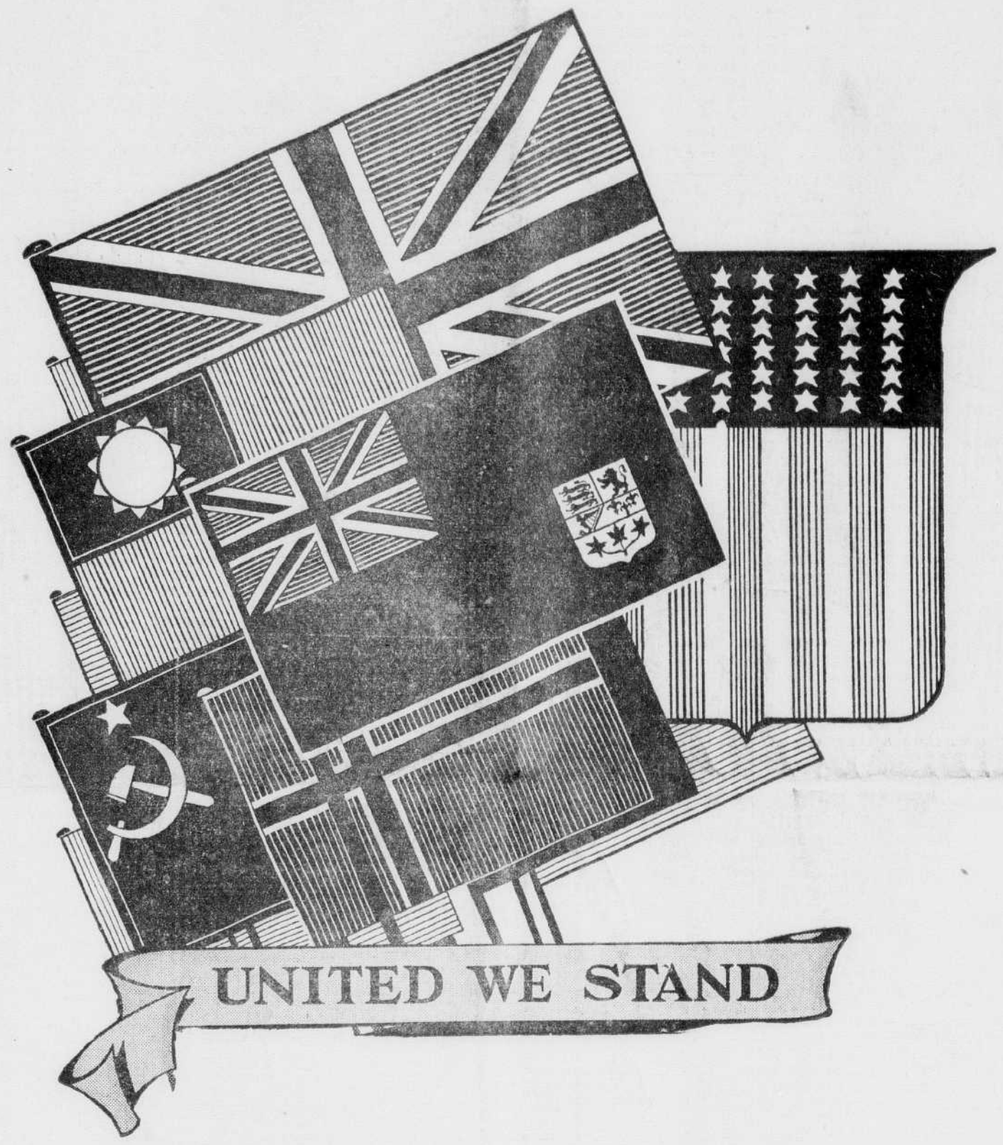
Sherbrooke Daily Record

THE PAPER OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

Established 1897. SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1944. Forty-Eighth Year.

47th ANNIVERSARY EDITION



A United Eastern Townships

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MISSISQUOI
STANSTEAD
MEGANTIC
SHEFFORD
WOLFE

PLEDGED to SPEED the VICTORY

New Life Assurances Secured In Dominion Last Year $834,000,000

By ARTHUR B. WOOD,
President and Managing Director
Sun Life Assurance Company
of Canada.

A review of life assurance written at this time must necessarily be of a general character as actual figures are not available. Advance information, however, is sufficient to enable a clear picture to be presented of the progress and experience of the companies during 1943.

The most recent official figures of production are those for the year 1942 when new life assurances secured in Canada totalled $834,000,000, representing a substantial increase over the previous year's results. Preliminary reports disclose that the new business of 1943 will exceed this figure by about ten per cent. It is interesting to note that this increase has been obtained in spite of a reduction in the number of full-time agents. War conditions have caused a substantial reduction in agency ranks, but other favorable factors, the size of the national income and a receptive public attitude resulting from war conditions, have been more than sufficient in their effect to offset any reduction in business which normally might have been expected.

The experience of the current year in other respects has been remarkably favorable. Discontinuances through lapse and surrender have reached the lowest point in history and policy loans have been greatly reduced. The mortality experience is continuing at a favorable rate notwithstanding substantial extra claims resulting from the war. There has been a considerable improvement in the mortality of the general population and this naturally is reflected in life assurance experience. Expenses of management have been maintained at approximately the pre-war level. Economies effected in many directions have largely offset increased costs created by war conditions. The average rates of interest earned on total assets may be expected to be somewhat lower than in 1942 because all companies are investing all available funds in Dominion Government Bonds. The low yield, 3 per cent, tends to bring the average rate down. In summing up the situation, it may be said that the life assurance companies have again experienced an exceedingly satisfactory year, and have successfully met the many unusual problems created by the war. When the annual statements are issued, increases may be expected in all essential items which indicate progress.

A review of the year's activities would be incomplete without some reference to the part life assurance is playing in the war effort. Its direct contribution consists in its financial assistance to the Government in the prosecution of the war.

During the year the life companies operating in Canada subscribed $335,000,000 to the Fourth and Fifth Victory Loans, a sum which substantially exceeded the total premiums received from Canadian policyholders in the same period. The total of such investments of policyholders' funds since the outbreak of war now amounts to over $785,000,000, the equivalent of $200 invested on behalf of each of the four million policyholders in Canada.

The most important indirect contribution by life assurance lies in the aid given the Government in its fight against the forces of inflation. By its normal operations in persuading people to invest their surplus income in life assurance, rather than spend it unwisely, it is rendering valuable assistance in preventing an increase in prices. At the same time these dollars are being diverted to the war effort by their investment in Dominion Government Bonds. Also, policyholders are building up savings funds through the medium of their life assurance contracts for their future use when they may be needed more than now.

In times like the present when owing to war conditions, institutions and individuals alike are being subjected to Governmental regulations and control to a degree never before experienced on this Continent, it is but natural that the question of the relative merits of private enterprise and governmental operation of business should have come prominently to the fore. Political reformers have come forward advancing their theories of government control and business institutions generally have become the subject of their criticism. Life assurance naturally has not been overlooked. The impression has been created that life assurance companied are large financial corporations conducted solely for profit. Nothing is farther from the truth, and this misconception must be dispelled. The business of life assurance, through a programme of institutional advertising carried on over the years, has made considerable progress in the education of the public regarding its real nature and functions, but clearly much remains to be done by the companies individually and collectively.

The term "big business" has come to be used too frequently in a sinister sense, the implication being that if a business is big it must be bad. In marked contrast to this view is the attitude of the life assurance companies themselves. They point with reasonable pride to their size and continued growth because these are the factors which measure a company's success as an instrument of public service.

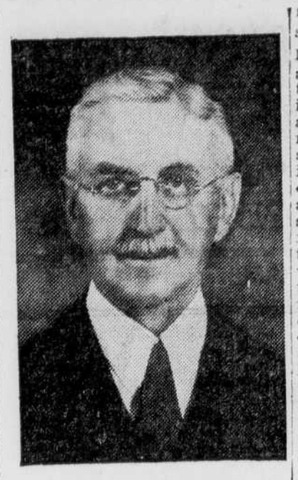
Life assurance has reached its present high state of efficiency through a process of gradual development extending over a long period of time. In its origin, the principle of sharing each other's burdens was the motivating factor. This principle of co-operation for the common good forms the very basis of the structure of life assurance, a fundamental fact which is commonly overlooked today. Instead, a quite common impression, as I have said, is that of a wealthy corporation conducted with the profit motive principally in mind. A simple explanation should suffice to show that a life assurance company in the true sense of the word is an instrument of public service, managed in the interests of its policyholders.

From the purely legal standpoint a life assurance company is a business corporation established to enter into contracts with individuals who become its policy-holders. The capital stock supplies the funds for its establishment and development during the early years, and serves perpanently as a guarantee fund. As the business expands, the funds arising from the accumulation of policyholders' premiums increase year by year. These, with the capital stock, constitute the total assets, and as the capital remains constant, in the course of time the point is reached when for all practical purposes it may be said that the assets of a life assurance company are the funds of the policyholders.

It is out of these policyholders' funds, and from this source only, that policy obligations are paid as they fall due. These funds are commonly referred to as trust funds. They are not trust funds in the legal meaning of the term, but the fiduciary character of the business requires that the principles of trusteeship be observed in their management.

The business of life assurance, then, may properly be defined as a co-operative undertaking in which a large and ever-increasing number of people are brought together for their mutual benefit and proection, the company being the instrument by means of which this operation is made possible.

The responsibility of management is to extend the benefits of life assurance to as many people as possible, to conserve the business, to invest the policyholders' funds in sound securities, and to furnish assurance at as low a cost as is consistent with absolute security.



ARTHUR B. WOOD

And this all leads up to the question of profits in life assurance, how they arise and how they are disposed of. Simply stated, profits arise from economical methods of management, sound underwriting rules, and the investment of the funds safely at remunerative rates of interest. If these principles are observed, surplus earnings or profits can reasonably be anticipated and when an accounting is made at the end of the calendar year and a balance struck between assets and liabilities, a surplus will be revealed.

Out of this surplus, provision is made for the maintenance of such contingency funds as prudent management deems advisable to hold as a safeguard against unforeseen adverse fluctuations. The remaining surplus is then allocated for distribution among policyholders and shareholders. A fair distribution as between the two classes is assured by the provisions of the Dominion Insurance Law, which places a definite limitation on the amount which can be allotted to shareholders. The law requires that at least ninety per cent of all surplus distributed from the Participating Branch must be allotted to the policyholders. As a company increases in size, the general practice is to reduce voluntarily the percentage allotted to shareholders and to increase correspondingly the percentage to the policyholders. The amount set aside for the policyholders is distributed to the individual members on an equitable basis thereby reducing the cost of their assurance. It follows that the larger the surplus earnings, the larger will be the policyholders' dividends, and the greater the reduction in the cost of assurance. The absurdity of the statement made by some critics that the companies are making too much money is apparent. Such a statement displays a lack of knowledge of fundamental principles and creates a false impression which in all fairness to the business should be dispelled.

From this explanation it will be apparent that any legislative action which adversely affects a life company's earnings, such as increased taxation, reduction of interest earnings through a moratorium, or any act which in any way impairs the value of a company's investment, results in a loss which must fall upon the policyholders. It is not a wealthy corporation composed of shareholders which is being made to bear the burden except to the small extent of the shareholders' limited interest, but rather that large section of the Canadian people, who are policyholders, and for whom the life companies act in the capacity of trustees.

The past half century has witnessed a marvellous increase in the growth and expansion of the companies, and also a remarkable development in the quality of life assurance service. Largely as the result of competition, actuarial principles have been applied to develop a wide variety of contracts designed to meet the carying needs of people in all circumstances of life. Guaranteed benefits in case of termination at the policyholder's option secure for him him full equitable interest in the company. Under various optional methods of settlement at death or maturity, life assurance service is extended to beneficiaries far into the future, thus ensuring that the purpose of the assurance will be fulfilled. Life assurance protection has been extended through the Group Life Plan to thousands of employees in all occupations who otherwise might never have been covered, and through the Group Pension Plan an ever-increasing number of business and financial institutions are now establishing retirement schemes to secure incomes to their employees after their working days have terminated.

The strength and success of life assurance in Canada is attributable in no small measure to the fact that since the establishment of the Dominion Insurance Department in 1875 it has been under strict Government supervision. The present Government wartime control of Canadian business has aroused considerable criticism. Such control in wartime is absolutely essential but in peacetime business should be as free as possible of restrictive and cumbersome control, thereby securing to the fullest extent the advantage of individual initiative. Nevertheless, as illustrated by life assurance experience, a certain degree of wise government supervision at all times has its advantages provided it does not interefere with that free and healthy competition which only private enterprise can stimulate.

Canada's life assurance record is an enviable one in that no policy contract ever issued by a company under Dominion supervision has failed to meet its guarantees in full. Freedom of action by the companies has always existed within the broad provisions of the law and healthy competition has been responsible for the many improvements in the policy contract, and in the broadening of life assurance service. This competition between the fifty or more companies operating in Canada vieing with each other in their efforts to give the best service of which they are capable, is a forceful answer to those who speak of the life assurance business as a monopoly. The success of life assurance, it should be emphasized, has been achieved under the system of private enterprise subject to reasonable governmental supervision. One can well question whether any such results could possibly have been achieved under a system of government operation. Even in New Zealand, a country whose idealistic state experiments are sometimes quoted by political reformers and where the state enters the field of life insurance on a fair and competitive basis, almost 80 per cent of the life insurance business is maintained by private enterprise. That figure represents the people's choice and is indeed a significant tribute to the energy and efficiency of private enterprise which by its character and integrity creates such overwhelming confidence in this "people's business" of security through co-operation.

Wild Milkweed Now Regarded As Important War Material

By BERTHA WESTON PRICE

Ask a farmer's opinion of our common wild milk-weed and his first words will likely be: "Just a pesky weed; a nuisance everywhere it grows."

"Ungainly thing, isn't it?" exclaims the city student who has had this odd specimen of Nature's handiwork pointed out to him as a newly-found war material "worth its weight in gold."

Yet to me the tall plants found along roadside, on waste lands, in run-down pastures and swampy places, have for years held a certain fascination because of the large pods hanging from the stalks filled with white silky fluff—remindful of fairies' cradles.

In a Government book on weeds and wild growth this wayside plant is described as follows: Milkweed—asclepias syriaca L—a native weed ranging from New Brunswick to the Prairies, reaches its peak of abundance in the older settled parts of Ontario where it is sometimes of major importance. It is occasionally found in rich farmlands, where it is considered a pest. It has a fleshy root system that travels through quite a depth of soil. The roots break easily and scatter. The stems are stout, two to four feet high with thick oblong leaves growing mostly in pairs. All parts of the weed are filled with an acrid white latex—hence the name.

Each stem bears one or more umbrels of curious green-purple flowers and small brown seeds are found in the pods with soft teeth stored in symmetrical rows and silky attachments which act as parachutes to waft the fluff to the four winds to propagate their kind. Owners of good lands could not be blamed for calling them pesky weeds—they didn't know this lowly plant was to become the nucleus of a million-dollar industry!

"We've arrived; we're ready to do our part," murmur the pods, swaying in the breeze and scattering hundreds of tiny parachutes with their ballast of brown seeds. So we must go on with their story.

About ten years ago Dr. Boris Berkman, a prominent Chicago physician and surgeon (Russian born) became interested in soil conservation. He discovered that roots of the milkweed planted in waste lands would drive out erosion. Farmers laughed at him. He opened a small laboratory, with hand-made machinery where "the pods go in here and come there." The result was a product that outdoes kapok in quality and quantity. Three pounds of milkweed fluff will keep a man afloat one hundred hours; it has six times greater buoyancy than cork. No kapok can be procured from Java and cork comes from Spain.

Dr. Berkman has found that flying suits for navy pilots are warmer and lighter than any other material, also that in post-war productions this weed will yield six other products, among them: cellulose, oils and the important chlorophyll.

Two years ago, America imported 10,000 pounds of kapok from Java, but last year fifty thousand acres of wild land were harvested of domestic milkweed in Northern Michigan. Hundreds of acres were planted with the new gift from nature. Dr. Berkman has proved it a cure for land erosion and in so doing found other cures. We salute you—asclepias syriaca L.

Knowing that Canada is always searching for its natural wealth, we sent a request to the National Research Council in Ottawa for information relative to Canadian milkweed. Here it is: "Our work has related almost entirely to extraction of a rubber-resin fraction from the milkweed. A simple mechanical method was worked out at the Council about a year ago. The leaves of the plant, which are found to contain over three-fourths of the resins and rubber, are cooked, washed and pebble-milled. The product is a gum which contains about 30 per cent of rubber and rather more of resins.

Preliminary experiments have shown that this rubber gum may be a good blending agent for Buna-S or Government Reserve Synthetic (GRS) as it is now called. During the past summer the Department of Agriculture obtained about thirty tons of dried milkweed leaves from wild stands. This material is now being processed to provide several tons of the gum for an evaluation programme based on its use in Buna-S blends. Obviously the project is still in an experimental stage. Whether the gum will find a use in industry must await the outcome of the large-scale tests."

Hence we learn that this oddity in Nature's wild garden has been producing, year after year, stalks and roots as a cure for sick land; its leaves for a new element in rubber and resin; its dainty, white silky fluff for warm and light garments, while on the breeze float the tiny white parachutes with their brown seeds. Yes, milkweed has the laugh on those who called it a pesky weed. It will do its duty as one of nature's marvels in wild growth, a practical form of salvage, a new find in the world of scientific research.

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Chastened now by long dark years of bitter conflict but ever stronger in the faith and determination which will lead us to victorious peace, we know the time will come when mankind will turn to the task of building a new world on the ruins of the old. Then will the genius and wisdom of peace-loving peoples, wherever they may be, seek to heal the wounds of terrible strife and restore the sacred altars of freedom, happiness and security throughout the earth. Then it is sure that one undying word of our language will take on new strength and purpose. And that word is CO-OPERATION.

Nation and nation, neighbour and neighbour, employer and employee — all will be inspired to work together for the greatest common good and the security of all.

CO-OPERATION is not a new word . . . For generations it has been identified with the basic principles and purpose of Life Assurance. For generations it has made possible sure protection of millions of our citizens on this North American continent. For generations, Canada's leading life company has demonstrated that CO-OPERATION *is the password to a better way of life.*

SUN LIFE OF CANADA

"Security by Co-operation"

COUNTY FOUNDED IN 1828

COUNTY SEAT: AYER'S CLIFF

Sherbrooke Daily Record

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1944.

COUNTY'S POPULATION: 27,768

HOUSEHOLDERS IN COUNTY: 6,877

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STRONG SPIRIT OF INTERNATIONALISM PERVADES LIFE OF STANSTEAD COUNTY

Also Ranks Foremost in Matter of Agricultural Interests, Possessing Some of the Finest Lands and Dairy Herds in Canada—Majority of Industries of County Converted into War Production.

Enjoying the unusual aspect of having the entire Western side bounded by one of the finest international lakes in Canada, Lake Memphremagog, and with the entire Southern boundary being the International Border Line, Stanstead County has gained the more or less recognized cognomen of "The Gateway to the U.S.A.," and many of the happenings in this picturesque County are truly international in tone.

The great Montreal-Portland International Highway has its Canadian entry and exit at Rock Island, while Beebe Junction and Coaticook both handle the railway communication entry and exit business, with Stanhope taking a large share of the influx of tourist business and general travelling from the White Mountain section of New England. In addition to rail and highway travel, Stanstead County enjoys a unique system of international communication by water, with regular steamboat service from Magog to Newport, Vt., during the summer season, by the popular little excursion steamer, the "Anthemis."

Internationalism is truly one of the highlights of this Southeastern corner of the Eastern Townships, and Stanstead County continually strives to create that feeling and to promote still closer friendship and understanding with Canada's friendly neighbors "across the border." "International Nights" are a regular feature of most of Stanstead County community activities, while the Border Villages of Stanstead, Rock Island and Beebe boast an International Community School, as well as a truly International Rotary Club, the Rotary Club of the Boundary, having members from both Canada and the United States.

Stretching the international theme a bit more, the Border Villages are served by the International Water Company, with reservoirs in the United States and pipelines furnishing the Rock Island section with water, which at the same time reminds one that an international system of fire protection is quite the thing in this Border section of Stanstead County, the Rock Island department co-operating with the Derby Line company, and vice versa, should the occasion arise.

Stanstead County, aside from the International angle more evident here than in any other part of the Province, also ranks foremost in the matter of agricultural interests, possessing some of the finest farm-

Continued on page 4.

STANSTEAD COUNTY MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS CONTRIBUTE TO CANADIAN WAR EFFORT

	Population 1941	No. of Mfgs.	Capital Invested	Number of Wage Employees Male	Number of Wage Employees Female	Total Employees	Total Wages and Salaries	Cost of Material Used	Value of Total Production
Coaticook	4,386	16	2,081,798	471	211	728	470,957	1,263,837	2,176,368
Magog	8,995	15	8,713,955	1,385	338	1,783	1,553,108	7,482,797	10,535,124
Ayer's Cliff	467	4	81,181	12	15	34	21,626	119,455	153,459
Beebe Plain	1,025	5	200,254	19	107	146	116,424	245,358	402,195
Rock Island	1,387	13	1,144,302	188	139	464	375,903	429,550	1,265,922
Other Urban Centres	..	7	33,336	9	3	16	5,960	69,014	82,976
Total Urban	..	60	12,254,826	2,084	810	3,171	2,543,978	9,610,011	14,616,044
Total Rural	..	13	246,372	53	12	85	49,114	237,548	356,891
Grand Total	27,768	73	12,501,198	2,137	822	3,256	2,593,092	9,847,559	14,972,935

— Government figures as of 1939 — not indicative of vast amount of war work —

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Reed Caps
Dogwood Quills
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Metal Head Spools

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WORSTED BOBBINS

Axminsters
Brussels
Condensers
Cap Spinning
Filling
Jack

GENERAL

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Sweep Sticks
Lug Sticks
Braiders
Shipping Spools
Bull Spools
Dye Sticks
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Phone 129 — Main St. W., at the Bridge — COATICOOK, QUE.

Farming Possibilities Prove Great Help To Industrialized Coaticook

One of the few towns in the Province with a natural tourist attraction lying on its doorstep, untouched, Coaticook has unlimited post-war possibilities with the creation of its famous Natural Gorge as an outstanding lure for vacationists and American tourists. This deep, tree-bordered gorge, with the Coaticook River rambling over its rock-strewn course, 100 feet straight down from the highway, forms an ideal spot for the development of similar projects such as the town's American neighbors have created in the White Mountain region of Vermont and New Hampshire. In the very heart of the gorge lies the power plant which is municipally owned and operated, supplying the community with the life-blood of power to operate its sixteen or more industrial plants.

With a population fast approaching the 5,000 mark, an increase of some 1,000 over a five-year-ago figure, Coaticook seems headed towards still greater prominence as an industrial and farming community, leading in commercial life for the County of Stanstead. Out of the 4,044 citizens in its last census, approximately one-quarter are employed in the various plants and mills of the community. Products manufactured range from underwear, braids, parachute cords, tapes, laces, elastic, rayon and silk fabrics, woollen goods, work garments, sports clothes, railroad and automobile jacks, linen fire hose for commercial purposes, chairs, toys, furniture, building supplies, stock feed, and automobile and truck bodies and wagons.

Practically recovered from the disastrous flood of last June, when the community suffered the heaviest loss of the entire Eastern Townships, almost one million dollars in destruction of property and merchandise, Coaticook is today back on an even keel, and the citizens and municipal authorities are looking forward to an era of unprecedented prosperity and post-war development. Isolated by the flood waters for almost a week, Coaticook is determined to "be prepared," and a programme of construction and rehabilitation is in process for making the town ready for any eventuality in the future, with strong emphasis laid on the fact that it is the centre of the dairying industry of this section of the Province, and a programme of "open arms" will be drawn up to receive those World War II veterans who wish to take up farming as a life work. Possibilities in and around Coaticook are unlimited, with some of the finest farmlands in Eastern Canada available for those who wish to till the soil. Jersey breeding is one of the fine arts of Coaticook district farmers, with the names of Fritz Pope, George Johann and Charles Edwards prominent in this field. Sheep-raising is also making a strong comeback in the Coaticook section, with the majority of the prize-winners at the 1943 Sherbrooke Winter Fair being from Coaticook and vicinity. Fritz Pope and others are recognized as leaders in this return to the once-famous Stanstead County name as a wool-growing centre for the Dominion.

In line with the farming possibilities in and around Coaticook, the Department of Agriculture has established a Co-Operative Chick Hatchery in Coaticook, and the well-known Baldwin's Mills Fish Hatchery is located only nine miles from Coaticook, at Lake Lyster, the nearest summer resort.

Horse-raising is also one of Coaticook's strong points, with many breeders raising some excellent strains of horseflesh in the district, and a noticeable increase in interest in horse-racing is evident, with the re-building and scheduling of many a race card on the old Coaticook Fairgrounds racetrack.

Coaticook is proud of the fact that it is the Headquarters for the 27th Field Brigade, Royal Canadian Artillery, and also the Headquarters unit of the four Eastern Townships Batteries, composed of Rock Island, Magog, Cowansville and Coaticook, which itself has the 72nd Battery, in command of Major Roger Bouchard, as a Reserve Unit of Canada's Active Army. The Coaticook Armoury is one of the finest in the entire Townships, and is the only permanent, brick Armoury building in the Eastern Townships unit of the 27th Brigade. Regular drill musters are held each week, with special schemes for both winter and summer held as often as occasion permits, the latest manoeuvre being a ski tactic which is part of the present training schedule.

The Civilian Protection Committee has been organized in Coaticook, under command of Paul Bourassa, and the Quebec Mobile Police Force, under command of Cecil Akhurst, and undertake regular drill periods at the Armoury. Several parades have been held and the groups have assisted the local police on the occasion of various rallies and public gatherings in connection with the war effort, proving of great help in the flood havoc last summer. Well equipped with the regulation coveralls, steel helmets, flashlights, first-aid kits, and whistles, the members of the C.P.C. are ready for any eventuality and the citizens have been instructed how to co-operate.

Coaticook is the centre of much of the Government business for Stanstead County, it being given the County Headquarters, exclusive of the Town of Magog, for the Selective Service, under the jurisdiction of J. A. Boivin, whose office now deals with the many problems of manpower which develop within the county, and just recently Coaticook received notice of its appointment as County Headquarters for the Civilian Protection Committee, while it also acts as County Headquarters for the Ration Board operated under the supervision of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. On the Ration Board for Coaticook and the County of Stanstead, exclusive of Magog, is the following Committee, with headquarters at the City Hall in Coaticook: Chairman, Mayor D. B. Hopkins; Secretary, Romuald Dumont; Members: Denis Gerin, Dr. W. L. Shurtleff, Cecil F. Duclos, A. Thomas Roy, Napoleon Boivin, and Mrs. Elizabeth Tillotson with Mrs. I. D. Telmosse. Territory under administration includes the Town of Coaticook, Parish of Barnston, Village of Barnston, St. Mathieu de Dixville, Municipality of St. Hermenegilde, Villages of Dixville and St. Hermenegilde, Parish of Stanstead, and the Towns of Beebe, Rock Island and Stanstead, with the Municipality of the Township of Stanstead, Ogden and Stanstead East.

The Lions Club, under the presidency of Roger Bouchard, with J. A. Boivin as Secretary, has grown into one of the town's most active organizations and is the only service club operating in Coaticook. In the past year several worthwhile projects have been undertaken by the Lions of Coaticook, and contributions made to many war charities.

Often called a "Model Town" with its paved streets, municipally-owned water and power systems, the former of which is entirely supplied by springs, with an excellent residential section and one of the finest shopping districts in the Townships, Coaticook is proud of its name of "The Pearl of the Eastern Townships" which the Board of Trade and Junior Board of Trade have capitalized on to a large extent in various tourist brochures. Only ten miles from the Vermont border, Coaticook is situated at the junction of Routes 50 and 22, and is on the through highway to Montreal and Quebec. Served by the C.N.R. and the Provincial Transport Company the Town is able to offer great advantages to prospective manufacturers, and with the large number now located here, the town seems destined to new heights as a manufacturing centre.

Organized to serve the needs of the farmers in the splendid farming area around Coaticook, a Co-oper-

Continued on Page 5.

Strong Spirit Of

Continued from Page 3.

lands and dairy herds in Canada.

Many of Stanstead County's farms have been commended by the Department of Agriculture for their excellence in production and maintenance of their stock. In fact, so well have the farmers of this County catered to dairying that the County is quite often referred to as the "Switzerland of Canada," a fact that also denotes its rolling hills and fertile fields reminiscent of the noted Alpine country.

Stanstead County used to be known as one of Canada's top-flight cheese producing centres, but in recent years this activity has given way to other more lucrative fields, and it is only in the past few months that a slight trend has been noticed whereby the County might return to this tasteful field of production. It is quite possible that with the return to normal life in post-war days, with the thousands of servicemen being placed on farms and in kindred occupations, the once-familiar cheese factories which dotted the highways will again be a unique factor in the ever-growing prosperity of Stanstead County.

An important contribution to the tourist trade which forms such an important part of the economic life and pattern of this Dominion is the splendid recreational areas which abound in the Eastern Townships, and in which Stanstead County plays a stellar role. With more lakes and tourist resorts than any other county, Stanstead attracts a substantial portion of vacation season guests from all over Canada and the United States. Besides having the beauties of Lake Memphremagog to draw visitors, the County has additional lures in three other beautiful lakes, Lyster at Baldwin's Mills, Crystal at Stanstead, and the most beautiful of them all, Massawippi, situated in a panoramic setting of hills between Ayer's Cliff and North Hatley, and pratically bordered with resorts and cottages through its entire eleven-mile length and breadth.

With numerous industries presently converted to war production scattered throughout Stanstead County, this historically-famous section looms well up in the Dominion picture of industrial activity. One of the most important plants, and one of the very few still surrounded by protective fencing and under the vigilance of armed guards is that of the Butterfield Division of the Union Twist Drill Company at Rock Island. Manufacturing the famous "Butterfield" line of small tools, this firm caters strictly to war work in the present day, and since 1939 has enlarged its production and personnel 100 per cent. Practically every industry in Stanstead County manufactures world-famed products, and in normal times these trade names are known from one end of the British Empire to the other, with workingmen's garments and wool products predominating among its varied manufactured items.

Significant in the importance of Stanstead County to the war effort is the recognition by the Dominion Government to that effect, with Stanstead County being the only Eastern Townships county so far able to boast of having two of its large centres named in the Royal Canadian Navy. H.M.C.S. Magog, a corvette, and H.M.C.S. Coaticook, a frigate, bear proud title of these respective communities and assist in the spreading of good-will and fame for this corner of Quebec, Province throughout the sealanes of the world.

Stanstead County has gained international fame for its outstanding annual attraction, the Stanstead County Fair, held annually at Ayer's Cliff in the latter part of August. This outstanding county fair, with one of the finest sets of buildings and well-laid-out grounds in fairdom, is recognized as one of the best in all Canada, and in 1946 will observe its 100th anniversary.

The County Seat for all political and legal affairs for Stanstead County is located in the picturesque little lakeside community of Ayer's Cliff, while the County also is rightfully proud of its Stanstead County Historical Society which meets each year in the weather-beaten, historically-steeped little "Red Schoolhouse" just outside of Stanstead Village, to record past events and table present-day trends for posterity.

Taking into consideration the fact that in the return to civilian life of the countless Canadian soldiers, a substantial majority will seek farming and agricultural pursuits as their means of livelihood it seems fair to believe that Stanstead County will once again renew its long-recognized leadership in this field little having been lost during the war, but with incalculable gain seen possible in the not-too-distant future. Every advantage will be offered, so that Stanstead County will receive its share of the great "Back-to-the-Land" movement when hostilities cease.

Admirably served by Canada's two great transportation systems, the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway, with the County's original little railroad of its own, the Massawippi Valley Railroad, now owned and operated by the Quebec Central Railway, and curving like a snake around every bay and point of Lake Massawippi, Stanstead County is in a splendid position to meet post-war expansion, and can look forward to an era of activity which should make new history for this "Garden Spot of Quebec Province."



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Gay, little hats — dashing sailors intriguing new models.

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Millinery — Lingerie — Novelties

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Child St. — R. LEFEBVRE, Manager.

Where the Men of Coaticook are Well-Suited!

The Home of Tip-Top Tailors Agency.

LADIES'—MEN'S—BOYS' READY-TO-WEAR

Dry Goods — Shoes — Millinery

"It Always Pays to Shop at Kay's"

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That Good SHELL Service at SHELL SERVICE STATION

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An Important Part of the Industrial Life of Coaticook.

75 YEAR BUSINESS CARRIES ON!

COATICOOK WOOLLEN MILL

Now owned and operated by

LOUIS BEAUDOIN

Taking over the old-established Coaticook Woollen Mill, Mr. Louis Beaudoin, of Cookshire, the new proprietor, announces to his new customers that he will continue as in the past to do their work, including:

WOOL CARDING — SPINNING
WEAVING — FULLING
DYEING — ETC.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

Coaticook Woollen Mill carries on an established tradition!

We're Ready and Able

to Help You With All Your

BUILDING NEEDS

Present Day — or Post-War

PLAN NOW FOR THE FUTURE

MARCOUX & FRERE

Building Supplies

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Phone 16 — COATICOOK, QUE. — Phone 16

WE'RE ON OUR WAY TO VICTORY!

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to the

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on the completion of

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and at home!

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Quality MEATS that Cost You LESS!

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Manufacturers of Broom and Brush Handles,
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"ORFORD"
BALANCED RATIONS
The Perfect Food for Your Stock
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Manufacturers of
SILK, RAYON, COTTON AND
NOVELTY FABRICS
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Right on the Shore of Lake Memphremagog
● Where Route 50 Joins Route 1 ●
BATTLES
HOUSE
MAGOG, QUE.
Headquarters for All Skiing Activities.
—— SKI TOW ——
(on Mount Orford)
Thoroughly-modern, up-to-the-minute Hotel — 50 Comfortable Rooms — Excellent Cuisine — Lounge — Grill — Tavern. Centre of All Social Activities.
● Modern "Beau-Site" Terrace Club ●
(Open in summer months only).
Noted Year-round Sports Headquarters.
D. P. GOYETTE, Prop.
Magog Lions Club Meets Here
2nd and 4th Wed. Every Month.

Sports Centre Of Province Is Goal Of Town Of Magog In Post-War Days

Largest town in Stanstead County, and known far and wide for its chief product named after the town itself, Magog is making a distinct and unforgettable contribution to the war effort while preparing, in a systematic manner, for one of the greatest expansions in its history in post-war days.

Anywhere in the world where women get together to discuss that significant topic of clothes, the name of "Magog" Fastest Fabrics is as well known as are the days of the week. Produced in the town's largest industry, the Magog plant of the Dominion Textile Company Limited, Magog Fabrics have themselves made a name for this Stanstead County community which in no other manner could be equalled. It seems only logical to realize that when peacetime buying and production to cope with it are once more possible, Magog will occupy a top-bracket place in the textile world and women in all parts of the Empire will be wearing and demanding the product that made Stanstead County famous—Magog Fabrics.

Presently engaged in a wartime building boom of unprecedented proportions, Magog seems to be one of the few Eastern Townships communities which has been able to expand its housing facilities in an anywhere near noticeable manner, except, of course, in such centres as Rock Island and Waterloo, where wartime housing has erected several score of compact workmen's homes. In the residential areas of Magog today there are at least two score new homes being erected, and this in itself represents the trend of the entire town in preparing for post-war rehabilitation—with Mayor P. M. Thomas himself declaring that suitable homes and an opportunity to work should be of first consideration for those fighting men who wish to take up where they left off when they left Canada to maintain the nation's rights to liberty and the pursuit of happiness. "It is their happiness that we should consider now," said Mayor Thomas, "and if there is anything that Magog can do, rest assured that this town will make available every opportunity to those men who come back to Canada to settle down to a peaceful and contented life in our midst."

Magog, with a splendid increase in population during the past ten years now counts some 9,083 citizens on its municipal lists, with but 7,813 five years ago, and only 6,713 in 1934. In the limits of Magog there are nine principal industries, with the Dominion Textile mills leading the field in employment. Approximately 2,500 persons are employed in the various plants, which manufacture such items as fabrics of all kinds, wooden specialties, toys, excelsior pads, stock feeds and building materials.

The sons and daughters of Magog have gone forth to war, some 400 strong, and the citizens of the community remember them with a splendid illuminated scroll on which the Magog Roll-of-Honor lists every enlisted person of the district. Each club and society in the town sends comforts to the boys, while the Red Cross unit is kept busy morning, noon and night supplying the various hospital necessities and supplies for which it has received high commendation.

Citizens of Magog are justly proud of the sleek Canadian Naval unit bearing the name of the Town of Magog. This corvette, which will be completely equipped by the merchants, industrialists and citizens of the community, will be the central figure in a special ceremony early this spring, when all the gifts and equipment will be formally presented to its commanding officer and crew. The ship was launched at the Sorel shipyards last summer, and has since been undergoing final construction and outfitting until its crew has been named and will take over.

Magog Lions Club has created a splendid record for work accomplished in connection with various war efforts. Their salvage collection amounted to sums of staggering proportions, and since that time they have also raised funds for and purchased a Red Cross ambulance. Their financial appeals and donations for the benefit of British war victims and the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, have been outstanding. In fact, they have created an unique record among service clubs in this part of Quebec. Under the able guidance of President William McKenna, the club is at present undertaking the assistance of blind children, and those with poor eyesight whose parents cannot financially afford to correct this deficiency. With the assistance of Neil Tracey, Field Secretary of the C.N.I.B. from Sherbrooke, the Magog Lions are looking after some 97 cases at the present time.

An energetic Chamber of Commerce is active in Magog under the Presidency of F. Arthur Dion, well-known hardware merchant, whose chief platform for the present year is that of post-war planning with the chief hope of securing still more industries for the Town, and promoting wider interest in its suitability as a tourist and vacation spot. The Junior Chamber of Commerce, guided by Presdient Ernest Pouliot, is also engaged along similar lines, with their chief theme of activity being that of beautifying the Town of Magog, and improving the living conditions of the community.

Magog is the only town in Stanstead County whose telephone system has been placed on the modern "dial" method of making calls, and is further indication of the spirit of progress which Magog is noted for. Home of the 73rd Battery, R.C.A., Magog, is also well organized under the C.P.C. system for protection in the event of the war being brought to these shores. Magog is the Canadian port for a summer-time streamer service which operates from Magog to Newport, Vt., on a regular sailing schedule from May to September. This passenger boat, the "Anthemis," is captained by Anson Clark, of Georgeville and Newport, and is one of the big tourist attractions of the Province. Located at the head of Lake Memphremagog, one of Eastern Canada's largest fresh-water lakes, Magog enjoys a Province-wide reputation as a summer resort and is the locale of the Hermitage Club, catering to Montrealers especially. In Magog itself, the Battles House is known as the headquarters for all

Continued on page 6.

Farming Possibilities

Continued from page 4.

ative Farmers' Society was formed two years ago, and today more than 135 of the best farmers in the district belong to this fine group. Taking over the White Rose Service Station and vacant store in the Topier Building on Main Street, the Society is able to buy and sell flour, feed, grain and provisions at wholesale prices to the members of the Co-operative. The farmers themselves are proud of their establishment and its serves as a further indication of the spirit of progress pervading the district.

MAGOG

THE TEXTILE CENTRE OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS
— HOME OF WORLD-FAMED "MAGOG" FABRICS —

Nestled in a picturesque setting at the base of stately Mount Orford, highest peak East of the Rockies, Magog presents one of the finest scenic vistas in this rugged old Province, as one looks out over a vast expanse of mountain ranges and the sparkling waters and tree-bordered shores of one of the most popular lakes in Quebec and Vermont, an international body of water providing steamboat communication, and unrivalled fishing and sporting facilities for two countries.

SITUATED ON THE CANADIAN END OF BEAUTIFUL LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG
(Magog to Newport, Vt.) Length, 32 miles.

POPULATION (10 years ago) - - - - - - - - - - - - - 6,713
POPULATION (5 years ago) - - - - - - - - - - - - - 7,813

Population Today: 9083



AN INDUSTRIAL TOWN OF 9 INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING 2,500 PEOPLE

Magog is located on the International Highway, Montreal to Portland, 85 miles from Montreal, 20 miles from Sherbrooke, and 25 miles from the International Border. Excellent rail and bus communication, Canadian Pacific Railway and Provincial Transport Company. Centre of all sports, fishing, boating, swimming, mountain climbing, skiing, golfing, and hunting, visitors to Magog will find every convenience: best hotels, smart shops, two splendid theatres, and everything for a modern, well-kept town.

One of the Leading Tourist and Sports Centres of the Province
Plan Now to Visit Magog — See for Yourself
— Post-War Opportunities Here Are Tremendous —

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Spring Suits.
AND COATS
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Blue River Diamonds — Our Specialty

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President, Magog Chamber of Commerce,
SAYS:
SPEAK A GOOD WORD
FOR YOUR TOWN
Help It Grow — Take Part in Its Progress.
Make Your Contribution Now Toward
Equipment for Magog's Own Corvette
— H.M.C.S. MAGOG —
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THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE
PAINTS — VARNISHES — WALLPAPER
"D" as in Delaware — "H" as in Hudson — Satisfaction
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Household Needs — Sporting Goods — Toys — Dishes
in every shovelful
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We Must Not Relax Now!

- Germany was overconfident in 1940 and lost all hopes of victory or negotiated peace.
- Victory can be won by maintaining production and continued support of all War Services.
- Help to finance the war by buying Bonds and Stamps.
- Save paper, rubber and fats.
- Alleviate suffering by contributions of blood and money to the Red Cross.
- Send comfort to our forces by supporting the Salvation Army, and other organizations.
- Give generously to Russia, China and our other gallant Allies.

The price of Victory is supreme effort and self-denial.

Colin C. MacPherson
BUILDING MATERIAL
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Our 81st Anniversary

YOU WILL FIND A VERY COMPLETE STOCK OF

FINE FURNITURE

FOR YOUR HOME AT OUR

Rock Island Store

Bedroom Suites, Dining-Room Suites, Chesterfield Suites, Breakfast Suites, Studio Couches and Studio Couch Sets, Beds, Springs and Mattresses in all sizes; Table Lamps and Jr. Lamps; Tables, Desks, Occasional Chairs, Kitchen Tables and Chairs; Congoleum Rugs in all sizes and Congoleum by the yard; Wilton and Axminster Rugs in all sizes. Also Nursery Furniture, including Cribs, Bassinettes, High Chairs, Play Yards and Baby Walkers.

A LARGE STOCK OF GURNEY WOOD AND COAL STOVES

VICTOR AND BLUE BIRD RECORDS

PIANOS AND SHEET MUSIC

Terms If Desired in Accordance with the War Time Prices and Trade Board Regulations.

H. C. Wilson & Sons, Ltd.
ROCK ISLAND, QUE.

H. J. MAYS, Branch Manager.

Beebe Is Confidently Looking To Greater Activity In Post War Days

Once the famed granite centre of Canada, Beebe today basks in the glory of a quiet residential town, with but two industries contributing to its fame during wartime exigencies on construction and building which has temporarily closed the huge quarries. Relying on the Snag-Proof Limited, work garment manufacturers, and the Dominion Glove Company, Limited, who make those well-known work gloves under their Dominion trade name, Beebe hopes that its name will continue to be spread across Canada until post-war days permit the re-opening of the granite quarries and Beebe granite once more is shipped all over the Empire.

Tree-bordered streets in a community which has the same name on both sides of the Boundary Line, which dissects the town and thus makes necessary two post offices, Beebe, Vt., and Beebe, Que., gives to Beebe a full share of the typically international tone which pervades this whole section of Stanstead County.

Port of entry for the Canadian Pacific and Quebec Central Railroads, Beebe and its adjacent neighbor, Beebe Junction, also have a customs and excise and immigration office on the highway to Rock Island, where the cross-country highway to Newport, Vt., begins in front of the American immigration office, the newest addition to Beebe activities, resulting from wartime business and increased travel across these Border points.

Unique in the life of Beebe is the annual Camp Meeting held by the Adventist groups every summer. In their own tree-ringed park of permanent buildings, comprising cottages for those who attend, and a large chapel and outdoor pulpit, the Advent adherents meet for a two weeks' assembly every June, attracting noted speakers from all parts of Canada and the United States. Several thousand people have attended the Sunday meetings on these Camp Grounds, the restriction on travel during wartime having severely hampered the past few assemblies.

With a population of about 1,200 people, Beebe citizens are presently mainly employed in the Butterfield plant at Rock Island, though the majority are retired folk who chose this pleasant community to settle in where a number of splendid homes dot the long Main Street.

Only a few miles from Lake Memphremagog, Beebe enjoys a summertime popularity as a stopping point for vacationists and campers who occupy the numerous cottages and lakeside resorts from May to September every year.

Many Beebe boys have joined the Armed Forces, both Canadian and American, and the home folk are hard at work in various war endeavors to supply the necessities

Continued on page 7.



CHILD ST., COATICOOK.

Ayer's Cliff Enjoys Empire-Wide Recognition For Its Manufacturing

Many factors contribute to making the name of a community famous, but when a small village of but 500 people can become known far and wide so that the mention of Ayer's Cliff is easily identified with such commonplace things as butter, (yes, even though it is rationed), work gloves, hay rakes and plant labels, then it is easy to guess that Ayer's Cliff occupies a prominent place in the industrial life of this Province.

Nestling in the hills at the head of one of the prettiest lakes in the Eastern Townships, the little town of Ayer's Cliff occupies an unusual niche in the progress of this part of the Province. One of the unusual factors about the town is that it doubles its population in summer, as a result of being a real sportsmen's paradise, and the centre of one of the greatest fishing, hunting and recreational areas in the entire Townships.

Contributing greatly to the war effort of the country, citizens of Ayer's Cliff have done no mean part in the sale of War Bonds, Stamps and Certificates, as well as doing splendid work in salvage and other wartime work of like nature. In common with people in every other community of the Townships, the folks in Ayer's Cliff have dedicated themselves to the winning of the war.

Among the very active war groups operating in Ayer's Cliff the Red Cross is outstanding for the amount of work accomplished. This group has made a splendid record for the amount of work turned in to headquarters, and in common with other units, church groups and various contributing societies, has done incessant work on soldier comforts and civilian refugee requirements. The Bundles for Britain and the Queen's Canadian Fund have both received excellent support, while the recent Aid to Russia Campaign did exceptionally well in Ayer's Cliff.

Boasting but four manufacturing establishments, Ayer's Cliff nevertheless can rank well-up in the Eastern Townships industrial life for the fame which has spread throughout the Empire for its products: Ayer's Cliff Butter, B.B. Work Gloves, Rugg-Ball Hay Rakes and Plant Labels, and the Despres Stock Foods. B.B. Gloves and Rugg-Ball products enjoy an Empire-wide reputation for the excellence of their products, and in normal times ship to every part of the British Empire, a business which only awaits the signing of the peace to resume its normal course.

Two other factors contribute to the prominence of Ayer's Cliff, and each enjoys a distinction of its own. For all political assemblies, and legal affairs, the village of Ayer's Cliff has been for many years the scene of action, being the County Seat for Stanstead County, the County Building being part of the fine layout of buildings which are the centre of activity for the second contributing factor to Ayer's Cliff prominence throughout not only the County but the entire Eastern Townships, the annual Stanstead County Fair.

Centre of a fertile and highly productive farming district, Ayer's Cliff occupies the spotlight every fall through the annual Ayer's Cliff Fair, an institution in fall Fairs and now in its ninety-eight year. Held under the joint auspices of the Stanstead County Agricul-

Continued on page 7.

Sports Centre

Continued from page 5.

summer and winter sports, and operates its own ski-tow in winter and the modern "Beau-Site" Terrace Club in the summertime.

As a sports centre, the Town of Magog is ideally located and offers some of the finest attractions in the entire Province, its location midst lake and mountains in no small manner contributing to its success in this field.

When victory brings the boys home again, Magog will undoubtedly be on everyone's list as a "must" for the summer season, and in winter as well, with the ever increasing popularity of winter sports and the drawing power of the famed Mount Orford slopes reaching its fullest measure of attraction.

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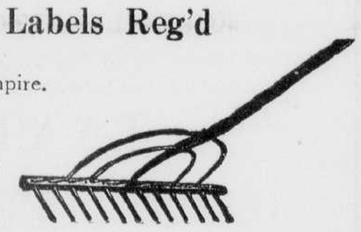
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May Their Pace Never Slacken
As They Work Unceasingly for
That Which Is Our Only Goal:
VICTORY AND PEACE IN '44

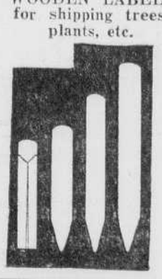
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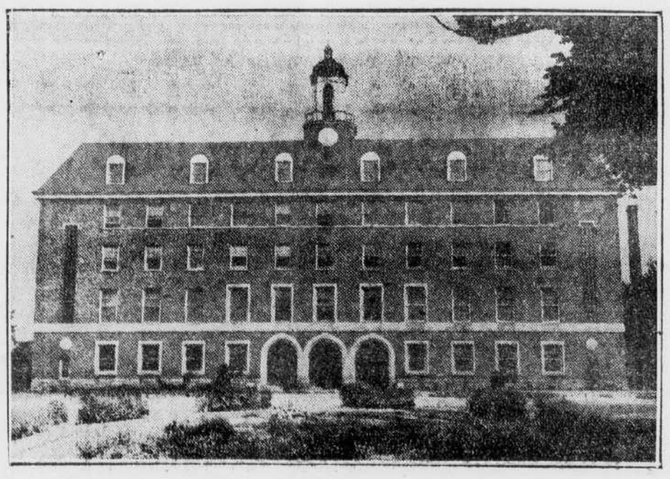
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WAR WORKERS
OF CANADA
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Dean of Girls:
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AYER'S CLIFF, QUE.
A Timely Reminder To Our Farmer Friends:
— Sugar Season Is Fast Approaching —
We Are Ayer's Cliff Agents for the Cary Company.
BRING YOUR SYRUP TO THOMPSON'S!

Fifty Per Cent Increase Is Shown In The Population Of Rock Island

United by bonds of friendship and industrial activity, the Border Villages of Stanstead and Rock Island enjoy an unique fame for the intermingling of relations with their neighbors across the Border in Derby Line, Vermont. Not only do the majority of social clubs work under an international theme, but the communities' principal industry, the famous Butterfield Division of the Union Twist Drill Company, the British Empire's largest manufacturer of small tools, employs citizens of both countries and has its huge rambling plant astride the very boundary line, with shops in both Canada and the United States.

Heightened by the unusual activity at the Butterfield plant, the population of Rock Island has jumped from 1,400 to about 2,200, while Stanstead also notes an increase of several hundred from its former figure of some 800 citizens.

Presenting an unusual situation where both Canadians and Americans work hand-in-hand in the war effort of the two countries, the three Border Villages, Stanstead, Rock Island and Beebe think, act and work as one in the great national effort, in close co-operation with their neighboring community across the line, Derby Line, Vermont.

Spread out along the Border, these communities intermingle so that the casual visitor does not know when he leaves one and enters the other, even as to crossing the Border itself, although with recent restrictions, the manner of crossing into Amberican territory has been done in a formal manner. Despite the Government laws however, the war effort of the citizens has gone on without any interruption, the bonds of friendship and understanding only further tightened by the ever-increasing need for greater production and Home Front effort.

Families ties have been in large measure responsible for such an intermingling of international activities, and the social and fraternal groups of the Border Villages count members from both sides of the Border and even hold their meetings alternately on one side and the other. Probably the only international Rotary Club in the world is located in these communities, and includes members from Rock Island, Stanstead and Beebe, Quebec, and Derby Line and Derby, Vermont. The President this year is a citizen of Derby, and members of the executive are from both sides of the Border. The Boundary Rotary Club, of which Harry E. Rice, of Derby Line, is President, meets in the Del Monty Hotel in Rock Island, the members having no difficulty in crossing the line to assemble each Monday evening.

Indeed this splendid hostelry is the scene of most of the social gatherings of this international community.

Some half-dozen industries in the Border Villages employ almost 1,500 persons, representing practically half the population.

In all matters pertaining to the health and welfare of its citizens Rock Island and Derby Line work together as one, with a common bond of understanding resulting in more or less joint fire departments, even though each community boasts its own volunteer crew and equipment. Alarms are sounded from separate sirens, but in the event of extra help or failure of one siren to operate, the neighboring community's alarm is pressed into action.

The International Chamber of Commerce is, as its name suggests, a composite of the business men of the two countries, and meets to discuss mutual problems in a friendly and understanding way, its regular sessions also being held in Canada, the Del Monty Hotel again figuring in the place of meeting. Other groups, including the International Council of the Knights of Columbus, the Border Musical Association, outstanding for its excellent musical productions, and the several fraternal orders, all have members from Quebec and Vermont, the Golden Rule Lodge having a very large Masonic Hall in Stanstead, and one of the most unusual open-air lodge rooms in the world atop Owl's Head Mountain on the shores of Lake Memphremagog. The Odd Fellows' Hall is located in Derby Line and again has a large membership from both sides of the Border.

Stanstead College, one of Canada's finest educational institutions, is located on the dividing line between Stanstead and Rock Island, and the residential students from all parts of Canada mingle in the community life and vice versa, with the College the scene of many a public gathering and the home of the very successful International Community School, sponsored by the Adult Education Service.

Heart and soul behind Canada from the outset of the war, citizens of Derby Line have in no way lessened their feeling despite their own entry into the great struggle. In fact the border towns share each one's gains and losses with equal fervor, and in all war drives and patriotic undertakings, make a joint effort to see them through successfully. American women work in the Canadian societies, and before the declaration of war by the United States many of the sons of Derby Line came over to join Canada's Armed Forces. Today the towns all are united in one common purpose —that of doing their utmost to step up the war effort and hasten victory. Sharing a common problem of home defence, too, the four communities are in instant touch with each other in the event of air raids, and the Mobile Forces and Civilian Protection Committees work along similar lines and with the same system.

The international relations are heightened to a very great extent by the annual Armistice Day ceremony in which returned men who served in the war of 1914-18, belonging on the Canadian side of the line to the Frontier Branch of the Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L., and on the American side to the Gordon Cosby Post of the American Legion, stand side by side in tribute to the fallen. Next Armistice Day these remembrance observances will be fraught with even greater significance.

Ayer's Cliff Enjoy

Continued from page 6

tural and Horticultural Societies, the annual Stanstead County Fair is one of the top-flight exhibitions in Eastern Canada, and is so recognized among the members of the E.T. Associated Fair Boards, whose members have re-elected as President for a third term John Peters, of Magog, one of the ablest directors of Ayer's Cliff Fair. Owning one of the finest sets of buildings and grounds in the E.T. Fair Association, Ayer's Cliff Fair is a "must" on the list of thousands of Eastern Townships residents every fall.

Known for its beauty and popularity as a summer resort, Ayer's Cliff draws hundreds of summer visitors and cottagers every season and offers excellent facilities for all types of summer recreation. Exceptional sites are available for building, manufacturing and summer cottages, and the town goes out of its way to accommodate and assist any who wish to locate in this beauty spot of the County. An excellent business section caters to the wants of both year-round and seasonal residents, and the town is proud of the fact that summer visitors play a large part in assisting the permanent citizens with the war effort. Many Americans are regular visitors to Ayer's Cliff and their help on many an occasion has given the town's efforts a big boost, especially in the Victory Loan campaigns and the salvage effort.

For a town of less than 500 permanent citizens, Ayer's Cliff has set a mark for many a larger town to aim at in the war effort.

Beebe Is

Continued from page 6.

which those in the front line need and insistently demand. Red Cross work is a big feature of Beebe's war effort, and in Victory Loan Drives and other war endeavors the citizens of Beebe are never found lacking. It will be a grand day for Beebe when the boys come home again and the activities at the Granite Quarries resume once more.

Post-war Beebe will present great possibilities for both increased industrial expansion and extension of the ideal living conditions so prevalent in this Border town.

Day-By-Day Review Of Important Happenings In Past Year As Compiled From The Record's Files

January

2nd.—British and German naval units report a clash in the North Atlantic, after Germans led by Battleship Tirpitz sought to break British blockade.

4th.—The Russian forces report substantial gains in the renewal of their winter offensive.

5th.—The British Eighth Army has been forced to adopt a cautious policy in the North African fighting due to sandstorms.

6th.—Death claimed Rt. Rev. Arthur Carlisle, Anglican Bishop of Montreal.—A contingent of Canadian troops is reported taking part in the battle to clean out Tunisia. —The Rotary Club announced the distribution of $5,000 proceeds from annual fair among local welfare organizations.

7th.—A group of officers and men of the Princess of Wales Own Regiment were guests of the Sherbrooke Snow Shoe Club.

8th.—Francis J. Meade, prominent Coaticook resident died in a Sherbrooke hospital following a brief illness.

9th.—The United Nations forces today tightened the pincers around the Axis armies in Tunisia.

11.—Allied airmen in the Southwest Pacific have registered an impressive victory over a Jap convoy off New Guinea.

12th.—The steel plants at Sydney, N.S., were strike-bound as the workers walked out in their demand for a wage increase.

13th.—W. J. Wiggett, F. Cotton and H. Allen were recipients of awards to mark long service with the S.O.E. Lodge.

14th.—Two-thirds of Canada's basic steel-producing capacity was closed down as the strike spread to Sault Ste. Marie.—Hon. Jacob Nicol and A. C. Stevens were named Chairmen of the local Aid-to-Russia Campaign.

15th.—Four youngsters were suffocated when fire broke out in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Odilon Bureau near Milan.—Fred W. Webster was re-elected President of the E.T.A.A.

16th.—A new scheme for filtration plant, twenty-five per cent cheaper than previous plans, has been submitted to the Sherbrooke Council by a firm of New York engineers.

18th.—Big British bombers, carrying the new block-buster bombs, staged a devastating raid on the heart of Germany.

19th.—Strong opposition was registered at a Sherbrooke City Council meeting against the making of a grant toward the International Snowshoe Convention being held here.

20th.—Sherbrooke firemen answered a record number of thirty-eight fire calls in a period of twenty-four hours, caused by the severe wind and cold.

21st.—Sherbrooke municipal officials were guests of the Sherbrooke Snow Shoe Club on Civic Night.

22nd.—British forces have reached the outskirts of Tripoli and heavy artillery is prepared to blast the blackened city.—The Germans admit the virtual annihilation of their forces facing Stalingrad.

23rd.—Tripoli, capital of French Africa, has fallen to the British troops.—An agreement has been reached for the solution of the Canadian steel strike.

25th.—The weather has begun to moderate after one of the coldest waves in years.

26th.—A delegation representing the Sherbrooke City Council is in Quebec today discussing plans for opening a technical school in Sherbrooke.

27th.—Demands for unconditional surrender of the Axis were prepared at a conference of Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt at a conference in Casablanca, North Africa, details of which were announced today.

28th.—Neil Tracy has been elected President of the Sherbrooke local Boy Scout Association to succeed Clarence Blake.

29th.—Prime Minister Mackenzie King has promised serious consideration to the demands of the Provinces for compensation to offset reduced gasoline and liquor revenues.

30th.—Several hundred snowshoers today invaded Sherbrooke for the 33rd annual International Snowshoe Convention.

February

1st.—Damage estimated at $35,000 was caused in the destruction by fire of the Coaticook Baptist Church.

2nd.—Magog residents mourned the passing of Dr. G. A. Bowen, for over fifty years a physician in that place and prominent in municipal affairs.

3rd.—The Sherbrooke City Council approved a general salary advance for inside employees at the City Hall.—German losses in the Battle of Stalingrad were placed at 700,000 men.

4th.—Spanish embassies have issued denials of reports that they will act as peace intermediaries for Germany.—E. E. Spafford was re-elected President of St. George's Club.

5th.—An instructor from the Windsor Mills airport was killed and a student-pilot critically injured when a plane crashed in a forced landing on the outskirts of Sherbrooke.

6th.—Over 250,000 German troops face encirclement as a result of the Russian drive on Rostov.

8th.—A conciliation board suggested the recognitions of two Unions as the best means of preventing labor trouble at the Windsor Mills plant of the Canada Paper Company.

9th.—Finance Minister Ilsley announces the creation of a billion dollar mutual aid fund by the Dominion to assist the United Nations.

10th.—Rev. G. Ellery Read, D.D., was re-elected President of the Sherbrooke V.O.N.—United States authorities report that organized resistance on Guadalcanal has collapsed.

11th.—Officials of the Sherbrooke Aid-to-Russia Fund report subscriptions of $18,000 to date in this district.

12th.—The Eastern Townships Branch of the Quebec Forestry Association was organized in Sherbrooke with J. A. Ste. Marie, of Lennoxville, as President.

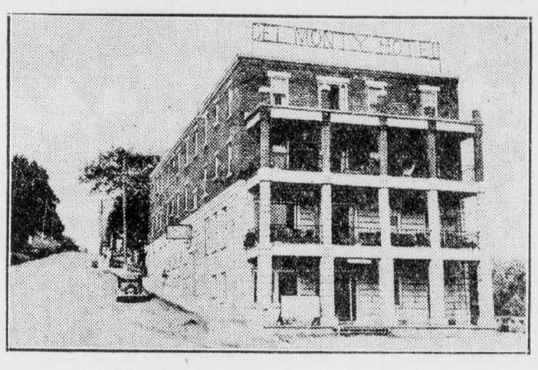
13th.—John P. Wells, K.C., prominent Sherbrooke lawyer, died suddenly from a heart attack.

15th.—The 35,000-ton French battleship Richelieu reached New York after a hectic journey in which she dodged U-boats despite her badly damaged condition.

16th.—Joseph Rene Goursette, of Sherbrooke, was reported among the forty-seven survivors from the Canadian Corvette Louisburg, sunk in the Mediterranean.—A surplus of $114,091 was reported for the City of Sherbrooke during 1942.—Revenues for the year were $1,591,381 and expenditures $1,477,290.

18th.—The staff work of the ill-fated raid on Dieppe was under at-

Continued on page 8.



Del Monty Hotel

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GRILL TAVERN

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Meeting Place of the Boundary Rotary Club and International Chamber of Commerce.

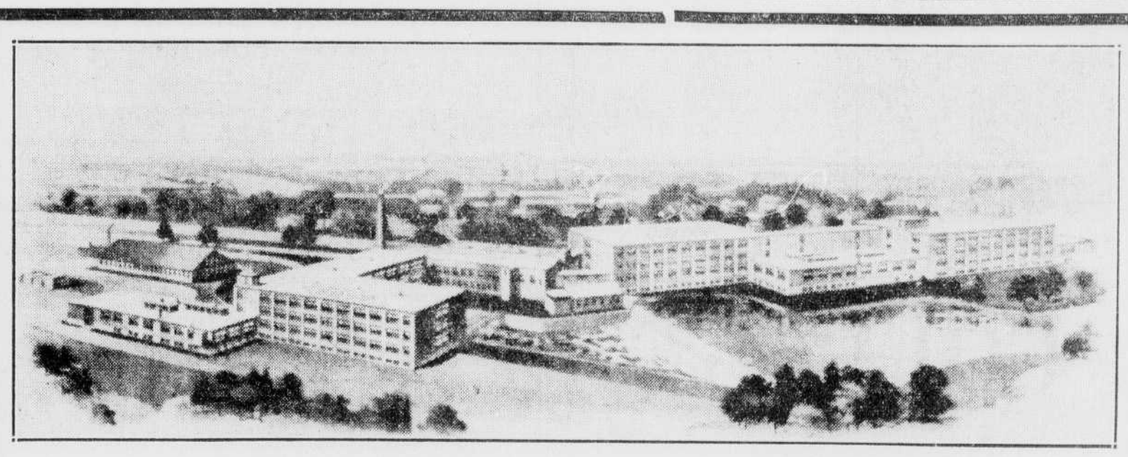
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FORWARD TOGETHER TO VICTORY IN 1944

MAGOG LIONS CLUB

Motto: LIBERTY, INTELLIGENCE: OUR NATION'S SAFETY

For Liberty, the Magog Lions have backed up every Victory Loan drive and the majority of its members have been Bond Salesmen, donating their commissions to the effort. The Club has also made one of the most outstanding Canadian records in Salvage Collection, and constantly promotes many successful war effort endeavours, and donates to all war causes. The Club purchased and equipped a Red Cross Ambulance with locally-raised funds.

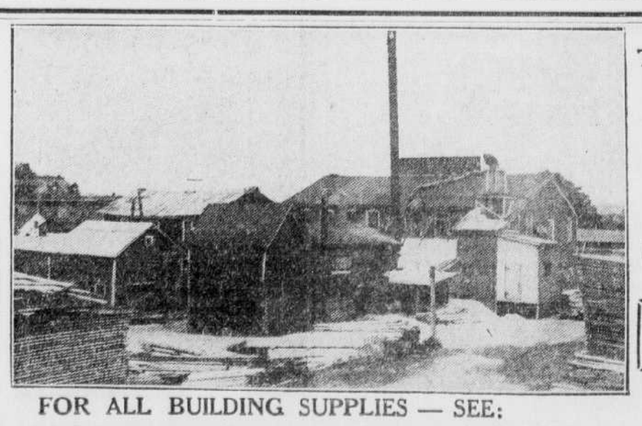
For Intelligence, the Magog Lions enlist the services of outstanding speakers to keep them posted on world and general civic affairs, and self-betterment.

For Our Nation's Safety, the Magog Lions are currently interested in bettering the sight of Magog's school and pre-school age children, having almost 100 cases of such type in charge of their Committee for the Blind. Post-War rehabilitation and other worthy topics are being entered on the present programme.

President: W. H. McKENNA
Secretary: A. E. SMITH

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Hatley's Historic Old School House Has Had A Long And Enviable Career

By MAUDE G. PELLERIN

In spite of the war, with all the vast expenditure of money, thought and manpower involved, interest in education is increasing on all sides.

Compulsory education has filled many of our school buildings to capacity, and will doubtless necessitate the building of larger and better schools in many sections. The Central School Board, which is about to be tried out in Stanstead County, will, no doubt, bring about further changes, but it is hoped that the historical old School building in Hatley will not suffer from the zeal of those modern educationists.

Erected in 1830, it is known to be one of the oldeset institutions of higher education South of the St. Lawrence River. There are those who contend that it was originally a Church of England school, built by that denomination and later turned over by the Church for public school purposes, but authentic records prove this belief to be without foundation.

The land on which the building stands was donated by Wright Chamberlin, who is listed in the well known history of Stanstead County, Forests and Clearings, as being a staunch member of the Methodist or Wesleyan Church. According to the deed it was made over by him to the school trustees of the Village of Charleston, now Hatley, with the understanding that should a school building not be erected on it within ten years, the land would revert to him or his heirs.

The minutes of the first, and the subsequent meetings, of the Committee instrumental in the erection of this school are still in existence and are in the possession of the Secretary-Treasurer of the school board at the present time.

These minutes state clearly that funds for the erection of the school were raised by public subscription, augmented by a substantial Government grant.

Among the long list of trustees named were: "The Lieutenant-Governor or other administrator of the Province of Quebec; The Honorable and Right Rev. Charles James Stewart, Lord Bishop of Quebec; The Speaker of the Legislative Council; L. I. Papineau (a Roman Catholic), Speaker of the House of Assembly; Wright Chamberlin, of Stanstead, (a Methodist); Deacon Taylor Little, of Hatley, a piller of the Baptist Church, and many others from all parts of the Province.

Article No. 2 of the constitution states: "The property of the Institution, moveable and immoveable, shall be vested in the persons hereinafter named, who are appointed and authorized to act as Trustees."

Article No. 6 states: "The property belonging to the Academy shall be held in trust for the education of the rising generations; the Trustee to appoint teachers and to make such by-laws as are necessary for the Institution.

Article 3 states: "The principal teacher of the Academy shall be a clergyman of the Church of England, whenever the funds of the Institution will permit of employing one." (So far as is known the funds never permitted, for there is no record of a clergyman ever teaching in the school).

Records show the first teacher to have been a Mr. Belfour, hired in March, 1832, to teach the male department for three months, with Miss E. D. Fields hired for six months as teacher of the female department at a salary of two pounds ten shillings for four weeks; her board to be furnished by the Trustee. In September of the same year Professor Hale was hired for one year for $500. At this time $166 was spent on philosophical and chemical apparatus for the Academy.

A little later mention is made of money being paid to the Trustee of the Academy by the Lord Bishop of Quebec. The money in question being the proceeds from the sale of lands, presumably Clergy Reserves.

This building was erected for the use of the higher grades only, as the primary pupils occupied another building entirely separate from the Academy and evidently under different management.

The following interesting information was obtained from a prospectus of the Academy printed in 1874.

The principal of the male department at this time was Mr. Stedman E. Coburn; of the female department, Miss M. A. Weare, with Miss Stimson as assistant.

Sixty-two gentlemen and fifty-one ladies were in attendance. Making a total of one hundred and thirteen.

The following subjects were taught: English, Porter's Rhectorical Reader; Smith and Kirkman's Grammar; Olney's Geography; Burrett's Geography of the Heavens; Coburn, Thompson and Adam's Arithmetic; Davies' Algebra; Davies' Geometry with applications in mensuration; Davies' Surveying; Comstock's Natural Philosophy; Comstock's Chemistry, Whateley's Logic; Watts on the Mind; Blair's Rhetoric.

French—Lavizac's French Grammar; LeBrun's Telemaque; Charles Twelfth.

Latin—Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar; Ainsworthy's Latin Lexicon; Andrews Latin Reader; Ceasar's Commentaries; Anthon's Sallust; Cicero's Select Orations; Cicero's de Senectute; Hunter's or Cooper's Virgil.

Greek—Valpy's Grammar; Donegan's Lexicon; Jacob's Greek Reader; Greek Testament; Xenophon's Arrabasis; Homer's Iliad.

Besdies these, instructions in music with use of piano might be had for one pound, ten shillings extra, also painting and drawing for five shillings.

How three teachers could put one hundred and thirteen pupils through such a course is beyond the understanding of a present day educationists.

It is understood that in the early days the lay teachers and some pupils had rooms in the school. Later the upper portion was used as the Village Hall. At the present time the Women's Institute occupies a spare room in the spacious building.

While many of the surrounding towns which now boast flourishing schools, were mere hamlets with small log school houses, Charleston Academy had an attendance of well over a hundred young men and women from all parts of the Eastern Townships, some from as far afield as Quebec City, who were receiving an education equal to that given by many colleges at the present time.

The Alumni of this school would include two or three generations of the foremost men and women of the Province and of many points far outside the Province.

The coming of the railroads and various industries have increased the population of the neighboring towns, necessitating the building of larger and better schools, until at the present time nearly all these towns have new and well-equipped school buildings. Yet the school at Hatley still stands, having outlived two or three school buildings in each of the towns mentioned. It is no ancient relic, but a staunch comfortable building. Many hundreds of dollars spent on interior renovations throughout the years have kept this venerable school house abreast of the times. It is now equipped with all modern conveniences, while some of the latest equipment found among its young neighbors is still lacking; it lacks nothing in scholastic merit. Its pupils going on to other schools for the final grades, eleven and twelve, no longer taught here, have, almost without exception, acquitted themselves with credit and the percentage of failures in the Government examinations is below the average of the majority of schools in the County.

The people of Hatley have a very warm regard for this fine old building where the great-grandchildren of the pioneers who built it, are acquiring an education within its walls, surrounded by memories and traditions of their forefathers.

They are pround of its unequalled record, extending over one hundred and thirteen years of continued service to the cause of education.

Day-By-Day

Continued from page 7.

tack in the Canadian House of Commons with the Opposition members demanding a full debate on the question.

19th.—Rommel's deep thrust into Tunisia was halted as the results of a squeeze play by the British 8th Army.

20th.—President Roosevelt, in a Washington statement, pledged increased armament aid from the United States for China.

22nd.—King George VI has ordered the despatch of a special sword as a tribute from the People of Great Britain to the defenders of Stalingrad.

23rd.—Justice Minister St. Laurent has again refused the demand for a removal of the ban on the Communist party in Canada.

24th.—Announcement of the Provincial Government's intention to introduce compulsory education featured the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Quebec Legislature.—Ald. C. G. Bryant has agreed to serve another term as North Ward representative.

25th.—Henri L. Gagnon and Clinton E. Soles were named Joint Chairmen of the local drive to raise $30,000 for the Canadian Red Cross Society.

26th.—The non-war expenditure of the Canadian Government for the current year is placed at $600,000,000.

27th.—Continued thaws are seriously hampering the Russian offensive on the Southern front.

March

1st.—The Japanese are reported massing heavy forces North of Australia for a possible invasion.

2nd.—Over one thousand tons of bombs were dropped in the heaviest raid in history of Berlin.—The Sherbrooke City Council voted two thousand dollars to the Canadian Red Cross.

3rd.—The pay-as-you-go plan featured the new Canadian budget which provided drastic increases in general taxes.

4th.—The Japanese lost an entire convoy in an effort to reinforce their New Guinea garrisons.

5th.—The British forces have repulsed a new German attack at Sedjenane in North Africa.

6th.—Prime Minister King has announced his intention of seeking changes in the British North America Act to permit his social security plans.

8th.—Transportation services throughout the district were disrupted by the heaviest snowstorm of the season.

9th.—Col. A. A. Munster was re-elected President of the Sherbrooke Hospital at the annual meeting in the City Hall.

10th.—The Soviets admit the loss of eight important centres to the Nazi counter-attack.

11th.—Air Secretary Sir Archibald Sinclair announces two thousand German war factories have

Continued on page 9.

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COUNTY FOUNDED IN 1796.

COUNTY SEAT: WATERLOO.

Sherbrooke Daily Record

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1944.

COUNTY'S POPULATION: 34,387.

HOUSEHOLDERS IN COUNTY: 4,057.

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SHEFFORD COUNTY RECOGNIZED FOR ITS AGRICULTURAL MERITS

Shefford County Fair, Held Each Year at Waterloo, Provides "Show Window" for Many and Varied Products Which Come from the Farms and Industries of This Active County.

One of the most important agricultural counties in the Eastern Townships, Shefford County is unique in that it restricts itself solely to that phase of daily life, and concentrates almost entirely on farming and dairying as its livelihood with only two large centres in the entire county devoted to manufacturing.

Fame and fortune have come to the farmers of Shefford County through their tilling of the soil and caring of their herds, with noteworthy attention being given to the annual "show window" of the County, the lively and progressive Shefford County Fair held each fall at Waterloo, one of the two industrialized communities in the County.

Waterloo boasts an almost entire turnover to war production in the past five years, with every industry devoted almost exclusively to filling the demands of the various channels of war materials and supplies. To compensate for the excessive rise in manpower necessitated by this unprecedented increase in the town's industrial life, the Wartime Housing Corporation has given Waterloo the honor of being one of the only two Eastern Townships towns to benefit by such a scheme to relieve the housing situation.

Granby, the metropolis of the County, and third largest city in the Townships, is one of Canada's most progressive and industrialized cities, boasting no less than forty-four manufacturing establishments for a population slightly more than 16,000. The modern spirit and efficient management of Granby has given this Eastern Townships community fame and honor among Canadian cities, no little of which is due to the energy and foresight of Granby's popular Mayor, Horace P. Boivin, himself owner and general manager of one of the city's largest industries.

To give further importance to Shefford County's increasing fame as a dairy centre, the possibility exists today and study is being given to the establishment in Granby, as a centre for the County, of a new branch of the Carnation Company's milk processing plant, which indicates that Shefford County can vie with Canada's top-flight dairying centres for new honors in the future. Many of the underlying reasons for the Carnation Company seeking to establish this processing plant in Shefford County lie behind the fact that the majority of Canada's record-breaking producers in dairy herds come from this section of the Townships, with the famous herds of Elmo Ashton, at Foster, W. H. Miner, at Granby, and Albert Quinlan, of Warden, being known all over Canada and the United States, with many world-famous records as well, for their breeding of some of the finest Jersey cows in the world. This reflects much credit on the farming ability of the Shefford County agriculturalists, and especially on the breeders, whose responsibility gives the entire County a fame second to none throughout Canada. For milk-producing records, the cows of Shefford County top all others, and buyers annually vie for the honor and privilege of purchasing the calves from the prize-winning, internationally famous sires and dams.

