



Of Interest to the Women

HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES.

A turkey weighing 10 pounds should cook for at least three hours and a half.

Carrots and parsnips should always be scraped, never pared, before they are cooked.

A little lemon juice and a bit of the lemon rind—not too much—improves the flavor of stewed prunes.

Before cooking mutton, remove the skin that comes next to the fat, as this is what gives the strong disagreeable flavor to the meat.

Salt should never be added to cereals until after they are cooked as it hardens the cellulose and prevents the starch granules from expanding to their full size.

All fresh vegetables should be perfectly crisp before they are put into boiling water to cook. If they have become wilted they should first be restored in cold water.

CRANBERRY ROLL.

Three eggs, one cup sugar, three tablespoons cold water, one cup flour one teaspoon baking powder, one third teaspoon salt.

Beat the eggs and sugar till quite thick; add the water; then the flour salt and baking powder sifted together twice. Line a shallow pan with greased paper; pour in the batter evenly and bake in a quick oven about twelve minutes. Turn out on to cloth or paper sprinkled with sugar; tear off the paper and spread with warm cranberry sauce. Roll up quickly.

TEN-MINUTE CRANBERRY SAUCE.

One quart cranberries, two cups boiling water, two cups sugar.

Boil the sugar and water together for five minutes; skim add the berries and cook, without stirring until they are transparent. Five minutes cooking over a hot fire is usually time enough to make sauce clear. Put into sterilized jars and seal while hot.

CRANBERRY SALAD.

A lettuce leaf filled with cranberry jam, sprinkled over with cream cheese which has been put through a sieve. Add chopped nuts as a top garnish and serve with French dressing made with lemon juice instead of vinegar.

PICKANINNIES.

Put three eggs, one and one half cups of soft brown sugar, three-fourths cup flour, one half teaspoon salt, one and one half cups pecan nut meats broken in pieces, few grains cayenne and a grating of lemon rind in a mixing bowl; beat until thoroughly blended. Turn into very small, buttered, fluted, iron molds; press one half of pecan nut meat in each. Bake twelve to fifteen minutes in a hot (400 to 475 degrees Fahrenheit) oven.

LITTLE AFRICANS.

Put one-fourth cup melted butter in mixing bowl and add one cup of soft brown sugar, one egg, two squares melted chocolate, one half cup flour one fourth teaspoon salt, one half cup walnut meats cut in small pieces and three fourths teaspoon vanilla. Stir constantly until thoroughly blended. Line a shallow pan with thick waxed paper; turn in mixture

spread evenly and bake in a slow oven. Cut in squares or diamonds. These "brownies" are more like a confection than cake and mix well with other small cakes.

AUTUMN LANES.

When autumn lanes are fluttering red and brown

And fires of color burn on every tree

Some shadow from the woods is haunting me,

And bids me leave the gray ungarnished town

Here all is dull and hueless as a haze

Even the winds have lost their joy in singing

Oh, I would wander where the clouds are winging

Where russet fields and tawny hill-tops blaze!

Oh, I would walk where every dell and grove

Is like a sunset lyrical with light!

Let these grim buildings crumble from my sight,

Let street and towers vanish!—let me rove

Where waves are chanting by some leaf strewn cove,

And smouldering maples line each rustling height!

—STANTON A. COBLENTZ in New York Sun.

WEDDING GIFTS FOLLOW NO MODE

London, Nov. 11.—Wedding presents follow no fixed fashion these days, but usually are as variable as other wedding fashions. The Duchess of Devonshire gave a diamond pendant to Lady Katherine Beresford on the occasion of her marriage to Mr. David Dawson. The bride's mother presented a radio set to the bridegroom. A mink coat and jewelry were presents of Lady Susan Dawson to the bride. The grandparents of the bride gave her a canteen of silver.

JEWEL VOGUE SEIZES LONDON

London, Nov. 11.—Queen Mary has started a vogue for old jewelry and Mayfair already has begun to produce some of the heirlooms that have been tucked away in lavender and old lace for years.

During her holiday at Balmoral the Queen spent considerable time examining a quantity of old-fashioned jewelry she possesses. She decided to have some of it reset and otherwise remodelled in modern fashion. The unique pieces will be retained in their present form and worn thus making the vogue more secure.

