff, which arrived here tonight from Battle Harbor, Labrador, Commander Peary's steamer Roosevelt was badly damaged by ice in the north, and may not get to North Sydney before Sept. 25. The Roosevelt struck a rock while entering Battle Harbor, and was fast for six hours, but was not seriously damaged in the accident.

The Taff, which left Battle Harbor early yesterday morning, was in port last Wednesday, when the Roosevelt arrived from Indian Harbor. While the Roosevelt was stranded, Captain Neilsen went aboard to offer his assistance.

Capt. Neilsen says that Commander Peary and Capt. Bartlett showed him over the ship and told him that the pole had been captured. When Captain Neilsen asked Peary if he was certain that he had found the pole, the commander declared:

"Oh, I got there; you may rest assured of that."

When the commander of the Taff asked Peary what he thought of Dr. Cook's claim, Commander Peary replied that Cook's Eskimos had assured him that Cook had scarcely gone out of sight of land. Capt. Neilsen says that Peary appeared to be thoroughly convinced of his own success, and Neilsen to-night declared that he fully believed Commander Peary's report.

Capt. Neilsen also said that when he left Battle Harbor yesterday it was the intention of Peary and Bartlett to run the Roosevelt to Assise Harbor, where she would remain for ten or twelve days, and expected to reach Sydney about Sept. 25.

The crew of the Roosevelt are all well, but look thin and tired, and, according to Capt. Neilsen, the most worn out member of the expedition is Commander Peary himself.

Capt. Neilsen said that the rigging of the Roosevelt presented a curious sight. About forty musk oxen heads and heads of reindeer were suspended to dry. Above the deck house are kennels containing foxes and other animals which Commander Peary is taking to the United States for museums.

An attempt was made to bring five musk oxen and a walrus back alive, but the animals acted so wildly that they had to be killed. The hold contains a large quantity of furs, some Eskimo skeletons, and bones of strange animals.

Neilsen says Peary's opinion is that Cook is an impostor, and did not at any time travel more than a few marches beyond land or penetrate further north than the 85th parallel, or a hundred miles beyond land. He describes the crew as anxious for news from the outside world, from which they have been absent so long.

Peary claims with assurance that he brings the indubitable proofs of the absolute truth of his claims that he has accomplished his aim of reaching the pole. Peary strove hard to get south to give the world the news before Cook, and proclaim the latter a falsifier, but was unable to do so. He had also the ill luck to run the Roosevelt on a rock in entering Battle Harbor, where she stuck till high water. This will compel her to spend a fortnight there, and she will be taken to Assise Harbor, repaired, refitted and painted, to remove the scars of her polar conflict, before proceeding to New York. The crew are so weakened from hard work and care that 24 new men have been engaged for this work. Peary forbids the answering of the messages received daily asking for news. When the Taff left the party were anticipating that ship loads of American pressmen would come north, as the messages that were being received indicated that the whole United States was ablaze with this controversy.

DID NOT ASK PEARY'S LEAVE.

Christiansand, Sept. 11.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook arrived here today on the steamer Melchior from Copenhagen, and left shortly afterwards on the Oscar II. for New York. The municipal authorities boarded the vessel in the harbor, and the Burgomaster of Christiansand delivered a speech of welcome, in which he congratulated the explorer on his achievement.

Dr. Cook, in his reply, said: "After reading Szedrup's book I discerned a new route to the north pole, but I mentioned it to nobody. I felt impelled to try this route. Commander Peary seems angry because I did not ask his leave." He also paid a tribute to Nansen and Amundsen.

### WOMAN THREW BOTTLE.

Result of Quarrel With Young Man at Kingston.

Kingston, Sept. 12.—The police are looking for a young woman who on Saturday evening about 8.30 o'clock threw a bottle of liquid at a young woman at the corner of Brock and King streets. The young man and woman were seen in conversation a minute before, and it is said the latter asked what he was going to do for her. Just afterwards she hurled a pint bottle at him. The bottle struck the stone wall and broke the window of Reid's butcher shop, and the liquid splattered over the clothes of the young man and the wall. The latter ran up Brock street and the girl out on King street, but the identity of either could not be learned. The young man called at several doctors' offices, and it is thought he was burned with the contents, which looked like carbolic acid and creosote.