Served by the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railways, Shefford County also benefits from excellent highway transportation service, both for passengers via Provincial Transport Company, and a host of efficient truck fleets which give speedy service to the metropolitan centres, for both farmer and industrialist.

Though essentially a farming community, Shefford County has not lagged behind in any of Canada's war efforts, many stalwart sons of the farm having gone forth to serve their country, while those who remain behind to produce the necessary food for freedom have given willingly and generously of their time and talents to all war causes, notably in all Victory Loan Campaigns. Shefford County has indeed done a remarkable job for the war. The citizens of Shefford County indeed stand behind the men who stand behind the guns, and are going all-out to do their bit to bring peace and lasting freedom to this war-fettered world. The farmers of Shefford are farming for freedom—they recognize and realize the need for home front help!

Unprecedented Building And Progress Evident In Granby

Although in the heart of one of the best milk-producing counties in the Eastern Townships, surrounded by agricultural interests on all sides, the City of Granby has created an enviable record as an industrial centre, second to none in the entire Province.

No doubt this striking feature lies more or less behind the fact that Granby began its very existence as a manufacturing centre, and due to the progressive spirit and enterprise of its citizens, today commands such an enviable position among Canada's manufacturing cities. It was exactly a century and a half ago that Granby began to rise from the clearings, and its beginning was due to the establishmet of a saw-mill and flour-mill to cater to the needs of the settlers in that district.

Today, boasting almost fifty industries, whose products are known all over the world, Granby basks in the glory of one of the most industrialized and richest cities in the entire County. Branch factories and head offices of some of the most outstanding industrial firms in Canada are located within the city's limits, and an eager Chamber of Commerce is today actively seeking new industries to establish in Granby in post-war days.

In population figures, too, Granby has shown a proportionate increase, rising from some 11,000 in 1933, to the amazing figure of almost 17,000 in 1943, with a substantial majority of these citizens being employed in the various industries of the City.

Granby is one of the most enterprising cities in the Eastern Townships, no little of the credit for which belong to the young man of great foresight who heads the civic affairs of that community, Horace P. Boivin, who has held the Chief Citizen's seat for some eighteen years.

With three weekly newspapers, a splendid system of parks and playgrounds, and one of the finest residential districts in that section of the Province, Granby today looks forward to an era of unprecedented building and progress in post-war days. Among Mayor Boivin's plans are those which will give to the citizens of Granby some of the most up-to-date city accoutrements found anywhere in Canada, and afford those who settle in this Eastern Townships centre the advantage and opportunities of many a larger city, yet with all the close-knit touch of an understanding people working together in harmony and understanding for a common cause—the growth and beautification of Granby.

Day-By-Day

Continued from page 8.

been destroyed in recent raids.

12th.—The St. Lawrence River defences were subject of bitter debate in the House of Commons.

13th.—The Canadian Corvette Regina was credited with sinking a Nazi U-boat in the Mediterranean.

15th.—The Governor-General and Princess Alice were brief visitors to King's Hall, Compton.

16th.—Ald. Guy Bryant, Armand Fisette, O. Desiel and Alphonse Trudeau were elected by acclamation to the Sherbrooke City Council.

17th.—Ald. Eugene Gervais was re-appointed Chairman of the Finance Committee at the re-organization meeting of the City Council.

18th.—Gafsa has been re-taken as the British drive in Tunisia gets into full swing.

Continued on page 10.

ATLAS PACKING CASES



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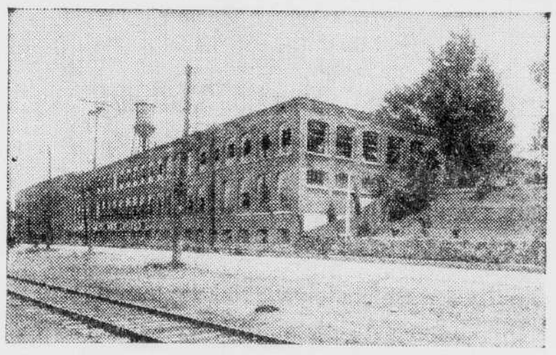
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One-Third Of Population Of Waterloo Active In War Work

Showing an increase in population of some 200 persons each year since the war began, Waterloo certainly lives up to the name of the product for which it has become famous all over the world, it is a typical "mushroom" town.

From a citizen census of 3,800 three years ago, the population figures jumped to 4,000 last year and this spring reached the all-time high of 4,200! Among these war-conscious citizens, who have done so well in all Victory Loan drives and other kindred war efforts, one finds a reason for their unbounded enthusiasm for supporting the great national effort to subdue Nazism in the fact that almost one-third of the total population is employed in the various Waterloo industrial plants. One-third! The highest proportion of any town in the Eastern Townships, and all as a result of the conversion of the town's major industries to war production.

Six industries in Waterloo, and two in nearby Warden, employ almost 1,500 persons, and has created an unprecedented housing shortage in the district. To combat this lack of accommodations, the successful Wartime Housing Corporation has erected some fifty modern bungalows in Waterloo, which gives the community some relief from the over-crowded situation which has confronted the municipal authorities for the past few months.

Enterprising and efficient, Waterloo boasts a splendid commercial and residential section, with the main centre of attraction in the summer months being the nearby Waterloo, Lake, which has been converted into a splendid summer playground through the efforts of the citizens, and the annual Waterloo fair, which ranks well to the fore among the many Eastern Townships exhibitions. In winter, skiing occupies the limelight, with the majority of the younger element belonging to the Waterloo Ski Club, and flocking to the nearby trails on Shefford and Orford Mountains.

But to really give claim and credit to the name of Waterloo, one must look to the source of that enterprise which has created an enviable reputation for its products throughout the entire world, solely on the maintenance of the name "Waterloo."

Though controlled by Slack Bros., the name "Waterloo" is more often applied to their principal product than is their own family name.

Slack Bros., of Waterloo, on a peace-time basis, was considered to be the largest single mushroom growing firm in the British Empire which in itself is quite a distinction or perhaps a good example that "Mighty Oaks from Little Acorns Grow."

When the present owner's grandfather came from England and became the first rector of the Anglican Church in Granby, the site of the present plant of Slack Bros. was nothing but bush and stones (the latter a natural resource of Shefford County). The Rector's son, Thomas, who had early shown an interest in gradening, came to Waterloo almost sixty-five years ago, where he built the first commercial greenhouse in the district.

Little did this gentleman think that his business would one day become internationally known. Lettuce and radishes were then the chief products grown. Later, Mr. Thomas Slack added plants for market garden. Progress was slow and years intervened before the business attracted any attention. True to his race, he stuck to his guns and gradual progress ensued.

By 1913, the business had passed on to Thomas' two sons, Charles W. and Fred A. Slack, who began to effect several improvements, chief of which was the centralizing of equipment on its present location. Once settled, bedding plants were added to other lines. Lettuce became the next main crop and continued as the No. 1 breadwinner until the advent of the iceberg type of lettuce imported from the Southern States, which wrote finis to the local lettuce business.

To replace this loss, it was decided to grow cut flowers. A while later, hot-house rhubarb was taken up. Finally, in 1924, Slack Bros. of Waterloo started to grow mushrooms. It need hardly be said that success was by no means immediate despite several years of previous experimentation with mushrooms, but gradually progress was made and all other lines, except rhubarb and cut flowers, were dropped.

Today, at Slack Bros. Waterloo, owned solely by Mr. C. W. Slack, mushrooms are responsible for about two-thirds of the firm's sales, and flowers and rhubarb make up the balance.

Today, mushroom beds occupy some 330,000 square feet and flowers 45,000 feet, products of the cannery attached to the business reach Great Britain, South Africa, India and prior to the Japanese aggression, could be found in Singapore and Penang.

In the early days, mushroom growing was surrounded to some extent by mystery and secret formulae and procedures, but today, exact science has stepped in and established means of control which take at least a part of the guess work out of growing, but pasteurization of soil for growing is probably the greatest contribution to control. The seed, or spawn for the planting, is produced by a strictly sterile technique as used in bacteriological work and tests are continually made to ascertain purity and vigor of strain.

Whilst mushroom growth is considered to be something phenomenal in speed, it might be interesting to note that it takes between five and six months from start to finish of a crop or rather longer than oats or turnips and other field crops.

The mushroom beds in their darkened houses are built in tiers of six. These beds are filled with a carefully prepared compost which has undergone a fermenting period of about four weeks. The beds are levelled off and when the last bed is filled, the house is closed up and the temperature raised to a point which is known to be lethal to insects or foreign growing matter, weed seeds, etc. To make assurance doubly sure, a high concentration of hydrocyanic acid gas is introduced into the house at this time as a fumigant.

The house is allowed to cool down gradually and about two weeks later, the spawn, or seed, is introduced into the bed every few square feet throughout the entire bed area. After another month, the beds are cased, or covered with a layer of fresh soil and in three weeks the first signs of mushrooms should appear. Another ten days and picking starts.

The picking now follows at irregular intervals and in more or less successively diminishing amounts until at the end of 70-80 days there are too few remaining to bother about, at which time a house is sterilized and the spent compost thrown out, leaving room for the whole process to start over. Picking has to be conducted daily just the same as a cow has to be milked daily and Sundays and holidays mean no respite in this department, the comparison, however, does not go so far as to allow everything to be picked and only ripe mushrooms must be taken from the beds and these carefully graded and weighed, refrigerated and later re-weighed and packed for the market.

In wartime, by far the larger percentage reaches the market fresh though several tens of thousands of pounds find their way into mushroom soup and other delightful mushroom products in the hands of large canners.

Until recently, the mushroom was considered to be a luxury food or at least so much pleasantly flavored garnish, but analyses recently performed show that no other vegetable contains equal vitamin B complex (riboflavin and nicotinic acid), the protein content is higher than most vegetables whilst the iron and copper content is high enough to make the mushroom an excellent blood builder.

During peace time, peak employment runs to 140 employees, though under reduced wartime schedules, employees number less than 100. It is perhaps no exaggeration, however, to state that during the past forty years to a small extent and during the last twenty to a greater extent, Slack Bros. has made a worthwhile contribution to life in the Eastern Townships, and given the name "Waterloo" to a hungry world, eager to recognize a succulent and tasty food by a popular name.

Day-By-Day

Continued from page 9.

19th.—The Quebec Legislature, in a surprise vote, has adopted a resolution condemning the Federal Government's draft order.

20th.—Over $3,000 in stamps and money orders were stolen during the night from the Lennoxville Post Office.

22nd.—Eighty persons were driven from the Magog House when fire broke out in the North wing of the hotel.

23rd.—The City has purchased ten-year cutting rights on five hundred additional acres in Stoke Township.

24th.—The local Salvage Committee reports $3,059 raised during the past year from the sale of scrap.

25th.—The annual Red Cross campaign has closed with the sum of $37,160 being raised in Sherbrooke County.

26th.—A limited quantity of maple syrup made its appearance on the Sherbrooke market, but was quickly sold out.

27th.—De Gaulle and Giraud have agreed to form a common front in opposition to the Nazis.

29th.—Montreal tramways service was suspended as the result of an illegal strike.

30th.—A junction of the British and United States forces is near in North Africa as the British occupy Gabes.

31st.—Willard G. Cross was elected President of the Sherbrooke Rotary Club.

April

1st.—Government officials have announced that meat rationing will become effective in Canada during May.

2nd.—Finance Minister Ilsley has suggested that the Provinces use their surpluses to supplement the Old Age Pensions payments.

3rd.—Three hundred members of the C.W.A.C. staged a tattoo at the Sherbrooke Exhibition arena.

5th.—John Bracken, Progressive Conservative Party leader, paid a visit to the Eastern Townships over the week-end and was the guest of honor at a City Hall reception.

6th.—The new Sherbrooke municipal budget calls for a surplus of $11,504 during the coming fiscal year without any change in the utility or taxation rates.

7th.—The Central School property has been purchased by the City as the site for a prospective public building.

8th.—The Provincial Government has tabled the text of its bill providing for compulsory school attendance.

9th.—Two prisoners of war have escaped from a local internment camp.

10th.—The prisoners who escaped from an internment camp near Sherbrooke were recaptured at Ascot Corner.

12th.—Four families, with twenty-seven children, were made homeless when fire destroyed the build-

Continuel on page 11.

SHEFFORD COUNTY VICTORY LOAN RESULTS

FIRST LOAN — Figures not obtainable.

	SPECIAL		GENERAL		PAYROLL		TOTAL		OBJ.
	Apps.	Amt.	Apps.	Amt.	Apps.	Amt.	Apps.	Amt.	
2nd LOAN	20	$302,700	1,211	$350,150	1,150	$ 93,100	2,381	$745,950	$615,500
3rd LOAN	22	$459,900	1,268	$454,850	2,262	$158,200	3,552	$1,072,950	$665,000
4th LOAN	29	$576,800	1,625	$513,900	3,585	$228,850	5,239	$1,319,550	$1,185,000
5th LOAN	30	$573,650	2,007	$735,100	4,609	$361,150	7,046	$1,669,900	$1,185,000

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COUNTY'S POPULATION: —
BROME: 12,485
MISSISQUOI: 21,432

HOUSEHOLDERS IN COUNTY: 7,762

Sherbrooke Daily Record

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1944.

COUNTY FOUNDED IN: —
BROME: 1799
MISSISQUOI: 1748

COUNTY SEATS:
BROME: KNOWLTON
MISSISQUOI: BEDFORD

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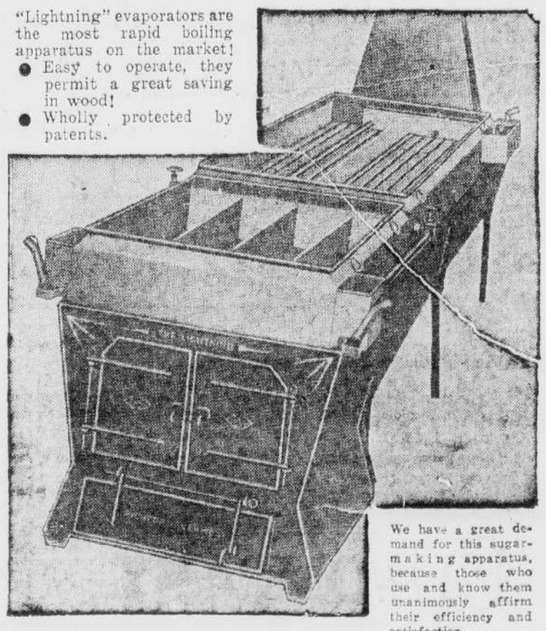
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MANUFACTURING ABILITIES OF BROME-MISSISQUOI RECOGNIZED

Citizens Have Contributed Generously to All War Charities and Past Five Victory Loan Campaigns—Splendid Recreational Advantages Available in Two Counties.

In most matters of political as well as common understanding, the two Counties of Brome-Missisquoi are taken as one, and very seldom spoken of individually except it be for certain vitally individually matters. To give more concrete evidence of this fact, one has only to realize that one of the finest hospitals in the Eastern Townships, the Brome-Missisquoi-Perkins Memorial Hospital at Sweetsburg, is thus named because it serves both counties, and the very successful Brome-Missisquoi Winter Roads Association, as well as other important enterprises, are thus conveniently linked together for more ease of operation as well as a good-will builder between these two important industrial counties of the Townships.

Though ranking well up in agricultural interests, the main strength of these two counties lies in their exceptional manufacturing abilities, with a concentration of some of the most important concerns within their borders. Farnham, Cowansville, Bedford, Sutton and Dunham vieing for still further honors in the great war production programme.

One of the best-known traits of the citizens of these two counties is their enviable contribution to the various war charities and especially to the past five Victory Loan Campaigns. In these Bond Drives, Brome-Missisquoi have always gone over the top in a most substantial manner, no little responsibility for which quite naturally rests on the shoulders of the management of the various industrial concerns, whose employees have dug down deeply each time to boost their individual firm's total.

Giving still further importance to the Brome-Missisquoi district is the location at Sweetsburg of the only officially-recognized institution in the whole Province for the care of juvenile non-Catholic delinquent girls. This Girls' Cottage Industrial School is a model house of correction, and not only furthers the proper education of the various girls committed to its charge, but also endeavors to provide them with the ability to learn to provide their own livelihood when they return to civilian life.

With splendid recreational advantages available in the two counties, Brome-Missisquoi ranks well up in provincial sports circles, both for winter and summer activities. Brome Lake at Knowlton, one of the most beautiful lakes in the Townships, annually draws large numbers of vacationists, particularly from the Montreal area, and the cottages of these city folk dot the shores all around this charming tree-bordered playground.

Mountain climbing affords some excellent relaxation to those who wish to delve into this more strenuous activity, with the many fine hills and peaks of the district giving full scope for this Alpine-like sport. The hills of Brome-Missisquoi also echo to the cries of eager and enthusiastic skiers and snowshoers in the winter months, with the ski clubs of Sutton, Cowansville and other well-known points leading this growing activity and providing excellent attraction to other parts of the Province for winter thrills.

Sutton and Cowansville Ski Clubs are two of the most active and best known in the Townships zone, with Sutton annually holding competitions on their well-laid-out trails, and drawing skiers from both Canada and the United States.

Farnham and Cowansville are the two most-heavily populated communities in the two counties, and the main industrial activity is contained in their limits, though several other smaller towns keep pace with the leaders, Bruck Silk Mills Limited, W. F. Vilas Furniture Company, Limited, and Footwear Findings of Canada Limited, as well as the J. J. Barker Sign Company Lim-

Continued on page 14.

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Day-By-Day

Continued from page 10

ings on the William Brault farm on the Brompton Road.

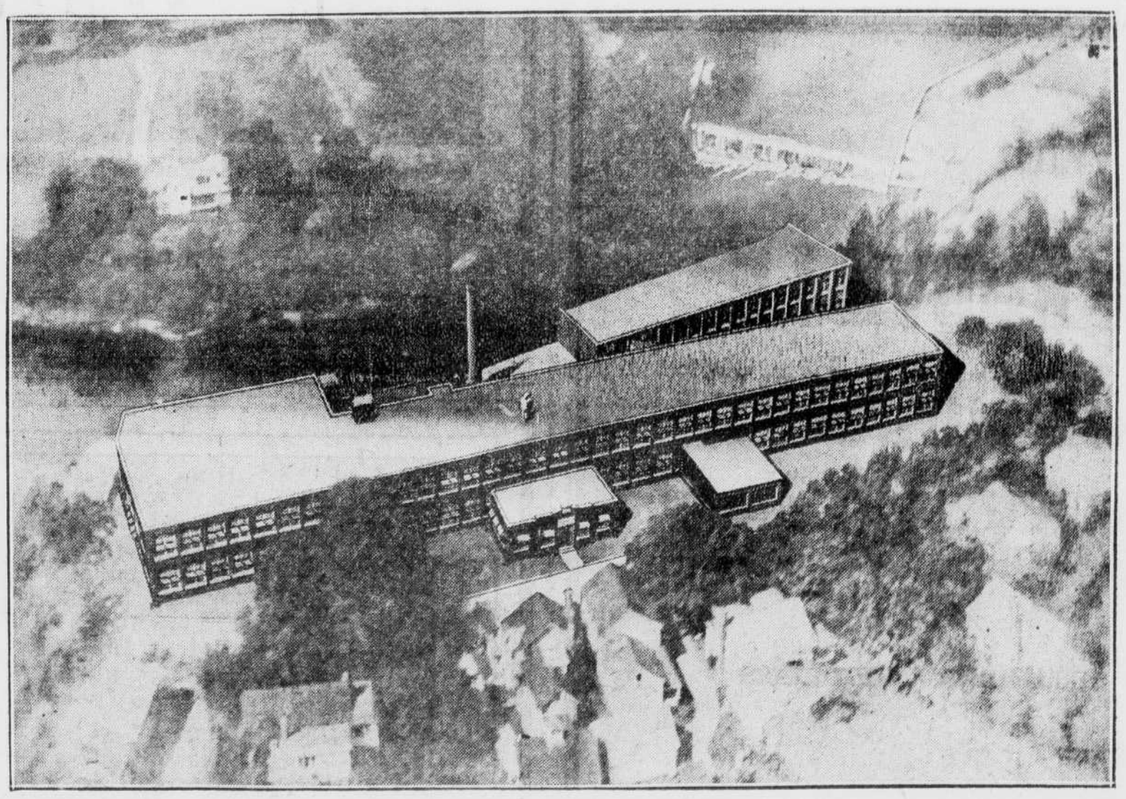
13th.—Over five hundred children were immunized against diphtheria at the first day of the local clinic.

14th.—Sixteen - year - old Royal Stewart won the Sherbrooke Rotary Club public-speaking contest.

15th.—Another pair of Germans have eluded the guards for the second break in a week from the local internment camp.

16th.—Mrs. J. E. Jamieson was elected President of the Lennoxville

Continued on page 14.



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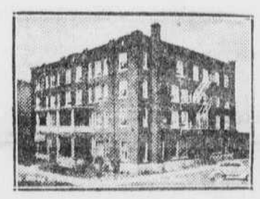
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Picturesque New Boulevard Is Planned For Cowansville

Embarking on one of the most ambitious post-war planning programmes yet undertaken in the Eastern Townships, Cowansville citizens are today engaged in preparing for the development of their community to one of the highest planes of beautification and civic welfare imaginable.

Under the watchful eyes of their Board of Trade, presided over by E. C. Cadieux, and with the ever-present assistance of Mayor Eugene Boisvert, Cowansville citizens are planning to make their community one of the main links in the post-war development of this Province.

Highlighting the schemes in mind and under preparation is that of creating a beautiful new boulevard, which will frame one side of one of the most beautiful public parks and playgrounds in the Province. This well-planned Municipal Park will be bordered by the new Nesbitt Boulevard, James, Cambridge and Orford Streets, and will contain shady paths, tastefully-arranged flower beds and shrubbery, with the central theme being a 200-foot artificial lake, crossed by a rustic bridge at the centre.

In this grand park development, civic authorities are planning to have an attractive band shell for summer concerts and the showing of the National Film Board movies which have proven so extremely popular in the Cowansville section. Keynote of the whole park will be the beautiful War Memorial which it is planned to have constructed in the most commanding location, giving a panoramic view of the entire park development, and paying fitting tribute to the gallant lads of the Second Great War who have given their lives for Freedom's cause.

One of the high spots of this new park, in the minds of the kiddies, will be the special area reserved for sports grounds. The sponsors of this development have already laid plans for the building of two tennis courts, and further extension of this area will be undertaken as required, with baseball diamonds, and special wee children's sand boxes and playground equipment.

Among other plans laid in Cowansville, and only awaiting the "go-signal," are those of highway improvements in and around the community, with special emphasis laid on the building of an overpass at the dangerous Farnham crossing. In addition, the Catholic School Board authorities are awaiting word of a grant to build a magnificent new school, which will be one of the finest and most modern Catholic schools in this Province. The estimated cost of this new building is close to $200,000, and will accommodate all the Catholic school children of the Cowansville district.

Cowansville has gone ahead by leaps and bounds during the past few years, with the population jumping almost five hundred every four years. In 1936 the figure was 2,749, while in 1940 the citizens numbered 3,248, and latest figures give an estimated population of almost 3,700.

Almost one-third of the total population of Cowansville is employed in the various industrial establishments, of which there are four, principally engaged in war production. Secretary-Treasurer A. C. Tanner estimates that almost 1,300 employees are engaged in the various plants of the community.

In trend with other Boards of Trade identified with the Eastern Townships Associated Boards of Trade, the Cowansville group has made considerable progress in the matter of winter roads maintenance. An active committee has been responsible for the splendid open highways in the Brome-Missisquoi district, connecting with Bedford and Granby, through to Sherbrooke, and also to Montreal via St. John's, thus affording year-round communication for the citizens and industrialists of this manufacturing centre.

It is interesting to note that the town's largest industry, the Bruck Silk Mills, Limited, was the first company in the Dominion of Canada to weave silk in the modern way, in the gum. The established, in May, 1922, no broad silks at all were being woven in Canada, and it remained for the enterprising founder, Isaac A. Bruck, of New York City, to realize the tremendous possibilities of this venture in Canada. One of the highlights of the inauguration of this new Canadian venture of processing silk from the gum was that the first bolt of cloth turned out was presented to the Museum of National Research in Ottawa.

To follow through on their successful venture, heretofore untried in Canada, Bruck Silk Mills, Limited, also became the first mill in Canada to weave fabrics from the new man-made fibre, now so commonly used due to war conditions, that is artificial silk or rayon.

It has been said that the Bruck Mills are unique in that they are one of the very few concerns in the world carryng out all operations under one roof, and under one control, for the manufacture of silks. The company takes the silk from the skeins, pins it in the required threads for various finishes of finished silk, weaves it and dyes it as well as prints it and finishes the entire process in their huge rambling Cowansville plant.

From a modest start, in 1922, with but thirty employees, the Bruck Silk Mills, Limited, have advanced step by step with the progress of the country until today they have some one thousand employees on the payroll, and, in addition, to one of the most modern sets of industrial buildings in all Canada, have inaugurated some of the latest advancements in employee care and office management that have yet been developed.

First in Cowansville to install a plant inter-communication system with "Music by Wire" relayed to all parts of the plant at half-hour intervals throughout the day intended to alleviate the tension and boost the morale of the plant workers. To advance a step further, the public relations department of the Cowansville plant has just completed the first copy for their new venture, a house magazine. This monthly publication, to be known as "Entre-Nous," will be issued to all Bruck employees, and will carry personal news of the employees and information from the Head Office, as well as other pertinent facts necessary to the general welfare of the huge Bruck family. This new publication will be edited by Oscar Darche, himself an ex-newspaperman of considerable experience.

An interesting sidelight on the well-known W. F. Vilas Company, Limited, manufacturers of school and household furniture, public seating and enamelled specialities, is that the factory was originaly started in another part of the County, being originated at East Farnham by the grandfather of the actual President. Some thirteen years later, Hon. W. F. Vilas, son of the founder, moved to Cowansville, and built a factory for the manufacture of agricultural implements. To this line was added a new department when school furniture was introduced as one of the principal items of manufacture, the concern taking over one of the town's woodworking factories to begin its operations.

Various improvements have been made in the operation of the Company's business since that time, started with the building of their present splendid set of buildings, in 1909, and to which have been added splendid foundries for their own castings, and a vitreous enamelling department, complete with four large oil-fired furnaces.

Adding a modern saw-mill, electrically operated, to their then growing plant, the Vilas Company continued their expansion by adding a battery of the most modern dry kilns in the country, and special fire-proof buildings for lumber storage. Their kilns are automatically operated by steam, and are considered to be the most up-to-date of their kind in either Canada or the States. To complete their fire-proof layout, the Company erected a re-inforced concrete addition to the wood shop, and tore down all their remaining frame buildings. They then started the manufacture of solid maple furniture, of the early American design.

Some of the very latest additions to their wood-working machinery

Continued on page 13.

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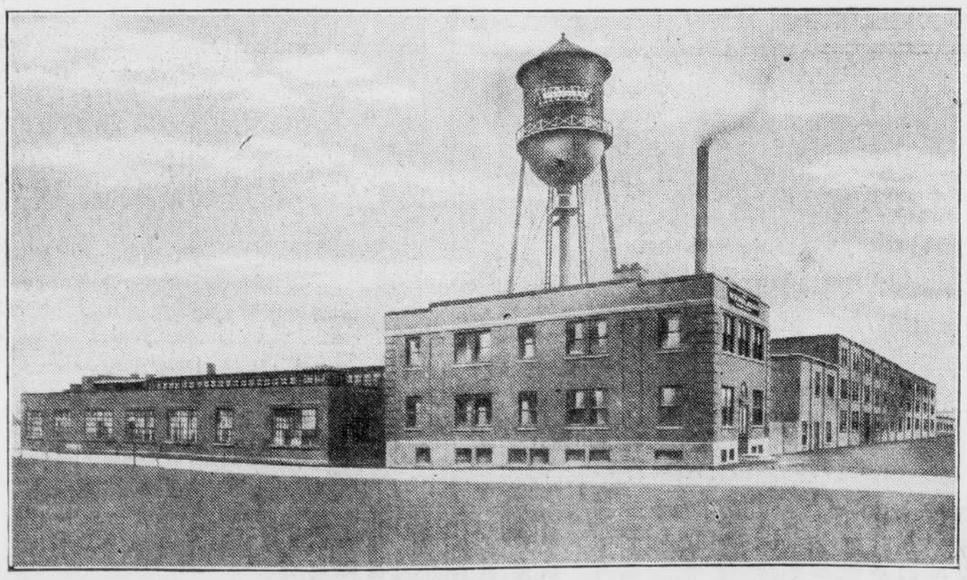
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IN MEMORIAM



This is a photo taken by the author in the peaceful cemetery of Granby showing the monument—a natural boulder—erected to the memory of Palmer Cox and marking his last resting place.

Beloved Resident Of Granby Was Father Of "The Brownies"

By BERTHA WESTON PRICE.

Going back in the history of Granby City, older Eastern Townships people will be reminded of the years when Brownies inhabited the fast-growing town. These strange little creatures, imaginative, of course, did not roam about and disturb peace-loving residents, nor did they engage in such deeds of mischief as do the gremlins of today.

Like the Brownies of Scotland who were always known as the good little people, these quaint inhabitants of Granby were the embodiment of mirth and well-doing for they were born of an imaginative brain—that of a man who loved children and believed that there was good in this world for young and old alike. And the Brownie slogan was: "If we work for it, everything will come out right."

Palmer Cox's Brownies belonged to Granby for their creator was a native of that place, and a resident there for the greater part of his life. Born in 1840, son of Michael Cox, a veteran of the War of 1812, and his wife, Sarah Miller, Palmer Cox was educated at Granby Academy and spent his boyhood there. He lived for a time in the United States, then returned to his native home, where he became a citizen much respected by those who had the privilege of his friendship, and he was never happier than when he was with children.

It was not until 1880 that Mr. Cox began the literary work that made him almost world-wide famous as "The Brownie Man" for a half century or more. His name was a household word in many countries and it will remain always on the list of Canadians who have excelled in unique literary ventures. His stories of the good little people continued for several years without much recognition in Canada — as had sometimes happened in this young country.

Palmer Cox went to the United States and in New York, the mecca for aspirants, he received the recognition he had deserved .He went to England with his Brownies—portrayed in skilful pictures and most appealing verse, as always doing good turns to one and all. The Brownies appeared in the best American magazines and their travels took in many foreign lands, bringing gratification to their originator and good teachings to those who saw the pictures and read of their thrilling experiences.

These little travellers could climb the riggings of a ship or sit on your shoulder and whisper in your ear. They had wonderful powers, these little brown men!

During the years of popularity the quaint figures were made into everything for the nursery — not only stories but dishes, rugs, wallpaper, and trinkets of many varieties. At one time there were over forty firms manufacturing these novelties which brought joy to children and older ones who had learned to love them, and a good royalty to the Brownie man.

In the year 1907 Mr. Cox built Brownie Castle just at the edge of the town of Granby, where he made his summer home and where members of his family lived with him. The castle, a large white dwelling-house with a tower, stood amidst stately maples, birches and evergreens. When excavating the cellar the owner hired the "old boys" of the town so they could have a share in building the castle and in money matters also.

For several years this stately home was a centre of hospitality. His niece, Emily Cook, wife of Mr. William Gould, was of great assistance to him in his work and made the home happy for him upon his return from long journeys in England, the United States and Canada. Mrs. Gould remained at the Castle after Mr. Cox had passed away in 1924, and members of the family spent their summers there for several years. Then Mrs. Gould took up residence in Montreal, where her daughters were in business and college.

It is interesting to remember that Mr. Cox at eighty years of age was six-foot-two, weighed two hundred and ten pounds, and was "straight as a whip." Mrs. Gould was the daughter of Jacob Cook, a Canadian veteran and his wife, Sarah Ann Cox, sister of the noted artist. Her husband, William Gould, was a prominent resident of Granby, Manager of the Waterloo and Granby Water Works and later an officer in the Canadian Customs.

These people have passed out of the life of Granby; the castle has passed into the hands of strangers, and the Brownies are hidden away in books and pictures and papers, but not forgotten.

In the beautiful cemetery in Granby there is a cone-shaped natural boulder, found about five miles from the town and placed there to mark the last resting place of the man who gave of his best to his town, his family, and the children who loved him. This large stone rests on a polished marble base and the inscription includes a Brownie in bas-relief on a brass tablet that is set on the boulder front. It is a unique monument, one that will remain through coming generations as a loving tribute to a good man and his good little people.

As a fitting background for the vine-clad monument are stately evergreens planted by the late Col. Bruce Payne, a lover and planter of trees. Whenever I visited Granby, on business or otherwise, I took time to visit this cemetery and pay my homage to an author who gave us something fine, and the Brownies who made children happy.

We cannot visit the Castle, it belongs to the past. But perhaps some moonlight night we might peer among the trees and see the little folk at their revels—there is no past for them, they are always with us likes the elves and fairies—if we have the second sight. The gremlins of today—a creation of nerves, are no relation of the Brownies, but at times I imagine there is one sitting on my life shoulder as I write.

Through the kindness of a member of the family in Montreal, we have the enjoyment of reading some quaint verse from treasured writings of the Brownie man.

"A happy Brownie band are we,
Prepared for daring deeds.
We ramble boldly, far and free,
Wherever fancy leads.

For us the forest spreads its leaves,
And throws a shade below,
For us its screen the ivy weaves,
And fern and mosses grow.
The children strain
Their eyes in vain
To see a Brownie sprite.
For those that find
The Brownie kind
Must have a second sight.

For us the plantain leaves are wide
Enough to cover two.
For us the stars at eventide
Trim all their lamps anew.

And quickly we can slip away
When they forsake the sky,
Or keen, observing children stray
Around with prying eye.
We hide from all,
Both large and small,
By day as well as night.
Ah! none can see
A Brownie wee
Who has not second sight."

Picturesque New

Continued from page 12.

have been installed, until, today, the Vilas Company ranks well to the fore among the many woodworking plants in Canada. Modern sprinkling systems and fire-protection apparatus have been installed, and the last important addition to the factory itself was the construction of a new brick fire-proof office building, complete with all the latest office equipment, added to which have been each new development as fast as they are released.

To hazard a guess at the number of pairs of shoelaces brought in Canada during a year is a statistical figure which even the Dominion Bureau of Statistics would balk at stating but, with the Armed Forces —and they are tough on tough laces —as well as civilian needs to be supplied, it can be taken for granted that the annual consumption figure is colossal. For instance, you can count the number of Canadian shoelace manufacturers on one hand and, if the productive capacity of one plant is 1,500,000 pairs a month —which it is roughly—then some simple arithmetic will provide an answer which is near enough for all it matters.

But to get our feet on the ground once again, one shoelace factory which has been making laces for the Government since the beginning of the war in 1939, Footwear Findings of Canada, Limited, at Cowansville, are today producing only twelve types of laces as against literally dozens of different varieties, colors, weaves and finishes before the war. Cheap laces are, of course, made from plain cotton with mercerized cotton next and rayon in the highest price bracket at the present time. Silk laces have quite naturally been out for several years, but already the Cowansville company have received a supply of black nylon yarn or thread to conduct experiments for the Government in applying this new synthetic fibre to shoelaces.

Although a shoelace seems a relatively simple accessory to produce, yet quite a bit of machinery is required in its manufacture, even though that machinery and the resulting operations appear to be simplicity itself. At Cowansville the Footwear Findings Company manufacture the complete lace. They purchase the yarn or thread in skeins from a textile mill but in their own weaving departments the thread waltzes around or perhaps it would be more correct to say the bobbins of the weaving machines waltz around the thread producing a continuous length of woven braid.

The braid, woven to the pattern and width required for the ultimate lace, is threaded into a machine which performs the operations of dabbing on a mixture of alcohol and acetone to cement the "Pyralin" plastic tip, also fed into the machine in ribbon form, cutting the laces to the required lengths and counting them off into five and ten gross bundles complete the operations. Behind these seemingly simple processes, however, there lie certain textile technical skills, for even a shoelace, be it ever so humble a part of our comings and goings, requires care and control in its production.

Cowansville is the home of a very active unit of the Quebec Mobile Force, in fact Cowansville was just recently made Headquarters Company. Group Commandant is F. A. Sutcliffe, of Sutton, while Garnet K. Lechasseur, of Cowansville, is Group Adjutant. Regular training periods are held and scheduled manoeuvres take place as needed. Cowansville heads the district comprising Sutton, Mansonville, Knowlton, Frelighsburg, Glen Sutton and Abercorn. This group now works in co-operation with the Provincial Police under Director Marcel Gaboury.

Cowansville is particularly proud of its sporting activities, and justifiably credits itself with one of the finest ski clubs in the Eastern Townships. Formerly the "Ski-Co" Club, the name was just recently changed to Cowansville Ski Club, and coincided with the opening of a splendid chalet. Formed seven years ago by a public-spirited group of citizens and sports enthusiasts, the Club today is composed of the following executive: President, Dr. Julien Beaudry; First Vice-President, Hon. L. A. Giroux; Second Vice-President, Allan Watt; Secretary, R. Boucher, and Directors, L. B. Breault, G. F. Breault, T. C. McCormick, N. Bourgon, O. Senay, H. Drennan, H. Hastings and L. Morissette. The efforts of the Club are whole-heartedly backed by Mayor Eugene Boisvert, and the members of the Town Council and the Board of Trade.

Victory Loan sales in Cowansville were unusually good, the objective being reached and far surpassed in quick order. All stores sell War Savings Stamps and the school children co-operate in this most commendably.

Cowansville boasts many fine homes and splendid stores, spreading out from its beautiful, mile-long main street in ever-increasing numbers. One of the finest hotels in the Province, the New Ottawa, is located in Cowansville and is the mecca of tourist, sports-lover and local citizenry for all social events and has a renowned cuisine.

Cowansville is indeed a town to be proud of and the citizens are ever ready to extend the welcome hand to visitors. It is truly a friendly town, and its growth of new homes spreading out along William Street towards Freeport is indicative of real progress.

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Why does everybody say this is the chemical age?



Whether or not gun powder was among the treasures Marco Polo brought back from the Orient is an academic question. Of vital importance to us today, however, is the scientific curiosity which was aroused at that early date by the arrival of this mysterious chemical.

But, one such explosion doesn't make a chemical revolution. The world was to hear from Cavendish and learn that water was not an element, and was to accept Dalton's atomic theory and become scientifically minded through the struggles of hundreds of forgotten chemists before it was ready to entertain the thought of a chemical age — to find improved living by chemistry.

Perkins synthesized purple dye from coal tar. Nobel gave the world nitro-cellulose (gun cotton). John Wesley Hyatt fathered Celluloid (cellulose nitrate), the first synthetic plastic. Dreyfus added to the growing importance of cellulose as a basic raw material when he developed cellulose-acetate. The chemical age was dawning.

As chemistry grew into maturity, it was inevitable that synthetics would be made which excelled the natural product in combinations of desired qualities. The cellulose-acetate molecule, alone, became the inspiration and basis for a long list of synthetic products as unrelated as fabrics for women's wear and plastic glazing... fountain pen cases and adhesives... transparent cockpit enclosures for aircraft and lint-free fabrics... gas mask lenses and staple fibre.

Celanese research along this chemical base has produced Fortisan*, a yarn so strong that it is used for parachute shroud lines... Celairese*, a lightweight insulating staple fibre for interlinings... Lindol, a plasticizer, electrical insulating compound, and lubricant additive... Vimlite, a wire-based flexible plastic glazing now being used in portable troop huts-ments, shell-loading plants and poultry buildings. Celanese* fabrics of unsurpassed color and texture... Aero-Quality Lumarith, transparent sheet plastic for cockpit enclosures, gun blisters, snap vents... and a full range of Lumarith plastics in thousands of colors and configurations, lightweight, tough, resistant to solvents and adaptable to molding processes of compression, extrusion, injection and transfer.

The chemical age is here because the fruits of the great developments are being made available to millions through mass production. The newest Celanese products in textiles, plastics and chemicals serve the war effort. As a result of current research in consumer applications, the backlog of consumer demand will be filled with improved products immediately when peace arrives. There is no conversion problem here.

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Dominion Ranks Fourth In United Nations Production Achievements

In the rugged history of Canadian toil and achievement the year 1943 towers like a mountain peak. In this year, to a degree never before known in the record of the nation, Canada was mobilized in one common cause and purpose.

Her men and women served on many battlefronts. The sailor faced the icy scud and spindrift of the North Atlantic and the Alaskan Gulf. The airmen flew high and fast over lonely seas and nameless mountains, over deserts and jungles, over the checkerboard terrain of Occupied Europe and into the screaming flak above the battered cities of the Axis. The soldier brushed the skirts of death in Sicilian dust and in the autumn rains of the Italian hills.

In Great Britain thousands of Canadians manned the island bastions and made ready for battles yet to come. At home from the grey shores of Labrador to the green slopes of the Pacific, more thousands served in the armed camps, the air stations, the training ships, and administrative offices of the greatest military organization the Dominion had ever known.

And back of them served another army, an army more than a millon strong, an army of men and women young and old—the army of the industrial front.

Their uniforms were smocks and overalls, their insignia the numbered badges of the war plants. Their weapons were calipers and gauges, pencils and typewriters, picks and shovels, hammers and axes, pneumatic drills and welding torches. Their campaigns were fought in the murk of factory smoke and the fantastic glare of furnace hearths, in the swift bustle of the office and in the pregnant silence of the laboratory, in the caverns beneath the earth and in the shipyards by the sea. Their battle sounds were the clatter of rivetting guns, the humming of turbines, the screech of saws, the roaring of mine skips, the clangorous din of shops and foundries, the rhythmic pounding of great machines.

This was the army that mined the ore and felled the timber and harnessed the waters, shaped the steel and drew the brass, built the ships and fabricated the planes, made the guns and ammunition, swung the trucks and carriers down the assembly line. These were the men and women who mastered the craft of Krupp and Vickers in a country that had never made a gun. These were the workers who rivetted the plates of naval craft in yards that had never sent a fighting ship to sea. These were the people who concentrated with delicate accuracy upon the tiny valves and wires of devices so novel in creation and so secret in their magic that their very names were familiar only to the few. These were the folk from the shop and farm who mastered the alchemy of explosives hitherto unknown, in the great shell-filling plants where death was locked in a drop of liquid, anninilation lay imprisoned in a pinch of powder.

There was a place and need for every strength and skill, for the generalship of shrewd brains, for the power of brawny shoulders and the craft of nimble fingers. There was a place and need for every pound of metal, every foot of timber, every unit of waterpower, every tool, every machine, and every factory that could be adapted to the manufacture of munitions and supplies of war. Almost every human and material resource of a Dominion that had found its strength for the first time was drawn and blended into production on a gigantic scale.

It has taken four years. There was 1940—a year of plans and small beginnings, with the first trickle of war supplies from the sources immediately available in a land tuned to the arts of peace. There was 1941—a year of construction, of conversion and expansion, of vastly broadened plans, and of quickened output in answer to the darkening urgencies of the time. There was 1942—a year of rising production, a year of objectives reached and passed in the face of perils, problems, and confusions. And then in 1943 a year of output so heavy that the industrial capacity and the national economy groaned beneath the stress and strain, a year that ended with Canadian employment at an all-time high, a year that saw shifts and changes in the production flood—a turbulence of the waters in response to the altered tide of war.

Fourth in production achievement of all the United Nations, the Dominion had set up a mighty record of output. In volume it was overshadowed, naturally enough, by the United States, Russia, and the United Kingdom; but in timeliness, variety, and equality it constituted a major factor in the Allied swing from desperate defence to victorious attack.

From Canadian shipyards had come nearly 250 cargo vessels and more than 500 naval craft. From Canadian aircraft plants had come 10,000 planes. From automotive plants had come some 570,000 units of mechanical transport and more than 30,000 armored fighting vehicles. From the small arms factories came nearly 1,000,000 machine-guns and small arms units. From the gun shops came 80,000 army and naval gun units, barrels, carriages, or mountings. From Canadian arsenals and shell-filling plants came 55 million rounds of heavy ammunition and three billion rounds of small arms ammunition. From the chemicals and explosives industry came an output of one million tons. From the signals and communications industry came $308 million of dollars worth of stores and furnishings for military establishments, millions of dollars worth of personal equipment for the services. More than $656 million had been spent on defence construction. Steel production had increased to three million tons a year, double the peacetime output. The aggregate refined production of copper, nickel, lead, and zinc had risen 25 per cent over 1939 output. Power installations produced a total of nine million horsepower, an increase of 20 per cent over 1939. Aluminum output was satisfying more than 40 per cent of the war requirements of the United Nations, was greater than the peacetime production of the entire world.

Behind these cold figures lies the story of an industrial evolution of vast potential effect upon the destiny of the Dominions. For by this prodigious effort the nation learned its own strength while serving its own freedom. The figures, imposing enough in bulk, merely suggest the magnitude of the achievement.

It is no simple task to convert and expand a country's industrial capacity from the relatively simple needs of peace to the specialized and ever-changing demands of war. The worker who makes refrigerators must learn new skills if he is to make machine-guns. The factory that turns out bicycles must have new machinery if it is to produce aircraft parts. And when the worker is trained and the plant equipped there is no guarantee that the acquired skills or special capacity will fit into the changing pattern of production to the end of the war. Had that been the case, had mere volume been the objective ,the figures would have been even more imposing.

War, however, is never static. No war production plan can achieve ultimate balance and standardization. The secret weapon of today is the obsolete weapon of tomorrow. The guns of defence are not the guns of attack. A munitions programme aims at its own dissolution and it is subject to subtractions and additions, to expansions and contractions, in direct relation to its own success.

The munitions and war stores that poured from Canada's industrial front at the production peak in 1943 differed widely in variety and kind from the equipment produced in 1940. Weapons made obsolete by improvements in the enemy's defensive armament, such as the Boys anti-tank rifle, had beeen cut from the list. Standard equipment, such as the Universal carrier, had undergone scores of improvements as a result of lessons learned in the factory and on the battlefield. Supplies which had accumulated in heavy reserve by reason of the great output achieved, such as cordite and T.N.T., were being produced in diminished quantity. Heavier and more difficult assignments, such as production of the Mosquito aircraft, the Lancaster bomber, and a long list of secret devices, had been given to Canada on the basis of the nation's newly proven capacity.

The production figures take on new meaning, therefore, when it is realized that they were achieved not as the climax of an uninterrupted and steadily increasing flow, but as the peak of an output achieved in the fact of constant changes which, in turn, was complicated by shortages of materials, tools, and skilled labor.

Shifts of emphasis, forecast early in 1943, altered many aspects of the programme during the latter half of the year. Inasmuch as less than 30 per cent of Canada's war production goes to her own armed services and the remaining 70 per cent goes to other members of the United Nations, the greater part of the Dominion's munitions output is directly dependent on orders from abroad. Originally those orders reflected Great Britain's desperate need of war stores to replace the equipment lost at Dunkirk. Later they reflected the defensive needs of the armies in North Africa, the defensive needs of Russia and China, the defensive requirements of naval warfare, the insatiable demands for replacement of equipment lost at sea.

Still later they reflected the changing course of the war in the demand for new types of weapons and supplies for Allied armies on the attack, in United States requirements for munitions and raw materials to supplement her own great production programme, in the demand for even heavier tonnages of escort and cargo shipping as the pace of the offensive accelerated. And so in the waning months of 1943 the very slackening of orders for many types of Canadian munitions reflected the improved position of the United Nations on all fronts. Orders for certain types of ground equipment had been cancelled or sharply reduced, although standard weapons such as army rifles and Bren guns were still in heavy demand and small arms ammunition for these weapons continued to pour from the machines. Naval ship-building, aircraft production, and signals and communications equipment headed the list, but there were signs of downward adjustments in other programmes.

With but two exceptions the production totals for 1943, in spite of this levelling-off process, were ahead of comparative figures for the previous year. One exception was the numerical output of aircraft. Although 3,600 planes were produced during 1943 as against 3,800 aircraft the previous year, the decrease is explained by the fact that new and more complex types of combat aircraft such as the Lancaster bomber demand many more man-hours per unit. The value of aircraft production in 1943 was actually far in excess of the value of the 1942 output. The other exception was in the production of mechanical transport. Although Canada produced its half-millionth unit of military transport during the year, the 1943 total of 177,000 units showed a decrease under the 200,000 units that rolled off Canadian assembly lines in 1942. This curtailment reflected altered requirements from abroad following Allied victories in Tunisia and North Africa. The output of armored fighting vehicles, such as Universal carriers and scout cars, however, totalled 16,850 units as against 12,500 units the previous year.

The production of machine-guns and small arms amounted to 625,000 units in 1943 as against 325,000 units. Heavy ammunition reached a high of 28.5 million units, exceeding the previous year's production by half a million, and small arms ammunition output ran to 1.5 billion, topping 1942 production by 300 million bullets. Chemicals and explosives production was half a million tons, against 430,000 tons in 1942. Cargo ship launchings of only slightly ahead of the 1942 figure but there was a heavy increase in the construction of naval craft, 290 escort and patrol vessels being launched during the year as against 119 in the previous twelve months. Naval and army gun production, including separate barrels, carriages, and mountings, reached a peak of 45,000 units, far ahead of the 31,000 total of 1942. The manufacture of signals and communications equipment spurted to a value of $212 million, greatly in excess of the previous year's output of $81 million and directly reflecting United Nations successes in air and sea warfare.

These figures give no adequate picture of the actuality. They merely suggest the industrial achievements of Canada at the height of war production. The delivery of a merchant ship is represented by a mere figure in a tabulation, "Cargo Vessels Completed," but behind the statistics lie a wide, colorful segment of Canada's industrial life

For every yard building ships on the Pacific Coast, on the Great Lakes, on the St. Lawrence, and on the Atlantic seaboard, there are scores of shops and factories in all parts of Canada turning out components and fittings for those ships —components and fittings ranging from marine engines to binnacles.

The bomber that rolls out of the aircraft plant ready for its test flights is much more than the achievement of the aircraft workers. Aluminum sheeting, propellers, radio equipment, electric wiring—the products of a hundred industries —meet on the assembly line.

The plant turning out thousands of rounds of heavy ammunition is merely completing the work of men and women in other factories whence come the fuses and primers, the shells and cartridges, the cordite and T.N.T. Every major production plant, in fact, draws from dozens of contributory sources which could be compared to the cross-threads of a great web, with the various production programmes as the main radial threads branching out from a common centre. The smallest thread is an integral part of a complete and intricate structure, firmly knit and held together.

Canada has been living in the shadow of extraordinary dangers. To meet those dangers extraordinary measures have been necessary. They have demanded changes in Canadian life, in the national economy and in the adaption and expansion of the industrial machine to the arts of war.

The changes have not been made overnight. Any such attempt would have wrecked the national economy and the productive machinery as well. The changes have been effected by degrees, by a series of adjustments. Just as economic life in normal times functions by reason of the co-ordination of many elements of society, so it has been necessary to co-ordinate new and old elements to the national economy in these abnormal times.

Occasionally it has been necessary to interfere with the laws of supply and demand, to set up artificial checks here and there to hold those laws in abeyance for the time.

There has been nothing haphazard about it—nothing visionary or careless. To achieve the will of the Canadian people for full mobilization of the nation's resources—that has been the objective. That mobilization has seen the industrial capacity of the Dominion doubled in less than four years' time, and an output of munitions and war equipment which has been of inestimable importance to the cause of freedom. Canadians will attack the problems of peace with the same vigor and the same success.

Manufacturing

Continued from page 11.

ited are the mainstays of Cowansville, while Farnham has the important Robert C. Wilkins Limited, Barry and Staines Limited, and the Collins and Aikman Limited plants, though the mainstay of this important centre is the railroad, Farnham being a divisional and dispatching point for the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railroads. Bedford has the flourishing Torrington Company Limited, and the F. W. Jones Company, with an important contribution to the dairy producing region in the plant of the Champlain Milk Products Company Limited located a few miles beyond at Standbridge Station.

Built on the life and existence of the lowly rabbit, an important industrial plant in the district is the Angoras of Abercorn Limited, whose products of hand and machine woven wearables are the result of careful and commercialized breeding of the beautiful Angora rabbit, initiated by F. A. Sutcliffe and his partner, D. A. Mapes. This very important industry is located at Sutton, along with the Darrah Brothers, Despres Limited and the Goodhue Casket Company Limited, who, with the Sutton Silk Company Limited, complete the industrial life of this section of the two counties.

Other industrial and commercial firms located in the district include the Missisquoi-Rouville Mutual Fire Insurance Company, whose head office, serving the entire Eastern Townships and the Province generally, is located at Frelighsburg, and the Small Brothers, manufacturers of maple syrup evaporators, at Dunham, while the only marble quarry in all Canada is located in these two counties, with the Missisquoi Stone and Marble Company established at Philipsburg.

Brome-Missisquoi certainly stands at the threshold of opportunity for post-war activity once the various plants are converted to peace-time production and the re-habilitation of the returned servicemen is fully and carefully catered to. Some of the finest opportunities in the district exist among the farmlands and industrial centres of this part of the Eastern Townships.

Day-By-Day

Continued from page 11.

sub-division of the Catholic Women's League.

17th.—Two German prisoners, reportedly escaped from a local camp, were found within the camp premises.

19th.—Seventy German planes were downed as the Allies scored one of the biggest aerial victories of the war.

20th.—The principle of a municipal pension fund was approved at a stormy session of the Sherbrooke Council.

21st.—The North African post of Enfidaville has surrendered to the advancing 8th Army.

Continued on page 18.

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BANKERS ON TRANSITION FROM WAR TO PEACE

Vital National Problems Discussed by Bank of Montreal President

George W. Spinney Gives "The Frank And Considered Opinion Of A Banker" On Nationalization Of Banking

126th ANNUAL MEETING

Strongly Emphasizes Value Of Victory Bonds Both During War And After

Problems of vital interest to Canadians in the transition from war to peace were discussed at the recent 126th annual meeting of Bank of Montreal shareholders by George W. Spinney, C. M. G., President of the institution. Among the subjects he dealt with were nationalization of banking on which he gave what he described as "the frank and considered opinion of a banker," the value of Victory Bonds in the war and after, and the need for a healthy, vigorous and flexible economy in attaining a high and increasing productivity essential for full employment and decent living standards.

Following a presentation of the profit and loss statement of the bank, as already published, Mr. Spinney spoke as follows:

"On the battle lines throughout the world, the past year has given us much cause for profound thankfulness. On the home front too the year has been one of achievement. But I think that any realistic view of the local scene must lead to the conclusion that the threat of inflation with all its attendant dislocation and hardship has in no way diminished in the past twelve months but has, if anything, increased. Moreover, I do not think it too much to say that by reason of the very successes of the Allied forces, we in Canada are peculiarly vulnerable to the dangers of complacency with a consequent relaxation of our energies at a time when our full efforts should be sustained. In brief, I think we have a situation in which it is necessary for Canadians to draw upon their reserves of sound common sense and their capacity for clear thinking and self-discipline. For it is at a time such as the present that these qualities, displayed by those at home, can have a telling effect on the duration of the struggle and on our ultimite ability to meet and to solve the problems of transition from war to peace.



GEORGE W. SPINNEY, C.M.G.
President.

"Much has been said, and rightly so, concerning the spectacular wartime achievements of Canadian industry—achievements which would not have been possible but for the co-operation and untiring efforts of millions of Canadian workers who have brought to the task of war production the fullest measure of their energies and skill. I should also like to pay tribute to those responsible for no less remarkable accomplishments in two other fields—agriculture and transportation. At no time in the war has food occupied so vitally important a place in the armoury of the United Nations as it does at present. The manner in which Canadian farmers have met, and are continuing to meet, the challenge of vastly increased demands upon them, under extreme handicaps of shortage of help and scarcity of machinery, is deserving of the praise and gratitude of the entire nation. I should like also to say a word concerning the services rendered by our two great railroad systems. Despite scarcity of equipment and manpower, the railways are handling freight and passenger traffic in all-time record volume. The performance of such a task, under trying conditions of operation, and with relatively little inconvenience to shippers of freight and to the travelling public, is an accomplishment of which the management and operating personnel of the railway systems may well be proud.

THE WARTIME WORK OF THE BANK

"I think it would be quite in order for me now to draw attention to the manner in which your Bank has endeavoured in a spirit of service to meet the changing needs of a nation at war. There has been little change in the volume of loans of both commercial and financial character, but in other directions the work has vastly expanded. Transactions in cheques and deposits, Victory Bonds and relative coupons, pouring through our hands, have been immeasurably heavier than before the war. Our safekeeping facilities have been under a severe strain. We have already opened thousands of ration coupon accounts and handled coupons running literally into hundreds of millions. The ramifications of Foreign Exchange control also have added to our responsibilities. It has been necessary to cope with these situations with a staff which, by reason of heavy enlistments, is seriously depleted in its experienced ranks. Of their diligence and loyalty the General Manager will have something to say later on in this meeting.

"In the year just closed, our acquisitions of Government securities were on a reduced scale as compared with the preceding year, notwithstanding a substantial increase in the Government debt. You will, I am sure, appreciate my point when I say this is a development we welcome, since it is a direct reflection of the national effort to control inflation by financing the war to the greatest possible extent by taxation and the sale of bonds to individuals and other non-bank investors. While the continued purchase of short-term Government securities is a wartime duty which the Bank is glad to assume to the extent required, we are at one with the Minister of Finance in his desire to see that the necessity for this expansionary type of financing is kept to the practical minimum.

"Nor has our attitude in this regard been merely one of passive agreement. For our whole organization has focussed very special attention upon the matter of aiding in the sale of Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates. I am proud of our record in these great national undertakings. By written word and oral perusation we have done everything within our power to encourage depositors in this Bank to use their funds to the utmost limit of their ability in the purchase of Government securities and to pledge their incomes to the same end. But that is not all. We have established low rates and special arrangements designed to direct these securities into our hands for safekeeping. The significance of this service goes beyond the elimination of the obvious risks in keeping securities in one's own home, for we know from experience that the investor who lodges his bonds at the bank for safe-keeping is thereby helped and encouraged to perpetuate his savings.

VICTORY BONDS IN THE WAR AND AFTER

"You probably have read public statements recently that would imply that the banks and other large institutions have an interest in depriving the individual of his Victory Bonds in accordance with some deep-laid and sinister scheme of concentration of wealth. Such statements, it seems to me, cannot be the result of a thoroughly informed and unbiased appraisal of the facts. First hand knowledge enables me to speak on this point with some authority. As Dominion Chairman of our Victory Loan organization for a period of two and a half years, I was able to observe at close range the thoughtful planning and tireless energy which the Banks, Trust and Loan companies, Insurance companies, Investment houses, together with all other responsible groups in the community, brought to bear in distributing Victory Bonds into the hands of small buyers and in endeavouring to have them kept there. The success which these efforts have attained can in some degree be measured by the increasing number of individual sales which have been made in Victory Loan campaigns. In the First Loan of June, 1941, there were 968,259 subscriptions. In the Loan just closed, there were over 3,000,000 sales, or say one sale for every four persons in the Dominion.

"In my view the widest possible distribution of Victory Bonds in public hands, apart from its necessity under present conditions, has tremendous post-war significance. For if the national debt is distributed among all sections of the community, the processes of repayment will be eased and facilitated. Moreover, the reserve of purchasing power, built up today by hundreds of thousands of Canadians through the purchase of Victory bonds, can play a very real and important part in stabilizing the post-war economy and maintaining employment.

"I know there have been some fears expressed that there will be a rush on the part of individuals to cash their bonds at the end of the war and that the impact of this spending power on goods, which for some time will be limited in supply, will give rise to an even greater danger of inflation than now exists. This is a possibility I am not inclined to accept without reservation, for the desire to save and to provide for the future is a basic human instinct, and a habit which quickly takes root. It is true that in the pre-war years many people were either denied the opportunity, or lost the habit, of saving. During the war, saving has again become possible, and is now not only considered respectable but has been elevated to the position of a patriotic duty. Many people are enjoying for the first time the feeling of independence which only a reserve of savings can bring. I suggest that the will to save can, in large measure, be projected into the post-war years if Canadians see to it that the act of saving continues to be respectable and that the savings of the individual will be respected.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, INTEREST RATES, TAXES

"There is one aspect of the Government debt, relating to the earning power of the Bank, upon which I would like to comment. We have for some years been operating under a condition of low interest rates. It is common knowledge that governmental policy has been in this direction—in peace-time years with a view to stimulating business recovery and expansion, and since the war for the purpose of keeping down the carrying charges on the debt to the lowest possible figure. This is a situation which has also had its parallel in Great Britain, the United States and elsewhere. An inevitable consequence is of course that those who are in any way in receipt of interest incomes find them lower than they were in earlier years.

"This has been clearly reflected in the interest return on savings deposits. The present rate of 1½% may appear low in comparison with the 3% rate which was paid for about thirty years prior to May 1st, 1933. But the reductions which have taken place since that date have been a direct consequence, firstly, of the decline in the interest return on active assets, securities and loans alike, and secondly, of the increasing proportion of total assets represented by securities which, for reasons of liquidity, must be of short term and on which the interest rate is therefore very low. For example, our year-end Balance Sheet shows total security holdings of $799,847,920.35. Within this amount there are $18,011,000. Dominion and Provincial Treasury Bills on which the average yield is about 1.5%, and $212,720,000. Deposit Certificates, Dominion of Canada six months' obligations, on which the yield is ¾ of 1%. Our entire security portfolio yields us slightly over 1½%. It is to be noted that all these figures I have given represent gross interest return and do not take into consideration operating expenses and taxes properly applicable thereto.

"The depositor is, of course, by no means the only person affected by this situation. It is true that the savings depositor's interest rate has been cut in half as compared with the rate prevailing before 1933; but for every dollar of dividend which our shareholders received in 1930 they receive today something less than 43 cents. I might add that for every dollar of Dominion and Provincial Government taxes which we paid in 1930, our payments today amount to nearly $4.00. I do not make this reference to taxes in any spirit of complaint, but simply that you may have the complete picture before you.

THE INDIVIDUAL AND GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL

"At this point I think it would be quite in order to make some reference to the much-discussed subject of nationalization of banking. For it seems to me that the frank and considered opinion of a banker, who like most other Canadian bankers has come up "the hard way," is at least as worthy of a hearing as the views of ardent exponents of theories of state ownership. Let me say, therefore, as a banker, and as a Canadian who has the interests of his country at heart, that I am at a loss to understand what good object nationalization of banking would achieve. Indeed I am convinced that such a move would be productive of consequences gravely detrimental to the community at large.

"To be more specific, I cannot see that under nationalization the many and varied banking services on which the entire business and commercial organization depends, and which everyone is inclined to take for granted, would be performed with greater efficiency and despatch than they are now. I find it difficult to believe that the individual in his dealings with a Government-owned Bank would have a greater assurance of privacy or personal attention to his particular problems than he has at present. May I say too that I can find no need for nationalization in order to place the nation's supply of money under governmental regulation, since the regulation of the money supply is a function already performed by the Government-owned central bank.

"Our position today is that there are ten banks actively competing with each other for business; and I can assure you that this competition is real and intensive. Under these circumstances if an individual has reason to believe that he is not being adequately served or that his proposals have not received due consideration by any one bank, there is nothing to prevent him from going to another. I think it is safe to say that under our competitive system a refusal of business by several banks would probably be sufficient evidence that the proposal was not one which, by any stretch of the imagination, could conform to good banking principles.

"The alternative which the proponents of nationalization offer in exchange for the present system of competitive banking is a banking monopoly under governmental control. Under such circumstances once the borrowing requirements of a customer were denied, for any reason whatever, he would have no recourse except through the channels of special pleading or political influence.

"One of the most prominent proponents of nationalized banking recently stated, as one of the points in its favor, that control of finance is a most essential step to control of the whole economy. With the truth of this statement as applied to nationalization of the banks I would most definitely agree. Set up a government monopoly of banking in Canada and the socialization of the rest of the economy would scarcely be more than a "mopping-up operation." For if a governmental bureau becomes the only source of day-to-day credit accommodation for Canadian industry and agriculture, the Canadian economy will have already lost its independence regardless of the extent to which any field of endeavour may continue to retain the outward appearance of free enterprise. This, I suggest, is a point that employees, as well as owners and management, may ponder. For if the Government, directly or indirectly, is to attain control of the entire productive facilities of the country, such an important element in production as labour cannot possibly hope that the vast regimentation involved would apply to everyone else and pass the workingman by.

"In its primary aspects the matter of nationalized banking is one of monopoly versus competition in the field of credit; and even within these limits it concerns everyone owning or dependent upon a Canadian enterprise that may have need of day-to-day or seasonal credit accommodation. In its broader implications the issue is that of individual liberty of action as opposed to the concept of a central Government supreme not only in the field of legislative powers and responsibilities, but in the spheres of business, industry and finance as well. This would inevitably mean the domination by the central authority of all bodies whether public or private which must have recourse to credit facilities.

THE BANK IN THE POST-WAR YEARS

"For 126 years this Bank has played an important part in the commercial and industrial development of the Dominion. In all that time our facilities have been freely available to the Canadian people in the exercise of banking functions, conducted in all their aspects, without bias or political prejudice, and in accordance with principles which experience has proven to be sound. In this, we have I think played a not unfitting part as the oldest representative of the Canadian banking system. Long traditions of soundness, sane and experienced management, fair and confidential dealing, plus the competitive spur to progressive outlook and efficiency, have all combined to build this system that is serving the public well. I am confident that your Bank is well equipped to do its important part towards meeting the problems and opportunities of the post-war years in a continued spirit of enterprise and helpfulness to the whole community."

CALLS FOR CLEAR THINKING ON POST-WAR PLANNING

"Underlying all the talking and thinking about post-war planning which we hear so much of today is the determination that out of this war there must come a better Canada; and that those who have fought and worked for victory must be assured of an opportunity as free and independent citizens to obtain and enjoy for themselves and their children the material benefits of the freedom they have helped to defend. No one will deny that in the accomplishment of these purposes there will be a place for governmental measures wisely conceived and administered. But I suggest that the real basis for full employment and decent living standards is a high and increasing productivity that will be possible only in a healty, vigorous and flexible economy. We shall be in great need of initiative, imagination and inventive genius. And as we value our political freedom and our economic future, we must guard against the doctrine that the way to achieve the post-war objectives we seek is to confine the Canadian economy within the strait-jacket of governmental regulation, ownership and control. Such a doctrine ignores political and economic realities as well as some of the persistent frailties of human nature, and rests upon the assumption that government ownership and control are inherently 'right' and individual ownership and enterprise inherently 'wrong.' My hope would be that Canadians will never, through indifference or lack of clear thinking, acquiesce in the creation of an economic order in which enterprise and initiative, and the spur of competition, are regarded as of little value and low reputation.

"The whole subject is one of vital national importance and I am confident that you, as proprietors of the Bank, would feel that it would have been remiss on my part if at the proper time and place, I had failed to state my views. This seems to me to be a proper time and a proper place."

—George W. Spinney at Bank of Montreal Annual Meeting.

Strong Financial Statement Showing Record Resources Presented by B. C. Gardner, General Manager

BANK SERVING 1,200,000 CUSTOMERS

Staff Now 58% Women — Relieving Many Men For Military Duty

With resources at the highest figure in the bank's history, the financial statement presented to Bank of Montreal shareholders recently by B. C. Gardner, General Manager, reflected unprecedented strength and indicated the extent to which the institution was participating in the nation's war effort.

In submitting the 126th annual statement of the Bank, Mr. Gardner commented briefly as follows:

"Our total assets now aggregate $1,313,065,000 as compared with $1,175,319,000 a year ago. Quick assets aggregate $1,036,610,000, or 83.81% of all liabilities to the public.

"Notes of and deposits with the Bank of Canada amount to $119,856,000 representing approximately 11.39% of all deposit liabilities in Canadian dollars.

"Investments, not exceeding market value, carried at $799,848,000, show an increase during the year of $115,701,000. This increase was mainly in our holdings of Dominion of Canada Deposit Certificates and other short-term obligations of the Dominion Government. Our holdings of Provincial and Municipal securities show some further contraction reflecting the lower borrowing requirements of these bodies.

"Current Loans and Discounts are little changed from the previous year-end figures. Our Commercial Loans continue to reflect the reduction in inventories, the shortening of credit terms, the reduced activities of companies engaged in the financing of durable consumer goods, such as motor cars, the inactivity of financial markets, and the reduction of private debt.

"In valuing our assets, ample provision has been made for all bad and doubtful debts and for depreciation of securities.

DEPOSITS

"Deposits in Canada and abroad aggregate $1,205,875,000, an increase of $141,229,000 over the preceding year. The higher level of deposits continues to reflect the abnormal conditions of wartime production and finance. Both demand and notice deposits have shown wide fluctuations during the year due to the effect of governmental payments for war expenditures and purchases of Victory Bonds by depositors. Deposits by the public bearing interest now aggregate $603,682,000 and show a greater increase than those free of interest, in contrast to the trend of the previous year.

BANK SERVICES

"The services of the Bank have been maintained at a high level of efficiency in spite of the greatly increased volume of routine resulting from wartime conditions. The rise in bank deposits has been accompanied by a growth in the number of Current and Savings Accounts and we now provide banking facilities for about 1,200,000 customers under these headings. This increase has been accompanied by an even greater growth in the volume of transactions handled at our branches.

"In the loaning field the Bank has supplied, with Government co-operation, the necessary funds to finance operations of a character that would normally hardly qualify for banking assistance.

"In all of these operations we have little or no criticism from those who use our services and I should like to pay a tribute to our customers and to the public generally for their cheerful co-operation in these difficult times.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

"The volume of Canadian business activity reached new peaks in the twelve months just closed. During the past five or six months, however, production has remained steady at a high level and it seems reasonable to expect that the index of general business in Canada will not show any sharp increase in the immediate future. Basically, this reflects the fact that we have reached, for all practical purposes, a condition of full employment of human and material resources. This does not mean that more intensive use of existing resources could not result in some additions to our aggregate output. It does, however, suggest that for the duration of the war at least, any very marked advance in one branch of industrial production is likely to be at the expense of some other department of the economy. Already lack of manpower has affected the output of Canadian industries, such as gold mining, lumbering and newsprint.

"The period of huge additions to wartime manufacturing plants appears to be past, with consequent reduction in the level of construction activity and the use of construction materials. On the other hand, the demand for raw materials for the new productive facilities brought into being has increased. Moreover, as the war progresses it brings changes in the requirements of the fighting forces which necessitate readjustment in the employment of our industrial facilities.



B. C. GARDNER,
General Manager.

"With production and employment at a high level, retail trade has been very active but some signs of a moderate tapering off are in evidence. This is in part a consequence of curtailed inventories of consumers' goods, particularly in the durable goods categories, and is also the result of restraining influences of taxation and the voluntary savings effort undertaken by the Canadian people.

UNITED KINGDOM

"In spite of the fact that the National Debt has passed £18,000,000,000, interest rates have remained relatively steady at 1 to 1-1/32% for three months Treasuries to 2½% to 3% for longer term government offerings. Prices of industrial shares have shown appreciation over the year with some recession in gilt-edged issues. Call loan rates have been steady at ¾% to 1¼%. Notes in circulation continue to increase and are now in excess of £1,000,000,000.

"As the danger of mass bombing raids on London is now thought to be less, the operating departments of banks which were moved out of London have in most instances returned to their old stands. Practically all the departments of our London Office which were evacuated to Wimbledon have been moved back to 47 Threadneedle Street.

"Our Waterloo Place Branch is engaged almost exclusively in meeting the banking needs of members of Canada's Overseas Forces. The business has outgrown our quarters but we are fortunate in being able to rent space in an adjoining building, sufficient we hope to take care of expected expansion. The many complimentary letters received indicate that our service is appreciated. Our Manager there is a veteran of the First World War and thoroughly understands the banking needs of men and women in the services.

UNITED STATES

"Despite higher taxes and retirement of private debts, bank deposits and currency in circulation have risen steadily. On the other hand, loans and discounts of all banks have advanced only slightly since 1939 and have actually receded since December, 1941. Holdings of Government securities represent about 70% of the total earning assets of banks but portfolios are largely confined within a maturity range of ten years. Stock market activity has been more marked and the averages are higher than those of the two preceding years. Buying has been largely for investment and call loans against Stock Exchange collateral remain in low figures with rates unchanged at ¾% to 1%. Government short-term notes give a slightly higher interest return than in 1942, but the yield on long maturities is a little lower. The net direct funded debt of the Dominion Government payable in the United States has been reduced since 1942 by $126,000,000 and Canada's credit in the New York markets is in the front rank.

"Within the limitations of various Government controls our offices in the United States continue to play their full part in facilitating business and financial relationship between the United States and Canada.

STAFF

"Of our male staff, 62% of those of military age have volunteered for and are now on active service. This total includes a large number not subject to military call-up because of their marital status, while a number of others have volunteered but have been unable to qualify on medical grounds. In August, 1939, 64% of our staff were officers, 30% stenographers and women clerks and 6% messengers. Today the figures are 37% officers, 58% stenographers and women clerks and 5% messengers. I think you will agree that this is an important change in the composition of our staff.

"We have been asked for and have loaned additional officers to the Government and we are glad to know they are acquitting themselves well in their new duties.

"It is a source of keen satisfaction to us that a number of our men now serving their King and Country have won distinction and decorations on the field of battle. Ten members of our staff are listed as prisoners of war and ten are reported as missing. Our thoughts are with their relatives and friends and it is our earnest hope that the day is not far distant when they will be returned safely to their families. I have to record with deep regret that thirty-six of our men have paid the supreme sacrifice. Their memory will enrich the traditions of our service and our deepest sympathy goes out to their relatives and friends."

"I should mention that already we have given a great deal of thought and study to the question of reabsorbing our men now on Military Service and plans have been prepared to enable us to fit them into their rightful places in our organization when they return. It is our expectation that because of the duration of hostilities and their long absence from civilian life, members of our staff on active service may require assistance in re-establishing themselves in civilian life and we are, therefore, prepared to provide financial help where the need is clearly indicated. They may be assured of a warm welcome back to our service.

STAFF UNDER HEAVY WARTIME PRESSURE

"By all standards the past year has not been an easy one for the Staff, who have worked long hours and have performed their many and varied duties with courtesy, efficiency and despatch. I cannot speak too highly of their loyal services. The increased volume of routine plus special wartime duties have entailed many extra hours of work. Especially are we mindful of the heavy pressure upon our Managers, Accountants and other senior officers who have had to train inexperienced employees in the handling of relatively senior posts, very often on short notice. We have been impressed with the way in which our women clerks, both permanent and temporary, have risen to the occasion. They are doing splendid work and, without them, either we could not have carried on our full banking services or we would have been forced to ask for the deferment from military duty of some of our experienced personnel."

—B. C. Gardner at Bank of Montreal Annual Meeting.



RECRUIT YOUR DOLLARS For *Your* War Effort

Recruit for your country's service those careless, spendthrift dollars and dimes which wander around seeking ways to be squandered. Stop the leaks and wastage of every kind, curb expenditures big and little, salvage and save everything possible —as a part of your contribution to winning the war.

Determined, systematic saving by every citizen is a part of the national price of VICTORY.

Extra-ordinary saving is necessary—buy Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates, pay taxes and contribute to war-time charities.

A savings account is a recruiting station for your dollars and dimes. Bring them into your country's service—at any one of our hundreds of branches.

BANK OF MONTREAL

"A Bank Where Small Accounts Are Welcome"

MODERN, EXPERIENCED BANKING SERVICE

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BRANCHES IN SHERBROOKE

Main Office, 59 Wellington Street: R. L. CURPHEY, Manager
Belvidere & King Streets. L. A. LABERGE, Manager

Other Branches at: Bedford, Bury, Cookshire, Cowansville, Drummondville, Granby, Huntingdon, Knowlton, Magog, Megantic, Napierville, Richmond, St. Césaire, St. Georges de Beauce, St. Hyacinthe, St. Jean, Sawyerville, Victoriaville, Waterloo.

