



QUÉBEC

AT

WAR

By LEO COX

A "Monetary Times" Québec Supplement
issue of November, 1943

QUÉBEC KEEPS FAITH

BIBLIOTHÈQUE
SAINT-SUPIRE

With the Compliments of

LA PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC
TOURIST & PUBLICITY BUREAU
QUÉBEC - CANADA

1000.48
C.532

Photos by

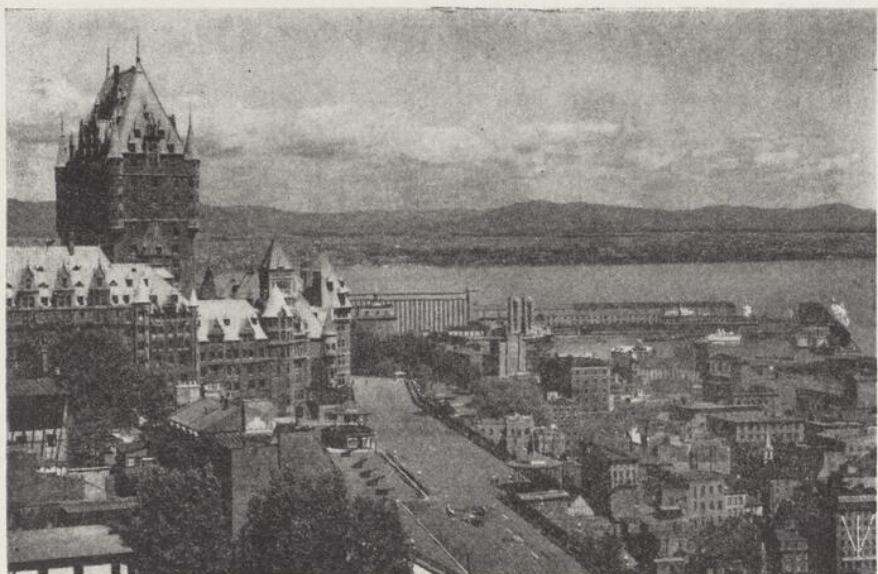
National Film Board,

Service de ciné-photographie, P.Q.,

and

Herménégilde Lavoie

1000.48
C.532



QUÉBEC POURS ALL RESOURCES INTO STRUGGLE

By LEO COX

FROM the very day Canada declared war in 1939, the Province of Québec—along with all her sister provinces of the Dominion—came solidly into the struggle for world freedom. Her effort is backed by the three greatest influences in the province—the Government, the Church and the Press.

It is not surprising that this deeply religious people which have grown and flourished in their own way by grace of love of fairplay and freedom and which is so culturally close to France, should have thrown all their resources into this war against evil.

The extent of Québec's contribution to Canada's war effort is a major factor too little known and appreciated elsewhere in the Dominion. Censorship requirements preclude publication at present of the most convincing statistics on the subject, but a good idea of the scope and value of French-Canadian war activities may be gathered from a general survey—the purpose of this article.

