

THE THINNING OF APPLES IS IMPORTANT

(Experimental Farms Note.)

Under average market conditions thinning apples when the set is very heavy is unquestionably profitable from the standpoint of the fruit alone but when the set is rather light thinning may reduce the yield without measurably improving the size or quality of the fruit. Crimson Beauty, Duchess, Wealthy, Wagener, Baldwin, Ben Davis and Stark that tend to set very heavy crops in alternate years require thinning during the fruiting year. The thinning should be done immediately after the June drop has occurred. The fruit at this time is about the size of cherries. The fruits should be thinned from 4 to 10 inches apart on the branches, according to the variety, or

thinned so that but one fruit remains on each fruit spur. The excess fruit is clipped off by small shears. Care should be exercised at the time of thinning to remove all scabby, worm-eaten, or misshapen fruits. Ladders are necessary in thinning large trees. If thinning were more generally practised in conjunction with thorough spraying or dusting, the unsatisfactory No. 3 apple would not be so much in evidence.

Experiments in thinning apples at The Dominion Experimental Station, Kentville, point to the following facts: (1) thinning will increase the percentage of No. 1 and No. 2 grades and decrease the percentage of No. 3's to a minimum; (2) it will enhance the color and uniformity and general appearance of the fruit, and result in better prices being obtained for the thinned fruit. (In a trial shipment of Blenheim, No. 1, thinned, netted \$2.01; No. 1 unthinned, netted \$1.67, per barrel); (3) thinning will pay for the labor charges, varying from \$5 to

HAS BIG INSURANCE

New York, July 12—When the average man takes out more than \$20,000 worth of life insurance he begins to think that in case of a sudden demise on his part his family will be well provided for. But look at these figures:

Rodman Wanamaker is insured for \$7,000,000, William C. Fox for \$6,000,000 and H. V. Book of Detroit for \$5,000,000.

\$13 per acre, according to the size of the trees, and will in addition pay a profit over the unthinned fruit of from \$20 to \$30 per acre; (4) a heavy crop retards tree growth, hence thinning may be beneficial to the tree by preventing the breaking of branches and by diverting to the use of the tree for development of roots and other parts material that would otherwise have been used for the development of excessive fruits.

Blackheads Go Quick By This Simple Method

Blackheads—big ones or little ones—soft ones or hard ones—on any part of the body go quickly by a simple method that just dissolves them. To do this get about two ounces of peroxide powder from your druggist—sprinkle a little on a hot, wet cloth—rub over the blackheads briskly for a few seconds—and wash off. You'll wonder where the blackheads have gone. Pinching and squeezing blackheads only open the pores of the skin and leave them large and unsightly—while the simple application of peroxide powder and the water dissolve them right out, leaving the skin soft and the pores in their natural condition.

A kind counsellor says the only way to rid a bush of rose beetles is to shake them off into a large paper bag, tie the bag and mail it to Iceland.

THE ISLANDERS' GRIEVANCES VERY HEAVY

Ottawa, July 10—Prince Edward Island which doubled its population in the thirty years prior to its entrance into the Canadian confederation and has since suffered a decline of ten per cent in its population has a special grievance.

Despite the promises made at Confederation its members claim that lack of adequate communication with the mainland in the winter and an antiquated railway service still impose serious disabilities upon the people of the province. J. A. MacDonald, member for Kings, pointed out recently that during March two hundred cars of reight had been held up for weeks owing to the inability of the car ferry to handle them. One half of the railways on the Island are still narrow gauge and traffic has to be transferred from the standard to narrow gauge roads and vice versa, entailing delay and expense.

Until the ice breaking car ferry was provided—about a dozen years ago—nearly every winter there were twenty to forty days during which the Island was without communication with the mainland. The service is very much better than it was but is still far from satisfactory, said Mr. MacDonald recently. The people want a second car ferry, the present one not being able to carry all the traffic offered, while if it broke down the Island would find itself in serious difficulties.