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Produced in the Largest Aircraft Wood-Working Factory in the World

Specializing in the making of wood wings, Massey-Harris Aircraft Division has developed and expanded with Canada's aircraft industry until today the Company's Aircraft factory for producing such wings is the largest of its kind in the world.

When there was a desperate need of aircraft for the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, Massey-Harris quickly brought into production a plant to make wings for the Avro-Anson Bomber.

And when the "Mosquito" that deadly, speedy terror of the skies was scheduled for production in Canada, Massey-Harris was able to undertake the making of wings for this outstanding British plane. Surely and steadily the tempo has been increased, so that now wings for the "Mosquito" are coming off the Massey-Harris production lines in ever-increasing numbers.

MASSEY-HARRIS PRODUCTS

ARMAMENTS

Tanks
Links for tank tracks
Wings for "Avro-Anson" Trainers
Wings for "Mosquitos"
Metal fittings for aircraft
40 mm. shells
25-pounder shells 4.5" shells
Transit boxes for shells
Anti-aircraft gun mounts
Sights for anti-aircraft machine guns
Cargo truck bodies
Carrier bodies
Personnel carrier bodies
Workshop carriers Trailer vans
Aerial towers and masts
Cable reels and racks

IMPLEMENTS

Tractors Tillage machines
Seeding machines
Hay Making machines
Harvesting machines
Vehicles Manure spreaders
Saw outfits Pulpers
Feed cutters Grain grinders
Hammer mills Cream separators
Pump jacks Wheelbarrows
Potato sprayers Orchard sprayers
Corn shellers Power units

MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY LIMITED

Established 1847

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

LARGEST MAKERS OF FARM IMPLEMENTS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE
LARGEST AIRCRAFT WOOD-WORKING FACTORY IN THE WORLD

SECOND SECTION

Sherbrooke Daily Record

PAGES 17-32

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1944.

Tribute To The British Empire

Have you ever thought of what it really is—this British Empire that you talk about, hear about over the radio, read about in history, and that, in personification, you ask God to save, in your famous song?

"The British Empire is the 'Sleeping, Appeasing Giant' among nations, suddenly transformed by bombs on Warsaw into a Smashing Colossus and a terrible instrument of righteous vengeance; the joy-rider turned Pilot of the R.C.A.F. and the R.A.F.; the jazz orchestra become the fife and drum corps.

"It is Piccadilly Circus and the Savoy, suddenly warmed by the Spirit of Waterloo and the defeat of the Spanish Armada; it is the night club, the hunting-lodge and the country club discarding its play clothes for uniform and jumpers, and the sign of the Red Cross upon its sleeve.

"It is waltz music and the rhumba, shifting to the blare of bugles; it is all the trivial ditties of Tin Pan Alley welling into 'O Canada' and 'God Save the King.'

"It is the soda clerk dying for democracy, the fat man on the golf links flinging away his clubs to become an air warden; the youth on a tennis court suddenly flashing through the air to bomb the Bismarck.

"It's the cry of 'Give me, Give me' changing to 'Take all I have if you need it' and the slogans, 'Every man for himself' and 'What do I get out of it' become again, 'England expects every man to do his duty.'

"It's the Mayfair playboy turned parachute trooper; a grimy coaltown laborer leading a suicide squadron to retake Singapore; the village ne'er-do-well on a mine sweeper in a raging sea; the tap dancer stripped to the waist in a blazing gun turret; the ex-gangster finding his soul in the emulation of Air Marshal Bishop and Nurse Edith Cavell.

"It is a cocktail lounge transformed into barracks; a youth idling on a Newfoundland beach suddenly giving his life in defence of a lonely colonial outpost; it is laughter in a Western chuck-wagon, turning into a hoarse shout of 'Let 'em have it' from a Churchill tank.

"It's the club car fading into an armored car—the deluxe sleeper into an ammunition train and the porter into Gunga Din; the Timid Soul laying down his life for a pal.

"The street corner idler winning a citation for valour; the 'boy who wasn't much use' sticking to the guns of a flaming, sinking cruiser, taking one last defiant shot before a cold and pitiless ocean closes over to strangle out his life.

"It is the Three-Hours-for-Lunch fellow carrying a sandwich and the labor unions keeping their promise that there shall be no more strikes.



—Copyright by Karsh, Ottawa.

HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE KING

"It is Clive of India, Kitchener of Khartoum, Wellington of Waterloo; Sir Douglas Haig, Wavell and Montgomery; Lord Nelson, Henry Morgan and Admirals Jellicoe and Beatty; Gladstone, Disraeli and Edmund Burke; Henry VIII and Cromwell and William Shakespeare, Robert Burns, Charles Dickens, and Browning and Sir Walter Scott; Queen Victoria and Lady Astor; Gracie Fields and Sir Harry Lauder and Noel Coward; Robert Bruce and Sean O'Malley, deValera and Lloyd George; the Welsh miner in the coal-blackened bowels of the earth and his thunderous chorus, the sky-scraper scrubwoman and the colonel's lady!

"It's Westminster Abbey, Scotland's moors and its heather — Ireland's Shamrock and her songs—Limehouse, the Lions of Trafalgar Square — Big Ben and the Tower of London — Nova Scotia's fishing banks, the mines of Kimberley, Australia's sheep and her fighting heart — New Zealand's lonesome bravery — the Canadian Rockies—Lake Louise and Banff—Montreal and Quebec and Ottawa and Toronto — and the great sublime future of Canada.

"It is Curtin of Australia, Mackenzie King, Anthony Eden and Winston Churchill — the King and sweet Queen Elizabeth—God truly save them! — and the Unknown Soldier — the Union Jack and the Maple Leaf and the awful majesty of that deathless name — THE BRITISH EMPIRE!

"What a proud people you should be! And it is every man, woman and child who buys a Victory Bond and stamp, supports the Red Cross, gives his blood for plasma, glowing in sacrifice that becomes pain as our wounded bear their pain so that, truly, "There will always be an England."

"It's self-interest become, self-sacrifice — the spirit of indifference become the Spirit of General Montgomery — the homestead turned kirk or cathedral because it has given birth to heroes; and the human heart and soul become torch and beacon to light the way to Liberty and Freedom for all of the oppressed peoples of the world.

"That is, THE BRITISH EMPIRE!

"That, too, is Canada, and it is for that, that we work, and pray, and fight! And unto whom we surrender up our sons!

"God Save the King and bless the British Empire — the people here assembled and may you serve your King and Queen and Empire even better now, with your influence and your effort and your unsparing dollars!"

Extract from a Speech by Ralph W. Carney

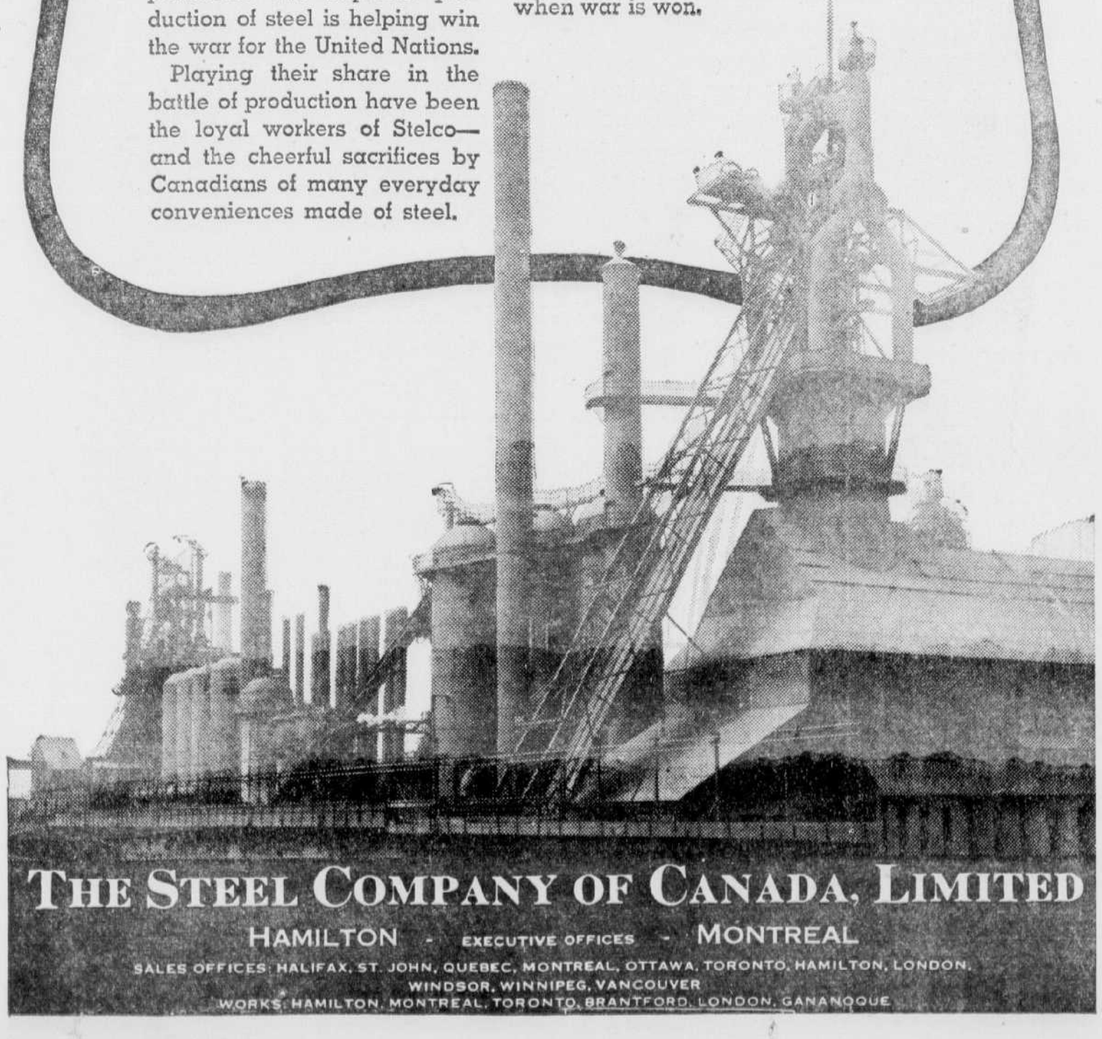
STELCO

STEEL – USEFUL IN WAR – USEFUL IN PEACE

The overwhelming weight of steel is helping to beat the Axis into final submission. Bombs of steel are destroying their cities. Shells of steel are driving the enemy back. Steel in guns, tanks, ships, planes and army vehicles is indispensable. The superior production of steel is helping win the war for the United Nations.

Playing their share in the battle of production have been the loyal workers of Stelco—and the cheerful sacrifices by Canadians of many everyday conveniences made of steel.

When peace comes Stelco will resume its normal job of making steel for Canadian homes and industry. Steel for carpet tacks and steel for locomotives. Steel for mother's electric washer and steel for automobiles. That is the job we want to do — but only when war is won.



THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

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The products of our Farms, our Forests, our Mines and our Industries are familiar today in every part of the world where war is being waged.

And every day the reputation of Canadian products for quality, excellence of workmanship, adaptability and continuity of supply grows greater.

It is only natural then, that when the war is won our Allies and our friends will look to Canada to play a major part in the feeding of starving peoples, in rebuilding the devastated areas of Europe, and in bringing back a world in which trade between nations may be carried on without let or hindrance.

It is then that the reputation which Canada has built up in war and in the reconstruction period will bear fruit in the continued and ever-increasing world demand for Canadian products and in the resultant prosperity of the Canadian people.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

OTTAWA, CANADA TC. 441

Hon. James A. MacKinnon, M.P., Minister.

St. Francis River Is Closely Woven Into Life Of Townships

By BERTHA WESTON PRICE.

No part of a country has more important bearing upon its industrial life than its rivers and valleys. The Eastern Townships are rich in lakes and rivers, their drainage and fertility, while the beauty they provide is unrivalled by other parts of the Dominion.

Winter—the bears are having their long sleep; the timber wolf is on the prowl. The little village lies between hill and river content in its own life, its own history. The backwoodsmen are felling timbers and taking long journeys on icebound lake and river. "Marchons! Marchons—haut les coeurs, en avant!" The habitant, in his leather makinaw, urges his tired horses; miles and miles of hauling; hardship, hunger and cold, then—

Spring! The battle of the Big Three—snow, ice and water—has begun and the lumbering industry is in full swing again, as it has been for many years. Long before the first white settler came to our Province dense forests, broken here and there by lakes and rivers, provided shelter and an honest livelihood for the Indians of the Algonquin tribe because of their natural wealth. The Red Man knew little of industry, as we know it, but he could find his way through forests; guide his bark canoe on lake and river with unerring skill and wrest from the land he called his own what wealth he desired.

Lake St. Francis region in North Eastern Quebec, some of which lies along the international border, has been since earliest days a vital factor in the industrial life of Canada. This lake, lying like a gem in verdant setting, is the headwater of St. Francis River which forms a link between its parent lake and Lake St. Peter, at which point the waters join those of the majestic St. Lawrence.

The altitude of Lake St. Francis is nine hundred feet above sea level, compared to six hundred and eighty for Lake Memphremagog; it is thirty miles long and lies in Frontenac County, with its oulet in Wolfe County. It drains an area of some four hundred and seventy square miles, among its inflows being the Sauvage, Felton, Lagrande and Indian rivers. At the head of the lake is the old and prosperous village of Lambton—and if we are to go down "Old Man River" it is expedient that we start out from Lambton. Some one who knows has told us: "When you start on a journey—for real pleasure—the less you know of it the better. All one needs is a restless curiosity." Thus the voyager, using his eyes and his wits, may gain much knowledge while taking a journey through one of Canada's historic regions—that of the Lake and River St. Francis.

"Lâchons l'aviron!" cries the leader and the oars are loose. A thirty-mile paddle through a region of which the Red Men, sole owners prior to 1790, brings us to its outlet where we find the famous Allard Dam, built in 1914-18, and named for Minister Allard.

From the Allard Dam the St. Francis river begins its journey of one hundred and twenty miles through a valley of which a visiting artist once said: "The St. Francis Valley holds scenery unique in all Canada. It must be seen to be understood and admired." He knew whereof he spoke, and added to this is romantic history that began with the coming of the white settler; we know so little of what went before. Old records show that the Indians called the river "Alsiganteka," meaning "river of long floating grasses."

Real history began with the arrival of Champlain who called this stream "Rivière Antoine" in honor of his father. (This name, it is claimed, first appears in Father Vimont's records of 1643). Later the Jesuits changed the name to St. François and thus it stands a monument to a saint of great character, a name that appears almost daily in the press, in books, and in conversation, because it is so closely woven into history and progress. Captain St. Francis, son of a tribal chief, was well-known and respected by early residents of Sherbrooke, then a small village. The little Mission village of St. Francis at the confluence of this river with the St. Lawrence, has been a point of interest for many years. The late John Leonard, K.C., once told about Scottish people who came to Canada from the Isle of Lewis landing "in the port of St. Francis on the St. Lawrence River, then journeying on foot by way of Sherbrooke as far as Lingwick, Stornoway, and other locations in the lake region." Those were sturdy pioneers!

The St. Francis River, as a Southern tributary of the St. Lawrence has in itself been a factor in the industrial growth of this Province. Once the main water way for the Indian and early settler, it is now a region of beauty and wealth; fertile fields, villages, country estates and holiday resorts abound throughout the valley, while the waters of "Ole Man River" are turning the wheels of industry in many centres. Water power is valuable only when harnessed and there is only one thing to do when it is needed—dam the rivers and pay the owners of meadowland for the damage. Big fish live on little ones; small brooks run gaily to larger ones; they, in turn, rush madly to be engulfed by rivers, and the ocean gets them all. But man has conceived a way to wrest power and money from these waters. Far back in the past century dams were built, while boats and barges plied the lake. The old "Alligators" and tugs on Lake St. Francis are still remembered. One of them rejoiced in the name of "Munro," a sturdy craft that did its duty.

The Clark Company, first concern to lumber in pine in the St. Francis region, was the pioneer in pulpwood industry. The Brompton Pulp and Paper Company was its successor, while today this Province is widely known for its pulwood. During spring and early summer a unique picture is presented by pulpwood jammed in the river, while the river drivers, as well as lumberjacks, have been woven into history in song and story.

"Grind your axes, point your peevies, file your saws, fire up the iron donkey till each rivet feels the strain. There is music in the crashing of timbers. . ." A more poetical writer gives us this:

"There's not a dude among them;
Every lumberjack's a man,—
From the camps of British Columbia
To the lumber camps of Maine. . ."

The St. Francis was the first river, after the St. Maurice, to be investigated by the Quebec Streams Commission. The Allard Dam was a result, while others all down the river provide water power to such centres as Disraeli, East Angus, Sherbrooke, Bromptonville, Windsor Mills, Richmond, Drummondville, and on to the Lake St. Peter. Lake Aylmer, a widening of the St. Francis river, is an important storage basin with a watershed of nearly two hundred square miles; Lake Weedon, Westbury power station—all these are taking part in the waterways and harnessed power activities in the St. Francis Valley.

The St. Francis flows in rapids and drops; the Two-Mile Falls have a total of ninety-nine feet, while in other places the river flows so placidly that reflection plays its part in the beauty of landscape pictures. Two young men started out from Sherbrooke for a canoe trip to Lake St. Peter. Between these points there are fourteen portages; the falls below Drummondville are rough, dangerous; bad rapids below Richmond, and one of their experiences was an eight-hour walk down stream in the St. Joachim region, but it was all in the trip which ended successfully. The voyagers returned to Sherbrooke by train.

Minerals abound in the valley; bricks for building purposes formed an early industry at Ascot, settled before the 19th century, where until quite lately was one of the old covered bridges that are fast being replaced by modern steel structures. Clay pottery was made by Indians at Lennoxville.

The Arnold Trail, a newly-opened scenic highway starts out from the Town of Lake Megantic, another link between Canada and the United States.

Mr. John Breakey, a well-known lumber-king, sent his logs down river in the drive. It is claimed that he was the first to use the steam tractor in the woods.

These two regions between Lake Megantic to the St. Lawrence, and Lake St. Francis running through one hundred and twenty miles of territory on its way to Lake St. Peter in the St. Lawrence, is peopled with sturdy settlers largely representative of two great nations, English and French, all safely embodied in the Canadian who holds his country inviolate.

Lying along the frontiers of the State of Maine and Province of Quebec, and partly within the confines of the Eastern Townships, there is a body of water for many years known as Chaudière Pond, headwaters of the Chaudière River. This stream has, like the St. Francis, played its part in the fascinating drama of opening up and settling a new country.

However that beautiful, expansive sheet of water was no pond. It later became known as Lake Megantic, the centre of a great lumbering and milling region and the Sportsman's Paradise. The word "Megantic" in the Indian tongue means "abundance of fish," while the Chaudière rejoices in being "a cauldron, or boiler." A writer or compositor once presented it to readers as a "broiler," but that was a little over-done.

In a book issued by the Quebec Streams Commission this river is referred to as "a flashy stream" and rightly so. It is also famous for its flooding of areas, equal to or beyond what other rivers can do. The fertility of both St. Francis and Chaudière valleys may be accredited, in a large measure, to their frequent floodings of large areas. "When "Ole Man River' wants out he is going out regardless of consequences, but the people who have made homes in these regions have no desire to go away; they are devoted to their country and appreciate what it offers them.

Agriculture has been a lead in land settlement and money making, following the clearing of the forests. The Chaudière Valley has won fame and wealth from its livestock, its butter, cheese, and maple sugar products, while the popular "Etoffe du pays" made from wool of the sheep that graze upon their native hillsides is sought for far and wide. Gold has been found in various parts of the valley—a romantic story in itself and a source of regret that such a story was not won from the late Mr. Jack Morkill, an employee of the Quebec Central Railway Company, before he passed on. Granite, soapstone, chromite, and many other "finds" have been mined, and both valleys are closely linked in war production of many kinds.

Three great nations were represented by the early settlers of the Chaudière Valley. French, British and German people, white brothers of the first inhabitants of Canada, came from across the sea to build up a new race, the sturdy, practical, romantic Canadian. Historic records tell us that harmony maintained—most of the time. Canadians can fight when needs be, but they don't scalp one another, and early writers speak in high terms of the friendly relations existing between the natives and new comers to Quebec.

Lack of modern inventions did not hold back the pioneers; they came and went, some times almost to their bodies in mud, and deeper still in snow, but they pulled through and today have all forms of modern transportation.

The coming of the iron trail brought greater progress and the Quebec Central Railway has been a true pioneer in every sense of the word, for serving as it does the Southern part of Quebec in three sections, this railroad has performed signal service wherever its rails are laid. The mail line, extending from Quebec City to Newport, Vt., via Sherbrooke, a distance of some one hundred and eighty-seven miles, has branches from Valley Junction to Lake Frontier; from Tring Junction to Lake Megantic, and from Scott's Junction to Levis; all these in the Valley. They form a network of railways that is all-important to lumbering, mining and agriculture; also linking these centres with large cities in Canada and the United States. The Valley of the Chaudière, with its rivers, fertile lands and products therefrom; its various minerals and clays; manufacturing concerns and scenic beauties, has become known to the outside world by way of the iron trail, while through the motor highway service this nature-favored stretch of country is unrivalled in the modern industry—Tourists.

A HOME GARDEN IS MOST VITAL IN WAR TIME

By BERTHA WESTON PRICE.

With the arrival of March and the annual seed catalogues, gardening becomes a topic of keen interest; there is much to be done and amateur gardeners sincere in their war-time efforts realize that there is much to be learned both in planning and actual labor.

Last season was really a year of experiment for many from planting to harvest time and could be termed an epoch in their lives. In the city last year, there was much activity for with many ambitious gardeners it was a case of having to start from scratch. Every available corner, and sometimes a portion of the lawn was turned into service and in most cases the work was done without disfigurement to the surroundings.

Mr. W. G. MacDougall, of Lennoxville, whose work for several years was closely connected with agriculture, states that home gardens were more numerous last year in town and country; also that the home garden is considered most important in school work and is, of course, an educational feature, a good foundation for the future.

The city garden has an appeal all its own for city dwellers like to see things grow, and in the wartime need for more health foods are willing to give precedence to vegetables rather than to flowers.

However all gardens may have their share in vegetables, herbs and flowers, arranged in a practical scheme to get the most from the allotted space.

The farm garden is too well established and too widely known to need comment. Many of these are dug, planted and harvested by the women folk and children. These gardens provide the family table with appetizing food, and are often what may be termed as self-supporting, for good garden products will always find a sale.

The Department of Agriculture advises novices to be wise in buying their seeds—not in too large quantities, for the supply is below normal; also study the garden growth to be more sure about what to plant next year.

Through the cutting off in imported herbs and spices, Canadian women are following in the footsteps of their English sisters who raise their own culinary herbs, and when space allows, some medical and aromatic herbs. Commercial herb-growing is not for Canadians, as yet, but in our home gardens there can be room for a few favorite herbs. Mrs. Stella Langdon, an authority on herbs, gives us twelve kinds for a Canadian garden. They are: Sweet basil, carraway, chives, dill, fennel, rosemary, mint, parsley, sage, savoury, tarragon and thyme. If we must choose, perhaps a few this year for our small garden, let us try: Sweet basil, to use in tomato and cheese dishes; chives, to help out in shortage of onions—our old-time gardens always had them; tarragon, for home-made vinegar, and tips cut fine for salads; when frying pork chops put in the pan a sprig of rosemary. All herbs have their place, and there are many to be found growing near us if we search for them. Carraway has been used for centuries, while the mints have been stand-bys for ages.

Medicinal and aromatic herbs may be grown in small corners, or in window boxes. A writer has said that in days of old the wild thistle—sacred to Thor—was used as a cure for the blues. How it was done has not been recorded, but we do know that the thistle once saved Great Britain.

Whatever we plant in our home gardens let us call ourselves guardians of the soil and take note of a time-honored motto:

"He who sows courtesy reaps
friendship;
He who plants kindness
gathers love."

Day-By-Day

Continued from page 14.

22nd.—It has been announced that Bishop's University will receive one-twentieth of the residue of the estate of the late Sir Edward Beatty.

23rd.—Leonidas Bachand was named President of the Sherbrooke Branch of the Province of Quebec Safety League.

24th.—A break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Finland appears imminent.

26th.—The Dominion Government has ordered Tuesday as meatless day in restaurants, effective May 4th.

27th.—Duisberg was badly damaged as the R.A.F. created a new raid record.

28th.—The Quebec Legislature has rejected an Opposition move to kill the compulsory education bill.

29th.—Damage in excess of three million dollars was caused when a tornado swept the Cleveland area.

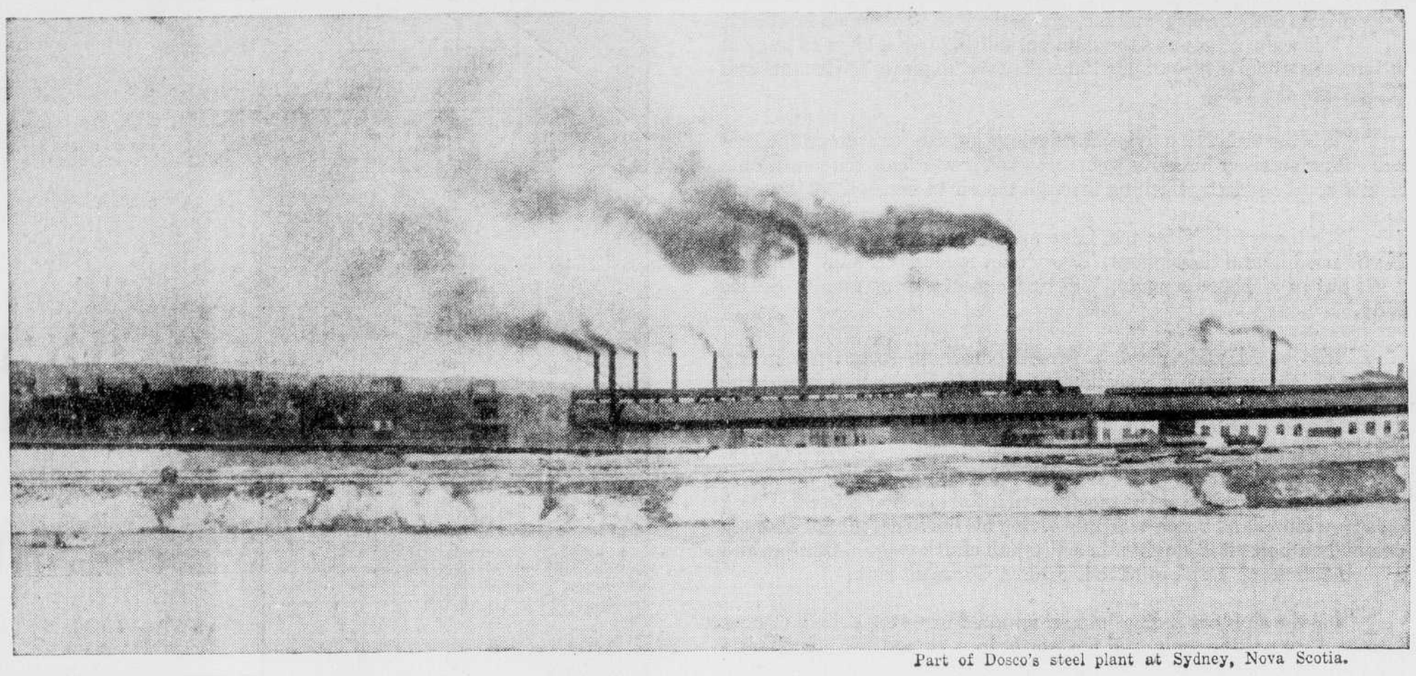
30th.—The British 8th Army has resumed its drive in Southern Tunisia.

May

1st.—The entire United States coal mining industry is paralyzed as the result of a strike.

3rd.—Special services marked the celebration of the 67th anniversary of the Lennoxville United Church.

Continued on page 19.



Part of Dosco's steel plant at Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Sky-writing which means...

WHAT do the streams of smoke now pouring from Dosco chimneys mean? What do they mean, being translated into the lives and fortunes of men and women and children living in Maritime homes?

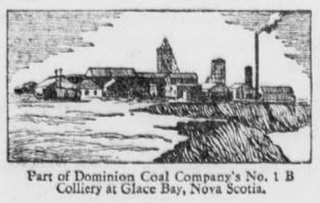
These streams of smoke are veritable sky-writing which, being translated, mean that Dosco's employment gates—and pay offices—are open to approximately 29,000 people who directly support many thousands of dependants . . .

They mean that Dosco is annually disbursing $100,000,000 of which $48,000,000 goes to meet the payroll. They mean that these millions, circulating from hand to hand, provide the livelihood for tens of thousands who serve Dosco workers with food, clothes, shelter and with other necessities of life.

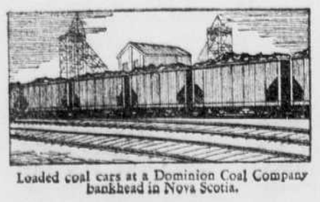
And, in a wider sense, as pennants of war production on the shores, of the embattled Atlantic, these streams of smoke from Dosco's chimneys proclaim to all the world that Canadian industry is making its full contribution to Allied victory.

Thus they are banners not only of production and employment but also of freedom. They are writing the Four Freedoms against the sky over Canada's eastern threshold.

DOSCO



Part of Dominion Coal Company's No. 1 B Colliery at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia.



Loaded coal cars at a Dominion Coal Company bankhead in Nova Scotia.

DOMINION STEEL & COAL

CORPORATION LIMITED

SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA MONTREAL, QUEBEC

Mines in Nova Scotia—Plants, Warehouses and Sales Office Across Canada

ONLY PRODUCER OF STEEL AND STEEL PRODUCTS IN CANADA WHOLLY SELF-SUSTAINED WITHIN THE EMPIRE

In These Times...

We are proud to repeat and reaffirm our assurance to the transportation industry and to our industrial customers the continued high standards of craftsmanship maintained by this Company.

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We invite you to consult with us at any time.

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St. Thomas Bronze Co., Limited St. Thomas, Ont.

Electrical Industry Production Embraces A Wide Materiel Range

By D. C. DURLAND, President,
Canadian General Electric Company, Ltd.

The dual responsibility of manufacturing important weapons of war, as well as a large volume of electrical apparatus and supplies essential for the equipment of the nation's war plants, and for inclusion in major war products, continues to utilize the expanded facilities of Canada's electrical manufacturers. In the swift-moving global conflict, war equipment is not only quickly needed in great varieties and quantities but, due to the shifting character of the war, is subject to frequent changes to supply the requirements of the armed forces.

The electrical industry is highly experienced in fabricating almost every type of material into intricate precision units and is well qualified and equipped for the great diversity of war production jobs. For example, the contributions which electrical manufacturers are making toward Canada's shipbuilding programme are conspicuous. They are producing equipment ranging from 2,500 h.p. triple-expansion marine engines to tiny plastic fittings—from rudder stocks for cargo boats to life-lights for rescue rafts and life-jackets. Hundreds of special lamps, miles of admiralty cable and wire, wonderful radio apparatus, gun control equipment, secret electronic devices—these and many other special products—all in addition to large quantities of electric generators, switchgear and motors, are being built for naval ships and the merchant marine.

Electrical equipment plays its part in the building of ships and also in their protection against the menace of submarines, aircraft and magnetic mines. In the grim, critical war at sea electricity plays a great and important part, and in like measure aids the conflict on land and in the air. Anti-aircraft guns, searchlights, communication equipment, aircraft instruments, torpedo components are being made by the electrical industry in addition to a vast quantity of standard electrical equipment for military use.

With long experience in the manufacture of precision electrical instruments, Canada's electrical workers are making many types of intricate aircraft instruments for fighting planes and bombers, including the mighty Lancaster. These instruments, all of types not previously manufactured in this country, required special plant facilities and trained personnel. During the past year electrical manufacturers have undertaken the building of many of the metal body and wing sections for aircraft. Other devices being built include the undercarriages, gasoline tanks, generators, lamps and lighting equipment, microphones, voltage regulators, bomb distributors and many special wiring devices.

Radio equipment for all phases of modern warfare is being produced in large quanties. Millions of radio tubes as well as a wide variety of electronic devices—much of it still on the secret list—are being built for all branches of the armed services.



D. C. DURLAND

Since modern fighting services depend so largely on the industries at home to furnish the weapons of war, at the proper time and in the quantities needed, the second role of the electrical manufacturers—that of producing electrical equipment to speed up industrial output—assumes added importance. The millions of developed horsepower from our flowing streams have multiplied the output of all war industries, lifting the daily production of each man and machine to a point approached in no previous war. In 1943 Canada use 7.3 times as much electricity as it used in the peak year of the last war.

To manufacture the necessary mechanical and electrical equipment to provide electric power has been the responsibility of the electrical manufacturer. Although Canada was in the fortunate position when war broke out of having considerable power that could be made available to war industry, the demand of new war factories could not be met with existing capacity.

The increased electric power requirements were provided by the installation of over 1.4 million h.p. in new, or extensions to existing generating stations since the outbreak of war. One of the largest now has equipment that will provide over 1,000,000 horsepower. For this station, 100,000 horsepower hydraulic turbines with direct-connected generators have been built in record time and are the most powerful hydro electric generating units ever produced in Canada. Equipment, such as transformers, synchronous condensers, switchgear and lightning protective equipment had to be produced to enable the new power to be transmitted to the points of utilization.

New industries, such as synthetic rubber, require large quantities of electrical apparatus; so do the mines that produce vital war metals and oil refineries to step-up the output of high octane gasoline; plants producing plywood for planes and other high priority industries demand a wide variety of equipment. To take care of these demands, in 1943 alone over 75,000 electric motors, each with its control equipment were built, in addition to several thousand for incorporation in war equipment. Electrical devices for heat treating steel parts of ordnance; welding equipment to fabricate ships, guns and other military equipment; wire and cable, to name only a few of the products, were also produced.

Canada's electrical manufacturers, looking toward the time when the world will not be at war, are making plans for the future. Electricity is destined to play an effective and essential part in efficient production and employment in the post-war period and in elevating the many Canadaians who have not yet been able to take full advantage of its convenience and labor-saving benefits. It is being planned that electricity will be made available to many more farms. Transportation facilities in which electric equipment is widely used will be expanded; street lighting will be improved with many benefits to pedestrians and motorists. New ingenious control equipment utilizing electronic devices will increase production in industry.

However involved the transition from war to peace may be, Canada's present electrical development, plus her unique power resources, can standards of living. In spite of its large usage today, there are still help expedite the change. Wisely and widely applied, electricity can be a potent factor in the speedy re-establishment of economic stability through high levels of productivity and employment.

Canada now has about 10 million horsepower developed but this represents only 23 per cent of the 43,700,000 possible turbine horsepower installation on her rivers and streams. Additional power can readily be developed as the demand for more electricity is increased.

The war has stimulated scientific progress and invention. Many devices created through the stern necessity of war will find peacetime applications. Further studies will eliminate the technical limitations of television and frequency modulated radio, both now in practical although restricted use. New and improved electrical appliances will bring even greater benefits of convenience, labor saving and comfort to the home. From the electrical research and engineering laboratories, we can look forward to many products that will bring new benefits to industry, agriculture, the home and, in fact, to all mankind.

Day-By-Day

Continued from page 18.

4th.—A series of bitter debates were enacted at the regular session of the City Council over proposed public works.

5th.—Allied Forces are rapidly closing in on the big African naval base of Bizerte.

6th.—A strong and independent Polish Government is urged by Soviet Premier Stalin.

7th.—General Sir Harold Alexander has issued an order to the North African armies ordering them to "drive the enemies into the sea."

May 8.—Allied Forces have captured the strategic bases of Tunis and Bizerte.

10th.—Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, was the guest speaker at a joint dinner

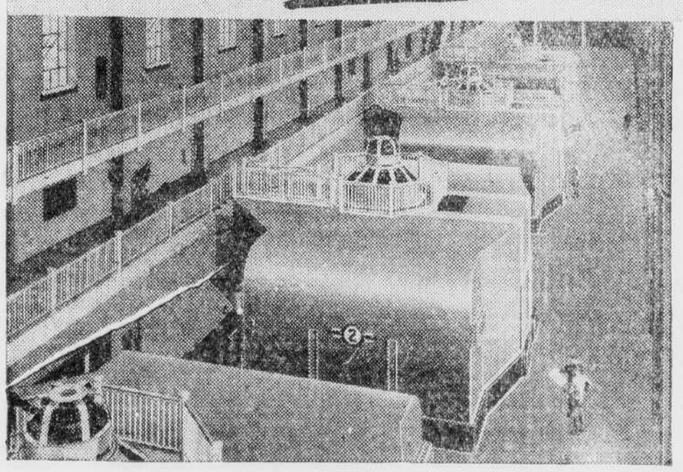
Continued on page 20.

BEST WISHES
to the
Sherbrooke Daily Record
on the occasion of its
Forty-Seventh Birthday
From A Friend

ROBERT HOWARD J. M. WILLIAMS J. A. CARMODY
R. A. HARRIES D. OLIVER W. MINES

Robert Howard & Co.,
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CANADA CEMENT BLDG. — MONTREAL, QUE. - - - LAncaster 2181

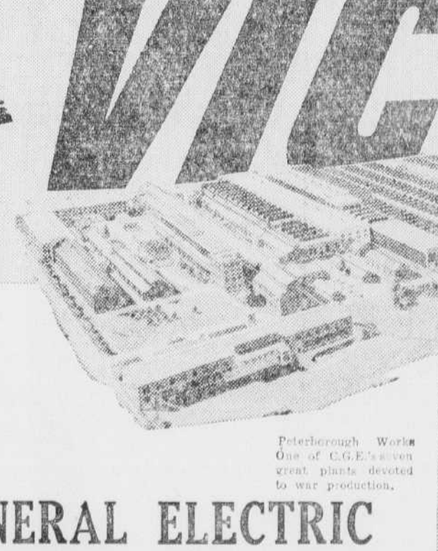
There's Just One Job Now — VICTORY



HERE AT
CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC

With today's swiftly moving war developments... with the intensified demand for more, and still more, battle equipment — the thousands of men and women of Canadian General Electric reaffirm their determination not to halt for one moment in their all-out effort to keep the stream of war supplies ever-flowing to the gallant men at the fighting fronts.

Whether they are building guns, aircraft instruments or marine engines... whether they are making searchlights, or generators, or equipment to bring electric power to the nation's war plants,—C.G.E. workers are on the job, with all their enthusiasm, all their energy and endeavour, geared to the one vital task of all-out production to speed the day of Victory.

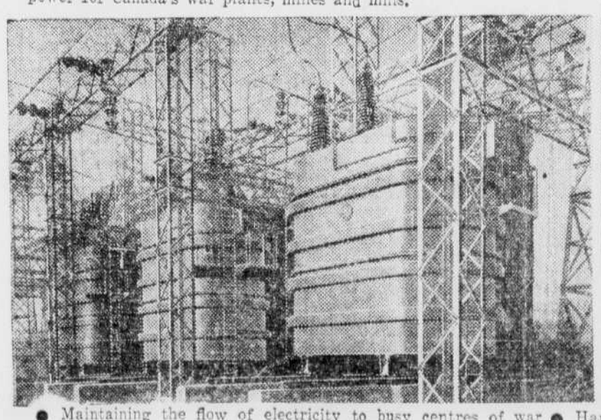


Peterborough Works
One of C.G.E.'s seven great plants devoted to war production.

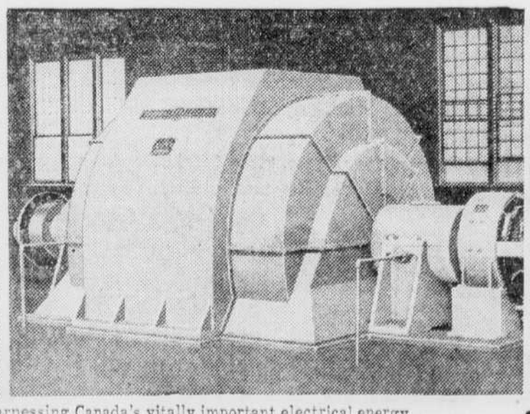


● In central stations throughout the Dominion, mighty generators built and installed by C.G.E. are developing additional quantities of electric power for Canada's war plants, mines and mills.

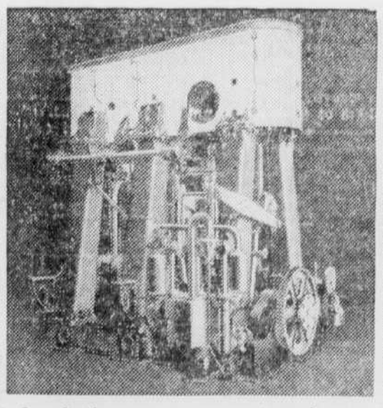
● Rolling from the C.G.E. production lines are scores of hard-hitting 3.7" anti-aircraft guns—built to clear the skies of enemy raiders over battle-areas across the world.



● Maintaining the flow of electricity to busy centres of war production are giant transformers produced by the skilled engineers and craftsmen of Canadian General Electric.



● Harnessing Canada's vitally important electrical energy throughout the nation's war industry are powerful G-E motors like the massive 9,000 hp unit illustrated above.



● On all the seven seas, great marine engines produced by C.G.E. are driving Canada's fighting ships and cargo boats.



● Searchlights rated at hundreds of millions of candle-power are being manufactured by C.G.E. for defence against air attack and for the protection of vital coastal areas.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.
LIMITED

Sherbrooke County Agricultural Society's Competition Results

The following are the results of competitions held during the past year by the Sherbrooke County Agricultural Society, as released today:

Senior Shorthorn calves: 1, Estate of J. A. Woodward; 2, W. C. Williams; 3, C. W. Page.

Junior Shorthorn calves: 1, Estate of J. A. Woodward; 2, C. W. Page; 3, W. C. Williams.

Senior Ayrshire calves: 1, Raymond Ste. Marie; 2, David Bolduc.

Junior Ayrshire calves: 1, Raymond Ste. Marie; 2, David Bolduc.

Senior Jersey calves: 1, E. C. Rose; 2, Stewart Coates; 3, H. W. Loomis.

Junior Jersey calves; 1, Stewart Coates; 2, E. C. Rose; 3, H. W. Loomis.

Senior Holstein calves: 1, G. B. Beaulieu; 2, S. Clark and Sons; 3, Georges Lavallee; 4, J. G. Beattie.

Junior Holstein calves: 1, S. Clark and Sons; 2, G. B. Beaulieu; 3, George Lavallee; 4, J. G. Beattie.

Champion calf: Senior Holstein heifer calf owned by G. B. Beaulieu, Lennoxville.

Oat competition, 1943: 1, Philibert Audet, Compton; 2, H. W. Loomis, Waterville; 3, Donald McElrea, Lennoxville; 4, Theophile Larochelle, R. No. 4, Cookshire; 5, Gordon McElrea, Sherbrooke; 6, Vertume Messier, Bromptonville; 7, Bernard Mercier, Compton; 8, Samuel Hopper, Lennoxville; 9, R. Ste. Marie, Compton; 10, Arthur Lemay, Cookshire, 4; 11, Stewart Coates, East Angus.

Mixed grain: 1, Joseph Edmond Audet, Compton; 2, Philibert Audet, Compton; 3, O. Damase Bouffard, Compton St.; 4, Alph. Gilbert, Compton; 5, George Drouin, Waterville; 6, Ildebert Simard, Johnville; 7, Amedee Cote, Martinville ;8, Fred A. Hall, Compton; 9, Francois Audet, Compton; 10, Zoel Ferland, Compton St.; 11, Romeo Couture, Compton.

Fodder corn: Samuel Hopper, Lennoxville; 2, Fred Young, Compton; 3, Andor Spiro, Lennoxville; 4, Joseph Dion, Hillhurst; 5, Stewart Coates, East Angus; 6, Francois Cote, Martinville; 7, Philibert Audet, Compton; 8, Clovis Cote, Compton; 9, Donald McElrea, Lennoxville; 10, Ildebert Simard, Johnville; 11, W. C. Williams, Bulwer.

Turnip competition: 1, John S. Moore, East Angus; 2, Samuel Hopper, Lennoxville; 3, Alphonse Gilbert, Compton; 4, W. G. McCurdy, Lennoxville; 5, Damase Bouffard, Compton St.; 6, Gordon McElrea, Sherbrooke; 7, Gerald Williams, Bulwer; 8, Vertume Messier, Bromptonville; 9, Antonio Domingue, Compton; 10, Victor Mercier, Compton St.; 11, E. C. Rose, Sherbrooke.

Potato competition: 1, Adelard Bolduc, Compton; 2, Raymond Ste. Marie, Compton; 3, Alfred Bolduc, Compton, St.; 4, Arsene Cote, Martinville; 5, Joseph Dion, Hillhurst; 6, R. A. Duffy, Martinville; 7, W. J. McCurdy, Lennoxville; 8, Gerald Williams, Bulwer; 9, Amedee Cote, Martinville; 10, Zoel Ferland, Compton St.; 11, Treffle Comtois, Waterville; 12, Damase Bouffard, Compton St.; 13, Bernard Mercier, Compton; 14, Georges Drouin, Waterville; 15, Alphonse Gilbert, Compton; 16 Samuel Hopper, Lennoxville.

LENNOXVILLE FARMERS' CLUB

Farmers' Garden Competition, 1943—1 H. W. Loomis, Waterville; 2 E. C. Rose, Sherbrooke; 3 Raymond Ste. Marie, Compton; 4 Donald McElrea, Lennoxville; 5 Fred Young, Compton; 6 David Bolduc, Compton Station; 7 Clifford Brown, Lennoxville; 8 B. S. Ingham, Lennoxville; 9 C. W. Page, Sherbrooke; 10 John S. Moore, East Angus; 11 Gordon McElrea, Sherbrooke; 12 M. A. Smiley, Lennoxville; 13 W. C. Williams, Bulwer; 14 Sam Clark, Sherbrooke; 15 B. Fortier, Sherbrooke; 16 E. I. Jamieson, Sherbrooke; 17 F. C. Caswell, Lennoxville; 18 George Lavallee, Bromptonville; 19 J. G. Beattie, Lennoxville.

St. Francis Holstein Herd Contest, 1943—1 Mrs. B. M. Hallward, North Hatley, 94; 2 J. O. Asselin, Bromptonville, 93.5; 3 Georges Boucher, South Durham, 93; 4 J. E. Richmond and Son, South Durham, 92.5; 5 G. B. Beaulieu, Lennoxville, 90; 6 B. S. Ingham, Lennoxville, 89; 7 Georges Beliveau, Asbestos, 83; 8 Hon. Jacob Nicol, Richmond, 81; 9 The Wales Home, 81; 10 M. B. Corley and Son, Hatley, 80.5; 11 W. L. Place, Ayer's Cliff, 78.5; 12 Zephirin Allie, St. Georges de Windsor, 78.5; 13 J. L. Marcotte, St. Georges de Windsor, 78; 14 Moynan Robinson, Lennoxville, 77; 15 A. McCrea and Sons, North Hatley, 77; 16 Josaphat Cote, Danville, R.R. 4, 76; 17 T. M. Galbraith and Son, Melbourne, 76; 18 Alexandre Proulx, South Durham, 75; 19 Armand Bisson, Windsor Mills, R.R., 74.5; 20 Henry Smith, Ulverton, 74; 21 K. A. T. Skillen, South Durham, 73.5; 22 R. G. Hodge, Cookshire, 73; 23 Samuel Hopper, Lennoxville, 73; 24 Oscar Frechette, St. George de Windsor, 73; 25 J. G. Beattie, Lennoxville, 72.5; 26 T. B. Majury, Lennoxville, 72; 27 Gordon Wintle, Richmond, 72; 28 W. J. Smith, Ulverton, 71.5; 29 E. G. Beattie, Lennoxville, 69.5; 30 Samuel Clark, Sherbrooke, R.R. 3, 69; 31 William Knowles, Trenholmville, 69; 32 Walter Coles, Richmond, 69; 33 Rene De La Bruere, Coaticook, R. R. 1, 68.5; 34 N. L. Cameron, Lennoxville, 68.5; 35 George Lavallee, Bromptonville, 68.5; 36 Aime Bergeron, St. George de Windsor, 68.5; 37 K. T. Little, North Hatley, 68; 38 Fred Lemoine, Upper Melbourne, 68; 39 Gordon Healy, Richmond, R.R. 3, 68; 40 W. L. Gee, Melbourne, 68; 41 Fred Wintle, Trenholmville, 68; 42 R. W. M. Green, Lennoxville, 67; 43 H. G. Curtis, Stanstead, 67; 44 A. W. Stevens, St. Felix de Kingsey, 67; 45 William L'Allier, St. Claude Nord, 67; 46 Kenneth Dean, North Hatley, 66; 47 W. B. Holmes, Ayer's Cliff, 66; 48 J. B. Reed, North Hatley, 66; 49 Robert Smith, Waterville, 66; 50 Arthur Bouchard, Hatley, 65; 51 Victor Christiansen, Stanstead, 65; 52 Macintosh Estate, Melbourne, 65; 53 J. H. Woodside and Son, Lennoxville, 64; 54 W. S. Brock and Son, Danville, R.R. 4, 64; 55 Cloutier and Freres, South Durham, 64; 56 E. J. Duffy, South Durham, 64; 57 E. A. Coates, South Durham, 64; 58 Carl Brock, Melbourne, Box 19, 64; 59 Milton Baker, Danville, 64; 60 A. H. Davidson, Ayer's Cliff, 63.5; 61 Carl Moulton, Hatley, 63; 62 J. B. Monfette, Asbestos, 63; 63 Alfred Proulx, South Durham, 63; 64 Reginald Connor, North Hatley, 62; 65 W. A. Miller, South Durham, 62; 66 N. N. Cootes, South Durham, 62; 67 Alexis Leblond, Barnston, 61.5; 68 Frank Drew, Barnston, 61; 69 Fred Conner, North Hatley, 61; 70 Clayton Drew, Barnston, 61; 71 W. S. Mitchell, Lennoxville, 60.5; 72 P. E. Proulx, South Durham, 60; 73 John McKinnon, Barnston, 59; 74 W. N. Horn, Barnston, 58; 75 M. T. Carson, South Durham, 58; 76 Mountain Bros., South Durham, 55; 77 Archie Blair, Stanstead, 54.5; 78 Prefontaine and Freres, South Durham, 54; 79 John Montle, Stanstead, 53; 80 A. Johnston, South Durham, 52.5; 81 K. G. Armstrong, South Durham, 52; 82 Aime Brochu, Richmond, 51.5; 83 Max Hughes, Melbourne, 51; 84 Dumaine and Freres, South Durham, 51; 85 P. Bergeron, South Durham, 50.

Day-By-Day

Continued from page 19.

of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Ontario-Quebec Circulation Managers' Association in Sherbrooke.

11th.—Sgt. Joffre L'Heureux, of the Sherbrooke Police force, was appointed Chief of Police at Richmond.

12th.—Prime Minister Churchill has arrived in Washington for another conference on war strategy with President Roosevelt.

13th.—The last Axis resistance in North Africa has crumbled with the surrender of the Italian garrison in Tunisia.

14th.—J. A. Ste. Marie was elected President of the regional congress of the Quebec Forestry Association.

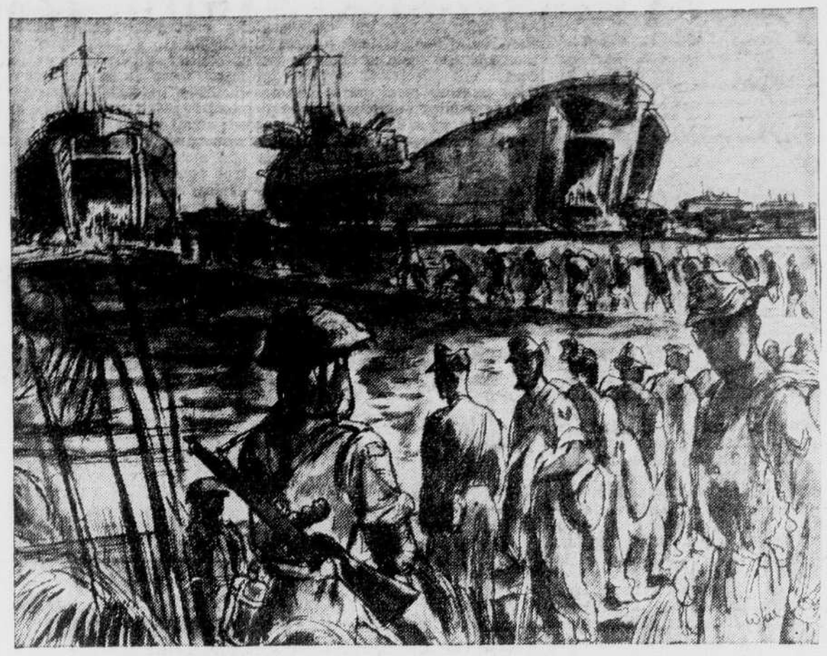
15th.—Pledge of the early opening of a new fighting front in Europe was given by Prime Minister Churchill.

17th.—The objective of $1,100,000,000 for the Fourth Victory Loan has been exceeded by a substantial amount.

18th.—F. Lennox Wilson was re-

Continued on page 22.

"PRISONER TYPE"



First group of prisoners taken by 1st Canadian Division, near Pachino, Sicily, July 1943. From a pen and wash drawing by Capt. W. A. Ogilvie.

FROM THE PEN OF E. T. WRITERS

ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

'Tis forty-seven years, I'm told,
Since "Sherbrooke Record" started,
And daily has served young, and old,
Without stint, and free-hearted.

That calls for just a word of praise,
Or so it seems to me,
Let's say we hope the coming days
May most successful be.

The "Sherbrooke Record" has first claim
On Eastern Townships' time;
To do it justice is my aim
By means of humble rhyme.

It reaches homes both far, and near,
Serves Allied forces too,
Keeps all in touch with kinsfolk dear,
- - - Now what more could it do?

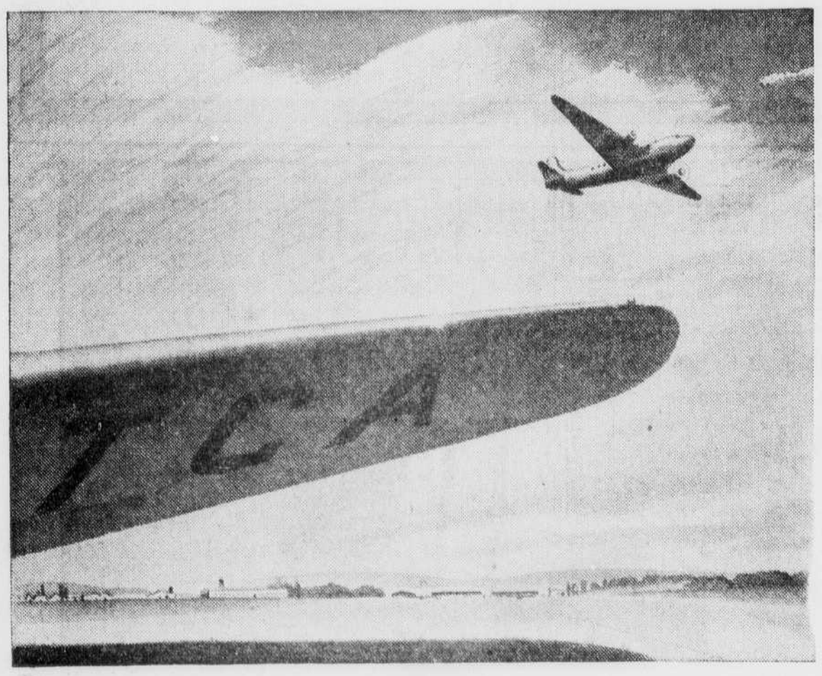
'Tis fair to wish success, I vow,
To that which serves us well;
In years to come, the same as now,
May we still think it "swell."

It's fine to have just near at hand
The news right up to date,
With current happenings of each land,
Unless the mail-man's late.

- - - And even then, we welcome it
And scan each page for news,
Ads., household columns, and each skit
We eagerly peruse.

The best of "Luck", - - - you merit it,
From all who read your pages;
To Editor, and "Record" Staff
Success, right through the ages.

Editor's Note— The above poem was written by Mrs. E. Mabel McLaren, of Fitch Bay, specially for the Record's Forty-Seventh Anniversary Edition. We are pleased to include Mrs. McLaren's poem in this issue and to take this opportunity of thanking her for the many contributions which she has made to our paper during the past year and years.



TRANS-CANADA'S
Wings are Spreading

In 1943
T.C.A. carried:
141,000 passengers; average length of passenger journey, 570 miles.
3,900,000 pounds of air mail, approximately 156 million letters.
840,000 pounds of air express, approximately 58,000 shipments.

For information, reservations, etc., Consult your nearest T.C.A. Traffic Office, or any C.N.R. passenger representative.

T.C.A. links Ocean to Ocean, City to City and Nation to Nation. Its daily flights with men, mails and materials are the equivalent of once around the world at the Equator.

Members of Canada's armed forces serving overseas, and in all the outlying territories, are brought nearer home by Trans-Canada Air Lines. To carry mail to and from our forces in Europe, to transport men on technical and military missions, the Canadian Government has established a trans-Atlantic air service operated by T.C.A.—a service made possible through T.C.A.'s established facilities and pioneering work.

T.C.A. is an indispensable part of the Canada of today, and tomorrow it will carry her flag much farther afield. Its Passenger, Mail and Express services speed your war effort.

Passenger • Air Mail • Air Express
TRANS-CANADA Air Lines
CANADA'S NATIONAL AIR SERVICE



How about post-war jobs?

(Bill buttonholes the boss)



"DON'T worry", said the Boss. "We're going to have plenty of work to do after this war.

"The construction industry will boom, hundreds of thousands of new homes are needed and will be built in Canada. There's a big deferred demand for our products and new uses for linoleum will greatly expand our markets. The post-war period will offer plenty of opportunities."

Down through the years the employment record of the Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Company Limited has been excellent. Through the depression the welfare of the employees was protected and employment was maintained at an exceptionally high level. But that is only half the story. Over twenty-five years ago this company introduced a pension plan securing the worker against the worry of want in the future. Other benefits have since been added improving working conditions and giving greater security to Dominion employees. Confidence in the future of Canada reigns high with this company and the executives are busy now with plans to provide continued employment for its workers after the war.



Hundreds of thousands of aluminum, steel and steel alloy parts for aeroplanes are being shaped on the huge hydraulic linoleum presses.



Millions of yards of army duck and anti-gas fabrics have been proofed against water, flame, mildew, gas and the arctic weather.



Huge quantities of linoleum have been supplied for naval vessels, Air Force schools, administrative establishments, munitions plants and hospitals.

BUILDING FOR WAR • PLANNING FOR PEACE



COUNTY FOUNDED IN: 1797

COUNTY SEAT: RICHMOND

Sherbrooke Daily Record

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1944.

COUNTY'S POPULATION: 27,493

HOUSEHOLDERS IN COUNTY: 8,253

WE ARE PROUD OF WHAT THE CITIZENS OF DANVILLE HAVE DONE FOR THE

WAR EFFORT

Truly a remarkable achievement for a town of its size.

Our Boys are doing a splendid job over there, ably supported by the Home Folks here.

MAY THEIR COURAGE NEVER FAIL.

TOWN OF

DANVILLE

On the C. N. R.: Montreal-Richmond-Quebec

On Provincial Highway No. 5: — Portland to Quebec City — "The International Highway"

Splendid Manufacturing Sites

Excellent Building Facilities

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H. Goodenough, Secretary.

You'll Appreciate Our Quality:

IT'S EASY TO GET HEALTH BY THE GLASS!

JUST CALL WINDSOR 149

WINDSOR DAIRY

— REG'D. —

HENRY E. WHEELER, Proprietor.

PURE PASTEURIZED PRODUCTS

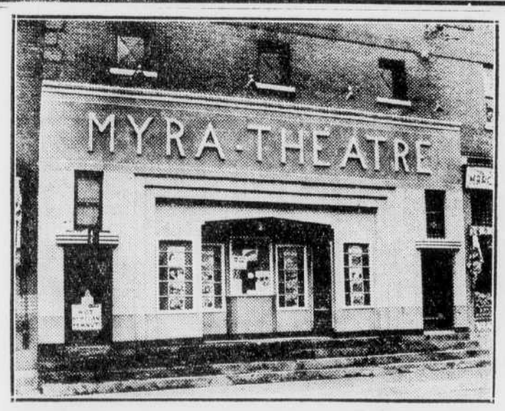
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And Enjoy Our Specialty:

Boost Your Wartime Menus With

FRESH EGGS DAILY!

Please Help the War Effort—Return Empty Bottles Promptly.



— THE SHOWPLACE OF RICHMOND —

One of the most modern theatres in the Province of Quebec

Luxurious Lobby

Wilton Carpets

DeLuxe Seats

Air-Conditioned

Automatic Curtain

Mirrophonic Sound

BEST OF SHOWS

Adm. 40c and worth it!

Evenings: 8.15.

M. E. LODGE, Proprietor.

• In Wartime, more than ever, people need their relaxation from the stress and worry of the times — there is no better way to forget the cares of the day than by seeing a good show — in the most comfortable surroundings possible.

— You'll enjoy the latest Hollywood productions and keep up with world events at the "Myra."

— Note our Change of Programmes: now 3 changes weekly: Sun.-Mon., Tues.-Wed.-Thurs., and Fri.-Sat.

— The Myra Theatre stands solidly behind every worthwhile project in Richmond and endeavours to help every organization in the splendid war effort being shown by the citizens of Our Town.



WORLD'S LARGEST ASBESTOS DEPOSITS LOCATED WITHIN RICHMOND COUNTY

Is Also Only County of Eastern Townships Which Has Increased Its Boundaries—Acquisition of Ulverton District Has Added Five Square Miles to Former Boundaries of County—Richmond Town Recognized as Important Shoe Manufacturing District.

Two unique features distinguish Richmond County from the other ten counties making up the Eastern Townships of Quebec, firstly, that Richmond County is the site of the world's largest asbestos mine, and secondly that it was the only county to increase its size since the formation of this group of progressive counties took place.

Richmond County enlarged its boundaries last year through the intercession and demand of the residents of the nearby Ulverton District, formerly a part of Drummond County. This rich agricultural area, rapidly increasing in industrial interests, too, added five square miles to the former boundaries of Richmond County, solely as a result of the Ulverton residents' unwillingness to travel some thirty or forty miles to transact their county business in Drummondville, their thennearest large centre. Thus Richmond County became still larger and added new interests in 1943.

Though essentially an agricultural centre, Richmond County also has considerable industrial interests in addition to the huge bee-hive of activity at the world-famous Asbestos Mines, and a more or less infant mining industry at St. Cyr, centre of Chromite Mining in Canada.

In agriculture, many names stand out as the instigators of new and interesting developments in the various fields, but perhaps the name of Archie Dyson, of Richmond, is foremost. Heading the Richmond County Fair Board, and a Director and Past President of the Quebec Jersey Breeders' Association, as well as Director of the Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association, Mr. Dyson has done work of incalculable value to the farmers and breeders of Richmond County. He, himself, is personally interested in Jersey breeding and many splendid specimens have come forth from his herds. In addition to Jersey breeding, Ayrshires and Holsteins also occupy important places in Richmond County breeding interests, and many a Richmond County man has won new laurels at the various Sherbrooke Fat Stock Shows and county exhibitions for the excellence of his stock. W. R. Healy, of Richmond, noted Jersey breeder and dairyman, this years heads the Quebec Jersey Breeders' Association as President.

Cheese-making, while more or less a dormant industry at present in the Eastern Townships, is fast making a comeback. In Richmond County, two communities take precedence over the other centres in the manufacture of cheese and kindred milk products. At Melbourne Ridge, the enterprising Melboro Creamery is engaged in the manufacture of delicious cheese, while at Danville the aggressive George Vermette operates one of his two Quebec plants under the name of Danville Dairy Reg'd., producing powdered milk and that invaluable war product, casein. In Melbourne, also, the only Eastern Townships plant of the Elmhurst Dairies Limited serves the farmers of that region, gathering milk and shipping it to their Montreal plant.

Richmond County also has created a name for itself in many other ways, not to forget the fact that at Richmond, itself, is the only divisional point for the C.N.R. in the whole Eastern Townships area, its work trains and wrecking crews, dispatchers, etc., serving the whole

Continued on page 22.

...V— — BACKING THE ATTACK — HOME-FRONT HELP FOR FRONT-LINE ACTION — RICHMOND COUNTY — DETAILED RESULTS OF VICTORY LOANS: —...V—

DISTRICTS	2nd Loan	3rd Loan	4th Loan	5th Loan
Richmond	$ 263,050	$ 266,100	$ 284,100	$ 350,050
Asbestos	368,050	435,850	580,300	668,600
Danville	73,800	65,500	66,650	103,800
Windsor	309,400	325,000	404,450	437,700
Brompton	114,500	135,550	138,600	205,550
TOTAL	$1,128,800	$1,228,000	$1,474,200	$1,765,700
Objective	814,500	1,010,000	1,328,000	1,325,000
% of Objective	138%	122%	110%	133%
Number of Subscribers	2,835	3,588	4,692	5,116

CHATEAU WINDSOR

ONE OF THE MOST MODERN HOTELS IN THE TOWNSHIPS

The Cleanliness and Comfort — The Dignified and Pleasing Atmosphere — The Excellence of the Cuisine — Satisfy even the most discriminating guest.

• Visit our Tavern and Grill
• Our Dining Room is rated "Tops"

Cor. Main and St. George Sts. — Phone 12

WINDSOR MILLS, QUE.

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J. E. LEMIEUX

WINDSOR MILLS — RICHMOND

LUMBER DEALER

BUILDING SUPPLIES SPECIALTY — SASH AND DOOR MILLWORK

Phone Windsor Mills 27 — Richmond 188

RICHMOND

QUEBEC

Dr. C. E. Manning, Mayor — G. Marveau Alexander, Secretary-Treasurer — TOWN OF RICHMOND

Gaston Desmarais, President — Louis P. Girard, Secretary-Treasurer — BOARD OF TRADE

INDUSTRIAL CENTRE OF RICHMOND COUNTY

Situated in the beautiful St. Francis Valley, in the centre of a large agricultural district, the Town of Richmond offers many inducements to manufacturers. Abundant supply of labour available, both male and female.

OFFERING MANY INDUCEMENTS TO NEW INDUSTRIES

GOOD WATER SUPPLY — ABUNDANT ELECTRIC POWER

C.N.R. JUNCTION POINT

furnishing direct shipment facilities to Montreal, Quebec and Portland, Maine.

THE FOLLOWING INDUSTRIAL PLANTS ARE NOW LOCATED HERE:

La Duchesse Shoe Co. Ltd.
La Diva Shoe Limited
S. E. Desmarais Brick Co.
J. G. Ewing & Sons Ltd. (Melbourne)
National Hosiery Mills Ltd. (of Hamilton)
York Knitting Mills Ltd. (of Toronto)
J. E. Lemieux (Wood Working)
W. N. Driver (Wood Working)

MANY OTHERS ARE INTERESTED — INQUIRIES INVITED

LOCATION: On Highways 22 and 5, 24 miles from Sherbrooke, 75 miles from Montreal, providing direct-line communication, the year round.

LOCATE IN RICHMOND AND RECEIVE THESE ADVANTAGES:

The Richmond Development Co. Ltd., Gaston Desmarais, Secretary, Phone 37, offers free land in excellent locations, especially set aside for new industries.

MANY OTHER ADVANTAGEOUS CONDITIONS MAY BE OBTAINED

Interested parties may communicate with the Mayor, the Secretary-Treasurer or the Board of Trade.

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HARDWARE & ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

WALLPAPER, PAINTS, VARNISHES

WATERPIPES & FITTINGS

"COAL" A SPECIALTY

RICHMOND, QUE.

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GROCERIES — DRY GOODS — HARDWARE

55 Years in Business

Qualifies Us to Serve Your Every Need!

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WINDSOR EAST — Established 1888

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DUKE DOUCET

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Modern Trucks — Daily Service

Asbestos - to - Montreal

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LA DUCHESSE SHOE LTD.

RICHMOND QUE.



Manufacturers of Ladies' Quality Footwear



The CLUB HOUSE Theatre

at

ASBESTOS

One of the most up-to-date theatres in the Province, situated in the Asbestos A. A. A. building, recognized as the greatest recreational centre in the Eastern Townships.

One of the few theatres in the Province possessing the new luminous screen — "VOCALITE," recognized in the United States as the last word in motion picture reproduction.

All the walls of this theatre are covered with the latest sound control material, the same as is used in all radio station broadcasting studios. This material is manufactured by Canadian Johns-Manville.

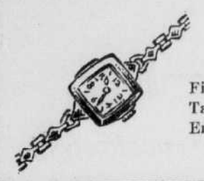
SEE ALL THE BEST SHOWS AT THE

CLUB HOUSE THEATRE

ARMAND CHAMPAGNE, Manager.

ASBESTOS - - - - - QUE.

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A. DUBRULE, Reg. Pharmacist.
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for Shoes see
ONIL CHAMPAGNE
Slater — Puss-in-Boots — Arch Controller Shoes for Men, Women and Children.
Dr. Scholl's Foot Products — Skates and Boots, Etc.
WINDSOR MILLS, QUE.

GET YOUR FARM REQUIREMENTS from
VICTOR MOQUIN
Windsor Mills, Que.
FLOUR — FEED — GRAIN — SUGAR — HAY Etc.
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GROCERIES AND GENERAL HARDWARE
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The Windsor Mills Butchers.
Established 1925
CHOICE MEATS AND FRESH VEGETABLES
Just Phone 107 or 115 r 3

If You Want To Buy Your Furniture At Lowest Prices—See
J. H. MORIN
WINDSOR EAST, QUE. — Tel. 51 r 2
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE
Wool Carpets — Linoleum — Wallpaper
Simmons and Marshall Springs and Mattresses
Belanger Stoves — Furnaces — Plows
Authorized CONNOR Agent for Washers and Refrigerators — The Best!
Special Invitation to All Prospective BRIDES AND GROOMS
Visit our display rooms and see our HUGE STOCK—MORE THAN EVER—BETTER THAN MOST!
You'll Be Amazed at Our Prices, Too!
COME IN AND LET US HELP YOU FURNISH YOUR HOME.

Windsor Mills Ranks Topmost In Paper Industry Of Canada

One cannot think of Windsor Mills without remembering what makes the town so famous—the huge, rambling paper mills of the Canada Paper Company spread along the banks of the St. Francis River and represent the principal source of income and prosperity for this Eastern Townships community.

In the annals of the Canadian Pulp and Paper industry, Windsor Mills is an historic name, for it was here in 1864, that construction was commenced on a soda mill, first of its kind to be built in Canada and second on the entire continent.

This soda mill was built by the firm of Angus Logan and Company, which had been established in 1859 by William Angus, the President, and Thomas Logan, a paper-maker with some experience, who had worked in a mill at Chambly during the '40's. Their first small plant at Sherbrooke manufactured felt and wrapping papers, but in 1864 they erected a two-machine mill a few miles away at Windsor Mills, where in the same year, they began that historic construction of Canada's first chemical wood pulp mill. It commenced operations two years later—shipping out its pulp in bags!

In 1873 the Canada Paper Company was incorporated as successor to the original firm, with William Angus continuing as President. Its history has been one of many vicissitudes and of many changes both in management and type of production, and has been featured by some interesting connections with pioneer achievements. It was this Company, for example, which during the '80's supplied the paper to Kilgour's for the first manufacture by machinery of paper bags in Canada. It is interesting to note, too, in the light of present-day developments, that during the '90's one of the Company's salesmen was a young man from St. Johns, Que., called Howard Smith, today one of the most outstanding names in the paper-making business.

Meanwhile the passing years saw a succession of mills being built and rebuilt. On the Watepeka River, in 1878, the Company erected its Springvale mill, which after ten years of operation burned down and was re-built. In 1898 under the presidency of John McFarlane, the St. Francis mill was started for the production of newsprint. It only lasted three years before it, too, was burned, but it, too, was rebuilt. Sir Montagu Allan was then the Company's President, and the new construction, in 1902, was supervised by the newly-appointed general manager, F. J. Campbell, who over twenty years before had joined the Company's Toronto office which was then distinguished by having one of the city's first telephones, being on a party line of seven, with "seven short rings" for the number!

In 1908 Joseph Kilgour, of Toronto, became President and the next year with the Springvale Mill dismantled, improvements were effected at Windsor Mills and St. Francis, where construction of a kraft mill was now commenced. This marks the beginning of the modern era in the Company's development, for though it continued to manufacture newsprint until 1929, its production was finally to be established primarily on an unbleached and bleached kraft basis.

Newsprint was discontinued when, with prices steadily falling, it became obvious that it was uneconomical except on the largest and fastest machines. Accordingly the newsprint tonnage was transferred to other mills of Canada Power and Paper Company's lease. Plans were being made to replace this tonnage with other paper production when the lease was taken over by Howard Smith and the decision to concentrate on kraft products was made. In line with this policy a scheme of alterations and modernization was carried out, with the capacity of the kraft mill being increased one hundred per cent.

Today, the Canada Paper Company Division, producing bag papers, wrappings, tissue and cover papers made from Kraft base stocks, consists of two main plants, Windsor Mills with a one-machine paper plant, a chemical pulp mill and a converting department, while the St. Francis plant is equipped with a two-machine mill, a groundwood plant and a bleach plant.

The paper machine at Windsor Mills was in 1931 fundamentally changed in design to provide for the manufacture of tissue papers of various kinds. The chemical mill at this sub-division has five digesters with a daily capacity of approximately 110 tons of sulphate pulp. Most interesting of its accessory units is the liquor burning and chemical recovery furnace which has attracted world-wide attention. In the Converting department, which has been developed for specialized production, a large portion of which is represented by waterproof papers and building papers, there are creping, mineral rubber, duplexing and waxing machines for the manufacture of such specialities as bags, liners, towels and window shades, etc.

Of the two machines at the St. Francis Paper Mill, the larger one manufactures a wide range of kraft grades, directory, catalogue and rotogravure papers, while the smaller one is working chiefly on colored specialties. The new Bleach Plant at this sub-division has a daily capacity of fifty to sixty tons, and the high-quality bleached kraft pulp which it produces has now a wide sale throughout both Canada and the United States under the trade name of "Tuftare."

Thus with the story of the growth of the life-line of Windsor Mills, we find that there is small reason to doubt that the Canada Paper Company fills such an important part of the daily life of the citizens of "The Paper Town." Indeed, whether in Victory Loan campaigns, which have always gone over the top in such grand style as a result of the push given by the Canada Paper Company itself, or in many a home front war effort of the citizens, such as knitting or sending of comforts to the boys overseas, Red Cross drives, assistance to Allied Nations, and in many other ways, the citizens of this progressive community on the St. Francis have not been found lacking—their impetus to do still better being a direct result of the lead taken by the Canada Paper.

However it rests in the sporting world for one of the most outstanding contributions to the citizens of Windsor Mills to be realized from the operations of the Canada Paper. Whether in winter or summer the highlight of the sports world is the Canada Paper Arena, or the Canada Paper Clubhouse, two distinct contributions to the welfare of the sports-loving citizens, and in which the lion's share of social events take place in this community. Erecting the Arena a few years ago, the Company also set out to capture a few laurels in the hockey world, with the reins of the team, gathered from some of the best players in the Townships, held by that mighty man of hockey—Dallas Grant. Many a championship team has been placed in the Eastern Townships circuit by Grant, whose word on hockey has been one of the standbys in the performance of this popular sport in this section of the Province. Though the Grantmen occupy a cellar spot in the League this season, their chances for a rise are still good and they will very like finish the season in their usual top-ranking position. One particular point in their favor is that the Paper-Makers are recognized as the cleanest-playing team in the entire League this season, as far as the record for penalties and time in the proverbial "cooler" goes.

But whether in hockey or in summertime entertainment, Windsor Mills still occupies a "lead position," and it is the Canada Paper Clubhouse that is the scene of many a gala dance, or other social event during the warm-weather months. Though more or less for the benefit of the employees of the Company, the restriction for the participation of the public is not generally carried out, and on many an occasion one can find folks from Sherbrooke, Richmond, and other nearby points enjoying a good time with the Windsor Mills citizens at the Canada Paper Clubhouse.

