

GOOD HEALTH FOR YOUNG GIRL

They Need the New Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make.

Perhaps you have noticed that your daughter in her "teens" has developed a fitful temper, is restless and excitable. That she complains of weakness and depression, feels tired out after a little exertion, appetite variable, complains of headaches and is growing pale. In that case remember that the march of time is leading her on to womanhood, and that at this period a great responsibility rests upon mothers. These are symptoms of anaemia—that is bloodlessness, and no time should be lost in increasing and enriching the blood supply. Unhealthy girlhood almost always leads to unhealthy womanhood. All young girls in their teens need the help of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which enrich and increase the blood supply, and give sickly drooping girls the brightness and charm of perfect health. In proof of this Miss Zola Gordier, Morrisburg, Ont., says: "I was pale and bloodless and suffered from many of the symptoms of anaemia. I would tire easily and suffered from frequent headaches. My appetite was poor and I was very pale and easily discouraged. The medicine I was taking did not seem to help me, and then one day I read the story of a young girl who suffered similarly and was cured through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got three boxes of the pills and started to take them. Before they were done I began to feel better and look better. Then I got half a dozen more boxes, and before they were all used I was enjoying the best of health, and have continued to do so since. My young brother was troubled with rheumatism, and they completely cured him."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or can be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MONSTER WHITE STAR LINER.

Steamer Gigantic Will Have New Double Shell.

Though nothing official has been announced in regard to the 54,000-ton liner "Gigantic" that is to replace the "Titanic" on the Atlantic service of the White Star Line, it is understood that the great disaster has decided the Belfast builders to make an alteration in her plans. The keel was laid in the Harland and Wolff yards some weeks ago. In view of recent events it has been decided to equip her with double cellular sides and bottom like those of the Mauretania and Lusitania. Lord Pirrie, the head of the firm, is credited with the statement that he never witnessed a launch without feeling he could produce a better boat if he began again. No doubt the "Titanic's" experience has confirmed that view.

Before the White Star and Cunard Atlantic giants came into being, England built her first leviathan and called her the "Great Eastern." She was a failure, and early in her career ran on a rock that tore her shell for one-seventh of her length. But she had this double form of bottom and sides, so she was towed in safety into port. Both British and German owners have been badly shaken by the "Titanic" loss. Though Germany is building three 50,000-ton leviathans for the Hamburg-America Line, there is no German dry-dock big enough yet to accommodate them. If an accident happened to them today while afloat, they would have to make for Belfast. At Southampton and Belfast drydock provision is being made for vessels of nearly 900 feet, while on the Mersey and the Clyde 1,000-foot drydocks are being built.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS A MOTHER'S STANDBY

Mrs. Wm. Kernaghan, Cartwright, Man., says: "I always use Baby's Own Tablets and find them an excellent remedy for little ones." Thousands of other mothers say the same thing, simply because they have found the Tablets the best medicine to give their little ones to make teething easy; to expel worms; relieve constipation and to make baby plump, healthy and strong. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE

University of Toronto Convocation—The Navy Question—Toronto Spreading Out—The Weather.

The annual University of Toronto convocation, recurring each year in the early days of leafy June, marks the close of college activities for the academic year, and sends the last contingent of the student brigade, numbering many thousands, to their homes for the summer. The ceremony of convocation, as now carried out, brings a touch of old-world picturesqueness to this very material and commercialized city. A procession of professors and such students as remain in the city, consisting chiefly of the graduating class, all clad in mortar-board caps and gowns, forms at the main university building in Queen's Park and marches across the lawn to the new Convocation Hall where the proceedings are held. The chief function of the day is the conferring of the new degrees. The proceedings are enlivened by the students' exuberant interruptions, their feelings thus finding a free outlet after being pent up through the long examination grind of the last few months. Afterwards there is a garden party, when good-byes are said and student life for the year is at an end.

ONE OF THE BIG UNIVERSITIES.

The University of Toronto, with its many allied colleges, is now in point of attendance, one of the largest universities in the world. Judged from this point of view it has outdistanced such famous and time-honored institutions as Oxford and Cambridge. But there is a question in some minds as to whether it is yet influencing the life of the nation to the extent that it ought, in view of the number of its graduates and the money that is being spent on it. There is a disposition in some quarters to criticize the method by which it is managed. Its affairs are controlled almost entirely by a Board of Governors appointed by the Provincial Government, this Board consisting of eminent business men. There seems to be a tendency on the part of this Board to run the institution after the fashion of a private business, and it may be that a little more publicity and a greater effort to bring the university into touch with the lives of the people would be a good thing.

