



Try these Recipes for Mustard Pickles

The quantities are exact; the directions simple. Just follow the recipes, making sure that you use COLMAN'S MUSTARD, and your Pickles will be an entire success.

"EASY MADE"
Put in an earthen jar—
1 gallon vinegar
1 cup Colman's D.S.F. Mustard
1 cup salt
Add onions, sliced green tomatoes, small cucumbers, and cover in the usual way. These pickles will be ready to eat at the end of six weeks, and will keep perfectly.

"DELICIOUS"
1 quart small onions
1 quart cucumbers
1 large cauliflower
2 heads celery
2 red peppers
Peel onions, cut vegetables in small pieces, cover with weak brine and let stand overnight. In the morning bring to a boil and drain off.
Take 2 cups brown sugar, 1 cup flour, 6 tablespoons Colman's D.S.F. Mustard, 1 tablespoonful turmeric and 2 quarts vinegar. Boil this mixture for twenty minutes, stirring continually. Pour over vegetables hot. Let stand ten days, stirring every day, then bottle.

COLMAN-KEEN (Canada) Limited, Dept. 1
1000 Amherst Street, Montreal

Colman's Mustard
aids digestion

Victor

- Records**
Hi-Diddle-Diddle
(A novelty nursery-rhyme fox trot)
Geo. Olsen & His Music 20112
- Valencia**
Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra
Jesse Crawford
The Revelers 20007
20075
20082

On the Riviera

(Another big hit of the "Valencia" type)
International Novelty Orchestra 20113

I'm Just Wild About Animal Crackers

Irving Aaronson & His Commanders 20094

Bye Bye Blackbird

George Olsen and His Music 20089
Gene Austin (Tenor) 20044

Lucky Day

(From Geo. White's "Scandals")
George Olsen & His Music 20101

To-Night's My Night With Baby

Waring's Pennsylvanians 20078
Jack Smith (Whispering Baritone) 20069

Victor records play on any type of Phonograph

At "His Master's Voice" Dealers



A NOTE 'ROUND THE WORLD
Because radio waves travel so much more rapidly than sound waves, people hundreds of miles from a broadcasting station hear notes in concerts from the station before people moved only a few yards actually hear them. The difference in time is so slight that, of course, it is not measurable on any clock or watch that has ever been manufactured, but the difference in time actually exists just the same. In a concert put on the air through a Canadian radio station it is an actual fact that a tone from the organ has been broadcast, theoretically travelled three-quarters of the way around the world, and actually has been picked up by many receiving sets and heard in ear phones or loud speakers before it is heard in the rear of the hall.

Everyone has watched workmen at a distance swinging hammers or axes, and heard the sound of the blows because light waves travel so much more rapidly than sound waves; but the difference in speed between modulated electric waves and sound waves is just as clearly illustrated by the situation that exists in broadcasting.

Canada in 1925 produced 3,580,770 barrels of apples. Ontario led with 1,587,848 barrels, with Nova Scotia 956,056 barrels and British Columbia 857,570 barrels.

Central Guardian

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RODD'S TAXI SERVICE Empire Hotel, 225 Queen Street. Phone 443-J.

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FRENCH EVENING DRESSES Just received by express.—PATONS. 1405-8-20-21

NEW ANNAN RACES, Wednesdays August 25th. 8-4-ws-71

EMYVALE AND VICINITY

Mr. Daniel Curley arrived home from Boston last Saturday, and will spend two weeks vacation at his home in Emyvale. A very pleasant night was spent on Aug. 17th when the Tyrone Dramatic Club presented their play entitled "Our Jim" in Hope River Hall. Although the weather was disagreeable there was a very large audience and everyone present seemed to be well pleased with the entertainment.—Miss Mary E. Malone is spending her holidays at her home in Green Bay.—Mr. and Mrs. William Callaghan, Ottawa, who are enjoying their vacation in Emydale spent the weekend in Rollo Bay, the guests of Rev. Louis P. Callaghan.—Mr. and Mrs. James Coady, Ottawa, who have been visiting the former's parents in Emyvale have returned to their home.—Mr. Anas Clarkin, Emyvale was visiting friends in Kinkora on Sunday.—The ratepayers of Emyvale's school district are looking forward to a successful year's teaching, having obtained the services of two experienced teachers, Mr. Stephen Connolly and Miss Mary Trainor.

