

A treat in store

H.P. sauce

You can taste the delicious oriental fruits and spices, which are blended by a secret process with Pure Malt Vinegar.

The Telgmann School of Music

Piano, violin and other stringed instruments; elocution and dramatic art. Pupils may begin at any date. Terms on application. Engagements for concerts accepted.

216 Frontenac Street. Phone 1325j

BE SUSPICIOUS OF TENDER GUMS

Be suspicious of any tenderness or bleeding of the gums. This is usually the first stage of Pyorrhoea—an insidious disease of the gums that destroys the teeth and undermines bodily health.

Gradually the gums become spongy. They inflame, then shrink, thus exposing the unenamelled tooth-base to the ravages of decay. Tiny openings in the gums form gateways for disease germs to enter the system. Medical science has traced many ills to these infecting germs in the gums weakened by Pyorrhoea.

They are now known to be a frequent cause of indigestion, anaemia, rheumatism and other serious conditions.

So watch carefully for that first tenderness or bleeding of the gums. Try Forhan's immediately. It positively prevents Pyorrhoea (Gum Disease) if used in time and used consistently.

And in preventing Pyorrhoea—it guards against other ills.

Forhan's (For the Gums) cleans teeth scientifically as well. Brush your teeth with it. It keeps the teeth white and clean.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

15c and 50c tubes. All Druggists.

FORHAN'S, LTD., Montreal.

Forhan's FOR THE GUMS

Heavy Sweaters of Silk.

Shops are showing heavy silk sweaters for winter wear. They are especially desirable for indoor wear when the low supply of coal makes it impossible to keep up the normal degree of heat. These new sweaters have many odd bits of finishing, such as vests, deep collars, fringed edges and unusual cuffs—anything for the sake of novelty.

Tailored Blouses of Silk.

The strictly man-tailored silk-blouse cut on the lines of men's shirts with straight shirt sleeves with manish cuffs and adjustable high or low collars is in great demand for sport wear. These are in plain wash silk and satins and in fancy colorfully striped wash silk.

Discovered Many Planets.

Jerome Coggia, whose name is attached to the great comet of 1874, died in France, where he served as assistant at Marseilles observatory from 1895 to 1917. He was the discoverer of seven comets besides the one that bears his name; also of five minor planets.

The Liverpool of Africa

DAKAR, which is seldom heard about, promises to be a focal point in the expected rivalry of European countries with the United States for trade with South America—a possibility that everyone is hearing a great deal about just now. The sudden interest in Dakar arises from despatches telling of proposed Paris to Brazil and Madrid to Brazil rail and water routes, and also of a contemplated trans-Atlantic airplane flight from Dakar to Pernambuco, Brazil.

A glance at the map will show why Dakar holds a strategic position for South American communication. The distance from Dakar, on the tip of Cape Verde, to Pernambuco, the easternmost city of the South American continent, is but 1,715 miles as compared with 3,053 miles from New York to Liverpool.

Already Dakar is a port of prime importance for vessels which ply between European ports and either South America or Southern Africa. Recognizing this fact the French have improved the harbor, with its naval and dry dock, arsenal, torpedo boat basin, and facilities for transferring cargo from boat to train. Work on a deeper harbor and a larger dry dock now are under way.

Dakar also is important to its own hinterland, for it is the seat of administration for all the French possessions in West Africa, which include Senegal, of which Dakar is the chief city, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, French Sudan and Mauritania.

The visitor to-day would find a thriving city of about 25,000 persons, with wide, well laid out streets, a large technical school, hospitals and workshops, and he might have trouble imagining himself in Africa were it not for the preponderance of swarthy natives as compared with only about 3,500 Frenchmen.

Less than half a century ago travelers brought back different reports. Then children could have been seen running naked about the unkempt streets and eating pig-like, from the same bowl. Mothers performed their work with babies strapped, and one writer reported that children could be bought from willing mothers for a few francs, though he did not state what one might want with the purchase.

The men, literally, wore rings on their fingers and bells on their toes, not to mention amulets, beads, coins and a surprising assortment of trinkets, mostly regarded as charms.