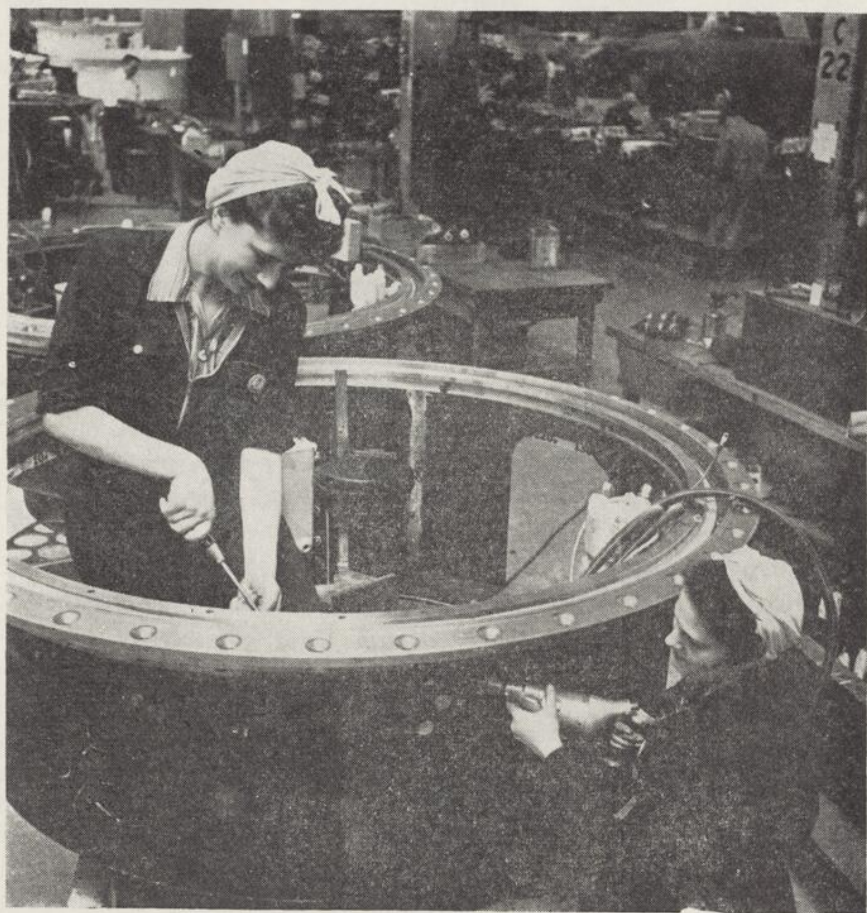
Nearly 29 p.c. of the people of Canada live in the province of Québec. While Canada's population as a whole increased 10 p.c. in the decade 1931-41, that of Québec jumped 15 p.c.—an increase due to the virtual closing off of immigration, which was the principal source of new population for the West and other sections, and the high birth rate in Québec. More than 95 p.c. of the population of Québec was born in Canada, almost 80 p.c. of it being of French descent tracing its ancestry back some 300 years to the first true Canadians. Québec's rural proportion is only 37 p.c., with a trend toward urban life.

POPULATION GROWS

Québec's present population total of 3,531,882 (1941) is an impressive growth from the first census of 1666 when there were counted 3,123 in the districts of Québec, Three Rivers and Montréal; or from 1760 when there were, at about the time of the British conquest, some 60,000 persons in New France; or from 1867 when Confederation found a population of 1,150,000 in Québec.

It is interesting to observe that French-Canadians have done much to found and develop all parts of America, from the days of early explorers until now. There are today more than 700,000 French-Canadians in Canada outside of Québec Province, of whom 373,990 live in Ontario. In addition, there are some three million French in the neighboring New England States.







INDUSTRIAL QUÉBEC IS 100% MOBILIZED

**Province Plays Vital Part in Canada's Battle of the
Assembly Lines — Tanks, Bombers, Ships, Shells,
Bombs and Chemicals Among Vast War Output**

THE PROVINCE OF QUÉBEC has made a tremendous contribution to Canada's industrial war effort. At the outset of the war the province's extensive natural resources, industrial development and supply of manpower were mobilized for war production. Hundreds of new factories sprang up, and quiet farming communities were turned overnight into huge munitions communities. Today hundreds of plants are pouring out millions of dollars worth of military supplies.

Québec's gigantic aluminum development is the largest in the world. It has been expanded seven times over since the war began. Its present production is as great as the total world output of aluminum in 1939. The province is meeting well over one-third of the total requirements of the United Nations with its production of this vital metal. One-fifth of all the power generated in Canada is

used to make aluminum, and the aluminum interests have created in Québec tremendous hydro-electric plants which are among the largest in the world, two of them having a combined total capacity of 800,000 horsepower.

SHIPSHAW OUTPUT

Another hydro development is Shipshaw in the wilds of Northern Québec, which operating in connection with the production of aluminum, is as large in some respects as the great Boulder Dam. A comparison will give an idea of its magnitude. At Boulder Dam, the peak employment on construction was 5,250 men, while at the Québec project it reached 10,140. The Québec hydro development is scheduled for an installed capacity of 1,500,000 horse-power from 18 generators. (1)

Forty-four power shovels and cranes, 525 trucks and 67 tractors were used on excavation work to remove 7,300,000 cubic yards of rock and earth. Six tunnels bore through 800 feet of rock, and each is 30 feet in diameter. The project will use 1,500,000 cubic yards of cement and will cost more than \$100,000,000.

There are two tank arsenals in Canada, and both are located in Québec province. One turns out the 31-ton Ram, a medium cruiser of Canadian design and manufacture which has in part inspired the design for the famed General Sherman tank. This plant is one of the largest tank factories in America. The other Québec-built tank was the Valentine, an infantry landship of British design which was formerly mass-produced in the Montréal shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The entire output of these Valentine tanks went to Russia.