Illustrating the kind of railway service given on the Island Mr. MacDonald described a trip home last winter. Getting off the car ferry hours late, the passengers entered a worn out car which had been sent to the Island after it had become too antiquated for the mainland service. It had no illumination except that provided by a single oil lamp and the moonlight. The train started but had not gone far before a brake beam gave out and a stop had to be made for repairs. On again and a little further the air hose broke and another stop for repairs. The journey was punctuated by other stops while the crew patched up the train and passengers debated whether they had better get out and walk.

These are some of the things the people of P. E. I. have to put up with in Canada's Century. They mean loss and hardship and have bred a lot of discontent that may provoke a movement which may have serious consequences for the Confederation compact, said Mr. MacDonald.

LLOYDS INSURES AGAINST THE BIRTH OF TWINS

London, July 12—The birth of twins or arrest by mistake can now be insured against in England.

General insurance companies, particularly Lloyds, have broadened their scope of "risks coverable" to include practically every demand of their clients.

The latest insurance curiosity is the case of a rather usual looking man who, fearing that he might be arrested instead of a criminal he said resembled him, applied to Lloyds for coverage against mistaken identity. He was accepted.

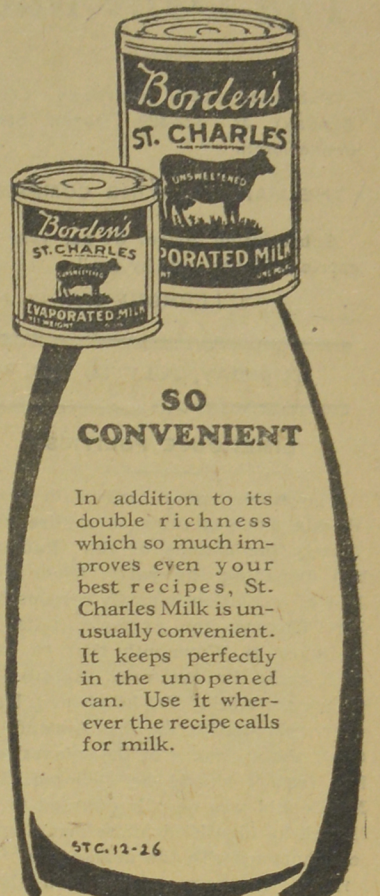
Married couples expecting the birth of a child have taken out policies against twins.

Novelties have also been introduced in business insurance, covering some unusual risks. Early last winter a man whose business is river transportation insured against total loss should the Thames freeze over before the end of the year.

The general strike brought a rush to underwriting offices, and numerous claims have already arisen from policies issued against losses due to the coal strike. The usual policy issued for the coal strike is one undertaking to pay one three hundred and sixty-fifth of the sum insured for every day of the coal stoppage beyond 14 days. Like the bookmaker, the underwriter alters from day to day to odds he offers in premiums against the end of stoppage at a particular time.

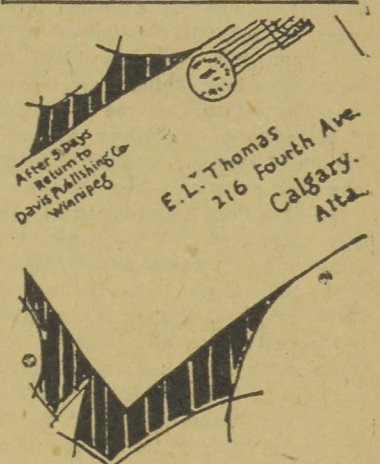
Some underwriters are insuring against the further decline of the French franc. Last year, underwriters made heavy profits in insuring against the franc reaching 200 to the pound sterling.

Ho—If you see a zebra, shoot him on the spot.
Hum—You mean on the stripe.



"Let the Maritime Provinces Flourish by Their Industries." BORDEN FACTORY-TRURO, N.S.

BLUNDERS



WHY IS THIS WRONG?

