

# New War Loan Bonds To Yield 5.30%

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### Lumber Camp in English Park

From The London Times.

If you would know the lumberman of Canada and how he works, go to the edge of Windsor Great Park where the cross-road from Virginia Water Station strikes the main road between Egham and Sunningdale. There on the Clock Case Plantation, you will see over 150 men of the 224th Canadian Forestry Battalion converting trees into railway sleepers and boards at the rate of anything from 15,000 to 20,000 board feet a day.

The plantation, which forms part of the lands owned by the Crown and administered by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, included a considerable area covered with spruce, fir, Scots pine, and larch, with an undergrowth of chestnut. Not very long ago a party of experts looked at the trees with the dispassionate measuring eye of the undertaker, and gave it as their opinion that from this wood it was possible to get 3,000,000 board feet of timber.

To-day whole tracts of it have been swept clear by the axe, and the quaint square tower of the old Royal Lodge, which stands deep-set in the wood, and which, so the story goes, by its resemblance to the cage of a grandfather's clock gave the plantation its curious name, is visible from the roadway for the first time, perhaps, in a hundred years. And still the Canadian woodmen go on, eating their way through the wood with a thoroughness that knows no mercy.

The lumber camp is all Canadian—men, machinery, and methods. The men, who are drawn from all parts of the Dominion, have the bronzed, healthy look and the easy, confident swing which we have learned to look for in Canadians. The khaki under their blue overalls proclaims them soldiers; they draw military pay and they know the rudiments of military drill; but first and last they are woodmen, with their craft at their finger-tips. Every man knows his task and does it with an enviable independence, on orders or instructions; yet from the first stage to the last the work proceeds smoothly and harmoniously. Let us follow the process, under the guidance of the officer in charge and the sergeant who is "foreman of the bush."

Facing the main road stands the mill—home, the men generally call it—flanked on the one side by piles of logs and on the other by stacks of sawn timber. Walk along the winding track of a light railway, not yet completed, which passes behind the mill, until you come to a clearing, where burning heaps of brush' lopped from the tops of the fallen trees are filling the air with the refreshing scent of the pine. Here and there through the blue smoke you catch a glimpse of a lumberman in a picturesque slouch hat.

A little further you are among a gang of 'fallers.' Watch how they fell a tree, 70in. or more thick at the base.

A man with an axe kneels at its foot and with a few dexterous strokes cuts a deep notch in the trunk a few inches from the ground. Two others with a cross-cut saw cut through the stem on the opposite side. In half a minute the tree begins to lean and there is a warning about. A second or two later, with a loud cracking and rending sound, it topples and crashes to the ground. Without any apparent effort, the 'fallers' have controlled the direction of its fall almost to a foot.

Next, without any ado, half-a-dozen 'sawyers' set to work with axes, clearing the limbs and straightening up the tree. Simultaneously a 'fitter,' with a wooden rod, divides the stem in suitable lengths, marking the cutting points with a notch; while two other men, one carrying a paint-pot, measure the tree, enter the size in a book, and mark the

stump and the butt of several trunk with a blob of red paint to show that their work is done. Sawyers then cut the stem according to the "fitter's" marking, and the sections are ready to go to the mill. They are dragged there by horses over deeply scored trails and "loopways," and take their turn to come under the saw.

The mill itself is a stoutly-built structure, made of timber cut and prepared on the spot, the saw and engines coming from Canada. For hours the saw screeches and throws off a spray of sawdust as it slices up the logs that a short while before were splendid living trees, and all the while, other saws, trimming the edges of the boards and cutting off the ends, join in the chorus. Is it surprising that the daughter of the keeper of the woods was reduced to tears when she stood by the mill?

### CANADA'S BIG TELESCOPE.

Instrument for Victoria, B. C., is Largest in the World.

The great 72-inch reflecting telescope designed and constructed for the Dominion Astronomical Observatory at Victoria, B.C., ranks in size as the largest yet completed in the world. In design the telescope is a reflector six feet in diameter with an equatorial type of mounting, having the main or polar axis pointing towards the north star and swinging the body of the telescope in plane parallel to the earth's equator and the apparent paths of the stars; and a declination axis at right angles to and passing through the centre of the polar axis, to allow movement north and south. The instrument weighs 55 tons, and will rest upon massive piers of reinforced concrete. The polar axis is 23 feet long and weighs ten tons. The declination axis weighs five tons, is 14½ feet long, 15½ inches in diameter, carrying a flange 41 inches in diameter and four inches thick, to which the body of the telescope is attached. The tube is 31 feet long in three sections, and weighs 12 tons. The central cylindrical casting is 12½ feet in diameter, six feet long, and weighs seven tons. The mirror, weighing with counterpoises and mirror six tons, forms the lower end, while to the upper end is firmly attached the rigid skeleton tube, made of structural steel in tension. The skeleton portion of the tube is 23 feet long, 7½ feet in diameter, and weighs with attachments about two tons.