With a population of almost 3,400, Windsor Mills is situated at the confluence of the St. Francis and Watepeka Rivers, about fifteen miles from Sherbrooke, and nine miles from the Town of Richmond. Served by the C.N.R. and a splendid year-round system of highway communication with all parts of the Province, Windsor Mills is governed by a Municipal Council of whom the majority of its members are employees of the Canada Paper Company, with Mayor William Desaulniers presiding over the monthly sessions, and the arduous duties of Secretary-Treasurer being looked after by J. A. Legasse.

Though known as a mill town, Windsor Mills nevertheless is an outstanding community, not only in progressive and up-to-date business section, but in its residential areas also, where many fine homes are occupied by the wide-awake citizens who are doing so much for Canada's war effort.

In close proximity to Windsor Mills, one of Canada's finest Air Training Schools is located, Windsor Mills Flying Training School, a unit of the Commonwealth Air Training Scheme, where some of the country's budding young aces are being schooled by officers of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

With the town a-buzz with eager young airmen and the skies filled with the rear of the little yellow training planes, citizens of Windsor Mills have the war really brought home to them twenty-four hours a day, and possibly this is the reason why they have made such a splendid co-operative effort to contribute to the Eastern Townships war effort.

Boy Scouts, of course, are well to the fore, and in Windsor they have sponsored the Salvage Campaign. Under leadership of Scoutmaster Frank McKenzie the Scouts collect salvage the last Saturday of each month and to date have turned in several hundred dollars' worth of vitally-needed salvage.

Under Major A. J. Phillips, a unit of the 16th Armored Regt. maintains headquarters and does regular training in Windsor Mills.

Truly, Windsor Mills is a war-minded community in every respect.

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World's Largest

Continued from page 21.

district from the United States border at Stanhope (through to Island Pond, Vermont) to St. Hyacinthe, just over the fringe of the Southwestern end of the Townships.

Two great international highways pass through Richmond County, Route 22 connecting with St. Hyacinthe and the Drummondville area through to the New England States via Stanhope and Norton, Vermont, while Route No. 5, known as the International Highway, serves Quebec district, through to Portland, Maine, via Rock Island and Derby Line, Vermont.

Richmond County takes special prominence in the matter of looking after the foot comfort of the average Canadian citizen, with two shoe and two hosiery factories established within its borders. This creates an opportunity to recognize Richmond County as one of the leading footwear centres in Canada, Quebec being the leading Province in shoe manufacturing and Richmond proudly boasts two of those, out of the 131 established in the Province, La Diva Shoe and La Duchesse Shoe factories manufacturing many lines of ladies' shoes which are sold across Canada.

Within the borders of Richmond County, also, two of the largest paper-making plants in Southern Quebec produce many tons of vital paper for both commercial and war purposes every day of the week. At Bromptonville, the huge newsprint mills of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company are located, while at Windsor Mills, generally known as the "Paper Town," Canada Paper Company has two large mills, one producing wrapping papers of all kinds, and the other turning out thousands and thousands of paper bags, etc., on a twenty-four-hour schedule, every day of the year. Other pulp and paper mills are in operation at Nicolet Falls, though not as large a scale.

Thus Richmond County rises to new prominence among the other Eastern Townships counties, both for industrial expansion, agricultural improvements and the dominant factor of the indomitable will of the citizens to do everything within their power to win this war and bring still new honors to this section of Canada in the post-war world. This is proven by the energetic work of each and every community in Richmond County in the various home front war efforts, most important of which is the Victory Loan campaigns, the County going over the top 138%, 122%, 110% and 133% in the last four bond drives.

In every form of aid to those overseas, citizens of Richmond County have not been found lacking, and it is with utmost pride that they participate in all local, county, provincial and national endeavors to "do their bit," not content until they have gone over the top and set Richmond as an example for others to follow.

Already preparing for post-war re-habilitation, residents of Richmond County look forward to the days when the boys will return and business resumes its normal channels, with every indication that Richmond County will receive its full and just share of renewed activity, both in industrial and agricultural matters, through an intensive and well-planned scheme of assistance and publicity to create new markets and new fields to conquer midst the continued progress of the entire county.

Richmond County looks ahead!

Day-By-Day

Continued from Page 19

Trustees for the Sherbrooke Library.

19th.—General meat rationing elected as President of the Board of for the Dominion has been ordered effective May 27.

20th.—The Japanese admit heavy losses in the fighting for Attu Island in the Aleutians.

21st.—George H. Carr was elected as President of the Sherbrooke Chamber of Commerce.

22nd.—Graduation cremonies were held for sixteen nurses at the Sherbrooke Hospital.

24th.—Dortmund was levelled in a record R.A.F. attack.

25th.—An agreement in the U.S. mine dispute is reported near.

26th.—Two East Sherbrooke boys were hurt in a paint drum blast.

27th.—Judge Verret dies in hospital after a heart attack.

29th.—Essen is the latest objective of Allied air raids.

29th.—Death toll in the Ruhr flood was placed at 20,000.

31st.—United States forces have completed the occupation of Attu Island.

June

1st.—An early attack on Southern Europe is believed near as Spain reports a large concentration of Allied shipping at Gibraltar.

2nd.—British Fleet units joined Allied aircraft in the bombing of Pantelleria.

3rd.—Rev. Errol Amaron was guest speaker at the annual dinner meeting of the Sherbrooke Y.M.C.A.

4th.—Many farms in the Eastern Townships were inundated for the second time since the spring thaw.

5th.—John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers leader, has called off the United States coal strike.

7th.—The campaign for the Greek Relief Fund was formally opened in Sherbrooke and district.

8th.—The City Council has announced a refunding plan designed to save $70,000 in interest and exchange during the next three years.

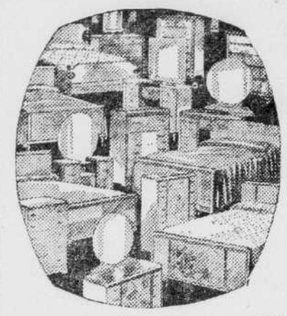
—Prime Minister Churchill tells the world that the invasion of Europe is near.

9th.—Rt. Rev. Philip Carrington presided over the sessions of the 44th Diocesan Synod of Quebec being held in Sherbrooke.

10th.—Britons are certain that an invasion move is under way with

Continued on page 26.

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Richmond's Eight Industries Employ One Thousand Workers

Largest railroad centre in the Eastern Townships, and the only divisional point on the Canadian National Railways between St. Hyacinthe and Island Pond, Vermont, the enterprising town of Richmond seems destined to be well in the forefront when the ambitious programme being prepared for post-war reconstruction in this section of the Eastern Townships goes into effect.

Not only blessed with ideal rail road communications, but also in the heart of the Provincial network of good highways, with two international routes, Numbers 22 and 5, joining right in the Town of Richmond, and connecting with Montreal and various New England States centres, Richmond can thus give the prospective and present manufacturers an advantage seldom found in other centres.

To take all this into consideration, the Richmond-Melbourne Board of Trade, in line with other groups affiliated with the Eastern Townships Associated Boards of Trade, is already hard at work planning for the day when they can swing their well-prepared post-war programme into action. Headed by President Gaston Desmarais, with Fred Newell as Vice-President, and Louis P. Girard as Secretary-Treasurer, the active and progressive Board is ably assisted and spurred on to still greater action through the efforts of the enterprising Junior Board of Trade, whose officers are President Roland Morin, Vice-President Paul Beaubien and Secretary-Treasurer Marcel Roy.

On the table for present study and consideration, are many well-laid plans, foremost among which is flood prevention and control, a matter which is receiving very serious and determined study both by the E.T. Associated Boards of Trade as well as by Quebec and Ottawa engineers, in the hope of relieving the Eastern Townships of this dread event which occurs with such disastrous effects practically each Spring.

With eight industries employing almost 1,000 persons, the Town of Richmond looks forward to the day when it can increase its industrial advantages and add to the number of plants presently established there. In serious contemplation of a period of industrial expansion, the Board of Trade is studying the advisability of securing contemporary industries to make available to present plants the products which they have to seek outside the community and often still further afield in other parts of Canada. It is hoped to be able to establish industries which can fill every need of the shoe manufacturing business, among others, as these firms now have to purchase soles, heels, and other vital parts of their production outside of Richmond. Other similar plants are in process of preparation, all of which deal with a considerable increase in the industrial life of this enterprising railroad centre, in which the hope and ambition of the Board of Trade is to make it one of the leading commercial centres of the Province.

Though Richmond houses and mercantile establishments still retain a vestige of the former numeration of the various streets, the Board of Trade is making plans to renumber all the homes and business houses in the community, giving them an up-to-date street-numbering system and permit an easier location of homes to both visitors and town residents, as well as plan for still further development of the entire town in post-war days.

With a population of some 3,500 today, Richmond has grown from 3,100 five years ago, and one of the objectives of the Board of Trade is to create a system of parks and playgrounds, an all-round community project of beautifying the entire community and its environs for the role of better living which it is hoped to develop in the days to come. In line with such developments, the Board of Trade also hopes to be able to re-establish a considerable number of servicemen in and around the Richmond district, and are working on this matter in co-operation with the Provincial organization in charge, closely aided by the Junior Board of Trade and the various social agencies of the community.

In the matter of highway development, Richmond Board of Trade looks forward to the day when they can arrange a short, direct route to Montreal, a connection with the Montreal-Quebec road via St. Hyacinthe, and the improvement of the various connecting links concerned. Winter roads also enter into the picture, with serious consideration being given not only to the matter of maintenance but to the reduction or dispensation of the present ridiculously-high barrier tolls which are levied on each car or truck which uses the Danville, Victoriaville highway in the winter months.

Richmond, governed by a foresighted Council of the community's businessmen, with Dr. C. E. Manning as Mayor, looks forward to an era of considerable industrial expansion and offers innumerable advantages and opportunities to prospective manufacturers. Splendid housing and industrial sites are available as the various limits of the town are being constantly extended.

One of the most up-to-date schools in the Province of Quebec is located within the town of Richmond, the smart, new St. Francis College High School having opened its doors to an eager student body last Labour Day. Equipped with the most modern and efficient devices known to the educational world today, this splendid school presents an advantage to the citizens of Richmond seldom found in other Eastern Townships communities. With courses in domestic science, household training, manual training, and the opportunities for complete student participation in athletic and theatrical activities, St. Francis College High School provides the ultimate in education for the children of the Richmond district, its classrooms being outfitted with every imaginable requirement for the efficiency of its work and the welfare of the students.

Working hand-in-hand with the citizens of Richmond are the "folks across the river"—the 400 or more citizens of the village of Melbourne, located just across the St. Francis River from Richmond, and joined not only by a long steel bridge but by ties of common understanding and co-operation in all that is for the good and welfare of both communities. Thus the Richmond-Melbourne Board of Trade works equally as hard for the improvement and enlargement of neighboring Melbourne as it does for the Town of Richmond itself, and though at present boasting only one main industry, the J. G. Ewing and Sons woodworking concern, Melbourne also is the centre of much of the dairying industry of the County, with large dairies at Melbourne and Melbourne Ridge catering to the requirements of the farming section.

Richmond is the seat of the County business, and also beckons thousands of visitors each fall for the holding of the annual Richmond County Fair, which is one of the highlights of the season in Richmond and vicinity. Held on the grounds of the Richmond County Agricultural Society, within sight of the railroad station in Richmond, this annual exhibition has been recognized as one of the finest of the Eastern Townships' fair circuit. Many fine buildings dot the grounds, but the feature of the Fair is the Coliseum which was erected recently to cater not only to Fair-time activities, but to be the centre of all winter sports in the Richmond area. Here, each winter, Richmond pucksters battle it out with teams from other Eastern Townships communities in the E.T. Intermediate League, and many a skating carnival and civic event takes place in this Coliseum, the pride of the citizens of Richmond.

Richmond has gained wide renown for its industrial life, foremost among its many plants being the two large shoe-manufacturing concerns, while two hosiery mills from Ontario recently opened their Quebec manufacturing facilities in Richmond. Other industrial plants include a brick manufacturing concern, affiliated with the S. E. Desmarais Company, and two woodworking shops, as well as a number of modern dairies which have installed the most up-to-date equipment of its kind available.

In peace or in war, the citizens of Richmond have always been noted for their community spirit, and the going-over-the-top of the last several Victory Loans is evidence of how much they are concerned with winning this war and the return to the peaceful days of prosperity which they have always enjoyed. Many a Richmond son and daughter have gone forth to serve their country, and Richmond suffered most heavily in the capture and loss of men at that eventful taking of Hong Kong by the Japanese.

As a community-minded group of citizens, the Richmond people can set an example for many another town to follow, both in the matter of civic welfare and social matters, this being one community where French and English-speaking citizens throw racial regard to the four winds, and work harmoniously together for the good of one and all, the progress of the community being uppermost in their minds.

POLICE WORK IN RICHMOND MERITS PRAISE

Chief Joffre L'Heureux, Youngest Fire and Police Chief in Province, Has Greatly Improved Town's Departments.

Creating a record unequalled throughout the entire Eastern Townships and, in fact, one that turns the eyes of the whole Dominion of Canada on this section of Quebec, the Town of Richmond has been awarded one of the most outstanding records in fire prevention for the whole country—first place in cities under 5,000 population, and 9th place in all Canada, not taking population in consideration.

News of this noteworthy accomplishment has just been received by Joffre L'Heureux, Chief of the Richmond Police and Fire Departments, who incidentally is the youngest Police and Fire Chief in the Dominion of Canada. Chief L'Heureux has given full credit for this admirable record to the splendid spirit of co-operation and application to duty shown by his crew of 18 volunteer firemen, and to the invaluable assistance given to him by Sub-Chief "Chippie" Ratiray.

Informed of the mark set by the Richmond community under his jurisdiction, Chief L'Heureux set out to find the background of the story, and discovered that over 504 cities and towns entered the competition, being eligible for the awards, the whole plan being to create a sense of greater responsibility and safeguard to the community through the betterment of efficiency and operation of the respective departments.

Assuring the Town of Richmond the utmost in security, Chief L'Heureux has re-organized the entire department, and today the fire-fighting efficiency of Richmond is one to be admired and congratulated. Fire loss in 1943 was but $3,382.84, showing the almost unbelievable difference of $5,000 over 1942 when the loss hit the high mark of $8,000 and over. The department answered but 22 calls during the past year.

Giving much of the credit for his work to the fact that he had been a pupil of the present Director of Police and Fire for the City of Sherbrooke, Chief L'Heureux recognizes Sherbrooke's Director Percy Donahue as one of the best instructors he has ever known, crediting him with being responsible for all he learned while a member of the Sherbrooke Force before taking the Richmond appointment.

Since taking over in May, 1943, Chief L'Heureux has re-organized the entire office and both the Police and Fire Departments of Richmond. He now has 18 volunteer firemen, and makes a regular and systematic inspection of all buildings, schools


CHIEF J. L'HEUREUX

and public places, holding special fire drills and lectures on the prevention of fires in all Richmond schools. Members of his department hold regular weekly drills to keep up and acquaint themselves with the latest fire-fighting methods.

Boasting a Northern Electric "Gamewell" system of modern fire alarms, the community has 15 boxes situated in strategic locations, and Chief L'Heureux has been instrumental in securing the co-operation of the Municipal Council in adding to the equipment of the Fire Department, thus greatly increasing the efficiency of his force. "We all pull together and realize the necessity for creating as fine a municipal organization as it is possible to have," Chief L'Heureux stated, as he told of the addition of new hose lengths, the modern fog nozzles, asbestos mitts and gas masks, etc., along with a modern set of tools, chimney cleaners, ladders, etc., to give Richmond one of the most up-to-date fire-fighting organizations in the country. The department is particularly proud of its 400-gallon "Seagrave" pumper, which carries a special 60-gallon booster pump and 800 feet of 2½-inch hose.

In Police work, since taking over the operation of the department last May, the Chief has re-organized and added to the office equipment and efficiency by establishing a modern finger-printing system of identification, linked up with the bureaus in all Canadian cities, and has added a complete police file of all calls, cases and activities. The department also operates its own squad car, on a regular patrol of the community, Chief L'Heureux being assisted in his duties by a staff of two well-trained constables.

Submitting his annual report to the Council, the Chief reported that for 1943, since he took office, the department answered 176 calls, made 41 arrests, handed out 98 tickets for infractions of speeding regulations and other municipal by-laws, and gave lodging to 40 transients in the Police Station. Twelve accidents were reported, in which four persons were seriously hurt, and one killed, the latter a four-year-old child, Marie-Claire Gagnon, who was struck by a truck.

Recorder Gaston Desmarais, who tried the several arrests, handed out one jail sentence during the year, that being for robbery.

Chief Joffre L'Heureux, now 27, brings special honor to Richmond, not only through his remarkable accomplishments in the line of duty, but for being the youngest police and fire chief in the Dominion of Canada. Born in St. Johns, he started out in his business life by entering the employment of the Banque Canadienne Nationale, where he served as clerk, after he had completed his commercial course at the Commerciale Catholique, St. Johns. Transferred to Sherbrooke, he worked for a while in the bank branch in East Sherbrooke, until he learned of the opportunity for a place on the Sherbrooke Police Force as instructor for the Police Cadets, which came about as the result of his physical training efforts, and the operation of his own physical culture school in Sherbrooke, the "Joffre Institute of Physical Culture."

Beginning his duties in 1937, he was promoted to Corporal in 1939, under Sherbrooke's former Director Arthur Maranda. It was in 1940 that he received his second promotion, that of sergeant, becoming headquarters clerk at the Marquette Street Station. His prowess in police matters came to the attention of the Richmond Councillors who were seeking a new chief, and Director Donahue unhesitatingly recommend-

Continued on page 26.

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Town Of Asbestos Contributing Greatly To Allied War Effort

In the list of essential war materials, the name of asbestos fibre is more important than gold, and it is right here in the heart of the Eastern Townships, at Asbestos, that the world's largest storehouse of this vital war product, and peacetime necessity, is located.

With the fighting men and fighting machines depending so heavily on the production of more and more asbestos, it is not the least bit surprising to find that activity at Asbestos today is one of the highest in the entire Townships district. Production has more than doubled since the outbreak of war, and today, right around the clock, some 1,700 employees work to do their part to bring peace and lasting freedom to this war-fettered world.

In a town of some 5,000 people, almost half of whom work for the Johns-Manville Company, the feeling of the citizens towards the war is quite understandable, when one considers that the principal industry caters solely to the war needs of this country and of the Allied Nations, while the main thought of the citizens is to do everything within their power to aid the Home Front effort, and to help the boys who have gone forth from Asbestos to "Fight for Freedom." In Red Cross campaigns, Aid to Russia, Greece and other suffering nations, as well as in many other campaigns for funds, the citizens of Asbestos have dug down deep and made some of the finest contributions of the entire Eastern Townships, with the assistance of the C.J.M. being uppermost and paving the way for the effort of the townspeople.

The patriotic spirit of the workers at C.J.M. was evident in many other ways, most striking of which was the decision to speed up production for urgent war needs, making it necessary to operate extra shifts at night and on Sundays. Group meetings were held and despite personal inconvenience involved, it was unanimously agreed that the extra work would be carried out at the topmost speed, testifying to the excellent spirit of harmonious relations which exist in the great Johns-Manville family. Still further indicative of the loyalty of the employees to the Company is the fact that seventy-five jobholders at the Asbestos mine are honored members of the Quarter Century Club, with a total of almost 2,300 or an average of over thirty-one years service.

Asbestos Town is a progressive community despite the fact that it is not on the railroad, its nearest rail point being at Danville, some three miles away. Connection, however, is made for Company use only by the firm's amazing little all-electric railroad, which operates in and around the mine. For passenger accommodation, an excellent system of bus and taxi services is in operation the year round, thus bringing Asbestos into contact with the outside world for both business and social reasons. Excellent residential areas are found in the Town of Asbestos, and a splendid business section of well-kept and well-stocked stores, while the company-owned and operated Iroquois Hotel caters to the needs of the community, and is the centre of all the social events.

Another Company feature is the Asbestos Amateur Athletic Association Clubhouse, ranked as one of the finest recreational institutions in the Eastern Townships. Complete with every imaginable variety of sports equipment, this Clubhouse is the centre of C.J.M. entertainment and also the locale of most of the military training that takes place in the community. Here also is located the Asbestos, Clubhouse Theatre which is one of the finest of its kind in the Province, being equipped with the latest and most up-to-date equipment for perfect reproduction of sound motion pictures, and boasting one of the very few "Vocalite" screens in Canada. The walls of this theatre, of course, entirely sound proof and fitted for accoustical perfection, with the C.J.M. sound control materials being pressed into use right in the midst of the very place where they originate.

Military activities do not rest solely with the more than 250 enlisted employees who are serving on Active Duty, as in the Johns-Manville plant today there are Reserve Army units, as well as an active squadron of the Imperial Corps of Frontiersmen. Foremost among the army groups is the No. 2 Fortress Workshop, R.C.O.C., under command of 2nd Lt. M. Farrar, with 2nd Lt. H. S. Deeley, 2/1C, and comprising over fifty men, all specialists in their particular trade. Operating a mobile workshop unit, they train twice a week in the Clubhouse gymnasium, and have regular summer manoeuvres. Along with the R.C.O.C. unit in regular training is the Chaudiere Regiment, under Lieut. A. D. Tector, O.C., with a goodly number of men and officers, and the Asbestos unit of the 16th Armored Division, under command of 1st Lieut. T. Barclay, O.C.

A very active Legion of Frontiersmen, Asbestos unit, under command of Capt. A. D. Tector, O.C., with M. P. DeValois as Adjutant. This group carried out the Asbestos Salvage Campaign, gathering over 198,000 pounds in 1942, sending the resultant funds, $898.24 to the Red Cross, Buckshee Fund and Russian Relief. Proficiency in revolver, firearms, First Aid, telegraphy and riding are among the requisites of membership in this group. Members are now on active service with the Army, Navy and Air Force. As Frontiersmen they have been very active in various public demonstrations and have assisted the police on many occasions. At present they are encouraging the use of rifles through a special marksmanship course being held on their Clubhouse range.

One of the big features of the plant activity at the huge rambling C.J.M. layout, is the famous Foremen's Club, organized by the Police and Fire Chief, S. H. Sears, whose force of seventeen watchmen are on continuous 24-hour duty throughout the plant area. This Foremen's Club, of which Capt. Sears is President, is entirely local at present but hopes are being held for future affiliation with the Foremen's Clubs of America. They assist in promoting better foremen for the company, and are concerned with the education and social welfare of the foremen. Headquarters are in the company-owned Iroquois Hotel, one of the Townships' better hostelries, and present membership is sixty-three men. They confer with company management on matters of interest, and hold an annual banquet, and election of officers, at which outstanding speakers are invited to attend. They hope to soon be in a position to visit and exchange problems with similar foremen's groups all over the Province. In 1941 they organized a campaign to send 2,000 pairs of Asbestos gloves to the firemen of Britain.

Chief Sears himself has trained over 160 men since the war started, in factory and mine C.P.C. work, and has First Aid men and firemen on regular 24-hour duty, operating on three shifts. These men all join in the Asbestos A.R.P. work, as well.

Not content with the tremendous amount of work being done in their huge mine, mill and factory, the Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd. is one of the Eastern Townships' foremost contributors to the war effort. Aside from the company's efforts, which fall in line with what the Town of Asbestos heartily concurs, the townspeople themselves who are mainly employed at the mine, keep ever on the alert to do more and more for the boys who have gone on Active Service for their country.

Employing over 1,700 hands, the Johns-Mansville Company is working night and day, right around the clock, to back up the country's war industries. In the world's largest Asbestos mine, carrying on the open-pit mining that reveals the whole operation at a glance, the Johns-Manville people's wartime theme seems to be "Protection," as their every product resolves around that central topic.

In their spare-time activity, if and when they can find any, the employees seem to be devoting their every energy to doing all they can for the war effort, as figures in the last few Victory Loans indicate so clearly. In the Fifth Loan alone, the employees went more than 150 per cent over their objective, and every employee of the Company participated. To emphasize the story behind this remarkable record, are the words of the Vice-President and General Manager, Mr. H. K. Sherry, who said:

"Since a predominant part of our production is serving vital war needs of the United Nations, Johns-Manville jobholders can take patriotic pride in the knowledge that they are sharing directly and significantly in Canada's war effort.

"As a war industry, our production has mounted higher than ever before in the history of Johns-Manville. In mine, mill and factory we have kept pace with the ever-increasing demands of our armed forces, other war industries, and essential civilian needs. This achievement testifies to the whole-

Continued on Page 26

CASEIN BEING MANUFACTURED IN DANVILLE

Eight or More Industries Contribute to Life of People of Danville, Which Today Has a Population of Over 1,300.

Nestled in the hills of Richmond County, some ten miles from the County Seat at Richmond, and but three miles from the world's largest asbestos mine at Asbestos, there is one of the most energetic and war-conscious communities which make up these victory-minded Eastern Townships. Danville, named after its pioneer settlers who came from the New England States at Danville, Vermont, is a lively little centre of trade and social life for its population of but slightly over 1,300, yet it occupies a high position in the war effort of the Eastern Townships.

Few communities of its size can boast such a splendid record for Home Front war effort as can this friendly little town of Danville, located on the Montreal-Richmond-Quebec line of the Canadian National Railways, and known as a welcome stopping point on the International Highway No. 5, Portland, Maine, to Quebec City.

Though its population is small there is nothing small about the manner in which the citizens participate in the various campaigns for funds to finance the war or to help relieve the suffering occasioned by the inroads of the enemy in many parts of the world today.

Industrialized to a great extent for its size, Danville today has some important industries numbering eight or more, with much interest centred on the manufacture of casein for war purposes, which the progressive Danville Creamery has undertaken, being one of the very few plants in the Province to go into this type of production. Casein is but one of the many by-products of that healthful beverage, palatable cow's milk, which forms one of the nation's principal items of daily diet. Others include skim milk powder, evaporated milk and condensed milk.

Casein is processed and dried in the Danville plant and shipped to processing plants in other parts of the Province. Casein is used for such war purposes as the manufacture of paints, adhesives, insecticides, leathers, plastics, and many other forms too numerous to mention, not the least of which is the all-important casein glue, which is so vitally demanded in the aircraft industry.

Included among the other very active industries in the Town of Danville, governed by a very foresighted and energetic Town Council, headed by Mayor O. M. J. Ingalls and H. E .Goodenough, Secretary-Treasurer, are such diversified plants, as: Danville Chair Manufacturing, Co., the J. L. Goodhue Co. Ltd., manufacturing leather belting and other leather articles for industrial requirements, several woodworking plants and sawmills, and an active mill which turns out thousands and thousands of clothespins.

Some remarkably fine homes are located in Danville, and the community boasts a splendid hotel, one of the famous "Maurice" chain of Eastern Townships and Laurentian hostelries. Danville also has several splendid stores and a number of restaurants which cater to the surrounding trade, and prove a welcome stopping-off point for the many airmen from the Victoriaville I.T.S. as they pass through Danville on their week-end leaves.

Just outside of Danville is the beautiful Greenshields residence, which is one of the show-places of the Danville district. In the Town of Danville itself is the imposing brick building housing not only the Town of Danville offices, but those of the Township of Shipton, which forms a tangible part of the life and activity of this section of Richmond County. In this modern building is also housed the Post Office and a large and comfortable Town Hall, which is also used as a theatre twice a week by the ambitious Richmond showman, M. E. Lodge, to whom the people of Danville are indebted for much assistance in their war effort through the holding of numerous benefit shows.

One of the most intimate stories of wartime generosity is found here in Danville.

Known as "Mother" to hundreds of boys from the Initial Training School, R.C.A.F., at nearby Victoriaville, Mrs. A. J. Taylor operates the Heather Bell Restaurant and furnishes free meals and bed in a real home-like atmosphere to any Serviceman stopping off in Danville. Since inaugaurating this most commendable gesture Mrs. Taylor and her husband have sheltered and fed over 250 Air Force men and other Servicemen, and the welcome sign is still out and will be as long as the

Continued on page 26.

Agent: Tip-Top Tailors — W. R. Johnston — Semi-Ready

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We Make Buttons — 8 Styles — 24 sizes—from your own material!

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Mercury — Roamer — Tavannes Watches — Fine Silverware
See: J. C. Brouillette, Eye Specialist: Here: 1st Wed. Every Month.

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Phone 30 DANVILLE, QUE. Box 211

THERE IS STILL A BIG JOB TO BE DONE

Good News from the Battle Fronts is to be welcomed, but it should not blind our eyes to the fact that there is still a big job to be done. In a total war, against ruthless, clever and militarily strong enemies, we cannot afford to be complacent and slacken in our efforts. Some parts of our programme, formerly of a most urgent nature, have passed their peak and we may be thankful that in some cases we have sufficient supplies. Since the outbreak of war, paper products from Windsor Mills have played an important part in Canada's war effort. Among a long list may be mentioned the following:

Nitrating pulp for the manufacture of explosives.

Special waterproof liners for lining cases of explosives, e.g., TNT and Cordite, etc.

Wrapping and packing materials of all types for armaments and automotive parts.

Tubing stock for shells.

Waxed papers and building papers.

Special paper for Radar.

We, of Windsor Mills, are proud that our products have been useful, and we are prouder still of the contribution made by the Eastern Townships. We will keep doing our part so that the boys "over there" will have the things they need to bring us Victory.

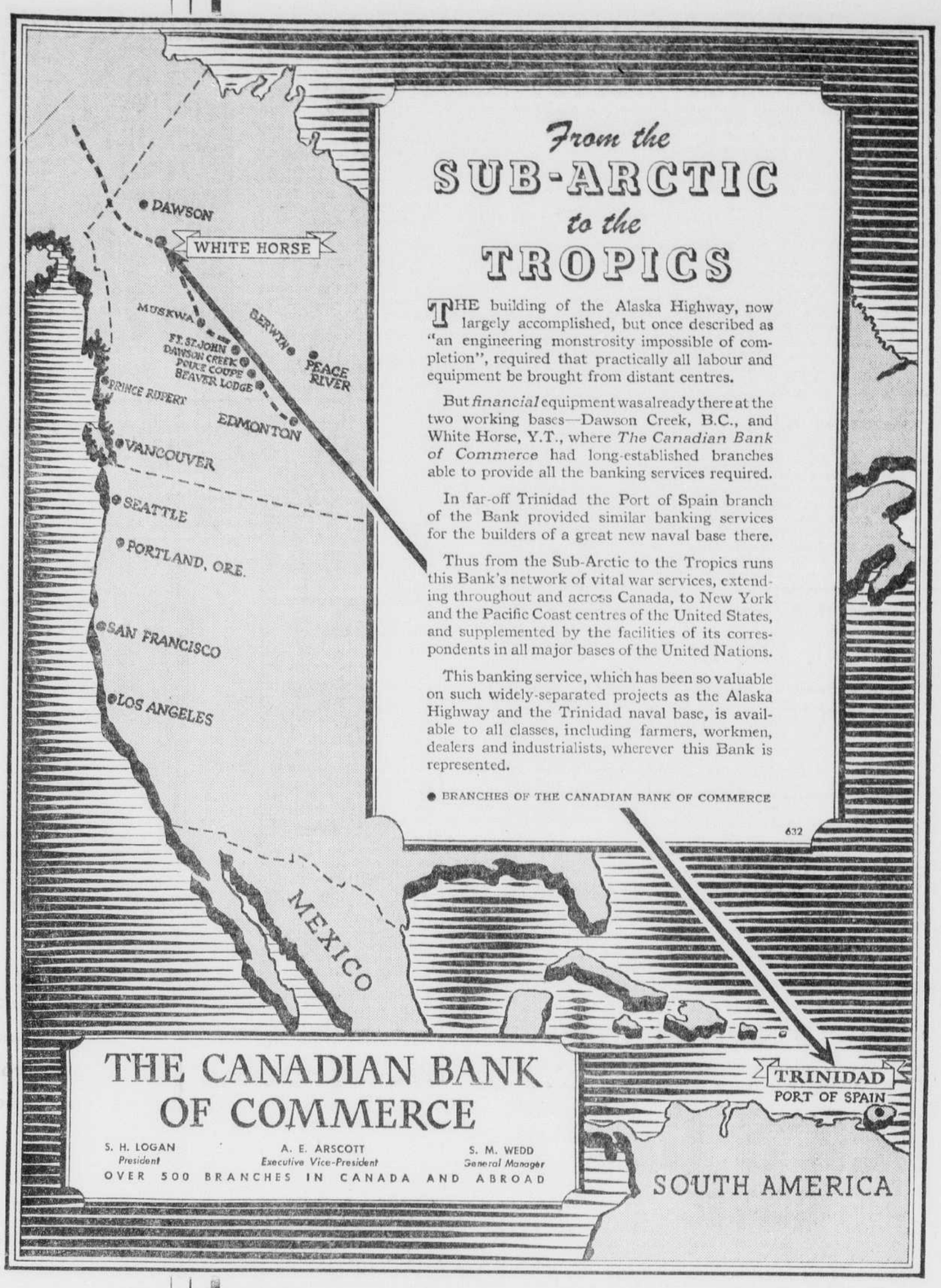
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The comprehensive services of The Canadian Bank of Commerce available at over 500 branches in Canada — of which 66 are located in the Province of Quebec — include the following:

- PERSONAL LOANS
- COMMERCIAL LOANS
- DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
  (SAVINGS, CURRENT AND JOINT ACCOUNTS)
- MONEY ORDERS
- LETTERS OF CREDIT
- COLLECTIONS
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- TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES
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Bank by mail. Apply to any branch of this Bank for special forms, which bring banking service to your home or place of business.

Special facilities for Money Remittances to the Canadian Armed Forces and civilians wherever stationed abroad—by cable or mail.

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Manager, Uppertown Branch

G. S. BEDARD
Manager, Wellington St. Branch

Airmen's Visit To Bishop's Proved Novel Feature On College's Agenda

The 1944 college season at the University of Bishop's College saw something entirely new in the way of educational activities in Canadian universities when a series of lectures, conferences and sports for officers and men of the Royal Air Force Transport Command was inaugurated at a largely attended ceremony at Bishop's University on January 9 of this year.

It was originally intended that, in the course of the series, groups of up to thirty airmen from the Transport Command station at Dorval, Quebec, would attend the University each week until the end of the college term. However, due to fluctuations in weather conditions and the varied need for R.A.F.T.C. personnel on the different fronts, it was found that only one group could come out each month. Nevertheless. the series has been a great success as interviews with men of the two groups already having attended have shown.

Flying Officer N. E. Bohn, D.F.C., D.F.M., officer in charge of the second group of Air Force men noted that the lectures given by members of the faculty of the University, had proven highly educational to the men, most of whom had been in the Dominion only several weeks. He said that their knowledge of Canadian life, both in the early pioneering days and at the present time, had been greatly improved. Flying Officer H. Cabel drew attention to the fact that the week's stay was quite novel and restful insofar as practically all regimentation was dropped and the men were enabled to take part in those sports and social activities which most interested them. He also remarked that not having to observe blackout regulations, and being able to get plenty of butter and other foods which are heavily rationed in the Old Country, was a most welcome change.

The visitors took part in many social activities and were conducted through several industrial plants in the vicinity of Sherbrooke and also saw films on Canadian social life and Canadian industry in connection with lectures on these subjects. One airman's most cherished memento of the visit was a pair of Nylon hose which he received as a gift when the group was taken through one of the Sherbrooke plants and which he sent to his mother in England. Most of the men received very favorable impressions of Canadian girls from those they met at a dance held for them. Pilot-Offiver H. E. Ward even ventured to say that the Canadian girls were more friendly than their British sisters, to which Pilot-Officer G. W. Whitehead laughingly suggested that perhaps it was the uniform which was responsible for this.

After each group left the Faculty met to discuss ways of improving the curriculum. In this way it was learned how the general topic for the lectures and conferecens, which is "Canada and Its Place in the Empire," could best be exemplified.

Police Work

Continued from page 23.

ed him for the post. He took office in Richmond on May 24, 1943.

Married in 1938, to Gisele Perrault, of Sherbrooke, he has four children. Chief L'Heureux has made a name for himself in athletics, he being known as one of the finest athletes in the Eastern Townships, and top man among police and fire-department organizations in this section of the Province. Establishing many records, Chief L'Heureux specializes in weight-lifting, doing a 275-pound overhead lift without the least difficulty. In field events, he specializes in track, with a record of ten seconds flat for the 100-yard dash, and 9' 11½" in the standing broad jump. Powerful, muscular and exceptionally-well-built, Chief L'Heureux is every inch a policeman, though slight in stature and of medium height, can hold his own with the best of them. He is indeed a credit to the police organization, and the citizens of Richmond are particularly proud of having such a capable and well-thought-of man to head their department.

Town of Asbestos

Continued from page 24.

hearted co-operation of the entire J-M organization.

"We have the incentive and urge to work efficiently because we have a tremendous stake in Victory. We are determined to guard the safety and security of our homes, and protect our right to live and work and worship here. We want to preserve that incentive, and we are determined to produce adequately to adequately to supply our armed forces."

Day-By-Day

Continued from page 22.

the announcement of a landing on Pantelleria being expected.

11th.—The Pantelleria garrison has surrendered to the Allies after an intense air bombardment.

12th.—Allied air forces are carrying out a series of record breaking raids on the Continent.

14th.—The Italian island of Linosa has surrendered to the Allies, being the third to quit the fight in three days.

15th.—Lieut. Col. B. D. Lyon has been named officer commanding the Sherbrooke Regiment (Reserve).

16th.—Tremendous damage was caused and transportation completely disrupted as the worst flood in years swept the Eastern Townships. —The Allied High Command announced that King George VI had visited the British troops in North Africa.

17th.—A preliminary check has placed the losses in yesterday's flood in excess of one million dollars, with the Coaticook area suffering the heaviest loss.

18th.—Four honorary degrees and a number in course were conferred at the annual Convocation of Bishop's University.

19th.—The appointment of Marshal Wavell as Viceroy of India has been announced.

21st.—Major Lynn H. Atto was re-elected as President of the 5th C.M.R. Overseas Association.

22nd.—The Sherbrooke City Council has passed a by-law calling for the borrowing of $660,000 for the construction of public works and for refunding purposes.

23rd.—The Ruhr Valley and the Italian transportation systems came in for a heavy pounding from the Allied air forces.

24th.—Drastic increases in the powers of the Selective Service organization have been announced by the Labor Minister.

25th.—The return of King George to England from North Africa is announced.

26th.—George E. Ewing was elected as President of the Wale's Home.

28th.—Great Britain and the United States have served warning on Japan to cease his political obstruction.

29th.—Two Sherbrooke men were arrested for aiding in the escape of a prisoner from the local jail.

30th.—Prime Minister Churchill has announced an Allied victory in the submarine war.

July

2nd.—The appointment of Robert Benton as District Cubmaster has been announced by local Scouting headquarters.

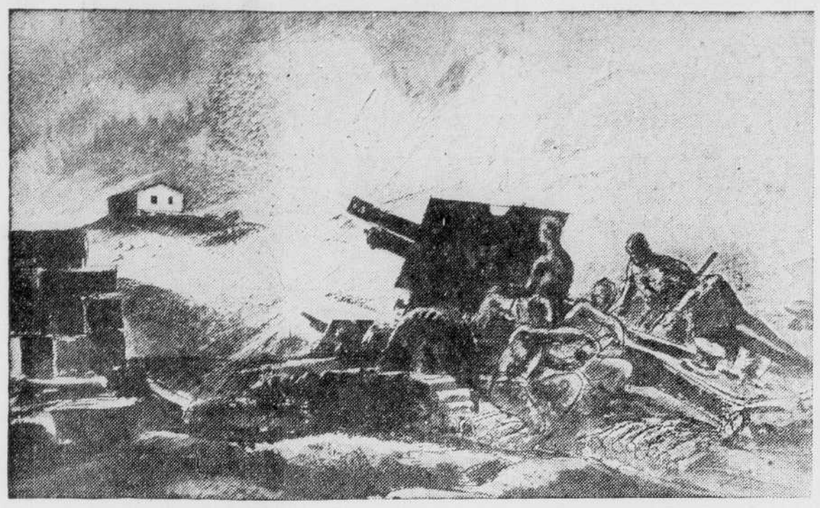
3rd.—Hon. R. J. Manion, Chief Air Raid Precautions Officer and former Conservative Party leader died suddenly in Ottawa.

5th.—General Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister, and six aides were killed in a plane crash.—A brilliant army show was staged in Sherbrooke over the week-end.

6th.—The Sherbrooke Chamber of Commerce has renewed its plea for a second bridge across the St. Francis River.

Continued on page 28.

"Night Shoot — 25 Pounder Guns Firing On Leonforte, Sicily"



A Field Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery, 1st Canadian Division, July 1943. From a pen and wash drawing by Capt. W. A. Ogilvie.

Casein Being

Continued from page 24.

war lasts, Mrs. Taylor says. Keeping a guest book in which is recorded the name and a cheery message of appreciation from every guest who is given a home and bed for a night or two, the Taylors leave no stone unturned to make the stay of each of their guests happy and carefree, and many letters of thanks have been received from the boys as they travel all over the globe, always remembering their stay in Danville and the kindness shown by the Taylors at the Heather Bell.

With the men folks overseas, it remains with the women at home to do their bit to keep the home front active and to do something to help their loved ones who are so far from home. Danville is particularly fortunate in having several very active women's groups and auxiliaries, of which the most enthusiastic is one called simply "The Ladies' Group," headed by Mrs. Taylor of the "Heather Bell". Among all its activities this group has aided, especially, the Queen's Canadian Fund, and other British War Groups that are catering to the welfare and assistance of the bombed civilians. They have been greatly assisted in their work and have worked together with the Ladies' Auxiliary of the British Empire Service League, affiliated with the Danville Branch of the Canadian Legion, in doing some of the most exceptional war work of any town of its size in the Province.

One of the outstanding accomplishments of this town's war work is the remarkable job being done by the Overseas Club, organized by Henry Smith, and backed by all the citizens of Danville and nearby communities. Since September, 1941, this group alone has sent to the boys overseas over a quarter of a million cigarettes, representing a collection of over $1,016, at a quarter-a-week minimum donation.

One of the big factors in the work of this Overseas Club is the manner in which everyone co-operates so willingly, and the sponsors are enthusiastic about the splendid help given to them by M. E. Lodge, proprietor of the Myra Theatre in Richmond and operating weekly shows in the Town Hall Theatre in Danville. Mr. Lodge "does his bit" in many ways, but his main effort is his gratuitous offering of his theatre for benefit shows to help swell the funds of the Overseas Club, these benefit nights being a much-looked-forward-to feature by his patrons and resulting in a handsome sum for the Fund. In addition to this, the Overseas Club has received numerous special donations, noteworthy of mention being that of the local Salvage Committee who have helped augment the Club's funds several times.

An unusual feature of the Overseas Club is that the boys all seem so eager to thank their friends at home, and the special bulletin board displayed in Smith Bros. Store attracts no end of attention. On this board are posted the many cards and letters of appreciation received from the boys, the layout being changed each month. Many fine souvenirs, including a strand of Hess' parachute, and several illuminated mottoes and fine pictures, have been received by the organizer, Mr. Smith, whose enthusiasm knows no bounds when he has an oportunity to talk about the work of the Overseas Club.

R. Bessette & Son Reg'd.

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We Specialize In

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"A Good Place To Live"

NO MUNICIPAL DEBT, LOWEST TAXES
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BEAUTIFUL TREES,
COMFORTABLE DWELLINGS,
EXCELLENT HIGH SCHOOL AND
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The home of "B. B. Gloves," "Rugg-Ball-Plant Labels," "Ayer's Cliff Creamery Butter," "Mountain View Nurseries" — and the Ayer's Cliff Fair!

Industrial sites available with plentiful supply of power. Good transportation. Well worth investigating. Ayer's Cliff has many advantages.

Lake shore attractions include camp sites, cabins, bathing, fishing and boating. Summer and winter recreations, golf and tennis within easy distances. A sportsmen's Paradise!

Ayer's Cliff is on the Quebec Central Railway, 20 miles from Sherbrooke, and on the direct highway from New England States to Montreal. It has an ideal situation at the head of Lake Massawippi, where many Canadian and United States residents have their summer homes. Ayer's Cliff offers unexcelled advantages for permanent residence, summer cottages or camps, as well as temporary lodgings for tourists and summer guests.

CITIZENS OF AYER'S CLIFF ENTHUSIASTICALLY SUPPORT THE WAR EFFORT OF THEIR COUNTRY. and are also in favour of restricted immigration after the War.

Mayor: M. R. REXFORD

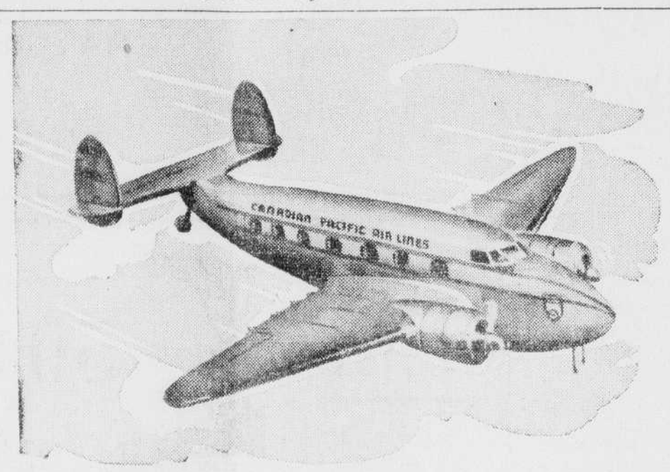
Councillors: Elwin Chadsey, V. A. Davis, Lysle Thompson, A. Lundeborg, J. N. Hibbard and Glen Little.

Secretary-Treasurer: C. L. TYLER

Public Utility



When Navy Seabees landed with Marines on Bougainville, Water Tender "Pappy" Suder, above, lost no time in setting up his waterworks. His "shingle" appears over the "real estate" ad in the photo above. Sign-painter misspelled Suder's name, but promised correction.



WINGS

OVER THE NORTH

...and Beyond!

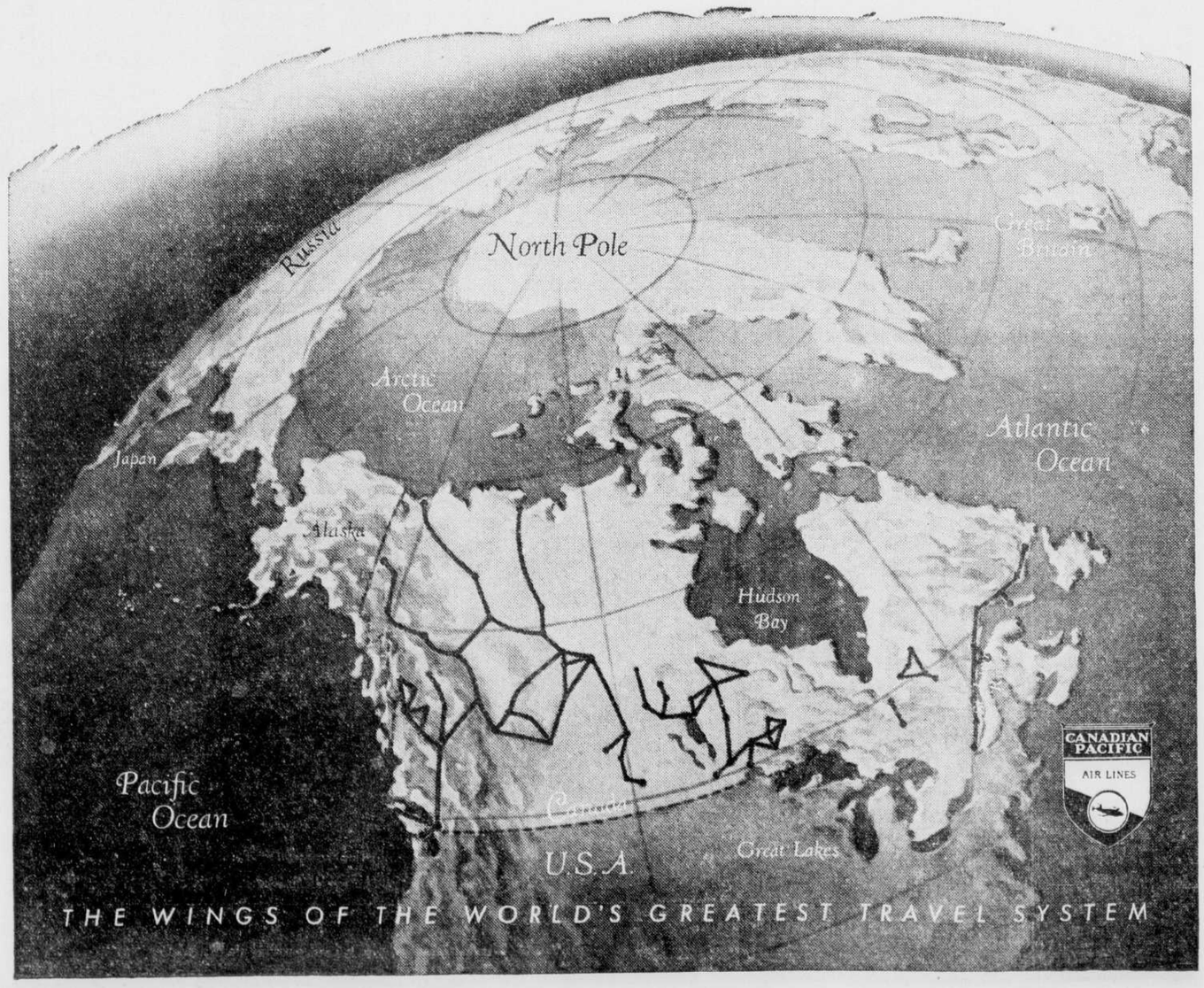
HISTORY repeats as Canadian Pacific extends another of Canada's frontiers . . . this time northward . . . *this time by air!*

More than half a century ago Canadian Pacific drove its steel across Canada, linking ocean to ocean by rail. There followed great ships plying the broad Pacific . . . then the Atlantic. Now, opening wide the door to Canada's New North, Canadian Pacific Air Lines reaches out to tap new and little known resources . . . to give access to the short, roof-of-the-world air routes to Europe and Asia.

Today these northern air routes form a vital link in global war strategy. Tomorrow they will help to reshape the commercial map of the world . . . for the shortest distance from Toronto or Detroit to China and India is via the Yukon and Alaska! Dedicated now to bringing victory nearer (90% of its total traffic is connected with the war effort), Canadian Pacific Air Lines will be ready to build and serve a greater Canada when peace returns.

Canadian Pacific AIR LINES

PASSENGERS • MAIL • EXPRESS



Arthabaska County Noted For Its Furniture Manufacturing

In the heart of what is sometimes termed "the Beauce Country," but which in reality is the centre of Quebec's hardwood industry, the County of Arthabaska reigns supreme for the record-making contribution of its people to the several national war loans. First under the wire with their initial subscriptions, it has invariably been Arthabaska County which has ended up as "top-man" in each Victory Loan campaign, in the Fifth Loan going well over the top to the tune of 133 per cent.

Carrying on its reputation for leading both Division Five and Division Six, the grouping given to the Eastern Townships by the National War Finance Committee, Arthabaska County in the last Loan raised more than $1,330,300, setting the finest record in the entire Eastern Townships for over-subscription of this public demand to finance the war.

To the average citizens of the Eastern Townships, the County of Arthabaska is merely a name for a section of this Province which is predominantly French, yet it must not be forgotten that it is from this section of Canada that the largest proportion of furniture is manufactured and shipped from coast to coast, and it is here also that one of Canada's largest foundry firms is located, in addition to numerous woodworking plants which have sprung up as a result of the unusual situation in the heart of the hardwood section of the Province, this fertile, forested Arthabaska County.

To give full credit to Arthabaska County one must not overlook the tremendous contribution to agriculture which this French-Canadian county has made in recent years. Not only through its many farms and dairies, but in the vastly important maple sugar industry, Arthabaska County has stepped well into the forefront for its productivity and general progress along these vitally important Home Front contributions to the national war effort.

In Plessisville, home of the Forano Foundries, and several shoe and hosiery manufacturing plants, is located the plant of the Quebec Maple Sugar Producers, which is the background for that Dominion-wide renowned maple product, marketed under the trade-name of "Citadelle" brand, with head offices in Quebec City.

Victoriaville, "Queen City of Arthabaska," and centre of Canada's furniture industry, is one of the most industrialized communities for its size in the Townships, and is also the home of the R.C.A.F. No. 3 Initial Flying and Training School, whose buildings dominate the skyline of the community. In Victoriaville, with its fine streets and splendid stores, the mainstay of the community is the Victoriaville Furniture Company, forerunner of the predominance of woodworking plants in the town, and which this year observes its 50th anniversary.

County seat for Arthabaska is a small community of the same name, which is more or less a suburb of Victoriaville, being connected by the Victoriaville Inter-City Bus Lines, and sharing in the life and activities of its larger neighbor to a great extent. Arthabaska itself is the home of a noted educational institution, Arthabaska College, which provides instruction to a large number of pupils from all parts of the Province, and has created a splendid reputation for its excellence of administration and training.

Predominant in Arthabaska County is its long, flat farmlands, which yield a variety of farm products for its enterprising tillers of the soil, and provide one of the chief reasons for its growing name as an agricultural centre of the Province.

Served by the Canadian National Railways and a splendid system of highways, with year-round communication, Arthabaska can well gaze into the crystal ball of the future and organize for a post-war era of progress and growth such as it has never known before.

Wide Variety Of Industries Keep Victoriaville Active

To give a complete record of progress in the Eastern Townships throughout the past year, one must not overlook the industrialized and educational centre of Victoriaville, largest centre in Arthabaska County.

Imbued with the spirit of progress and co-operation, which indeed go hand in hand, the Town of Victoriaville presents one of the most striking examples of community endeavor that has yet been recorded.

Certain materialists of extreme opinions have stated that great achievements are dependent upon capital, whereas the truth is that capital is non-productive unless coupled with the will to succeed. The productivity of capital is in direct radio to the intelligence and the will to succeed of those who possess it.

Victoriaville is a concrete example of the practical application of this principal. At its beginning, the only capital possessed was in the form of work. From sheer will-power, this "work-capital" served as the cornerstone for the establishment of a furniture factory, which incidentally has since developed to be the largest of its kind in all Canada, so well has it prospered. The workmen were quick to realize that the necessary companion to this business was some sort of kindred industry, and the result was a chair factory, which came about as a result of the pooling of their resources, which amassed the necessary capital for this enterprise. They then visualized an industry capable of producing a complete line of furniture, with the result that firms, whose output consisted of beds, mattresses, reed chairs, as well as a number of associated industries, began operations over a period of time, in addition to several clothing factories, until today Victoriaville is known as the "Furniture Centre of Canada."

Some seventy-five years ago, Victoriaville was only a speck on the map of the Dominion of Canada; a mere stopping-point on the Grand Trunk Railroad for communication with the Village of Arthabaska, county-seat of the County of Arthabaska, located three miles away. The modest village being erected around the station, was recognized as a distinct municipality only in the year 1863, when it was given the name of Victoriaville, in honor of the illustrious and immortal Queen then reigning in England.

According to Roy's "Geographical Notes of the Province of Quebec," there were two men, both memorable characters, who claimed the leadership of this part of the Township: Julien Demers and M. Foisy, commonly known as "Le Père Foisy." Mr. Demers has acquired a certain popularity and was the businessman of the region. Mr. Foisy, who had come from California, in 1855, was imbued with civic pride and dreamed of local domination.

When the question of autonomy arose, Mr. Demers proposed that the new municipality be "Demersville," Mr. Foisy, who had other ideas, campaigned against this appellation, claiming that it resounded too much to the honor of Mr. Demers, and suggested that the village be called "Foisyville." Finally, it was decided to settle the matter by naming the village after the reigning Sovereign, and on May 28, 1861, the name of Victoriaville was definitely selected.

That same year, on the 12th day of October the first railroad excursion on the Grand Trunk Railroad took place. At that time, besides the local lumber business, there was a large and prosperous tannery. The archives also show that an attempt was made to improve the then-known method of tanning leather by the production of acids to be used in the process.

Victoriaville has steadily grown since 1890, when it had a population of less than 1,000; in 1900, this figure had increased to 1,605; and at the present time, there are 9,500 inhabitants.

It has often been asked why the streets of Victoriaville run from East to West. The explanation goes back to the days before the village was founded, when the settlers established on the "Rang des Deux-Bras," now known as the "Rang St-Charles," had to follow a trail to reach Metivier Point on the Nicolet River, and Beaudet Point. This trail later served as the foundation for Notre-Dame Street (the main street), which followed the original direction of the trail, except at the railroad crossing where it was straightened.

Victoriaville is administered by a Municipal Council consiting of the Mayor and six Aldermen. The Municipal Council appoints the Secretary-Treasurer, Roger Fortier, the Legal Adviser, Germain Lacourciere, the Chief of Police, Alexandre Boucher, and other municipal functionaries. The Mayor and the Aldermen are each elected for a two-year term: each year, however, elections are held for the return of three Aldermen whose terms of office have expired.

The present Council, whose administration of the Town is considered both prudent and progressive, is composed of: Dr. Felix Champagne, Mayor; and Messrs. Jacques R. Alain, Leopold Berube, Arthur Gamache, Alphonse Houle, Hector Laflamme and Thomas Gregoire Aldermen.

The Beaudet River furnishes the town's water supply, which is pumped by four centrifugal pumps (two of which are operated by electricity and two by gasoline) with a daily capacity of 5,750,000 gallons. A filter of modern design assures the delivery of a healthful water supply.

The Nicolet River, which flows through the town, serves as a drainage system for the surrounding countryside, and several summer cottages have been built along its banks. A dam has been built in the town for water level control during the summer season.

Victoriaville, 60 miles from Sherbrooke, 80 miles from Quebec and 95 miles from Montreal, is linked with all the important centres of Canada by the Canadian National Railways system. In addition, a bus service connects Victoriaville with all points of the country.

The Victoriaville fire brigade is composed of twenty men, and the alarm system, which is of a most modern type, is subjected to periodical inspection. The mobile fire engine has a pumping capacity of 600 gallons to the minute, and the equipment, which is composed of the usual fire-fighting apparatus, is complete with chemical extinguishers for use of minor cases.

Electric power is distributed by The Shawinigan Water and Power Company, the fourth largest producer of electrical energy in the world.

The history of the Shawinigan Company goes back to October 27, 1897, when John M. Joyce, of Andover, Mass., purchased from the Canadian Government the right to use the water of the St. Maurice River at Shawinigan Falls, for power purposes. Shortly afterwards, with a few other interested parties, he organized The Shawinigan Water and Power Company which was incorporated by Special Act of the Quebec Provincial Legislature on January 15, 1908. The first delivery of power was made on July 1, 1901, to the Pittsburg Reduction Company and the Town of Shawinigan Falls.

In 1906, The Continental Heat and Light Company, a subsidiary of The Shawinigan Water and Power Company, began to supply power to The Arthabaska Water and Power Company who had the franchise for the Town of Victoriaville. In 1923, the parent company acquired The Arthabaska Water and Power Company.

The Town of Victoriaville is served with 60-cycle power transmitted by five independent 60,000-volt lines, and the transforming equipment installed is capable of delivering more than 2,000 horsepower. The Company has, in the Town of Victoriaville alone, a total of 2,500 customers.

The Church of Ste-Victoire, which was the only one in Victoriaville for seventy-five years, is an imposing edifice and one of the largest in the section of the Province. In 1939, the Parish of Ste-Victoire was divided in two. The new parish, which took the name of Saints-Martyrs-Canadiens, has as yet no Church, but the services are conducted in a building converted from a garage into chapel.

Victoriaville has several excellent

Continued on Page 28

— Smartest Showplace in Arthabaska County —

Of Course It's VICTORIA THEATRE



Evenings 8 p.m. Matinees, Sat. and Sun. Foto-Nite Every Friday

VICTORIAVILLE, QUE.

Showing the latest French and English Film Attractions.

Modern Sound and Projection Equipment Assuring Complete Enjoyment.

Air-Conditioned

ULDERIC S. ALLAIRE, Owner-Manager.

No Finer Hotel in the Eastern Townships!

MANOIR DRUMMOND

The Rendezvous of Those Who Appreciate the Best.

Service — Satisfaction — Security

Home-like Rooms — Excellent Meals — All-Fire-Proof Hotel—Beautiful Lobby, Lounge, Grill, Parlor, Tavern — Banquet Hall for Private Parties.

DRUMMONDVILLE, QUE. C. F. Woodyatt, Mgr.

VICTORIAVILLE

COUNTY OF ARTHABASKA — PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

QUEEN CITY OF CANADIAN FURNITURE MANUFACTURING

Founded in 1863 — Population: 10,000 — Valuation: over $5,000,000

ADVANTAGES FOUND IN VICTORIAVILLE:

EDUCATION: Victoriaville boasts many fine schools, giving complete instruction in both French and English languages, foremost among which is the famed Sacred Heart College, which instructs in both languages, and includes a complete Commercial course as well as a noted Arts and Crafts School.

TRANSPORTATION: Excellent communication is provided to Victoriaville through the Canadian National Railways: Montreal-Richmond-Quebec, and a modern system of bus lines connecting all parts of the Province.

REPUTATION: Known all over the British Empire as one of the leading air-training schools in the Commonwealth Air Training Plan, No. 3 I.T.S. at Victoriaville has twice in a row won the Efficiency Shield for its excellent record of training and administration.

INDUSTRIAL: Foremost furniture manufacturing centre in Canada, Victoriaville also boasts innumerable other industries, including some of the leading clothing manufacturing establishments in Canada.

LOCATION: On the C.N.R., Montreal-Richmond-Quebec, Victoriaville is located on Route No. 5, 60 miles from Sherbrooke, 45 miles from Three Rivers, 80 miles from Quebec and 95 miles from Montreal.

MAYOR: DR. FELIX CHAMPAGNE M. V.

ALDERMEN:

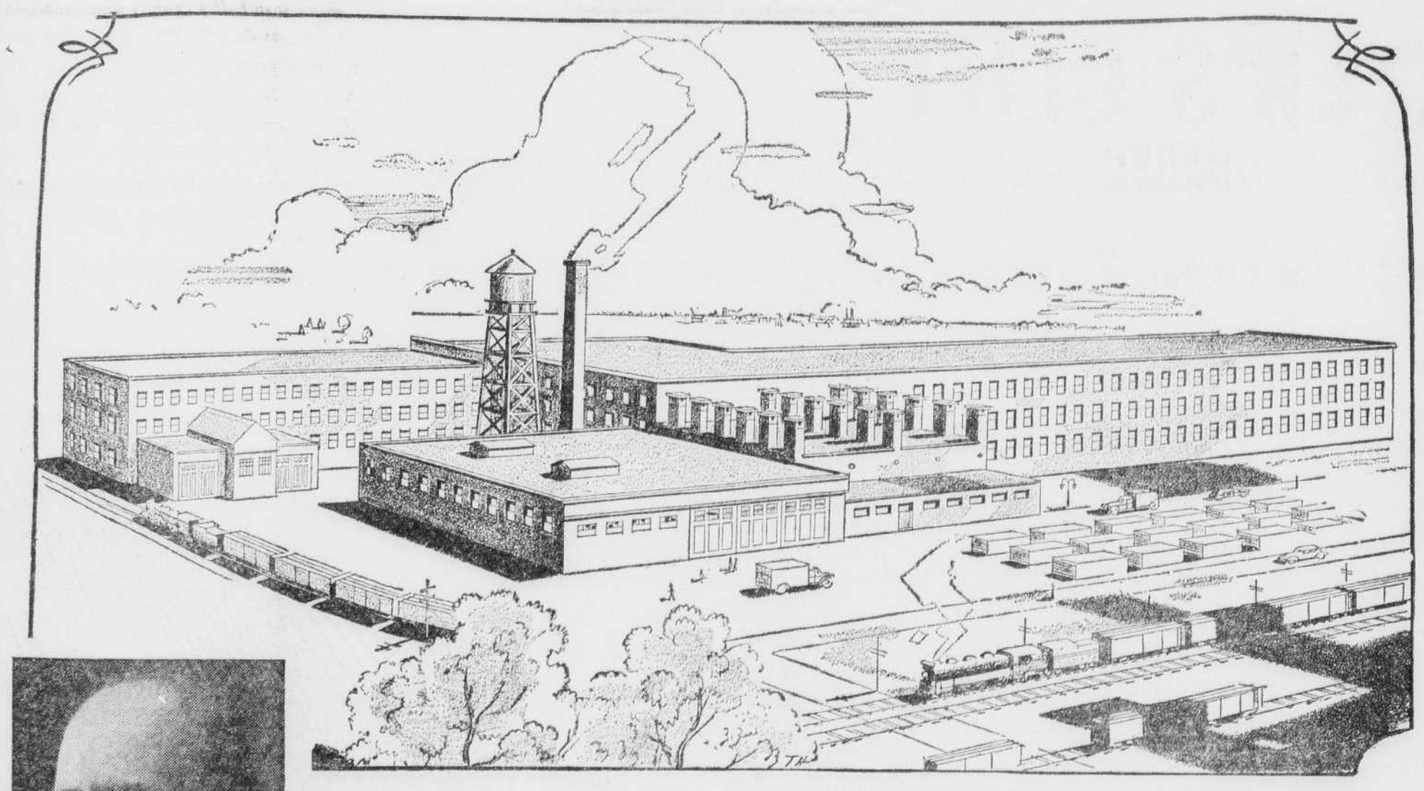
Thomas Gregoire — Arthur Gamache — Leopold Berube — Alphonse Houle

Jacques R. Alain — Hector Laflamme

Raymond Beaudet, Secretary-Treasurer.

1894 — 50th Anniversary — 1944

For Over Half A Century — The Symbol Of Quality On Furniture





J. E. Alain, President.

LARGEST IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA!

Striding forth with accelerated pace into its second half century, Victoriaville Furniture Ltd. today enjoys the distinction of being the leader in the furniture manufacturing field for the entire Dominion of Canada. Directed by J. E. Alain, the enterprising president, this company today employs over 300 workmen who turn out over 300 suites of furniture each and every week. In a space of over 135,000 square feet, exclusive of offices, etc., the company is also producing many necessary articles for the war effort. More than 5 acres of yard-storage is necessary for the huge piles of lumber and logs which is used in this huge industry. It is with the greatest of pride that the Victoriaville Furniture Ltd. observes its fiftieth anniversary, contributing to the growth and welfare of the Eastern Townships, of which it is itself a vital part, its modern buildings being a distinct addition to the town of Victoriaville, known as the "Queen City of the Hardwood Section of Quebec."

300 EMPLOYEES PRODUCING 300 SUITES EVERY WEEK!

VICTORIAVILLE FURNITURE LTD.

VICTORIAVILLE. QUE.

CANADA'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF FURNITURE

J. E. ALAIN, President and General Manager.

F. E. Alain, Vice-President. — Maurice Chartre, Secretary.

Jacques R. Alain, Treasurer. — Aristide Cousineau, Director.

Louis Lambert, Sales Manager.

Post-War Reconstruction Group Is Busy On Plans For Many Projects

The Post-War Reconstruction Committee in Sherbrooke organized last October under the supervision of the Sherbrooke Chamber of Commerce at the present time is busily engaged working on various projects proposed for the improvement of the city and district. Already four survey reports have been submitted by the Chairmen of the Executive Committee. Details of the reports have not been disclosed, but the findings contained in them will be published shortly.

Officials are George Carr, Chairman; H. W. Downs and J. A. Archambault, Vice-Chairmen; G. M. Young, manufacturing; Alphonse Trudeau, construction; A. Nadeau, professions; S. Bergeron, labor; J. A. Ste. Marie, agriculture; Father P. E. Morin, welfare; R. Delisle, wholesale and retail business; Mayor A. C. Ross, City of Sherbrooke; D. J. Salls and A. E. Bernard, property owners, and Lieut.-Col. B. D. Lyon, veterans' organizations. The general committee is composed of representatives of local organizations.

Reports to date have been presented by G. M. Young covering the industrial survey on employment and probable unemployment after the war; J. A. Ste. Marie on agricultural regions of Sherbrooke, Granby and Victoriaville; by Lieut.-Col. B. D. Lyon on veterans' organizations, and by City Alderman Alphonse Trudeau on construction. Remaining members of the committee are expected to submit their reports soon.

The first committee was formed by Mr. Young, Chairman of the manufacturing group. Its members are R. McCabe, Sherbrooke Machineries; F. Thompson, Fairbanks-Morse Company; M. Gifford, Brakeshoe Company, and G. M. Dick, Canadian Ingersoll Rand Company.

The industrial survey committee undertook one of the biggest projects. A form was drafted by this committee whereby each industry in the city gave the required information concerning the type of material which is being turned out as well as the quantity and quality.

The number of employees in each plant was listed and the number of extra wartime employees also were included in the survey. Other data in the report included the marketing of the product and the possibilities of increasing production to hire additional help.

Romeo Duford, Secretary of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee, said that the information obtained from this and other reports will be placed on file and later studied in an effort to place men returning after the war.

President Carr stated that while the forming of this committee may have been long, an enthusiastic group of supporters is now behind it and much progress is expected to be made this year.

The two active sub-committees to date are the building and public works under the Chairmanship of Alphonse Trudeau and the agricultural group under J. A. Ste. Marie.

The members of these committees have divided up the work of the various projects pertaining to the branch of each group which in turn reports to the chairman. A conscientious survey has been carried out by these groups of three or four men who have studied the possibilities of the proposed plans along with the cost, the number of men needed to carry out the projects and the length of time required to finish them.

The Building and Public Works Committee and the Agricultural Committee with their different branches are as follows:

Continued on Page 30.

Day-By-Day

Continued from page 26.

7th.—Six Japanese warships were sunk in an impressive United States victory in the Kula Gulf.—Willard G. Cross was inaugurated as President of the Sherbrooke Rotary Club.

8th.—The large barn on the property of R. G. Davidson at North Hatley was destroyed by fire.

9th.—Only seven ratepayers attended a meeting called by the City Council to discuss three important loan by-laws.

10th.—Canadian troops formed the spearhead of an Allied invasion of Sicily reported overnight.

12th.—Allied forces reported major advances during the first three days of the Sicilian campaign.

13th.—Cecil Dunn was elected President of the Sherbrooke Lions Club to succeed Mr. Justice Dalma Landry.

14th.—Allatt's Bakery was gutted in a fire which broke out in the early hours of the morning.

15th.—Three loan by-laws were given overwhelming approval in a light turnout of the ratepayers.

16th.—Damages to bridges in the recent Eastern Townships floods were estimated at half-a-million dollars.

17.—Roger Bouchard has entered the lists for the Liberal nomination in the Stanstead bye-election.

Continued on page 30.

Wide Variety

Continued from Page 27.

schools, foremost of which is the "Collège Commercial du Sacré-Coeur," directed by Brothers, which, founded in 1872 at Arthabaska, was moved to Victoriaville in 1905. The building formerly occupied by them was sold, in 1941, to the Provincial Government who have leased it to the Federal Government for use as an aviation school for the R.C.A.F., one of the finest in the country, No. 3 I.T.S., twice-in-a-row winner of the efficiency award for its administration. With the proceeds from this property transaction, the "Frères du Sacré-Coeur" have constructed an ultramodern house of learning which opened its doors in September, 1942. The usual enrollment at this institution is approximately 400 pupils.

There is, in addition, a boys' Academy, likewise under the direction of the "Frères du Sacré-Coeur," which, with a staff of 22 instructors, houses 650 students; a convent for girls, directed by the Sisters of the Congrégation de Notre-Dame, which, with 23 teachers, has an average registration of 550 students, not including the boarders, many of whom are outsiders; and a third school, for both boys and girls, also under the direction of the nuns, which has a staff of 12 teachers, and an enrollment of over 400 pupils.

These three institutions, which combine elementary and high-school grades, are under the control of Catholic School Board, of which the officers are: Messrs. Fidèle Edouard Alain, President; Auguste Bourbeau, Secretary-Treasurer; Walter Lambert, Euclide Jutras, Conrad Tourigny and Arthur Gamache, Commissioners.

The school tax is based on the land valuation at the rate of $1.10 par $100.000. The revenue from this tax, augmented by a monthly fee from each student, amounted, in 1941, to the sum of $48,027.01. This revenue, which is devoted by the Town to educational purposes, helps to assure the citizens of excellent elementary and secondary educational facilities for their children.

Of the 392 furniture factories in Canada, 90 are located in the Province of Quebec, of which two are in Victoriaville. The Victoriaville Furniture Limited, with 300 employees, is the largest in Canada; The Eastern Furniture Limited follows closely with 200 employees. There is also the Eastern Woodwork Company which produces certain small wooden articles and employs 65 men.

Victoriaville Specialties Mfg. produces wardrobes and room sets for children, and employs 40 men. There is, in addition, a saw-mill and two general contractors, who manufacture contractors' supplies. La Coopérative Fédérée de Québec—Victoriaville branches—produces butter and cheese boxes, and employs over 100 men. The profits of this branch are given back to the members of La Coopérative.

With an annual output exceeding $184,000,000 from nearly 1,000 establishments; invested capital of over $153,000,000; and about 60,000 employees, the Province of Quebec provides approximately 50 per cent of the total textile output of Canada. In Victoriaville, there are three men's clothing factories: Fashion-Craft Manufacturers Ltd., who employ 180 women and 160 men; Rubin Brothers (Clothiers) Limited, who employ 175 women and 125 men; and C. M. and T. Inc., with a staff of 65 women and 30 men.

The increase in industrial activity in Victoriaville is evidenced by the amount of residential building construction carried out during recent years. During the first ten months of 1940, sixty dwellings were erected at a cost of $175,000; and in 1941, fifty, at a cost of $120,000. Two large shoe factories are also located in Victoriaville, employing over 80 persons.

In Victoriaville, there are, in addition to the above, a modern brickyard, a foundry which has had a profitable existence for over fifty years, a mattress and spring bed manufacture and a manufacture of sheet-iron products.

The importance of the dairy industry as a source of income for the farm populations is very great. It is interesting to note that the Province of Quebec has 47 per cent of all the dairy factories in Canada, and that the annual revenue of Quebec's dairy products is 26 per cent of the total for Canada.

The Victoriaville Dairy is a modern establishment equipped with the most up-to-date machinery, serving the prosperous community.

Nationally known for the production of agricultural implements, the Jutras Company also makes certain supplies for the maple sugar industry, as well as a complete line of stable equipment.

Victoriaville citizens do not lack entertainment or recreation, with the splendid Victoria Theatre catering to their ammusement, in addition to numerous social organizations, of which the largest is the Knights of Columbus, which has a membership of nearly 500, while with over 100 members, the Victoriaville Board of Trade rightfully boast of contributing more to the advancement of the Town than any other organization, looking forward to an era of unprecedented activity in post-war days.

Women's work has not lagged, with war activities predominating. Although founded only within the last few years, the local Chapter of the Daughters of Isabella is one of the most active women's groups in Victoriaville.

Victoriaville's recreational centre, "Chalet des Cèdres," which has been in existence for the last twenty-five years, is beautifully situated on the bank of the Nicolet River, in a grove of cedars, and has a pleasant clubhouse, tennis courts, and various other amusements for the benefit of the members and recreation of the citizens.

Founded at the request of several citizens interested in this sport, the Victoriaville Snowshoe Club has a large clubhouse, also situated on the bank of the Nicolet River, and enjoys wide popularity.

The Victoria Ski Club, founded a few years ago by devotees of this most popular of all winter sports in Canada and the United States, now has a membership of over 400. The surrounding terrain is particularly adaptable to this type of sport in the Victoriaville area.

The Town now possesses a splendid golf course, and the local golfers now find themselves able to participate in this glorious sport and competition is very keen, both for local matches and inter-city competitions.

Victoriaville indeed is a city of progress, and plans for post-war construction and enterprise are proceeding apace.

Why Punish The Province of Quebec?

Why is the Government of the Province of Quebec seeking ownership of the Power Companies? **A fair question deserves a fair answer!**

QUERY NO. 1: Is it because excessive rates are charged under business management?