But the Senegalese natives are far from savage, except in their ability to fight, as many Canadians learned who observed them in France. The West African tribes, such as the Berber, the Serer, the Fulah and the Mandingo, all of which are represented in Senegal, are among the most advanced of the African natives.

The Berbers, for example, have a history dating back to pre-historic times which mystifies ethnologists. They are believed, by some experts, to have been at one time the masters of the Mediterranean. To-day many of them, were they attired as we are, might pass for Canadians. Their skin is light and some of them are blondes.

Many times have the Berbers been conquered, driven out of their homelands and, like the Jews, have become strangers in new lands, but they always maintained their radical identity, their physical characteristics and a persistent love of freedom. Their women, like those of ancient Sparta and modern Russia, have fought by their husbands' sides, and their morality may be judged from the fact that the death penalty is administered for adultery. They have what amounts to universal male suffrage, through an assembly of all males, and the equivalent of universal military training, since each boy is equipped, when 16, with arms which he must be ready to use until he is 60.

A novice can tell a light-skinned Berber from a Wolof, "black of the blacks." Both Dakar, and St. Louis, former capital of Senegal, are in the Wolof region. These ebony-hued folk worship animals, revere sharks especially, but their poetic imagination is illustrated by the ceremony still preserved in crowning the King of Cayor, an old state recognized by the French Government. After election the monarch is presented with a vase in which are seeds of all the plants grown in the kingdom, signifying that he is "lord of the land."

In Dakar, too, towering head and shoulders above the French, and well above the natives, may be seen Serers. Their worship holds the snake in veneration, and they believe in transmigration of souls. Six feet, six inches, is no uncommon height for them.

Perhaps the most intelligent of all the Senegalese natives are the Fulahs, whose folk tales betray lofty ideals and poetic imagery that is comparable with early Greek and Norse lore. Their horsemanship is famous, and their cavalry noted for daring and valor. The intelligence of their women, and the respect accorded them, is attested by the proverb, "Let a female slave enter a household and she soon becomes mistress."

It was the Berbers whom Gen. Faidherbe, the French governor, had to subdue in the 50's of the last century, before he could accomplish the inland advance of the French and assure protection for the coast settlements. Thus he paved the way for the founding of Dakar in 1862. That city's commercial importance dates from the building of a railway line connecting it with St. Louis, 163 miles to the northeast.

WITCHCRAFT.

Many British People Still Dread Evil Eye.

We constantly hear it said that "this is the twentieth century; superstition and all that sort of thing died out long ago." Yet there is hardly a person in the country without his pet little belief—that misfortune follows stepping over a baby, or spilling salt or that a black cat brings good luck, for example, says Answers. Hence, too, the universal practice of wearing mascots "for luck."

These, however, are not very serious beliefs, being merely personal fads. Superstition of a deep-rooted and more unpleasant type is still common in the more backward rural areas, however. Only a few weeks ago an old dame in the Fen Country was boycotted by the whole countryside because she had the reputation of being a throwaway and she spells over people's children, stock and crops. No one would go near her or let her have food or clothing, and she nearly starved to death.

The cold, legal atmosphere of the courts would be thought unfavorable to belief in witchcraft, and yet a farmer—by no means an ignorant man—stood up the other day in a Norfolk court and informed the bench that someone had bewitched his cows. He cured the evil spell by thrusting a red-hot poker into his churn, when the evil spirit vanished in a bright flame.

Years ago an old crone who was cross-grained with the neighbors stood a good chance of being tried (and burnt) for witchcraft, and cases are even known where animals were solemnly brought to court and tried on a similar charge.

A tough old cock at Basle, in Switzerland, was accused of laying eggs—a most serious offence, as such eggs were used only for making witches' ointment. The unhappy bird was haled before the court, and one of the eggs produced as proof of guilt. In the face of such evidence the rooster's case was hopeless. He was convicted, and he and his miraculous eggs solemnly burnt at the stake in the town square.

