

## RETROSPECT.

(From The London Mercury)  
When in the parlour of old age you sit,  
And count your blameless treasures one by one,  
The prudent wages of a task well done,  
Arranged in order and arranged to fit—

Within your fading mind a voice will call;  
Empty the room, polished the floor and bare,  
With one wide window open to the air,  
And one great flaming picture on the wall.

DUDLEY CAREW

Excavation contractor (to applicant)—Do you think you are fit for really hard labor?

Hard Case—Well, sir some of the best judges thought so.

## EDUCATED, BL GUM!

Now, comes the sweet girl graduate  
Arrayed in cap and gown  
She sallies forth to devastate  
Her home and native town  
From Aristotle down to Freud  
She surely knows her cakes  
She's also up on Harold Lloyd  
And gee the Bronx she shakes!

Where once was murkiness and dark  
She spreads a glowing light  
And all the villagers remark  
That she is erudite  
Not only Aristophanes  
And Gene O'Neill she knows  
But has post-graduate degrees  
On how the Charleston goes.

And so she leaves her mortarboard  
In dark and lonely chest  
Repairs the aged household Ford  
Shows how one is well dressed  
Sets out to psychoanalyze  
Each line that she can snare  
She's full of knowledge and surprise  
From sole to boy bobbed hair.

## ANOTHER FISH STORY.

Upon the river's bank serene  
A fisher sat where all was green,  
And looked it.

He saw when light was growing dim  
The fish or else the fish saw him  
And cooked it.

He took with high erected comb  
The fish or else the story home  
And cooked it.

Recording angels by his bed  
Weighed all that he had done or said  
And booked it.

Tommy—Eggs are funny things  
aren't they, mamma?

His Mother—In what way do you mean, dear?

Tommy—I dropped one on the floor  
in the living room and it didn't bounce a bit.

## FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTES REPRESENTED BY MISS STUART OF GRAND PRE

The New Brunswick Women's Institutes Wednesday afternoon heard an excellent address from Miss Annie Stuart of Grand Pre, N. S., whose subject was "The Federated Women's Institutes of Canada". Discussion followed on the paper and later tea was served by the Institutes of Fredericton and vicinity.

Miss Stuart made appropriate reference to the death of Mrs. Osman late president of the New Brunswick Institutes. Her life could be taken as a pattern. With regard to the Maritimes Miss Stuart said that it would be well for them to know more of each other. Referring to the death of Mrs. Rogers an officer of the Federation

the speaker said that her work had been a wonderful inspiration.

## Came For Assistance.

The speaker said she did not come from the Federation to instruct but to request assistance. She had been selected probably because she was an honest-to-goodness farm woman. The Women's Institutes were doing their greatest good among them and latent talents had been discovered. Their work lay among those things nearest at hand—the schools, with the ill and the aged, endeavoring to keep young people in Canada. It was her opinion that it was the rural women who would hold Canada together. Loyalty to the Institutes was required. In the farm women kindness and Christianity was to be found readily for they realized the necessity of co-operation and neighborliness.

## Work For Canada.

The Women's Institutes were non-sectarian but it was necessary that observance of the Sabbath be impressed. They were non-political but it was necessary to study politics as all women had the ballot. Miss Stuart urged that members of the Institutes teach more concerning the resources of Canada in order that through that knowledge more people would remain in the country and develop it.

The next biennial convention Miss Stuart said she hoped would be in Nova Scotia as the turn of that province had come. Apple blossom season would be an appropriate time.

## Dr. Helen MacMurchy.

Dr. Helen MacMurchy Chief of the Child Welfare Division, Federal Department of Health, Ottawa, also spoke briefly to the convention emphasizing the value of the work. It was on a voluntary basis but as such received recognition from the League of Nations and was of utmost value to the world.

The presentation of branch reports which had begun in the morning was continued.

## DR. J. L. BIGGAR ADDRESSED RED CROSS ASSOC.

## The Chief Commissioner Spoke Particularly to Registered Nurses Who Were Present — Mrs. Tilley Spoke Also

Wednesday afternoon the Provincial Division of the Red Cross Society heard an address from Dr. J. L. Biggar. The members of the Registered Nurses' Association of New Brunswick in annual convention here, were present and Dr. Biggar although Chief Commissioner of the Red Cross directed much of his address to the nurses as members of a profession.

