

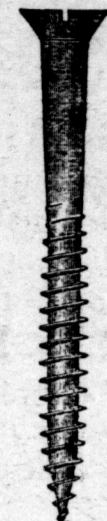
THE EVOLUTION OF THE SCREW-NAIL



Type of Screws used by the ancients. They were hand-forged; a slow, inaccurate and costly process, and their uses were very limited, owing to cost of making.



Type of screw used from the time of the invention of the lathe until 1854 when Sloan invented the gimlet-pointed screw and the machine for making same, as seen in the next cut. Their uses were limited.



Sloan's invention multiplied the uses to which screws were put. Screws at once sprang into general use on account of this improvement. First adopted and made by the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. Not only he, but scores of others have made millions from its manufacture. Note—The head and slot remained the same through centuries without improvement, until now.



Robertson's invention of the recessed head brings the screw up to perfection. It opens new avenues for the use of screws on account of the ease and safety with which it can be driven. **COMMERCIALLY**, it will eclipse Sloan's invention, starting as it does a greater commercial age. Very few years will see its complete adoption, to the exclusion of the old-fashioned slot screws.



No Slipping—No Waiting
One hand drives this screw anywhere.

IN SPITE OF THE FACT

That screws are the most universally used commodity on earth, and that the manufacture of them has proven to be one of the most profitable of manufacturing businesses of the age. They have not until now been brought to any degree of perfection. Everyone knows that owing to the inability of the operator to keep the driver in the slot of the screw, scarcely anyone except an expert can drive a screw properly, and only then with painful difficulty, and an amount of patience quite out of keeping with the size of the job in hand.

MANUFACTURERS AND ALL LARGE USERS OF SCREWS

Hail with delight the coming of Robertson's new Screw. Much improved in appearance, for exposed work, it adds, rather than detracts, to the finish of the work in which it is found. It is strong enough to be simply indestructible. Drivers do not slip; they can't! This prevents slashing and gashing the hands or furniture while inserting the screw. Beautiful and costly jobs are often spoiled at the finish by the slipping of a driver or screw. With this invention screws are driven with half the effort, and many times the speed required for the slot screw now so universally used. And a woman or a child or the veriest novice can drive this new Screw in the most difficult places or in the dark, by the use of only one hand.

ITS ADOPTION WILL BE UNIVERSAL

To the complete exclusion of the old-fashioned slot screws. It is little to be wondered at that we are for the time being subjected to the indignities and unscrupulous attacks of the existing screw interests. Doubtless they have at some time or another laid aside their monopolistic-Rockefeller style long enough to read the story of what David, with his more modern weapon, did to the glutton Goliath. The whole world demands progress and they can no more arrest the advances of progress and advancement than Old Canute could stem the rising tide of the North Sea.

Manufacturers and builders of all kinds who have to suffer the losses and inconveniences due to an antiquated commodity like the Slot Screw is, will be the judges of the merits of our improved Screw. Fortunately for us they constitute the market and furthermore they unanimously approved of this improvement and stand pledged for its adoption.

SCREWS ARE THE GREATEST COMMODITY ON EARTH. NEARLY 15,000 GROSS USED IN CANADA DAILY

Screwdrivers are unable to cope with the demand, and large quantities are imported, and heavy duties paid on them. Also bear in mind this invention will double the uses to which screws are put.

MANUFACTURERS BUY TONS OF THEM.

Read a few of the hundreds of statements which come unsolicited from them: ONE SAYS—"I consider the Slot Screw an anachronism in view of this invention." ANOTHER SAYS—"Nothing can prevent its complete adoption. It is irresistible to users of screws." A THIRD SAYS—"Your invention relegates of its inestimable value to users of all kinds of screws. Commercially, it is the greatest thing I have seen. I predict unprecedented growth for your concern. My greatest concern is, when will you be able to furnish them in larger quantities."

