

APPLE MERINGUE PIE.

3 cups strained apple sauce
2 eggs
1/2 cup sugar or sugar to taste

Separate the eggs beat the yolks and sugar until light then add to the apple sauce. Pour in pie plate that has been lined with good pie crust; dust with cinnamon; place in moderate oven, bottom rack, and bake 30 to 35 minutes. Remove from oven and when partly cooled cover top with meringue. Beat the whites of eggs until dry, add 2 tablespoons of granulated sugar and spread on top. Rough with fork and sprinkle liberally with powdered sugar; put into cooled oven until dry and light brown.

HARVEY W. WILEY WORKS
ON 82ND BIRTHDAY.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley believes that science within a quarter century will add three or four years to the average span of life in this country. The doctor seems to have a recipe of his own, however. On his 82nd birthday he walked to work, as usual, and took no time for lunch.

BUTTERSCOTCH CAKE FROSTING.

Brown 3 tablespoons of butter and while hot stir in 2 cups of powdered sugar. Remove from fire and stir to a smooth paste. Add 1 1/2 tablespoons milk, 1-2 teaspoon of vanilla and 1-2 cup ground pecans. Spread thickly over the cake.

NEW WORLD'S EGG RECORD.

Agassiz, B. C., Nov. 2.—Laying an egg each day since last Wednesday, when she had already broken the world's record for yearly production, hen No. 6 of the University of British Columbia White Leghorn entry had established a new record with 351 eggs to her credit for the past 365 days.

GRANDPA SAYS:

It's easy to marry and settle down. My darling little dears, But to settle up takes years and years And years and years and years.

May—Why didn't M
aviator?

Ruth—She couldn't land him.

R. NUNN MAY BRITISH
COLLEGE DEBATER HEARD HERE
WRITER ON CANADIAN SYSTEM

Considerable local interest attaches to the following article from the Western University Gazette which criticizes an article by R. Nunn May upon Canadian college debating. Mr. May was a member of the British Universities team which debated against University of New Brunswick here last autumn. His criticisms apply to U. N. B. equally to other colleges.

Western University is located at London, Ont. The article is as follows:—

In Student Organ.

Following the Imperial Debate held here last spring a considerable amount of controversial material appeared in this paper concerning the difference between the English and Canadian forms of debating. Some strongly criticized the Imperials for the comparatively humorous manner in which they approached their subject; others were inclined to feel that the Western men, debating in the characteristic Canadian fashion were, on the other hand, too serious. Extremely interesting light is thrown on the subject by an article, just come to hand, written by Mr. R. Nunn May, of Birmingham, leader of the Imperial debaters. The article appears in "The University," the organ of the National Union of Students of Great Britain. He gives his impressions of Canadian university life and of Canada generally. He was particularly impressed with the modern and complete equipment of most of our colleges. Concerning the Canadian, or generally speaking, American type of debating, he says:

Canadian System.

From St. John we lost no time in getting to the real business of the tour. The day we landed found us in our first debate with the Acadia University at Wolfville (Nova Scotia).

And here we had our first experience of the Canadian system of debating. We found ourselves in a strange atmosphere. In Canada debating is regarded not as an art to be practised and enjoyed, but as a game a battle to be waged grimly, one team against the other. The debate is "judged" by three men sitting in the audience. They decide which team has, in their opinion, advanced the better argument in the better way. "Points" are given for style, clarity, expression, argument, and so on. At the end of the debate each judge writes his decision on a slip of paper which is handed to the chairman, who solemnly declares which is the winning team.

Opponents' Points Ignored.

There is no voting on the motion. Indeed, no one pays very much attention to the motion, except the debaters: and they pay far too much! Wit and humor in a speech, are rare. They are regarded somewhat as a waste of time. Every moment must be filled up with the advancement of solid, point winning argument. The two teams line up opposite each other on the platform. For an hour and a half the debaters rise one after the other and fire off set speeches, carefully learnt by heart. Each team follows its own line of argument, and ignores with delightful nonchalance the points brought forward by the opposition. Only at the end, when the affirmative side have a short "rebuttal" speech, or summing up, is there much attempt to refute points brought forward by the other side.