TWO BIG GUN PLANTS

Of the four largest gun plants in Canada, two are in Québec province. One is located in a small French-Canadian town where unskilled farmer boys from neighboring villages have been trained in record time to become expert gunsmiths. The weapon they turn out is the 25-pounder field gun, pride of the British Empire. Scores of these 25-pounders were used to pave the way for General Montgomery's great advance to Tripolitania.

In a speech to the House of Commons in which he reviewed Britain's successes in Libya Prime Minister Churchill, referring to this arm, said: "We believe they are the best field guns in the world."

(1) Since then completed

The 25-pounder gun plant is, it is believed, the only one on the American continent which builds ordnance from scrap to complete equipment, including entire mobile mounting. It was a French-Canadian industrialist who went to England before the war and convinced British and French interests that artillery could be produced in Canada. He obtained contracts, got the arsenal built and now is delivering the goods.

The other gun plant, set up and administered by one of the largest engineering firms in the British Commonwealth, is situated in the Montréal area. It is turning out the 6-pounder tank and anti-tank gun in many hundreds a month, a rate many, many times greater than the number originally scheduled.

In Canada there are eight major aircraft factories, and three are located in the province of Québec. One is building the North American Harvard advanced trainer for the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. The second Québec factory is producing the twin-engined Curtis SBF-1, and the third, the Consolidated Catalina PBV-5. It is said that this is the only aircraft plant in America where this giant amphibian patrol bomber is turned out complete from nose to tail. In addition, there are many other plants supplying aircraft sub-assembly, instruments and parts. A propeller factory is turning out hundreds of aluminum constant-speed props for Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

SHIPBUILDING PLANTS

Canada's largest combat vessel shipyard is located in Montréal. There are three shipbuilding firms in Québec Province turning out fighting ships, and three others building 10,000-ton cargo vessels which are the equivalent of the U.S. Liberty ships. A country with practically no shipbuilding experience or facilities three years ago, Canada in 1942 delivered 86 fully equipped 10,000-tonners. In the United States, this would represent more than 10,000,000 tons of merchant ships.

Half of Canada's vast chemicals and explosives works are situated in the Province of Québec. Of the four major shell filling projects in the Dominion, the two largest, having an aggregate personnel of well over 20,000 men and women, are located in the province. One of these projects comprises about 500 buildings sprawling over an area of nine square miles.

GREAT BOMB PLANT

The largest bomb factory in the British Commonwealth is located in the Saint-Maurice Valley. Québec also supplies virtually 100 per cent of the billions of rounds of small arms ammunition produced in Canada. The huge Dominion Arsenal which employs more than 10,000, is one of the major small arms ammunition factories in the world. The province also turns out large quantities of various types of shells.

Then, to supply the weapon producing plants, there are scores of ancillary industries and hundreds of sub-contractors. Steel mills, brass foundries, rubber reclaiming factories and many other basic industries are teeming night and day to deliver the critical materials needed to feed the munitions plants. The asbestos producing region of Québec, which supplies three-quarters of all the asbestos mined in the entire world, also is engaged in war production. Its product has become vital material in waging a victorious war.

GARAND FROM QUÉBEC

Québec also is producing food, clothing, medical supplies, furniture and thousands of other requisites for the armed forces of Canada, Great Britain and other United Nations. Two-thirds of all the shoes produced in Canada for its armed services come from the Province of Québec, where, in peacetime, boots and shoes are one of the principal industries.

Jean C. Garand, who was born at St. Remi, near Montréal, invented the Garand or M-1 rifle which is used by United States troops, including Marines, on all fighting fronts.

A featherweight snowmobile, a "jeep on snowshoes" that carries six fully equipped soldiers and is popular with the Canadian Army, is the invention of J.-A. Bombardier of Valcourt, Québec.

Québec is playing a vital role in Canada's battle of the assembly lines. The French-Canadian workers who, say United States and other industrialists, are among the hardest working and reliable in the world, are giving their all to turn out the weapons needed to fight for freedom.

Ranking first in regard to employment is the textile industry which keeps 76,000 workers busy in Québec, or one out of every 13 workers in this province. It is ten times as great as it was in the

last war and, in general, has managed to carry on without government assistance, in turning out its enormous output of clothing for the various services. Aircraft fabrics by the millions of yards are produced in Québec factories. For plastic types of planes a lightweight cotton fabric has been developed for doping on to weather edges to make them proof against cold, damp, ice, snow or heat. Other important textile products for war are parachute webbing, camouflage netting, duck and cotton rope for ships' hatch-covers, gun-covers, covers for bridge-shields, halyards, cotton-web bomb slings and war clothing in an astonishing variety.