President R. A. Falconer, after a five-year tenure of office, commands general respect. It is generally believed that he is looking after the details of the administration with wisdom. The students like him, though he is hardly the heroic figure to his flock that some university leaders in other centres have been.

A NAVY CONTROVERSY LOOMS UP.

Activity in the local Over-seas Club, occasioned by a visit of Honorary Organizer, Mr. Evelyn Wrench, of London, Eng., calls attention to various activities which have already been launched, or are under way, with a view to demonstrating to Canadians their duty of assuming a substantial share in the maintenance of the British Navy. There are many signs which point to the conclusion that we are soon to have an important discussion on this question. There have recently been a number of significant editorials in the Toronto News, edited by Mr. J. E. Wilson, who is generally understood to have fairly intimate relations with Premier Borden. These pronouncements advocate the immediate contribution by Canada of two Dreadnoughts, to be followed by a permanent organization. Whether this represents the opinion of the Government it is impossible at this time to say. The politicians on both sides have shown some diffidence in grappling with the question.

MAKING SAFE INVESTMENTS

"Never Put All Your Eggs In One Basket"—This Should be the Investor's Motto—What Happened to Several Prominent Investors Who Overlooked This Idea.

If a farmer had \$10,000 with which to buy stock for his farm would he invest it all for a pedigree horse? If he covered his eggs in one basket, would he put it all into one security? If you and the farmer were wise equally the answer would be an unhesitating negative. Yet, when it comes to investment many people place all their money in one security. The farmer's bull might die; your security might fall on evil days. Two bulls would be less risk. Twenty head of cattle would be little risk.

A few years ago a bank invested all its available funds in one security. It bought all it could with its own and its depositors' money in a very important matter. Something went wrong—things seldom go smoothly at first—and the bank had to borrow still more. Finally the crash came and the Farmers' Bank failed with practically all its assets locked up in the Keeley mine. The crash was inevitable, of course, but the ghastly folly of the directors putting all their shareholders' money into one security—and that a mine—was an error which no intelligent investor would ever be guilty of when buying for himself.

The good old rule, "Never put all your eggs in one basket," is a very important one, and the investor can follow, and then even if his judgment is at fault his average over say ten securities—unless they are all mines—will be much better than if he only purchased one.

Even when buying bonds, this distribution of risk, as it is called, is a very important matter. If you look over the investments of the insurance companies you will find this followed closely. In the Insurance Blue Book issued by the finance department at Ottawa all the investments of the insurance companies are given in detail. One of the smaller life companies fills three pages with its municipal investments alone. Then it has sound corporation bonds, such as those of electric light, power and tramway companies, some industrial bonds and a small but select list of bank stocks, and a few of those like C. P. R., but not many. Then they have mortgages and loans secured by collateral—chiefly bonds. Then one can find the securities of foreign governments, including such high-grade stuff as British consols. In short, the distribution of risk theory is followed to a commendable extreme.

The benefit of this is obvious. A few years ago the Sovereign bank found it had too many Chicago and Milwaukee bonds for the good of its health and incontinently was wound up. At the same time several insurance companies had to write off seventy-five per cent. of the par value of these bonds. Did they fail? Why, no. The advance in the price of their other investments more than offset this relatively small loss. But had they not followed the old advice about their eggs there might have been trouble. The

doubtless being unwilling to hazard making a mistake in gauging public opinion. And meantime it is being left to such organizations as the Over-seas Club to cultivate sentiment on the question.

The Over-seas Club hitherto has consisted largely of recent arrivals from Britain, but an effort is being made to bring native Canadians more prominently into the organization. Mr. Wrench is a young Englishman of very pleasing qualities and marked ability. It is generally understood that the chief personality behind the movement is Lord Northcliffe, the famous London newspaper publisher, who is an ardent Imperialist. Earl Grey, recently Governor General, is also much interested.

ANNEXATION AN ISSUE.

The chief issue in local politics at the moment is annexation—whether Toronto with its 425,000 population shall annex North Toronto with its 5,000 souls. The proposition was voted down by the ratepayers of the city last January, but a new situation has been created by the attempt of the Mackenzie and Mann interests to get an extension of franchise for their Metropolitan railway within the limits of North Toronto. If they succeed it may complicate matters when Toronto takes over and runs its own street railway, as it expects to do some years hence. Probably both municipalities will vote on the annexation question in the near future.