A driving clock similar in design to that which has been so successful in the Lick and Yerkes telescopes, moves the telescope east or west with great precision, through an accurately cut worm wheel nine feet in diameter mounted on the polar axis. The telescope is moved from one position to another, and is set and guided wholly by electric motors. Seven motors with solenoids and magnetic clutches are provided for these motors. With the focal length of 108 feet the guiding speed necessary for a star image is 1-300 inch per second.

The observer, at either the upper or lower ends of the tube can clamp or unclamp the telescope, make the fine settings and guide the telescope by means of push buttons on a portable key board kept at a convenient place.

The engineering and mechanical problems involved in designing and constructing a telescope of such great proportions and accuracy will be apparent when considering the extreme rigidity necessary for carrying the optical parts invariably in their correct relative positions without strain, and at the same time so well poised and adjusted as to enable the telescope to be easily pointed towards and accurately set on any desired object, and to enable the whole massive mechanism, weighing 43 tons, to unvaryingly follow the motions of the stars, the sun, the moon, the planets, and the comets all have different rates of motion to that of the stars, and all this must be provided for in the controlling mechanism.

The revolving dome is 66 feet in diameter, and is provided with a

## WAR LOAN DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of \$100,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st October, 1931.

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A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st APRIL, 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 97½, payable as follows:—

- 10 per cent on application;
- 30 " " 16th October, 1916;
- 30 " " 15th November, 1916;
- 27½ " " 15th December, 1916.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred 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 October, 1916, 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 October 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.

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 will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank.

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 will be allowed a commission of one-quarter 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. 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 23rd September, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, September 12th, 1916.

Sawmill Destroyed by Fire.

Renfrew, Sept. 14.—The saw mill at Calabogie, belonging to James Dempsey, was destroyed by fire Wednesday morning. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Mr. Dempsey had his season's logs at Calabogie ready to be cut. His father, S. J. Dempsey, lost all his property in Cochrane by the recent fire there.

double shutter having an opening 15 feet wide. Its weight is 120 tons. All of the movements of the dome, telescope, wind shields, shutters, etc., are by means of electrical motors.

The principal mirror is 73 inches in diameter, 12 inches thick, and pierced with a hole in the centre.

### Trade Makes Vast Stride.

An increase of nearly half a billion in the total trade of Canada is indicated by preliminary trade figures covering the 12 months ending with May last which have been issued by the Trade and Commerce Department. The total was \$1,563,230,513.

As regards exports, the total this year was \$320,000,000 as against \$432,000,000 in 1915, and \$353,000,000 in 1913. The greatest increase is in the export of manufactured goods, which has risen from \$45,000,000 in 1915, to \$261,000,000. Agricultural produce rose from \$45,000,000 to \$107,000,000; mine products from \$57,000,000 to \$58,000,000, fisheries from \$16,000,000 to \$23,000,000, products of the forest from \$43,000,000 to \$52,000,000.

The greatest increase has been in exports to Great Britain, mostly of war supplies, the total being \$518,000,000, as compared with \$189,000,000. However, that this prosperity is not all war-produced is evident from the fact that exports to the United States also increased from \$167,000,000 to \$237,000,000. There was also an increase to France from \$3,000,000 to \$37,000,000.

There was a decrease in imports, those of dutiable goods dropping from \$447,000,000 the year before the war to \$321,000,000, the chief decrease being in imports from Great Britain, which fell off from \$145,000,000 before this war to \$58,000,000.

### Oddly Located Heart.

One of the most amusing incidents which happened to Mr. Ben Tillett, whose stirring war speeches have done so much for recruiting, was when he put up for Parliament. A canvasser who was helping along Mr. Tillett's cause called one day at the house of a blunt workman. "I hope you will vote for Mr. Ben Tillett," said the canvasser in his most persuasive tones. But the workman was evidently a bit of a snob. "Tillett," he sneered doubtfully. "Why, wot would 'e look like in Parliament? Look 'ow shabby 'e dresses. Look at 'is trousers, for instance." "Ah, well," admitted the canvasser, "it is true that his trousers may be a little

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bit shabby, but," he added hastily, "Prof. Ernest O'Dell, who has been organist and choir-master of St. John's church for the past five years and who is removing from Smith's bers of the choir.