CULTURE OF QUÉBEC STAUNCHLY MAINTAINED

**No Part of Dominion as Rich in Artistic Talent
— Panorama Reflects Devotion to Ancient
Tradition**

WHILE FRANCE, mother of modern liberty, suffers under the tyrant's heel, her culture and language are here held in safe-keeping more faithfully than anywhere else in the world. No part of Canada is as rich in artistic talent and output. Her musicians are legion, many are famous internationally—Wilfrid Pelletier and little André Mathieu, for instance. Her writers are keeping alive the high tradition of French literature. Her painters are already world-famous. Québec is, in fact, the only Canadian province which annually offers substantial money prizes for the best books on a large variety of subjects: the Québec Prix de Littérature is now taking the role of former French prizes such as the Prix Fémina, for instance.

In fine, the current story of Québec is a well-rounded one of invaluable devotion to the cause of freedom on the earth, even though that devotion be highly individualised and jealous of its historic identity.

QUÉBEC FINANCES IMPROVE GREATLY

Québec's finances show progressive improvement, with systematic reduction of the direct and indirect liabilities of the Province. The rapidity with which the recent bond issue was bought by subscribers in all parts of Canada indicates a marked confidence in Québec's financial position. In all the Victory Loans, War Savings, Red Cross and similar wartime campaigns, Québec has exceeded her quotas consistently.

HANDICRAFT SCHOOL

The Provincial School of Handicrafts sends teachers throughout the province to improve techniques for the making of peasant linen with the object of making the Québec habitant as self-sufficient as were his forefathers. Even the dyes and yarns are made at home. A flax school is in operation at Plessisville where farm boys may learn the science of growing and scutching flax. Even the flax machines are now made in this province at Plessisville. The present flax acreage is about 30,000.



Heroic Canada

MAJOR PAUL TRIQUET, winner of Victoria Cross in the battle for Ortona, is a soldier from Cabano, Québec, who rose from the ranks. His winning of the most coveted award of the British Commonwealth of Nations again added to the glorious story of the Royal 22e Regiment, the best known unit from French Canada which can boast of three Victoria Crosses in two wars. Major Triquet was also awarded the Légion d'Honneur by the Provisional Government of the French Republic.

FRENCH CANADIANS "AUX ARMES"

FRENCH-CANADIANS are contributing, in sheer man-power alone, enormously to the Allied war machine.

Québec is essentially a maritime province; its fortunes have always been irrevocably bound up with its mastery of the St. Lawrence estuary. Its roots lie deep in marine tradition. Many of Québec's first settlers were seamen and navigators from old Brittany and Normandy. It is natural, therefore, that their share in Canada's formidable maritime effort should have been so considerable—far more than can at present be made known.

The details of the extent of French-Canadian participation in the Royal Canadian Navy are part of the war information hitherto withheld from the public. It is known to be on a substantial scale, commensurate with the wartime traditions of the Gulf of St. Lawrence mariner families. French Canadians, with their intimate knowledge of the complex conditions of the Gulf, naturally constitute a large proportion of officers and men on destroyers, corvettes, submarines, and other warships patrolling the Gulf waters and on Atlantic convoy duty.

The heroic role of the merchant seamen in this war is of the utmost importance; it is not surprising that French-Canadians, with their innate knowledge of the sea and ships, should have made their greatest war contribution to this branch of war service. According to estimates made by the Nautical Services of the Department of Transport, there are approximately 35,000 Canadian merchant seamen serving on vessels of Canadian registry. Of this total, about one-third are on ships engaged in foreign trade, the remainder in coastal, St. Lawrence, Great Lakes and other inland waters. Registered vessels include only those of 50 tons and over.

In a recent statement made by the Minister of Transport, of the total number of personnel lost in the Canadian Merchant Marine to date, no less than 41 per cent were French-Canadians. It is perhaps natural that Québec, a Maritime province with a marine tradition, should have lost three times as many sailors as any other province.

