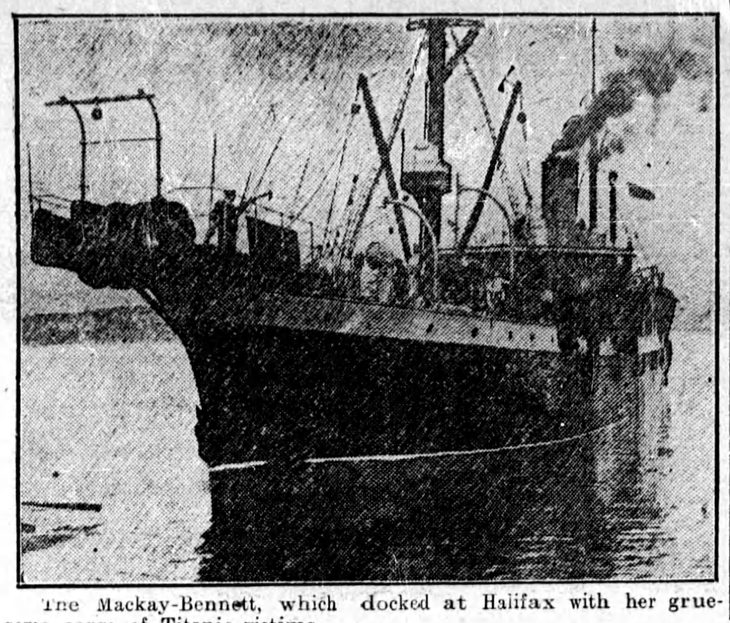
APRIL FIRE LOSS $1,355,055

In Twenty Cases Conflagrations Caused Damage Exceeding $10,000

A despatch from Toronto says: Fifteen lives were lost and damages to the amount of $1,355,055 was caused by fires in Canada during April, according to the estimates made by the Monetary Times. The losses due to fires in March last and in April, 1911, were 24 lives and $2,261,414, and 20 lives and $1,317,900 respectively. The property loss caused by conflagration in 1910 was $23,593,315; in 1911 it was $21,459,575; and in the first four months of 1912 it has been $8,259,272. During April there were twenty fires which caused losses exceeding $10,000 each, and the largest conflagrations took place at Vancouver, Victoria, Toronto, Fort William, and Winnipeg. Three big fires took place in this city.

The Monetary Times' summary shows that the structures damaged or destroyed during the month were: Twenty-two residences, eight stores, five warehouses, three business blocks, two stations, two lumber mills, two iron works, two factories, two churches, two stables, two picture shows, two boathouses, and one each of the following: Flour mill, drill-shed, police post, pool-room, hotel, art gallery, greenhouse, facing mill, sampling plant, rolling mill, skating rink, kiln, office building, motor works, elevator. There were also 30 head of cattle, nine horses, 466 chickens, 16,000 bushels of wheat and oats, 700 barrels of potatoes, harness, a street car, an automobile, and a caboose. Three of the fires were attributed to lamp explosions, two each to defective flues, defective wiring, incendiarism, one each from motor blowing out, asphaltum igniting, sparks from an engine, matches, and many were of unknown origin.

The number of deaths as a result of fires was 77 during the first four months of the year. The number in 1911 was 317, and in 1910 it was 256.



The Mackay-Bennett, which docked at Halifax with her gruesome cargo of Titanic victims.

ROYAL YEAST

MADE IN CANADA

LOOK FOR THE BLUE PACKAGE

BE CAREFUL TO SEE THAT LABEL ON PACKAGE IS BLUE.

NO OTHER COLOR EVER USED ON ROYAL YEAST

REMEMBER THE COLOR BLUE

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TORONTO — ONT.

MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

QUICK PURE

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG MONTREAL

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE

INTERESTING GOSSIP FROM THE QUEEN CITY.

Another Bank Merger—Toronto's Base Ball Fans—Illness of Mr. Mabee, Chairman of Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners.