North Toronto is the last independent suburb of the city to be annexed. Toronto Junction, five miles west of the corner of King and Yonge streets, East Toronto, the city limits which stretch to the northwest and other areas, all have been taken in, while North Toronto, beginning scarcely more than two miles straight up Yonge street, has remained out. Opposition to the inclusion of this district has come in part from owners of vacant land. Certainly those who don't want more competition. The statement is made that Toronto has room for 260,000 more people without enlarging its areas. This statement has never been clearly demonstrated, and it is doubtful if there is room for such a growth without serious over-crowding. Certainly there is to the casual observer very little vacant space in Toronto today. All the choice building territories have been filled up with amazing rapidity and large sections, which a few years ago were market gardens, are today centres of a dense population. North Toronto, with its scant 5,000 population, has 2,500 acres of land and would furnish some means of expansion, with easy access of the city. It would be much more convenient than some of the other outside properties which are being divided up and put on the market by energetic real estate agents.

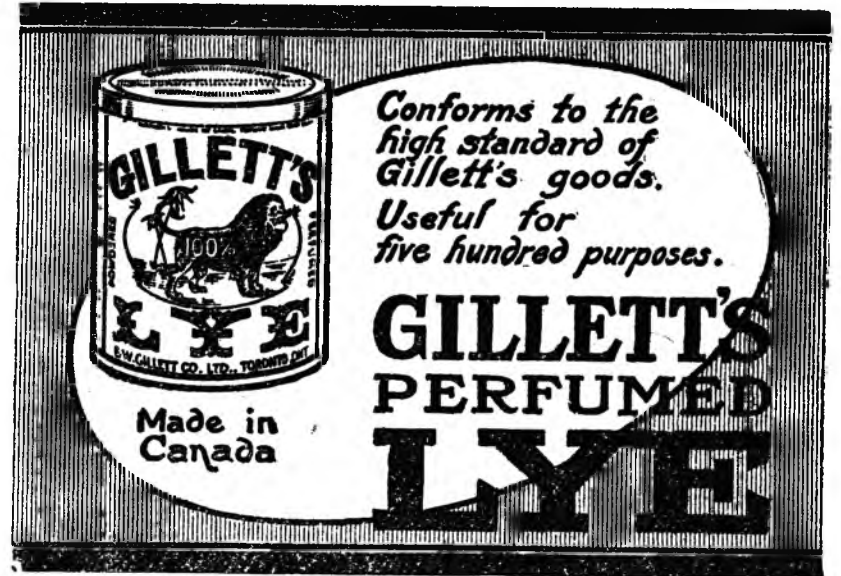
GRUMBLED AT THE WEATHER.

Following the "hottest summer" of 1911 and the coldest winter we have just passed through the wettest spring and people are wondering what our weather is coming to. The effects of the trade winds are depressing. The sea fountains men are in the dumps. So are the storekeepers with summer goods. Straw hats furnish a striking illustration. Last year straw hat stocks were half sold out by the middle of May. This year, the last of the month saw only an old man here and there on the street wearing a straw hat and the stores in desperation putting on "Backward Straw Hat Season" sales at greatly reduced prices.

DIFFERENT NOW.

Since the Slugger, Coffee, Was Abandoned.

Coffee probably causes more biliousness and so-called malaria than any one other thing—even bad climate. (Tea is just as harmful as coffee because it contains caffeine, the drug in coffee). A Ft. Worth man says: "I have always been of a bilious temperament, subject to malaria and up to one year ago a perfect slave to coffee. At times I would be covered with boils and full of malarial poison, was very nervous and had swimming in the head. "I don't know how it happened, but I finally became convinced that my sickness was due to the use of coffee, and a little less than a year ago I stopped coffee and began drinking Postum. "From that time I have not had a boil, not had malaria at all, have gained 15 pounds good solid weight and know beyond all doubt this is due to the use of Postum in place of coffee as I have taken no medicine at all. "Postum has certainly made healthy, red blood for me in place of the blood that coffee drinking impoverished and made unhealthy." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Postum makes red blood. "There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



Conforms to the high standard of Gillett's goods. Useful for five hundred purposes.

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE

Made in Canada

OLD INNS AT ST. ALBANS.

St. Albans, which claims the oldest inhabited house in England, now an inn, is rich in old hostelries. The Peahen there dates back to the 15th century, though the present building is modern, save for some old woodwork in the coffee room. The Priory, too, in Holywell Hill, was once the Bull Inn, and as such was visited by Queen Elizabeth; while off the High Street is the

George Inn, dating from 1446, which at one time had its private chapel for the use of its guests.—London Chronicle.