ROGUEING SEED POTATO FIELDS.

(Experimental Farms Note.)
Rogueing, or the rooting-out of undesirable plants from the seed potato field, is one of the chief means used to keep up the seed stock to the certification standard. In support of this practice is the interesting story of the Garnet Chili potato, a variety grown in Nova Scotia for seed in Bermuda. This variety is more or less susceptible to Leaf Roll, one of the constitutional diseases of the potato, and prior to 1922, when the disease developed on any farm to the extent of 3 per cent, a change of seed was recommended. But in the fall of 1921 the situation had become serious owing to the contamination of even the most reliable strains in Bermuda. In the spring of 1922 the Plant Disease Inspection Service of the Dominion Experimental Farms Branch started a vigorous campaign of rogueing, and to such good purpose did the growers apply the instruction that Bermuda reported a great improvement in the seed the following spring. Since then the good work has been kept up with the result that in the spring of 1925 Bermuda reported "no complaints" and "the best seed ever imported."
There is a limit, however, to the success of rogueing, more especially in connection with Mosaic, the other serious constitutional disease of the potato. Seed stock showing 3 or 4 per cent disease before rogueing has frequently developed double or the amount of disease the following season. The measure of the success of rogueing is the number of satisfied customers, and experience has shown that it is not wise to rogue with a view to certification, seed that contains over 2 per cent of the constitutional disease. Rogueing should be early and thorough and all parts of the diseased plant should be removed in such a manner as to prevent insects from being dislodged on to healthy plants to which they may carry the disease.

IN MEMORIAM

MILDRED BELLE RAYNER

On Friday afternoon, August 6th Mildred Belle Rayner, daughter of Mr. Arch Rayner of Tignish, P. E. I., was laid to rest, amid impressive scenes.
It will be remembered that Mildred Rayner, met her death on Wednesday morning, August 4th, through a drowning accident, when hiking with the local C. G. I. T. Group. Leaving home at six in the morning, before 8.00 a. m. the accident had happened. Everything that could be done, was done. Men left their work immediately, and hastened to the scene of the accident, in order to render assistance. It was too late. Some three hours afterwards the body was recovered and conveyed to the Raynor Homestead, at Greenmount.
The funeral services were conducted from the home on Friday afternoon, August 7th. The Pastor of the Christian Church, Rev. Mr. Donaldson, conducted the services, assisted by Rev. Mr. Harding and Dr. J. J. Sides. Rev. Mr. Donaldson spoke very finely from the words "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy Youth." Music was rendered by the Greenmount Choir, of which deceased was an active member.
Great sympathy was extended to the bereaved family, crowds from all over the country-side sent flowers and attended the funeral of Mr. Rayner's family of seven this was the first break. All members of the family felt it keenly.



This monument is now on the steamship Bayrupert ploughing her way to Hudson's bay and other northern points, including the R. C. M. P. post at Chesterfield Inlet. Here the monument will be unloaded and set up over the grave of Mrs. S. G. Clay, wife of Staff-Sergeant Clay of the force, who died after being attacked by sleigh dogs at the post in August, 1924. Funds for this monument were subscribed by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the force throughout Canada and the Northwest Territories.

SIX SWEEPS CLEAN 34,000 CHIMNEYS.

It is nearly 50 years since the late Francois Villon, French poet, walked the streets of Paris in search of a fat pocket to pick; instead a starving chimney-sweep, and thereupon wrote his unforgettable "Ballade of Poor Chimneys."
The ballade persists, among all good Gallic scholars, to this day, and among good Anglo-Saxon burghers at the meeting of the Winnipeg civic committee on public safety, it had once more a pertinent application.
Ald. McLean outvoted it so an appeal on behalf of the chimney-sweepers' committee, had passed the city's charter amendment respecting chimney-sweeps, with the proviso that a change should define the limits within which sweeps should operate. He pointed out that there were 34,000 residents in the city who possessed chimneys, and under the city's bylaw these chimneys must be swept once a year. There were six chimney-sweeps in the city. In his opinion these hard-working fellows could not possibly sweep 34,000 chimneys in a year, and he thought his opinion was borne out by last year's records, which showed only 14,000 chimneys swept.
In the course of discussion, the refrain of Villon's 500-year-old masterpiece, "Poor chimney-sweeps have toil enough," echoed and re-echoed in the committee room, and in the twentieth, as in the fifteenth century, it had very little effect.
Ald. McLean suggested that the number of sweeps should be increased to 15, and that the license fee of \$25 should be reduced. He believed service would be thereby improved, and the ancient chimney-sweep problem finally solved. Under such conditions he thought the bylaw should be enforced strictly, and prosecutions commenced against persons who did not have their chimneys swept.
The pall bearers were cousins of the deceased, and two young friends from the neighbourhood. It was a silent company that watched the casket slowly descend into the grave. Over it all however, was the Gospel Message, reaching each heart like a clarion call, "We know that she shall rise again at the last day." B.