ANSWER: Rates charged by Southern Canada Power are lower than the majority of rates on this continent. Proof of this has been published repeatedly in newspapers and in our own publication, "Contact."

QUERY NO. 2: Is it because users complain of our service?

ANSWER: The service rendered by this Company compares favourably with the best anywhere — without exception.

QUERY NO. 3: Is it because these companies have not helped the Province's industrial progress?

ANSWER: Industrial development obtained in Southern Canada Power's territory has not been surpassed on a per capita basis anywhere in Canada. It has been accomplished through the co-operation and hard work of municipal councillors and Southern Canada Power.

QUERY NO. 4: Is it because publicly owned enterprises have been so successful that private enterprise is a failure in comparison?

ANSWER: We do not criticize publicly owned companies run by industrious and competent officials. But political influences interfere with efficiency and jeopardize results.

QUERY NO. 5: Is it because of the success of Ontario Hydro and its "cheaper" power?

ANSWER: It has been proved by Dominion Government figures that Ontario power is **not cheaper.** Forty years ago when our neighbouring province chose public ownership, Ontario already had advanced further than Quebec in industrial development due to its geographical situation. Public ownership in Quebec would not change this situation.

Therefore the only logical explanation for the Provincial Government's desire to nationalize the Power Companies must be one of politics. Once the precedent is established it will naturally follow that other industries will be taken over by the State also.

Remember how the world laughed at Hitler not so many years ago?



Peace

IS SOMEWHERE IN THE FUTURE

AS we stand at the turn of the year, we Canadians know that we will win this war. At the end of other war years we *believed* we would win; now we *know* it.

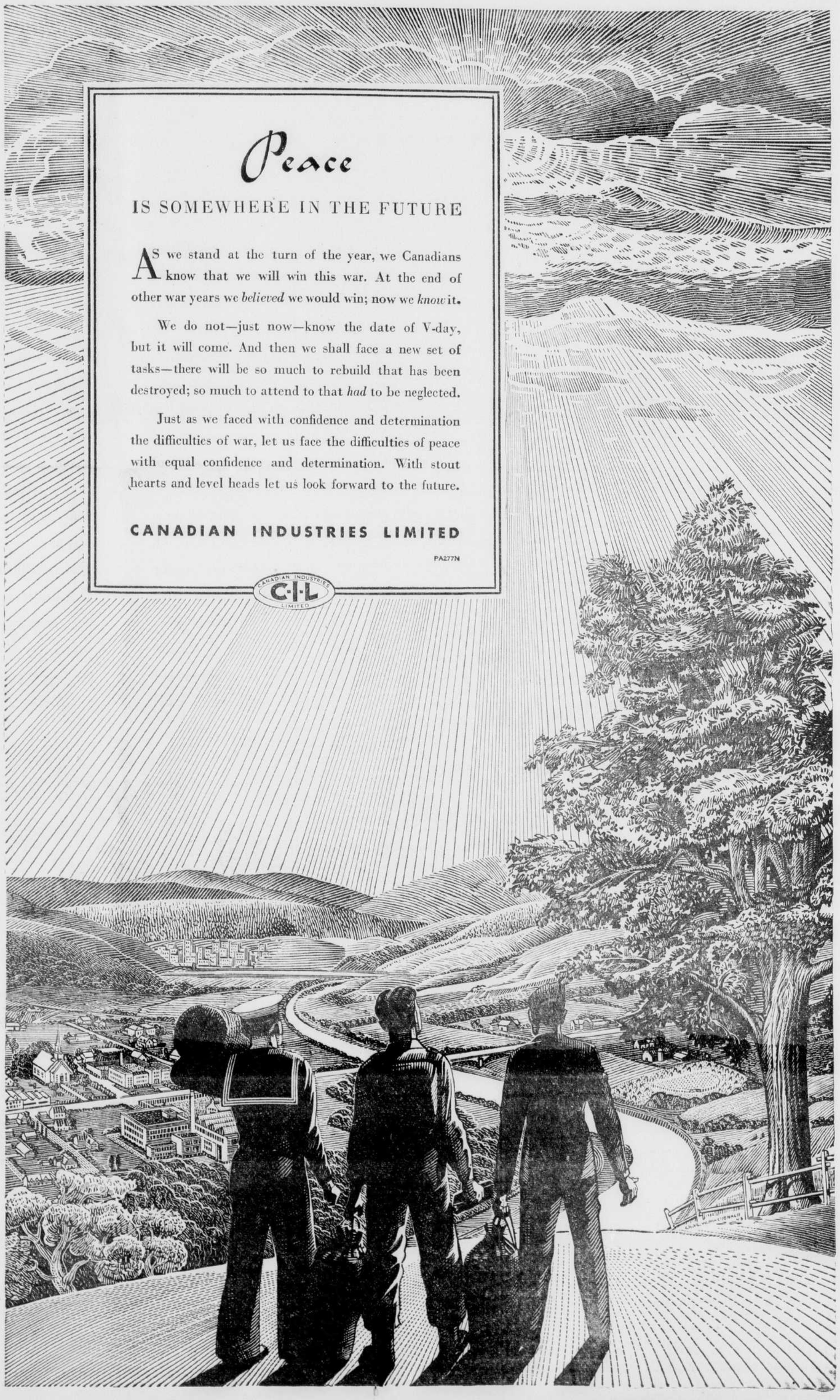
We do not—just now—know the date of V-day, but it will come. And then we shall face a new set of tasks—there will be so much to rebuild that has been destroyed; so much to attend to that *had* to be neglected.

Just as we faced with confidence and determination the difficulties of war, let us face the difficulties of peace with equal confidence and determination. With stout hearts and level heads let us look forward to the future.

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

PA277N

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES C-I-L LIMITED



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS EMPLOYEES *do their part!*

THE wartime record established by the men and women of the Sherwin-Williams Montreal Division is one to be proud of. Our total enlistment into the Canadian Armed Forces is 150 to date, with almost as many more from our other branches across Canada. These young people in uniform are now serving their country in every part of the world. Never could the founders of the famous "Cover-the-Earth" symbol have visualized such a momentous globe-girdling representation in a cause which is nothing less than the Freedom of Mankind!

Our home staffs back them up in a score of ways: sending a steady stream of parcels of comforts, paid for by regular cash contributions through the employees' "Overseas Club". A weekly bulletin, "Swaptalk", is devoted to the activities of Sherwin-Williams fighting men, gives them news of the folks at home as well.

Sherwin-Williams employees have notably supported each of the five Victory Loans, exceeding their quota in each case; in the Fifth campaign just concluded, they reached their highest total. Other forms of war work include filling Ditty Bags for the Merchant Navy, donating blood to Red Cross clinics, contributing towards Buckshee boxes, etc. Many of the men at home serve in the Reserve Army, while the girls knit or entertain for the troops.

An impressive background for this endeavour is the huge productive capacity of Sherwin-Williams plants supplying paint for planes, guns, tanks, ships, camps, and munitions. It is a tribute to Sherwin-Williams research, technical and production facilities that they have met the exacting Government specifications, at the same time providing an adequate supply of paint for essential civilian use. These facilities will, after the war, be devoted to developing even better paint products for peacetime requirements than ever before. In the meantime, the business of winning the war is our main concern in the Sherwin-Williams organization.

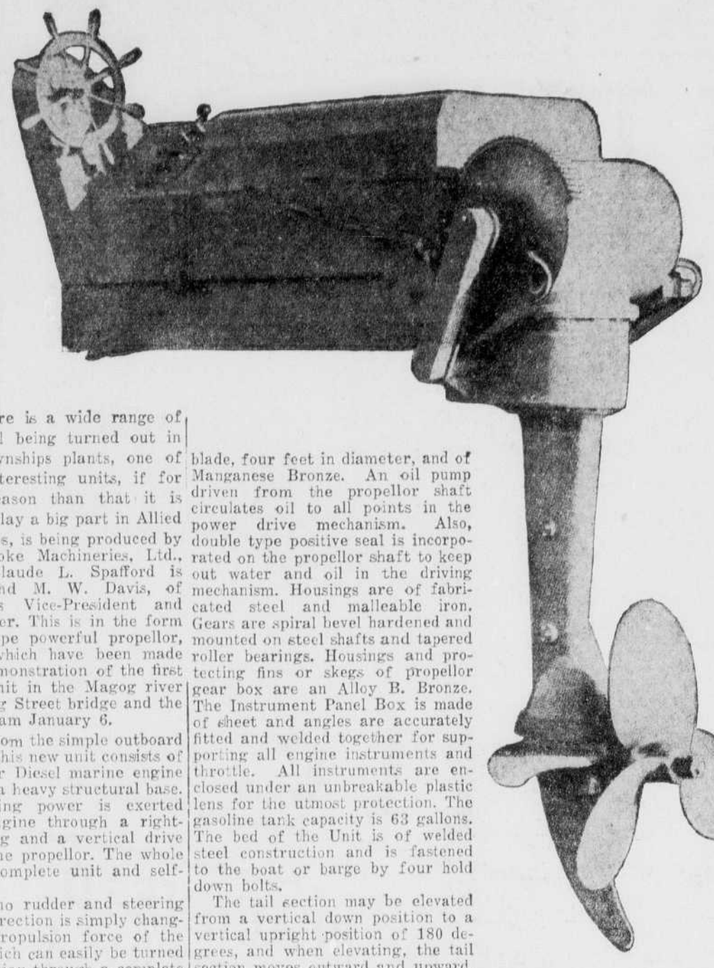


The Montreal Division of the Sherwin-Williams Organization receives its coveted Pennant for exceeding its quota in the Fifth Victory Loan.

COVER THE EARTH

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

A New Type Powerful Propeller Is Being Manufactured In Sherbrooke



While there is a wide range of war material being turned out in Eastern Townships plants, one of the most interesting units, if for no other reason than that it is destined to play a big part in Allied invasion plans, is being produced by the Sherbrooke Machineries, Ltd., of which Claude L. Spafford is President and M. W. Davis, of Montreal, is Vice-President and Sales Manager. This is in the form of a new type powerful propellor, several of which have been made since the demonstration of the first completed unit in the Magog river between King Street bridge and the Paton Mill dam January 6.

Evolved from the simple outboard motor idea, this new unit consists of a gasoline or Diesel marine engine mounted on a heavy structural base. The propelling power is exerted from the engine through a right-angle housing and a vertical drive housing to the propellor. The whole thing is a complete unit and self-contained.

There is no rudder and steering is unique. Direction is simply changed by the propulsion force of the propellor which can easily be turned in any direction through a complete circle. The propulsive effort is delivered by the propellor in any direction the operator desires. The propellor movement for steering is controlled from a control station on the front of the unit and connected to the vertical section by chains, shafts and gears. It has a 30" marine type steering wheel, also an indicator which shows the direction of travel, so that the navigator has complete control either to port or starboard. A hood made of one-piece sheet metal covers the engine and all vital parts to protect them from rain or heavy seas breaking over the unit.

The propellor shaft is a Monel metal and the propellor is a three-blade, four feet in diameter, and of Manganese Bronze. An oil pump driven from the propellor shaft circulates oil to all points in the power drive mechanism. Also, double type positive seal is incorporated on the propellor shaft to keep out water and oil in the driving mechanism. Housings are of fabricated steel and malleable iron. Gears are spiral bevel hardened and mounted on steel shafts and tapered roller bearings. Housings and protecting fins or skegs of propellor gear box are an Alloy B. Bronze. The Instrument Panel Box is made of sheet and angles are accurately fitted and welded together for supporting all engine instruments and throttle. All instruments are enclosed under an unbreakable plastic lens for the utmost protection. The gasoline tank capacity is 63 gallons. The bed of the Unit is of welded steel construction and is fastened to the boat or barge by four hold down bolts.

The tail section may be elevated from a vertical down position to a vertical upright position of 180 degrees, and when elevating, the tail section moves outward and upward.

The unit may be operated in any full or partially elevated position. It is also equipped with a shear bolt for the protection of submerged or underwater parts when running in shallow water or over submerged obstructions. Possible serious damage to the propellor in the event of striking submerged obstacles, is prevented by a shear pin which shears off and automatically allows the outboard drive to move back and upward. This shear pin can be quickly replaced. In fact, the whole Unit can be installed in fifteen minutes and has actually been installed in less time.

The Units may be mounted on barges or carriers for either commercial or for naval and military purposes, but, at the present time, are principally being adapted for use on specially built barges or carriers for war purposes.

Great credit is due the Sherbrooke Machineries, Limited, for the important part which they are playing in the manufacture of these units. The engineering staff of Murray and Tregurtha, widely-known marine engineers, of Quincy, Mass., engineered and designed this unit which is now being made in large quantities in their Quincy plant.

This machine is destined to be the answer to many marine problems in the present conflict and in the days of peace.

Post-War

Continued from Page 28.

BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC WORKS

Bridge: L. N. Audet, President, A. C. Skinner, A. Crepeau, A. C. Ross, W. Gregoire and Joseph Labrecque.

Filtration Plant and Two Miles Falls: G. Bryant, President, A. C. Ross, A. Crepeau, A. Trudeau, Joseph Royer, M. Gingues, S. Newton and E. Genest.

Flood Prevention: Louis Codere, President, A. C. Ross, S. Newton and A. Crepeau.

Waterworks: A. Crepeau, President, A. Chartier, Joseph Labrecque, G. Bryant and A. Trudeau.

Parking Ground and Comfort Station: J. P. Audet, President, Joseph Royer, Emilien Gingras and Louis Codere.

Civic Centre: L. A. Gaudreau, President, E. Gingras, M. Gingues, L. N. Audet, M. Gregoire and Senator C. B. Howard.

Routes: M. Gingues, President, C. B. Howard, S. Newton, Joseph Royer and Joseph Labrecque.

Development of Jacques-Cartier Park and Swimming Pools: A. C. Ross, President, Joseph Royer, A. Poulin, O. Chartier, R. Genest and C. B. Howard.

Technical School: Louis Codere, President, E. Gingras, J. P. Audet and M. Gingues.

Housing: Joseph Royer, President, S. Newton, Joseph Labrecque, L. N. Audet, W. Gregoire, A. Poulin, J. P. Audet, A. Trudeau, E. Gingras, L. A. Gaudreau, C. B. Howard and L. Codere.

AGRICULTURE

Drainage: Omer Allard, President, L. P. Thibodeau, J. D. Lepage.

Rural Electrification: J. L. A. Beaudin, President, W. G. Robinson.

Land Clearing: Herve Bruneau, President, R. M. Elliott, A. Scott.

Lime Fertilizers: A. Schiller, President, J. Martin, W. S. Richardson.

Farm Buildings (construction) and improvement: D. Salvas, President, H. L. Lessard, A. Lambert.

Re-establishment of farmers' sons and others on unoccupied land: W. G. MacDougall, President, J. A. Ste. Marie, H. Brunelle.

Colonization: A. Scott, President, R. M. Elliott, H. Bruneau, D. Salvas.

Agricultural School: J. Martin, President, H. Pintal, H. L. Lessard, O. Allard.

Domestic Arts School: H. Pintal, President, J. Martin, Vice-President, H. L. Lessard, Rev. Father Alphonse Comeau.

Reforestation and Conservation of Maple Bush: L. P. Thibodeau, President, A. E. Ouellette.

Farm Implement: Paul Gervais, President, W. S. Richardson, W. G. Robinson.

Rural Roads: J. Martin, President, A. Scott, A. Lambert.

Co-operation: J. L. A. Beaudin, President, H. Bruneau, L. P. Thibodeau, W. G. MacDougall.

The accepted set-up of post-war projects follows:

Industrial survey includes inventory of idle equipment, shortage of machines, shortage of equipment, meeting shortages, increasing production, idle machines, plants and equipment, pools, sub-contractors, conversions, labor union suggestions, migration of labor, training workers and employment.

Under the heading of Welfare Work comes the study of nutrition, victory gardens, training home workers, educational facilities, day care for children, social and recreation, hall facilities and religious activities.

Listed under Post-War Observation are sources of prosperity, trade area limits, population analysis, population factors, survey agriculture crops, opportunities for young people and service groups.

Publicity includes countryside advertising, pamphlets, maps, literature, information bureau and tourists' attractions.

Under Civic Improvements is a public centre, water conditions, new bridge, uniform numbering of street names on corners, slums, and civil library.

Automobiles, refrigerators, radios, electric irons, electric toasters, stoves, furnaces, boilers and plumbing are under the caption of Post-War Demand for Goods.

Agriculture includes farming implements, agricultural school, textile school, labor survey, help farm school boy, seed supply and cattle.

Housing: Number of houses rented and unrented, number of rooms rented, number of houses required, electric rates and city improvements.

Public Works: Road improvements, agricultural school, textile school, trade school, water power developments and improvements with flood prevention and rural electrification.

Public Health: Hospitals, sanitarium, clinics, blood bank and public health.

Commodities are broken up into three categories—durable goods, consumer and consumer goods. Consumer goods include necessities and commodities.

With the heading of Consumer comes perishable goods and cold storage, while a sub-division lists shortage of necessities and commodities, sales per capita, food, apparel, house furnishings, drugs and retail trade check sheets.

Taxation: Municipal, provincial, federal, electric rates and taxes.

Contacts with outside conditions: Co-operation, their needs, and help in case of fire.

New plants and industries: Industrial possibilities.

Returned Men: Total enlisted, total fit, total unfit and employment.

Aviation is also listed on the accepted programme. The public works programme was drawn up and submitted to the Government. Flood prevention and electrification were added to the Public Works schedule.

Plans for two proposed bridges to be constructed on the Northern and Southern parts of Sherbrooke across the St. Francis River after the war are nearing completion, J. A. Archambault, Vice-President of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee, told the Sherbrooke Rotary Club recently.

Day-By-Day

Continued from page 28.

19th.—The Russian army continues to encircle the Germans in the Orel area.

20th.—The Italian troops defending Sicily are reported on the verge of mutiny.

21st.—The Liberal Association has repudiated the choice of Roger Bouchard an candidate for the party in the Stanstead voting.

22nd.—The Axis defences in the Western section of Sicily are collapsing rapidly.

23rd.—Palermo, the capital of Sicily, has been taken by the United States forces.

24th. — Sixty thousand Axis troops were captured as the Americans captured Marsala in Sicily.

26th.—Mussolini is reported to have been arrested at the Italian border as the country nears collapse.

27th.—Prime Minister has demanded the immediate capitulation of the Italian people.

28th.—A state of virtual revolt is now sweeping Italy, according to Swiss reports.

29th.—German and Italian troops are busily engaged in fighting an uprising in Fiume and Trieste.

30th.—The recent heavy rains have caused a fifty per cent reduction in the Eastern Townships hay crop.

31st.—Douglas Smith, of Cowansville, leads the Province in the School-Leaving Examinations.

August

2nd.—Donat Martin has with-

Continued on page 45.

Veteran's Guard Of Canada Is Contributing Much To Nation

By BERTHA WESTON PRICE.

We read much, and listen to more about our standing army, and we have rightful pride in all its activities. Yet with prosaic people a great deal is taken for granted as to the strength of military bodies and their active duties; they only know these men are busy on the job entrusted to them as "defenders of the faith."

There is one division of Canada's standing army, the Veterans' Guard, which deserves our deep respect, our rightful pride—"these men knew war . . . they bore the burden . . ." and now they are in Canada ten thousand strong, firmly united as protectors of our safety, our honor, and our plans for the future.

On May 24th, 1940, The Veterans' Guard of Canada was organized with headquarters at 95 Rideau Street, Ottawa, and Col. H. R. Alley as Director. The personnel of these ten thousand men—(releasing one division of young soldiers for active service) represent all returned soldiers who saw active service in the World War 1914-18, and their duties are legion: guarding internment camps for prisoners of war; escorting prisoners of war across sea and land; protecting power developments, public utilities, military equipments, Government buildings, diplomatic services, supervising the prisoners of war bush project.

Their duties carry them into the isolated parts of Northern Ontario and Quebec; the docks and shipping centres; radio towers from coast to coast; they form a part of the East-West coast defences; and are serving in England, Bahamas, British Guiana and parts of the U.S.A.

Among these veterans we can find two V.C.'s, several D.S.O.'s, and a number of D.C.M.'s. There are ten Military Crosses; over forty Military Medals, and a great number of Belgian and French decorations.

There are many of these active guards who have sons and daughters serving in Canada, and Overseas; many have lost sons through air operations, fighting on the ground, on the seas, and many with sons now prisoners of war in Germany or Japan.

This is a modest survey of a great undertaking — Canada's Veterans' Guard, who as Soldiers of the King, came back from war, "tight-lipped about the things their eyes had seen," and ready to go on with duties, often hard for them and their families. Alan Horwood has paid fitting tribute to the Veterans' Guard of Canada in the following poem:

These men knew war: In youth and strength they went
Forth into battle, when the world was rent
By conflict, born of arrogance and hate;
To force all nations to a vassal state.
They bore the burden, blood, and sweat, and tears,
Of strife, and toil, and sorrow, through the years
That tried their courage, broke, or steeled their pride;
Confirmed the strong, and cast the weak aside.
Back from the war they came, grim-faced and lean,
Tight-lipped about the things their eyes had seen;
Burned in their hearts too deep to be revealed
The mud and horror of the battle-field.

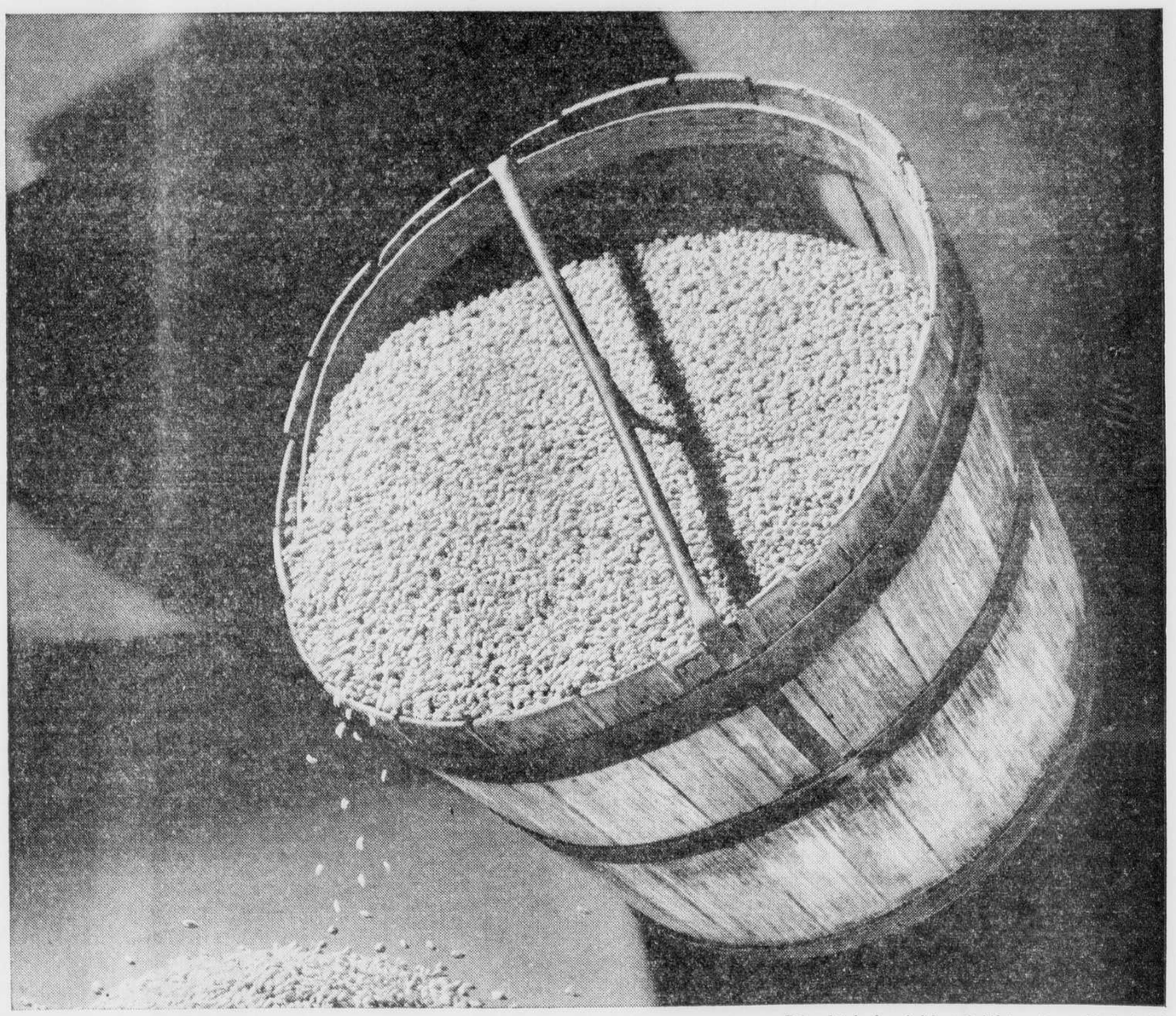
Their faces now are etched with lines of care;
The hoar-frost of the years is in their hair;
But sagging shoulders stiffen in salute
As youth swings by; but in their eyes the mute
And hopeless longing for the days when they
Marched to the bugles of another day.

They say that the old soldier never dies;
And that is true; till under sod he lies,
His martial spirit flames on undiminished
Till death blots out the light, and all is finished.
They did not shrink from duty when once more
Dark war clouds loomed, more deadly than before;
They vied with youth, eager to do their share
Of service, here, abroad, or anywhere.
And those the years had touched with gentleness.
Are serving with the troops in battle dress;
Holding the line, until to son and sire
Victorious bugles sound the call "Cease Fire."

"Prisoner Type"



(Autographed by prisoner). 1st Canadian Division near Pachino, Sicily, July 1943. From a pen and watercolour sketch by Capt. W. A. Ogilvie.



Believed to be the only Minot de blé *in existence, this dry bushel measure was used in Canada during the French regime (before 1759) and is now in the possession of the Château de Ramezay, Montreal.*

A Bushel of Trouble for Hitler

CANADIAN and American grain fields, Herr Hitler, have caused you a lot of trouble . . . and they are going to cause you a lot more. Because, from these grain fields of ours comes an all-important weapon of war—high-proof alcohol.

As you well know, Herr Hitler, high-proof alcohol is an essential ingredient in the manufacture of smokeless powder for our shells, bombs, mines, torpedoes. You know too, that high-test alcohol is used to make synthetic rubber for our jeep, truck and aeroplane tires . . . pharmaceuticals to keep our boys well . . . shatterproof glass for our aeroplane windshields . . . and a host of other products our Army, Navy and Air Force are using to cause your destruction.

Over here, Herr Hitler, we have plenty of grain and ample facilities to make almost unlimited quantities of alcohol for war—so don't think there is any shortage when some night our Lancasters with their 8,000-pound "block-busters" fail to appear over Essen, Cologne or Berlin—the only reason will be "impossible flying conditions." And, when your "Tirpitz" gets a mighty broadside from the 14" guns of our battleships, you can credit the alcohol which makes possible the manufacture of our death-dealing shells.

Yes, Herr Hitler, you are really in trouble.

All our distilleries in Canada and the United States are pouring out an endless stream of high-proof alcohol for war. And you can be sure, Herr Hitler, that this stream will never stop until your last gun has been silenced.

THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM

Every Seagram plant in Canada and the United States is engaged in the production of ALCOHOL FOR WAR



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In the Eastern Townships, The Gazette finds a natural audience which regards its early morning delivery as an essential community service. With correspondents in all main sections of the district, The Gazette provides its readers with the highlights of E.T. news, in addition to an unexcelled general news coverage.

The Gazette.

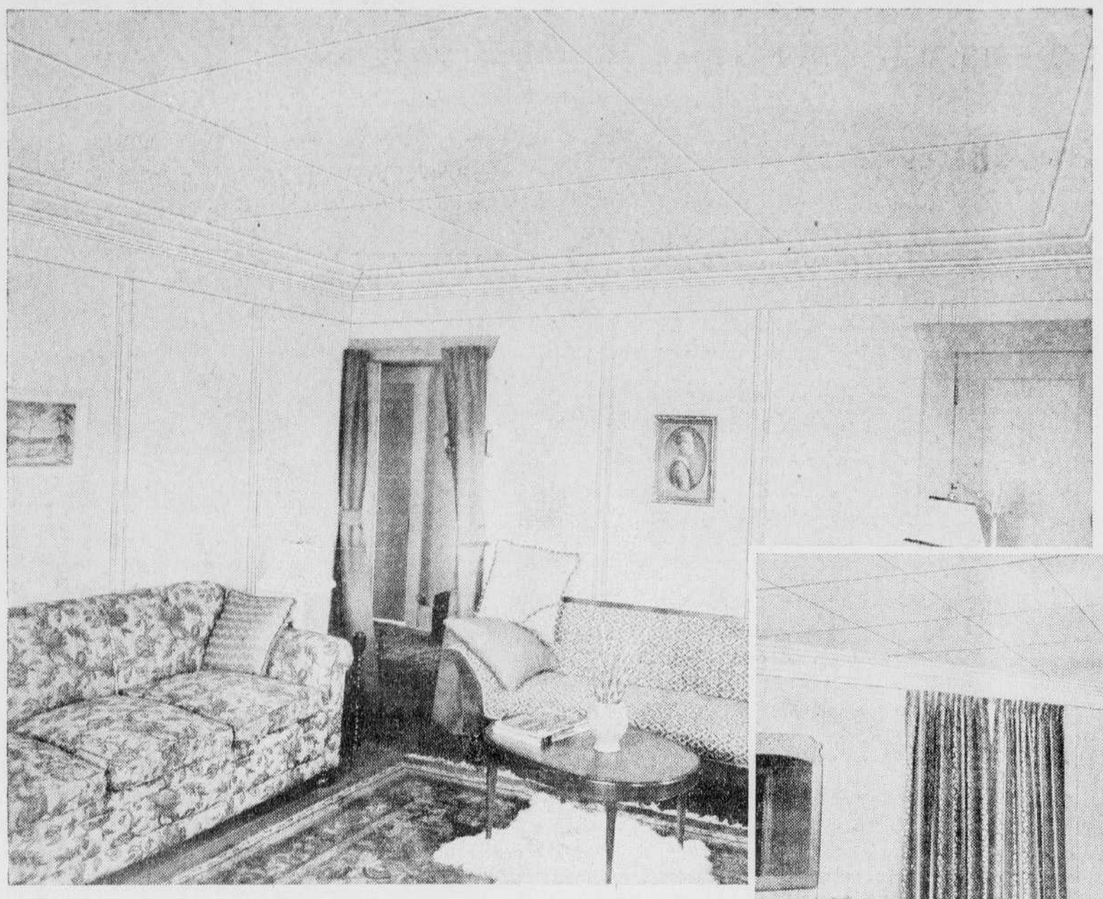
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THE MORNING PAPER OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

AT ONE COST . . . TEN / TEST INSULATES—BUILDS—DECORATES



In the living room illustrated at left is shown an installation of TEN/TEST Moulded Edge Wall Panels, a special TEN/TEST feature which eliminates unsightly joints and provides a pleasing decoration. The ceiling treatment consists of TEN/TEST bevelled panels and an ornamental border composed of TEN/TEST strips in graduated widths.



A pleasing and attractive bedroom is pictured at right. The walls feature TEN/TEST standard wall panels. On the ceiling, TEN/TEST bevelled joint ashlar blocks were applied in a diagonal design. The border and cornice consists of several styles of TEN/TEST decorative moulding built up in overlays.

How to RE-STYLE *your home . . .*
EASILY *and* QUICKLY . . . *at moderate cost*

TEN-TEST . . . the multi-purpose material . . . does FIVE important jobs in ONE

MODERN home interiors that emphasize style-smartness, are easily acquired with TEN/TEST . . . the accepted choice of architects, contractors and home-owners. Versatile, durable, readily adaptable and definitely economical, this efficient material plays an increasingly important part in today's home building and modernizing programme.

• With a little planning, out of date interiors can be rejuvenated with TEN/TEST and transformed into rooms of modern charm and distinction. This multi-purpose material is adaptable to almost any type of decorative treatment . . . modern, classic or traditional. Most important, too, it does the job efficiently, effectively, and economically. You'll be agreeably surprised at the happy result of a TEN/TEST installation, whether used for new construction or modernizing any room in the home . . . from basement to attic.

• Smart modern interiors are but a part of the service TEN/TEST offers. It presents extra advantages no home-owner can afford to ignore. At one cost it offers efficient insulation, modern decoration, distinctive interior finish, building strength and fuel economy.

• In addition to insulating your home against winter cold and summer heat, TEN/TEST provides effective resistance to the passage of moisture. Its high insulation value makes the building safer, stronger, drier, more healthful. By minimizing temperature fluctuations it assures a more comfortable and healthier home for the family and pays for itself through substantial savings in fuel.

• The exceptional adaptability of TEN/TEST to so many diversified uses . . . its easy workability . . . its moderate cost and dependability . . . make it an important factor in every home. Your local lumber dealer sells TEN/TEST insulating products. See him today or write for samples, interesting literature and detailed information to International Fibre Board Limited, Gatineau, Quebec.

TEN-TEST

THE *Lifetime* INSULATING BOARD

SOLD AND SERVICED BY LEADING LUMBER DEALERS

SHERBROOKE: J. S. Mitchell & Company Ltd. SHERBROOKE: Codere Ltd. EAST ANGUS: St. Cyr & Compagnie

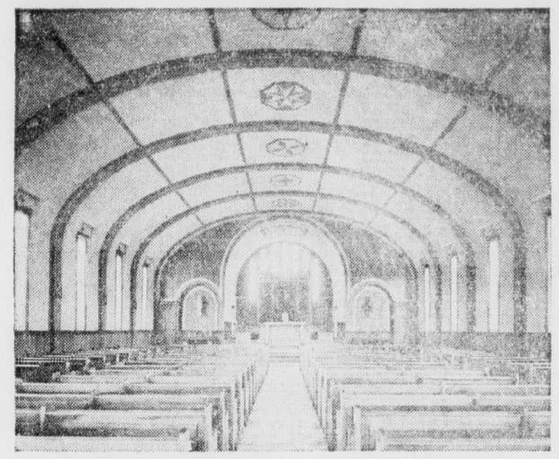
RICHMOND: S. E. Desmarais THETFORD MINES: Lynn Macleod Eng. Supply Ltd.

THETFORD MINES: J. E. Ferland ROCK ISLAND: Three Villages Building Association Ltd. MAGOG: C. C. MacPherson

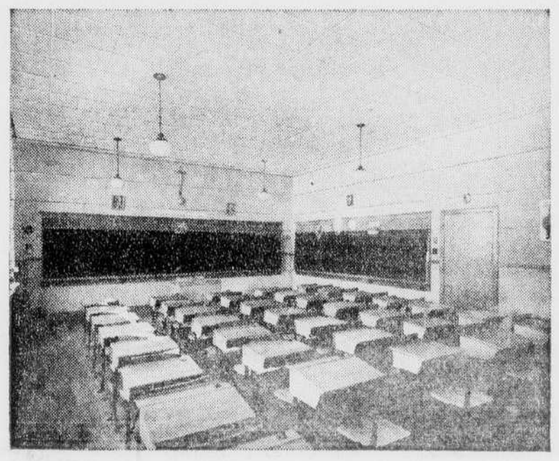
MEGANTIC: Jos. Dion COATICOOK: Jos. Allaire

TEN-TEST

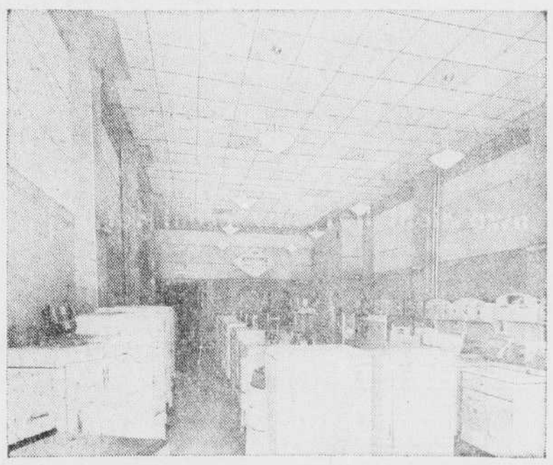
is used in buildings of every size and type



The church pictured above is one of the several hundred in which TEN/TEST has been installed. Note the graceful, sweeping curves of the ceiling. Because of its flexibility and workability TEN/TEST is readily adaptable to unusual types of decorative treatment plus the advantage of efficient sound control.



Here is a school classroom with TEN/TEST bevelled edge panels applied horizontally to walls and TEN/TEST ashlar blocks on ceiling. This type of installation offers extra advantages not available with certain other materials. Particularly important are the benefits of insulation, sound control and acoustical correction.



In this retail store the use of TEN/TEST panels on walls and ashlar blocks on ceiling have produced a modern, attractive and distinctive interior. In hundreds of stores across Canada smart interiors of TEN/TEST products invite customers and build business at moderate cost. Easily applied and readily adaptable to any decorative treatment TEN/TEST is good for years of service.

Time-Tested, Service-Proven

TEN / TEST

INSULATING PRODUCTS

•

INSULATING BUILDING BOARD PANELS
MOULDED EDGE WALL PANELS
TRIPLE-STRENGTH INSULATING PANELS
LAMINATED BOARD
NOTCH BOARD PLASTER BASE
ROOF BOARD
ASBESTOS SURFACE PANELS
ASHLAR BLOCKS
VAPOR-SEAL SHEATHING
DECORATIVE MOULDINGS
ACOUSTI-BLOCKS

THIRD SECTION

Sherbrooke Daily Record

PAGES 33-48

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1944.

Four Men With But A Single Thought — VICTORY!



PREMIER WINSTON CHURCHILL

Standing on the threshold of Victory and Freedom, we gaze into the future with the utmost confidence to four of the greatest leaders this world has ever known.

Churchill, Roosevelt, Chiang Kai-Shek, Stalin, each a man of unpredictable power, of unshaken fear, and of unalterable purpose—leader of his own respective people, united for the determined purpose of bringing peace and freedom to this war-fettered world which has been caught in the web of tyranny and oppression such as mankind has never known before.

To each of these four great leaders, the people of the United Nations trust their future — singly, a power in his own right, but united, a tower of strength in which is bound up the whole pattern of lives of those who are working, fighting, hoping and praying for an early Victory.

As we enter the turbulent waters of life's greatest battle for existence, we rest our trust in the piloting of these four great helmsmen, sailing towards the ever-brightening horizon of Peace and Freedom, with our course charted through the shoals of Japo-Naziism by the four men whose names will be immortal in the pages of history whereon are inscribed the story of The Five Years of War.



GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK



PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

It is due to the foresight of these men, and careful preparation of the route to be followed in the next few months, that the difference between defeat and victory for the United Nations has been made possible. From the momentous Atlantic Conference of August, 1941, when Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt laid the groundwork for the unshackling of the oppressed and fear-struck people of Europe, and started the wedge that will ultimately open the door to complete world freedom, these great men have met eight times. Three eventful conferences in Washington, were only overshadowed in significance by the impressive Casablanca Conference. Then there was the historic Quebec Conference, climaxed by that precedent-shattering meeting at Cairo in November 1943, and last, and vitally-significant, the Teheran Conference in Iran.

Churchill, Roosevelt, Chiang Kai-Shek, Stalin—the men who hold the future of the world in their hands—may their courage never falter, their purpose never change. May God guide them as they strive for Victory and may He give them wisdom and unity of purpose in the days to follow when to them must fall the responsibility of establishing a permanent peace.



PREMIER JOSEPH STALIN

ALLIED VICTORY IS OUR AIM —

We are not a whistle-blowing, noise-making people, but our three hundred employees—from the Manager to the youngest apprentice — are working hard to "SPEED THE VICTORY".

We are a busy lot, working in the knowledge that we are contributing to the Allied cause and when that DAY OF VICTORY comes—as come it shall — we shall feel that we have done our part.

Our war contracts are varied, but each is vital to the successful prosecution of the war. We can not go into details about the nature of the work we are doing, but we can say that we are working seven days a week and we are all working hard.

We are war conscious and we are awake to the fact that each one of us must play our part as war workers and as Canadians. We do a good day's work, we help to make the tools of victory and then we dig deep into our pockets to buy War Saving Stamps and War Saving Certificates regularly. We have over-subscribed our quotas in the VICTORY LOANS and we have not turned a deaf ear to any appeal on behalf of the war or our fighting men.

We are going at top speed and we do not intend to relax for one moment. We are all out to SPEED THE VICTORY and we're proud that SUPERHEATER is privileged to make such a valuable and important contribution to the cause of freedom and to the defeat of Nazi aggression and Japanese brutality.

— WE'RE IN THE FRONT LINE OF ALLIED WAR WORKERS WITH ALLIED VICTORY OUR AIM —

THE SUPERHEATER COMPANY, LIMITED

OF SHERBROOKE

ELESCO ELESCO

Canada's Grand Total Production Of War Industries Since Outbreak Of War Is Nearing $6,000,000,000

By the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Federal Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The year that has closed has been on the whole a satisfactory year for the arms of the United Stations, and particularly for those of the British Empire, as marking the turning of the tide of war. Not much more than a year ago Alexandria and the Suez Canal—the life-line of the British Empire—were in imminent danger, but Montgomery's great victory of El Alamein, followed by his triumphal march to Tripoli and the junction of his forces with other American and British forces in Tunisia, have had the result of expelling the Axis Powers from North Africa. Thereafter came the invasion of Sicily and the capture of the Mediterranean islands of Sardinia and Corsica and of Southern Italy, together with the collapse of Italy as a belligerent power. Again, on the Eastern Front the magnificent Russian campaign which has carried the Soviet forces from Stalingrad to the Dnieper, Kiev and Gomel has evoked the admiration of the Allied world. Moreover, the Anglo-American air campaign over Germany has greatly weakened the industrial strength and the morale of that greatest of our enemies. Today we can say with considerable confidence that Germany has no hope of winning the war. It is for us to see that she loses it.

Canada is making her full contribution towards the winning of the war. According to official statistics, the personnel of our armed forces has risen enormously from 505,000 in September, 1942, to 727,000 in the same month of 1943. In this period the personnel of the army has increased from 350,000 to 460,000, of the navy from 40,000 to 67,000, and of the air force from 115,000 to 200,000. More than six per cent of our total population were in the armed forces in September last—one in every sixteen of our total population.

In a country whose total population is less than twelve millions, the addition of no fewer than 222,000 to the strength of the armed forces within a single year might well have implied a lessening of our industrial war effort. That, however, has not been the case, owing largely to the calling into service of our woman-power to supplement our man-power, the bringing of our young people into productive effort and the retaining of our older people in service after they would normally have retired. Indeed, our citizens generally have shown an exemplary devotion to the cause for which their country stands and have made many sacrifices to serve the national need. The results of their efforts are indicated in the statistics which are published under my authority.

In a war which fortunately is not being waged in our homeland, the increasing magnitude of our industrial war effort is reflected in our statistics of exports. Exports of Canadian products, exclusive of new



HON. J. A. MacKINNON

gold, had an aggregate value of $2,379,000,000 in the first ten months of 1943—a figure which is $189,000,000 greater than in the corresponding period of 1942. When the final returns for the complete calendar year 1943 become available our exports will probably be found to have been in the neighborhood of $2,900,000,000, or, including our new gold, which is of great importance from the financial point of view, will approximate three thousand million dollars—a figure far beyond anything previously attained in our history and equivalent to more than $250 per head of our total population. To a very large extent these exports consist either of food products urgently required in the United Kingdom and other Allied countries, or munitions of war which are being sent wherever they will be most effective in maintaining the war effort of the United Nations. Owing to these prodigious exports, our balance of trade in 1943 will be the largest in the history of Canada.

In this emergency every able-bodied person who is free from home duties should be assisting by his or her personal effort toward the attainment of victory at the earliest possible moment. That we have already gone very far in mobilizing our people for war is clearly shown by our statistics of recorded employment in manufactruing and in various other great national industries. In spite of the diversion of such large numbers of workers to the armed forces, our manufacturing industries now give employment to double the number of workers that they employed prior to the war. This increase of employment has taken place mainly in such industries as shipbuilding, the building of aircraft, the manufacture of motor vehicles of the types required for war and in the manufacture of explosives. Altogther, our production of munitions of war is now at the rate of $55,000,000 per week, while the grand total production of the war industries since the outbreak of war is nearing $6,000,000,000. On the other hand, the number of persons employed in the industries which produce purely for civilian needs has actually declined, with the result that many types of manufactured commodities are now no longer available to civilians. Pleasure driving, for example, can wait until after the war, while many food commodities produced in Canada are now being rationed.

Altogether, the total number of persons in recorded employment in Canada in manufacturing, logging, mining, construction, transportation, communications, services, trade and finance, reached on October 1 the record aggregate of 1,952,000—the largest total ever attained. The enormous volume of production due to their efforts has placed a heavy strain upon our transportation facilities and particularly upon our railways. Railway traffic, for example, has attained the highest level on record, with the result that our Canadian National Railways are now turning in considerable sums of money toward the general revenues of Canada. The carriage of passengers and of freight has alike eclipsed all previous records.

To facilitate our wartime production, we have added greatly during the war to our hydro-electric power, so that our turbine installation now exceeds 10,000,000 horsepower. The consumption of firm power in our industries is now at the rate of practically 3,000,000,000 kilowatt hours per month, the highest figure ever recorded.

The expansion of wartime employment in industry has been smaller in 1943 than in the two preceding years, because of the stringency in the labor market. In recent months, indeed, the scarcity of labor has been such that the authorities of National Selective tive Service are arranging to divert labor from less essential to more essential industries. The drain upon our agricultural labor force has been enormous, while unemployment among members of trade unions has practically reached the vanishing point.

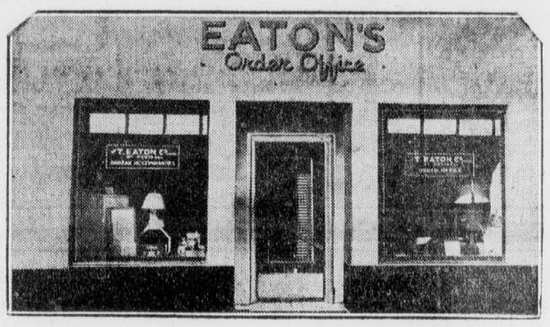
The net result of our strenuous wartime activities has been an enormous increase in our national income, which in 1943 is likely to be more than $8,500,000,000, a total far in excess of any hitherto recorded. This increase of the national income to approximately double the pre-war figure has facilitated the collection of unprecedented amounts in taxation, the tax revenues of the Dominion Government alone reaching the colossal total of $2,067,000,000 in the last completed fiscal year, while the ordinary revenues of the Domnion were $250,000,000 greater in the first seven months of the current fiscal year than in the same period of the last. In spite of this heavy taxation, the Canadian people have also lent to their Government in the present year an additional amount of more than $2,500,000,000 through the two great Victory Loans of 1943. Nearly 2,800,000 Canadians subscribed more than $1,350,000,000 to the Fifth Victory Loan of October-November, 1943, as convincing evidence of their determination to push their quarrel with the foe to a victorious conclusion.

The year upon which we are en-

Continued on Page 35

It's Handy . . . It's Thrifty . . . To Shop At

EATON'S
ORDER OFFICE



Located at
120 WELLINGTON STREET NORTH
Sherbrooke — Tel. 4200

The EATON Order Office is here to help you... to make thrifty EATON shopping even more convenient... even more economical. It saves you the trouble of writing orders, letters, etc. Drop in any time... or pick up the phone and tell us what you want.

Keep in mind, too, that you have no postage and cost of money orders, etc.

You can place your order here for any merchandise in any Eaton advertisement... in fact for any carried in the great EATON organization. You'll choose from big variety... you'll save money — and in addition, every purchase is backed by the EATON guarantee: "Goods Satisfactory or Money Refunded."

Order Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. except Wednesday when closing will be at 1 p.m. and Saturday when office stays open until 9 p.m.

THE T. EATON Co LIMITED
OF MONTREAL

FUNERAL SERVICE

•

HEARSE WITH
THREE-WAY TABLE



AMBULANCE
With Three Stretchers

GRAPPLING IRONS
OXYGEN TANK
LUNGMOTOR

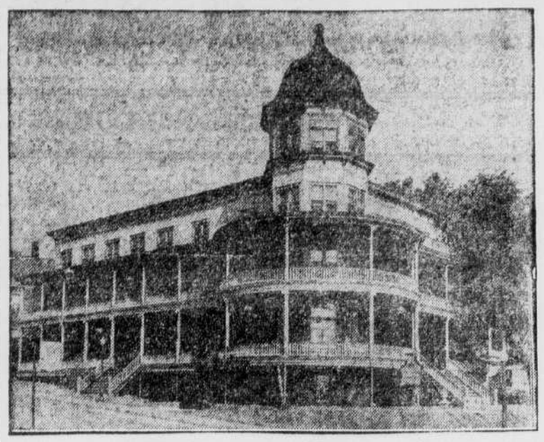
J. W. BLAKE

FIRST-AID GRADUATE

86 QUEEN STREET
SHERBROOKE



TELEPHONE 404
DAY OR NIGHT



New Chateau Frontenac

FRED CONWAY — Proprietor.

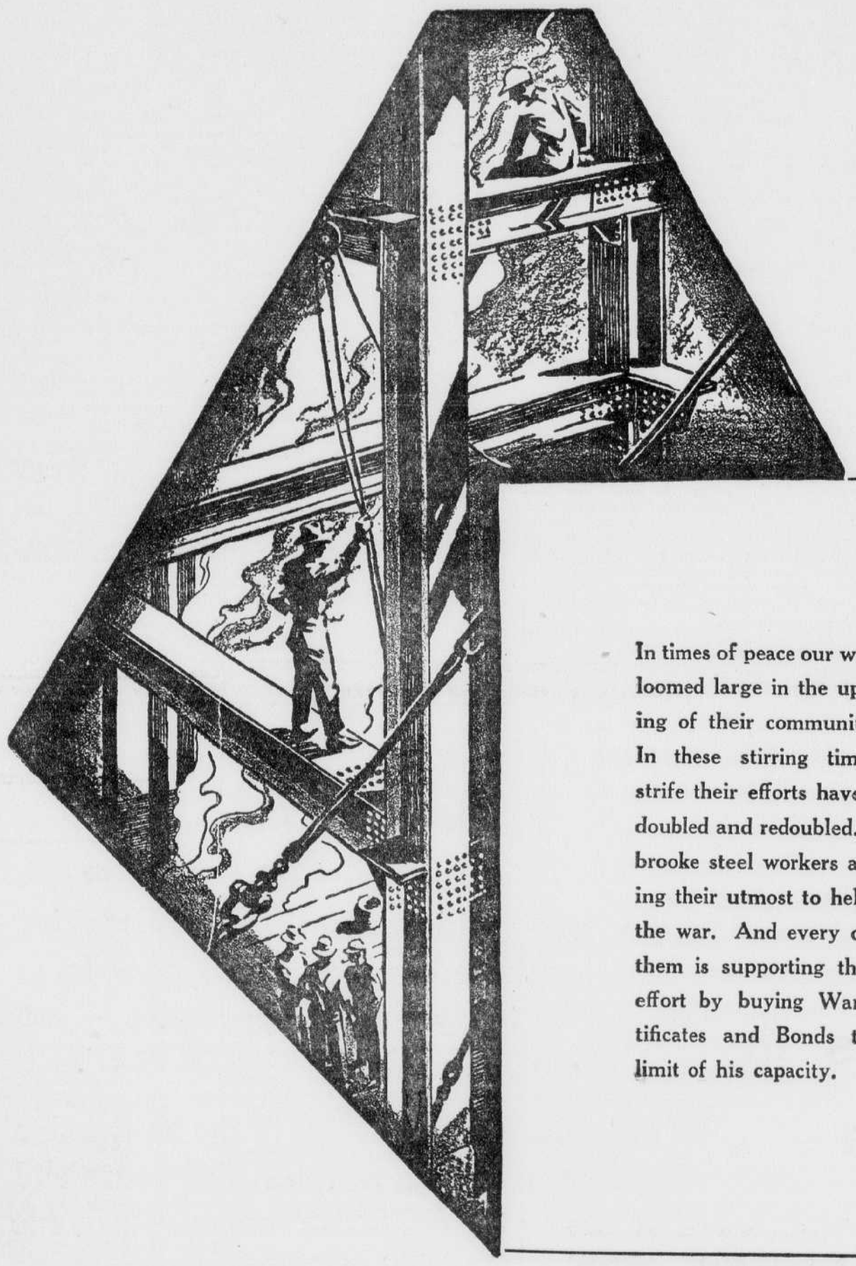
Corner of Wellington & Aberdeen Sts. — Tel. 41
SHERBROOKE, QUE.

One Of
SHERBROOKE'S
FINEST HOTELS

It is only a few years ago that the Chateau Frontenac underwent complete renovation. Everything was renovated, halls, rooms, sitting rooms. Today the "NEW CHATEAU" is one of the most modern hotels in Sherbrooke.

SPACIOUS HALLS FOR BANQUETS, REUNIONS, ETC.

Have you ever entered the "Rose Room?" This is the most attractive lounge in the whole Eastern Townships. The New Chateau's, like Sherbrooke's history, is one of progress. No hotel in Sherbrooke has contributed so much to the growth of Sherbrooke. The New Chateau has ever been the stopping place for smart business men in Sherbrooke.



In times of peace our workers loomed large in the upbuilding of their community.
In these stirring times of strife their efforts have been doubled and redoubled. Sherbrooke steel workers are doing their utmost to help win the war. And every one of them is supporting the war effort by buying War Certificates and Bonds to the limit of his capacity.

Constructors Of

Bridges and all Steel Structures

Our Company has been in existence for over thirty-four years and our plant has never been closed. During this period we have given steady employment to a large number of men, who are all solid citizens of the City of Sherbrooke.

MACKINNON
STRUCTURAL STEEL
COMPANY LIMITED
SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Every Element Of Society Finds A Common Wartime Ally In Telephone

(Specially written for the Record by C. E. Fortier, Bell Telephone Company Executive)

That home-sick soldier who strolls up and down and window-shops on Wellington Street or idles by the bridge; the mother who must know if all is well in her married daughter's distant home; the Sherbrooke business man and industrialist who realizes that war orders won't wait; the neighboring farmer who must ask "How's the market?"—all these have a common wartime ally in the telephone. Each turns to it naturally, and often. Their calls—most of them, anyway—are essential. From Sherbrooke and nearby exchanges all over the Eastern Townships they get them through; not with the average peacetime completion speed of 78 seconds, but only a little slower considering what war does to—and with—telephone service.

Sherbrooke and the Townships present a fair sampling of Bell Telephone territory in wartime, as they did in peace. Together, they make up a pretty complete cross-section of Quebec and Ontario in which the company operates. Looking then, at the telephone picture here is to gain a wide appreciation of Bell service generally in this fifth year of war. And, perhaps, in no other business whose sole commodity is service has there been so great a wartime demand needfully checked by restrictions designed to maintain near-normal functions and standards. That the service should fail even temporarily to do its full duty is unthinkable.

Public Co-Operation

That service maintenance problem has been a concern of the telephone-using public generally, particularly in the past year, telephone people will tell you. Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships have had their share of disappointed prospects for new and extended services who have numbered some 85,000 in the two provinces since the governing Order 119 of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board was issued on April 7, 1942. Like most others who had to be denied because of material shortages, they have accepted the situation with good grace and appear to have appreciated the Company's position. As a result, the full story of their imposed sacrifice will one day impart a bright chapter in the history of a war that has been finally won. Thus far, the total savings made available to essential war uses represent enough copper to build 200 medium tanks, aluminum to produce three fighter planes, nearly enough steel for a corvette and other important war-winning contributions to the over-all effort.

Materials of War

The amounts of the various materials in the average telephone set are estimated at five pounds of steel in the set and outside wire, 2.7 pounds of zinc, 1.4 pounds of copper in the set and wire, 0.9 pounds of phenol plastic in the handle of the hand telephone, and 0.2 pounds of aluminum. Materials used in very minute quantities include gold, silver and platinum, carbon, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, tin, phosporous, silicon, vanadium, nickel, cobalt, silk, phenol fibre, ceramics, paper, rubber and leather. Therefore, the restriction order has effected a saving on telephone instruments alone of about 213 tons of steel, 115 tons of zinc, 60 tons of copper, 38 tons of phenol plastic, and nine tons of aluminum.

What do these materials mean in terms of the tools of war? It is estimated that 370 tons of steel go into the construction of one corvette. Six hundred pounds of copper are required to build a medium tank. Three tons of aluminum are required for one fighter plane. Copper and zinc are used in cartridge cases for small arms ammunition and artillery shells. Phenol plastic is made from cresylic acid, now drafted for war use. In addition to the saving in telephone instruments and connecting wires, an incalculable amount of valuable materials would be saved in the additional cable and exchange equipment required to serve them.

In The Business Office

Readers who have talked recently with telephone managers and other Bell business office workers about service, equipment, bills, wartime telephone limitations and the like, have been impressed by the extra difficult job those employees have to face these days. Because of the war, they can't always give customers and prospects the kind of service or facilities they want or when they want them. Indeed, sometimes, they are not able to serve them promptly at all.

One of these business office girls had to tell a man who had just moved to town, and wanted home telephone service, that he would have to wait for some time. She explained the reasons—there were just no facilities in his neighborhood, and the war had taken the materials that might have been used to build more. The prospective customer seemed to understand. Then he said: "I've got a boy fighting in Italy. Now, every time I reach for the telephone that isn't there, I'll think of him and know he's getting the service I havn't got. He needs it worse than I do."

That kind of understanding makes the job a lot easier for the young woman in the telephone office. These days of not enough telephone service to go around bring quite a few people to her desk and quite a few calls to her telephone. Many of those who talk with her remember best her friendliness and courtesy.

Wartime Telephone Traffic

June 16 last year, within one day of the anniversary of that well-remembered flood of 1942, sections of Sherbrooke were again inundated when, following five days' rain to a total of 5.27 inches, 4.08 fell within a 12-hour period. With only four long distance circuits seriously affected as a result, telephone traffic mounted with the swollen waters. On that record day 1,875 out-of-town calls originated in the Electric City against a normal of 994 for a 55% increase. Forewarned and prepared, the telephone operating staff was supplemented and ready to meet this emergency.

Generally, in this territory, the aggregate increase in long distance telephoning last year as compared with that of 1942 was in the neighborhood of 10 per cent.

Comparative figures for some larger centres show:

Lond Distance Originating Calls
(Average Weekday Volume)

	1942	1943
Sherbrooke	900	993
Granby	272	319
Drummondville	194	215
Cowansville	154	189
Waterloo	143	159

In Sherbrooke, as at most other Townships points during last year, the volume of local calls indicated attainment of near-peaks a year earlier and tended toward a flattening-out that is more easily estimated and controlled. In this city, for example, the 1943 daily average of local calls at 48,245 was only 652 higher than the 1942 average of 47,593. Other points, proportionately, reflected a similar condition. At St. Hyacinthe the 1943 and 1942 daily averages were 12,453 and 12,266, respectively; at Drummondville, 10,931 and 10,418; at Granby, 10,340 against 9,375.

Bell Plant Activities

While new telephone plant construction was at a minimum in all but the most urgent cases of need for relief and replacement to maintain vital wartime channels, there was widespread activity in this territory involving the work of many telephone repair and maintenance crews throughout the past year.

At Sherbrooke, for example, much-needed relief to congested West Ward facilities was provided through the placement of underground cable in existing conduit. Men, trucks and tools associated with this project now finished, were in evidence on city streets during several weeks of concentrated efforts.

In Granby proper, as at Acton Vale and Chambly, earlier repair works made further progress, largely through the use of salvaged and substitute materials. The Granby job is still under way, including work at that end of the important construction involving inter-city cabling between there and St. Pie on the Montreal-Granby-Sherbrooke circuit route that permits the further removal of telephone poles, wires and associated plant from No. 1 highway. Soon, it is expected, more voice paths will be opened as a result to connect, also, St. Cesaire, Magog, Waterloo and Knowlton with these improved and extended Sherbrooke-Montreal lines.

Noteworthy, too, is the past year's improvements to telephone plant at Eastern Townships points along the St. Johns-Montreal and Montreal-Malone circuit routes. Extensive repairs were made on lines of the Waterloo exchange with pole and pole-line equipment replacements affording considerable betterments to service. Similar changes were made at Drummondville and St. Hyacinthe during the company's completion of its 1942 programme when the need was more urgent at those centres. Plans this year, call for some changes on long distance lines fanning out from Farnham, Cowansville, Knowlton and Waterloo. The virtual completion of permanent repairs to storm-damaged wires and cables on which services were interrupted a year ago, leads to the present view that Bell plant workers in this area will soon undertake additional programmes of new and replaced construction in line both with the company's wartime practices and the furtherance of its preventive-maintenance policies.

TELEPHONES IN SERVICE ON DECEMBER 31

	1940	1941	1942	1943	Per Cent Increase 1940-1943
Cowansville	351	384	405	405	15%
Drummondville ...	1,661	1,768	1,842	1,937	17%
Farnham	629	670	715	748	19%
Granby..	1,527	1,670	1,662	1,724	13%
Lennoxville	562	578	583	608	8%
Magog..	836	911	978	993	19%
Lake Megantic ...	267	294	331	330	24%
Sherbrooke	6,420	6,900	7,187	7,438	16%
St. Hyacinthe	2,125	2,234	2,314	2,379	12%
Thetford Mines...	861	895	952	988	15%
Waterloo	645	668	710	723	12%

Canada's Grand
Continued on page 34.

tering will, we devoutly hope, see the end of the war, but that end must be the unconditonal surrender of those who have been ravaging the fair lands of Europe so ruthlessly and relentlessly throughout the last four years. As the "occupied countries" are freed from the invader whether gradually by the piecemeal reduction of the "fortress of Europe" or suddenly by the unconditional surrender of the Germans, they will urgently need the food commodities and raw materials which Canada is in a most favorable position to supply. Thus our trade with the Continent of Europe, which in recent years has been a mere trickle, will swell to a stream which will assist in the rehabilitation of the national life and the economy of the nations which have suffered so greatly under the heel of the Hun.

DO YOUR PART TO HELP WIN THIS WAR

BUY VICTORY BONDS REGULARLY.

SUPPORT YOUR SALVAGE DRIVE.

PATRONIZE YOUR BLOOD CLINIC.

SUBSCRIBE TO ALL WAR CAMPAIGNS.

SPEND LESS SO YOU CAN GIVE MORE.

BE OPTIMISTIC AND ENCOURAGE OTHERS.

VICTORY IS CERTAIN, BUT A BITTER FIGHT FACES THE ALLIED NATIONS.

WE SHALL WIN, BUT WE MUST NOT RELAX IN OUR EFFORTS.

Discovery Of Century-Old Newspapers Show Value Beyond That Of Merely Providing Readers With Information

Paradoxically speaking, newspapers, today even as a hundred years ago, serve a double purpose not the least of which is as a protective agent. Foremost medium of public opinion and public information, the well-read newspaper having completed its duty of bringthe reader up-to-date on current happenings, then takes on new importance—a century ago acting as a protective agent against atmospheric conditions — today, serving on the production front as protective wrappings for war materials. In each case, the newspaper continues its service long after it is read, centuries in fact, as two instances have been brought to light by alert Record readers.

In the olden days, newspapers were used to a much greater extent around the homes for various and sundry purposes than they are today. One of the most acceptable uses was as a lining between house walls, in much the same fashion that asbestos and fibre board is used today. Never was a newspaper thrown away in those days. Some enterprising soul could always devise some means of putting it to practical use again.

Marion Barlow, of Danville, sent the Record several clipping from a weathered and yellowed old copy of an almost unknown Sherbrooke publication of some ninety years ago, discovered between the walls when the Barlow homestead was being remodeled. The masthead of the aged paper, evidently a weekly which had a brief and uncertain existence, gives the name "The Canadian Times," and says, "Published every Thursday, at Sherbrooke, Canada East, by H. Bradford for Ritchie & Co., Proprietors." Subscription rates were two dollars per year, or $1.50 in advance. Advertising rates were said to be "most liberal if taken on a yearly contract," with transient advertising charged at "One Square, of 16 lines solid Brevier, $1.00 for first insertion, twenty-five cents each subsequent insertion." "Three-fourths of a square, 75 cents, first insertion, 20 cents each subsequent display, and Half-a-Square, 50 cents first time with follow-ups at twelve and a half cents each."

Henry R. Hanning, of Danville, Shipton, Canada East, advertised on April 30, 1857, "An Oatmeal Mill For Sale," also a "Carding Mill, Clothing Works and Sawmill" complete with dwelling house, barns and outbuildings, situated on the River Nicolet, a mile and a half from the Grand Trunk Railway station at Danville.

"Beckett & Harvey," evidently one of the leading retail businesses in Sherbrooke at that time, advertised "Hats, Caps and Bonnets, direct from the manufacturers, the only spring style of straw bonnets, together with a general assortment of ladies' leghorn hats, straw hats both colored and white, gents' felt ventilator hats, French and silk hats, assorted caps, panamas, etc."

Crown Lands Department, Toronto, advertised land for sale in the Township of Chabot, County of Kamouraska, Canada East, at a price of one shilling and sixpence per acre. The agent was listed as Florence DeGuise, Esquire, at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere. Occupation rights called for the clearing of at least two acres annually on each of the hundred acres purchased, with only two hundred acres sold to each person, and the erection of a dwelling house, at least sixteen by eighteen feet.

Beckett & Harvey again appear, advertising "Shoemaker Tools; dinks, cast steel or iron hammers, cocoa colts, lignum vitae colts, bayberry tallow, pegs, sandstones, shoe knives, bottom brushes, punches and zinc and iron nails." This firm also advertised "Salt, fish, etc., 100 bags Liverpool Salt, mackerel and table cod fish, candles, soap, etc." "Teas and Tobaccos," were also given prominence by Beckett & Harvey, who advertised "Superior Y. H. Tea, Padre Souchong flavored with Lotus Flowers, very fine Oolong," and, believe it or not, "Ladies' Twist," with "Rose, and other fine-cut smoking Tobaccos."

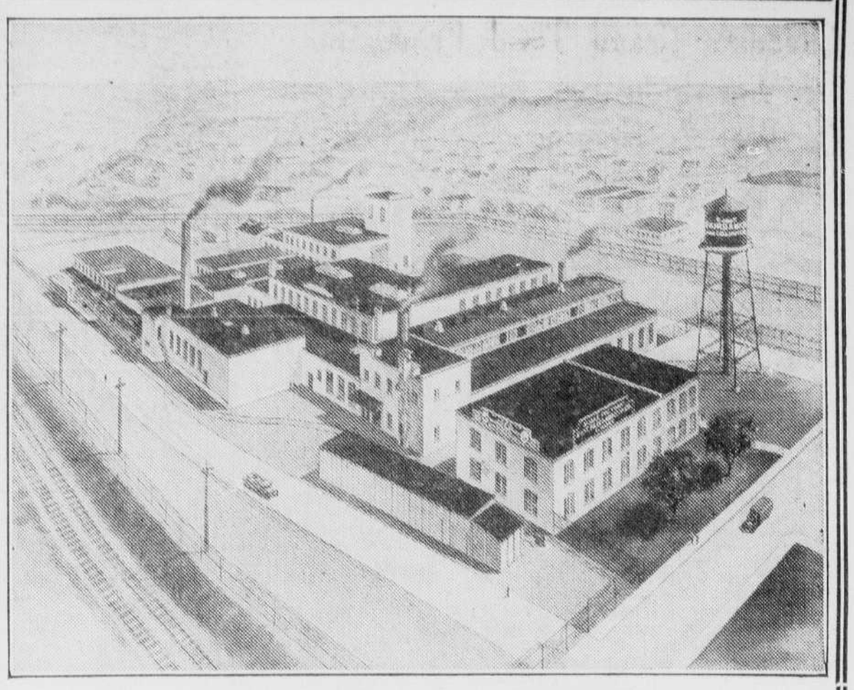
Bureau of Agriculture solicits help in placing an expected larger than ever influx of emigrants from Europe, in the spring of 1857.

Sherbrooke Postmaster, William Brooks, announces the arrival and departure of mails. Southern mails arriving at 11.05 a.m. and 10.15 p.m., closing at 1.15 and 9 p.m., with Northern Mails from Montreal arriving at 1.40 and 8.30 p.m., closing at 10.45 and 9 p.m. Mail from New Ireland and Dudswell arrived every Wednesday at 6 p.m. and closed Thursdays at 8.30 p.m. Dudswell and Westbury mails arrived every Tuesday at 10 a.m., Wednesday at 6 p.m. and Saturday at 10 a.m., closing Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12.30, 8.30 a.m., and 12.30, respectively. Mail from Magog, via the Turnpike Road, arrived daily at 11 a.m., and closed at 1 p.m.

Miss Barlow states that the paper was found between the walls of the original house erected by the late Henry Barlow, in his lifetime resident of Trout Brook, Town of Tingwick, Arthabaska County, and was erected about 1859. His son, Roderic Barlow, resided there after his father's death, and today the homestead is occupied by a grandson, Vernon L. Barlow.

Another old-time paper, even older than the local one, has been found between the walls of the old Cote house, 89 Dufferin Avenue, formerly occupied by the Misses Brown, and presently owned by Russell Bartlett, Sr. William Lavallee, engaged in remodeling this old Sherbrooke residence, discovered

Continued from page 36.



Canadian Fairbanks-Morse
Company, Limited
SHERBROOKE, QUE.

SCALES

The principal product of this manufacturing plant is the well-known line of Fairbanks Scales — "A Scale to Suit Every Purpose" — from Weigh Beams, Even-Balance, Counter Platform, Portable Platform, to Grain Hopper, Motor Truck or Railway Track Scales.

AUTOMATIC STOKERS

The Fairbanks Automatic Stokers are recommended by all who own them as most economical and efficient.

VALVES

Specified on particular jobs because of their high quality.

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS

Designed to meet every requirement for convenient and easy handling of all types of materials.

CAMP STOVES

The famous Adam Hall line, known throughout Canada for their superior cooking and heating properties.

JOB WORK

We make a specialty of grey iron, bronze and aluminum castings, made from customers' patterns. Also all kinds of machine work, nickel plating, copper plating, electro-galvanizing, etc. These lines are subject to prevailing Government regulations.

Established in Sherbrooke since 1908.

Leaders in Service . . .

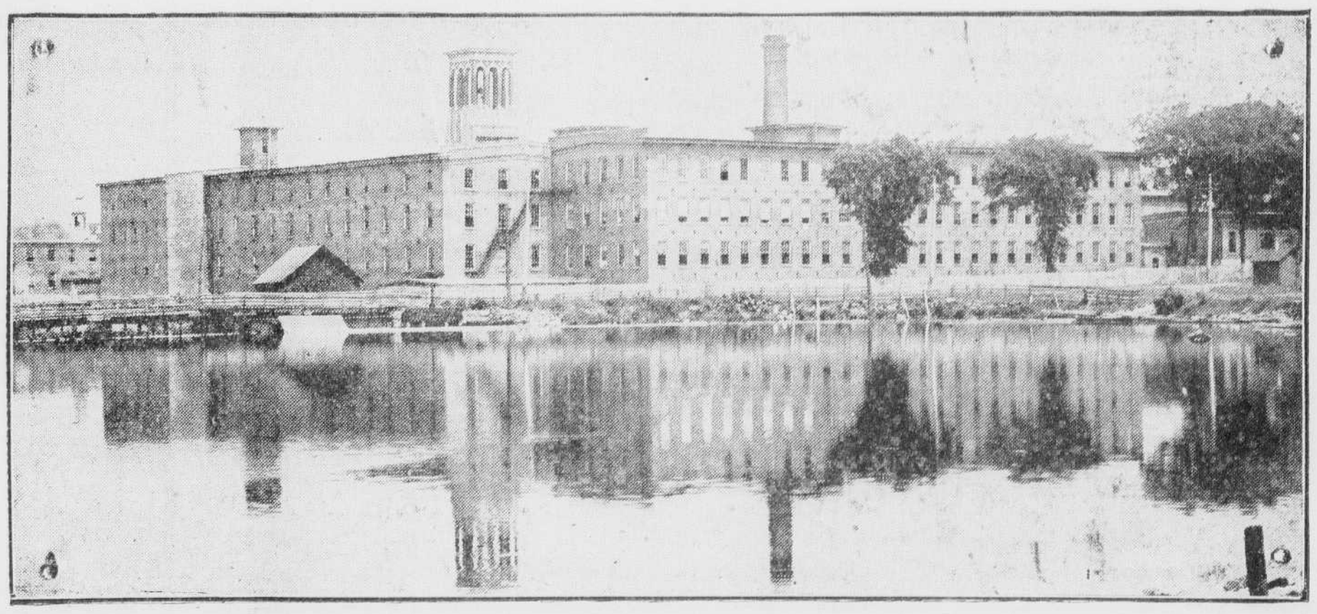
The roots of this organization stretch way back to upwards of a half century, the last thirteen of which it has been our privilege to be in the City of Sherbrooke. We thank our many customers and friends for their patronage in the past.

Our congratulations are extended to the Sherbrooke Record on attaining forty-seven years of publication.

FRASER BROS.
LIMITED

S. A. VINEBERG, Manager.

121 KING ST. WEST — SHERBROOKE



PLANT AND OFFICE OF PATON MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., SHERBROOKE, QUE.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT . . . Paton's have many employees serving with His Majesty's armed forces.

THAT . . . Paton's tremendous plant facilities are being exploited to their utmost capacity in the production of materials for uniforms and various other governmental uses.

THAT . . . Paton's employees are heavy contributors to the Government War Savings Plan.

BRAVE MEN SHALL NOT DIE BECAUSE WE FALTERED.

PATON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED

Mills: Sherbrooke, Que.

607 St. James Street West, Montreal, Que.

Branch Sales Offices: Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

Sherbrooke Ancestral Home Visited By Young Soldier From Sherbrooke



CAPT. R. ST. V. SHERBROOKE, V.C.

A letter received from Mrs. Sybil Francklin, whose maiden name was Sherbrooke, tells of a visit by a Sherbrooke soldier to the Sherbrooke home in the picturesque village of Oxton, on the edge of the Sherwood Forest.

Although the name of the local soldier was not mentioned, Mrs. Francklin, who is an aunt of Capt. R. St. V. Sherbrooke, V.C., present Squire of the Sherbrooke family, describes the keenness and interest displayed by the young soldier at visiting the ancestral seat of the man whose family name the City of Sherbrooke bears. In her letter she describes the Canadian Soldier's visit as follows:

"He was immensely interested to find he was in the home of the Sherbrookes, settled here since Queen Elizabeth's reign, our most distinguished member having been Sir John Sherbrooke, formerly Governor of Canada in about 1800, and after whom the then town of Sherbrooke was named. Our Canadian friend was anxious to hear and see all we could show him, but, except for a portrait at the Hall of Sir John in red coat, medals and C.C.B. Order, there is nothing to be seen. After returning from Canada, he lived at a neighboring village, to be near his brother, Mr. Sherbrooke, the Squire of Oxton, and there he died.

"Our Canadian came at a most lucky moment, as we were all bursting with pride and excitement, having just heard of our present Squire, Captain R. St. V. Sherbrooke, being awarded the V.C. It was for his very gallant exploit in the North Sea, where he safely escorted the convoy with its precious freight to Russia, beating off the German attacking destroyers and battleships. His protecting flotilla had been through every setback and handicap —storms, fog, snow, Arctic cold, not to mention the constant grim darkness in those regions, where only two hours of daylight or even twilight at that time of year appear.

"While on the bridge of his destroyer, during the action with the German ships, a splinter from a shell hit him in the face, going through one eye, and nose, and only just missing the other eye by a quarter of an inch. After treatment, operation and rest in hospital, he has been for a month in his home, going round to sit with his village friends, listening to the old ladies' tales of their grandchildren or their bad legs! The old farm horseman, now enjoying his pension and rest after forty years with the Sherbrookes; the woodman, or the old groom of eighty, who proudly shows the gold watch and inscription given him after fifty years' friendship and service—all are eager to hear and ask questions.