The merging of the Traders Bank with the Royal Bank has not been received with any great enthusiasm in Toronto, partly, no doubt, because it means the loss of the control of a leading financial institution to this city. In recent years Toronto has rather been giving itself airs as the city rapidly assuming undisputed supremacy as the banking centre of Canada. While Montreal had the head offices of the Bank of Montreal, Merchants', Royal and Molson's, Toronto could point to the Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Traders, Imperial, Dominion, Metropolitan, Sterling, Home, and Standard. Now control of the Traders goes to Montreal, and Toronto is not altogether pleased. It was just the other day when the Bank of Commerce invaded Montreal by absorbing the Eastern Townships Bank, but now there comes a corresponding set-back to Toronto's aspirations. Nor does Toronto like to hear Montreal say anything about the Sovereign, Ontario or Farmers' Banks, all Toronto institutions of late lamented memory.

SIX BANKS HAVE HALF BUSINESS.

Apart from this phase of the question, there is some disposition to argue whether these bank mergers are a good thing or not. It is surprising to find there are fewer banks doing business in Canada now than there were many years ago, in spite of the fact that new ones are continually being organized. It is also surprising to find that the six biggest banks now have over half of the banking capital in the country, more than half of the deposits, and more than two-thirds of the discount or loaning business. This is a striking concentration of the money [illegible]. Whether it is a good thing for the [illegible]ry is a question for the economists. [illegible] are not wanting argumentative Artemus[illegible]tors on both sides of the controversy.

BASEBALL TO THE FRONT.

The real opening of the Baseball season as far as Toronto is concerned came with the first week of May. Three weeks earlier the International League opened with the Toronto team away from home, but the event was so overshadowed by the Titanic disaster that it failed to reach the general public in even a mild degree.

With the first appearance of the team at home it was different. The players and officials proceeded in carriages, as if in state, through the down town streets to the ferry, thence to the Island to the big grand stand that holds 15,000 people, completely surrounding the diamond in an oval. There were plenty of flags and music and big guns to do the honors. All the players, in uniform, lined up and marched across the diamond and back again to let the fans get a good look at them, then there was the formal "first" ball, and the game was on.

MAYOR IS A FAN.

There are a lot of fans among Toronto's public men. The Mayor himself is one. Controller "Tommy" Church is another. Controller Hocken likes to see a game occasionally, and many others of the Council slip off to the game whenever they get a chance. James L. Hughes, School Inspector, is a dyed-in-the-wool fan. So are T. C. Robinette, J. W. Curry, and other prominent lawyers. Prominent financiers like R. A. Smith, of Osler & Hammond, and Norman Macrae, of Pellatt & Co., rarely miss a game, and there are a few clergymen who enjoy an occasional contest.

RAILWAYS NOT OPPRESSED.

This is not said to insinuate that Mr. Mabee has favored the railways. But when the work of the Dominion Railway Board and of Mr. Mabee to date comes to be analyzed it will be found that as far as direct results go the decisions of that body have not been very radical or in any degree oppressive on the corporations. At the same time the work of the Board has been of the utmost value. It has been breaking new ground, and has proceeded surely, if, perhaps, cautiously. It has been asserting its jurisdiction on general lines and in a multitude of details, rather than attempting to enforce revolutionary changes. It has established precedents which seem to assure to the Board exceedingly wide authority over the management of Canada's railways.

But that authority has not yet made the railways squirm to any appreciable degree. That may come later, perhaps under the present Board, or it may be that a new generation of commissioners will reap the harvest the present Board has sown.

BOARD SEES FAIR PLAY.

Municipalities sometimes find themselves at a disadvantage before the Railway Board, because the railways are always represented there by staffs composed of the best lawyers they can secure, and these staffs have become practically permanent. They travel around with the Board from place to place, and are as familiar with the railway law and all its intricacies as a good Presbyterian is with the Shorter Catechism. Their work brings them before the Board day in and day out the whole year round. If one of the Commissioners has a headache they can detect it as soon as he comes inside the door, and govern themselves accordingly. Anyone coming before the Board on an occasional case cannot but find himself under a handicap when matched against these champions of the law. But the handicap is generally overcome by the desire of the Board to see fair play to all.

In form the Board is as democratic as anyone could desire, but there is a dignity about Mr. Mabee's "court" that prevents anyone taking undue liberties. The amount of business got through is amazing.

NATIVE SONS OF ONTARIO.

As a native son of Ontario, this Province takes a special pride in the career of Mr. Mabee. He lived a good part of his life in Stratford, where he quickly became a shining light in law and politics. The latter he dropped long ago.

