

LEGAL NOTICE

THREE-O-SYSTEM COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 13th day of December, 1915, incorporating Fred Holmes Barlow, barrister-at-law, Ethel Anna Douglass, spinster, Ina Maud Johnston, Helen Weir and May Coad, stenographers, all of the City of Toronto, in the province Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—(a) To manufacture and deal in furnaces, stoves, ranges, boilers, generators, radiators and other devices and appliances for generating or producing and transmitting or using heat, light and power and any of such articles and goods (or such other articles and goods) as the company may consider capable of being conveniently dealt in in relation to its business; and to deal in coal, oil, and all other fuels and the products thereof; (b) To provide, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, and to construct, lay down, erect, establish, operate, maintain and carry out all necessary works, stations, tanks, machinery, plant, apparatus, appurtenances and appliances connected with the generation, accumulation, distribution, transmission, supply, sale, use and employment of heat, light or power for any purpose, public or private, and to undertake and enter into contracts and agreements for the heating, lighting or supplying of power for the use of cities, towns, streets, buildings, and for any or all private or public purposes, subject to local and municipal regulations; (c) To apply for, obtain, purchase or otherwise acquire letters patent, brevets d'invention, concessions, licenses, inventions, designs, rights, privileges and the like and any interests in any of the foregoing, subject to royalty or otherwise and within the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, and to acquire by purchase or otherwise any secret or other information as to any invention or other matter which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company and to hold, own, use, exercise, develop, sell and dispose of and grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account such property, rights and interests or information so acquired as aforesaid; (d) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise all property real or personal that may be deemed necessary for the proper carrying on of the company's business and to hold, own and operate the same, and to sell, lease or otherwise turn the same to account, and to erect such buildings, factories and works as may be deemed advantageous for the purposes of the company; (e) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake and assume all or any part of the assets, business, property, privileges, contracts, rights, obligations and liabilities of any person, firm or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or any business similar thereto, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company's business, and to issue in payment or part payment for any property, rights or privileges acquired by the company or for any guarantees of the company's bonds or, with the approval of the shareholders, for services rendered, shares of the company's capital stock, whether subscribed for or not, as fully paid up and non-assessable, or the company's bonds; (f) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of shares of stock, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other corporation, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act;

(g) To enter into partnership and into any arrangements for sharing profits, union of interests or co-operation with any person or persons or company or companies carrying on or about to carry on any business or transaction which may be of benefit to this company; (h) To apply for, obtain, purchase or acquire by assignment, transfer or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any statute, ordinance, order, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, right or privilege, which any government or authorities, supreme, municipal or local, or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to enact, make or grant, and to pay for, aid in and contribute towards the carrying of the same into effect, and to appropriate any of the company's stock, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof; (i) To lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the property and assets of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may deem fit, including shares, debentures or securities of any company; (j) To raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, promise, endorsement, guarantee or otherwise any corporation in the capital stock of which the company holds shares, or with which it may have business relations, and to act as employee, agent or manager of any such corporation, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such corporation or by any person or persons with whom the company may have business relations; (k) To procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country and to designate persons therein according to the laws of such foreign country to represent this company and to accept service for and on behalf of this company of any process or suit; (l) To amalgamate with any other company having objects similar in whole or in part to those of this company; (m) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind and property of the company and in particular any shares, debentures or securities belonging to the company or which the company may have power to dispose of; (n) To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business or objects of the company and necessary to enable the company to profitably carry on its undertaking; (o) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property, rights and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company; (p) To pay out of the funds of the company all costs, charges and expenses preliminary and incidental to the formation, incorporation and organization of the company; (q) The business or purpose of the company is from time to time to do any one or more of the acts and things herein set forth. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Three-O-System Company, Limited," with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into 2,500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 14th day of December, 1915.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

F. C. L. JONES,
Solicitor for the Company, Toronto.

BRITISH AND GERMAN POSITIONS COMPARED

British Income Per Capita is \$260 and Germany's \$145— Britain's Many Advantages

An interesting comparison of the financial position of Great Britain and Germany was made by Hon. R. H. Brand, C.M.G., in an address to the Toronto Canadian Club this week. Mr. Brand is in Canada as the representative of Mr. Lloyd George, to assist in organizing for the manufacture of shells. He spoke to the Canadian Club, however, unofficially.

He counselled the Canadian people to take advantage of the present spell of prosperity, and to conserve their resources in every way possible.

"The British people," he said, "are being hard pressed. The burden of taxation is huge. They will have themselves to economize in every way possible. The help that is of the utmost value to them is the help the Dominions can give them by extending their credit, if possible, to them. But the power of the Dominions to do that is directly determined by the productive energy and economy of their own citizens."

Germany and Britain Compared.

Mr. Brand stated Great Britain was spending less than \$20,000,000 a day and Germany about a similar amount. Great Britain has a population of 46,000,000, against Germany's population 68,000,000. Per head of population Britain's foreign trade is over \$120, as compared with \$75 for Germany.

Continuing, the speaker said: "The national income of the German people is about \$10,000,000,000, while her national savings are about \$2,000,000,000. Great Britain's national income, on the other hand, was estimated by Mr. McKenna

the other day at \$12,000,000,000. Our savings are generally estimated at about the same as Germany's, namely, \$2,000,000,000. Our income per head of population is \$260, as against Germany's \$145; our expenditure, say, \$215, as against Germany's \$115; and our savings \$45, as against Germany's \$30. Owing to different levels of prices, the figures are not properly accurately comparable, but they are sufficient to show a tendency. They show that we have a much greater scope for economy in England.

"Great Britain has an immense advantage over Germany in foreign investments, and scores over her enemy in the enormous payments for freight which foreign nations have to make to her for the use of her mercantile marine.

Evidence of Power.

"An instance of our financial power," said the speaker, "is the fact that while Germany has not dared to impose any additional taxation during the war, notwithstanding the huge interest payments she is incurring on her debt, Great Britain, on the other hand, has almost doubled her taxation. Dr. Helfferich, German finance minister, it is true, has recently stated that he intends to impose fresh taxation for the year 1916-17, but he is still gambling, in the main, on indemnities, which he will never get."

Mr. Brand pointed out that despite Britain's advantage the drain of the war had been such that she was at present living to a great extent on her capital. On the other hand, said the speaker, "Germany, too, is living on her capital. Her plant is running down, her stocks of raw material must have been absolutely depleted; she, too, has been selling all the foreign securities she could lay her hands on; and she has also obtained money—hundreds of millions of dollars—out of the territories she has conquered."

In view of these considerations, Mr. Brand felt that Great Britain's position was infinitely superior to that of Germany.