"One morning he went to the village school and told the children about the Battle, answering any questions they liked to ask.

"Then we had a service in the little Norman Church, every pew packed—Free Churchmen and Anglicans assembling to see the Ensign, which had been on the Onslow, dedicated. It is now to hang in the Chancel, opposite the one already there from the Gunboat Tarantula, commanded by the last Captain Sherbrooke i. the first World War, on the Tigris. British Legionaries, veterans of the last War, came from surrounding villages; Girls' Training Corps, looking very smart and workmanlike; Girl Guides, and our own Home Guard, marched to the strains of a brass band. Captain Sherbrooke took the Salute, inspected them and spoke.

"I wish our friend from Sherbrooke could have been here again, to join us and to tell his friends in Canada of our happy days."

For Over Sixty Years The Sherbrooke County Ploughmen's Association Has Served The Farmers Of This District

(By Bertha Weston Price)

I have built my home on the fields of the earth,
It is mine by right of the plough."

How Adam tilled the land is not for us to know; it matters little. But we do know that one of the earliest deeds of man was to delve into the earth to plant and make things grow. A writer of early history claims that the plough is the father of civilization.

He also claims that in the oldest writings the plough and its work were treated as a matter of course; as the basis of agriculture. Today there is keen competition in the work of turning the sod before planting the seed because, as a matter of course, ploughmen of the world know it is the best kind of education.

It's a long cry from the crude plough used by the Romans who grew their own ploughs by choosing a young tree and bending it to the right shape. It is claimed that the great Roman poet, Virgil, was practically only early writer who, in his noble Latin verse, wrote of the plough and its work.

Today we see little poetry about tilling the ground but it is there if we look for it. An autumn day, sunshine, crowds of people, horses, tractors and an occasional pair of oxen present a picture of agricultural beauty and wealth. It is because of the inherent love in the heart of men for the good earth that beauty and richness is seen on a field where the sod has been turned by the plough. Hats off to you—Ploughmen!

The pioneers of our fair Eastern Townships were busy people. They had to dig and plant so the forming of clubs and societies had to wait. But they came in good time and today agriculture, in all its wealth and beauty, is furthered by associations such as the ploughmen of Sherbrooke and Stanstead Counties uphold in true sportsmanlike manner.

About the year 1878, Mr. Robert Tylee came from Montreal and purchased land which the Lennoxville Experimental Farm now occupies. Mr. Tylee was a man keenly interested in progress, and education for the farmer, and he worked for both. New methods were introduced and an appeal went to the Honorable Sidney Fisher which resulted in progressive movements. A ploughing match was organized, in which Mr. W. A. Hale took keen interest. During the early part of the match a man stood by, watching the contestants and wearing a cynical smile. Mr. Hale asked him to take a plough and join in the match. He said he didn't need to—he knew how to plough. But to please Mr. Hale he did take a plough. After a time Mr. Hale asked: "Well, how is it?" The man owned up frankly and said, "I'm going to get a good plough and learn how to use it." It is said he later became a star ploughman. Those who remember that kindly man can realize Mr. Hale's satisfaction in that little byplay.

The Sherbrooke Ploughmen's Association was organized in 1879 and among the Directors for the first year were Robert Tylee, Hon. John MacIntosh, William Morris, Simon Burrill, E. Fitzgerald, J. A. McClary, all these names representing true pioneers in the basic work of land development.

In the year 1907 a government grant was secured which created more interest. Rotation of crops, the best of seed, under drainage and fallowing were introduced.

In 1912 the Belvidere Ploughmen's Association amalgamated with the Sherbrooke body and a Farmers' Club was a new scheme. Boy ploughmen appeared on the scene and the annual matches were now open to all the Eastern Townships. Some of the more ambitious ploughmen took part in Provincial matches, bringing home personal honors and money.

Among the older ploughmen one can recall Henry Johnston, Sam Jardine, A. W. Bradley, Victor Besette, Douglas Ross, Mel. Page, Joe Hamilton, and some of these men had extra fine plough teams. Recorded in the minute book, between the covers of which may be found a good story, are many names of men who were closely linked with agricultural progress in the Townships, among them: Hon. Henry Aylmer, Robert Ness, R. H. Pope, Member for Compton, Willam Farwell, Dr. Worthington, Dr. Pelletier, Col. William Ward, L. S. Channell, C. E. Therrien, M.L.A., William Loomis, etc.

We find recorded that at an annual ploughing match a unique feature was the arrival of a pair of oxen from Weedon to join in the match. The team was driven by Mr. Fred Page, oldest ploughman on the field. There was also a pair of mules among the sixty-six teams participating.

The writer remembers having seen a pair of oxen on the Spafford Farm near Lennoxville, driven by a boy of eighteen years. Their portion was finished in time with others and they stood quietly to have their photo taken.

Fifty years of ambitious work and good progress was celebrated in 1929 with a ploughing match on the farm of Beattie Bros., Willowdale, which was recorded as the largest local ploughing match ever held in Canada. This was the opinion of Mr. McLean from Ottawa, who, for three years, had acted as judge. The day's event was climaxed with a banquet at Lennoxville, when the women folk did themselves proud in serving a repast par excellence. Many notables were there, among them Rev. Dr. A. H. McGreer, Armand Crepeau, M.P.P., Dr. E. S. Archibald, Director of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, Dean Barton from Macdonald College, and many old officers and members. Among the latter was Sam Jardine, a member for nearly fifty years and a time honored ploughman.

Mr. R. G. Ward, who had previously acted as Secretary, was President at the time of the celebration and in his address at the banquet, paid fitting tribute to the men who had done their part from start to finish and had left this Association in the hands of present-day officers and men to carry on. The earlier history of the Association is, to some extent, incomplete, but the minute book, allowed the writer of this sketch through the courtesy of Mr. R. G. Ward, gives many interesting details.

The list of Past Presidents has the name of Alex. Ames as the first recorded President, in 1901. Among others following are William Clarke, William Morris, Hon. John MacIntosh, V. A. McClymount, W. S. Armitage, John Bradley, C. S. White, J. A. McClary, E. Ducker,

Continued on page 37.

Discovery Of

Continued from page 35.

the fragile old newspapers between the walls, evidently used for the same purpose as in the Barlow case above—protection against the elements.

In a fine state of preservation, this paper was called the "Vermont Watchman and State Gazette," and was published in the Vermont State Capitol, evidently an official government organ as well as a voice of local happenings.

The copy brought in to the Record by Miss Muriel Brown, a member of the Record staff, was dated December 29, 1834—over a hundred and nine years old! It was Volume 28, Issue No. 15.

Published by E. P. Walton, Printer and Book Seller, the issue contained innumerable medicine advertisements, and herbal lures to allay all manner of human suffering. One humorous display announced: "Look Out! All person indebted to Snow & Bancroft must settle immediately, or—guess the rest!"

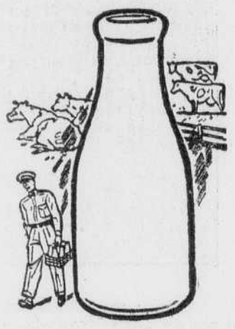
In its Congressional digressions on political situations in the Washington Capitol, a message was quoted as from the President, Andrew Jackson, saying, "To the Senate of the United States: The joint resolutions of Congress, unanimously expressing their sensibility in the intelligence of the death of General Lafayette, were communicated, in compliance with their will, to George Washington Lafayette, and the other members of the family of that illustrious man. By their request I now present the heart-felt acknowledgments of the surviving descendants of our beloved friend, for that highly valued proof of the sympathy of the United States."—Washington, Dec. 10, 1834.



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Milk is today a weapon of war... a tool for victory. That's why you have been asked to use it freely — but not to waste it. Order what you need every day to keep fit — but no more. Milk is needed to supply our fighting men, our Allies with the food they need to continue the war. Your supply, therefore, must be carefully guarded. We in turn pledge to supply you with the finest dairy products available to keep you healthy and fit for victory.

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All dyeing and knitting is done in our Sherbrooke plant and every piece of cloth leaving the factory in guaranteed to be of the highest quality; also RAYONS, COTTON and WOOL.

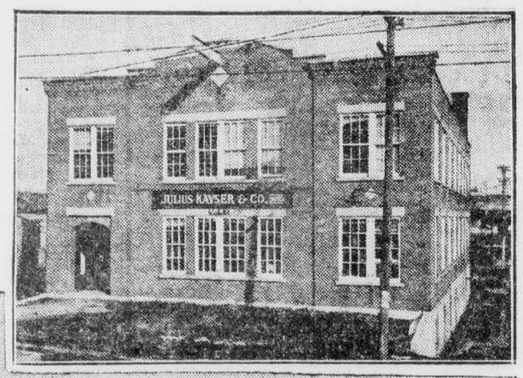
LOCATED IN SHERBROOKE SINCE 1929

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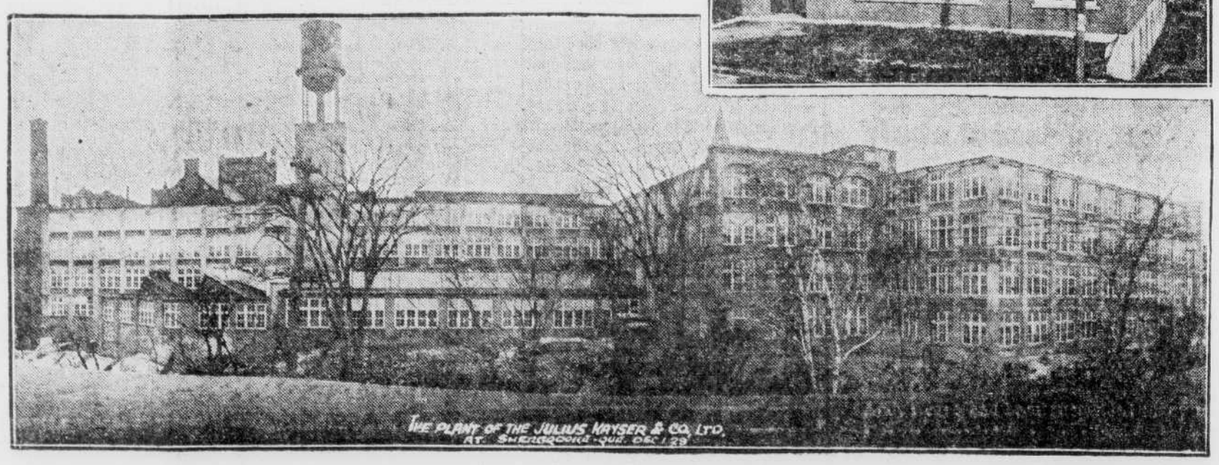
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NEW GLOVE FACTORY



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ON HOME FRONT DUTY

Established in Sherbrooke during the First World War, Kayser's have spent the intervening years in building up a huge establishment and have emerged into the Second Great War with the strength to lend a strong helping hand. Starting twenty-nine years ago with a force of twenty-five workers, the number has grown to upwards of 1200, every one of whom is doing his best to strengthen the morale of our Canadian women. The necessities of feminine wear: fine hosiery, dainty gloves and filmy underwear: these are still being supplied in quantities to delight the womanly body and soul.

Kayser employees have gone into the Service of their Country in large numbers and the purchase of War Stamps and Bonds has been supported to the fullest degree. The people at Kayser's are doing their share!

Our 29th Year in Sherbrooke JULIUS KAYSER & CO., Limited Established in 1915

Sherbrooke Chamber Of Commerce Had Most Active Year On Record

Under the guidance of George H. Carr, elected President last May, the Sherbrooke Chamber of Commerce in 1943 had one of the most active years since its formation.

During the past year, the Chamber has been instrumental in bringing to Sherbrooke a new industry, the Howard Smith Paper Company, and another highlight of its 1943 programme was the organization of the Sherbrooke Post-War Reconstruction Committee.

Shortly after President Carr assumed office, various committees were set up. These were the Transport, Publicity, Tourists, Industrial Development, Commercial Development, Recruiting, Finance and Post-War Committee.

Charles de L. Mignault, Legal Adviser of the C. of C., was re-elected Regional Director by the Eastern Townships Chambers of Commerce at the annual convention.

President Carr has been authorized by officials of the Trade Extension Committee to organize a general committee of the retail merchants as a result of requests from a number of leading merchants that the C. of C. organize the retail trade within the Chamber.

The organization has asked the Controller of Electricity to remove the restrictions on sign and show-window lighting in Sherbrooke.

"The Chamber of Commerce is the business man's agent through which he expresses his opinion on the public welfare," President Carr declared in an interview with a Record reporter.

He said that it offers at the same time a practical and enlightened method for reaching a correct opinion. Through committee meetings, with their discussions, assembling of data, and frequent introduction of testimony from experts and specialists invited to appear before the committees, a sound procedure is provided for reaching correct conclusions, he added.

It was pointed out that the individual, working alone, cannot attain such a high level of sound opinions as will be possible when his efforts are assisted by active membership in a Chamber of Commerce. Thus a Chamber of Commerce provides a local clearing house for the crystallization of well-thought-out community opinion on subjects of local, provincial and national scope.

As public opinion is a potent force in the world of today, Mr. Carr stated that those bearing the responsibilities of government in a democratic form of government naturally give careful attention to the opinions of the Chambers of Commerce.

"One of the greatest difficulties of our public officials is to gauge public opinion carefully and correctly," he continued, "and the voices of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country furnish an important medium for determining the real sentiment of the electorate.

"So it is that our Chambers of Commerce are an important factor in determining the laws of the land. Members of legislative bodies take note of the action of the local Chambers, which have a reputation for reaching a conclusion only after a serious study and discussion of the subject before them, and which have a membership that actively participate in the reports adopted."

It is natural that a Chamber of Commerce should have far greater power than the spasmodic efforts of the individual, for it represents organized collective action and speaks with power and backing of the vital and responsible commercial interests of its city.

Chamber of Commerce, however, as a class carefully avoid politics and party affiliations. Mr. Carr pointed out that any organization which seeks to exert political power is a menace to our institution unless it is organized as a political party. Therefore, the functions of a Chamber of Commerce in this connection is merely to develop public sentiment, and then advance it on behalf or against proposed government measures. It is not ordinarily concerned with elections or political parties, though this might happen where well-established Canadian institutions are attacked.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Election of Mr. Carr as President and J. A. Archambault as Vice-President highlighted the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at the Social Club on May 20. The new officials succeeded L. W. Dixon and G. D. Wadsworth.

There were six new councillors also elected, with four others returned to office to round out the entire ten-man Council. J. E. Bouffard, Henri Girard, Armand Laberge, Wesley H. Bradley, C. E. Soles and A. C. Stevens are the present new members of the Council, and those re-elected were N. V. Cloutier, Arthur Lapierre, C. Guy Bishop and Evans Joslin.

Certificates of appreciation as a testimonial of the honor accorded this organization and as a tribute to the leadership and unselfish work in the interests of the city were presented to the six retiring Councillors. Those receiving certificates at this meeting were Andre Royer, Joseph H. Codere, M. T. Stenson, C. Bryant, J. A. Archambault and Walter Mutchler.

Romeo Duford succeeded Alberic Julien, Secretary of the organization for the past two years, who resigned to embark on a business career. Members attending the annual session were informed that Secretary Duford was taking a sec-

Continued on page 38.

Girls Replace Boys As Record Carriers



During the summer months of 1943 the Record's Circulation Department secured the services of a group of charming young ladies to replace carrier boys who were in military training or engaged in some sort of war work which prevented them from delivering the papers. The scheme worked out most satisfactorily and the young girls did a splendid job in helping out. The above group shows the "lady carriers" as they lined up in front of the Record Office with their supply of papers ready to get on their way.

Not Over Sixty

Continued from page 36.

W. G. MacDougall, J. H. Woodside, R. G. Ward, many of these having served as secretaries and directors of the Association.

The Beattie Bros., of Willowdale Farm, have always taken an active part as officers and prize-winners, and Master Arnold, son of Raymond Beattie, was a boy ploughman when a young lad. Since that time he has ploughed in Ontario matches, and since going to Richmond with his parents, has come back to the old farm to join in the annual.

Another member prominent in the Association is George Lavallee, and his son, Wallace, has earned a coveted place among the boys who are training as tillers of the soil. The names of E. C. Rose, Mel. Page, Gordon McElrea and farmers in all parts of the County swell the list of men who have built up an organization that will stand the test of time.

The farmlands of Stanstead County are second to none in the Eastern Townships and the growth of agricultural societies gives proof of the good team work among the owners of Stanstead's farm properties. From pioneer days men who came across the border to build homes and aid in the growth of their adopted country knew they had chosen well. Today broad acres of level meadow lands, and rolling lands that run to the water edge of lakes and rivers, are kept to a high standard of growing power through "the right of the plough."

Though a good many years younger than its sister organization, the Stanstead Ploughmen's Association ranks high in the Province. A little more than a quarter-century has gone by and success is written on every milepost along the highway of progress.

Mr. William Clark, of North Hatley, when asked about the Stanstead Association, replied that he had acted as judge at ploughing matches on various occasions and recalled the names of old-timers, who helped the ambitious organization on its way. Among these were J. and D. Parkhill, A Peasley, George Moore, David Watson, who always used a sulky plough and did good work. He also remembered Stewart Woodward as one of the best ploughmen in the County, and added the name of his son, Frank, as a boy who followed in his father's footsteps. Frank was a prize-winner in the matches and is now a Director in the Association. He still ploughs his furrows straight. Bobby Carr was also a good boy ploughman. Carl Moulton, of East Hatley, always had a good team, as did George Moore, a strong supporter of the organization. Mr. Clark remembers a big black horse named Dean, the property of Mr. Moore, which, he added, "was one of the best ridge horses I have ever seen. Dean died eventually and George took to tractor-ploughing in which he continued his good work. I was one of the judges who awarded George first prize in a class of twenty-one tractor-drawn ploughs at a Provincial ploughing match at Laprairie, Que., some years ago."

Among the old-time Presidents mentioned by Mr. Clark were Messrs. James McKay, George Moore, J. Peasley, while the services of Secretary A. J. LePoidevin have been a factor in the management of the Association. Mr. LePoidevin retired with honors from the duties he performed for years.

Like the Sherbrooke County ploughmen, Stanstead had many friends: R. G. Davidson, former member for the County always did his share, and Mr. Lawrence Irvine, a newcomer to Stanstead, shows how a city man can fit into farming. Mr. Irvine had built up an old farm and is a strong believer in modern farming in every detail.

At a recent annual match held on Grand View Farm, the writer remembers having seen a girl of twelve years skilfully handling a tractor-plough, thus giving evidence that Stanstead is to the fore in war-time activities.

At an annual match held on the farm of James Howard, near Ayer's Cliff, visitors saw one of the best fields for use of tractors, as level as a floor.

The name of J. A. Ste. Marie, Superintendent of the Lennoxville Experimental Farm, was not mentioned in the review of Sherbrooke County. Mr. Ste. Marie, like the Farm, belongs to both Counties, and his interests have never flagged in the work of building up these two organizations which mean so much to this section of the Eastern Townships. As a tribute to the first men who tilled the fair lands of Stanstead and Sherbrooke may be quoted a few lines found in a rural publication. A man stood watching a youth ploughing a field adjacent to an old burial ground. He wrote these lines and gave them to the boy:

Shade them gently from the sun,
Pioneers whose work is done.
Guard the birds that in the trees
Make their olden melodies.

Make the pinks and mignonette,
And the fragrant violet
Into bunches, sweet with dew,
Lay them at their feet. And you—

Doff your cap, lad—they below
Loved this land, long long ago.



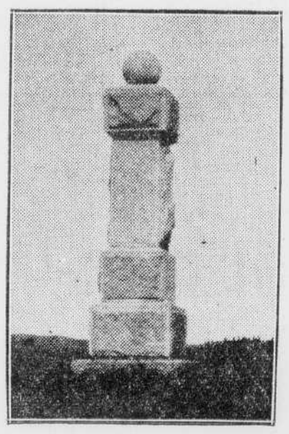
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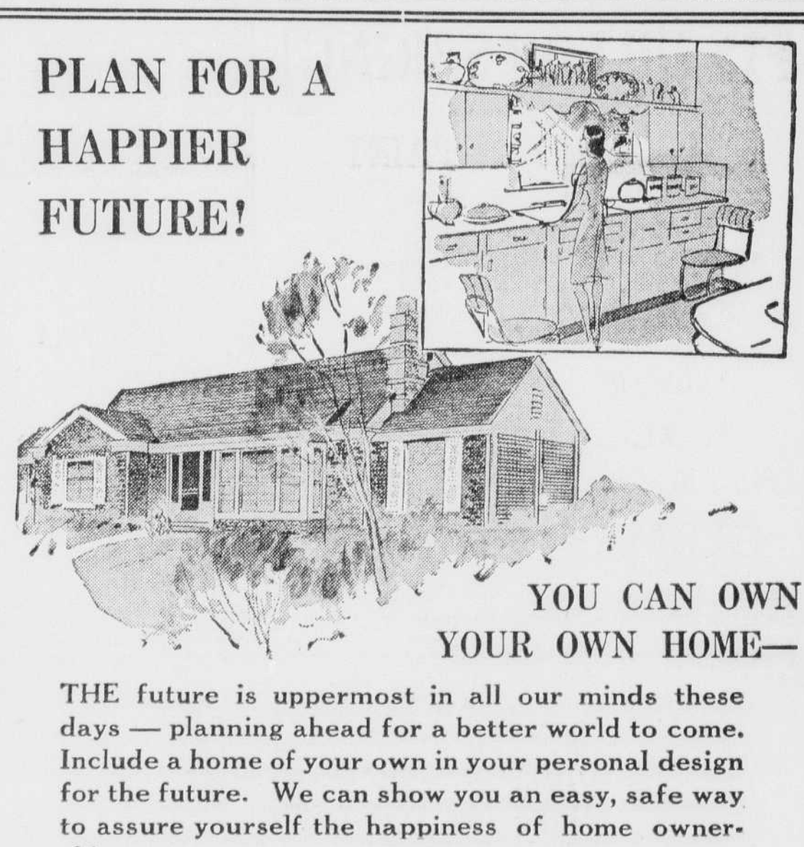
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Link With E. T. Past Severed By Death Of Richard Tuson Heneker

Although the late Richard Tuson Heneker, K.C., has for many years resided in Montreal, his passing severs a link with the past and will be mourned by many of Sherbrooke's older citizens. Mr. Heneker, who was in his 86th year, died at his residence 1533 MacKay Street, Montreal, January 18th, and the funeral service was held at the Chapel of Jos. C. Wray and Bros., on the 19th, the remains being brought to Sherbrooke, his natal city, on January 20th, interment being made in the family lot in the Anglican Cemetery on Prospect Street, the Reverend Russel F. Brown, Rector of St. Peter's Church, officiating at the Commital Service.

The mourners included his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Heneker, Pointe Claire; Mr. Peter Buckley, Hudson, son-in-law, and Dr. F. H. Bradley, Sherbrooke.

The late Mr. R. T. Heneker was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Heneker, of Sherbrooke, who were both prominent members of society and active in religious and philanthropic works throughout their long residence in the city.

Mr. R. Tuson Heneker received his education at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and graduated in law from Laval University, Montreal, (now the University of Montreal).

He married Alice E. Abbott, daughter of the late Sir John Abbott, who was Prime Minister of Canada following the death of Sir John A. Macdonald in 1891.

For many years Mr. Heneker was solicitor for the Canadian Pacific Railway, after which he joined the firm of Greenshields and Heneker.

Following this he became senior partner of the legal firm of Heneker, Chauvin and Johnston and was appointed King's Counsel.

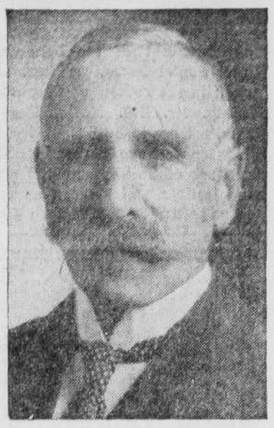
When he retired from practice in 1941 Mr. Heneker was associated with Charles M. Holt, K.C.

He is survived by his wife, now living in Montreal, and son, Harry T. Heneker, Pointe Claire, and three daughters, Miss Dorothy A. Heneker, now in England, Mrs. Peter B. Buckley, Hudson, and Miss Evelyn E. Heneker, of Montreal.

Miss Dorothy Heneker, who is presently taking an active interest in the British Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, was a prominent member of the Montreal Club, and her charming address given at the Sherbrooke Branch several years ago, was an epoch-making event in the social and educational life of this organization, membership in which has so increased during the past few years, and which has created a world-wide interest through its splendid War Service work in "Bundles for Britain."

During his long sojourn in Sherbrooke the late Richard W. Heneker, father of the deceased, filled many important offices, but is perhaps best remembered as Commissioner of the British American Land Company; his office and beautiful residence being on the site now occupied by the Kayser Company and its adjacent buildings. Their home and its beautiful grounds overlooking the Magog ravine, with shrubbery, flowers, towering trees and winding paths, was one of Sherbrooke's beauty spots, and formed a lovely setting for double tennis courts on the level above.

Their daughter, Miss Fannie Heneker, was a cultured musician, her lovely soprano voice winning a place in musical circles, especially in St. Peter's choir, that was indeed difficult to fill, after she left with her parents to reside in England.



RICHARD TUSON HENEKER

Mr. Heneker was at one time President of the Eastern Townships Bank, the Paton Manufacturing Company, and the Gas and Water Company.

In conclusion the name "Heneker" is enshrined in the hearts of thousands of people throughout the Eastern Townships to whom he has been a public benefactor, for as Founder of the Sherbrooke Hospital, he still holds and deserves the caption, "one of Sherbrooke's most outstanding citizens."

ENGLISH "TIN"

English money received its slang name of "tin" from the fact that coins of the 18th century, being of poor quality, soon wore thin and looked tinny.

Sherbrooke Chamber

Continued from page 37.

cretarial course, especially designed for Chambers of Commerce, through the facilities of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce.

C. Guy Bishop and Henri Girard resigned as members of the Council and were replaced by K. C. Reynolds and Mozart Vallee.

MEETINGS

Monthly meetings were inaugurated since President Carr took office. There were five general meetings held in 1943. However, those scheduled for July and August were cancelled because of the summer holidays and that for December was not held owing to the Christmas period.

The Council met eleven times and there were twenty meetings of standing and special committees last year.

One of the most successful meetings of the year was the joint session held with the Sherbrooke Junior Board of Trade, Sherbrooke Proprietors' League and members of the City Council. The speaker at this meeting was C. S. Kane who dealt with post-war reconstruction. This was held in June at the Social Club.

The outstanding speaker was the Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, who addressed the organization at the Mount Pleasant Club on September 30. He lauded the role played by Sherbrooke in the war effort and at the same time also traced the rapid rise of Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships in the industrial field of endeavor.

Bertrand Boissonnault, Industrial Relations Director for the Dominion Textile Company, stressed the importance of textile schools in this Province when he addressed the C. of C .at the annual meeting. Other speakers coming here were Esdras Minville, of Montreal, whose subject was on post-war, and C. Robitaille, of Montreal, Regional Representative of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

RESOLUTIONS

Many resolutions of interest to Sherbrooke and its citizens were submitted by the Sherbrooke Chamber of Commerce to Municipal, Provincial and Federal Government officials during 1943, several of which were adopted.

The Transportation Committee of the C. of C. recommended to the Sherbrooke City Council that the Provincial Government be requested to rebuild Route 22, the Sherbrooke-Compton-Coaticook highway, which was severely damaged by flood waters in June.

Four other recommendations, made up as briefs, were also sent to the City Council. These follow:

1.—Ask the Canadian National Railway authorities to better the condition of its crossing on King Street West.

2.—To get all the possible information on what has been done on the question of winter roads and to find a solution to this important problem.

3.—Support the project of another bridge within the city limits and work on it until it has become an accomplished fact, as the span is urgently needed to the normal development of the city and the vital needs of the population.

4.—To take all necessary measures to bring the city authorities to make a decision on flood prevention on the St. Francis river and tributaries.

Three resolutions were submitted by President Carr at the provincial convention of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce held at Quebec City on December 5, 6 and 7, 1943. These resolutions dealt with:

1.—Compulsory insurance for automobile owners; 2.—Adequate representation in foreign countries for the Province of Quebec, especially in South America and the Orient, and 3.—Reforestation in Quebec Province.

However, more recently the Chamber of Commerce sent the Hon. C. W. C. Gibson, K.C., Minister of National Revenue, Ottawa, a resolution in connection with the organization of a new taxation zone with the headquarters in this city.

WATER PROBLEM

The Sherbrooke Chamber of Commerce during 1943 continued advocating the improvement of Sherbrooke's drinking water.

"We are given to understand that the City Council is still studying the water problem and we sincerely hope our City Fathers will soon fine a practical solution," said President Carr.

"The citizens of Sherbrooke were happy to learn that our City Council had taken its first step forward on the old question of bettering water for Sherbrooke," he added.

"The Council has finally agreed that filtration is to be used. However, much remains to be done, but we have good reasons now to hope that it will be done. This decision of our City Council proves once more that our Chamber of Commerce can do and is doing a worthwhile job for the whole community."

Members of the C. of C. last November accompanied a delegation of the Sherbrooke Junior Board of Trade which waited on the City Council to request the Aldermen to rush a solution to the local drinking water question as soon as possible.

However, in January the Chamber of Commerce sponsored T. J. Lafreniere, Chief Engineer in the Department of Health and Social Welfare of the Province of Quebec, who spoke on the water problem and its filtration. Mr. Lafreniere suggested the erection of a modern filtration plant to replace a chlorination process now being used, with the water being taken from the Magog River, and which is considered far from satisfactory.

CONVENTIONS

President Carr and Secretary Duford represented the local C. of C. at the two major conventions held in Quebec last year, the annual meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce at the Seigniory Club and the annual parley of "La Fédération des Chambers de Commerce de Québec" in Quebec in October and December, respectively.

At the former convention, the interest shown by American and Canadian delegates in agriculture, post-war planning and labor-management relations proved clearly through the discussions that business does not fear to face facts, admit its faults and that it is ready to correct any past errors in order to make Canada the best country to work and live in, according to President Carr.

Another attending this convention was George W. Murphy, a Director of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Carr reported that the latter conference at Quebec City was one of the most successful of the Provincial Chambers of Commerce. The local Chamber was represented by L. W. Dixon, J. A. Archambault, Charles de L. Mignault, J. E. Bouffard, Joseph Henri Codere, Leopold Chevalier and Secretary Duford.

All through the parley these men took an active part in the work of the different committees. Their studies on post-war problems will prove worthwhile as a result of this.

The subject that seemed to interest the majority was the labor-management relations and the addresses given by Rev. Bouvier and Esdras Minville were practical programmes worth trying if not actual solutions of the labor problems, according to Mr. Carr's report.

MEMBERSHIP RECRUITING

During the past year, the Chamber increased its membership from 180 to 275 members as a result of an intensive recruiting campaign. New members were welcomed constantly at the regular monthly dinner meetings in 1943.

Fire reasons were listed by President Carr for belonging to the local C. of C. These follow:

1.—Because through the Chamber of Commerce the individual citizen can best discharge his obligations to Sherbrooke where he lives and makes his living.

2.—Because every man must realize that he owes a debt to his community that cannot be paid in taxes—a debt of personal service.

3.—Because the Chamber of Commerce unifies the public spirit of any city and directs it into useful and constructive channels.

4.—Because it links the people of the entire community together in a common enterprise, and makes possible great public and business forward movements.

5.—Because the Sherbrooke Chamber of Commerce helps to create and express sound opinion on questions affecting the welfare of Sherbrooke as well as the county, province and country at large.

Clarifying the aims and objectives of their organization, Mr. Carr said that the local Chamber of Commerce was incorporated by registration for the purpose of looking after the economic and social welfare of the City of Sherbrooke and its citizens.

In explaining the functioning of the body, he stated that the group is administered by a Council composed of a President, Vice-President and ten members, five of whom are English and the other five French. A committee composed of all past presidents of the C. of C. serves as an Advisory Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

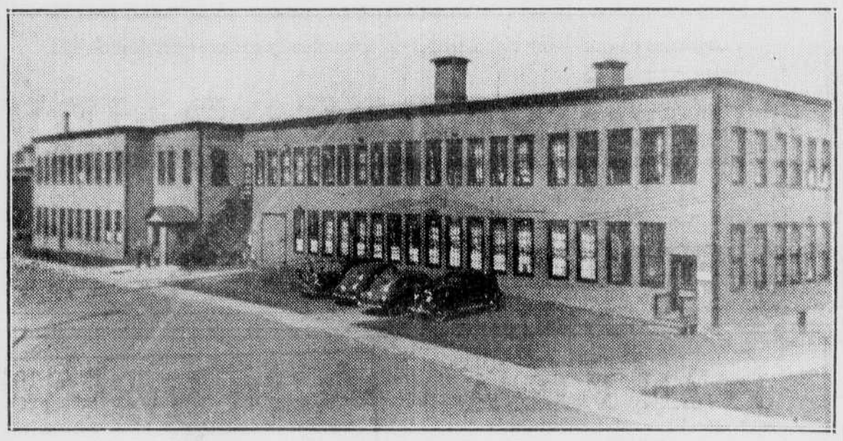
Outlining the procedure by which officers are elected, Mr. Carr pointed out that nominations for the election to the Council are made year. However, general meetings of the organization are held monthly at the call of the President or any two members.

Members are admitted by submitting their application in writing to be approved by a majority of votes at any of the general meetings of the members. Members are urged to enlighten citizens who desire to join the Chamber.

The six committees of the Chamber of Commerce and their Presidents and Vice-Presidents follow:

Industrial development: A. C. Stevens, Chairman; Dr. A. N. Du

Continued on page 39.



THE HOME OF

"Lotus" Brand Fabric Gloves

SHERBROOKE, QUE.



H. W. AUSTIN, President.

G. H. MORGAN, Vice-President.

GEO. STEEL, Sec.-Treas.

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Although only four years have passed since the foundation of this thriving industry, today finds the Morgan-Perrin Company one of the largest producers of fabric gloves in Canada, thanks to the efficiency of 150 loyal workers and a practical board of management.

Indications of the importance of this factory to Sherbrooke is the fact that upwards of $100,000 yearly is paid out in wages, and other large disbursements for materials and services are made in our home city.

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The Flight of the "B"

Our Brave Boys will Beat the Germans,
But when they return Back home,
Let there not Be wild inflation
Because we, to spend, were prone.

Build a Back log from your earnings,
Consider carefully Before you spend,
Building now is your obligation,
To Bring this most desired end.

Beat the Germans, Beat inflation,
Beat them Both our Battle yell.
Build a Bigger, Better nation,
Buy more Bonds and do not sell.

CANADIAN STURDY CHAIN COMPANY LIMITED

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Fly catchers kill the flies.

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Lord Sherbrooke Training Centre Fills Important Role In Militia

Opened in September 1940 according to the terms of the National Mobilization Act, the Lord Sherbrooke Training Centre was one of the many establishments erected after the fall of France to help prepare the country for its war against the Axis.

The task of transforming one of the youngest and most peaceful countries of the world into a first class war machine was left to a few Canadian Militia officers and a group of old professional soldiers who had seen service in previous campaigns. These men gave up their old jobs and fell in line heart and soul to the new task that was placed before them.

The first officer to command Camp 43 in an official capacity was Lieutenant - Colonel John S. Bourque, former Officer Commanding Les Fusiliers de Sherbrooke and Member in the Legislative Assembly. He had a competent group of officers, many of whom had been connected with the militia units in the Eastern Townships.

The following were a group of officers in charge of the Camp during the time that it was just being organized: Major N. Lawrence, the second in command; Captain Wilfrid Routhier, the adjutant; Lieut. M. Caron, ordnance officer; Lieut. P. E. Chagnon, quartermaster; Capt. O. K. Langley, pay-master; Major G. Halpenny and Captain E. H. Bensley, medical officers; Major W. L. Parsonnage, transport officer and Captain M. Sarrasin, chaplain. The officers in charge of the different companies were as follows: A. Company, Major P. E. Genest and Lieutenants R. Codere, G. Cote, F. Simard, L. Delude and J. Mallison. "B" Company: Captain P. E. Gendron and Lieutenants G. St. Pierre, A. Plamondon, L. Boisvert, J. L. Dupuis and G. Denault; "C" Company: Captain A. Halle and Lieutenants A Laine, C. L. Gregoire, M. R. Gregoire, F. Delisle, P. Labrecque and L. Turcotte; "D" Company: Major V. O. Walsh and Lieutenants P. Yuile, N. Galt, L. Audet, W. A. Lawson, N A. J. Dann and P. Mackenzie. The regimental sergeant major was Gerard Genest and the regimental quartermaster sergeant-major Wilfrid Doyon.

It was this group of men who were the first to initiate the recruits in their new duties. At this time it will be remembered that the young unmarried men were only following a course for a month and that they were then returned to their homes. The recruits reported to the centre a thousand at a time and went through their training period after receiving their medical examinations and classifications at the camp. With this system the staff in charge of the centre had to work day and night to properly equip and train the new recruits who were coming in. At that time it took the efficient unit in charge of the camp only one day to examine and equip a group of 1,000 that came in for his month's training.

Later on in the period many of the officers who had been connected with the unit went on active service. Captain Halle is at present a Lieutenant-Colonel in charge of the 72nd Battery. When the old Les Fusiliers des Sherbrooke organized it took about a dozen of the officers from the camp, all of whom occupy high posts in the military organization today. There is now only four of the old group left, Majors A. Laine and P. Labrecque and Captains L. Turcotte and M. R. Gregoire. Major P. E. Genest, the second in command of the unit up until just a few months ago, has been transferred to the St. Jerome Training Centre.

The training that was done in the old days was not nearly as polished as it is now, and the result was that the men moved through the schedule much faster than they did ordinarily. The theory of the course was reduced to a minimum. The general idea at that time was to teach the recruits in the least possible time the use of arms and to give them a general idea of how to defend the country in the event of an invasion. The recruits were only taught enough theory to give them to understand that they were a part of a much larger unit and they were then given a chance to see just how they would operate during the summer months when manoeuvres could be held. There were three groups or drafts that arrived in October and November of 1940 and in January of 1941. After the four weeks of elementary training the recruits were then made a part of a military unit nearest their homes where they had to report from time to time.

After the war had gone on for some months lessons that can be learned in no other way were driven home, and the result was that the Government was obliged to change the system of instruction and conscription since it was decided that the training which the men were receiving was not sufficient to equip them for the defence of the country should the need for their services ever come. The period of military training in the elementary stage was, therefore, stretched from one month to four, of which two were spent learning the rudiments of warfare in an elementary centre and the other two months in a more advanced camp.

The first three contingents were made up completely of reserve personnel. With the new changes no distinction was made between the draftees and the men who had volunteered for active service and each was receiving the same training at the basic training centres. In April of 1941 the newly-formed contingent of "Blues" made up of the Winnipeg Rifles and some other platoons inaugurated a classification system at the depot at Longueuil which has been in use ever since. This group was among those to be taken prisoners of war at Hong Kong some eight months later.

In February of 1941 Lt.-Col. Bourque resigned from his post and was succeeded by Lt.-Col. Poithier who took over in March. The new officer commanding the camp still had the same staff with him as had Col. Bourque with the exception of the men who had left the camp to enlist in other units.

It was at this time that the Mobilization Act was revised for the second time and the recruits to be called were inducted into the army for the duration. Shortly after this Lt. Col. Poithier returned to the command of the St. Hyacinthe Regiment and during a short time his post was filled by Major N. S. Bogert who acted as officer commanding the centre.

Lt.-Col. E. J. Nantel, V.D., a veteran of the First World War, took over the duties of officer commanding the camp in April of 1942, and at this time several changes in the administration and the staff were made. Col. Nantel has remained at the camp ever since, however, and has taken an active interest in all sport and social activities in the camp.

Many distinguished guests have inspected the camp since it was first opened in 1940. His Eminence Cardinal J. M. Villeneuve, Primate of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada, visited the school accompanied by Sir Eugene Fiset, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province in the summer of 1941. Mgr. Desranleau, Bishop of Sherbrooke, celebrated mass and participated in military life at the camp in May of 1942. The Hon. Louis St. Laurent, Minister of Justice in the Federal Government, visited the establishment in the autumn of 1942. Besides these, prominent people of Sherbrooke had been invited from time to time to inspect the camp and to participate in its activities.

Aside from these visits the civilians have also had the opportunity of visiting the camps at times when shows from out of town were being presented in the huge drill and recreation hall. Among some of the troupes that have visited the camp on one or more occasion were the Blue Bell Bullets of the Bell Telephone Company of Montreal, the Maskers of the T. Eaton Company of Montreal as well as the Canadian Legion Show and the Mart Kenny orchestra. Many other sporting events have been staged by the soldiers to which the public have been invited and on every Sunday from ten o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon civilians are permitted on the grounds.

The Lord Sherbrooke Training Centre is an elementary school for draftees and is known at the Canadian Army Basic Training Centre No. 43, most commonly known as the C.A. (B.) T.C. No. 43. The re-

Continued on page 40.

Sherbrooke Chamber

Continued from page 38.

puis, Vice-Chairman; members, W. N. Rook, Wilfrid Legare, O. J. Broadbelt, H. L. Gagnon, Lennox Wilson, Philippe Juneau and Lewis Rosenbloom.

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Canadians Use Piat Gun In Italy



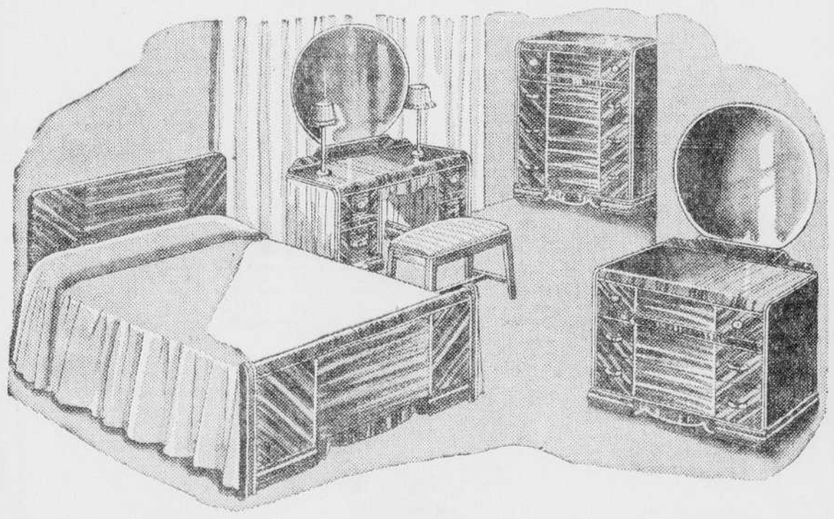
Canadians on the Eighth Army front have been wrecking many German tanks with Piat fire. The Allies' newest tank-buster and pill-box wrecker is a light self-cocking weapon. Here, loading the Projector, is L/Cpl. Henry Aubry, of Montreal.

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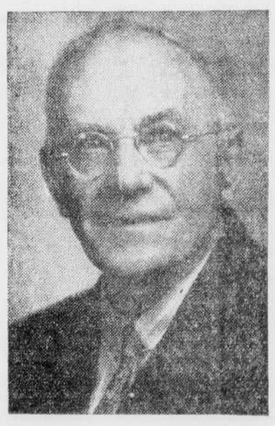
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LOVELY HOSIERY

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Today one hundred workers are busy making full-fashioned hosiery for shipment to all parts of Canada, supplying the needs of Canadian women from coast to coast.

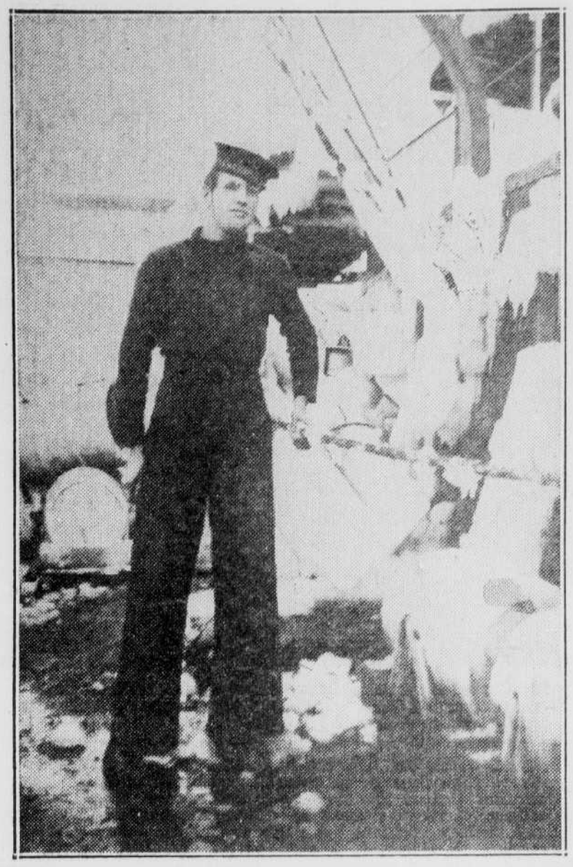
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PRESIDENT,
National Thread Co.
DIRECTOR
Sheer Silk Hosiery



SHEER SILK HOSIERY MILLS
ABENAKIS STREET LIMITED SHERBROOKE

"Pat" McKay Aboard Corvette "Sherbrooke"



Meet STO. I. James Patrick McKay, of the Royal Canadien Navy, as fine a sailor as one would care to meet, an Irishman of the first order and proud as can be to be a member of the crew of the good corvette, H.M.C.S. "Sherbrooke."

He is pictured above as he stood aboard the ice-covered corvette which bears the name of the City of Sherbrooke through many a perilous Atlantic voyage, during the time when the ship was in Icelandic waters.

"The corvette "Sherbrooke" has meant more to me than anything else in my life." This is the manner in which he described his feelings towards the ship which has been his home during the past two years, speaking in one of the most fervent tones, coming "right from the bottom of my heart," that has ever beenheard from a seaman.

Sailor Pat, First Class Stoker aboard the "Sherbrooke," paid his first visit, a couple of weeks past, to the city of Sherbrooke, namesake of his proud corvette, and thus became the first member of this ship to visit the city whose name is so proudly borne by a ship of His Majesty's Royal Canadian Navy. He was in Sherbrooke for a week-end only, but during his stay he was royally received and welcomed by many dignitaries and citizens proud of the opportunity to do honor to one of the crew of their own corvette, giving very few minutes to the visiting sailor for any rest or relaxation. In spite of this Pat McKay thoroughly enjoyed himself, and left the city saying "this has been one of the most enjoyable and momentous week-ends in my entire life, knowing the people of such a wonderful city, and getting first-hand information of the place which my beloved ship was named after."

A friend of Able Seaman James "Jimmie" Munster, he called on Col. and Mrs. A. A. Munster while in this city. He was welcomed by Mayor A. C. Ross at the City Hall and delighted to see a picture of himself hanging in the Mayor's office. The picture was a group of sailors of the Corvette "Sherbrooke" and it did not take the keen young sailor long to show the Chief Magistrate where he stood in the group. He also attended a dance for Servicemen at the Y.W.C.A. and called on the Brothers of St. Patrick's Academy, concluding his day by being a guest at St. George's Club.

Pat is indeed proud of the fact that he is associated with the "Sherbrooke," which he says is "absolutely and without question the finest ship afloat," "We have seen plenty of action, and if it were possible for me to tell of the experiences that we have been in, it would make a real story. Right in the thick of things all the time, the corvette "Sherbrooke" has been engaged constantly on convoy duty, and has crossed the Atlantic in no less than twenty-four convoys, from St. John, N. B., to Ireland, Scotland and England." Questioned as to whether there had been any serious encounters with enemy ships, Pat replied, "I only wish I could tell you about them, all I can say is that the Sherbrooke has been right in there fighting all the way through, and we have seen plenty of real action."

Before enlisting STO. I. McKay lived at Moncton, N. B., and was engaged in many varied activities, following out his duties as a deep-sea fisherman and a member of the Merchant Navy. Today he is taking a special Chief Petty Officer's Course at the Navy Training School at nearby St. Hyacinthe, and looks forward to many opportunities to visit the City of Sherbrooke while working for his C.P.O. commission and the chance to get back in service aboard the H.M.C.S. "Sherbrooke."

Lord Sherbrooke

Continued from page 39.

cruits arriving at this centre ordinarily know little more about army life than that which they learned during the two or three weeks that they spent at the manning depot at Longueuil. Of this material, in a period of eight weeks, must be made soldiers who are capable of carrying out all military tactics expected of any completely trained soldier. For a task of this nature a great number of instructors are required to see that the recruit learns everything included on the syllabus to perfection. In working along these lines the Lord Sherbrooke Training Centre is quite similar in organization to a reserve unit.

At the head of all the personnel at the camp is Lt.-Col. Nantel. Every movement made at the centre is supervised by him and he deserves much credit for the way in which he makes the recruits that come into his centre crack fighting men. In order to carry on the important task that he is doing, the officer commanding must watch every movement in the camp and he must also study all the new changes and the latest developments that have come about in the Canadian Army. These changes are effected periodically and it is very important that he keeps abreast of the times. Lt.-Col. Nantel, to be better prepared to instruct the men in his camp and to guide them properly, recently made a trip to England where he made an intensive study of the new methods of warfare adopted by the Allies.

The officer commanding, while he has many varied duties to perform, also has a competent staff to help him along. First of all he has his second in command who assumes the complete responsibility of the training of the men. The second in command is usually a major and it is also his duty to take charge of the headquarters company, or the "HQ" as it is more commonly known. The headquarters company is the group which looks after the administration and has complete charge of all the men in the unit and it is usually from this source that all orders and information are given out.

All regiments, battalions and training centres are divided into companies that are usually placed in charge of a superior officer who usually carries the rank of major. Each company is then split up into platoons and again each platoon into sections. The number of men in a regiment, or any group of men on active service is closely watched and each unit has a specified number of officers and men in it. Training centre rulings are not as strict, however, and from time to time there are either too few or two many men in the organization of the unit.

Each superior officer in charge of these divisions is assisted by a second officer in charge whether he is a commissioned or a non-commissioned officer. This form of organization has been adopted so that a unit can never lose its leadership. There will always be men with sufficient training right down the line to take charge in the case of an emergency. Each officer has a chance of being promoted in rank, and when this change comes someone else then has to take his place, and it usually means a general raise all through the ranks.

The company is the standard set by the army and it is by this group

Continued on page 42.

Canadian Clears Booby Trap

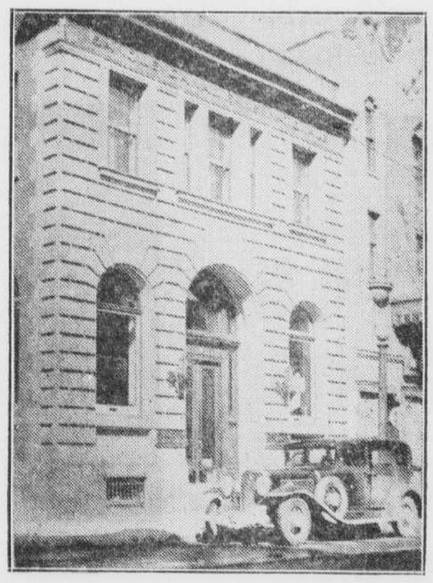


Traps for the unwary. Here is an "S" mine hidden under piece of tile. Booby trap pull detonator is attached to door. Sgt. Kerr, of Owen Sound, clears the menace.

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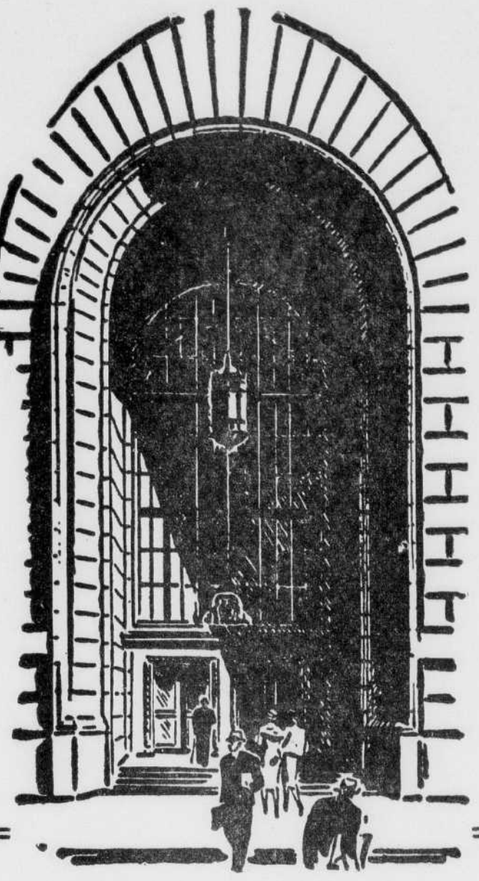
Many recall the difficult decades that closed the last century, when Canada was slowly being drained of her very lifeblood as train after train of young men and women left for New England to seek employment.

Today, we have a different picture: the younger generation finds its opportunities here at home . . . thanks to the development of such strong and stable enterprises as our textile industry.

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In Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships eight branches of The Royal Bank of Canada provide complete banking facilities based on an intimate knowledge of local conditions and needs.

Domestic and foreign firms interested in business expansion and markets, both in Canada and abroad, will find the bank's Business Development Department particularly helpful. Representatives of this department are permanently located in Head Office, Montreal, Toronto and New York Agency.

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T.C.A. Aircraft Are Submitted To Vigorous Tests To Ensure Safety

The special functions and safety measures of the aircraft engineering and maintenance shops of Trans-Canada Air Lines were described in a statement issued at operating headquarters of the airline. The T C.A. Shops are among the best equipped and most up-to-date on the continent.

In Winnipeg as a special war duty T.C.A. does a great deal of overhaul work on military aircraft and carries on research for the benefit of aeronautical science, sometimes making particular studies on behalf of the National Research Council. But the chief purpose of the base is to keep Trans-Canada's own fleet of two dozen planes in topnotch flying trim.

Over routes that total nearly five thousand miles, T.C.A. aircraft fly more than eight million miles a year, transporting passengers, mail and express on regular schedules across the continent, from St. John's, Nfld., to Victoria, B.C., South to New York and to Windsor, North to Calgary and Edmonton. Chosen for efficiency, thoroughly tested and given certificates of airworthiness by the Dominion Department of Transport, they are continuously checked, examined and tested by T.C.A. technicians, men picked for their knowledge, trained men assisted by the most modern instruments, tools and methods. The men in the T.C.A. shops have attracted the attention of the aviation industry because of the equipment they have devised and the methods they have perfected to assist them in their work. Not only do the men at the top bring the air line the benefit of their experience and ingenuity but the rank and file workers are encouraged to bring forward new ideas by means of the union-management co-operative committee which considers all suggestions made by the staff.

Every Trans-Canada aircraft goes through a series of seven checks, progressively more detailed and comprehensive as the hours of flying increase. The first check takes place at every stop. It is brief, but it makes sure that everything is in running order. The second is a major inspection, made at stations along the line after every twenty-five hours of flying. A more thorough examination comes at the end of every fifty hours. Number four check is made every two hundred hours. This takes place only at Toronto and Winnipeg, where facilities are available for a complete inspection. After every eight hundred hours of flying, the fifth check is made in the Winnipeg shops. The cargo and ballast compartments are scrutinized, the passenger cabin is stripped, chairs are taken out; the fabric is inspected; the instruments are removed and replaced with instruments which have been overhauled and made serviceable; the tail assembly and the engines come off. Number six check, every sixteen hundred hours, is still more comprehensive, and number seven, every thirty-two hundred hours, practically amounts to the rebuilding of the aircraft. Engines, propellers, heating and lighting system, radio, flight instruments and accessories, all go through overhaul and test and no detail is too small to be overlooked.

Each check is made according to a prescribed system, and, in addition, scrupulous attention is given to the reports of the pilots on the performance of their aircraft. Every part that needs attention in the shops is tagged with a yellow label. When it has been re-conditioned and is ready for service again it goes out with a green tag and if a part is found unsuitable for further use it wears a red tag. The T.C.A. fleet is uniform and the parts are interchangeable between planes, which makes for economy and efficiency.

Lord Sherbrooke

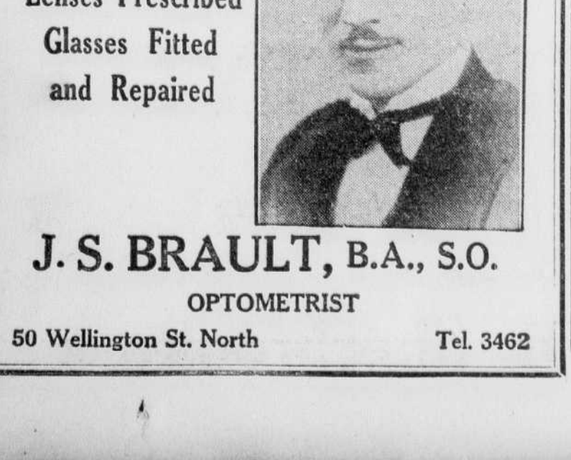
Continued from page 40

of men that the whole organization is built up. The company commander is assisted by six officers among whom is one second in command and five platoon commanders. Each platoon in turn is then made up of a sergeant, three corporals and three lance-corporals. All non-commissioned officers receive promotions until the rank of regimental sergeant-major is reached. This is as high as they will go which is commonly known as warrant officer Class I. The regimental sergeant major is truly the brain of the unit and besides having the control of all non-commissioned officers he is also the man looked upon by his superior officers for any practical knowledge which they may have missed. Besides him there are the company sergeant-majors and the quarter master sergeants. All these men are warrant officers either Class I or II and while they do not warrant a salute from the commissioned officers they enjoy all the privileges of the higher ranks.

One can hardly imagine the amount of work that must be done to keep a group of fifteen hundred men in training every day. All kinds of forms must be used and it is up to different ones to see that the men are first fed and properly clothed as well as looked after medically and trained. Pay must be given the men regularly and there are a large number of tasks that are handled by the army. Files have to be kept on the advancement of every soldier and the officials must be able to have at a moment's notice all the information they want about any man in the service.

All this work must come from the adjutant's office and he is in many respects the officer commanding's secretary. It is also the adjutant on orders from the commanding

Continued on page 44.



BREN GUN

Their Bren guns sputtering volleys of leaden disaster, Canadian soldiers in Italy have proven that man for man they are fully equal to the best trained enemy troops.

A versatile weapon, equally useful for stationary and mobile firing, the Bren is a favorite among Canadians. Small, compact and easy to handle, it is particularly adaptable for troops advancing.

While it cannot make much impression against a tank or armour-plate, the Bren through long and constant usage has been proven most efficient where bodies of infantry troops face each other. It is capable of firing both single rounds and bursts.

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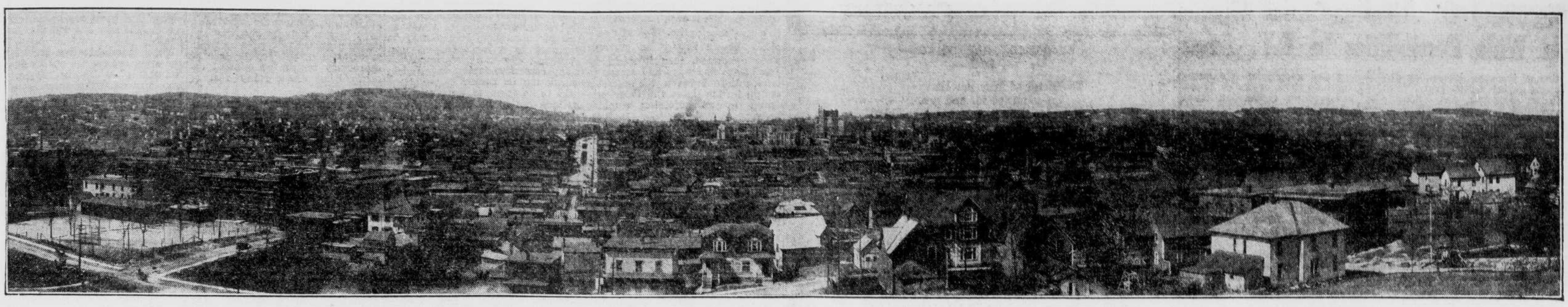
Just as the United Nations are joined securely together in their march to Victory, so are agriculture and the various industries of the Eastern Townships firmly united in their efforts to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

Farming, lumbering, mining, textile, paper and machinery manufacturing are some of the important activities for which the Eastern Townships are justly famous — and which are helping this area to make a major contribution to Canada's war effort.

The Townships may well be proud of the part they play in producing for war . . . and they can look back, too, with pride on their contribution to national development in times of peace. In the Townships is found that sure foundation for steady progress and better living — prosperous agriculture and diversified, well-established industries.

In war or peace, for more than 50 years, Canadian-Ingersoll-Rand Company has been an integral part of industrial life in the Townships. Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Sherbrooke-built Compressors, Rock Drills, Hoists, Pumps and other equipment have carried the name of Sherbrooke to all parts of Canada and Overseas.

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SHERBROOKE

THE ELECTRIC CITY

ADVANTAGES AND BENEFITS

WHICH HAVE RESULTED DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY FROM THE MUNICIPALIZATION OF ELECTRICITY IN SHERBROOKE

1—EXCELLENT FINANCIAL SITUATION

Sherbrooke has been recognized in financial circles as having the best financial situation of any of Canada's important cities.

2—VERY LOW MUNICIPAL TAX

Due to the annual contribution of the electrical department receipts to the municipal coffers, it has been possible to reduce taxes to the proprietors by almost ten mills.

3—ABSENCE OF SPECIAL TAXES

In Sherbrooke, there is no municipal sales tax, contrary to the practice followed in many other large cities of the Province.

4—EXCEPTIONAL STREET-LIGHTING SYSTEM

Sherbrooke is recognized as a city in which the street-lighting is the best of any city in Canada... and best of all, this street-lighting costs the citizens practically nothing! The necessary electrical energy is supplied by the municipal power plants, and the cost of maintenance is paid by the service revenue accrued from the residential, commercial and industrial customers.

If the streets of this city were illuminated by a private company, the electrical power and cost of maintenance would cost the city in the vicinity of $60,000 per year—which would necessitate an increase in taxation of almost three mills!

Moreover, the entire street-lighting system, lamp standards, console-series, transmission lines, underground conduits, etc., were all paid for out of the service revenue of our own municipalized department.

5—ABUNDANCE OF ELECTRICAL POWER

The electrical energy for the lighting of the many civic buildings, supplying the power to the numerous motors of the various municipal services, costs absolutely nothing to the city! — Here again is another huge economy for the citizens.

6—ABILITY TO ACCOMPLISH PUBLIC WORKS BIG ASSET TO CITY

Due to the municipalization of the electrical service, the city of Sherbrooke was enabled to so well survive the last depression without any indebtedness, and this municipalization has also been responsible for the accomplishment of numerous public works of a permanent nature which thus provide a splendid asset for the city.

7—CLEAN, WELL-KEPT CITY STREETS

Again due to the excellent financial situation of the city and the municipalization of the electrical service, the citizens have been enabled to have such a splendid system of street maintenance, clean, well-kept in both winter and summer, a fact in which every resident of Sherbrooke takes just pride. Due also to this exceptional financial situation, the City of Sherbrooke has been able to provide the numerous parks which dot the city, foremost among which is the splendid Jacques Cartier Park, where the children of Sherbrooke are provided with every possible form of recreation in the summer months. The provision of millions upon millions of flowers and plants to beautify these parks and public places has also been made possible by the City's remarkable financial situation.

It is quite often heard said that the municipalization of a city's electrical system would hold back the development and prosperity of the city.

However, the city's progress and prosperity, following such municipalization, has resulted in a rapid growth of the city's population, the installation of many new industries, and a considerable expansion of the city's limits . . . conditions which have entirely wiped out such serious disadvantages as the building of numerous cheap dwellings and hovels, a more or less floating population, here today—gone tomorrow, as well as an economic depression, a large number of industries of more or less unstable nature, because the city industries of more or less stable nature, unless the city was is administered in a wise and understanding manner.

Is it not necessary, then, to understand that by the progress and prosperity of a city one will inevitably find that it results in a stability of its people, and its industries, the making of an excellent administration, splendid financial situation, a slow and steady development, a rising percentage of property-owners, a restrained number of indigents, increasing beauty and general appearance of the city, the feeling of harmony and understanding among the citizens, and the satisfaction of the citizens to live in and be a part of such a city, all of which develops a feeling of pride which every resident will hold and claim with the utmost pleasure.

The Story In Brief:

WHAT MAKES UP OUR MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC SYSTEM TODAY

Six Generating Plants:	Development:
Frontenac Plant	2,500 H.P.
Rock Forest Plant	2,700 H.P.
Weedon Plant	5,200 H.P.
Drummond Plant	1,100 H.P.
Westbury Plant	6,700 H.P.
Eustis Plant	400 H.P.
Total	18,500 H.P.
Unharnessed Falls:	
Two Miles Falls	10,000 H.P.

Two Distributing Stations:
Galt St. Sub-Station —
Automatic Sub-Station (near the gas works) —

* * *

63½ miles of high-tension transmission lines
55 miles of service lines in the city itself
46 miles of rural distribution lines
743 lamp standards
1,850 street-lighting consoles
785 transformers
11,260 meters
9,308 domestic clients (of which 550 are outside the city limts)
463 commercial clients
81 industrial clients

* * *

Due to the city's interconnection with the Provincial-wide system of the Shawinigan Water & Power Co., the municipal system is enabled to provide for the necessary power, in any quantity, that would be required by the installation of one or of several new industries.

Revenue And Expenditures

of the Departments of Electricity and Gas for 1943

Revenue		$892,236.56
Expenditures:		
Improvements and Purchase of Power	$302,111.42	
Fixed Charges	63,673.37	
Miscellaneous Appropriations:		
Sinking Funds	64,500.00	
Depreciation	14,000.00	
Reserve Funds	500.00	
Transfer to Tax Department	$350,000.00	$794,784.79
Net Profits		$ 97,451.77

The industrial clients have contributed 56% of the total revenue while the clients outside the city have contributed 2%.

Assets of the Departments of Electricity and Gas as of December 31, 1943 ..... $4,492,271.63

THIS IS PROGRESS—THIS IS PROSPERITY!

Wood And Coal Is Indispensible — Hard To Get — Use Gas And Electricity For Cooking!

IN THE INTERESTS OF PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE CITIZENS AND MANUFACTURERS THIS PAGE IS PUBLISHED ON BEHALF OF

The Gas And Electric Departments Of The City Of Sherbrooke

Discovery Of Aldermac Mine Opens Up Wide Possibilities In E.T. Area

One of the most interesting discoveries during recent years, from both an economic and scientific viewpoint, is that made by Aldermac Copper Corporation in the Eastern Townships, writes R. C. Rowe, who points out that E.T. land has been rich in mining history with the first iron and copper purite mining going back as far as 1840.

The Aldermac discovery, writes Mr. Rowe, is the result of imaginative thought, high enterprise, and scientific organization. It is of value to Canada because it opens up wide possibilities in a Quebec area that is old in mining history; but mainly because it is the first example of tangible results from the new form of prospecting which is designed to find ore-bodies that are hidden by over-burden, be it the rolling farmlands of Southern Canada, or the muskegs of the North.

A great deal of attention has been centred upon the matter of buried ore deposits during the past few years. This has been partly due to a process of mental development and also in some measure to the exigencies of wartime demand which have stimulated the search for certain classes of ore deposits. The latter has been a factor inasmuch as it has tended to emphasize the comparative scarcity of unexplored outcrops, and has, therefore, brought into rather vivid relief a suggestion which has been hammered upon very thoroughly by several well-known geologists, namely that most of the easily discovered mines of the world have been found. It has been argued by this section of thought that prospecting for metals has been confined to the exploration of outcrops, and that as the supply of these is by no means inexhaustible, we are simply running out of them. The use of the aeroplane has hastened this process of depletion by bringing distant areas within easy reach, and also by aiding reconnaissance. Those who take this view do not state that there will be no further discoveries from outcrops; but they do advance the theory that they will, in the natural order of things, display a tendency, to decrease, and, as a consequence argue that the future of mining (and the world's supply of metal) will depend upon a more scientific form of prospecting which will utilize geology and geophysics to the fullest degree.

Naturally, the subject has stirred some debate. There are people who hate to admit that the Pre-Cambrian has been more than scratched. There are others who ascribe the falling off in metal deposit discoveries to other causes, and then, of course, there has been the conservative element which regards geophysics as "doodle-bugging," and in any case is opposed to change.

We have commented upon these matters in these columns several times, and it is therefore with more than ordinary pleasure that we herewith give some account of a new mine found by the new methods in a country where outcrops are scarce and overburden is the rule. This, so far as we know, is the first discovery in this country of a buried ore-body made by the combined use of geology and geophysics. We naturally exclude those orebodies found by underground exploration from that statement.

The Aldermac Copper Corporation have for some years maintained an active exploration staff, under the direction of Mr. K. W. Fritzsche, who has been associated with the company from its earliest days. As a matter of fact, he and Mr. A. A. MacKay, Vice-President of the company, outlined the Aldermac orebody with a dip-needle during the early days of the Rouyn mining camp. It was probably that early use of the dip-needle which kept alive in these men a lively interest in the whole science of geophysics, which they followed carefully and helped in some measure to develop. It is perhaps in order to mention here Dr. A. R. Clark, who is in charge of the geophysical department of the company, is a specialist in the science, he is assisted by K. G. Honeyman.

There is an old saying to the effect that great events often start from small seeds, and this could never be better exemplified than by the case of the work by Aldermac Copper Corporation in the Eastern Townships of Quebec which began by an attendance at a lecture.

It may be remembered that in 1942 the Prospectors' Association sponsored the series of lectures to prospectors which have since proved to be so successful and popular.

One of these early meetings was held at Kirkland Lake, and was attended by Mr. Fritzsche. One of those to address the meeting was Dr. J. W. Ambrose of the Geological Survey of Canada. In the course of his remarks Dr. Ambrose drew particular attention to the Eastern Townships of the Province of Quebec which had in the past produced large quantities of copper and iron pyrites and he expressed the definite opinion that a major fault extended from Lake Massawippi, in a general Northeasterly direction to Weedon, a distance of approximately forty miles. For a distance of about thirty miles,this fault would coincide with the valley of the St. Francis River. He pointed out that the area near the South end of the suggested fault had produced a great quantity of copper and iron pyrites, principally from the famous Eustis mine, while the North end had produced the Weedon mine. Between these two producing areas there was a distance of roughly thirty miles, which while largely covered with overburden, had enough outcrops to indicate the geological conditions were similar. Pyrite mineralization was common throughout the region, and he emphasized the fact that all mineralization appeared to occur on the Westerly side of the suggested fault. With this background, he suggested that it was reasonable to expect that further orebodies might lie in the area between the ends of the fault zone, and he strongly recommended that prospectors pay close attention to it.

This lecture of Dr. Ambrose's was a remarkable performance. In the first place it was an excellent example of deductive geological reasoning, and secondly he had converted a piece of deductive reasoning into a positive recommendation. This took some courage, because it is so easy for a man to be wrong in these matters, and Dr. Ambrose deserves a great deal of credit for what followed, and we trust that this will set an example and bring more direct recommendation from Government geologists.

That Dr. Ambrose's reasoning was logical is evidenced by the fact that Fritzsche was very impressed. As most mining men do, he knew something of the background of the area, and after leaving the meeting proceeded to learn more. Finally he approached Mr. A. A. MacKay, the official of his company to whom he was directly responsible and made the suggestion that the possible fault zone described by Ambrose be thoroughly examined and prospected. He suggested a careful study of the geology, and a carefully organized geophysical survey of those areas that might appear promising. Mr. MacKay was born in the Eastern Townships, he knew the country and its mining history, and the idea immediately intrigued him. After some thought and consultation with Mr. A. V. Corlett, the Manager of Aldermac Copper Corporation, and other officials of the company, he gave Fritzsche the go-ahead signal.

We may be forgiven for digressing a little at this point and sketch briefly some of the features of the area. The Eastern Townships is a name that has been loosely applied to that region of the Province of Quebec that lies North and North West of the United States border. It was settled almost entirely by Empire Loyalists who moved up from the United States, crossed the border and found new homes under the British flag. They left their imprint forever upon the country by the wealth of English place names: Richmond, Brome, Sherbrooke, Shefford and Stanstead; Lingwick, Bury, Stoke, Warwick and Chester; Durham, Wickham, Ely, Roxton, Granby, Milton, and thousands of others roll off the tongue with pleasant sound. It was a pleasant country that the Loyalists came into, and in many places it is a fertile land. In spots it is very hilly and rugged, and in others great rolling hills present a checkerboard of fertile fields. There is dairying there and apple growing, and the world's asbestos mines are to be found there.

The land is, in fact, rich in mining history, and they first started to mine iron and copper pyrite there as far back as 1840. The Eustis mine went down seven thousand feet on the dip of the veins, and only closed down a very few years ago. This is the country that the exploration division of Aldermac Copper Corporation went into in 1942.

Fritzsche at once started the task of mapping the geology of the suggested fault zone. In this he worked with Dr. J. E. Hawley of Queens University. Outcrops were studied and their position plotted on a master map. In certain cases these were few and far between, and in others the exposures were fairly consistent. From these plotted outcrops, the rocks covered by overburden were filled in, and the bands of schist were determined as well as the location of granitic intrusions.

After maps were completed and thoroughly studied certain areas were picked for detailed geophysical exploration.

The actual geophysical work was carried out by Dr. Clark in close consultation with Mr. Fritzsche. The surveys themselves were carried out under a carefully organized plan. The bands of schist were chosen for special attention because it was in these that such mines as the Eustis and Weedon had occurred. As previously stated, these had been mapped through the medium of the few scattered outcrops and as most of the country was overlain with drift, actual knowledge of the underlying rocks was almost entirely deductive and therefore open to considerable error. It might be mentioned here that events proved the geological work to be highly accurate.

In starting the geophysical surveys, a base line was run on the areas to be examined, and from this transverse lines were struck. The self-potential method was used for the initial or reconnaissance traverses, and resistivity method was used for checking anomalies. This combination quickly brought to light a disturbing factor. In certain places, the schisted zones blend into a graphite slate which can cause serious trouble with the self-potential method owing to high readings which may be wrongfully construed as indicating sulphides, or which may be strong enough to submerge reading from active sulphide bodies lying adjacent to the graphitic slates. In some cases the location of these graphitic slates is known, and therefore, the chance of confusing them with sulphides is removed; but the possibility of unknown sulphide bodies being adjacent to them remains. In these cases where the location is not definitely known both possibilities remain as active factors, and tend to introduce an element of uncertainty into the geophysical surveys.

No satisfactory explanation has been found why graphite slates set up a natural current, which in some cases is more than 1,000 millivolts. It requires a chemical reaction between two elements. The only sulphide present consists of a few scattered cubes of pyrite, which by itself would account for only a very small proportion of the actual readings, while graphite is even less chemically active than pyrite. If it was definitely known how these currents were generated, then it might be possible to find ways and means to differentiate between the currents set up by the slates and those produced by an adjoining sulphide body.

The situation is complicated by by the fact that the resistivity check fails for obvious reasons, Recently, therefore, a gravitymeter has been brought in by the company, and was being tested by Dr. Clark at the time of this writer's visit. Theoretically, the gravitymeter should indicate the relative densities of the underlying rocks, and thus it should be possible to determine whether an anomaly by use of one of the electrical methods is due to a graphitic shale or a sulphide body.

The gravitymeter itself is an extremely delicate instrument that can determine differences as slight as one in ten million. It can only be operated by a highly experienced physicist who can determine the many corrective factors involved in calculating its results. All stations have to be surveyed for levels, and latitude has to be taken into consideration. As its use in the work under review is still in the experimental stage, it is too early to state its success in this particular field; but it is mentioned here to show how thoroughly this work is being carried out, and how every effort is being made to evolve as nearly certain a method as possible for locating buried ore deposits. It should be noted that, since the above was written the particular instrument referred to has been returned.