Another son of Ontario whom the work of the Board is bringing into prominence is Mr. E. W. Beatty, general solicitor for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Mr. Beatty, though occupying such a responsible position, is still scarcely more than 35 years old, but he concedes honors to few in his handling of a case. In 1894 Beatty entered the University of Toronto from one of the nearby High Schools. After completing his arts and law courses he joined the C.P.R.'s legal staff, where he soon showed his mettle. Now he draws a salary which is doubtless well advanced in five figures, and travels in his private car, the same as the members of the Dominion Government's Railway Board.

ELLIS KILLED PORTER.

Makes Confession of Murder and Pleads Self-defence.

A despatch from Kinmount, Ont., says: Arthur A. Ellis, aged thirty-six, shot and killed Louis Porter, his brother-in-law, on Thursday evening, April 26. Ellis confessed his guilt on Friday morning to Provincial Inspector H. Reburn at Ellis' house, near the Cameron road. He was immediately arrested by local Constable John Welch and taken to Minden. Ellis told the story of the shooting to Inspector Reburn with apparent coolness. He said: "Porter met me on the road. Both of us carried rifles. Porter asked me if I was looking for him. I told him no. With that Porter opened fire, but missed me. I pulled my rifle and shot him in self-defence. I then dragged and carried him to a spot in the bush about 200 yards from the road."

COST OF LIVING.

Higher Prices for Meats, Eggs and Butter Predicted.

A despatch from New York says: The next twelve months will see some new records in high prices for meats, eggs and butter is the belief of Mr. Preston, editor of the Produce News. The cold season has put the hens far behind in their work, the expert declares, and the supply of butter in sight is not likely to satisfy the public demand. The price for potatoes would go to $8 a barrel, he adds, if it were not for Irish and Belgian importations. The cabbage crop is short, and cabbages, like artichokes, are becoming luxuries. Poultry is the one product, he declares, that has not risen in price by leaps and bounds.

What's the Use of Cooking When you don't have to?

Post Toasties

are skilfully and fully cooked at the factory—ready to serve direct from package with cream, and sugar if you like.

[illegible] next, at 1[illegible]

[illegible] Clerk give the requ[illegible] bits of toast-[illegible] Council meet for [illegible]rwards, ins[illegible] (sold by grocers) are crisp, delicious, satisfying and convenient.

"The Memory Lingers"

Made by Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd. Pure Food Factories Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Produce at Home and Abroad.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, May 7.—Flour—Winter wheat, 90 per cent. patents, $4, at seaport, and at $4 to $4.10 for home consumption. Manitoba flours—First patents, $5.70; second patents, $5.20, and strong bakers', $5, on track, Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.19, on track, Bay ports, all-rail; No. 2 Northern, $1.16, and No. 3, at $1.13, on track, Bay ports, all-rail. Feed wheat, 73 to 76c, all-rail.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, red and mixed, $1.02 to $1.03, outside.

Peas—No. 2 shipping peas, $1.25, outside.

Oats—Car lots of No. 2 Ontario, 49 to 50c, and No. 3 at 47 to 48c, outside. No. 2 Ontario, 52 to 52 1-2c, on track, Toronto. No. 1 extra W. C. feed, 52 1-2c, all-rail, and No. 1 feed, 51 1-2c, all-rail.

Corn—No. 3 American yellow, 83c, track, Bay ports, all-rail.

Buckwheat—70 to 72c, outside.

Bran—Manitoba bran, $25, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, $27.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—$3.50 to $4.50 per barrel.

Beans—Small lots of hand-picked, $2.65 to $2.75 per bushel.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 11 to 12c per lb. Combs, $2.50 to $2.75.

Baled Hay—No. 2 would probably bring $17.50 to $18 a ton. Clover, mixed, $13.50 to $14, on track.

Baled Straw—$11, on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontarios, in bags, $1.70 to $1.80, and Delawares at $1.85 to $1.90. Out-of-store, $1.95 to $2.

Poultry—Wholesale prices of choice dressed poultry:—Chickens, 18 to 20c per lb.; fowl, 12 to 13c; ducks, 15 to 17c; turkeys, 20c. Live poultry, about 2c lower than the above.

BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE.

Butter—Dairy, choice, 26 to 27c; bakers', inferior, 22 to 23c; creamery, 30 to 31c for rolls, and 29 to 31c for solids.

Eggs—New-laid, 22 to 23c per dozen in case lots.

