

MURAD CIGARETTES



The blending is exceptional

Amoroso



FIFTEEN CENTS

Everywhere Why?

Finest Quality

Oilcloth as a Cure.
Pretty soon after the new arrival in one of New York's big hotels had been assigned to his room he telephoned down to the office for two strips of oilcloth.

"Another one," said the clerk after assuring the guest that the oilcloth would be sent up immediately. "He is a sonambulist, I suppose. We keep strips of oilcloth in reserve for fellows like him. They spread it on the floor at either side of the bed. Stepping on cold oilcloth when he gets out of bed is pretty likely to awaken the most confirmed sleepwalker and prevent nocturnal wandering."

Mackerel For Nerves.
Mackerel is an even better food for the nervous than cod and some other kinds of fish, because it contains a larger percentage of the fat which the nervous system requires. The food value of mackerel is: Water, 73.4 per cent; protein, 18.3 per cent; fat, 7.1 per cent; ash, 1.2 per cent.—Chicago Journal.

Some Purchases!
Freddie—My pa is awful rich. I guess he's rich enough to buy all Brooklyn. Bobby—My pa's a lot richer'n that. I heard him tell me this morning he was going to buy New York, New Haven and Hartford.—Boston Transcript.

Cruel.
Jack—That horse knows as much as I do. Belle—Well, don't tell anybody. You may want to sell him some day.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

STORY OF RUBBER.

The Romance of This Now Highly Prized Material.

WAS OF LITTLE USE AT FIRST.

Not Until the Vulcanizing Process Was Invented Did Its Vast Possibilities Become Apparent—How the Amazon Monopoly Was Broken.

The average man believes that rubber is rubber, just as silver is silver and ivory is ivory; but, as a matter of fact, the different kinds of rubber run into the hundreds. If you were to take up one of the commercial dailies which devote their columns to the news of the different industries you would find prices quoted on thirty or forty different sorts of rubber. Some are called after their geographical location, some take their name from the method of preparation, and others have names descriptive of their form.

Originally all rubber came from the valley of the Amazon. When it was first discovered no one knows. At any rate, when the first white men, following along after Columbus, visited South America they found the Indians playing with balls made from the exudation of the bark of a certain tree, and these balls differed from any the Europeans had ever seen, for they bounced and rebounded and were full of life. But that was not the only use the Indians put this milk of the tree to. They smeared it on their blankets to make them waterproof.

Still, 200 years and more went by, and while many wise men believed this elastic, cohesive, impermeable substance ought to be full of usefulness, nobody found any way to use it to any advantage—it was so brittle in cold weather and so disposed to get soft in hot weather. But in the fullness of time a Connecticut Yankee started to puzzle it out. It took him the better part of ten years, but he did it, and in 1839 gave the world his vulcanization process, which is in use today.

Up to that time rubber was so cheap that ships from South America sometimes used it as ballast, taking their chances of selling it for what they could get in some American port. With the discovery of the vulcanizing process rubber took on a new hue and a new value, and the tropics were searched for it everywhere. It was found in the vines of Africa, and gutta percha, a sort of first cousin to rubber, was found in Borneo, and some years ago a large volume of rubber was found in the guayule shrubs of Mexico.

As rubber grew in value the chemists fell to work and devised ways of recovering it from old shoes and hose and other articles into which it entered, and thus "reclaimed rubber" soon came to equal the new rubber in volume, and all these varieties found some legitimate use. Gutta percha makes unapproachable insulation for ocean cables. Balata, which comes from the Guianas, is famous for belting, and even "reclaimed rubber," taken from junk heaps, serves perfectly well for flooring and mats and other articles where resiliency is not needed.

For many years the best rubber was that which came from the banks of the Amazon. The people of that country enjoyed a practical monopoly and determined to keep it. Not a rubber seed would they let get out of the country, under heavy penalties. But from time immemorial the fear of punishment has given way before the lure of shining gold, and in 1876, by means of generous presents here and there, a venturesome Englishman sailed out of the Amazon with 70,000 rubber seeds, and that was the start of the great rubber plantations of Ceylon and the Malay peninsula.

The beginning was slow. It was twenty-nine years after these seeds left the Amazon before the first plantation rubber was ready for the market, and then the total was only 145 tons. That was in 1905. But since then the production of plantation rubber has grown enormously, until now it is about 100,000 tons.

Various rubbers can be used for various purposes. For some purposes a lifeless rubber will answer well enough, while for other purposes the only rubber that will adequately serve is the one that has life and resiliency and toughness. There are numberless rubber articles of commerce where resiliency and wear combined are necessary and where cheaper grades or too large a proportion of "reclaimed rubber" is the poorest sort of economy.

Suspicious.

"There's a man outside who wants to see you," announced the office boy. "He says he's an old friend of yours." "Find out whether he wants to borrow money or sell life insurance," directed his employer. "In either case I'm not in."—New York World.

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.

Scrip 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 scrip 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.