The efforts being made by the Aldermac Copper Corporation and its experienced technicians deserve the highest commendation from this angle alone, because the work being done here is pointing the way and laying down the principles by which great areas of this country can be thoroughly tested for mineral deposits lying under many feet of drift.

The practical value of this combination of geology and geophysical prospecting is demonstrated by the fact that the company has found a mine that lay under a hay field and to which there was no surface outcrop.

One of the areas marked for close examination was a zone of sericitic schist in Ascot township about three miles East of the town of Sherbrooke. The old Moulton Hill mine which was worked for pyrite many

Continued on page 45.

FROM THE PEN OF E. T. WRITERS

CANADA CARRIES ON
— 1942 —

The Hand of War lies heavy
on countries far and near;
Men give their lives in sweat and blood
for all they hold most dear.
Brave women work and children lift
pale faces to the skies,
Crying to God for food and warmth
while from the depths arise
Voices of nations hoarse with pain;
"We must not fail nor shirk,
Plain duty lies before us,
this travail is OUR work, —
And Canada Carries On!

Dark clouds are close, and from above
they shadow the fields of pain,
Where men fight on for Victory
that Peace may come again.
On sea, on land, and in the air:
on farm, in shop, and mart;
Giving their best for freedom's cause
Canadians do their part.
With knees unbent, chins up, eyes front,
their challenge is a V —
The price for freedom must be paid,
whatever the cost may be, —
And Canada Carries On!

— 1944 —

Dark clouds are lifting and a gleam
Of hope comes through the gloom;
A new world waits to see the end
Of bitter hate and strife
When men may lay aside the sword
And turn to the good earth, to hold again
The land their fathers held
And the faith their fathers taught.
The foe is strong, the world is tired,
Our youth and strength is spent,
Yet our faith, to the ends of the earth,
Endures throughout the test
Of honour in the pledge to free
The world from pestilence and war.
Four years and more since the challenge came
To give in lives, in toil, and gold —
And Canada Still Carries On!

— Bertha Weston Price.

Lord Sherbrooke

Continued from page 42.

officer that posts the orders of the day for the men and who also issues passes.

Other administrative services in the army are carried out by special branches of which the paymaster's branch is one. Other special services are the Chaplain's Service, the Army Medical Corps and the Dental Corps as well as the Postal Corps and the Transport Division and the Provost Corps. Public Relations units are also special branches of the service. All these special branches are filled by men who are either not fit for active field duty as fighting men or who are more content to busy themselves with these important parts of an army. It is for these reasons that the men of the Canadian Army get along as well as they do and know their duties so thoroughly.

Albert Trudeau, B.A., S.O.
OPTOMETRIST
(Successor to Gerard G. Codere)
Eyes Examined and
Glasses Fitted
By Experts
Telephone 267 for Appointment.
251 Wellington St. North — SHERBROOKE



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For More Than 23 Years!
Presently observing the twenty-third year of the establishment by C. E. Ross, the President and General Manager, of the widely-known electrical service firm, Ross-Biron Electric Limited, in its present location on Frontenac Street, the reputation for being the leading firm of its kind in the Eastern Townships has been responsible for its exceptional growth and outstanding name as Specialists in the field of Electrical Service. With special attention being given to the adjusting and repairing of all kinds of electric motors for both individual and industrial use, this firm takes particular pride in its well-trained staff, enabling them to service all types of electric appliances and make them last for the duration, when the manufacture of such appliances will return to normal, and the sale of new apparatus will again be possible.
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SPECIALIZED REPAIRS
Our competent and well-trained staff specializes in all kinds of electrical repairs, assuring the utmost in life for your present electric appliances.
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Let Ross-Biron service your various household appliances, and keep them "In Service" for the duration — our experts can renew their life, easily.
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Ross-Biron Ltd. is one of the best-known and finest-equipped Eastern Townships firms which specialize in motor repairs and rewinding, of any size or type of motor, for home or industrial use.
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Everything that applies to the electrical system of an automobile: ignition, battery, lights, wiring, sparkplug cleaning, etc. — We specialize in servicing the entire electrical system of your car! Complete line of parts of the very highest quality in conformity with our service, which is made complete by our authorization as sales and service dealer for the famous "EXIDE" batteries.
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17 - 21 Frontenac Street SHERBROOKE, QUE. Telephone 645

New Hospital And Sanatorium Are Among The Most Modern In Canada

The Hotel Dieu Hospital, one of Serbrooke's newest institutions which was opened late in October, is one of the finest and most modern hospitals in the Dominion. It is composed of a general hospital with 250 beds and an anti-tubercular sanatorium containing 350 beds. Started in 1940 construction work is still not completed and every day a few added details are being put in.

The Hotel Dieu Hospital and the annex known as the St. Francis Sanatorium are situated on land which runs from a portion of Bowen Avenue North to Murray Street. The sanatorium is seven storeys high and contains a basement, while the hospital is five storeys high and has a ground floor. Every precaution was taken to make sure that there would be no contact between the patients of the sanatorium and those of the hospital both inside and outside the building and there is no danger whatsoever in this respect.

Here are a few of the figures that were released to give the public a general idea of the size of this institution. The hospital proper is 190 feet long and the wing dips back 56 feet. It is also 46 feet wide. The general interior size of the building is 60 by 110 feet and this does not include the kitchens and other rooms of this nature. The sanatorium measures 300 feet by 50 feet. The total cost of the building was $1,954,200 and further improvements are still being made. The exterior is constructed of beige fireproof brick, while heavy steel girders support the building throughout. The architecture is of a modern design by Beaule ano Morissette, of Quebec, as well as by Louis N. Audet, F.R.A.I.C., associate architect, of this city. The construction was in charge of Francois Jobin and Company, of Quebec.

The hospital will be able to handle all cases taken into any other large institutions and it has its medical, surgical and maternity wards as well as childrens' wards with an electro-physiotherapic ward and a hydro-therapathic section. In the general service section of the hospital is to be found the kitchen, the laundry, the cafeteria for the help as well as quarters for the nurses, doctors and visitors. Also to be found in the building are bacteriology, pathology, and hermatology laboratories as well as special departments for X-rays, pnemonthorax, cardiographs, bronchoscopes and the different operating rooms.

Both the hospital and the sanatorium have their chapels, and all the rooms in the tubercular section of the building are facing the South where they receive the full benefit of the sun's rays. Those in the sanatorium also have the use of a concert hall and a picture house.

The Hotel Dieu Hospital was first born on August 13, 1917, and at that time was known as the Hotel Dieu in memory of the founder, Dr. J. Noel. At that time the hospital contained twelve beds and in the years following this was increased to twenty-five. In 1918 an X-ray machine was installed and a clinic was added to the institution.

The hospital was incorporated by a pirvate bill at a Provincial session in 1919-20 and the Legislature accorded the hospital the right to form a school for nurses. The same order permitted the hospital to have a ward where autopsies could be performed as well as to establish biology and bacteriology laboratories.

In the fall of 1920 the hospital was enlarged once again and the capacity was made to hold thirty-five beds. In December of the same year, Mrs. Paul LaRocque, Bishop of Sherbrooke, authorized and approved a contract by which the Sisters of Charity of the Sacred Heart of Jesus would take charge of the administration and the hospital care of the patients.

In July, 1922, the Provincial Government placed the Noel Hospital among the public general hospitals of the province, and in August of the same year the Bishop of Sherbrooke approved the changing of the name to the Hotel Dieu.

In July, 1934, the hospital purchased the property of J. H. Walsh and installed quarters for nurses. No other plans or changes were made until January of 1940 when the administration decided that the instition should be enlarged and an anti-tubercular clinic be established.

On the second of March, 1940, the Provincial Government announced that the sanatorium would be recognized as a public institution and that it could operate under the name St. Francis Sanatorium. Shortly after this all the needed property in the surrounding district was bought by the Board and the foundations for the hospital and its annex were begun.

Discovery Of

Continued from page 44.

years ago was found in this zone. Starting from these old workings, traverses with the self-potential method were run, and about a mile South of the starting point a strong anomaly was encountered. This was thoroughly surveyed and the curves of activity carefully plotted. There were no outcrops. On the very peak of the hill on the slopes of which the anomaly was encountered, the soil was very thin, and here the sericitic schist was observable, but this lay some distance from the zone of activity registered by the instruments. This was covered with heavy drift and a trench had to go down eight feet before reaching the underlying rock. No mineral was observable in the trench, oxidation being complete, and only rusty schist was found. Had this outcropped, it might easily have been passed over as merely another evidence of pyrite mineralization which is so plentiful in the area. However, back of the not very favourable evidence of the trench, was the favourable but indirect evidence of the geophysical surveys, and so a shallow diamond drill hole was spotted and bored

The results were startling. At a vertical depth of 50 feet the core began to carry heavy sulphides of a general appearance that was quite unlike any ore ever mined in the Eastern Townships. The sulphides appeared to be chalcopyrite, sphalerite galena and pyrite. Core sections were rushed for assay which gave the following values: .17 oz. gold, 3.7 oz. silver, 1.3 per cent copper, 7 per cent zinc, 4.6 per cent lead. This was ore with a vengeance, and there was no doubt that something of real value had been uncovered.

A carefully mapped diamond drilling campaign was laid out and is still being carried through. This was designed to establish aerial extent of mineralization rather than persistence in depth, and the deepest holes cut the ore body at a vertical depth of about 450 feet. Drilling which extends for several hundred feet along the strike of the orebody, has not yet reached the limits of length, but has shown a deposit of unknown length averaging about five feet in width, striking a few degrees East of North, and dipping at approximately 45°. Careful plotting and averaging of assays with conservative allowances for eventual dilution, show that the ore, for the area drilled, averages about $13 on smelter return values. This latter point is emphasized because the actual gross value is much higher.

About the first of March of 1943, a vertical prospect shaft was started under the direction of Mr. Bowland. A first level was developed at a vertical depth of 125 feet, and the vein was drifted upon to North and South for about 100 feet in each direction. The second level was established at a vertical depth of 215 feet and drifting to both North and South started. This is being still carried on, drifting at time of writing has been carried much further than on the first level. Underground exploratory work has confirmed drilling results, except that drift face samples show generally somewhat higher values than those given by drill core assays. The result of all this exploratory work to date is to demonstrate the presence of a large quantity of high grade ore, and already sufficient is definitely indicated to warrant the installation of an operating shaft and a mill.

The ore is a close mixture of chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, and pyrite, carrying gold and silver. Sulphides are massive in many places, and in others are well mixed with the all-pervading sericitic schist. Where massive, the ore is compact and fine grained, and the sulphides are intimately associated. The actual sulphide distribution of the precious metals is yet undetermined. The ore may be definitely classified as complex.

Microscopic examination shows a remarkable degree of intercrystallization, and the freeing of the individual sulphides will be difficult. Treatment tests are under way at the Ore Testing Laboratories of the Department of Mines and Resources, and the refractory nature of the ore is causing some difficulty, but there is no doubt that the problems of concentration will be solved.

No direct evidence of the fault deduced by Ambrose has yet been found. Fritzsche has found indirect evidence of at least some fault movement in the folded structure disclosed by underground work. The direction of movement is the reverse of that produced by regional folding. It could therefore be related to the Ambrose fault, but this is not conclusive, and it is probable that confirmation or refutation of Ambrose's theory will have to wait for more extensive work. Other indirect evidence of the Ambrose fault may be seen in the topography, which suggests the existence of a partly eroded fault scarp, a false cleavage which can be seen in many places along the ridge of the escarpment and intense shearing of the rocks within two miles or more of the fault line.

It is, however, interesting to speculate upon the effect of such a fault upon the possibilities of the Moulton Hill property of Aldermac Copper Corporation. The present workings are well over four thousand feet from the line which the suggested fault might follow, but the ore dips towards it. If the major fault theory is tenable, and apparently it very definitely is, the solution channels would owe their origin to it, and may, therefore, quite reasonably, extend for a long distance. This was characteristic of the Eustis mine, but we hasten to add, was not characteristic so far as can be determined, of such mines as the Albert, the Capel, and the Weedon. In the latter case, it is somewhat difficult to be positive because there is a singular lack of detailed information regarding these old mines and the behaviour of their ore bodies.

Therefore the Moulton Hill mine will have to make its own destiny with very little precedent to guide those in charge of it. In the first place, the ore is quite different to anything yet found in the area. Practically all work in the past has been upon high iron and low copper ores. A little zinc has been encountered, and very small quantities of precious metals have been reported; but nothing of the character of the Moulton Hill ore has been met with. One thing is certain, a great deal will now be learned about the structure of the rocks of this area, and its mineral possibilities will be examined in the light of the knowledge now being unfolded.

Present plans call for the sinking of an operating shaft, and a 250-ton mill is projected. Arrangements for electric power have been made with Southern Canada Power Corporation. The Quebec Government has undertaken to construct a road to the property from the main Montreal-Quebec highway, and as the property is only three miles from Sherbrooke, a bus service will obviate any necessity of maintaining living quarters for the men at the mine. The Quebec Central Railway passes through the property.

Day-By-Day

Continued from page 30.

drawn as an Independent candidate in the Stanstead County bye-election.

3rd.—Three candidates, R. G. Davidson, Liberal, Pierre Thomas, C.C.F., and Armand Choquette, Bloc Populaire, were officially nominated to contest Stanstead County.

4th.—Axis resistance along the Mount Etna Line is collapsing.

5th.—A coalition government is expected in Ontario as the result of the indecisive vote in the general elections yesterday.

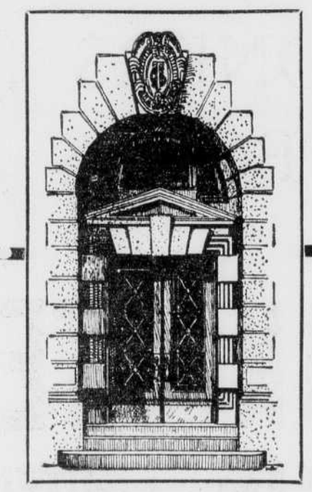
6th.—A search is being conducted for a German seaman who escaped from a nearby internment camp.

Continued on Page 46.



3" INFANTRY MORTARS

One of the deadliest weapons of the infantrymen of any army is the mortar, heavy or light. Actually, the weapon is a light, portable artillery piece—demountable and usable from any terrain. It consists of a metal tube about three feet in length, with a heavy base and supported at an angle by a bipod. The missile looks like a small aerial bomb, pointed at one end and with tail fins at the other. The "bomb" is dropped tail-first down the leaning barrel, and "shoots itself" out of the muzzle in a high trajectory. Astounding accuracy can be attained with this seeming loutish weapon. The heavy, 3-inch mortar is used generally for firing high explosive bombs. The lighter, two-inch mortar fires either high explosive or smoke bombs, the latter for screening the actions of Canadian infantrymen as they press the attack.



A REPORT TO OUR 4152 DEPOSITORS

In order that every depositor may understand the exact general condition of the Company, we publish this simplified statement which sums up the true and full story in three questions and answers.

1—What Does The Company Owe And To Whom Is It Owed?

ANSWER: *$1,931,061.95*

Of this amount $1,907,723.19 is due to depositors, $23,338.76 Reserve for Income and Excess Profits Taxes, Dividend and accrued Expenses. **There are no other obligations.**

2—What Does The Company Own?

ANSWER: *$2,540,997.47*

Composed of the following:

Cash	$ 377,843.92
Government Bonds	757,874.86
Mortgage Loans	1,189,318.23
Call Loans	57,042.56
Advances to Estates	34,726.15
Office Building	117,441.63
Sundry Assets	6,750.12

3—How Much MORE Does The Company Own Than It Owes?

ANSWER: *$609,935.52*

Divided as follows:

Capital Stock	$300,000.00
Reserve and Surplus	309,935.52

SHERBROOKE TRUST COMPANY

—MARTIN MOTOR SALES REG'D.—SERVING FOUR COUNTIES—



Mr. DONAT MARTIN,
— Proprietor —
of these well-known garages
at Sherbrooke and Magog.

In Magog

STOP AT THE SIGN OF THE
RED INDIAN
FOR THAT FAST AND DEPENDABLE

Martin Motor Service

13 — EXPERT MECHANICS — **13**
AND SERVICEMEN

Onil Roux, Magog Manager.



Mr. LEO-PAUL LAVOIE,
Sherbrooke Manager,
Martin Motor Sales Reg'd.

17 EXPERTS • • THE MEN WHO SERVICE YOUR CAR • • 17 EXPERTS

GROUP PHOTOGRAPH OF THE MECHANICS AND STAFF OF THE SHERBROOKE BRANCH:



TOP ROW—Left to right: A. Cote, Mechanic; E. Therien, Mechanic; H. Duquette, Stockroom Clerk; R. Vachon, Messenger; P. Dion, Serviceman; A. Custeau, Bodyman; G. Beauregard, Bodyman.
CENTRE ROW—Left to right: D. Belanger, Mechanic; A. Boucher, Mechanic; R. Arguin, Mechanic; L. Duquette, Bodyman.
BOTTOM ROW—Left to right: E. Dunn, Mechanic; L. Goulet, Mechanic; L. P. Lajoie, Service Manager; Miss T. Desilets, Secretary; N. Laprise, Stockroom Manager; P. Dutil, Bodyman; D. Gilbert, Bodyman.

Martin Motor Sales Reg'd. Are Direct Agents For
CHRYSLER—PLYMOUTH—FARGO (Trucks)

IN FOUR EASTERN TOWNSHIPS COUNTIES:
SHERBROOKE — STANSTEAD — COMPTON — RICHMOND

—Authorized Agents For McColl-Frontenac Products—

A STORY OF REMARKABLE PROGRESS:

One of the most flourishing Eastern Townships enterprises, catering to the motoring public, Martin Motor Sales Reg'd., owned and operated by Donat Martin, well-known businessman and Councillor at Magog, Que., has two busy branches, one at Magog and the other at Sherbrooke. In 1936, the Martin Garage at Magog became the authorized agent for McColl-Frontenac Products and opened one of the most modern service stations in the Province. The following year, Mr. Martin became agent for the famous Chrysler products, and in the first year of this affiliation he proved of such initiative that in 1938 the Martin Garage became the direct agent for the entire County of Stanstead. In 1939, having acquired the former Sangster Garage, on Wellington St. South ("Automobile Row"), Mr. Martin obtained the direct agency from the Chrysler Corporation in four counties: Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Compton and Richmond. This well proves his ability in the automobile field, and shows that in such a relatively short space of time, following his determination to give the public the utmost in service, his firm, Martin Motor Sales Reg'd., has come to occupy a first rank position in the automobile business.

MARTIN MOTOR SALES REG'D.

31 Wellington St. South — **SHERBROOKE - PHONE 411 OR 413**

SERVICE BY EXPERTS

36 Main St. — **PHONE 436 - MAGOG**

Sherbrooke Regiment Playing Its Part Answering The Call To Arms

Organized in the year which saw the birth of Canada as a nation, The Sherbrooke Regiment has had a long and distinguished career. During the Fenian Raids which threatened Canada after the close of the American Civil War, militia bands were organized along the border to guard against possible invasion. Among those so called up by the initiative of the local citizenry was a body of Volunteers drawn mainly from the vicinity of Sherbrooke in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. They were rushed to Stanstead Plain near the head of Lake Memphremagog and there spent some time in bivouacs until danger of the Fenian threat had passed.

Although not a shot had been fired, the Volunteers returned full of military ardor and burning for further service. Eager to capitalize on this newly-awakened patriotic fervor, a group of prominent Sherbrooke citizens petitioned the Government to authorize the formation of a local militia unit. Thanks to their efforts and the intervention of the local Member of the Legislative Assembly, the Hon. A. T. (later Sir Alexander) Galt—later to be one of the Fathers of Confederation and Minister of Finance in the Federal Cabinet — the formation of the "53rd Battalion" was authorized. Lieut.-Colonel G. F. Bowen, scion of a notable Sherbrooke family and later His Majesty's Sheriff of St. Francis District, was the first Commanding Officer. From the arms of his family the Regiment adopted the motto which it still bears "In hoc signo vinces." The "horse-head" which the Regiment still bears on its crest is derived from the crest of Sir John Sherbrooke, sometime Governor of Lower Canada, in whose honor the bristling town at the junction of the Magog and St. Francis rivers had been named in 1837.

"Le Pionnier de Sherbrooke," an early French-language newspaper published locally, contained an interesting account of the ceremonies in connection with the presentation of the first colors to the new Battalion. It took place on the Queen's Birthday, May 24, 1868, and was the occasion of a considerable military display. The 54th Battalion, at that time organized and stationed at nearby Richmond, under the command of Lieut.-Col. the Rt. Hon. Lord Aylmer, attended in full force, and a special attraction was the Fyfe and Drum Band of the Prince of Wales Regiment of Montreal, under Capt. Robinson. The ladies of Sherbrooke and Lennoxville had contrived the colors, which were duly presented with fitting ceremony and speechmaking.

The "53rd" saw no active service until the South African War, when upon the call for volunteers by the then Prime Minister of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a Company was organized under the late Capt. C. K. Fraser and took part in the struggle against the Boers, where all ranks served with distinction.

It was during an inspection of militia units in 1912 that Col. Sir Sam Hughes, then Minister of Militia, promised the 53rd Regiment adequate housing and training facilities. Those at that time available were very inadequate, and steps were taken without delay to begin construction of the commodious and comfortable Armory which serves as the headquarters of the Unit today. The following year the new Armory was officially opened, Lt.-Colonel T. S. Somers being in command of the Unit when it formally took over its new quarters.

At the outbreak of the Great War, the "53rd" at once made known its readiness to participate in the struggle. The Regiment was not at first sent over as a unit, however, but a detachment of over one hundred men were grouped together under the command of Captain Harry Sampson. They were placed in the 12th Battalion and sent Overseas with the first contingent in the fall of 1914. The Unit was largely represented later in the 117th Eastern Townships Battalion. The Unit today perpetuates the memory of the glorious 117th with battle-honors from "Arras 1917-18," "Hill 70," "Ypres 1917" and "Amiens."

The years following the war were difficult for non-permanent militia units. The world was sick of war and much that pertained to it, and enthusiasm did not run high for organizing and re-organizing of N.P.A.M. units. This, however, was done, and in 1920 the old "53rd" was re-organized under the present name of "The Sherbrooke Regiment," by Colonel E. B. Worthington, C.M.G., V.D., a former Commander. Since then it has progressed steadily onward, preparing for the emergency which most people thought would not come. Much praise is due the officers and men who carried on during these difficult times when public support of military institutions lagged.

In July, 1934, an association was made of which the Regiment is justly proud. By General Orders it was announced that "His Majesty the King is graciously pleased to approve of The Sherbrooke Regiment N.P.A.M. being allied to The Leicestershire Regiment of the British Army." This unit is one of the best known of the regular British regiments, having served with valor in many parts of the Empire.

Of particular interest is the fact that The Leicestershire has historical association with the Eastern Townships, improbable as that might seem at first sight. Before territorial designations were given to British regiments, The Leicestershire Regiment was known as the 17th Regiment Foot. It is rather unique to note that the 17th Regiment marched through the Eastern Townships in 1759 during the colonial campaign. After taking part in the siege and capture of Louisbourg, the regiment participated in the capture of Crown Point on Lake Champlain. After the fall of Quebec the troops, including the 17th Foot, advanced from Crown Point upon Montreal where they received the final surrender of Montcalm's army. The unit was again stationed in Canada between 1783 and 1788 and later from 1855 to 1865. There is therefore more than a merely nominal bond of sentiment and friendship between The Sherbrooke Regiment and its Old World affiliate.

Almost coincident with the outbreak of the present war the Regiment was placed on a war footing when a base depot was organized under Lt.-Col. L. M. Watson. Several officers and a number of men went Overseas with this detachment in 1939. The following year the unit was ordered to recruit to full strength and eventually under Lt.-Col. M. W. McA'Nulty a composite unit known as the Sherbrooke Fusilier Regiment (formed of officers and men of the Sherbrooke Regiment and Les Fusiliers de Sherbrooke) was organized. Meanwhile a 2nd Reserve Battalion of the Regiment was recruited by Lt.-Col. T. R. MacKenzie, O.B.E., V.D. Thus

SHERBROOKE REGIMENT O.C.



LT.-COL. B. D. LYON, Officer Commanding the 2nd Battalion of the Sherbrooke Regiment.

The Sherbrooke Regiment had and is playing its part in answering the call of King and Country.

On retirement of Lieut.-Colonel T. R. MacKenzie, O.B.E., V.D., January 1, 1943, the Unit was commanded temporarily by Major Fred J. Sangster, the Second in Command and on his enlistment for Active Service, by Captain R. E. White, the Training Officer and a former Company Commander. The present Commanding Officer is Lieut.-Col. B. D. Lyon who was Second in Command just prior to the war and was returned from Overseas due to injuries received in an accident. He assumed command with effect from June 1, 1943.

The Regiment is justly proud of its record in the present war, considering that there were only 28 officers and 122 other ranks when the war broke out. A nominal roll shows the name of each officer and other rank on Active Service as of this date. A recap of the totals is as follows:

	R.C.N.V.R.	Army	R.C.A.F.
Officers..	Nil	61	4
O.R.'s ...	33	342	86
Total..	33	403	90

The Sherbrooke Fusilier Regiment, the 1st Battalion of The Sherbrooke Regiment, was mobilized in July, 1940. It was recruited from the Regiment and from Les Fusiliers de Sherbrooke, the latter supplying eight officers, two from Reserve, two taken on unqualified and transferred to the Unit and four from its strength at that time. The O.R.'s were recruited from the Eastern Townships. When it reached full strength, with first line re-inforcements, the Unit was half French-speaking and half English.

The Unit completed its initial training at Sherbrooke, where it remained until May 29, 1941.

A few of the highlights are as follows:

(a)—A march from Sherbrooke to Connaught Ranges at Ottawa. When marching through Montreal, the salute was taken by Major General E. de B. Panet, and at Ottawa by the Mayor with many of the Officials of N.D.H.Q. attending.

(b)—The Unit served on Coastal Defence duty in Newfoundland from August, 1941, until the end of February, 1942. When the order came through for the Unit to return to Canada, a petition was circulated and sent to N.D.H.Q. asking that the Unit be allowed to remain because of their efficiency, good behavior and popularity with the Newfoundland people.

(c)—On its return, the Unit was stationed at Debert, N.S., and converted into an Armored Regiment—4th Brigade of the 4th C.A. Division.

(d)—The Unit proceeded Overseas in November, 1942, and continued its training with the 4th Division.

(e)—As a result of the shuttle which took place in January, 1943, the Unit became part of the 3rd C.A.T.B.

(f)—In September, 1943, a detailed inspection took place of all the Units in the 2nd and 3rd Army Tank Brigades. The 27 C.A.T.R. (Sherbrooke Fusilier Regiment) received the highest marks and was moved to the 2nd C.A.T.B.

Due to the fact that two languages cannot be mixed over the wireless and to the low standard of education, the Unit is no longer a mixed one and only two of the Officers from Les Fusiliers are at present with the Unit and less than fifteen per cent of the O.R.'s are French-speaking.

It is known that a considerable number of officers and O.R.'s from the Unit have been in the Mediterranean theatre of operations since November, 1943, and one S.S.M. since December, 1942.

This brief summary of the history of the Regiment would not be complete without stating that two of the outstanding characteristics have been its good conduct, as a Unit, and the spirit of co-operation which has exesited between the Unit and the authorities it has come in contact with in its path of duty.

The list of personnel of 2nd (R) Battalion The Sherbrooke Regiment, C.A., who have enlisted for Active Service from September, 1939, to February, 1944, is as follows:

OFFICERS

Sherbrooke Fusilier Regiment, C.A.: Lt.-Col. M. W. McA'Nulty, Lt.-Col. B. D. Lyon, Maj. L. Tomkins, Maj. E. A. Arnold, Maj. E. D. Armitage, Maj. F. Baldwin, Maj. J. H. Gilbert, Maj. C. C. Skinner, Maj. F. O'Connor, Capt. K. Bryce, Capt. I. Echenberg, Capt. H. Saunders, Capt. H. Belton, Capt. F. Eld, Capt. E. Walters, Capt. E. Hall, Capt. M. Greaves, Capt. H. Humphrey, Capt. D. MacCallum, Capt. R. N. Ogilvy, Capt. E. D. Sims, Capt. T. Stevens, Lieut. M. Bateman, Lieut. D. Bradley, Lieut. J. M. Gibeau, Lieut. R. Grier, Lieut. J. Lunderville, Lt. K. T. Paton, Lieut. Radley-Walters, 2/Lieut. W. H. Thenholme, 2/Lieut. N. Welsh.

Royal Montreal Regiment, C.A.: Maj. J. Blue, Maj. G. Logie, Maj. D. Lynch, Capt. J. Hanson, Capt. B. Stevens.

Base Depot: Col. W. E. Hume, Lt.-Col. L. M. Watson, Major W. Barrie, Major A. G. Sangster, Capt. J. Stein, Capt. D. Darey.

No. 4 District Depot: Col. Sam Echenberg, Capt. H. S. Horsfall (H.W.E.).

Reinforcements: Lt.-Col. W. E. Baker, Capt. F. J. Sangster, Lieut. J. B. Newton, 2/Lieut. C. G. Goff, 2/Lieut. L. G. R. Smith.

G.G.F.G.'s: Major Lloyd Bowen.

R.C.A.P.C.: Capt. F. A. Simpson.

C.I.(B) T.C. A-12: Capt. B. C. Howard.

C.A. (B) T.C. No. 48: Capt. F. E.

Continued on page 47.

Day-by-Day

Continued from Page 45.

7th.—The prisoner who escaped from a local internment camp was recaptured near St. Malo.

9th.—The Red Cross Blood Clinic in Sherbrooke was formally opened.

10th.—Armand Choquette, Bloc Populaire, was elected in Stanstead County by a majority of 1,312.

11th.—Prime Minister Churchill is conferring in Quebec with Canadian Cabinet Ministers prior to a meeting with President Roosevelt.

12th.—Niagara Falls is today the host to Prime Minister Churchill and party from Great Britain.

13th.—The scope of the Allied aerial offensive has been widened to include both Berlin and Rome.

14th.—The German evacuation of Sicily is now reported to be in full swing.

16th.—The Anglo-American forces have overrun virtually the entire Island of Sicily.

17th.—The last German forces have left the Italian Island of Sicily.

18th.—President Roosevelt, meeting Prime Minister Churchill in Quebec, declares he will visit Ottawa during his trip.

19th.—Canadian casualties during the Sicilian campaign were reported at 1,895—385 were fatal.

20th.—European invasion plans were believed completed at the Quebec Conference of Roosevelt and Churchill.

21st.—Japanese forces were in headlong retreat before the Allies in the vital Salamaua area.

23rd.—The Germans have admitted the evacuation of Kharkov.

24th.—Two thousand long tons of bombs were dropped on Berlin overnight.

25th.—President Roosevelt, addressing an Ottawa gathering, declares that the Allies are pledged to exterminate the Axis.

26th.—Lord Louis Mountbatten has been named Supreme Commander of the Allied Southeast Asia forces.

27th.—Alderman R. W. Reid died in the Sherbrooke Hospital after an illness of two months.

28th.—Nuremburg is believed to have been levelled in a heavy Allied air attack.

30th.—The Swedish Premier warns that the neutrality of his country is in danger owing to Nazi activities.

31st.—The Sherbrooke Council, sitting as a committee, suggests an engineer be named to study the local water situation.

Sometimes Just one Item will TRANSFORM a Whole Room!



ONE item added to your living room may make it "sing" with harmony. Or maybe two or three are needed. Or maybe — oh, no, your living room is not hopeless! You surely don't have to start all over again, right while there's a war on and things are hard to get.

Stand at one end of your living room and make an optical survey, and ten to one you'll hit on just the small item you need. A table by that chair. An extra chair, to complete the talkative grouping surrounding your davenport. A new cocktail table — yes, definitely, that will surely spice things up.

We are experts, too, don't forget. Our advice is valuable. And it's free as the winds on the prairie. Here's looking forward to a friendly and constructive visit.

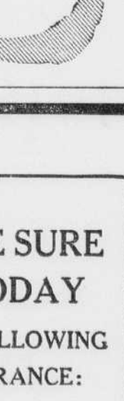
But Whatever You Do — Support The Red Cross

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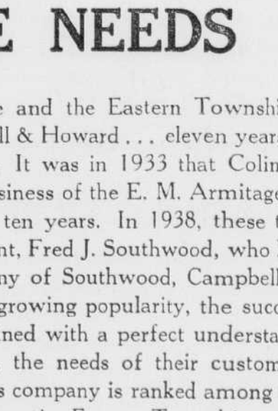
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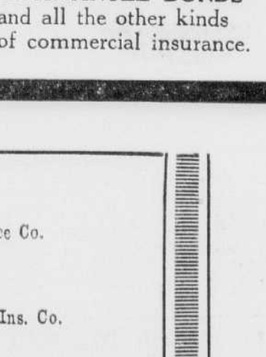
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and many others, as well.

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Sherbrooke Reg't.

Continued from page 46.

S. Shelley, Lieut. F. J. Manes.

Per. Selection Board: Lieut. L. S. Brown.

C.C.A.; Major W. Cook, Lieut. 4. D. Bryce, Lieut. L. E. O'Donnell, Lieut. M. C. Soles, Lieut. D. W. Ward, 2/Lieut. H. G. Sheeley.

Royal Canadian Air Force: Wing Commander R. Muir, Lieut. M. Hume, 2/Lieut. J. H. Blue, 2/Lieut. C. W. Mutchler.

Royal Canadian Navy: Arnold, A. L.; Atto, D.; Burrell, R. W.; A/Sgt. Bishop, D. A.; Bryant, J. H.; Cathcart, D. L.; Cpl. Cushing, D. J.; Everett, D. W.; C.Q.M.S. Gaucher, E.; Grimshaw, F.; Grey, D.; Harbinson, R. H.; Hovey, W. R.; Hovey, P.; Jobel, R. C.; Lepine, M.; Martin, K. W.; McCrae, S. E.; Neil, D.; Odell, L. J.; Pankovitch, D. M. H.; Cpl. Patrick, D. H. F.; Samson, D. E.; Selby, C.; Sharman, H. M.; Sharron, L. M.; Walters, F. B.; Wheeler, D. S.; Wilcox, W. L.; Wilkins, G. A.; Wright, A. G.

Canadian Mercantile Marines: Love, D. P.

American Navy: Sgt. Harrison, H.

CANADIAN ARMY

..The Sherbrooke Fusilier Reg't., C.A.: Cornish, Albert; Arnold, George James; Aulis, Gilbert Edward; Aspinall, James Edmund; Begin, Denis Emilien; Blair, Roderick; Burke, Edwin Ernest; Beaulieu, Donald Damus; Beaulieu, Raymond Maxime; Bergeron, H. M. F. J.; Benney, Albert Kenneth; Barlow, Gerald Cuthbert H.; Bailey, Albert Richard; Bieber, W. H.; Blair, N. M.; Bryant, K. W.; Carrigan, Joseph Harry; Cass, Donald; Cathcart, Raymond; Clark, Jack Adair; Clark, Charles William; Davies, Lorne; Davidson, Robert Kenneth F.; Davis, Milton; Davis, John; Davis, William H.; Dobbs, William Orie; Doyle, Wilton Ivan; Drew, Donald; Dumble, Albert; Everett, Roderick Eugene; Farmer, Reginald John S.; Fensome, P. P.; Ferrier, J.; Fountain, Joseph Paul; Fowlis, Henry; Fox, John Hubert; Fraser, Kenneth; Fuller, George; Gamache, Maurice; Gilbert, Denis; Goodhue, Arthur William; Goudreau, A. G.; Goyette, Clinton Theodore; Green, Chas. Edward; Groleau, Leo Ferdinand; Hallett, G. C.; Hamilton, A.; Hamilton, Wilbur Henry; Harrison, Wilder Mervin; Heath, Harold M.; Hills, Francis William; Holt, Glen George; Holtham, Theodore Elbert; Hotz, W.; Howe, Geo. Prudent; Howland, Ernest Arthur; Humphrey, Frank MacKey; Hunting, Arthur William; Jackson, Donald Philip Harry; Jameson, William Ross; Jenne, Lloyd Melville; Joliffe, H. W.; Jones, Lorin W.; Jordan, Arthur D.; Kenneth, Geo. Alexander; Kezar, Douglas W.; Kirby, F. J.; Kirby, Kenneth; Knowlton, Jack; Lallier, Romeo; Lauzon, N. J.; Lavariere, Leo; Leith, Harold G.; Leith, K. E.; Leith, S. P.; Littler, J. K.; Loubier, Philippe Joseph; Maddiss, E. W.; Miller, Douglas James; Milne, Harry; Moore, Thomas Arthur; Morrison, Nolan Stafford; Mosher, Duywood; Munroe, Frederick John; Mutchler, Jack Thomas; MacDonald, William Henry; MacKenzie, J. C.; McKelvey, Everett Eber; McLachlan, Gordon; McLean, Frederick Neol; McLeod, D.; McLeod, Lester; McNabb, Frederick Arnold; Neil, David; Nicholl, Wilfrid; O'Leary, John F.; Olivier, William Geo. M.; Olivier, Rodolphe V.; Olson, C. L.; Page, Vernon Darrell; Page, V. E.; Pankovitch, M.; Paquette, J. B.; Pegg, E. A.; Perras, Geo. Joseph; Pettigrew, Frederick Joseph; Poudrier, Leopold; Powers, Foster; Rawlings, Gordon; Rees, William John; Ridley, Stanley George; Rogers, Wilfred; Runions, W. C. E.; Samson, Edgar John Knox; Sarney, C. J.; Simpson, John Ernest; Singleton, Earl Joseph; Stone, Waldo Stanley; Stoyles, Harold; Sullivan, Joseph William; Sweet, Lynford Earl; Taber, James Frederick; Taylor, Malcolm; Taylor, Reginald S.; Thibault, Fern; Thompson, Herbert Chas.; Thompson, Leslie; Trew, Ronald Eric; Trussler, Wilfred Henry; Walden, Perley John; Wark, Frederick; Welsh, Norman Harry; Wheeler, Delbert Alby; Whitaker, James; Williams, Reginald; Wing, Raymond Douglas; Woodward, Walter Robert; Wilson, R. P.; Young, Nelson.

Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps: Aulis, O. S.; Baird, T. E.; Corcoran, V. M.; Dubois, A.; Goode, W. H.; Goyette, G.; Jameson, M.; Lee, A. B.; Locke, E. J.; MacKenzie, N.; Oxford, Robert T.; Sgt. Styan, M. B.

Royal Canadian Army Service Corps: Boudreau, Arthur L.; Buzzell, N. M.; Carter, L. A.; Gignac, Napoleon; Jones, Maurice A.; Madey, P.; Spalding, Chas E.; Stevenson, Raymond A.; Thomas, E.

Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps: Cpl. Abbott, C. A.; Caton, Frederick L.; Dion, John R.; Wilson, V. S.

Canadian Provost Corps: Drew, Victor R.; Metivier, Roland E.; Southern, John G.

Canadian Grenadier Guards, C.A.: Dorey, Raymond R.

Dufferin and Haldimand Rifles, C.A.: Pehleman, Robert C.

Royal Canadian Engineers: Palmer, Joseph J.

1st Bn. the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, C.A.: Douglas, Russell Cyril; Leslie, Russell.

2nd Bn. the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, C.A.: Sgt. Beakey, J.; Cole, M. R.; Sgt. McVeigh, R. J.; Stewart, W. R.

17th D.Y.R.C.H., C.A.: Cook, Frederick, M.; Smith, Harold C.

Canadian Forestry Corps, C.A.: Fattley, Kenneth H.; Caulkins, John G.; Clout, Sidney; Edwards, Walter; Lyonnais, B.; Makepeace, Robert P.; Murray, William J.; Murray, A. J.; MacLeod, Murdo; MacRae, Arthur J.; Powers, Maurice; Roy, Jean Baptiste; Walsh, J. H.; Young, V. D.

1st. Bn. Royal Rifles of Canada, C.A.: Blair, Norman M.; Pryce, Arnold K.

2nd Bn. Royal Rifles of Canada, C.A.: Harding, S.; Sgt. Varney, V. S.

79th L.A.A. Battery, C.A.: Agon, G. C.; Bessant, N. D.; Dean, K. B.; A/Cpl. Dobbs, W. T.; Galvin, A.; Hodge, J.; Haddock, D. W. T.; Knapp, G.; Marshall, W. G.; Morrison, G. R.; Murray, W. A.; Nutbrown, D. H.; Sgt. Smith, C. D.; Sorenson, K.; A/Cpl. Stewart, J. A.; Trussler, E. R.

Princess of Wales Own Reg't, C.A.: Vogell, J. H.

Three Rivers Tank Corps, C.A.: Lane, N. E.

No. 2 Canadian Army University Course: Chapman, E. D.

Veterans' Guard of Canada, C.A.: Rampton, J.; A/Cpl. Bennett, H. W.; Reynolds, W.; Sawyer, W.; Saddler, J.; Stanton, J.; Tinker, C.

Royal Canadian Artillery, C.A.: Dowdeswell, M. B.; Fearneley, Howard C.; George, Arthur G.; Harvey, John; Hanna, William James; Ladouceur, Gerald M.; Lewis, Vivian; St. Laurent, Louis; Wallis, Gerald.

No. 4 District Depot, C.A.: Laliberte, J.; Mouland, N. G.; Sgt. Williams, H. J.

..No. 1 Canadian Base Depot: Ayotte, G.; Aldrich, W.; Bieber, A. H.; Bridges, H. H.; Britton, A. C.; Clark, W. D.; Fee, E. J.; Fuller, G.; Grey, J. H.; Hodgkinson, H.; Haddon, A. W.; Johnstone, L. E.; Jones, L. W.; Kennett, J. T.; Lavalliere, D. R.; Morrison, L.; Perkins, W. G.; Packwood, M. A.; Rees, W. S.; Smith, F. W.; Towney, G. A.; Thompson, N.; Thompson, L.; Thompson, H. C.; Wood, J. D.; Woodman, R.

Canadian Army (Active)—Units not known: Allsop, Frederick J.; Butler, R. H.; Bradley, Norman; Brown, Chester T. C.; Bergeron, H. M.; Bracey, H. G.; Boomhower, C.; Booth, A. G. K.; Sgt. Barron, Geo.; Breton, R. R.; Bessette, A.; Braun, R. H.; Ball, E. C.; Brooks, D. A.; Couchman, W. E.; Clark, Geo. V.; Charby, Roland; Crothers, Clifford E.; Carr, Albert A.; Sgt. Cathcart, Arthur C.; Sgt. Clout, H. C.; Chase, N.; Dunford, Arthur E.; Desruisseaux, A.; Dumont, R.; Fairbrother, Wendell; Farwell, A.; Farwell, D.; Fortier, L.; Garnsey, Leonard E.; Goodfellow, A. R.; Galvin, G. W.; C.S.M. Gardiner, J. E.; Graham, C. H.; Hall, A.; Hatch, G. A.; Husk, G. R. S.; Hamilton, John; Humphrey, Oliver; Jersey, K. F.; Kezar, R. K.; Lagueux, Simon; LeBaron, L. B.; Leblanc, A.; Lundeborg, G.; Lachapelle, A. R.; Matthew, H. R.; Manosh, B.; Morrison, N. S.; Morin, Geo.; Mitchell, John T.; Merrill, F. A.; Marcotte, M.; Sgt. Murphy, V.; A/C.S.M. McLauchlan, G. W.; McLeod, C.; MacIver, John L.; Norris, Raymond P.; A/Cpl. Olson, G. M.; Perkins, F.; Pinchin, W. J.; Page, H. C.; Rawlings, H. N.; Ross, G. A.; Richards, Geo. E. F.; Richards, D. E.; Roy, J. B.; Rawlings, S. F.; Stewart, M. S.; Stewart, Bruce H.; Sgt. Symons, H. G.; St. Laurent, E.; Smith, M. F.; Sevigny, D. B.; Tinker, H. A.; A/Sgt. Trew, J. C.; Walden, Austin; Wells, Glendon H.; Wheeler, H.; Sgt. Wells, G. W.; Yarnold, C. R.

Royal Canadian Air Force: Ames, Edward J.; Beswick, James A.; Bellingham, William H.; Brooks, Willis R.; Berwick, G. F.; Bousada, Samuel; Brown, G. S.; Berwick, W. E.; Bartlett, H. A.; Bullard, J. N.; Bennett, G.; Cote, R.; Colton, J.; Coates, Dwight C.; Champoux, Roland J.; A/Sgt. Davey, N.; Davies, D.; Evans, A. C.; Fuller, G. A.; Fuller, Kendall P.; Fuller, William E.; A/Cpl. Farr, F. A.; Finlay, H. D.; Gallinger, D.; A/Cpl. Garlick, W.; Gilbert, A.; Getty, Ralph W.; Gunning, Kenneth S.; Gribben, James; Guild, Fred W.; Sgt. Hutchison, W.; Hall, M. W.; Harding, E.; Hetherington, William S.; Hatch, Francis J.; Haworth, John; Hall, Sydney G.; Hall, John; Kirby, Milton W.; Lord, M.; Lessard, G.; Lacharite, Roger A.; Linds, Albert; Levitt, Samuel I.; Locke, John B.; May, David M.; Mittleman, Joseph; Moorecorft, Austin A.; Miller, Gordon S.; Massey, James D.; Mosher, G. E.; Sgt. Mooney, F. H.; Marshall, E. J.; Mutchler, J.; McCoy, R. O.; Cpl. McKeage, T. D.; McEachern, Douglas; MacDonald, Neil; Nelson, Stanley; Nutbrown, Ibrey Heath; Nutbrown, Creighton I.; Nutbrown, D. H.; O'Sullivan, Timothy; Painter, Thomas J.; Price, Hubert D.; Paige, D. R.; Riddell, Keith E.; Richards, I. K. M.; Rider, Percival F.; Reed, Stewart D.; Richardson, William S.; Ray, Leslie A.; Ray, Wesley C.; Stocks, L. M.; Smith, B. E.; Spackman, A. E.; Sullivan, E. V.; Segee, R. E.; Sulis, Roy S.; Stewart, Eber W.; Shea, Norman; Thomas, Marcel W.; Vineberg, Marcus M.; Walker, Albert C.; Wilcox, Gordon L.; Wright, Arthur E.

THE "CROWN"

HAS BEEN THE SYMBOL OF LAUNDERING SUCCESS

for the Housewives of Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships

FOR 25 YEARS

ON THE OCCASION OF THIS EVENTFUL YEAR

1919 — 1944

OUR SILVER ANNIVERSARY

We look back to that eventful day in 1919 when our present owner, E. R. Richardson, came to Sherbrooke and founded what has today become one of the most successful and largest laundering and dry-cleaning establishments in the Eastern Townships. From that modest beginning, the Crown Laundry has progressed with the addition of more space, new machinery and a splendid fleet of modern trucks, until today, with its exceptional service and the creation of its widely-known "Crownize" cleaning service, it ranks among the top establishments of its kind in the Province.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF SERVICE
CROWNED WITH SATISFACTION

Sanitary Laundering = HEALTH PROTECTION

Crown-Cleaned Clothes

are the result of our 25 years experience, thus bringing you the utmost in cleaning and economy.

A MESSAGE FROM THE MANAGEMENT:

We appreciate your gracious acceptance of unavoidable service curtailments, and we want to assure you that the quality of our work cannot be curtailed. As always, we launder your clothes with utmost care to assure their long wear and their being cleaner and whiter. We will be glad when we are able again to bring you speedier service, more frequent deliveries. In the meantime, thank you for your splendid co-operation.

E. R. RICHARDSON

WE
Wash each bundle separately
Use only pure, mild soaps
Rinse clothes several times

TO ASSURE YOU
the health protection of sanitary clothes — the "Crownize" way!

LOOK FOR THE RED TRUCKS WITH THE CROWN INSIGNIA

CROWN LAUNDRY
CREATORS OF CROWNIZE CLEANING
OF SHERBROOKE, LIMITED

Day-by-Day

Continued from page46.

September

1st.—The Russians report their forces are advancing along the entire Eastern Front.

2nd.—The Germans have withdrawn from the Donets Basin front in an effort to avoid a defeat worse than Taganrog.

3rd.—The Anglo-Canadian forces have established the first foothold on the continent by an invasion of Italy proper.

4th.—The Allied forces have established a second beachhead in Southern Italy.

Continued on page 50.

$10,000,000 Needed NOW for relief of Suffering

DO YOUR SHARE!



Give Generously! to the

CANADIAN RED CROSS

The Need GROWS as Victory Nears!

Only the Red Cross meets the need for vital life-saving food, prisoners-of-war parcels, medicines, comforts, blood serum and nursing—now greater than ever as Victory nears. The Canadian Red Cross is YOUR Red Cross—supported by YOUR dollars, which it applies efficiently to the relief of human suffering. The work must go on!

This space contributed by

ZELLER'S LIMITED

Fashions in the News



BROUGHT TO YOU EACH WEEK

by

SAINT-JEAN'S

The Fashion Centre of the Eastern Townships



First With The Best

"Economy Through Quality"

This was the slogan adopted by Saint-Jean's over thirty years ago, and a never swerving adherence to a policy of Quality and Style long ago established the House of Saint-Jean as the leading ladies' wear and home furnishings departmental store in the Eastern Townships.

Thrifty shoppers fully realize that only through quality is real economy found, and that the Saint-Jean label on any purchase is a guarantee of complete satisfaction.



We Are Exclusive Distributors in Sherbrooke for:

- Kenwood Blankets
- Vogue Patterns
- John Brown's Irish Linens
- Jantzen Swim Suits
- Jaeger Knitted Goods
- Harvey-Woods Underwear
- Adjusta Top Curtains
- Deja, Saint-Jean's Special, Debonnair, Airline, Frenchshire Dresses
- Langburne, Saint-Jean's Special and Printzess Coats and Suits
- Russian Seal Fur Coats (Dyed Rabbit).

C. O. Saint Jean LIMITED

E. E. GOODENOUGH, President.

21 WELLINGTON ST. NORTH, SHERBROOKE - - - - - - PHONES: 1236 - 1237.

FOURTH SECTION

Sherbrooke Daily Record

PAGES 49-64

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1944.

AN EDITORIAL

Private Enterprise Responsible For Country's Progress

At the present time, it is very popular in many quarters to criticize the place which private ownership is playing in Canada today. In fact almost every private undertaking is under attack from one faction or another. The first to seek a remedy for the problems of the day attacks the electricity companies. Another lays the blame on the banks. A third condemns the insurance companies. Privately-owned utility companies are under fire. Ownership of natural resources by individuals is loudly condemned.

But these individuals and groups fail to recognize, or to acknowledge that the entire progress of the country to date has been through the aggressive features of individual enterprise. The first efforts to link one end of the country with the other by rail were government projects, but the task was soon handed over to individuals. Admittedly many of the promoters of the Canadian Pacific Railway and its affiliated companies amassed a certain degree of wealth but there is no denying the argument that to ensure the success of the enterprise they risked every dollar of their private means and exhausted the resources and credit of their friends and colleagues.

The great mineral developments were all the result of private enterprise. The great majority of the mines which have proved such a factor in maintaining the economic position of Canada were discovered by some individual prospector, often without means, who found his backing in the "grubstake" of a frontier general store-owner or perhaps a home-owner with a little spare cash who was prepared to risk his modest nest-egg on the faith of the prospector and the hope for substantial profits. Would the hardy race of prospectors, those men who suffer want and deprivation for many years in the hope of gaining wealth at a single throw of the dice, undergo the discomforts and risks of their profession for a modest salary received from the state? To these men "security" means nothing. They prefer to risk everything on the next turn of fickle fate. Many have made millions, but in doing so they have leveloped the country. Others died, often destitute, cold and hungry.

The great Canadian industrial system is an inescapable example of private enterprise and while a certain amount of government assistance may have been received in providing for the wartime plant expansion, the remarkable showing of the Canadian factories in arming the members of the United Nations is the direct result of the aggressive policies of individual directors taken during times of peace—for personal profit. It is doubtful that even the most aggressive government in the world could have achieved these remarkable results if the sound groundwork of the Canadian industrial machine had not been laid in times of peace.

The very basis of the whole Canadian economic system is agriculture and the very manner in which the newer areas of the Dominion have been opened up is a tribute to private enterprise. The Canadian farmer is essentially an individualist, working with the profit notion in mind. He wants to own his own land and he wants to keep his own money. He believes in working for himself and not run his farm as a paid servant of the state. He opened up the Prairies because he saw there the chance of becoming a major landowner whose estates would pay big dividends. He hewed his farm out of the forests of the East in the hope that he might gain a competence for himself and an inheritance for his children. This is true whether the pioneer was English or French. The pioneers were individualists and the country was developed on individualism.

The latest industry to come under attack in this Province is the utility industry and rosy pictures are painted of what might be accomplished if this were placed under the control of the state. But perhaps the best answer to the rosy claims of the ownership advocates is contained in the following editorial from the Montreal Gazette entitled, "Public Reaps Fruits of Enterprise." The article says:

Critics of private enterprise invariably brandish the profits or other benefits that accrue to the sponsors of undertakings as reward for their endeavors, and as some compensation for the risks assumed. Rarely if ever do they concede or even mention the far greater benefits of service, material human advantage and economic development that have been reaped by the public as the harvest from the seeds sown by far-seeing, enlightened initiative of free venture capital.

Firm fruits of progress and achievement for the public good have dropped from the collective tree of what was once free enterprise, but now is ever more subject to state regulation. They overwhelm denial by sheer weight of factual evidence. They are strikingly highlighted by innumerable specific instances of commercial, industrial and development enterprises that have rendered immeasurably valuable contributions to the common weal.

An outstanding Canadian case history of this nature is the record of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, which by the electric energy of its utilities and the human energy of its developers has fructified the onetime wilderness of the St Maurice Valley into a great industrial centre within a single generation. The accomplishments that have blossomed directly and indirectly from this undertaking have been long known to those aware of the record. They were illuminated with fresh significance and force here yesterday by the address of James Wilson, Shawinigan President, at the company's annual meeting.

Particular emphasis was laid by Mr. Wilson, himself a rugged individualist of unquestioned integrity and sound judgment, on the genesis of the splendid development of power projects, industrial plants and a populous, prosperous community in the Shawinigan Falls region. These had been created, he insisted with justice, essentially and entirely from private initiative implemented through investment of private capital. As the result of the "economical and efficient development of vast amounts of hydro-electric power," made available at increasingly low cost, a concentration of varied industry now supported a district population of over 28,000. In 1902, a year after completion of the first power plant, it was not more than 2,000.

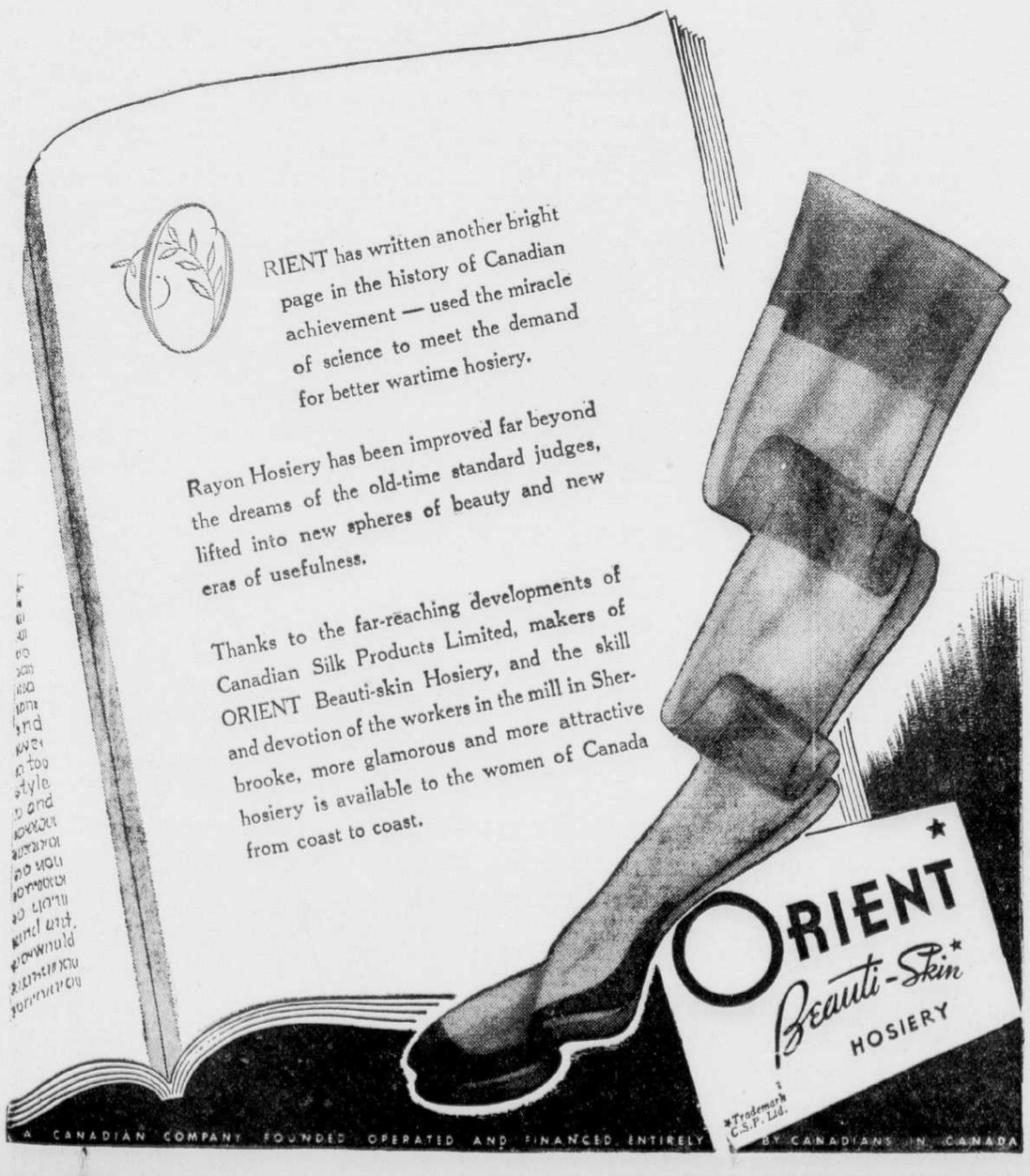
Mr. Wilson pointed with understandable pride to the fact that the power sold and distributed, all of which is delivered within the Province of Quebec, nets the company an average price or revenue per kilowatt-hour "lower than the similar average price of any utility system in Canada." In regard to rural electrical services, which even with support of subsidies under public-ownership are a difficult and expensive phase of power distribution, he was able with conviction to make the following considered statement:

"Even under present conditions I am satisfied that in no province of Canada in agricultural districts fairly comparable with those served by the Shawinigan company, are electrical services made available in rural municipalities and to farmers at less cost to the consumer than in Shawinigan territory."

Shawinigan has invested more than $5,000,000 of its own funds during the last fifteen years to develop such services, and expects to extend its programme after the war.

The record of Shawinigan in all spheres is something which that company, the utility industry and private enterprise generally have every reason to be proud of. It is also something that should give Premier Godbout pause before he embarks with airy abandon on a sweeping programme of trying to navigate privately-built power utilities through the uncertain shoals of public ownership.

A page in the history of
CANADIAN ACHIEVEMENT





"GOOD NEIGHBOR" POLICY BEGINS AT HOME...

Everyone will ride farther if you share-the-ride with your neighbors! We've got to stretch the rubber on our tires a long way. To do this, workers going to factories and business men to their offices will help a lot by living up to a policy of five people in one car rather than one person each in five cars. Housewives too will want to do their share by car-sharing when they want to do their shopping. Car sharing means your car will have a longer life because you alternate driving with riding; you will save gasoline; and you will know you are really helping in the war effort.

Share Your Cars and Spare Your Tires

INSERTED BY AN ADMIRER OF THE DRIVER OF A WELL FILLED CAR

Urges Expropriation Proceedings Be Conducted Before Independent Tribunal And Conforming To Laws

"There has been no general demand in the Province of Quebec for Government ownership of the public utilities." This statement was made here by J. S. Norris, President of Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, at the annual meeting of the shareholders. A public opinion poll, taken recently by an independent and experienced organization, said Mr. Norris, showed conclusively that 95 per cent of the M.L.H. & P. consumers approve the service under present management, and that a large majority are emphatically opposed to expropriation The general fear was expressed that the service which has been improved year by year will suffer if expropriation takes place and that, in the final analysis, the people will have to meet the tax losses. Repeated suggestions have been made that a referendum should be taken by the Provincial Government in Montreal and the other 47 municipalities served by the company, to confirm once and for all the decided opinion of those mostly affected by the proposal.

"We realize," said Mr. Norris, "that the power of expropriation of this company rests with the Government, but in the final analysis, the people of Montreal and these other 47 municipalities will have to meet the tax losses and suffer or benefit from the rates and service under expropriation, so why shouldn't they be given a chance to vote on the question, or is it possible that Montreal and these other municipalities are to be made the milch-cow for the rest of the province?"

Mr. Norris objected strongly to the slanderous manner in which the whole question was being handled by some politicians. These politicians described the company as exploiters, and this after a half-century of development by leading citizens—men of foresight and enterprise—who had built up the industry from nothing, until today when the company distributes at relatively low rates over a million h.p. of electricity and 19 million cubic feet of gas daily for the comfort and convenience of one-third of the population of the province. Only certain members of the Government, feeling that expropriation is a good political move, demand that this drastic step be taken. "And what a time to choose," added Mr. Norris, "when this country and the world is absorbed in the deadliest war in history. We cannot do otherwise than humbly apologize to our soldiers, sailors and airmen for any reduction in effective war effort brought about by the introduction of this controversial and untimely question, but with that apology we extend an invitation to them to place the blame where it belongs and visit the consequences upon those who are responsible."

"It was foresight and planning," continued Mr. Norris, "that enabled us to meet all the urgent demands for power and enabled the many war plants here to make such a creditable showing. During the four years of war alone, upwards of $15,000,000 has been expended in this improvement of service. All this money had been provided by the company without any Government help, a tremendous contribution which the company has had the privilege of making to Canada's war effort. I leave it to the public to judge if this vast development which has been carried out economically, unostentatiously and without fanfare, not only to meet normal demands but also the pressing needs of wartime, would have been accomplished if the Government had been in possession of our property."

Mr. Norris called attention to the heavy taxes imposed upon the company, the amount paid during the year standing at the all-time high of nine million dollars, a figure equal to 25 per cent of the total revenue from electricity and gas. It was gross injustice on the part of the Federal Government, he said, to impose discriminatory taxation on the people of Quebec. Furthermore, the Provincial Government showed deplorable laxity in tolerating this discrimination in the face of insistent protests by the company on behalf of its customers. The people of Ontario, he said, are exempt from this taxation. The company has repeatedly stated that any relief from taxation would be immediately reflected in lower rates to the consumers of electricity and gas.

As far as is known at the present time, continued Mr. Norris, there will be a Bill at this last session of the present Government for the nationalization of the industry and the expropriation of this company. It is sincerely hoped that for the sake of the good name of the province, any expropriation proceedings resulting from such governmental action will be (1) conducted before an independent judicial tribunal, and (2) conform to the existing laws of the province. Otherwise, can it only be assumed that confiscation is intended.

In conclusion, Mr. Norris said: "I will be pardoned if I make a further and a final reference to the proposed expropriation of your company. The history of this old Province of Quebec, its traditions and its culture reflect the outcome of many a struggle in which the forces of autocracy and despotism have succumbed to the will of an aroused and embattled public. It is my contention that the Prime Minister of the province is mistaken when he asserts that the people of this province support him in a policy on whose altar your company has been chosen as his first sacrifice. I believe that he is equally mistaken if he believes that a people imbued with an ancient and a constant sense of justice will support him in carrying out that policy by a programme of confiscation masquerading under a new or a 'New Deal' concept of jurisprudence. It is an age-old and essential principle of responsible government that any radical innovation in administrative policy is not to be adopted unless and until it has been submitted to and approved by suffrage of the people. If the Government's present policy of public ownership and the method by which it is proposed to fulfil it, command public support, then the Government can have no excuse for failing to obtain the evidence of that support by an appeal to the electorate. Failure to make such an appeal suggests that in official quarters there exists the fear that neither the policy nor the method are in accord with the popular will. Hasty adoption of that policy and the absence of sufficient courage to risk the fruits of office in an endeavor to obtain popular endorsement of it are indications of an aautocratic indifference to public opinion or of hidden motives which ill accord with a system of government under which we have, until now, been proud to say that our leaders are servants, not masters of a free and enlightened people."

Beauharnois

In reviewing the company's balance sheet, Mr. Norris had a few words to say on the item "Properties and Plant." He stated that this item included Beauharnois at $80,000,000, which implies the magnitude of the development which was completed over a long period well within the company's estimates. "In fact," said Mr. Norris, "it is one of the few projects of such magnitude that I know of that has been completed within the estimates. We have expert advice that the project could not be duplicated today for $100,000,000 and this, of course, provided the work was done by private enterprise. If the work was done by the Government judging from the experience of all government enterprises and notably a famous one in this city) I leave it to the shareholders and public to say how much more than $100,000,000 it would cost.

"I only mention the matter to show that the value of our assets on this item alone is understated by $20,000,000, or nearly $5.00 per share."

The Directors

The following Board of Directors were elected for the ensuing year: W. F. Angus, C. S. Bagg, A. Sidney Dawes, S. Godin, R.C.A., Henry, C.M.G., C. G. Howard, K.C., J. Edouard Labelle, K.C., H. W. Molson, G. H. Mongomery, K.C., John S. Norris, Alfred H. Paradis and Morris W. Wilson, C.M.G.

P. S. Ross and Sons, Chartered Accounts, of Montreal, were reappointed auditors for the current year.

Officers

At a meeting of the directors, held immediately after the shareholders' meeting, the following officers were reappointed; John S. Norris, President; G. H. Montgomery, K.C., Vice-President; C. S. Bagg, Vice-President and General Manager; S. Godin and R. A. C. Henry, C.M.G., Vice-Presidents; L. O'Sullivan, General Executive Assistant; C. C. Parkes, Secretary; W. R. McLeod, Assistant Secretary; P. C. Drake, Treasurer; and G. Fontaine, Assistant Treasurer.

Day-by-Day

Continued from page 47.

7th.—Dr. W. P. Percival was the principal speaker at the official opening of the new Richmond High School.

8th.—The unconditional surrender of Italy was announced by General Eisenhower.

9th.—The Nazis have announced their determination to fight the Allies on the soil of Italy.

10th.—The Great Italian naval base of Taranto has been seized by Allied forces.

11th.—The principal Italian fleet units have surrendered at Malta.

13th.—Mussolini has been liberated from prison by German paratroops.

14th.—C. Guy Bishop was elected by acclamation as Alderman for the North Ward.

15th.—Ankara reports the British 9th Army now on the move in Asia Minor.

16th.—Germans are strengthening their Balkan garrisons in face of an Allied invasion threat.

17th.—German transportation systems are receiving a severe pounding from Allied aircraft.

18th.—A record was set for the Canadian shipbuilding industry with the launching of twelve vessels in various yards.

20th.—The Allied forces are reported making satisfactory progress from the Salerno beachhead.

21st.—Premier Churchill has pledged anew that the Allies will strike across the Channel to liberate Europe.

22nd.—Naples is reported a mass of flames from German actions to prevent Allied occupation of the city.

23rd.—The Germans have scuttled thirty vessels in Naples harbor.

24th.—Surging Soviet troops threaten to engulf the Germans along the Dnieper river.

25th.—Twenty-six Junkers transports were shot down in an effort to evacuate German troops on Corsica.

27th.—Britain has issued a new warning against the activities of Nazi agents in Argentina.

28th.—Prime Minister King states that he hopes to avoid an election until after the war.

29th.—News of the Allied occupation of Naples is expected at any time.

30th.—Russian forces have seized the suburbs of Kiev, the Capital of the Ukraine.

October

1st.—Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, was guest speaker at the dinner meeting of the Sherbrooke Chamber of Commerce.

2nd.—Allied forces continue their advance East of Naples.

4th.—The Nazi manufacturing centre of Kassel was the objective of the latest Allied air attack.

5th.—Sir Andrew Cunningham was appointed Supreme Commander of the British Navy.

6th.—British forces were reported to have occupied eleven of the Dodecanese Islands.

7th.—Damage in excess of $75,000 was caused when fire destroyed a woodworking factory and several residences at Thetford Mines.

8th.—The Allies have captured Castel Volturno and Capua in Southern Italy.

9th.—Premier Godbout has announced the intention of the Government to expropriate the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company.

12th.—Premier Godbout officiated at the unveiling of a historical plaque on Big Forks Street.

13th.—Four persons were burned to death when fire destroyed a residence near St. Armand.

14th.—The United Nations forces struck a great blow at the Japanese base of Rabaul.

15th.—Great Dnieper dam blown up, in an effort to halt the German advance.

16th.—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the workshop at the Newington internment camp.

18th.—The Japanese have lost 212 aircraft to Allied airmen in three days in the New Guinea district.

19th.—The Allied forces have effected several crossings of the Volturno River in Italy.

20th.—The Germans have fallen back to a new mountain line in Italy.

21st.—Rev. H. Secord was welcomed as the new Pastor of the Sherbrooke Baptist Church.

22nd.—Premier Godbout was the guest of honor at the Sherbrooke Winter Fat Stock Show.

23rd.—Over 1,500 persons took part in a Fifth Victory Loan parade.

25th.—Allied planes have made their first attack on Southeastern Germany from newly-acquired Italian bases.

26th.—The Fifth Army has registered advances along the entire Italian front.

27th.—The City Council has postponed any action on the fuel wood problem pending an inquiry into the whole situation.

28th.—The Government has at last released the priority rating of various Canadian industries.

29th.—Bishop's University has established a scholarship in memory of Sir Edward Beatty.

30th.—Russia, Britain and the United States have reached an agreement on the broad principles of post-war collaboration.

1st.—W .H. Lynch, K.C., was appointed Chancellor of the Anglican Diocese of Quebec to succeed late J. P. Wells, K.C., D.C.L.

2nd.—Reports from Italy indicate that King Victor Emmanuel may vacate his throne as Allied pressure increases.

3rd.—The Republicans have registered substantial gains in the United States elections.

4th.—No settlement appears near in the strike which has closed the United States soft coal mines for three days.

5th.—Finnish envoys are reported to have visited Moscow to open separate peace talks.

6th.—The Government has announced the reduction of the call-up and enlistment age for the Canadian Army from forty to thirty-eight.

8th.—The Soviet troops are making substantial progress in their drive toward the Rumanian border.

9th.—Prime Minister Churchill told the British House of Commons that while the war situation was still serious, the submarine menace had been defeated.

10th.—Thirty-nine guests had a narrow escape when fire gutted the Continental Hotel property.

11th.—The United States and Canada have reached an agreement whereby their Legations will be raised to the rank of Embassies.

12th.—Magistrate Dalma Landry

Continued on page 52.

SERVING EASTERN CANADA

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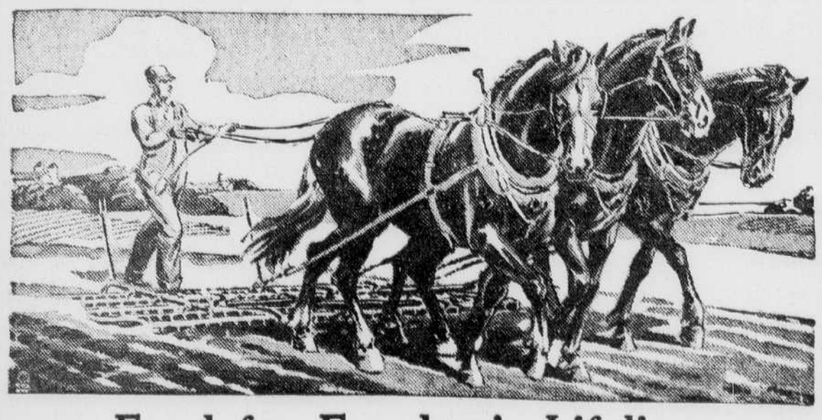
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Railways Have Had Far-Reaching Influence Upon National Sphere

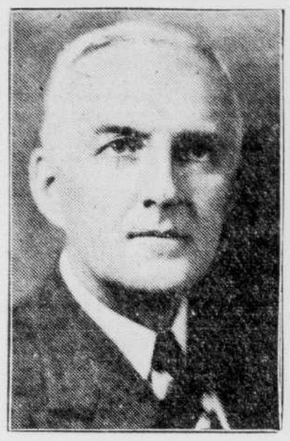
By G. D. WADSWORTH,
General Manager, Quebec Central Railway.

The far-reaching influence of the railways upon our national life and the extent to which they have contributed to the development of the country, and in fact to modern civilization, can hardly be over-estimated. Previous to the advent of the railway each section of the country lived largely unto itself with relatively little inter-communication or exchange of products owing to the difficult show and hazardous modes of transportation. The railway, however, completely revolutionized these conditions, and by bringing people into contact with one another, broadened their outlook and strengthened not only their economic and social unity, but the political unity as well. The use of boats, and sails for the propelling of boats, was perhaps tthe original means of transportation. It originated in very early times but limited the development of commerce to coastal regions and districts contiguous to the navigable rivers flowing into the oceans, the first settlements in this country, as an example, being Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, Ottawa, etc. Incidentally, the pioneer settlements in the Eastern Townships were largely along the St. Francis River which constituted at that time the principal artery of transportation for the district.

The use of power for transportation is as old as the human race. Originally man himself was the only available motive power, but by domesticating the donkey the power was increased, and next came the ox with still greater haulage capacity. The demand for speed led to the use of the horse which relegated the ox to slow drag or heavy work service.

About the year 1800 steam came into use for operating machinery, which was the first development for the generation of power for commercial purposes in any considerable volume, the development being previously from water wheels, windmills and animals. On August 17, 1807, Robert Fulton launched on the East River, New York City, his steamboat the "Clermont" and established a regular packet service between New York and Albany, reputed to be the first commercially successful steam craft, and in 1814 the steamship "Savannah" crossed the Atlantic Ocean, the first under steam power.

As the limitation of the roads for heavy volume traffic became evident, the establishment of artificial waterways was decided upon, which brought into being the canal era. The Erie Canal, which extended from Lake Erie to the Hudson River, a distance of 363 miles was the most notable in extent, and results obtained, being opened for traffic on October 26, 1825.



G. D. WADSWORTH,
General Manager, Quebec Central Railway.

The full flush of prosperity for canals had hardly been reached before they were challenged by a new form of transportation the "iron horse," the success of the steam-driven boats having inspired the engineers of that day that a steam engine might also be used to propel wheeled vehicles.