P. L. ROBERTSON MFG. CO., LTD.,

was organized with a share capital of 2,500—\$100 shares to manufacture the Robertson screws, screw-drivers and accessories for the Canadian market. They have located their works at Milton, Ont. There they enjoy many manufacturing advantages. They own four acres of beautiful site, adjoining the railway, and inside of the town limits. At Milton they enjoy tax exemption, cheap water, free sewerage and roadway, also they will enjoy the privilege of a railway siding on the property. Last, but not least, the town of Milton proffers the company \$10,000 without interest for ten years. Milton is a beauty spot, where housing and living cost is low and shipping facilities are excellent. Healthful as Muskoka, will always be free from labor disturbance. The company's pay roll should be easily 10 per cent less than if their plant were in a large centre. Located midway between Hamilton, Toronto, Guelph and Galt, the company will enjoy a large and profitable local trade for their wire mill, grey iron foundry and tool shops, which are three very necessary departments of the screw business, and which will be, when completed, very up-to-date.

THE COMPANY HAS GONE AHEAD

with building operations on its Milton properties and have completed a beautiful building, which is the first section of their ultimate plant, and which will answer for their manufacturing purposes for the first few months, when large additions to their plant and equipment will be made. Plans are being laid for buildings which will fill their available premises to full capacity.

PLANS ARE PERFECTED

for an output of five tons grey iron, five tons of wire, and 10,000 gross of screws DAILY, with screw-drivers for same, during the next few months.

A CHOICE INVESTMENT, WITH HANDSOME DIVIDENDS CERTAIN,

is now offered to the public, for a limited time, in a limited quantity. Additional funds are needed to allow the company to carry out their extensions and plans of development.

100 SHARES ONLY ARE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AT \$100 EACH. TERMS ARE EASY.

\$25.00 with your application and 25 per cent payable each 30 days until paid in full. Investors may take Preference or Common Shares as desired, but are advised to take equal amounts of both.

PREFERRED EARNS 7%

payable half-yearly, and at the end of five years these shares will be paid an additional bonus of 15 per cent out of the treasury either in cash or in new shares, as may be desired by the holders. This bonus of 15 per cent in five years equals 3 per cent yearly, which, on top of the 7 per cent which it earns yearly, makes this virtually a 10 per cent stock.

The Preference shareholders have the first claim on all the assets of the company which render them absolutely safe from any possible loss. These shares should have a market value of not less than \$150 each at the end of the first year. This statement is based conservatively on the earning power of the security, which is the basis of all values.

COMMON SHARES

participate in all the profits after the Preference shareholders' dividend has been paid. There is no limit to the earning power of this stock, or to the values which these shares will attain to in the market. Existing screw concerns earn from 20 per cent to 75 per cent on their actual investment, but with this concern it is different, for with their improved screw and the earnings from Royalties from these exclusive rights, the earning power of this company is great enough to put a commercial and marketable value in excess of \$1,000 on each share of common stock.

REMEMBER THAT

Every dollar received from the sale of these shares goes into the business and plant, less only the actual selling cost. Not one dollar in money from the treasury has been paid for patents, or goodwill. Every dollar is put where it will earn another.

Stocks are legitimate. To take the stock companies out of the country would paralyze all industry and growth. All great fortunes have been made in stocks. The time to get in right is when concerns with large commercial futures are starting and need money. When they are under way and making money they do not need your money, and they will not sell their stocks at any price—hence the values go up.

This is one of the cleanest, biggest industrials (from a standpoint of profits) ever offered to the Canadian public. This stock is cheaper today than it will ever be again.

INVESTORS

will make no mistake in placing their orders for shares quickly. This small issue cannot last long, and it is confidently expected will be oversubscribed during August.

This is a brief argument, hurriedly written. Time and space forbids the printing of the company's prospectus here. Copies may be obtained by request, as well as application forms, or application may be made by letter. Temporary offices will be opened at address below on Monday noon. Interested parties who can, may call and see a working demonstration of the Screw and Driver. One of the company's officers will be at the office to answer all questions.