Thousands of letters are delayed in delivery from two to ten hours in big cities because business men do not place their return street address on letterheads and envelopes. Even though a company may be an important one, all postal employees do not have its address committed to memory. Consequently its mail will surely be delayed if persons who must reply to its letters are given no street address.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS



Most Famous International Train between MONTREAL - TORONTO DETROIT - CHICAGO

SERVICE—Leaves Montreal Daily at 10 a.m. Arr. Chicago 7.50 the next morning
SAFETY—Double Track all the way.
COMFORT—Velvet running road-bed.
EQUIPMENT—All steel. Observation Library Sleeping Car with Radio, Compartment Drawing Room Sleeping Car, Standard Sleeping Cars, Parlor Car, Dining Car and Day Coaches.
COURTESY—The unobtrusive courtesy of the Canadian National employees has made Canadian National Railways famous.

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Connection from Maritime Provinces Points via "OCEAN LIMITED" For fares, reservations, etc. apply to F. B. Edgecombe, City Ticket Agent. R. A. MacMillan, Ticket Agent C. N. R. Station.

Use Canadian National Express for your next shipment—also for Money Orders, Foreign Cheques, etc.

The Opportunity of a Lifetime FRENCH GOVERNMENT 6% BONDS ARE ON THE BARGAIN COUNTER

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 1,000 francs denomination) can now be bought for \$27.00, with French exchange at normal (19.3c per Franc) the same Bond would have a value of \$193.00.

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 270%, or a profit of \$73.00 for every \$27.00 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 455%, or a net profit of \$123.00 for each Bond of 1,000 francs, or for every \$27.00 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. Their securities could be bought for a song, yet in a few years the Americans were on their financial feet again, and today are considered the richest nation in the world.

Even England was once faced with what seemed to be a financial disaster. With Napoleon virtually pounding at her gates, British Bonds went for next to nothing, but the victory at Waterloo sent them sky-rocketing. The Rothschild family accumulated the major portion of its wealth by investing in British bonds and selling them when Wellington's victory became known.

The experience of France, too, bankrupt at the hands of Bismarck, is within the memory of living man. Her Bonds sold down to 7% of their value after the Franco-Prussian War. They appeared hopeless, yet in two years they had recovered 95%, making fortunes for the far-sighted investors who had the courage to invest in them. When millions of men and populations of nations lend their collective efforts to the task—nothing is impossible. The French franc will undoubtedly come back to normal.

A study of history convinces one forcibly that the most difficult thing in the world to destroy is national existence. History is repeating itself. The opportunity of a lifetime, to earn remarkable profits, exists today for investors, through the purchase of these high-grade French Government Bonds. They rank as the pre-eminent class of French Government securities, and are virtually a first mortgage on the entire assets and resources of the vast and wealthy Republic of France. The Bonds are valid for 30 years after maturity, and the interest coupons for 5 years after their respective maturity dates, thus enabling the investor to cash them at any time the exchange rates are favorable.

France is a first-class commercial, naval and military power of the world. French industries are thriving and working overtime. France is exporting goods to every country of the globe; her shipping is crowding the world's ports, and the nation shows every evidence of industrial and economic progress. Reparation payments from Germany are further enhancing the French treasury. These conditions will be quickly reflected in a rapid rise in the French Franc, which in turn increases the value of French Government Bonds. That is why we urge you to buy French Government Bonds NOW, while they are on the bargain counter.

When the franc reaches 8 cents, however, the value of the coupons will be much higher; 600 francs will be worth \$48.00 which on an investment of \$27.00, is equal to a yield of 173%. Few common stocks offer so attractive a return.

The payment of principal and interest on French Government 6% Bonds is guaranteed by the French Government and backed by the entire resources of the Republic of France.

INTEREST INCOME

The income from the average corporation or industrial Bond is fixed, that is to say, a 6% Bond of \$1,000 denomination yields exactly \$60.00 every year until maturity. The income from French Government 6% Bonds comprises many of the attractive features of an ordinary share, or share of common stock. While the income expressed in French money remains fixed the value of that money to the Canadian or American investor depends upon the exchange value of the French franc expressed in dollars.