THE BRILLIANT FRENCH CANADIAN 22ND REGIMENT

The French Canada which produced the 22nd Battalion, one of the most brilliant in the second division of the old C.E.F. in the last war, and whose racial courage flowered in the exploits of her Lieut. Jean Brillant which won him the V.C., has in fact contributed her men to the present Active Army on a far greater scale than in the last war. She was the first to mobilize a complete active regiment (Regiment de Maisonneuve), when war began.

There are at present no fewer than fourteen French-Canadian regiments or units in the Canadian Active Army; while in many English-Canadian regiments, in all provinces, French-Canadians are serving in proportions ranging up to as high as 50 per cent. In the Canadian force at Hong Kong, there were some 200 French-Canadians. The highest tributes have been paid to French-Canadian troops who fought magnificently at Dieppe, in Sicily and now in Italy.

In Britain, French Quebecers form an important and substantial part of our highly-trained overseas army, and British officials have bestowed high praise on them for their showing during the toughest manoeuvres. They are doing good work overseas in all branches: Infantry, Artillery, Engineers, Ordnance, Provost, Signallers, Tanks. French-Canadians are performing invaluable service as Foresters and Sappers.

French-Canadian officers are trained at their own training-school in St. Jerome and complete their courses at Brockville. This makes for greater efficiency in the handling of French-speaking troops and also lays a solid groundwork for post-war national unity in Canada.

An N.C.O.'s School for French-Canadians is located at Megantic where 210 men graduate every six weeks. The old difficulty of language which French-Canadians in the Canadian Army had always labored under is now overcome by the fact that our textbooks and training manuals are now translated into French while since last October all written orders issued to French-speaking army units from National Defence Headquarters in Ottawa are similarly treated.

The first French-Canadian squadron of the R.C.A.F. was organized in England in 1941. Calling themselves the "Alouettes", this group of young men soon earned an enviable reputation for daring and skill in combat over Germany and occupied Europe; today, they are doing outstanding work in the Mediterranean theatre of operations. Many other French-Canadians have joined fighter squadrons of the R.A.F. and R.C.A.F.

Major Paul Triquet, winner of the Victoria Cross in the battle for Ortona, is a soldier from Cabano, Québec, who rose from the ranks. His winning of the most coveted award of the British Commonwealth of Nations again added to the glorious story of the Royal 22e Regiment, the best known unit from French Canada which can boast of three Victoria Crosses, in two wars. Major Triquet was also awarded the Légion d'Honneur by the Provisional Government of the French Republic.

FOUR D.F.C.'s

Québec airmen have won four Distinguished Flying Crosses, nine Distinguished Flying Medals, an Air Force Medal, Air Force Cross and other decorations. P.O. Paul-Emile Morin, D.F.M., has engaged in more than 30 raids over Europe. Flt.-Lt. Laurent Robillard, D.F.M., was forced down in occupied France and made a storybook escape back to Britain. The names P.O. Guy Henri Rainville, D.M.F., Flt.-Lt. J.-J.-P. Sabourin and a great many other young men from Québec are honored by all fighting men of the Allied air forces.

Scores of families in French Canada point with pride to the fact that they have several sons in the active forces; many have seven, six, five sons serving. The family of Poulin is a notable instance where the French-Canadian proclivity for large families turns to the advantage of our war effort. The Poulin clan can claim to possess a miniature army of its own within the Canadian active forces; no fewer than 185 members of its various branches now are serving in the Canadian army, marine and air force. Another instance is the Desjardins family, of Montréal, who number fourteen members in the active forces. The Senez family of Montréal have nine sons in the various branches of the services. French-Canadian women are also serving in various arms of the auxiliary services, drawn from all ranks of the community.

Civilian cooperation is evidenced in many ways. The Air Guard Service, for example, under the direction of the R.C.A.F., is a civilian group organized for guard duties along both shores of the St. Lawrence, watching for enemy aircraft and submarines. Personnel for this little known but very useful service are recruited from all classes of society; many professions and trades are represented in its ranks. They include fishermen, lighthouse keepers, forest wardens, policemen, wood merchants, lawyers, doctors, priests, young boys and girls, housewives, teachers and the like.

All these people are trained, have alert eyes and ears, and a ready mind. The "S.G.A." (Service du Guet Aérien) is mostly French-Canadian. Its watchers must signal the presence and movements of unknown or hostile aircraft, submarines, strangers and strange vessels. They report mines and other objects on the beaches, ships and aircraft in distress. The S.G.A. today is a perfect model of co-operation between the three armed forces.

