

## NEW WAR LOAN

We beg to offer our services free of charge to prospective subscribers and will be glad to look after all details in connection with their subscriptions.

**Jno. S. Dowling & Co**

LIMITED

86 Dalhousie St., Temple Building. Call or phone 1275, 1276. Nights 561.

## WE GUARANTEE TO RE-PURCHASE at any time, any of the DOMINION OF CANADA WAR LOAN

Our Bond Department, together with our representatives in other cities, enables us to give you excellent facilities for selling these bonds.

We will call at your residence and explain all details. We will see that your application is properly filled out to meet your wishes.

We will deliver your receipt for your application signed by your own bank manager.

We will notify you before your instalments come due, and when your Debenture Bond arrives.

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LIMITED

Room 5 Temple Building J. W. Champion  
Phone 195 Manager

## NEW WAR LOAN

We respectfully invite you to subscribe through our office, and assure you our facilities for handling this business are not surpassed. Official circular and application form sent on request. Phone 383.

This loan is most favorable to the investor.

**Harris Cook & Company**

## Serve by Lending!

In November 1915, there were approximately 25,000 subscribers to Canada's First War Loan of \$50,000,000. In September 1916, there were 35,000 subscribers to the Second War Loan of \$100,000,000. To make the Third War Loan of \$150,000,000 a complete success at least

### 50,000 Subscribers are Needed

Strengthen the hands that are working night and day for the triumph of our Empire's cause. Every dollar you lend Canada will drive the Allies closer to their goal. Let your subscription, whether large or small, be as substantial as you can make it.

Fill in this Form—Now—and Mail Immediately

**Dominion of Canada 5% Twenty-year War Loan**  
Wood, Gundy & Company,  
C.P.R. Building, Toronto

I hereby request you to record my subscription for \$\_\_\_\_\_ of the Third Canadian War Loan in accordance with the terms of the Official Prospectus, and I hereby engage to pay the instalments as they shall become due.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Your application, if entrusted to us, receives all care, without charge to you for our services. Our efficient distributing organization is also at your disposal for resale of your bonds.

**Wood, Gundy & Co.**

Canadian Pacific Railway Building  
Telephone Main 7437

Montreal

Toronto

New York

## Alexander Owes a Lot to His Control

That is One Factor in Greatness of the Phillies' Star Twirler; He Can Also Depend a Lot on His Team-Mates

Grover Alexander, who has signed with the Phillies for the highest salary ever paid to a National league pitcher, attributes his phenomenal success to control. Last year Alexander faced 1500 batters and only 50 of them received bases on balls, a record in fast company. The big fellow joined the Phillies in 1911 and during that season he handed out 129 free passes. In 1912, 107 were charged against him, after which he gave 75 in 1913, 76 in 1914, and 64 in 1915. In addition to the 50 bases on balls last season, Alexander hit ten men at the plate and allowed 323 safe drives. He worked in 48 games, pitching 389 innings, with a record of 33 victories and 12 defeats. He struck out 167 and made three wild pitches. Incidentally he scored 16 shutouts.

Alexander mastered control to such an extent in 1916 that he was able to depend on his fielding support with increased confidence. In 1914 and 1915 he fanned 214 and 241 batters, respectively, while he was touched up for 327 hits in 1914, but held the enemy to 253 the following year in which he established the best winning percentage, .756, with a record of 31 victories and ten defeats. Alexander, using a side arm delivery showed last season that he could pitch the ball wherever he wanted to. He depended on a quick curve and a speeder, which were controlled with wonderful skill. At the same time he knew how to pitch to each batsman as a result of careful study, and he finally had the number of practically every team in the National league.

Alex. Ranks With the Best

The Phillies' star boxmen is one of a few who have won 30 or more games in a single campaign. In 1900, Joe McGlinchy of the Giants and Jack Chesbro of the Yankees each rolled up 41 victories in 1904. Big Ed. Walsh of the White Sox in 1906 won 40 games and sustained 15 defeats. Meanwhile, Christopher Mathewson made a name for himself by winning 30 and losing 13 in 1903, which he followed in 1904 with 33 victories and 12 defeats, 31 and 9 in 1905, and 37 and 11 in 1908. Joe Wood of the Red Sox had a record of 34 victories and 5 defeats in 1912, a percentage of .872, which was the highest ever made by a major league pitcher with the exception of the late A. G. Spalding, who hung up .899 after pitching 63 games for the Bostonians in 1875.