A sow and six young pigs were accused of witchcraft towards a child, and were brought, protesting loudly before the "beak." Amid great sensation the sow was found guilty and publicly executed, but the porkers were acquitted on the ground of extreme youth. As late as 1744 a cow was accused of possessing a "devil," and after a long hearing was found guilty, and condemned to death.

"Rats and mice and such small deer" have been summoned on numerous occasions, but almost invariably failed to put in an appearance at court. In the fifteenth century the peasants of a village in the south of France took legal proceedings against a plague of locusts which trespassed on their fields and devoured their crops. As the case was still being fought nearly half a century later, the modern gardener can sympathize with the unlucky plaintiffs, but would probably prefer the more up-to-date application of lime of mustard.

Another action was brought against a pest of leeches swimming in the ponds and streams of another country district in France. The judge issued a decree against the leeches trespassing farther on the disputed territories, but history is silent as to whether the injunction was obeyed or ignored, with resultant punishment for contempt of court.

Animals have even been admitted as witnesses in the courts. It used to be considered no offence to kill a burglar trying to break into a house. There arose the difficulty that one man living alone might ask another to his house, and then murder him, pretending that he was a robber. To get over this it was decided that any domestic animal, such as a cat or a dog, present at the time might bear witness. If the animal on being questioned satisfied the court that his master had acted in good faith the killing was held to be justified. There are not many instances of acquittal.

OFFICIAL PROSPECTUS

"The Bridge from War to Peace"

—The Prince of Wales.



THE MINISTER OF FINANCE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA offers for Public Subscription the

Victory Loan 1919

300,000,000. 5½% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from November 1st, 1919, and offered in two maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber as follows:

- 5 year Bonds due November 1st, 1924
- 15 year Bonds due November 1st, 1934

Principal payable without charge 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 and Victoria.

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest, as hereinafter provided, at any of the above-mentioned offices.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, May 1st and November 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold

Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000

Issue Price: 100 and Accrued Interest, Income Return 5½% per Annum

The proceeds of the Loan will be used to pay indebtedness incurred, and to meet expenditures to be made in connection with demobilization (including the authorized war service gratuity to our soldiers, land settlement loans, and other purposes connected with their re-establishment into civil life), for capital outlay upon shipbuilding, and other national undertakings forming part of Canada's industrial reconstruction programme, and for the establishment of any necessary credits for the purchase of grain, foodstuffs, timber and other products, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:

- 10% on application; 20% January 9th, 1920;
- 20% December 9th, 1919; 20% February 10th, 1920;
- 31.21% March 9th, 1920.

The last payment of 31.21% covers 30% balance of principal and 1.21% representing accrued interest at 5½% from November 1st to due dates of the respective instalments.

A full half-year's interest will be paid on May 1st, 1920, making the cost of the bonds 100 and interest.

Subscriptions may be paid in full at the time of application at 100 without interest, or on any instalment due date thereafter together with accrued interest at the rate of 5½% per annum.

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

The amount of this issue is \$300,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$300,000,000.

Payments

All cheques, drafts, etc., covering instalments are to be made payable to 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 other than those paid in full on application must be accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount subscribed. Official Canvassers will forward subscriptions or any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will accept subscriptions and issue receipts.

Subscriptions may be paid in full at time of application at 100 without interest, or on any instalment due date thereafter, together with accrued interest to time of making payment in full. Under this provision, payment of subscriptions may be made as follows:

- If paid in full on or before November 15th, 1919, par without interest or 100%.
 - If remaining instalments paid on Dec. 9th, 1919, balance of 90% and interest (\$90.52 per \$100).
 - If remaining instalments paid on Jan. 9th, 1920, balance of 70% and interest (\$70.84 per \$100).
 - If remaining instalments paid on Feb. 10th, 1920, balance of 50% and interest (\$51.08 per \$100).
 - If remaining instalment paid on Mar. 9th, 1920, balance of 30% and interest (\$31.21 per \$100).
- Payment of instalments or payment in full after November 15th, 1919, can be made only on an instalment due date.

Denomination and Registration

Bearer bonds, with coupons, will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, and may be registered as to principal. The first coupon attached to these bonds will be due on May 1st, 1920.

Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$25,000, \$50,000, \$100,000, or any multiple of \$100,000.