Reports are received by senior official watchers and transmitted by telephone, telegraph, or radio, to information centres to set in motion the defence machinery.

Montréal and Québec hospitals are another example. Collaborating with the Red Cross, they have organized first-aid posts along the St. Lawrence Estuary and Gulf, providing supplies and hospital personnel when needed. Teams are composed of a surgeon, an assistant, an anaesthetist, a nurse and an orderly. Doctors serve without charge. All the doctors, nurses and orderlies are French-Canadian. Many a survivor from a torpedoed ship has had cause to be thankful for this service.



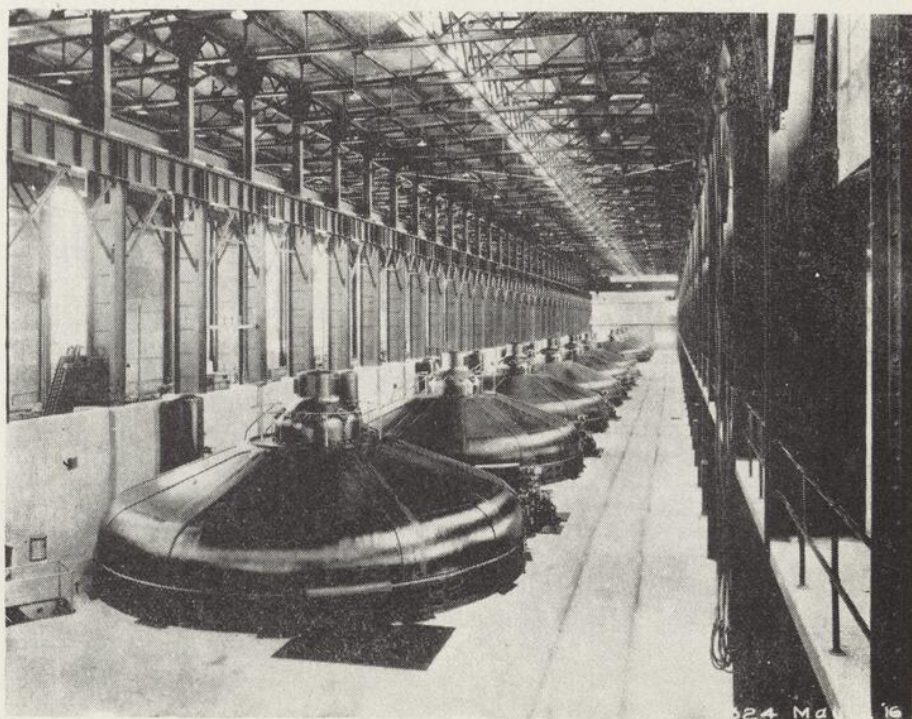
QUÉBEC HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER GREATEST IN CANADA

Two Million Horse Power Diverted to War Industries

HAVING the greatest available and developed water power in Canada, Québec uses more than half Canada's primary power. It consumed 19,788,000,000 kilowatt hours in 1942. This primary power load was nearly as great as that of all Canada in 1940.

Prepared when war began to feed war industries with a power surplus, Québec since has installed new generating equipment, substations and transmission lines to meet increasing war demands. It is expected that by the end of 1943 the total power diverted to war industry by Québec will be more than 2,000,000 horsepower.

The 1942 primary power consumption in Québec of 19,788,000,000 kilowatt hours shows a rapid increase from 15,830,000,000 kilowatt hours in 1941; 12,347,000,000 in 1940, and 11,671,000,000 in 1939.



The daily average consumption of firm power (that which must be available as and when required by the consumer) in 1942 was 44,034,000 kilowatt hours, an increase from 37,029,000 kilowatt hours in 1941. Québec accounted for 60 p.c. of the entire consumption of firm power in Canada in 1942.

By increasing available power a postwar problem is arising, for there will be such a large block of power that it would take normal growth in domestic, commercial and ordinary industrial demand years to absorb it. Québec wholesalers of power are commencing, therefore, to turn their attention to the possibility of postwar establishment of electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical industries, which are big power users.

In Québec the development and use of water for power development is a Crown right, but in 1906 a commission was formed to act as trustee for the municipalities in producing and distributing electric energy. The Québec Streams Commission was set up in 1910 to ascertain the water resources of Québec, make recommendations regarding their control, construct certain storage dams and operate them to regulate the flow of streams and undertake direct production of electric power.