Cheese—New cheese, 15 to 15 1-2c per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Cured meats—Bacon, long clear, 13 to 13 1-2c per lb. in case lots. Pork, short cut, $23 to $24; do., mess, $20 to $21. Hams—Medium to light, 17 to 17 1-2c; heavy, 15 to 15 1-2c; rolls, 12 1-2 to 13c; breakfast bacon, 17 to 18c; backs, 19 to 20c.

Lard—Tierces, 13 1-4c; tubs, 13 1-2c; pails, 13 3-4c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 54 1-2c; do., No. 3, 50 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 51 1-2c; No. 2 local white, 50 1-2c; No. 3, do., 49 1-2c; No. 4, do., 48 1-2c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 65c; malting, $1.05 to $1.10. Buckwheat—No. 2, 74 to 75c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.80; do., seconds, $5.30; strong bakers', $5.10; winter patents, choice, $5.10 to $5.35; straight rollers, $4.65 to $4.75; do., in bags, $2.15 to $2.25. Rolled oats—Barrels, $5.35; bag of 90 lbs, $2.55. Millfeed—Bran, $25; shorts, $27; middlings, $29; mouillie, $30 to $36. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $16.50 to $17. Cheese—Finest westerns, 12 1-2 to 12 3-4c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 25 1-2 to 25 3-4c; seconds, 24 1-2 to 24 3-4c. Eggs—Fresh, 23 to 23 1-2c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.80 to $1.85.

UNITED STATES.

Minneapolis, May 7.—Close—Wheat—May, $1.11 1-8; July, $1.12 1-4; September, $1.05 7-8 to $1.06; No. 1 hard, $1.14 to $1.14 1-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.13 5-8; No. 2 Northern, $1.11 5-8; No. 3 wheat, $1.09 5-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 78 to 79c. Oats—No. 3 white, 54 1-2 to 55c. Rye—No. 2, 90c. Bran—$24 to $24.50. Flour—First patents, $5.10 to $5.40; do., seconds, $4.75 to $5; first clears, $3.50 to $3.85; do., seconds, $2.40 to $2.60.

Buffalo, May 7.—Spring Wheat—No offerings; Winter, No 2 red, $1.21; No. 3 red, $1.19. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 83 1-2c; No. 4 yellow, 81 1-2c; No. 3 corn, 81 3-4 to 82 3-4c; No. 4 corn, 79 3-4 to 80 1-4c, all on track, through billed. Oats—No. 2 white, 61c. Barley—Malting, $1.24 to $1.38.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Montreal, May 7.—The top price realized for choice steers was $7.75, while good sold at $7 to $7.25, fair at $5.75 to $6.25, and common at $4.50 to $5.50 per cwt. The trade in cows and bulls was more active than usual, and the former brought from $5.75 to $6.50, and the latter from $5.85 to $6.75 per cwt. Sales of selected lots of hogs sold at $9.60 to $9.75 per cwt., weighed off cars. Sheep were scarce and in demand at $6 to $6.50 per cwt. for ewes. The demand for lambs was good at $4 to $6 each. The trade in calves was active at prices ranging from $1.50 to $10 each, as to size and quality.

Toronto, May 7.—Cattle—Extra choice heavy steers, for butcher and export, $7.30 to $7.60; good medium to choice butcher loads, $6.40 to $7.10; mixed light butcher, $5.50 to $6.15; common, $3.50 to $5.60; canners, $2 to $3; choice butcher cows, firm at $5.25 to $6.25; bulls, $5 to $6.25. Stockers—Steady demand at $5.25 to $6 for good quality; extra choice heavy feeders, $6. Calves—Good veal, $6.50 to $8; bobs, $1.60 to $2.50. Sheep—Market steady. Choice ewes, $5 to $5.60; yearlings, $8 to $9; bucks and culls, $4 to $5; spring lambs, $4 to $7 each. Hogs—Market firmer, at $8.80 to $8 85, fed and watered, and $8.35 to $8.40, f.o.b.

LABOR WAGES IN THE WEST.

Common Variety Can Earn $3 a Day and Mechanics $5.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Hayter Reed, general superintendent of Canadian Pacific hotels, arrived from the West on Thursday morning. "The demand for labor throughout the West," declared he, "is perfectly astounding. As a consequence, men are restless. I cannot persuade them to stay with a job any length of time, no matter what wages are offered. A common laborer can earn $3 a day and a mechanic $5."