The Recent Strong Rise Of the French Franc

Serves as a Reminder to Astute Investors of the Substantial Profit Possibilities in

FRENCH GOVERNMENT 6% BONDS

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 \$32.00, 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 212%, or a profit of \$68.00 for every \$32.00 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 370%, or a net profit of \$118.00 for each Bond of 1,000 francs, or for every \$32.00 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.

INTEREST INCOME

The income from the average possession of 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 compares 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 \$320.00.

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 \$320.00, is equal to a yield of 15%. 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 18%.

At 15 cents per franc the coupons on a 10,000-franc Bond costing only \$320.00 today (normal value \$1,930.00) on a profit of the principal of \$1,610.00 will be worth \$90.00, representing a return of over 28%.

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 36% on the original investment of \$320.00.

Table Showing Present Price and Possibilities

Denominations of Amount	Present Price	With Bonds at Par and Franc at:		
		7 Cents	15 Cents	19.3 Cents
1,000 Francs, French Government 6% Bonds	\$ 21.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 193.00
2,000 Francs, French Government 6% Bonds	42.00	140.00	300.00	386.00
5,000 Francs, French Government 6% Bonds	105.00	350.00	750.00	965.00
10,000 Francs, French Government 6% Bonds	210.00	700.00	1,500.00	1,930.00
20,000 Francs, French Government 6% Bonds	420.00	1,400.00	3,000.00	3,860.00
50,000 Francs, French Government 6% Bonds	1,050.00	3,500.00	7,500.00	9,650.00
100,000 Francs, French Government 6% Bonds	2,100.00	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 clients, 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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I enclose herewith { cash / accepted cheque / money order } for \$..... in full payment

for the purchase from you offrancs in French Government 6% Bonds (Loan of 1920), which you are to forward me by registered and insured mail.

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In less than two years the Japanese yen has RISEN from \$7.875 cents to \$17.875 cents or 100,000 yen to 46.95 cents or \$4,950.00 per 100,000. Despite the great havoc wrought by the earthquake on the country's economic life, the value of 100,000 yen has increased by \$9,075.00 in LESS THAN TWENTY-FOUR MONTHS.

Everyone knows how rapid has been the rise in the value of the Norwegian kroner. These countries have been faced with critical economic conditions but the Danish kroner is now worth 24.50 cents or \$24.50 per 100,000 kroner, whereas in 1921 it had fallen to 12 cents or \$12.00 per 100,000. The value of 100,000 Danish kroner has increased by \$12,500.00 in less than five years' time. The Norwegian kroner has RISEN from 10.00 cents or \$10.00 per 100,000 kroner, to 22.94 cents or \$22,940.00 per 100,000, showing a NET RISE OF \$12,940.00 PER 100,000 DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

The Spanish peseta from 11.75 cents or \$11,750.00 per 100,000 pesetas a few years ago, has now recovered to 15.84 cents or \$15,840.00 per 100,000 and the unit is expected to touch par this year.

Leading South American exchanges show similar wide improvements. Within three years the Brazilian milreis has advanced from 8.15 cents or \$8.15 per 100,000, to 15.87 cents or \$15,870.00 per 100,000, recording a NET GAIN OF \$7,720.00 PER 100,000 MILREIS. Argentine pesos was not long ago worth only 28.37 cents or \$28.37 per 100,000 pesos but TO-DAY it is quoted at 48.43 cents or \$48,430.00 per 100,000, showing a NET RISE OF \$20,060.00 PER 100,000 ARGENTINE PESOS INCREASED BY \$19,060.00.

In the light of these accomplishments it is easy to see that France with a balanced budget, debt funding agreements in short, definitely ADVANCED RECOVERY, can put the franc back to par (19.3 cents or \$19,300.00 per 100,000 francs) within the comparatively near future.

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