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WILL ASK FOR PROVINCIAL GRANT FOR THE SHOW

Boston Sportsmen's Show Supported by People Who Were in Session Here Thursday Afternoon.

The New Brunswick Tourist Association officials are greatly encouraged by the meeting which was held in the Fredericton Board of Trade rooms Thursday afternoon for the purpose of aiding the movement for a New Brunswick game exhibition at the Boston Sportsmen's Show to be held in Boston, January 28 to February 5. The meeting which was held at the call of W. E. Anderson, secretary of the N. B. Tourist Association, was well attended and received the proposal with enthusiasm.

Ministers Sympathetic.

Hon. C. D. Richards, Minister of Lands and Mines, who was present, addressed the meeting expressing sympathy with the effort being made by the Tourist Association.

Secretary Explains.

Arthur L. Clarke of Boston, secretary of the Massachusetts Fish & Game Protective Association which is promoting the Sportsmen's Show, explained the object. He referred to the success which had attended the Sportsmen's Shows in past years and stated that the Massachusetts Association had revived the show with the intention of preventing it from becoming commercialized. The Association had put up \$30,000 for the purpose of making the show a success. New Brunswick as other exhibitors will be given free space the only expense being for the preparation and assembling of the exhibit and its transportation to and from Boston. Mr. Clarke was here last summer in the interest of the show. Arrangements have been made for broadcasting from station WBZ.

After a discussion it was decided to wait upon the Provincial Government and ask for a grant toward the project. A committee was named for the purpose of presenting the matter to the attention of the government. A grant of \$3,000 is required.

The Committee.

The personnel of the committee is as follows:—Allan McAvity, President of the New Brunswick Fish & Game Protective Association; W. T. Griffin, President of the New Brunswick Guides' Association; W. H. Allen, Past President of the Guides' Association; B. S. Moore, member of executive of the Guides' Association; W. E. Anderson, Secretary of the New Brunswick Tourist Association; James Catt, Supt. of the Fish Hatcheries; A. D. Holyoke, representing Fredericton Tourist Committee.

Mr. Holyoke acted as chairman of the meeting.

Others present were G. H. Prince, Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines; W. H. Allen, Past President of the Guides' Association; Archibald Brawn with hunting territory at South Ormiston Lake; F. B. Felling, with hunting territory of the Tobique; Chief Game Warden L. A. Gagnon.

Two Boston newspaper men were in attendance, W. A. Macdonald and A. L. Belcher of the Boston Transcript. The latter is a photographer and the former a special writer. Both are on the way to the woods to hunt with W. H. Allen.

LEOPOLD OF GERMANY IS SHORT OF CASH

Berlin, Nov. 11.—Once among the richest of ruling German Princes, Leopold, last of a distinguished line of royal Governors of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, is virtually penniless. After the Republican State of Prussia recently granted him relief from poor rates so that he could file suit for payment of a debt without cost, it was revealed that Prince Leopold did not have the \$500 cash security required by German law to cover court expenses.

The suit has been brought against a Dr. Thyssen, to whom Leopold alleges he sold a parcel of land five years ago for \$55,000 and never received payment. Leopold is land poor. His settlement with the State after his abdication during the revolution in 1918 netted him 9,000 acres of land and his beautiful castle. He has been unable to find buyers for more of his land since Dr. Thyssen, who is not related to the industrialist Thyssen family, bought several thousand acres.

"The miner doesn't worry about expenses."
"Why not?"
"He can go in the hole and still make money."

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

Owing to the depreciation of French francs a French Government 6% Bond of 1,000 francs denomination can now be bought for \$25.00. With the bond at par and French exchange at normal this same bond would have a value of \$193.00.

International bankers believe that the French franc will sell above 5 cents per franc before very long. Just think what this means to French Government securities when a rise of merely 1 cent in the franc means an immediate profit of 40% on the investment. When the French franc sells at 5 cents per franc or \$50.00 per 1,000 francs your profit will be \$25.00 on every bond of 1,000 francs. French Government 6% Loan or 100% for every \$25.00 invested to-day.

With the French franc at 10 cents per franc (a little over one-half its par value) each bond of 1,000 francs French Government 6% Loan would be worth \$100.00, representing a profit of \$75.00 or over 300% on the \$25.00 invested to-day.