Walter Johnson, once considered the king of pitchers, but whose record last year was 25 victories and 20 defeats, won 32 and lost 12 in 1912, while in 1913 he was successful in 36 games and trimmed 7. Johnson's control did not begin to compare favorably with that of Alexander last season, inasmuch as the Washington crack gave 132 bases on balls while pitching only 271 innings. Yet Johnson practically redeemed himself by striking out 228 men. Since joining the Phillies in 1911, Alexander has pitched in 160 triumphs and has been defeated in 75. He is easily the greatest boxman in the National, and I doubt if he has a superior in the American league, which has an abundance of high class pitching material.

And he's still young. Alexander was 30 years old, on February 26th. He has been pitching steadily as a professional since 1909. He is more than 6 feet tall, weighs 185 pounds and is a typical athlete. In the last six years as the Phillies' mainstay he has participated in 284 games. He pitched 267 innings in 1911, and worked in 310, 306, 365,

376 and 389 during each succeeding campaign. Last year he extended himself to the limit, going to the mound frequently out of his turn and finally pitching two victories in one afternoon near the fog end of the race. Alexander was batted out of the box four times by the Giants in 1916 and was roughly handled by the Robins in a morning game in Brooklyn, but he never complained of a lame arm. Two days after the disaster at Ebbets field the big fellow came back in his best form and shut out the Boston Braves with two safe hits.

When the season ended Alexander declared that his wing was as strong as ever and for that reason he believed he would repeat his remarkable performance this year. Because of this unbounded confidence in himself, Alexander demanded a \$12,000 salary from the Philadelphia club. He will receive about \$12,500. It is said together with a bonus of \$1000 if he wins 5 or more games. If Alexander retains his effectiveness the Phillies no doubt will again make a determined fight for the pennant, but if the big right-hander falls by the wayside it will be the result of overwork, the kind that put Ed. Walsh and Joe Wood out of commission, and has decreased the value of Walter Johnson.

The Canadian steamer Kingsway has arrived at Vancouver with a cargo of 30,000 pounds of halibut from the northern banks.

At Vancouver news has been received by friends that Theodore Ladgate, of Dead Man's Island fame, died in the east.

**LIVER ILLS**  
Are Cured by  
**HOOD'S PILLS**  
25c.

## SIR LYMAN JONES IS SERIOUSLY ILL

Transfusion of Blood Resorted to in Attempt to Save His Life

SON-IN-LAW OFFERED And Cheerfully Gave Sixteen Ounces of His Blood

As a last resort to save the life of Sir Lyman Melvin Jones, who is seriously ill in Wellesley Hospital, Toronto, Rev. T. Crawford Brown, the knight's son-in-law, last night sacrificed 16 ounces of his blood, which was transfused to Sir Lyman's veins. The actual operation, it was stated last night, was as successful as could be hoped.

Sir Lyman was recently operated on by Col. Herbert A. Bruce, who returned from France for that purpose. The operation was performed in two stages, and proved successful, and Col. Bruce left Toronto on Thursday last to return to the front. Yesterday the patient suddenly took a turn for the worse, and his physicians decided that their only recourse was in transfusion of blood. A volunteer for the sacrifice was hurriedly sought and Rev. T. Crawford Brown, hearing the urgency of the case, volunteered immediately. The operation was performed shortly after 10 o'clock last night. Rev. Mr. Brown was somewhat weak after the transfusion, but will not suffer any enduring ill-effects.

Sir Lyman is a member of the Senate and president and general manager of the Massey-Harris Company.

### SUNDAY OPENING

By Courier-Express Wire.

Quebec, March 12.—The municipal bylaw that in the parish of St. Prosper, Dorchester, prohibits the opening on Sundays of stores and refreshment tables, was brushed away by the appeals court today. The municipal law in question, says the decision is ultra vires.

## WAR LOAN

### DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of \$150,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st March, 1937

Payable at par at Ottawa, Halifax, St John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Victoria, and at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st MARCH, 1st SEPTEMBER.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

### ISSUE PRICE 96.

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st SEPTEMBER, 1917.  
THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above-named Bonds for Subscription at 96, payable as follows:—

10 per cent	on application;
30 "	16th April, 1917;
30 "	15th May, 1917;
26 "	15th June, 1917.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred and fifty million dollars, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of April, 1917, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars. In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the April instalment.