Payment of Interest

A full half-year's interest at the rate of 5½% per annum will be paid May 1st, 1920.

Form of Bond and Delivery

Subscribers must indicate on their applications the form of bond and the denominations required, and the securities so indicated will be delivered by the bank upon payment of subscriptions in full.

Bearer bonds of this issue will be available for delivery at the time of application to subscribers desirous of making payment in full. Bonds registered as to principal only, or fully registered as to principal and interest, will be delivered to subscribers making payment in full, as soon as the required registration can be made.

Payment of all instalments must be made at the bank originally named by the subscriber.

Non-negotiable receipts will be furnished to all subscribers who desire to pay by instalments. These receipts will be exchangeable at subscriber's bank for bonds on any instalment due date when subscription is paid in full. All receipts must be exchanged before 1st June, 1920.

Form of Bonds Interchangeable

Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into bonds with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance or any Assistant Receiver General.

Forms of application may be obtained from any Official Canvasser, from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof, or from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Subscription List will close on or before November 15th, 1919

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, October 27th, 1919.

Keep Canada's Farms and Factories Busy

INDUSTRIAL COURT BRITISH PROPOSAL

Foreshadowed in Measure Coming Before House of Commons.

London, Nov. 4.—An industrial court and courts of inquiry to examine into special labor disputes are among the principal provisions of the bill the Ministry of Labor proposes to introduce in the House of Commons Monday.

The industrial court's decision will be binding, but the parties to a dispute are not compelled to submit their case to the court. Courts of inquiry could be set up by the Labor Minister with power to summon witnesses and documents. Apparent witnesses and documents would be made a quick report of the facts, thus giving the public an opportunity of deciding upon the merits of the "Wages Act," by which war wages and bonuses are effective one year after its passage. This act expires November 21.

proposed bill is necessary to supplant it, the new bill providing that there shall be no reduction in wages before September 30, 1920, the same date as set in the recent settlement of the railway strike. Some of the labor leaders maintain that the bill is unnecessary, suggesting that capital and labor might well come to grips on the wages question as soon as the present law expires.

The bill was drafted after conferences between the ministry and the labor leaders. Discussions among the labor leaders on this matter will continue next week.

"RETURNED CITIZENS' PARTY."

If Parties Do Not Recognize Justice of Soldiers' Claims. Winnipeg, Nov. 4.—Capt. J. W. Wilson, M.P. for Assiniboia, yesterday predicted and endorsed the formation of a "Returned Citizens' Political Party" as the final resort of returned soldiers to obtain what they considered they are entitled to, as he said, "the parties or groups which are subsequently to govern this country will not recognize the

Peninsular Ranges

For perfect baking, fuel economy and appearance the Peninsular Range excels above all others. They are guaranteed absolutely. We also have a few good second hand ranges.

Lemmon & Sons
PHONE 840 187 Princess Street

Justice of the soldiers' claims, and give them a square deal. You, personally, are the creator of your credit at the bank and also is the community. The spot cash plan prevents any quarrelling over store accounts.



'IT SAVED MY HAND.'

"I am a blacksmith. I contracted a sore finger, which led to blood-poisoning. After three months of doctoring, the finger had to be cut off.

It was too late! The poison had spread to my hand and arm. My hand was opened and the bone scraped. No use! Doctors said hand would have to be taken off. I refused, and began to use Zam-Buk. I used it regularly and freely

for a few weeks. It subdued the blood-poisoning and by the time I had used 7 boxes of Zam-Buk my hand was quite healed.

Zam-Buk surely saved my hand, and I firmly believe it would have saved my finger too had I used it at first."

These facts were sworn to by Mr. John Evans of 87 Lawrence St., Halifax, N.S., before the Supreme Court, Commissioner O'Hearn, who swears statement would be seen by any person so desirous.

Zam-Buk cures eczema, scabies, piles, cuts, cold sores, burns, scalds, blisters, rashes, etc. See box, all druggists and stores, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.

ZAM-BUK FREE

Send this coupon, name of paper and 1c stamp to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for free trial box.

1121-35