We made a lengthy and thorough investigation to determine the best way to buy French Government 6% Bonds. We believe that the French Government 6% Bonds afford the best and logical medium for they represent to French investors precisely what Canadian Government Victory Bonds represent to Canadian investors, being legal investments for every institution, trust fund and savings bank in France and constitute a strictly high-grade, gold-edge government investment. They may be sold again instantly for spot cash at the prevailing rate not only in France (the bonds are listed on the Paris Bourse) but throughout the principal financial centres of the world. The interest coupons have always been paid promptly on the spot and can be cashed in Montreal, New York, London, Rome, Amsterdam, Brussels, Madrid, Bern, Berlin, Vienna, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Bucharest, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires and in fact throughout the world at the current rate for francs.

French francs, we believe, will unquestionably and ultimately come back to their full par value of \$193.00 per 1,000 francs. A little over a century ago the United States owed \$2 millions of dollars—a gigantic sum at that time—to Europe, and being then purely an agricultural country with no developed resources, her situation was considered very bad at the time. Again, after the American Civil War sold at a premium of almost 200% in New York but British, French and Dutch investors, more accustomed to that sort of thing because of their international view, only saw in the depreciated currency an opportunity for very large profits by investment in gold-edged but depreciated American securities. To-day the United States form one of the richest countries in the world.

Probably ten times as destructive by comparison with the late World War (which was the most devastating of the century) unit of practically every country in the world) was the war of 1865-1870 between Brazil and Paraguay, which resulted in the virtual blotting out of all of Paraguayan manhood, practical bankruptcy, huge indemnities, and which, in the country, left twenty-five women for each surviving male, no manufactures and no highly-educated nationalism such as France enjoys to-day. Paraguay eventually recovered and those who had faith in the recovery of that nation earned fortunes.

England, too, once faced what seemed to be a financial disaster. During the Napoleonic wars British securities sank to next to nothing; but soon after the Victory of Waterloo British bonds secured returning vast fortunes to those who had purchased them when things looked blackest for England, and sold them after Wellington's victory became known.

France, bankrupt at the hands of Bismarck during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, suffered an experience which is still within the memory of living man and which serves to set at rest any doubt as to the ability of the French people to completely restore their public finances; her Government bonds sold down to 7% of their normal value—they looked hopeless—but within a few years France had set her house in order, discharged all of her obligations and the bonds were again back to par. In fact, records show that French securities sold over par—making fortunes for those who had possessed grit and enterprise to invest in the temporarily depreciated Government bonds of France.

Recent history has shown remarkable examples of the rehabilitation of nation's finances.

After the World War England saw the day that only \$3.35 could be obtained for one pound sterling. English currency had lost about one-third of its international value. At this moment the situation has righted itself and the British pound is once more worth its full value in the international market.

Every Canadian remembers that a few years ago, in 1920 and 1921, when exchanging Canadian money for American money he could obtain only \$82.00 American money for 100 Canadian dollars. There were predictions at that time that an even larger depreciation of Canadian money would take place but fortunately these did not materialize. Investors in the United States received that purchasing Canadian Government and municipal bonds was bound to turn out remunerative sooner or later. The Canadian dollar started to recover its international value and at the present moment the situation is even reversed. Canadians can obtain slightly more than 100 American dollars for \$100.00 in Canadian money. Many Canadian Government and municipal bonds are now selling considerably above par.

The Swiss franc, after the war, was quoted at 15 cents per franc or \$1,500.00 per 10,000 Swiss francs. To-day the Swiss franc is quoted above par or at more than \$1,930.00 per 10,000 Swiss francs—showing a gain of \$430.00 on every 10,000 Swiss francs purchased a few years ago. Shrewd investors earned a satisfactory profit on their investment.

Table Showing Present Prices

Franks	Present Price	7 cents per Franc	12 cents per Franc	Par 19.3c per Franc
1,000 French Government 6% Bond	\$25	\$70	\$120	\$ 193
2,000 French Government 6% Bond	50	140	240	386
5,000 French Government 6% Bond	125	350	600	965
10,000 French Government 6% Bond	250	700	1,200	1,930
25,000 French Government 6% Bond	625	1,750	3,000	4,825
50,000 French Government 6% Bond	1,250	3,500	6,000	9,650
100,000 French Government 6% Bond	2,500	7,000	12,000	19,300

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