Script certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the script certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary or Victoria, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons, at the option of the holder, will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers having offices and carrying on business in Canada will be allowed a commission of three-eighths of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915, or in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by surrender of five per cent debenture stock maturing 1st October, 1919. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS WILL CLOSE ON OR BEFORE THE 23rd OF MARCH, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, March 12th, 1917.

## BANK OF HAMILTON

Established 1872  
Capital Authorized, \$5,000,000  
Capital Paid-up, - \$3,000,000  
Surplus, - - - - \$3,500,000

### A Dollar a Week

NOT so much, is it? But if you deposit that small sum in the Bank of Hamilton regularly, it will amount to almost \$1,000 in ten years. This habit, once formed, is easy to continue.

Begin to-day with one dollar.

Manager Brantford Branch.  
C. L. LAING,

41-C

"If advertising space in newspapers could be sold at standardized rates—based upon a fixed price per line for each thousand of circulation—space buyers would rejoice. At least, some of them seem to think that they would. But advertising space does not have a standardized VALUE, therefore cannot be sold at a standardized rate. IN THE CASE OF NO OTHER COMMODITY DOES QUALITY PLAY A STRONGER PART."—Editor and Publisher.

The Courier rightly claims "Quality" circulation in Brant County. Its subscribers are people of real purchasing power.

## Voice Typew Latest Ma

Machine Receives Dictat  
Records on Paper A  
The Dicto

Conceive an ordinary typewriter resembling the machines in common office use—full of the custom cog-wheels and crooked levers, variegated springs. It might be adding machine so far as one judge by external appearance of dictaphone or a new-fangled cash register. But—Speak of it! It becomes alive, it hears you, vibrates with action. Somewhere, side, typewriter bars go "click click-click." At the top of the machine a sheet of paper unwinds a roller.

The machine has written what you have spoken? If you said "cat" it wrote "cat." If you said "Dear Sir," it wrote "Dear Sir." It writes in favor of recent dates received, as though you were starting on ordinary, time-worn business letters. It wrote that same thing down. An odd feature about the machine is that it spells words as they are and not according to some fancy dictionary. Indeed it would have a phonetic spelling. How else could it distinguish "dough" and "trough"? But if you are considerate and full of its feelings enough to tell out words correctly in cases where might be likely to err, the machine will very obediently follow you, make the resultant letter strictly orthodox so far as spelling is concerned. It faithfully tries to do its best. Does the machine think, as we hear? How else can it perform these feats if it doesn't reason?

Unfortunately, the machine does not think, however much it may seem to approach that desirable tribute. One reason is that at sent the machine is brainless. It would be of no use in contraparts completely separated. far the inventor of this contraption, Mr. John B. Flowers, of New York, has succeeded only in getting the various parts to operate, and by themselves—in itself mean achievement. The machine we have depicted is the one toward which he is working. Think what it means the office of the future to have the most human machine at hand to form the routine drudgery of writing and letter-writing! Unlike most projected inventions of the kind this machine was conceived as an idle dream, based upon sound technical engineering and researches as well as experimentation. Lack of which the resources of a great type company.

The line of reasoning involved in designing the machine, though what intricate, is exceedingly interesting. Getting any machine to respond to such an uncertain variable director as the human voice is a task beset with difficulties. In a recent paper which appeared before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the inventor discussed researches lately conducted into the true nature of these having a great deal to do with the practical workings of the machine. It was demonstrated that all speech can be represented a sort of natural alphabet of patterns, which, no matter what voice, may be, always have the same shape. When a man for instance pronounces a given word his air waves in precisely the same shape as does a woman. So far as we go, a Choctaw Indian is as good as a Harvard graduate. The only difference is that the sound grouped differently. This is the mental factor. The mechanical factor is the same in all of the tofotore physicists and worked speech and sound have been defined by the fact that they had definite to work with. The ant letters, when one person them, would appear to have the same wave shape as we are unciated by another speaker, even consonants and vowels ed by the same person seemed to have these identical shapes when the scientists at them through their sound recording machines. Hence of ever getting spoken sound zed and classified. Until these letters were analyzed and classified somebody could reason out underlying laws that they had obviously impossible to go ward a voice-operated typewriter. One cannot simply say "Write an inanimate collection of letters."

ASSOUAM I

The Turks have no cost many millions of dollars the alms, and storing up w