MAKING SAFE INVESTMENTS

DANGER OF CARELESS REAL ESTATE INVESTING.

Get-rich-quick fakirs covering Ontario at present time—Real Estate wildcatting replacing old fashioned Mining Stock Speculation.

The articles contributed by "Investor" are for the sole purpose of guiding prospective investors, and, if possible, of saving them from losing money through placing it in "wild-cat" enterprises. The impartial and reliable character of the information may be relied upon. The writer of these articles and the publisher of this paper have no interests to serve in connection with this matter other than those of the reader.

(By "Investor.")

I was talking the other day with a bond salesman who had been travelling through western Ontario in the interests of the investment house he represented. Nearly everyone he interviewed he found had been buying or thinking of buying real estate—principally western real estate. Not isolated instances, but numbers of apparently sane people, were buying land—or swamp—they had never seen from men they didn't know, on the strength of drawings and blue prints which might have been borrowed for the occasion, and not only buying but paying out real money on their purchases.

The amount of money which has gone out West—and even to Toronto—to pay for subdivision property and mortgages is appalling. Not since the days when George H. Munro sold farmers and others Canadian Marconi shares at $5 a share, which he bought on the open market at not over $1.50, has there been so much foolish eagerness to be swindled displayed as at the present time.

Early in this series of articles I gave some particulars about investing in real estate, and showed that nothing could be less wise than buying land which one hasn't seen. No sensible farmer would under any circumstances buy a farm in the next township he hadn't seen unless on the strongest advice of a trusted friend, and yet at the present time many such faremrs are breaking this fundamental rule of elementary investment just because the land—mind you it usually isn't even a farm, which could scarcely fail to be some good—is situated in the wonderful West.

No form of speculation or investment requires more careful thought than buying real estate. So many influences conspire to make it valuable or to detract from its value. Means of transportation are particularly important in the case of city or town subdivisions. As a rule you may be sure that any subdivision properties now on the market are too far away from the centre of things to make it possible to dispense with some means of rapid transit, and if there is no rapid transit there is no value to the property except as a speculative chance that some day a car line may run that way.

However, words and rules will not influence anyone who has gone so far as to be prepared to buy unseen land, and are not required for those who have had experience or are otherwise too discreet to buy under such circumstances.

There is one rule you may be quite sure of: If any property is sufficiently a bargain to warrant any one buying it as a sound speculation, you may be sure it would be cheaper and much less trouble to sell it to people at home who know all about the place than to peddle it about the country. It is only subdivisions miles away from anything that can be bought at a low enough price to make it worth while going to all the expense of sending salesmen through the country to sell on the installment plan. In many instances in the West of cities of not more than 20,000 inhabitants, the country about them has been subdivided further out from the centre of the city than has Toronto, a city of over 400,000.

My friend the bond salesman had this complaint also: "I go to see a man and offer him a sound security. I tell him its good points and its bad ones. I offer him goods that I would gladly buy myself if I had the money. I have the house back of me with a good many years' reputation, and as I have been on this district a number of years now I am pretty well known and could get the strongest references from any of the bankers. Can I sell them bonds? Not one quarter of what the wealth of my district would justify. Oh, no. Everyone is buying first Marconi, then mining stocks, now land, from men they don't know, who probably would get references from the bankers which would shut them out of business were they indiscreet enough to ask for them; who have no reputation, no strong house behind them, and whose land not one in ten would take a chance on buying for himself. It doesn't seem right."

I couldn't console him much. "Oh, well," I said, "they'll lose their money and learn a hard lesson." That didn't seem to satisfy him, for he was strongly under the impression, and on mature consideration I agreed with him, that if they lost all their money they wouldn't be able to buy bonds or in fact anything else.

He's quite right, and particularly so when he said that a great many people will believe a "good whopping lie" who are more or less skeptical when they hear a plain unvarnished talk from a salesman who doesn't need to lie to point out the good points of his bonds.

Meanwhile, if you are tempted to dabble in real estate, if necessary spend half your money going to see the property, and then you may save the other half; but don't buy real estate on a stranger's "say so."

BIG BUILDING BOOM.

Permits Issued in Brantford During April Totalled $281,655.