P. L. ROBERTSON MFG. CO., Limited, First Floor Board of Trade, London

RUNNING RIGHTS ON INTERCOLONIAL

Warm Discussion at Session at Session of the Maritime Boards of Trade.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 21.—The opening sessions of the Maritime boards of trade were uneventful and quiet, until the railway questions were reached, when the debate became very animated. The excitement was caused by a

resolution, moved by G. E. Faulkner and C. H. Mitchell, of Halifax, affirming that the C. P. R. should be granted running and haulage rights on a fair and equitable basis from St. John to one or more points in Nova Scotia, and asking that the board support the proposition to give running rights on the Intercolonial as stated above. F. W. Sumner, of Moncton, favored substituting Grand Trunk Pacific for C. P. R. He thought the action of the C. P. R. was simply with a view to acquiring the Intercolonial. The C. P. R. should not be allowed to carry local and intermediate freight. Hon. H. R. Emmerson said the resolution would be in the nature of a command to the Government if passed. No doubt Sydney and Halifax would be chosen as terminals, and the C. P. R. would only offer for the great privilege the paltry sum of \$130,000. It would be better to give the Intercolonial to the C. P. R. and allow it to operate it. For every train the

C. T. R. puts on the Intercolonial will have to take one off. The C. P. R. would secure the feeders, and then the Intercolonial would cease to be a road of any importance. There would, said Mr. Emmerson, be larger deficits than ever on the Intercolonial. New Brunswick and other interested places should be considered. The debate was adjourned till tomorrow. Among other resolutions passed was one providing for a prize from the Dominion Government for the best scheme for utilizing the tidal waters of the Bay of Fundy; one to issue a sportsman's guide to Nova Scotia; an indorsement of a cable from Bermuda to Barbadoes by the Halifax and Bermuda Cable Company; better passenger and freight facilities for Prince Edward Island, and an indorsement of a scheme for the taking over by the Intercolonial Railway of the railways in the west of Nova Scotia.

HADLEY SCORES STANDARD RULING

Says the Judge Who Cannot See Through Legal Fictions Is Blinded by Prejudice.

Denver, Aug. 21.—The second annual meeting of the national organization of attorneys-general opened at the state capital here today with representatives from over half the states of the Union present. Herbert S. Hadley, of Missouri, president of the association, made the opening address. Mr. Hadley re-

ferred directly to the \$29,000,000 Standard Oil fine. "The judge," he said, "who cannot see the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in the Standard Oil Company, and who cannot see through both of these legal fictions to the real owners and the real offenders, John D. Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers, John Archbold and others, is either blinded by prejudice or an unfortunate disposition to obscure the merits of a controversy by strained and irrelevant technicalities. To assert that men may by the organization of a puppet corporation escape the proper measure of punishment for their wrong-doing is to give the legal fiction of the corporation greater rights, privileges and immunities than those which belong to individuals. This case should serve as an impressive argument for the necessity of national and state govern-

ments enacting a law to the effect that no judgment in a criminal or civil case should be reversed unless the entire record that judgment had been found for the wrong party and that but for errors complained of a different judgment would have been recorded."

PREFERS TO PLAY TRAMP

Young Man Declines to Accept Money and Clothes. Columbus, Ind., Aug. 21.—Sheriff Cox has cleared up the mystery of Arthur Draie, a young man, who was arrested here as a suspicious character. The chief of police at Rock Island, Ill., writes that Draie is harmless, and encloses a letter from the young man's mother, who is connected with the

Pennsylvania College for Women. Draie was graduated with high honors from a law school, and practiced law for five or six years. His mother says that working in the courtroom all day and making transcripts at night was too much for him. He became too nervous to work, and was sent to a sanitarium. The young man did not wish to remain in a sanitarium, and said he preferred to be a tramp. His mother has sent him a complete outfit of clothing and also money, but he will not wear the clothes because he says he had rather play tramp. Of the 480,000 school boys to whom Lord Roberts' letter on the harmful effects of smoking has been read by the Rev. J. M. Dryer during his anti-smoking lectures 450,000 have pledged themselves not to smoke until they are 21 years of age.