For that reason much of what he said was technical. He urged instruction of the laity in many matters of



## HEADS RED CROSS SOCIETY

Dr. James Lyons Biggar of Toronto has been appointed chief administrative officer of the Red Cross in Canada, with the title of Chief Commissioner. At various times he practised medicine in Ontario, Edmonton, and Victoria, B.C., and was medical officer to the 88th Regiment during the war. Dr. Biggar is a grandson of the late Sir Oliver Mowat.

health and ordinary nursing attendance which its members could do. Country doctors often found themselves confronted with such conditions that they had to do things themselves which should and could be done by others.

The expert had been defined as a "man who knew more and more about less and less". There was much which could be taken from the teaching of the expert however.

Reference to Ontario.

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Dr. Biggar emphasized the importance of dieting for children. He had been warned that he should be careful in making any reference to Ontario and particularly Toronto in the Maritime Provinces (laughter). He must refer however to physical defects found in the children of one of most wealthy rural counties of that province. In the matter of infant mortality New Brunswick's record was not of the best. It was 106 deaths in 1,000 births. For Canada the figure was 100 in 1,000 births. New Zealand put all to shame with the low figure of 40 per 1,000. If the rate of infant mortality in Canada could have been stopped in the period since Confederation the Dominion today would be enforcing a quota law in immigration as well as making up the loss to the United States.

## Trying to Sell Health.

With regard to the Red Cross its endeavour was to sell Health to the public. With regard to the nursing profession the speaker made particularly complimentary reference to the work of the nurses during the war.

## Mrs. L. P. D. Tilley.

The Association prior to the address by Dr. Biggar heard Mrs. L. P. D. Tilley of Saint John who gave a report upon the Central Council meeting at Toronto in April and also of the PanAmerican convention at Washington, D. C. To both she was a delegate being one of eight to represent Canada at Washington.



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Not only does the principal increase in value as the Franc rises but the interest-income automatically augments. For example, each Bond of 10,000 Francs yields an income of 600 Francs per annum. At the present rate of the Franc, holders of French Government 6% Bonds, if coupons are converted, will receive a yield or interest at the rate of nearly 7%, which is in itself attractive enough.

With the Franc worth only 8 cents, however, the holder of 10,000 Francs in French Government 6% Bonds will receive \$48.00 in Canadian money for each 600 Francs yearly interest-income. This amount represents a yield of over 16% on the original outlay of \$300.00. With the Franc at 10 cents, the interest-income would net the investor \$60.00 in Canadian currency—equivalent to a yield or interest return of more than 20% on the principal or capital amount invested.

With the Franc worth 15 cents, every 600 Francs interest-income will be worth \$90.00 in Canadian money, this latter amount represents an interest rate or yield of over 31% on an investment of \$300.00. With French exchange at parity, the annual interest-income in Canadian currency will amount to \$115.80 for every Bond of 10,000 Francs denomination or a yield of nearly 40% on every \$300.00 investment.

As the security is unequalled, and the investment thoroughly safe, we advise investors to buy as many French Government 6% Bonds as they can conveniently afford. Immediate action must be taken if early profits are to be made.

Our past record stands out as testimony to our ability to make money for all who deal with us.

In November, 1923, we strongly advised investors to make substantial investments in German Government 5% Bonds, when they could be bought from us at \$39.00 per million marks. Nine months later German Government 5% Bonds had risen to \$2,800.00 per million marks, and those who had taken our advice were able to sell out at a profit of more than 5,000% for every \$39.00 invested. The same is true to an even greater extent of City of Berlin Bonds (1914-15 issues) which we sold as low as \$10.00 per million marks; subsequently they rose to \$12,000.00.

And not only in German Government and Municipal Bonds were handsome profits made by our clients. Polish Government 5% Bonds which we sold for \$30.00 per one million Polish marks rose as high as \$350.00 within a comparatively short time.