The amount of preparation given to the speeches is almost incredible. For months the debaters study the subject. They cast and recast their speeches. Every sentence must be pregnant with argument. Every unnecessary word must be expunged. Finally, the speeches are learnt by heart and carefully rehearsed.

In many cases they are submitted to one of the University professors, who acts as a "coach" to the team assisting them in the development of their argument, and polishing their style. In the United States this idea is taken to the extreme of employing professional "debating coaches" who do nothing else but train the members of the debating team.

Very Different.

It is an interesting system; very different from our own rather careless, free-and-easy method. Our first contact with the packed, scientific argument of a well-trained team filled us with dismay. Yet the "Judges" seemed kindly disposed toward us, and we lost only about four of our debates in Canada.

Canadian Education.

Mr. May goes on to deal with the primary object of the town-intercourse with the student of Canadian universities, and the furtherance of a national union of students. He is slightly deprecatory concerning Canadian education in general. Of it he writes: The Canadian university student is,

almost without exception, a man who "works his way" through college. That is to say, in the long summer vacation he takes a job, preferably some thing that gives him experience in his own subject and earns the money to keep himself at college through the term. Even if it is not essential for him to do this from the financial point of view, he does it for the sake of experience.

The result is that everybody is anxious to get through the university in the shortest possible time. There is very little appreciation of "learning for learning's sake" University education he takes a job, preferably some instruction, fitting men to earn their livings in the world; and that means living to earn, rather than learning to live!

While we cannot agree with all of Mr. May's opinions concerning us, it is always interesting to see ourselves as others see us.

MANY CHAIRS
HAVE WONDERFUL
HISTORIES

The most famous chair in the world is undoubtedly the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey, which contains the Stone of Destiny, but there are many other famous chairs well worth recording. For instance the chair in which the hapless Charles I. sat during his trial in Westminster Hall is kept in a glass case in the Board Room of the Cottage Hospital, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire and "Cromwell's Chair" used to be at Chequers.

Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Sitters' Chair" is in the Diploma Gallery at Burlington House in Piccadilly.

At Longford Castle, Wilts is an armchair of solid steel, presented to the Emperor Rudolph II by the people of Augsburg in 1577. It is said to have taken thirty years to make and to be valued at forty thousand pounds. It is covered with historical and symbolical scenes, each said to be the work of a great master.

One of the most beautiful chairs in the world is the Chair of Dagobert, King of the Franks who died in the year 638. It is made of cast and chiseled bronze of very fine workmanship. But although Britain's St. Peter's Chair at Rome is said to be the most ancient and interesting piece of furniture in existence.

Londoners are familiar with the Bishop's Throne in St. Paul's with its magnificent canopy carved by Grinling Gibbons. Exeter Cathedral has also a very fine bishop's throne.

Hill: What happened to Clarice at the beach?

Billy—You know she's got one of those snappy suits.

Hill—Yeah?

Billy—Well, it snapped.

Childers—What kind of goods is broadcloth, anyway?

Lawrence—Any kind of cloth after it's made into a dress for my wife!

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Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Prince William, Kingsclear, and at the office of the District Superintendent of Postal Service, St. John.

H. W. WOODS,
District Supt. of Postal Service.
District Superintendent's Office,
Oct. 26th, 1926.

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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 francs for maximum profits. 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, gilt-edge government investment. They may be sold at any time for 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, 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 gold 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 viewpoint, only saw in the depreciated currency an opportunity for very large profits by investment in gilt-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 resulted in the depreciation of the monetary 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 Paraguay's 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 soared, 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 and invested 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 perceived 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 time 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 \$150.00 per 1,000 Swiss francs. To-day the Swiss franc is quoted above par or at more than \$193.00 per 1,000 Swiss francs—showing a gain of \$430.00 on every 1,000 Swiss francs purchased a few years ago. Shrewd investors earned a satisfactory profit on their investment.

Table Showing Present Prices

Frans	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

—And How Your Bonds Will Increase in Value With Bonds at Par and the French Franc Advancing to

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

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