In Québec public ownership has not developed greatly, mainly because the major power development has been associated closely with the pulp and paper industry which was established as a commercial enterprise.

In 1940 there were 16 publicly owned central electric stations in Québec, which generated 79,412,000 kilowatt hours. There were 81 privately owned central electric stations generating 15,931,361,000 kilowatt hours, with a total horsepower of 3,840,025.

Québec's power production is largely hydro-electric. The pulp and paper mills took about 40 p.c. of this power in 1940, and industries in eastern and southern Ontario imported about 18 p.c. of it.

FEW COMPANIES

Wholesale power operations in Québec are in the hands of a few companies. In the Lake St. John-Saguenay area are the associated plants of Saguenay Power Company and Aluminum Power Company; in the St. Lawrence and St. Maurice valleys are the Shawinigan Water and Power Co. and St. Maurice Power Co.; around Montréal and Beauharnois is Montréal Island Power and Cedar Rapids; in the Ottawa valley area are MacLaren-Québec Power Co. and the Ottawa Valley Power and Gatineau Power Co.

The secret development of the Shipshaw power project, the greatest power development in the world, financed by the Aluminum Co. of Canada, was commenced late in 1941 and will increase Canada's national power supply by about 12 p.c. when completed by the end of 1943. (1)

Shipshaw alone has a potential capacity of 1,200,000 horsepower and, combined with the extended plant of the Aluminum Power Co. at Chute à Caron, the Shipshaw development will have an installed capacity of 1,500,000 horsepower.

The Shipshaw hydro-electric development is the largest phase of a three-stage power plan concentrated on about 20 miles of the Saguenay river. Until Shipshaw was started all power from the Saguenay was developed by the two earlier plants at Isle Maligne and Chute à Caron. Isle Maligne was completed in 1925 after the Saguenay had been dammed to maintain Lake St. John at its spring flood level of about 400 square miles. Its installed capacity is now 540,000 horsepower.

Chute à Caron was finished in 1931. Its original capacity was 260,000 horsepower, and in 1942 this was stepped up to 430,000 horsepower by increasing the generator output and making a \$5,000,000 extension to the powerhouse.

Now part of the Shipshaw project, Chute à Caron is No. 1 powerhouse and will have a final installed capacity of 300,000 horsepower. No. 2 powerhouse, the new Shipshaw, is 800 feet long and will have an installed capacity of 1,200,000 horsepower. Total installed capacity thus will be 1,500,000 horsepower. The entire project will cost about \$105,700,000.

A canal formed partly by excavation through solid rock and partly by concrete dams carries water from the Saguenay river to Shipshaw. It is more than one and a half miles long, with a minimum width of 300 feet and minimum depth of 33 feet. The intake structure at the downstream end of the canal contains 12 steel headgates for controlling the flow of water. The water is carried from the headblock to the powerhouse turbines through six tunnels, 30 feet in diameter, excavated through solid rock.

Power generated at Shipshaw will be used largely at the plants of the Aluminum Co. of Canada.

(1) Since then completed

Québec Fishermen Help Fill Britain's Larders

**Catch Last Year Totalled
Over One Hundred Mil-
lion Pounds — Many of
7,000 Fishermen Do
Civilian Guard Duty at
Night**



QUÉBEC's considerable output of marketable fish contributes heavily to Britain's kitchens. Last year the Québec catch totalled over a hundred million pounds, the work of over seven thousand fishermen, large numbers of whom are also on civilian guard duty at night on the alert for enemy activities. Important by-products of cod livers and fish scrap net them extra cash. Three reduction plants in the province produce large quantities of fish meal and fish oil. The general commercial catch includes cod, salmon, lobster, herring, in that order of importance, with mackerel, smelts, trout, eels, etc., following. In the lonely Magdalen Islands, fishermen also make money from seals, porpoises and fish liver extracts.

Colonisation of the recently opened northern areas goes on, despite the war. These new districts are already contributing to the agricultural wealth of Québec.

GAME AND FISHERIES

Restrictions in wartime travel have naturally interfered with the development of Québec's great fish and game resources, but the authorities are maintaining a wise policy of upkeep to protect the work of years. Fishing reserves and provincial parks are being maintained as well as possible for the postwar days.

QUÉBEC'S FORESTS

**Province Has 47 Pulp and Paper Mills and
Last Year Supplied 56 Per Cent of Canada's
Shipments to United States.**

Québec is a major factor in Canada's forest production, especially in the output of paper. In 1941, Canada filled 70 per cent. of the total American requirements of paper. Québec contributed 56 per cent. of this required tonnage in her 46 pulp and paper mills. Britain was Québec's second largest customer.