Adversity is the trial of principle. Without it a man scarcely knows whether he is honest or not.

In the reign of Edward III. only three taverns were allowed in London.

BONDS PAYING 6% INTEREST

The First Mortgage Bonds of Price Bros. & Company at their present price pay 6 per cent interest. The security they offer is first mortgage on 6,000 square miles of pulp and timber lands scattered throughout the Province of Quebec. The timber is insured with Lloyds of England against loss from fire. The earnings at present are sufficient to pay bond interest twice over, and when the mill now in course of construction is in operation, earnings will be enormously increased. These bonds can be quickly converted into cash, as there is a ready market for them.

From standpoints of interest return and security, these bonds constitute an investment of exceptionally high order. There is every reason to believe these bonds will considerably increase in value.

We will be glad to send you literature further describing these bonds.

ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING YONGE AND QUEEN STREETS
TORONTO
R. M. WHITE
Manager
MONTREAL-QUEBEC-HALIFAX-OTTAWA
LONDON (ENG.)

THE CANADA BRICK CO., LIMITED

\$100,000 7 per Cent. Preference Stock with 40 per Cent. Bonus of Common

THE Montreal Bond Company, Limited, are making a public offering of \$100,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preference stock of the Canada Brick Company, Limited, at 95 (par value \$100.00 per share) with a bonus of 40 per cent. of common. The capitalization of the company is \$1,000,000, divided into 7 per cent. preference, of which \$200,000 will be issued and \$800,000 common, of which \$300,000 will be issued. Of the issue of preference stock \$100,000 has been taken firm, leaving but \$100,000 to be offered to the public. The great amount of building activity which is going on in Montreal at the present time has created a tremendous demand for all kinds of building material, and it is to supply a portion of the demand for brick that the Canada Brick Company, Limited, has been incorporated. The company are erecting two plants, one at Mile End and the other at St. Lambert, the combined capacity of the two being 15,000,000 bricks per year. As there are 325,000,000 bricks used in Montreal every year, and as the National Brick Company can supply but 135,000,000, it means that nearly 200,000,000 bricks are required to be brought in from other sources.

THE Canada Brick Company propose manufacturing their bricks by what is known as the sand-lime process, which is regarded as an improvement on the ordinary bricks made from clay. According to tests made by Milton Hersey & Company it is shown that sand-lime bricks are equal in strength and quality to the best kind of pressed brick, and at the same time possess greater regularity of form and uniformity of dimensions than the ordinary brick. In addition, the brick is impervious to climatic changes, which makes it invaluable in a climate such as we have in Canada. It is especially suitable for the better grades of buildings which are being erected in the city of Montreal at the present time. While in a measure the process is a new one it has been rapidly coming into favor with architects and builders. In Germany where it was first discovered in 1880 there are 280 plants in operation at the present time, while in the United States, where it was introduced in 1901, there are 74 plants manufacturing this class of brick. Canada has 10 companies engaged in its manufacture.

IN Montreal at the present time high class brick, such as will be on a par with that being manufactured by the Canada Brick Company, are selling at \$18 per thousand, but the new company expect to manufacture brick at \$7 per thousand, and have put their net selling price in the prospectus at \$12 per thousand, which gives them a good margin of profit. As a matter of fact, they have already sold over half of their first year's estimated output at a figure considerably higher than the \$12 mentioned in their prospectus. Placing their output at only two-thirds of full capacity, the company shows in profits, after payment of dividends and of manufacturing expenses, \$36,000, which is equivalent to 12 per cent. on the common stock. As Montreal is situated at the present time, there are no available supplies of clay-making brick and other materials must be substituted. Everything, therefore, points to the likelihood of the new company securing an ample market and a good price for their output from the very start.

THE Company are fortunate in securing as members of the board of directors men prominent in the business affairs of the country. Among these are C. H. Cahan, K.C., F. Loomis, H. A. Lovett, K.C., G. F. Gyles, K.C., and A. G. Cameron. The prosperity which has attended other brick concerns in Montreal is likely to be duplicated to an even greater extent by the Canada Brick Company. Manufacturing will commence at the St. Lambert plant early in June.

APPLICATIONS for Prospectus or Subscriptions may be mailed direct to Montreal Bond Co., Limited, Montreal, or to any branch of the Bank of Toronto.