Thus it will be seen that at the present rate for the franc the holder of a 10,000-Franc Bond will receive for his coupons aggregating always 600 francs per annum a sum in Canadian money equivalent to a return of nearly 7% on his investment, that is, on the cost of his 10,000-Franc Bond which at the present time is \$270.00.

When the franc reaches 8 cents, however, the value of the coupons will be much higher; 600 francs will be worth \$48.00 which on an investment of \$27.00, is equal to a yield of 173%. Few common stocks offer so attractive a return.

When the franc has reached 10 cents or \$1,000.00 per 10,000-franc Bond the return will be proportionately higher. Every 600 francs in interest coupons will bring \$60.00 when cashed. Here the yield is more than 22%.

At 15 cents per franc the coupons on a 10,000-franc Bond costing only \$270.00 today (normal value \$1,930.00)—a profit on the principal of \$1,660.00) will be worth \$9.00, representing a return of over 33%.

And lastly, with the franc at par, i.e. 19.3 cents or \$1,930.00 per 10,000-franc Bond, the coupons for one year amounting to 600 francs will be worth \$115.80—an amount equivalent to a return of nearly 43% on the original investment of \$270.00.

Holders of French Government 6% Bonds can sell them at any time for spot cash at the prevailing market price.

In view of the excellent prospects for a sharp advance in the value of French money, investors should buy as many French Government 6% Bonds as they can conveniently afford. We are convinced that present purchasers will double if not treble their money in a remarkably short space of time, but of course, immediate action must be taken if early profits are to be made.

We are averse to referring to our success in the field of foreign exchange but we may, with pardonable pride, boast of one of the most outstanding records on the continent. We had the courage to advise investors to buy British, Swiss, Dutch, Swedish, Japanese, Norwegian, Spanish, Brazilian and Argentine Government and Municipal Bonds when such securities, because of the depreciation in the value of the money in which they were payable, could be bought for fractions of their former values.

Among other securities in which enormous profits were earned by our clients we recommended to investors German Government 5% Bonds at \$39.00 per million mark unit—9 months later we were buying them back from clients who held them for \$2,800.00 per million mark unit.

We recommended to investors Polish Government 5% Bonds at \$30.00 per million Polish mark unit—subsequently they reached \$950.00 per million Polish mark unit.

Substantial profits—indeed fortunes—are the fruits of the foresight exercised by shrewd investors in the purchase of selected Government and Municipal Bonds recommended by this House.

Remember: French Government 6% Bonds are a genuine investment bargain. The opportunity to buy them at their present low price is not likely to recur between now and the day the French franc reaches par.

Table Showing Present Price and Possibilities

Denominations: or Amount	Present Price	With Bonds at Par and Franc at:			
		7 Cents	15 Cents	19.3 Cents	Par
1,000 Francs, French Government 6% Bonds.....	\$ 27.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 193.00	
2,000 Francs, French Government 6% Bonds.....	54.00	140.00	300.00	385.00	
5,000 Francs, French Government 6% Bonds.....	135.00	350.00	750.00	965.00	
10,000 Francs, French Government 6% Bonds.....	270.00	700.00	1,500.00	1,930.00	
25,000 Francs, French Government 6% Bonds.....	675.00	1,750.00	3,750.00	4,825.00	
50,000 Francs, French Government 6% Bonds.....	1,350.00	3,500.00	7,500.00	9,650.00	
100,000 Francs, French Government 6% Bonds.....	2,700.00	7,000.00	15,000.00	19,300.00	

WE ARE selling a large number 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 change frequently.

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.

THE INVESTMENT HOUSE OF C. M. CORDASCO & COMPANY

SPECIALIZING EXCLUSIVELY IN FOREIGN GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

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Date.....
I enclose herewith { cash
accepted cheque
money order } for \$.....in full payment

for the purchase from you of.....francs in French Government 6%

Bonds (Loan of 1920), which you are to forward me by registered and insured mail.

Name.....

Address.....