Practically all Québec's lumberjacks are French-Canadians who possess phenomenal skill at this type of work. During the war the emphasis has been shifted from pulp production to lumbering. Well over a billion feet board measure lumber were produced in Québec in 1941, a great increase over previous years.

Sawn lumber is considered Canada's second most important forest industry. There are over 2,000 sawmills in Québec and 800 wood-using plants. Over three-fifths of Québec's vast area is forested of which only one-sixth is unproductive. There seems to be no prospective danger of depleting Québec's timber resources, despite war-time's expanding needs, for this province has an estimated accessible stand of more than forty-four billion cubic feet of timber.



WAR ENCOURAGES NEW TRENDS IN EDUCATION

WAR HAS encouraged new trends in Education. The impact of these days finds inevitable reflection in the emphasis granted to practical training. Military courses have granted welcome impetus to vocational training throughout the Dominion. Among the provinces, Québec shows the most progressive development along these lines.

At Rimouski, the Ecole Technique is proving invaluable as the pivot for both civilian and military education. This latest addition to the famed Séminaire de Rimouski is operating under direction of an independent corporation, which receives full cooperation from the Séminaire, and under the surveillance of the General Director of the Art and Craft Schools in Québec Province.

For many years a vocational department was a cherished dream of Séminaire authorities. For the past seventy years a faculty of Philosophy, an Art and Science school, a business college, and an agricultural school have functioned successfully. It was not until recently however, that the vocational project became a reality.

Since that time, the school, which bears the title of its founder, has expanded to such an extent that last summer military authorities were able to group all the army vocational schools of the province at Rimouski. The task of executing the entire army syllabus was assigned to the Ecole Technique.

First established in 1936 was the school of carpentry and joining. Further departments were erected including shops for courses in mechanics, forging, and soldering, for motors and electricity—until by 1941 a practically complete technical school had evolved.

Regular courses include a three-year General Technical Course and a two-year Trades Course; a bi-weekly Evening Course, and Special Courses for the military forces and for the boys of the Agricultural School. In addition to the classrooms and shops, demonstration rooms, a physics and a chemistry laboratory assist the students.

A Marine Engineers Course is the most recent branch of that Ecole Technique. Maritime knowledge is of vital concern to the inhabitants of the Lower St. Lawrence. Particular interest is evident in this field.

Some indication of Army benefit may be found in the fact that by last year 1,200 soldiers had passed through the Ecole Technique of Rimouski in nine different branches of trade. In addition, over 200 men had graduated from the industrial war emergency training program. These are now working on production.





FARMING STANDARDS ARE HIGH

THE ALLIED NATIONS' pantry owes much to the fertility of Québec's vast agricultural areas and to the industry and resources of its thousands of farmers, many of whom boast an ancestry three centuries old—in Canada. Agronomy is on a high standard here.

Of note are recent developments of the sugar beet industry and particularly of the growing and treatment of flax. The Québec flax industry was revived and reorganized in 1923, with the aid of Belgian flax experts. In 18 years the production of flax has increased 45,000 to eleven million pounds. The great part of this production goes to war services and is exported to the United States and to Britain, but the home weavers of the province are permitted to retain for themselves what they need for making rustic linen which is of the best quality.

Like all other Canadian provinces, Québec has loyally geared her energies and resources to furthering Canada's war effort; she plays a vital part in the United Nations' momentous fight for freedom. Québec "delivers the goods," in quality and quantity. Her sons and daughters distinguish themselves in all branches of combat, and in the production of munitions, foodstuffs and war equipment

We cordially greet all visitors to the Province of Québec. Though our people are busy day and night on war work, the quaint charm, scenic beauty, romantic atmosphere and traditional Gallic hospitality of old Québec to visitors remain unchanged.

Our friends in Ontario and elsewhere in Canada as well as in the U.S.A. will find a hearty welcome whenever they visit French Canada, whether on business, war duty or vacation. As wartime restrictions curtail pleasure driving and travel, it is suggested that vacationists select some particular district of Québec Province and spend all their holiday there. Literature on request.

BNQ



C 000 289 714

LA PROVINCE OF QUÉBEC
TOURIST & PUBLICITY BUREAU

Québec City, Canada

QUÉBEC KEEPS FAITH