Danish Government and Municipal Bonds, in sympathy with the rise in Danish money, are selling today at prices that return to those astute investors who bought them on our advice a year or so ago, profits of more than 100% on their principal alone. The rise in Norwegian money has doubled the value of the Norwegian Government and Municipal Bonds which we sold to investors about eighteen months ago. And those far-sighted investors have been cashing their interest coupons at steadily mounting rates.

Another issue which we recommended and sold to investors was the Austrian Government Guaranteed 7% Gold Bonds of 1923. We offered these Bonds at 92% or \$92.00 per \$1,000.00 Bond, less than a year ago; today they are selling above par.

Substantial profits—indeed, fortunes—are being earned by far-sighted investors through the medium of selected government and municipal bonds recommended by this House.

WE BELIEVE that an investment made today in French Government 6% Bonds (Loan authorized Dec. 16th, 1920; redeemable at par at the option of the Government on or after Jan. 1st, 1931), presents an exceptional opportunity for profit on any material advance in the value of French money (Francs).

Due to the depreciation of French Francs a French Government 6% Bond (of 1000 Francs denomination) can now be bought for \$30.00; with French exchange at normal (19.3c per Franc) these same Bonds would have a value of \$193.00 each.

International bankers believe French Francs will sell at 10 cents per Franc before very long. Just think what this means to French Government Bonds; with the Franc worth 10 cents, each Bond of 1,000 Francs will have a value of \$100.00—a rise of over 240%, or a profit of \$70.00 for every \$30.00 invested today. With the Franc selling at 15 cents, each Bond of 1,000 Francs will have a value of \$150.00, a rise of more than 400%, or a net profit of \$120.00 for each Bond of 1,000 Francs, or for every \$30.00 invested today.

We made a lengthy and thorough investigation to determine the best way to buy French Francs for maximum profits. We are of the opinion that these French Government 6% Bonds afford the best medium, for they represent to French investors precisely what British Government and our Canadian Government Victory Bonds represent to us, being legal investments for every Institution, Trust Fund and Savings Bank in France, and constituting a strictly high-grade Government investment. They may be sold again instantly for spot cash, as they are listed on the Paris Stock Exchange and traded in throughout the financial centres of the world. The interest coupons (payable June and December 16th) have always been paid promptly on the dot, and can be cashed in Montreal, New York, London and other financial centres through our House, banks or other institutions.

French Government Bonds will, we believe, unquestionably come back to normal (\$193.00 per 1,000 Franc Bond). The United States were financially bankrupt after the Civil War.

## Table Showing Present Price and Profit Possibilities

Denominations: or Amount	With Bonds at Par and Francs at:			
	Present Price	7 Cents	15 Cents	19.3 Cents
1,000 Francs, French Government 6% Bonds	\$ 30.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 193.00
2,000 Francs, French Government 6% Bonds	60.00	140.00	300.00	386.00
5,000 Francs, French Government 6% Bonds	150.00	350.00	750.00	965.00
10,000 Francs, French Government 6% Bonds	300.00	700.00	1,500.00	1,930.00
25,000 Francs, French Government 6% Bonds	750.00	1,750.00	3,750.00	4,825.00
50,000 Francs, French Government 6% Bonds	1,500.00	3,500.00	7,500.00	9,650.00
100,000 Francs, French Government 6% Bonds	3,000.00	7,000.00	15,000.00	19,300.00

WE ARE selling a good many of these bonds at the above price, which covers every expense. Upon receipt of accepted cheque or money-order we will at once confirm sale. Bonds are forwarded by registered and insured mail. Order with remittance to cover purchase, must be received by early mail to insure these prices as quotations are changing daily.

For many years this Investment House has been Canada's foremost exclusive foreign bond house. It is vitally important to us to have our clients select those bonds which will make the most money for them and make it most quickly. Our interest does not cease after a sale, for it is our constant aim to keep in touch with our clientele, scattered throughout the length and breadth of Canada, the United States and Newfoundland, to render it gratuitous service, informing clients when Bonds rise in market value, and informing them whether or not we deem it advisable to sell. This service is expensive to ourselves, but its value to our clients is incalculable.

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