A despatch from Brantford says: During the past month this city broke all previous records in regard to building permits, the total valuation reaching $281,655. This is an increase of $220,090 over April, 1911. For the first four months this year, permits have issued valued at $436,615.

MINERS MAY STRIKE.

Anthracite Workers Have Rejected the Proposed Agreement.

A despatch from New York says: The Conference Committee of the anthracite mine workers turned down the tentative agreement accepted by their own sub-committee and the sub-committee of the anthracite operators at the meeting of the full conference committees of the anthracite operators and the mine workers which was held on Thursday. The indirect recognition of the union in the appointment of a Grievance Committee for every mine, as set forth in the tentative agreement, was not enough for the committee. Its members wanted full recognition of the union, the check-off system, by which the union dues would be withheld from the pay envelopes of the miners, the eight-hour work day, a larger increase in wages than 10 per cent., and a shorter agreement than four years, practically, in short, all that the original demands called for.

WAS BURNED TO DEATH.

Famous Nova Scotia Hunter Perished in His Barn.

A despatch from Truro, N.S., says: Ralph McCabe, a well-known resident of Greenfield, near Truro, and one of the famous hunters of this country, with a record of nearly 100 moose, was burned to death in his barn early Wednesday morning along with his stock and most of the contents of the barn.

6% INTEREST AND SAFETY

Price Bros. and Company Bonds pay 6 per cent on the investment. They offer the strong security of first mortgage on 6,000 square miles of pulp and timber lands—which are insured at Lloyds against fire. The earnings of the Company at present approximate twice the bond interest. The new pulp mill in course of construction will double this earning power. Purchased at their present price they pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The best posted investors in Canada and England have purchased these bonds. Owing to the security and increasing demand of the products of the Company, these bonds will unquestionably increase in value.

If you have money to invest write us for complete information.

ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING . . . YONGE AND QUEEN STREETS TORONTO

R. M. WHITE Manager

MONTREAL-QUEBEC-HALIFAX-OTTAWA LONDON (ENG.)

Acquiring an Interest in a Successful Canadian Industrial Company

An opportunity of acquiring an interest in The Siemon Company, Ltd., the well-known and successful manufacturers of hardwood flooring and lumber, is afforded to the holders of the 7 per cent. Preferred and Profit-sharing Stock of the Company.

The Preferred Stock, a small block of which we are now offering, subject to prior sale, in addition to the 7 per cent. cumulative dividend, shares equally with the Common Stock in all dividends paid in excess of the 7 per cent. dividend. In this way, when 3 per cent. is paid on the Common an additional 3 per cent. will have to be paid on the Preferred, and when 6 per cent. is paid on the Common the same amount will also have to be paid on the Preferred in addition to the 7 per cent. regular dividend.

The Siemon Company is a consolidation of companies, with mills and plants located at Wiarton, Parry Sound and Lakefield, Ont., and there has been such a steady demand for the products of the Company that it is unable to fill more than 60 per cent. of its orders. Important extensions are now necessary in order to keep pace with the development of its business, and in particular it is desired to increase the already large number of valuable hardwood timber limits which the Company now holds. It is with a view of financing these extensions that we now offer a small block of the Preferred Stock.

Investments in the preferred stock of successful Canadian industrial companies have been the safest which Canadian investors have ever had.

We would be pleased to forward special circular containing full particulars regarding the Company, or, if you prefer, would make arrangements to have one of our representatives call to supply any information you may desire.

NATIONAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, LTD.

CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO, ONT.

T1

The New Perfection Oil Cook-stove

Suits Everybody

It suits the most exacting French chef. It suits the housewife. It is found in luxurious villas—in camps—in farms—in humble city homes. Everybody uses it; everybody likes it. It is the all-round stove for all the year round. It bakes, broils, roasts and toasts as well as a coal range. It is equipped with a special heating plate, and we sell the New Perfection oven, broiler, toaster, and pancake griddle—each specially designed for use with the

New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-stove

All dealers sell the stove. It is handsomely finished in nickel, with cabinet top, drop shelves, towel racks, etc. Long chimneys, enameled turquoise-blue. Made with 1, 2 or 3 burners.

Free Cook-Book with every stove. Cook-Book also given to anyone sending 5 cents to cover mailing cost.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited

Winnipeg, Montreal, St. John, Halifax and Queen City Division, Toronto