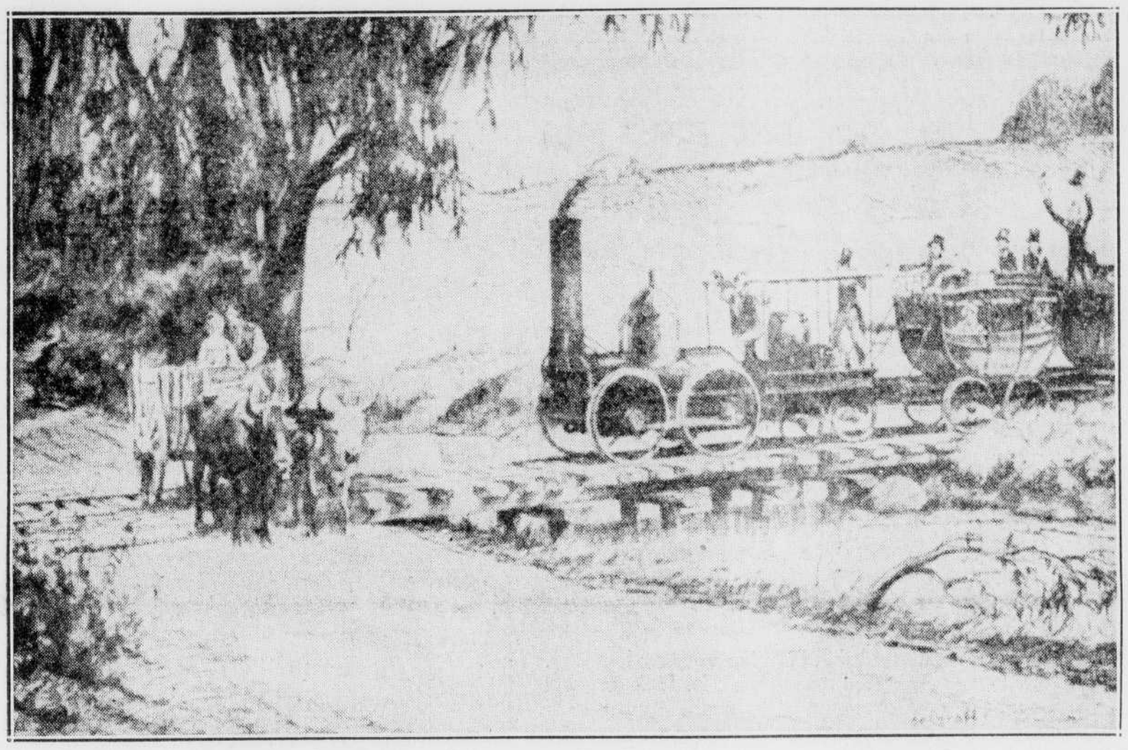
The commencement of the railway era was on the opening of the Stockton and Darlington Railway in England on September 27, 1825. The line consisted of 38 miles of track and as the name implies, extended between Stockton and Darlington, being the first railway built throughout the world, for general traffic purposes. At that time the principal means of transportation between the cities and towns of England was by canals for freight and stage coaches for passenger traffic. The preliminary surveys for the railway were made in the face of strong opposition, which did not stop at legal action but in many instances led to the display of force. Surveyors were sometimes driven from their work by mobs armed with sticks and stones urged on by landowners and those interested in the lines of highway stage coaches, which comprised one of the important industries of the country at that time.

It was only natural for those who were interested in the coach lines and the dealers in horses, feeds, stage coaches, etc., of that day to resent any innovation that would jeopardize their capital investment or livelihood, and great difficulty was experienced in the passing of the railway bill through the English Parliament, in which George Stephenson, the renowned engineer and inventor of the locomotive, took a prominent part.

One of his assertions was that he would attain with his invention a speed of twenty miles per hour,

Continued on page 52.

The Level Crossing Hazard Also Existed In The Early Days



Untold menace was said to lurk in the steam-driven iron horse of the early days, and the picture above was drawn purposely to stress the hazards which loomed at every level crossing. The couple parked in the ox-cart stalled at the crossing appear blissfully ignorant of the excitement they are causing in the approaching horseless carriage which is travelling at a reckless ten or fifteen miles per hour.



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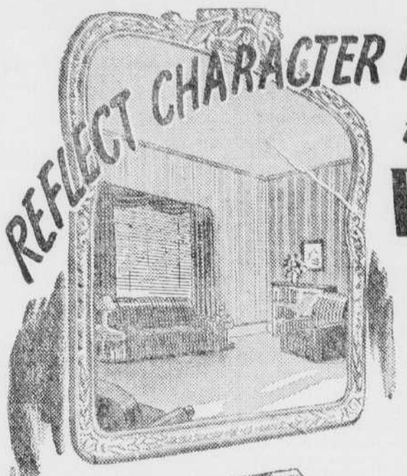
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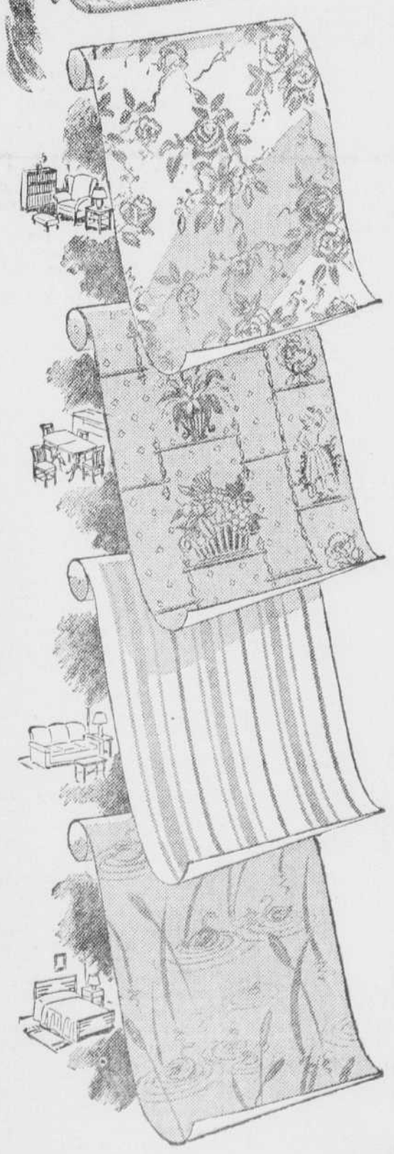




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Smart New Showroom of the National Wallpaper Company Limited

Brilliant Picture Painted by the history of this well-known business house

Writing a page in history as colorful and bright as the myriad number of its products which it distributes throughout the Province of Quebec, The National Wallpaper Co. Ltd. is but three years away from the celebration of its Golden Anniversary. Presently occupying the large and well-appointed showroom shown above, with office space, stockroom and warehouse at the rear, the Company owes its beginning to the foresight and enterprise of the late James F. Kerr, who, a former employee of the Luke & Mitchell firm, now the J. S. Mitchell Co. Ltd., embarked on his own business career with the founding of his own firm in 1897, on the same location occupied by the Company today.

In 1919, Mr. Kerr discontinued several miscellaneous lines and began to concentrate on what has since developed into one of the largest firms of its kind in the Province — specializing in paints and wallpapers. In 1923, the Company was organized under the name of The National Wallpaper Co. Ltd., laying the groundwork for a wholesale and retail house covering the entire Province of Quebec. Seventeen years ago the Company was taken over by A. D. Kerr, son of the founder, thus carrying out the intention of being strictly a Sherbrooke-owned firm. Today the Company has close to 500 active wallpaper agents, in a territory extending from Lake St. John in the North, Rimouski on the East and Valleyfield on the West to the International Border on the South. The Head Office is in Sherbrooke, and requires over 10,000 square feet of floor space for its work.

One compact unit, the Salesroom, Warehouse, Garage and Offices occupy one building, fronting on 76 Wellington St. North, serviced by a two-car and one truck delivery fleet.

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Railways Have

Continued from page 51.

which statement provoked the celebrated reply, "What can be more palpably absurd and rediculous than the prospect held out of locomotives travelling twice as fast as stage coaches," the speaker also stressing the fact that it was unreasonable to expect people to trust themselves to the mercy of such a machine, travelling at such an unheard of speed. However Stephenson's persistence won his case, and the Stockton and Darlington Railway was constructed, and the first passenger train in the world's history, drawn by a locomotive named "Locomotion No. 1", with Stephenson himself at the throttle, was operated over the road on September 27th, 1825. Previous to the invention of the steam whistle a flagman on horseback preceded the train to warn the people of its approach, which, however, was soon found to be impracticable, and in fact during one of the trips Stephenson ordered him out of the way, opened wide the throttle and stepped up his engine to the previously unheard of speed of 15 miles per hour. What a contrast with the present day, with many limited trains operating at ninety miles per hour, and little did these pioneers realize that within the lapse of somewhat over a century that the railway would grow to its present proportions and into one of the most useful industrial machines the world has ever known.

The first level crossing accident on the road happened on September 15, 1830, when the Hon. Wilbur Haskisson, a Cabinet Minister, was killed, who incidentally, was the first man to be killed by a locomotive. Another accident ocurred on May 4,1833, when a train collided with a farmer's wagon containing fifty pounds of butter and eighty dozen eggs, on a level crossing between Thornton and Bagworth, England, after which a meeting of the Board of Directors of the railway was called to consider what steps could be taken to avoid a repetition of such accidents. Stephenson made the suggestion of the steam whistle which was accepted and adopted. Apparently the first whistle must have had a very weird and screeching sound as many criticisms were made in regard to it. One remark was by the Rev. Sydney Smith, a witty divine, who apparently did not have a very high regard for the lawyers of that day when he said Stephenson's whistle always reminded him "of the squeal of a lawyer when the devil first got a hold of him." Regardless however of the many difficulties experienced the railway forged ahead, and the romantic old stage coach had to give way to the new invention and today is but a memory of the distant past.

The first railway in America operated as a common carrier, was the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad which was opened for traffic in May 1831 from Baltimore, Md. for a distance of thirteen miles with a charter for further construction to the Ohio river. The first locomotive made in America was used on this road. When same was in course of construction through the State of Ohio, a School Board was asked permission to hold a discussion in the school-house as to the use of the new steam power on railroads and it gave its answer in these historic words:— "You are welcome to use the schoolroom to debate all proper questions, but such things as railroads . . . are impossibilities and a rank infidelity. There is nothing in the Word of God about them. If God had designed that His intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of 15 miles an hour by steam, He would have foretold it through His Holy Prophets. It is a device of Satan to lead immortal souls down to Hell." And in that day even Boston, in newspaper editorials, warned ominously that the jars of such unholy speed would lead to "concussions of the brain."

Railway construction in Canada began in the year 1836 by the building of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad between St. John, Quebec, on the Richelieu River, and Laprairie, Que., on the South shore of the St. Lawrence River, nearly opposite the City of Montreal, a distance of 16 miles, with the idea of shortening the journey between Montreal and New York by a water route through Lake Champlain and Lake George and the Hudson River, The railway was first operated by horses hauling coaches on wooden rails which, however, were soon found to be impracticable and were replaced by steam locomotives the following year.

Now as regards our own immediate district, the first railway constructed through the Eastern Townships was the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway promoted by Montreal interests and incidentally the first Canadian enterprise to appeal for English capital. The company was chartered in 1845 to build a line from Montreal through Sherbrooke to the United States border, there to connect with a line that was under construction from Portland to the Canadian border known as the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, the idea back of the prospect being to provide Montreal with an outlet to the sea which was necessary for its import and export traffic during the winter months when navigation on the St. Lawrence River was closed. The road was completed to Sherbrooke in the year 1852 and on reaching the boundary was merged with the line from Portland, both roads being later taken over by the Grand Trunk Railway, and formed the nucleus and beginning of that system now consolidated with the Canadian National Railways.

An interesting story is told of the location of this line from Montreal to Portland. There was a question as to whether Portland or Boston would be the most advantageous. There was naturally considerable rivalry between the two cities for the road, the choice being eventually decided upon by a race with highway stage coaches from both ocean ports to Montreal to determine the shorter route, Portland winning the contest by a run of twenty hours as compared with thirty-two hours from Boston and was accordingly awarded the prize.

The pioneer lines of Southern Quebes were the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad chartered in 1853 and opened in 1861 between St. Johns and Waterloo, and now part of the Canadian National Railways, and the Massawippi Valley Railway extending from Lennoxville to Stanstead and the international border, chartered in 1862 and opened in 1870 and now under lease to the Quebec Central Railway. The South Eastern chartered in 1866, the Richelieu, Drummond and Arthabaska Railway chartered in 1869, the Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence Junction Railway chartered in 1871, the Waterloo and Magog Railway chartered in 1871 and the Megantic and International Railway chartered in 1870, all of which were subsequently acquired by the Canadi Pacific Railway. All these lines were promoted and constructed by Eastern Townships residents under great handicaps and financial difficulties with the main object of providing transportation facilties to open up the district, which were s necessary to keep abreast of the times that they and generations to follow might enjoy their share of the prosperity that was to come in later years, and which was so abundantly fulfilled.

The Canadian Pacific Railway while in itself not one of the early pioneer lines in the Eastern Townships did make a distinct contribution towards its upbuilding and prosperity, and also in a very large measure to the country as a whole, by taking over and linking up many struggling local lines with the establishment of thorough services that were so essential to development.

At the time of the Confederation of the Provinces in 1867 the railway mileage of Canada totalled only two thousand miles of scattered lines distributed throughout the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the territory West of the Great Lakes being practically an unknown wilderness. One of the most important policies of the union was the construction of railways for the colonization of the country, and having the full sympathy and support of the Federal and Provincial Governments, there was a rapid growth in the railway mileage, resulting in the opening of many previously isolated districts, gradually extending throughout the subsequent years to the present trackage of some 42,000 miles extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

When Confederation was consummated the late Sir Alexander T. Galt who was one of the Fathers of Confederation, was Commissioner of the British American Land Co. in Sherbrooke and Member of Parliament for the County of Sherbrooke.

Sir Alexander took a prominent and personal interest in the promotion of railways in this section with a view of opening up the district and enhancing the sale of his Company's lands, and was, incidentally, one of the incorporators of the Quebec Central Railway which came into existence on April 5, 1869, as the Sherbrooke, Eastern Townships and Kennebec Railway, and opened for traffic to Westbury, a distance of ten miles, on October 22, 1874, the name being changed to the Quebec Central under a reorganization in 1875. The proposal was to build a line from Sherbrooke to the Chaudiere River at what is now Valley Junction, to connect with a line that was at that time proposed from Levis to the Chaudiere River known as the Levis and Kennebec Railway. Both lines were completed in 1880, when the Levis and Kennebec Railway was acquired by the Quebec Central Railway through sheriff's sale, the former having drifted into financial difficulties and consequent liquidation which was the fate of many of the local lines of the early days. The consolidation of the two lines was effected in the spring of 1881 and through train service established between Sherbrooke and Levis on May 23 of the same year.

When the railway was in course of construction through the Thetford District outcroppings of asbestos were observed but considered of no commercial value. It was known to the inhabitants of the district as cotton rock. Little did they realize its potential value and the extent and importance of the industry that would develop in later years, producing as it does, 90 per cent of the world's supply of asbestos.

The Megantic Subdivision, Tring Junction to Lake Megantic was constructed in 1894 and the extensions to Beauceville, St. George and Lake Frontier intermittently from 1886 to 1915, the line Scotts Junction to Diamond with trackage and terminal arrangements over the Quebec Bridge into Quebec being completed in 1920.

The last addition to the property was the lease of the Massawippi Valley Railway which established a through line to the American border, facilitating the handling of through traffic to and from United States points.

Now reverting to the railway situation of the present day, in the march of progress the stage coach was forced to give way to the railway, and in view of the many competitive transportation agencies that are asserting themselves, the thought naturally comes to mind as to whether history is repeating itself after a lapse of somewhat over a century, and are the railways in their turn battling with the newer forms of transportation for their existence.

The automobile and highway bus are generally recognized as the railway's greatest competitors insofar as passenger traffic is concerned. Their exceedingly rapid development as regards speed, comfort, safety, etc., coupled with the extensive construction of improved highways has created a severe competition that has taken its toll from passenger earnings, more particularly insofar as the shorter haul traffic is concerned, the railway, however, holding its own as regards long haul traffic.

As regards freight the truck with the existing lack of regulation and free use of the highways built and maintained from the public purse, is another source of competition, and compared with the rigid Government regulation of the railway, which operates on its private right-of-way, purchased, constructed and maintained at its own cost, as well as the payment of Government, Municipal and School taxes, places the latter at a very unfair disadvantage. It goes without saying that it is perfectly natural for the public to select and patronize the medium of transportation that may serve it the best, but it should be borne in mind that railway transportation is absolutely essential to this country, which wartime conditions have particularly emphasized, and that every individual is fundamentally concerned that it should continue capable of furnishing an adequate and efficient service. The public at times seem too prone to regard the railway as a matter of course, and in which it has only a casual interest, apparently not realizing that it represents a very important part of our industrial life and that any adversity affecting it is bound to detrimentally reflect on the public at large.

The extensive growth of air transportation and the network of regular established lines extending throughout the entire country is also becoming more and more an important transportation factor. While not as yet a great source of competition with the railway, no one knows what the future will bring forth, some predictions being that the time is not far distant when mechanical improvements and safety devices will largely remove any mental hazard as to travelling by air, and that the aeroplanes will come into more general use both as regards the long and shorter distance traffic.

In any event there is no question but that transportation is becoming more and more complicated, and gone are the days when we can think of it in terms of railways alone, but, regardless of all this, there is very little likelihood that the railway will ever go the way of the stage-coach into obsolescence. It goes without saying that in these days of progress one cannot prophesy with any degree of accuracy as to what the future will bring forth, but viewing the question from a practical standpoint, it is very probable that each mode of transportation, as it may develop, will find its proper avenue of service and that the railway will continue to head the list as the world's paramount transportation system, but in the final analysis only time will tell.

Day-by-Day

Continued from page 50

was named Judge of the Superior Court for St. Francis District.

13th.—The Government has announced an increase in the price of Canadian bacon to be shipped to the Old Country.

15th.—The Germans have halted

Continued on page 53.

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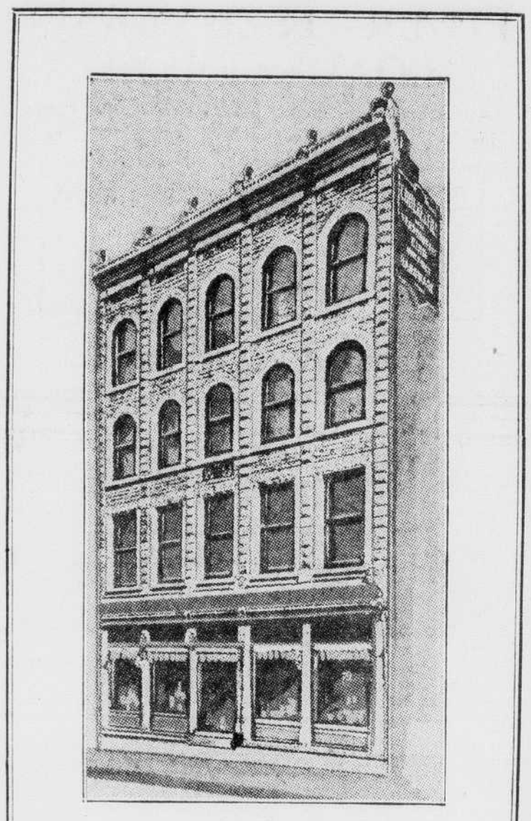
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This firm was founded in 1875 in a very modest way. In 1891 two sons entered the business, L. J. Codere and Eugene Codere, who continued in business until 1927 when they retired.

The founder died in 1899 and his sons continued to carry on the business under the same name until 1908 when Louis Codere, Charles Codere and Joseph-Henri Codere, of the third generation, joined the firm which took the name of Codere & Sons, Incorporated.

Finally in 1935 Hector Codere and Jean Moise Codere became in turn directors of Codere Limited, thus representing the fourth generation.

The premises of the House of Codere comprise four floors and basement of the present building at 18 Wellington Street North, on a lot 50 feet frontage and 135 feet in depth. In addition the Company owns eight warehouses, on Wellington Street and on Big Forks Street, totalling over 90,000 square feet.

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Lennoxville Becomes Home Of Members Of Royal Air Force

Spotlight of Canadian interest has been focused on the Town of Lennoxville in the past few months, with the innovation by the University of Bishop's College of a special course in Canadian education for the members of the Royal Air Force who are training in Canada.

Blazing the trail for many a similar project in various Canadian educational centres, Bishop's nevertheless has taken the lead, and through the inauguration of such lectures, tours, etc., for various groups of visiting airmen, focused new attention on this section of the Province and on Lennoxville particularly.

Thus does Bishop's, the "Little Oxford of Canada" fulfill its sphere of life and activity in the town where it is situated—one of the most beautiful and picturesque communities in the Eastern Townships, a residential paradise fast taking new honors as both a leading educational and industrial centre of the Dominion.

Enjoying a far-reaching reputation as a "College Town," the quiet and stately little town of Lennoxville, just on the outskirts of Sherbrooke, and working hand-in-hand with the citizens of "The Hub City" in many endeavors, seems to have neglected to publicize its strategic importance as a manufacturing town.

With all the glory showered on Lennoxville as an educational centre, the home of the University of Bishop's College, and the famous Preparatory School, Bishop's College School, as well as one of the most outstanding High Schools in the Province, plus the nearby Ascot Consolidated School, and a large Catholic institution, the Town of Lennoxville seems to have "hidden their light under a bushel" in regard to their industrial activities.

Few people outside Lennoxville, even in the City of Sherbrooke, seem to know that Lennoxville is any more than a residential community, with splendid stores, beautiful homes, well-kept streets and a very able civic administration under Mayor H. W. S. Downs, with W. E. Baker as Secretary-Treasurer. Yet to study the town from an industrial viewpoint, as the compiler of these municipal facts did, Lennoxville ranks well up with other Eastern Townships towns as a manufacturing centre. No less than twelve industries of very heterogeneous products are located in Lennoxville, producing such varied lines as ice cream, wool, mill work, clothes line pulleys, sash cord, asbestos products, castings, grist products, maple sugar and syrup, iron ingots, printed matter, etc., as well as being the locale of a Dominion Experimental Farm, a Farmers' Co-operative, a huge gravel pit with all its kindred equipment, and District Headquarters of the Provincial Roads Department.

Lennoxville people are concentrated on an "All-Out" effort to win this war, and both from the industrial side and the civilian effort, are doing a splendid job. The Red Cross Society ,under the presidency of Mrs. L. M. Watson, have made thousands of refugee, soldier and hospital comforts and supplies, and have aided all the important war funds in large measure. Meeting regularly in the Town Hall, they have an exceptionally large membership, and as is usually the case, occupy top position among the work groups of the town. Members of the I.O.D.E. in Lennoxville, under the direction of Mrs. R. M. Stewart, Regent, have done a remarkably fine job, having especially concentrated on sending cigarettes and comforts to the boys Overseas, as well as doing much local work of a war nature.

In the Salvage Campaign, Lennoxville has made some splendid strides, and under supervision of Secretary Baker, regular collections are made by the Town, on the third Thursday of every month, using the Town trucks and Town employees for the pick-up work.

Population figures indicate a steady growth. Today 2,100 citizens reside in the town as against but 1,800 five years ago.

Lennoxville has a splendid Mobile Force of the C.P.C., operating in conjunction with the Sherbrooke District Group, under command of Jean Valenti, of Sherbrooke, the District Commandant. The Lennoxville Company is under command of Henry Downs, Jr., as O.C., while Ernest Gilbey is Adjutant. Over 60 members belong to this wide-awake group and participate in regular weekly drills.

Known as "The Oxford of Canada," the University of Bishop's College was founded in 1845, today gives complete courses in a wide group of Arts and Sciences, and is co-educational in its lectures, though strictly male in residential accommodations. Originally proposed as a theological institution, Bishop's has gradually widened its scope, and today turns out graduates in a wide number of fields, many of whom have become some of Canada's most outstanding men.

Bishop's College School, one of Canada's most noted Preparatory Schools for boys, is an outgrowth of a famous English educational centre, and is well over a century old, having been originally founded by an Anglican missionary, Rev. Lucius Doolittle. Transferred to Edward Chapman, M.A., of Caius College, Cambridge England, in 1841, the school has been through fire and flood and still survived, moving to its present commanding position across the river from the University, early in the present century.

Both institutions enjoy unique positions in the sports world, their teams garnering many trophies and championships in all branches of sports. The wartime influence is felt in both halls of learning especially at the University, through the joining up of men in all branches of the Services, while the Cadet Corps of both institutions continues to prepare and build for the future of Canada's armed requirements.

Outstanding among the industries located in Lennoxville, both of which are doing tremendous amounts of work so vital to the war effort, are Philip Carey Co., Ltd., manufacturing asbestos and asphalt products, and the Union Screen Plate Co., Ltd., makers of slotted screen plates for pulp and paper mills, chromium plating, and bronze, brass and aluminum castings for a wide number of industrial purposes.

Home Front activity is the keynote of all residents of Lennoxville, whether in the mill, in the home, or in the school. They are doing their bit for their country, and will never be satisfied until the final battle is won and Victory and Freedom are assured.



Here is a cozy, clean restaurant, where good food and moderate prices combine to make the patron comfortable and happy. Situated just off Main Street and close to the station and bus line, it is central, quiet, and handy. Its cleanlines and good food will remind you of home. Whether you want a "snack" or a meal, you will be carefully and cheerfully served at:

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LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

Day-by-Day

Continued from page 52.

traffic over the French-Spanish border as anti-invasion preparations are speeded.

16th.—The Sherbrooke City Council will hold a special meeting shortly to discuss the water situation and prepare a plan for submission to the ratepayers.

17th.—Gen. MacArthur declared that the United Nations fight in the Pacific was impeded by the lack of

Continued on page 54.

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J. E. Simard Urges Compatriots To End Prejudices And Learn English

Editor's Note.—The Record is today publishing the following text of the recent address delivered in Montreal by J. Edouard Simard, Vice-President of Marine and Sorel Industries, Ltd., as it is considered to be one of the outstanding statements to have been made during the past year on a question deserving of much attention, stressing as it does the need for French-Canadians to broaden their educational system to meet modern conditions in the economic and industrial spheres and especially to learn English. Mr. Simard, in this latter respect, declares that it is no use for French-Canadians to try to forge ahead without a knowledge of English, as English is the language of 150,000,000 people in North America and forms the basic language in all business activities of those millions.

The text of Mr. Simard's address follows:

It is a great honor to be invited to address such a distinguished gathering. I want you to know how greatly I appreciate this privilege. I am deeply grateful to you for this opportunity to recount some of my experiences covering a considerable span of years in the industrial field, both as a workman and an industrialist.

I should like to make it clear, however, at the outset, that I definitely do not pretend to be a speaker. I know that ordinarily those who come to this forum are people of high distinction: famed lawyers, men who have reached the pinnacle in the political field, professors—in a word, persons who have acquired the talent to interest a group of men such as this assembly and who can express useful ideas in such a way that they are both interesting and a pleasure to hear. I presume that this evening, the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Montreal wished to give additional proof of its democratic spirit by inviting a tradesman who, by force of circumstance, has had something to do in shaping the affairs of a group of heavy industries in his native province. As such, I am happy to tell you tonight briefly some of my experiences and to express also some thoughts which, in my opinion, I think are necessary for the well-being of the French-Canadian in order that he may enjoy his rightful place, not only in the creation and the operation of industry, but also in its conservation and its permanency.

The first essential in industry is competent labor. The difficulties surrounding the whole question of labor as it applies to the French-Canadian are matters which form the theme of my remarks this evening.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

May I say that in my youth I worked as an electrician for 11 years and during that time, I had ample opportunities to satisfy myself that there are many workers in all trades and categories who are not happy in their occupations because they do not like the work they are doing. Carpenters would have wished to be painters, mechanics—draftsmen. Others with ambition to study might have become leading lawyers had facilities been offered to them. Unfortunately, for most of them, it was too late. These men were forced to engage in work which they did not like and which they had been more or less forced to resort to as a result of circumstances rather than natural aptitudes. Being unhappy, they could contribute very little to their own success or that of their employers.

What should be done to reduce the number of workers who are working at a trade not of their choice and to pilot youth according to their aptitudes rather than leave it to the fate of circumstance to decide their fortune? We shall reach that goal only if we resort to vocational guidance to ascertain when the boy is young what are his likes and dislikes. If an organization like that of Schneider-Creusot, the large armament works, in France, vocational guidance is a regular practice. It consists of a series of tests which enable the employers to dedetermine the aptitudes of the sons of their workers. In their schools, the first year is used in having the youngsters execute various jobs and to require them to visit frequently the workshops so that they may know what is required of them.

In 1939, when we built our gun plant at Sorel, one of our biggest problems was to find competent labor. Where would we find it? We needed hundreds of operators for expensive precision machines, ranging in value from $12,000 to $50,000. Had these machines been operated indiscriminately, serious waste would have resulted. What did we do? We invited the youth of 16 to 25 in Sorel and adjoining districts to fill out application forms and to submit themselves for tests conducted by French experts, assisted by Canadians. These tests consisted of elementary mechanical jobs, memory exercises, etc. From 2,600 young people who submitted themselves to the tests, 400 were taken on as apprentices.

The apprentices who appeared to be neat and meticulous and to have highly developed hearing were used as operators on precision machines; these workers could, better than others, detect the least trouble in the mechanism of their machines and their cleanliness and orderliness were for us a guarantee that they would take good care of their machinery. To those of slight build we



J. E. SIMARD

awarded jobs proportionate to their strength, while in the forge and the foundry robustness and physical strength were pre-requisites; those who displayed dexterity were placed in the tool room; as for the rest, who made up the majority, they were employed as laborers or as helpers to skilled workmen. To this process, which consists of taking into account the aptitudes of each individual, we owe in good part the success which we were able to achieve. Our young men are very apt pupils and learn with great ease, so that when the fall of France occurred, we had formed a nucleus of skilled workers who enabled us to surmount the numerous difficulties resulting from the departure of the French experts. How many times have I not heard it said by these French technicians that our apprentices had learned in one year what the ordinary young Frenchman would have taken four years to learn.

LOSSES AVOIDED

If, without regard for their natural aptitudes and likes, these 2,000 men had been hired and used indiscriminately, we would most certainly have suffered considerable losses through damage to the machinery and our delay in producing the armaments so urgently required at the time might have had very serious consequences indeed.

A very able engineer, Mr. Surveyer, stated recently that for each man employed in the metallurgical and mechanical phases of industry, an investment of $25,000 is required. It goes without saying, then, that the greatest care should be exercised when selecting personnel.

Had we adopted the vocational guidance principle and conducted a careful selection of candidates when we undertook the return-to-the-land movement, it is safe to assume that we would not have to deplore the indifferent success we have met in this field. Had we carefully studied the dispositions, aptitudes and past, not only of the would-be settlers themselves, but also of their wives and children, we would have discovered that most of them could not succeed as they lacked the dispositions and very often the physical strength to discharge the tasks which were expected of them. A good many of these people hardly knew anything of farm work and could not foresee what was in store for them. The prospective settlers acted in good faith, no doubt, but the venture was without risk to themselves since the Government provided for their establishment, and defrayed all incidental expenses. The result was that a great many of the settlers, discouraged, returned to the city almost immediately, while others stayed for a period of time barely long enough to cut and sell the timber which was on their allotments of land, and the success of the enterprise was thus endangered.

You have there two examples which demonstrate, I believe, that vocational training is necessary, not only in the commercial and industrial fields, but in all domains.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Then, we must give our youth adequate learning. At the age of 15 or 16, the young man who begins his apprenticeship generally knows his French well enough but if he does not have a good knowledge of the English language, he will encounter innumerable difficulties. Here, I touch upon a matter which has been made the subject of many acrimonious discussions but I am sure you want me to speak to you in all frankness and to discuss the matter in the light of my experience and as I see it. I would feel well repaid indeed if one of my suggestions could help to better the lot of our people.

The English language is necessary for the tradesman who has the ambition to forge ahead and become group leader, foreman, superintendent, and go still further. I would say it is necessary even for the laborer. Let us not forget that we are here a minority of three million people living on a continent inhabited by 150 million people who for the greater part, speak English only and with whom we must live and trade.

Even in our own province, industry is controlled by English-speaking people. Books, specification, blue-prints are all prepared in English and we must know that language. We must be able to understand it and speak it in order to take advantage of these facilities. The English language is essential even in the house of the farmer and in the house of the worker. All farmers today have gasoline engines of one type or another, separators, etc. Most of the workmen have vacuum cleaners, washing machines, and radios. What if they cannot read the directions which are given them, mostly always in English, how will they be able to give these instruments the care and attention they require. Inevitably, it will prove costly to them, since lack of care will necessitate frequent repairs and eventually cause the utter ruin of instruments which have become indispensable in the everyday life.

Anyone who, starting his career at 16 or 18, is obliged to learn

Continued on page 56.

Day-by-Day

Continued from page 53.

equipment.

18th.—B. N. Holtham and Louis F. Codere were elected Joint-Presidents of the St. Francis District Anti-Tubercular League.

19th.—Receipts of over $2,000 were reported from the opening night of the Rotary Fair.

20th.—Berlin was reportedly left a mass of flames following a thousand-plane Allied raid.

21st.—Twenty-two young men face draft evasion charges as the result of a series of raids by R.C.M.P. and Provost corps on hangouts.

23rd.—The first snowstorm of the season disrupted traffic in many sections.

24th.—Sherbrooke aldermen held a series of conferences with a Montreal engineer on the filtration plant project.

25th.—The British planes made their third consecutive heavy night attack on the German capital.

26th.—Reports say the evacuation of Berlin is planned as the result of the heavy air attacks.

27th.—British troops have successfully resisted fresh Nazi attacks on the Italian front.

29th.—D. C. Coleman, of Montreal, and S. R. Newton, of Sher-

Continued on page 57.

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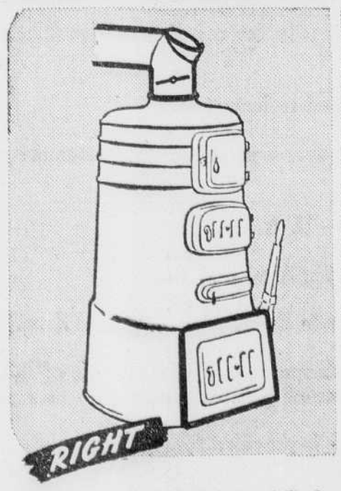
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Follow these 3 simple Rules



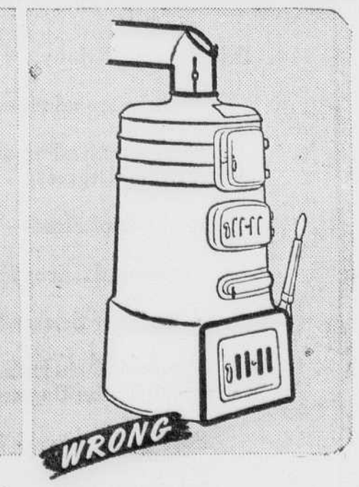
1 Always fill the firebox as full as you can: A deep fire (*a*) applies more heat to sidewalls of furnace. (*b*) circulates more hot water. (*c*) burns steadier—easier to control. (*d*) needs less attention.



A shallow fire does not have enough weight or volume for good control: Much of the heat produced goes up the flue. Requires frequent attention:



2 Coke needs less draft than coal. Draft settings vary with each furnace. A little experimenting will prove the most efficient positions to set your smoke-pipe damper and cold-air check. Bottom draft-door should be open *only* when you want quick heat.



Too much draft spoils a coke fire, it burns fuel too fast. Causes overheating, wastes heat up the flue.



3 Lasalle Coke makes so little ash that hard shaking of grates is not necessary. Use poker to loosen ash, then if you must—shake grates very gently.



Violent shaking is wasteful—shakes *unburned coke* into ashpit, disturbs fire too much.

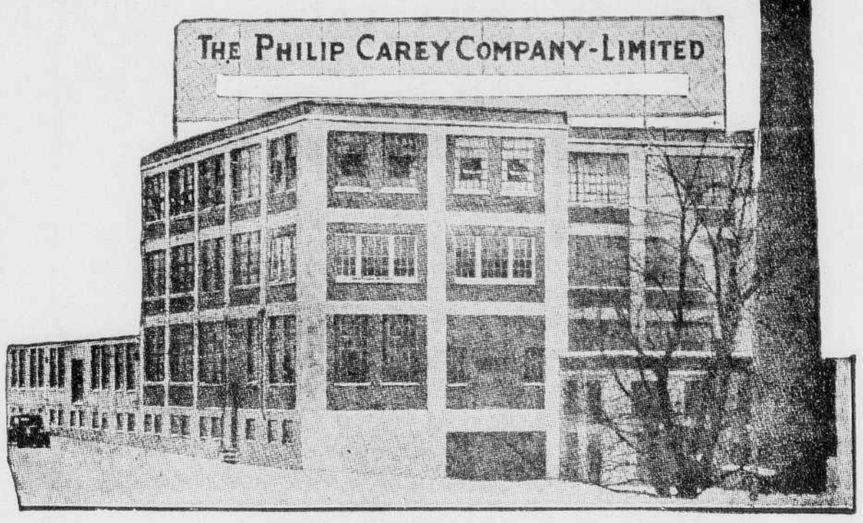
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A Message From

W. N. ROOK

GENERAL MANAGER
FOR CANADA



When the outbreak of peace one day startles a world accustomed to resolving all its problems in military terms, policies or prayers alone will not turn the clock back to 1939.

Governments, Trade Associations and Industrial Leaders all recognize their responsibility for building a Post-War World with a more even level of general well being, and this, together with the enormous complications of converting from War time to Peace time Civilization, simply demands that our leaders approach these problems as realists and not propagandists.

The Canadian Government has set up a Committee on Reconstruction under the Chairmanship of Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor, McGill University, Montreal, and this Committee is constantly engaged in developing means and ways to attain full employment after the war.

The United States Government has set up a National Resources Planning Board under the Chairmanship of Frederic A. Delano, supported by an Executive Committee of the Country's leading business men.

Mr. George D. Crabbs, Chairman of the Board of the Philip Carey Manufacturing Company has been appointed Chairman of the Fourth Federal Reserve District, which includes all of Ohio and parts of West Virginia and Kentucky.

The Officers and Management of the Philip Carey Company Limited, of Lennoxville, pledge themselves to support fully both Canadian and United States Post War Planning Committees, as we share with our fellow citizens a sincere hope that the aftermath of the present destructive conflict will be a better world for all.

W. N. ROOK,
General Manager.

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Today, with all Canada working at top speed to assure an uninterrupted flow of the vital tools of war, comparatively few huge plants produce the actual implements of war—instead, back of these sinews of war, are the muscles of the nation's stupendous industrial resources — the plants that make the materials for industrial construction—for housing our hundreds of thousands of war workers . . . the factories that produce steel, aluminum, magnesium and countless other vitally-important materials that enter into war products . . . the utilities that generate the power that drives the machines that fabricate the guns, planes, tanks and ships . . . the refineries that process the oil and give our fighters of the sky their 100-octane gasoline, and that also supply the raw materials for synthetic rubber production.

These thousands of plants, driving ahead day and night at full speed, these are the backbone of all-out war — the heart of industrial Canada in which the entire Carey organization plays a part.

Carey Products today are saving tons of steel . . . conserving fuel, power and transportation . . . aiding the production of aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber . . . contributing to the efficiency of man-power and machine-power . . . supplying essential materials for industrial construction and housing . . . A real and vital factor in the March to Victory. Today, helping the war programme . . . taking the place of critical materials . . . rendering efficient service . . . reducing overhead . . . frequently reducing cost . . . that is the story of Philip Carey today, as tomorrow they will contribute in the same manner to the entire Post-War reconstruction programme.

Carey EST. 1873

THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY, LIMITED

FACTORY AND HEAD OFFICE — LENNOXVILLE, QUEBEC

Bert Williams Art Shop

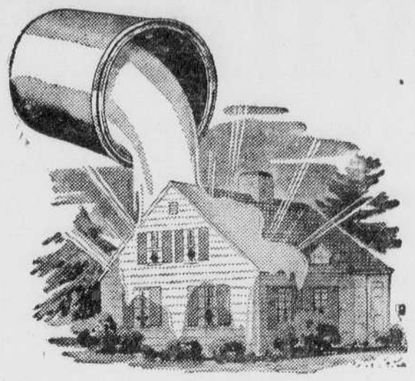
The Only Shop of Its Kind in the Townships.

Complete Assortment of Artists' Materials.
Architects' and Contractors' Positive Prints.

Picture Framing.

STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS

116 Wellington St. North Phone 3053



SPLASH! YOUR HOME COULD USE A PAINTING

It doesn't take much paint to cover anything... and what do you think it would take to cover all of your house? It takes a thought for the future... a thought for the looks of your house for the duration of the war. Spread on a little paint and watch it cover the flaky spots on an otherwise nice house.



For that needed wartime boost, let our experts do up those dark dull walls with gay, colorful wallpaper.

INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR
DECORATORS
FURNITURE REFINISHING

H. P. HAMEL

42 Wolfe Street - - - Tel. 2562



BE LOVELY

--- AND YOU BOOST HIS MORALE AS YOU SWING INTO SPRING

Your continued loveliness is more important than ever. The way you look... your smile ...your talk... your dress. When "he" is home on furlough you'll want to look your best. Be your sweet lovely self in clothes that were designed to win his heart... to make him love you all the more. Every well-groomed woman knows the value of good clothes, such as are available for you at the store that boost your morale, so that you may boost his — that's important!

Be Lovely At Breakfast . . .

He'll be cheerful all day after breakfast with you in a gay cotton print.

Be Lovely In The Evening . . .

He'll hurry home for an evening with you, lovely in a rayon print dress.

Be Lovely Always . . .

He likes fresh lingerie touches and feminine frills. You'll find an abundance of them here.

MAY WE HELP YOU?

Show him how much you love him by looking lovely always, especially for him. Beautiful thoughts of you help keep his spirits high, whether he is far away or here at home in the midst of a busy day at war work.

Elizabeth Bradley
FOUNDATION GARMENTS AND MODES

71 Wellington St. North Phone 142

J. E. Simard

Continued from page 54.

English while learning his trade, has about as much chance to make good as the horse who enters a race with two jockeys on his back. The apprentice who knows the English language sufficiently well to take advantage of the courses which are made available to the great public today by means of moving pictures and books, will surely advance more rapidly than the one who cannot profit from these lessons for lack of an adequate knowledge of English. The bilingual tradesman will climb according to his ability and qualifications, all the steps in the ladder of industry up to the superintendency and managership while the one who speaks only French, although often intelligent and ambitious, will remain at the bottom.

There is no doubt whatever in my mind that it is necessary for all and every one of us to master the English language if we want to constantly better our lot. The English language in industry has become so indispensable that we can hardly make ourselves understood if we use French exclusively. Here is a proof of this In 1939 and 1940, we had entrusted the shop organization of our industry to French technicians. As we were starting from scratch, we prepared all printed forms, such as purchase orders, etc., in French and all inter-departmental communications were carried out in French. One day, in the plant, I met a mechanic who was trying to decipher an order. He stopped me and asked if I could help him: "I can't understand a word of this," he said. I started to read, "Alèser la bielle du mouton-pendule." The first part of the phrase was easily understandable, but as for the second part I myself did not understand what it meant. "Listen, my friend," I replied, "my father was a navigator, I wasn't brought up on a farm. I can see that they refer to a 'sheep' but I really cannot say what sort of a sheep this is." Do you know how we had to make out the order so as to have it understood by our French-Canadian workers? "Fit the connecting rod of the drop hammer." Then, everyone knew what it was all about.

In another instance, someone came to the stores with the following order: "12 boulons de 20 centimètres, avec noix et rondelles." The clerk was lost and wondered what it could all mean. He was reading the order over and over again: "Boulons, noix, rondelles." "That Frenchman must be nuts! This is not a restaurant we have here, you know. By 'rondelles' he must mean 'doughnuts,'" des boulons, des boules et puis des noix pardessus le marché!" Well, in the sort of French that the worker will understand, it meant 12 bolts, 7⅞" x 13/16" with nuts and washers.

You yourselves, gentlemen, have occasionally taken your car to the the garage for repairs to the "crankshaft," "connecting rod," "spark-plugs," "timer," "shock absorbers," "starter," etc. If we have gone so far as to teach the average worker to use those words in his everyday language, why deprive him of the other words which are absolutely necessary to enable him to be understood by his fellow Canadians.

Let us guide our youth, let us give youth the knowledge of the English language at the right time in life, and I assure you that we will have a class of labor not only equal to, but superior to any other.

Does this mean that we should cease to demand what belongs to us? On the contrary, let us learn English in order that we might be better equipped to defend our rights. Let us learn English not at an age when we are sure never to learn it well, not just half an hour per week, not in medicine-dropper doses, but let us learn it early in life and fluently. Tomorrow, in this province, every man who will have a good knowledge of the two languages will be worth two men, where as the man who can speak only French will be worth but half a man. You may inquire: "What do you know about education?" Gentlemen, I base my remarks on my experience as a consumer of education and I know that of the 15,000 persons who work with us, the great majority in the plants do not know enough English to read the instructions, the blueprints and the specifications which are supplied entirely in English. Our office employees are in a somewhat similar category. The few French-Canadians who master English well are those who have acquired the knowledge of it during childhood, and they are the only ones who can speak and read it with sufficient ease to qualify for the higher and better paid positions. How sad it is to watch our clerks divide their efforts, trying to explain what they have to say and digging for words and expressions to try to describe their thoughts so as to arrive after many detours at something which they feel will be understood. I know how they feel because I experience the same difficulties.

At 18, my ambition was to become an electrical engineer someday, and with this end in view I subscribed to a correspondence course. After six months of intense effort I realized that my knowledge of English was not equal to the task and I had to exchange my electrical course for an English one. The result was that I did not complete either one and today I am not qualified in either subject. If I had known the two languages well enough to become an electrical engineer, who knows? I might have been eligible today for an executive position with the provincial hydro.

INFERIORITY COMPLEX

We have discussed up to now the necessity of guiding our youth and of the importance for all of us to learn English. I should now like to touch upon another subject which would assist us in our understanding of life and which would help us to insure the survival and the progress of the industries which we have succeeded in founding and developing. I refer to the spirit of co-operation which should be taught to our young people? Is it not in our nature to be envious and to try to lower those of our own people who are trying to progress? We do not seem to bother to develop in our people this spirit of co-operation, this solidarity which is one of the finest qualities of our Anglo-Saxon compatriots. There would seem to exist between them a certain rivalry, but you will note that whenever one of them is forging ahead and climbing towards success, his confreres seem naturally inclined to assist him; on the contrary, if one of our own people seems to climb too fast, our first thought is to put a ceiling over him so that he may not rise above the common level.

If we were to develop among us that feeling of rightful pride which would compel us to give encouragement to others to keep the industries which they have developed, such a feeling would offset the tendency of many French-Canadians to cede for a slight profit the industries and shops acquired at the cost of great sacrifices. A newspaper remarked the other day that it is intriguing to note that French-Canadians who have demonstrated by their success their indisputable worth, suddenly appear to lose confidence in themselves instead of seeing in their success the proof that they can still climb higher and manage still vaster enterprises. It looks as though they were convinced that their being French-Canadians sets a limit to their possible success and they cede to Anglo-Canadians the fruit of their initial victories. This newspaper notes the fact but does not seem to be able to suggest a remedy. I wonder what we are doing to develop this faith which we seem to lack. Cannot this lack of faith or this inferiority complex be attributed to the small amount of encouragement which we extend to our compatriots? Sincerely, can we say that the French-Canadian who succeeds is admired? Is it not true that very often we are jealous of him? I am not ready to admit that the French-Canadian is born with this shyness, this inferiority complex. We need only to watch our compatriots who, for one reason or another, leave this country to go to the United States thereby changing their environment. I do not know what takes place across the line but I can see that our Canadians return, after a stay of three or four years, with an entirely new notion of their value and I wonder if it is not their new environment which gives them this new assurance, this superiority complex, I would say. We only need to listen to them when they refer to "our country, America." After three years they are Americans. You should hear these men at the post office or at the general store talk of their exploits. We can see that particularly in the country, Jos. Greenwood has no inferiority complex! "I am an American you know." (Note: CBC presents every night at seven o'clock, over its French network, a very interesting play entitled: "The Miser and His Sin." It depicts the life of settlers in the early days of colonization in a village North of St. Jerome, in the Laurentians. The main character of the play is a miser, a very shrewd businessman: Jos. Greenwood, to whom we referred above, is a Canadian who migrated to the United States, where he lived for a number of years and then returned to his native land, Quebec).

In order to correct our inferiority complex would there not be place in our educational system for a programme which would develop self-confidence, a spirit of collaboration and solidarity. Here is a field of endeavor for you, a programme to be mapped by an organization such as yours.

WANTS UNITED CANADA

Gentlemen, there is another seed that I should like to sow in the fertile soil which I now have before me, a seed capable of developing into a very fine and healthy plant, the seed of collaboration, of frank, open and complete co-operation with all other groups in this country. Canada has advanced incredibly during the past few years. We have the finest country in the world, the most promising one, a country which may be compared favorably with any other. Let us work towards making our Canada a united country. Let us be Canadians in the true sense of the word. Let us realize that the future of the province of Quebec is bound up with the future of Canada. Let us understand that in order for Quebec to develop and to attain the size and importance which is rightly hers, the industry which we have been able to create requires a foreign market. We must unceasingly strive to better our relationship with our English-speaking partners. We must attempt to destroy the prejudices which have been permitted to exist in our reasoning if we really desire to give our people all the opportunities and advantages that they require to achieve that end. We need an educational system based on broader lines and a type of education which will enable us to see the qualities of our brother Canadians, regardless of their racial origin. Let us cease to dig into the past and to continually give importance to events which have taken place one or two centuries ago, such as the banishment of the Acadians, used for generations as a scare-crow. If someone within our family were unfortunate enough to commit a fault, would we take pleasure in informing our children of the fact as they became of age? Or, on the contrary, would we not try to hide this fault and forget it. We all belong today to a great and proud family: the Canadian family. The past and history have their rightful place but let us think of the present, let us think of the future and, above all, if there still remains something to be forgiven let us forget about it and start anew.

If we could only understand, once and for all that Quebec cannot stay aloof from the other provinces; our position can be compared to that of the yoke in the egg, surrounded by the white, which represents the eight other provinces and held by the shell, which is the North American continent. We are retained, first by the white and then by the shell. It is by the quality of our people and of our labor, and not by the mere quantity, that we shall be the most appreciated.

You may think: What are our compatriots doing with regard to the French language? What do they do to improve our relationship? For them, this problem is not vital. It is not even in their interest from the point of view of commerce and industry. The situation is completely different in so far as it affects us. Let us realize this, once, and for all and admit it without false humility.

The whole civilized world is plunged today in a war of extermination and we are fighting in the international field to achieve a world-wide peace and a better understanding between nations. What are we doing here to improve our relationship with our neighbors in Canada? Experience has taught us that we cannot live with ideals alone. Flowers on the table are very lovely, but we need bread also. We must be cautious; the ultra-nationalist who tries by all means to stir up hatred towards our compatriots is either trying to further his own ends or to satisfy an ideal which is detrimental to all classes of society.

Do we realize how much harm we are causing to our own people, when we consider that 90 per cent of industry in the Province of Quebec, is controlled by our compatriots? What sympathy can Anglo-Saxon leaders of industry have for the French-Canadian, when radio and press bring them, year in and year out, the echo of speeches and articles the object of which is to arouse and keep alive in the hearts of our peoples the old hatred of 1837 for the English-Canadian; when they hear orators preaching the separation of Quebec from the rest of the world, and other theories of a similar nature? What can be the

Continued on page 57.

Babes In Arms— Men In Armies

They're both consumers of Irradiated Carnation Milk——big consumers too, and we don't want to neglect any of them. We still have a big war job to do—to produce still more Carnation Milk than ever before.

That's where we need your co-operation, Mr. Dairyman. We want all the good milk you can supply. We want it on a year-round basis, so you'll get a steady, year-round income out of it; and we're offering good prices to make it worth your while.

Let us tell you more about it. We can also help you with your dairy problems and give you the benefits of our years of experience in the dairying business.

To the dairy farmers of the Eastern Townships we offer this steady income opportunity—and an opportunity to help in the war effort too.

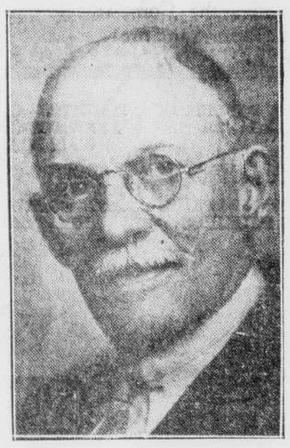
Carnation Company Ltd.

TORONTO, ONTARIO SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC

Fifty-One Years

AT THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

Ernest Belanger, who today presides over this unique establishment which is observing its first year of its second half-century, opened his first shop in 1893, fifty-one years ago, and today, the Belanger Upholstering Shops (Les Ateliers Belanger) are recognized as the leading establishment of its kind in the entire Eastern Townships of Quebec.



ERNEST BELANGER
Founder

1893



In the above striking photograph is shown the colorful and well-arranged interior of "Les Ateliers Belanger" at 55 Wellington St. North in the City of Sherbrooke. Here one may find an exceptional assortment of draperies, curtains, upholstering materials and coverings of all kinds as well as a complete array of special decorative materials and trimmings of every imaginable description — for every taste and purpose.



JOSEPH-HENRI BELANGER
Manager

1944

Appreciative Clientele

Known for the quality of work and the accomplishments of their workmen, the growing fame of "Les Ateliers Belanger" has spread far afield, and today, not only the City of Sherbrooke but the entire surrounding district within an area of 80 miles, is catered to by this company to meet the demands of a satisfied clientele. Those who appreciate the chance to revel midst the beauty of color will be welcome to visit the showrooms at 55 Wellington St. North—the real work of the firm is accomplished however at the workshops located at the rear of 92 Wellington St. North.

LEARN THE TRICK OF INTERIOR DECORATING

MODERNIZE YOUR HOME — MAKE IT A PLACE OF BEAUTY

Six years ago this firm was established in its present mid-town location, and the name of "Les Ateliers Belanger" became more and more widely known as the home of the interior decorating art. Responsible for the growing prestige of this amazing house was the accomplished interior decorator, Joseph-Henri Belanger, himself, the son of the founder, who also took over the management of the firm. Having gleaned wide experience in the field of decorating, through personal application and study, with several years of service in this department at Henry Morgan & Co., Montreal, Mr. Belanger has enjoyed an ever-growing prestige as a master decorator for homes, theatres, public buildings, hotels, etc. For more than six years the Belanger firm has gained increasing popularity both in interior decorating and in furniture repairing and upholstering, being especially skilled in the latter.

Our Feature Specialties

Our employees, under the personal direction of Messrs. Belanger, are working day and night on interior decorating jobs in this district, specializing in both "period" styles as well as the modernistic touch. Feature specialty of our shops is the repairing and upholstering of every type of furniture, on which a crew of experienced men are continually at work. Our attractive shop has a complete range of the very latest draperies, and curtains, rich and attractive decorative materials, etc.

LES ATELIERS BELANGER

ERNEST BELANGER & FILS
SHERBROOKE, QUE.

55 Wellington St. North Telephone 706

J. E. Simard

Continued from page 56.

state of mind of French-Canadian workers in the presence of officers and superiors whom they have been taught to detest? And some people try to make us believe that this agitation is for our own good. Do not be misled. Those who agitate the people in such a manner are rendering us the same disservice that parents render to their children when they are ready to take their part against their teachers in their presence.

RAPS ISOLATIONISM

The great majority of our population, I am sure, would gladly co-operate were it not for the agitators. Here is another field in which a body like yours could assist. You are the youth of this province and it is you who will inevitably suffer the consequences of a policy of isolation. I am sure that our French-Canadian newspapers would gladly support such a worthy compaign if you were to ask them to do so and I am equally sure that the English newspapers of this province, who have come to know us, would back your efforts.

I base what I have told you tonight, gentlemen, on 30 years of close and constant co-operation with industrial leaders and workers, both among French and English Canadians, and also on intimate and cordial contacts with representatives of all political and economical spheres of the country. I have told you what, in my opinion, would be necessary for us to do to have and to hold our rightful place in the future of Canada. If you share my opinions, or if some of my suggestions appear to be worthwhile, make this your goal and strive to reach it without being influenced by the obstacles and difficulties that you may encounter.

You may say that this sounds practical but what about the many problems involved? He who wants to achieve something worthwhile must take the means to achieve it. Do you know what is necessary if you are to succeed? Success itself. Allow me to relate here part of an article which I read recently in Maclean's Magazine:

"Again in Toronto, and again a good thing, there is an educational joint committee composed of technical and commercial school teachers and a group of businessmen, members of the National Office Management Association. The studies of that committee have given the businessmen a greater understanding of the problems of the teachers, and in turn the teachers have learned a lot about the problems and methods of good business.

"Expended throughout the Dominion, and encompassing various branches of teaching, the idea would bring highly desirable results.

"The function of the teacher is to introduce the child to society. If the teacher has an unconscious bias he cannot help but communicate it to the pupil.

"It is not surprising that the Socialist-minded political parties and Labor Socialist groups have won the sympathy of so many teachers. They have consistently championed the cause of education and the dignity and worth of the teacher. Too often the interest of the business community in education has been confined to the matter of taxes.

"It is obvious that the businessman no longer can ignore the teacher. He must see that capable people are attracted to the profession, and that they do an impartial job in introducing our youth into society. In other words, both sides of controversial issues must be presented. Only by interesting himself in education can the businessman secure an understanding of his side.

"Then, capable people can only be induced to enter teaching in adequate numbers if salaries are higher.

"There are 17,492 teachers in Canada who receive a salary of less than $537 per year.

"In Ontario the average cost of keeping a person in jail is $536.55 per year.

"There isn't much we could write that would give greater emphasis to that point."

No, there isn't much we could add to this.

RAISE TEACHERS' SALARY

We cannot expect our teachers and educators who do not earn sufficient money to meet their individual needs to expend their energies to the extent that they might wish to in the education of our children, when they are burdened with financial worries. Let us assist the teacher in a salary in line with his profession. If there is one group which deserves consideration and respect, it is definitely our educational body, both religious and lay, which is entrusted with the responsibility of educating our children and in forming their character. Let us aid our teachers in their just claims, let us sympathize with them, let us show them that we understand their needs. In the religious congregation especially, the one who sacrifices his life to the cause of education and teaching has but one aim: to prepare youth for the battle of life. Let us ask these educators to guide our youth to teach youth the English language, to develop in youth the spirit of co-operation and solidarity and to develop also a mentality which will embrace Canada as a whole. Lastly, let us demonstrate to them that all this can be done without harm to the spiritual aspect and I am sure that we will obtain their willing co-operation.

My dear young friends, in order to make progress in these various endeavors, you need more than conviction and determination, you must have near-fanatical stubbornness. It is only through steadfast and enthusiastic determination that we were able to erect a shipyard such as we have in Sorel. Again it was through this same spirit of determination and perseverance that we succeeded in convincing Sir Harold Brown, in England, that we were just as qualified to build guns for England in Sorel as any other British subject. With an enthusiastic spirit, we can work miracles. There is no enthusiasm without faith. If you have faith in what I have told you this evening concerning vocational guidance, lead the movement with the enthusiastic determination just referred to, or else leave it alone. If you have faith and if you believe that it is essential for us to learn the English language in order to use it as a means of assistance to us, you must undertake the movement with savage determination, or leave it alone. If you have the conviction and the faith that we should develop our spirit of "pride in accomplishment" and our enthusiastic appreciation of the achievements of our own people, then attack the problem with an honest sincerity, without regard to the obstacles and difficulties, and you shall succeed. If you believe in the necessity of improving our relationship with our compatriots, jump into the harness with zeal. If you have faith in one or in all of the suggestions that I have made, form your army, choose your general and your staff officers and organize your campaign. Go forward with all the energy at your command and you shall be the victors and the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Montreal shall have the merit of having ended a war which has lasted over two centuries and of winning the greatest victory ever known for the well-being and the advancement of the French-Canadian race.

Please forgive me, my friends, if I have somewhat raised my voice towards the end of this talk. Having worked, trimmed and fought stubbornly every day of my life for the last 30 years, with all classes of society, from the humblest to the most noble, to overcome the difficulties and to rectify the deficiencies which I have enumerated, you will understand, I am sure, that for anyone who has the soul of a patriot, who loves his people and who desires so much to help them, it is almost impossible on certain occasions to keep his voice at a low and even pitch.

Day-by-Day

Continued from page 54.

brooke, have been named Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Bishop's University Executive Committee.

30th.—State Secretary Hull declares that current peace rumors are just a Nazi trick.

December

1st.—Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt are reported conferring at Teheran, Iran.

2nd.—The Big Three—at their Iran Conference—have agreed that Japan will be stripped of all territory acquired by conquest.

3rd.—Rev. Alfred Bright was inducted as Minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

4th.—The population of Sherbrooke was reported as 38,188, an increase of 919 in a year.

6th.—Mr. Justice J. Dalma Landry was sworn in as a Judge of the District of St. Francis Superior Court.

7th.—The President of Turkey has been in conference with Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt in North Africa.

8th.—Turkey and the Allies have agreed upon "closest unity," in continental affairs.

9th.—Two East Sherbrooke youngsters were suffocated in their sleep by escaping fire gas.

10th.—President Roosevelt saluted the residents of Malta during his visit to the Island.

11th.—The Canadians fighting in Italy have captured the Town of San Leonardo.

13th.—The Brazilian Government has announced its intention of despatching a force overseas.

14th.—Montreal policemen and firemen staged a 14-hour strike for union recognition.

15th.—J. M. Nault's Departmental Store received heavy damage in a mid-morning fire.

16th.—Seventy-six persons were killed in a crash of two trains in North Carolina.

17th.—An improvement has been noted in the condition of Winston Churchill who is suffering from pneumonia in the Middle East.

18th.—Fierce fighting in Russia is believed the prelude for a new Russian winter offensive.

20th.—It is reported that Pensions Minister Mackenzie will quit the Dominion Cabinet.

21st.—Two thousand white-collar workers of the City of Montreal went on strike.

22nd.—The attack on the United States consulate in Valencia may bring a showdown between the United States and Spanish Governments.

23rd.—The Provincial Government has made a grant of $10,000 toward the resumption of the Sherbrooke Fair.

24th.—Roosevelt is prepared to seize the United States railroads as the workers threaten a strike.

27th.—General Eisenhower predicts that the European war will end in 1944.—The great Garman battleship Scharnhorst was sunk during an Arctic battle.

28th.—A woman storekeeper on King Street was slugged by a bandit who was captured shortly afterwards.

29th.—The threatened United

Continued on page 58.



Where Well-Dressed Men Shop!

The man who is careful in his appearance will find in our shop smartly tailored clothing by famous makers. Whether it be for a tie or a tie-pin, a suit or an overcoat, you will find here the things to wear that are always in good taste as well as of lasting quality. Arnold's is justly called "The Men's Shop of Sherbrooke."

- READY-MADE OR MADE-TO-MEASURE SUITS by Warren K. Cook
- TOPCOATS
- "BILTMORE" HATS
- "TOOKE" AND "FORSYTH" SHIRTS
- TIES, GLOVES, ETC.
- UNDERWEAR
- RAINCOATS

ARNOLD'S

Specialist in
MILITARY UNIFORMS

78 Wellington Street North

HALL MACHINERY OF CANADA LIMITED

Designers and Manufacturers

Mining, Mill and Contractors' Machinery
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SHERBROOKE, QUE.

1894 OUR 50th ANNIVERSARY 1944

For Over Half a Century We Have Been at the Service of the Citizens of Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships.

PLUMBING — HEATING EXPERTS



We know our business, that's why we're qualified to call ourselves plumbing and heating specialists. We will do the job for you faster, better and do it more economically.



We Are Also Experts In
SHEET METAL WORK—ROOFING
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Phone 291 and be assured of courteous, prompt service.

Best materials and most skillful work.

Authorized Dealer: "THE IRON FIREMAN" Automatic Coal Burner.

A. R. WILSON LIMITED

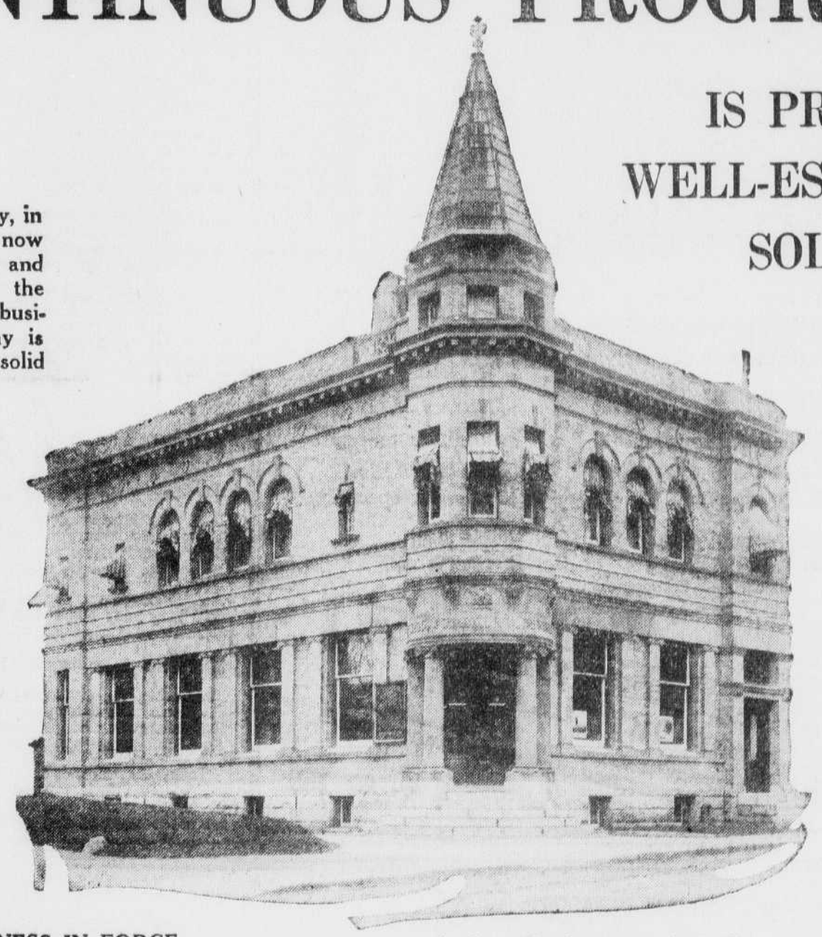
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1835—1944

CONTINUOUS PROGRESS

IS PROOF OF WELL-ESTABLISHED SOLIDITY

Head Office of the Company, in Sherbrooke. The Company now has more than 400 agents and special representatives in the Provinces where they do business. Today, the Company is considered among the most solid in the entire country.



BUSINESS IN FORCE	
1835	NIL
1900	$ 5,311,362
1925	$ 30,601,054
1935	$ 60,461,239
1943	$111,453,615

In the path of progress for well over a century, The Stanstead & Sherbrooke Insurance Company has given proof of a financial condition more and more solid, more and more marked by substantial increases in the reserves of the Company. During the 109 years of its successful existence, the Company has had to cope with many a difficult period, having had to face several serious conflagrations. But today, these difficult times are to its credit, as is shown in the manner in which it has met the heavy claims and by the fact that it is always the first to settle and pay the losses occasioned by these fires. Today, the Company occupies an enviable position, one of strength and reliability, in the rapidly growing world of insurance.

THE STANSTEAD & SHERBROOKE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: SHERBROOKE, QUE.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS AGENTS OF THE STANSTEAD & SHERBROOKE:

ARTHABASKA

Garneau, C. R., N.P.,	Arthabaska
Mailhot, Wilfrid	Warwick
Poisson, Achille, J.P.,	Princeville
Verville, Leon, N.P.,	Tingwick
"Victoria" Insurance Agency	Victoriaville

BROME

Cowan, R. F.	Mansonville
Dyer, Geo. C.	Sutton
Tartre, C. U. R., N.P.,	Sutton
Geo. A. McClay	Knowlton

COMPTON

Bellavance, J. M.	Martinville
Bourgault & Bouchard	East Angus
McFadden, J. R.	East Angus
Cowling, A. H.	Scotstown
Hunt, L. H.	Sawyerville
Prangley, S. J.	Bury
Pratt, A. W.	Cookshire
St. Laurent, J. B. M.	Compton

DRUMMOND

Courchesne & Courchesne	Drummondville
J. E. Lemaire	Drummondville
St. Sauveur, H. E.	St. Lucien

MEGANTIC

Bernier, J. A.	Lake Megantic
Lebrun, Conrad	Lake Megantic
Lachance, J. V.	Lake Megantic
Campeau, Henri	Thetford Mines
Grenier, Gustave	Plessisville
Savoie, Simeon	Plessisville
Hutchison, J. D.	Lemesurier
Mercier, Gabriel	Lyster Station
McCammon, A. D.	Inverness

MISSISQUOI

Draper, The J. W., Ins. Agency	Cowansville
Harbec, Joseph	Farnham
The Bernard Agency Reg'd.	Farnham
Lake, R. A.	Clarenceville
McNamara, W. S.	Bedford
Spencer, E. H.	Frelighsburg

RICHMOND

Ewing & Co., W. J.	Richmond
Findlay, L. E.	Danville
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Lussier, Maurice, N.P.,	Danville
Lagasse & Rousseau	Windsor
Mullins, J. P., M.P.,	Bromptonville

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Darby, Roy C.	Racine
Durocher, R. A.	194 Principale St., Granby
Jackman, O. R.	144 Lyman Avenue, Granby
Lise, J. R.	Waterloo
Shaw, R. F.	Waterloo
Marchessault, Luc	West Shefford

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Hebert, Paul E.	33 Wellington St., North
Jacques, C. A.	40a Wellington St., North
Leblanc, J. F.	32 Wellington St., North
Millar, B. McD.	22 Newton Street
Payette, F.	24 Brooks Street
Sherbrooke Trust Company	Wellington St., North
Southwood, Campbell & Howard	Marquette Street
Sylvestre & Sylvestre	30a Wellington St., North
Watson & Co., Lee M.	Sun Life Building

STANSTEAD

Ayer, Howard C.	Hatley
Boisvert, Omer	Magog
Carpenter, L. E.	Tomifobia
Danneau, Geo. H.	Rock Island
Gerin, Antoine	Coaticook
MacKay, John E.	North Hatley

WOLFE

Labbe, Gerard	Marbleton
Labrecque, P. A.	Disraeli
Vaillancourt, Fernand	Wottonville

Mrs. Emma Moir, Of Beebe, Will Be One Hundred Next Monday

On February 28th, 1844, a daughter was born at Clarenceville, Que., to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Tryon, one of a family of seven children, all of whom lived to be over eighty years of age. She was given the name of Emma.

Time has taken its toll of this family, as it does of all families, and today but one member survives. She is Mrs. Emma Moir, beloved resident of Beebe, who on Monday next, February 28th, will observe her one-hundredth birthday.

On this occasion the Record, with but forty-seven years behind it, is pleased in this anniversary edition to pay tribute to one who is now crossing the century mark, beloved by her relatives, rich in friends, blessed with health that enables her to enjoy life and possessed of energy which allows her to put her time and talents to good use.

Mrs. Moir will be one hundred years of age on Monday, and during the past year she knit one hundred pairs of mittens for the Canadian Red Cross and, in addition, braided two large rugs, one of which she gave to the Ladies' Aid of the Beebe United Church, not to mention the number of pairs of mittens she made and sent out as gifts. Four hundred pairs of mittens in four years is a record one may well be proud of.

Mrs. Moir today makes her home with her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Boulais. She has spent the greater part of her long life in the immediate surroundings of Beebe.

Her parents came to Stanstead in 1859. In 1863 she was married to John N. Moir and they lived at Graniteville. Mr. Moir passed away in 1905.



MRS. EMMA MOIR

In 1918 Mrs. Moir sold her home at Graniteville and purchased a home in Beebe Junction, her mother coming to live with her and passing away at the age of one hundred and one years and six months.

In 1926 Mrs. Moir took up residence with Mr. and Mrs. Boulais, who have tenderly cared for her since.

The turn of the century in her life finds Mrs. Moir in good health and happy spirits. Her cheerful disposition and the enjoyment which she finds in life, is always a source of joy and inspiration to others.

Her main interest in life is her church, although she is not able to attend services. She reads the newspapers and listens to the radio regularly and writes two or more letters to friends weekly. Well versed in the topics of the day, she is a good conversationalist and one whose company is enjoyed by young and old alike.

To mark her hundredth anniversary Mr. and Mrs. Boulais will be "at home" on February 28th from two to six o'clock, to Mrs. Moir's many friends who would like to call and extend greetings to the venerable old lady. Mrs. Ruth House, President of the Women's Association of the Wesley United Church in Beebe, and other members of that organization will assist Mrs. Boulais.

In honor of Mrs. Moir's hundredth birthday, Mrs. E. Mabel McLaren, of Fitch Bay, has written and dedicated the following lines:

This is a date outstanding
And one we all proclaim;
To own you are One Hundred
Is nigh akin to fame.

This grand event I do avow
Puts Beebe in front row;
A centurian she can boast of now—
She's waited long, you know.

I've watched with interest, born of pride,
How years for you have grown,
Each birthday hoped you'd see one more
Though you I have not known.

To reach your great and honored age
And still think life is sweet,
Despite the hardships you have known
Should help all face defeat.

It is with interest deep, unfeigned,
Your friends where'er they be,
Send mutual wishes for good cheer;
Accept the same from me.

And 'tis our fervent prayer that you
Still long your home may grace,
(There's naught adorns a home, 'tis true
Like mother's smiling face.)

Then when the shades of eventide
On mortal life descend,
God grant to you His promised crown
And life, where joys ne'er end.

Today Mrs. Moir is living a quiet and peaceful life in a turbulent and war-gripped world. May she live to see peace restored and nations and men learn to live together, to work together and to enjoy life and living as she has done through these hundred years.

A TRIBUTE
to
Bertha Weston Price

For forty-seven years the Sherbrooke Record has served the people of the Eastern Townships. The service which the paper has been privileged to render throughout these years; the contribution which it has made to the welfare of the community and the pleasure which it has brought to its readers must be attributed to those who have worked "behind the scenes" in the daily publication of the paper.

Many of those named were prominently identified with the Record since its foundation, in 1897, have since gone to their rest. New faces have appeared and the task of carrying on has fallen upon the shoulders of others..

But there remains one whose name is still prominently identified with the Record, and with the intellectual life of the Eastern Townships.

Bertha Weston Price has for many years contributed to the columns of this paper. For a number of years she was a permanent member of the editorial staff and as such gave freely of her time and ability to practically all the women's organizations of Sherbrooke.

Aside from her routine work as a newspaper-woman, Mrs. Price found time to write many features and from her able pen have come innumerable articles dealing with important events of the Eastern Townships which might well be classed as masterpieces.

Mrs. Price's contributions to the Record's annual editions have for many years been outstanding and keenly anticipated by Record readers. These feature articles, so diversified and written with such a broadness of view, could in themselves make a most interesting volume of Canadian history. This year the Record is pleased to include more of Mrs. Price's special articles, for we know they will be read with interest and the information which they contain will be treasured by readers who are interested in the history of the Eastern Townships.

Apart from her newspaper writings, Mrs. Price enjoys wide reputation as an authoress. Several books bear her name and her contribution to Canadian literature and the literature of the Eastern Townships links her name with the other writers who have added to the store of national literature by using their ability to pay tribute in words to the glories of their own native land and province.

In 1929 Mrs. Price published "The Trail of the Broad Highway," with pen and ink sketches by Mrs. Maude Gage Pellerin. "The Trail of the Broad Highway" deals chiefly with Sherbrooke and Stanstead Counties and is a volume which any lover of Canada would be proud to possess. In 1923 came her "Legends of the Lakes," a tribute to the lakes of the Eastern Townships, and in 1937 "Legends of Our Lakes and Rivers," a tribute to the beauty and romantic history of the woods and waters of the Townships. Apart from the wealth of information which is to be found in these three volumes, the author has shown further proof of her ability by supplementing the prose with many delightful poems of her own composition which add charm to the reading.

Mrs. Price's intellectual ability has also found scope in the realm of music and, despite her many hours of writing, she has found time to put words and music to songs.

A former member of the Canadian Women's Press Club and the Canadian Authors' Association, Mrs. Price is well and favorably known among writers of Canada. She has made a splendid contribution to the intellectual life of Canada and is still contributing from the store of material which she has gathered throughout the years.

Today Mrs. Price ranks high in the company of those from the Eastern Townships who through their writings, their voice, their brush or musical compositions, have added laurels and lustre to the intellectual and cultural development of the Eastern Townships.



BERTHA WESTON PRICE

The Record is proud to claim Mrs. Price as one of its most valued contributors, and pleased to pay her this humble tribute on our Forty-Seventh Anniversary.

Day-by-Day

Continued from page 57.

States railway strike has been called off.

30th.—Berlin was visited by a 2,000-ton raid, the eighth heavy attack in six weeks.

31st.—Russian forces were reported within forty-three miles of the old Polish border.

MORNING POEM

Eat less—breathe more;
Talk less—think more;
Ride less—walk more;
Clothe less—bathe more;
Worry less—work more;
Waste less—give more;
Preach less—practice more.

— Writer Unknown.

In our most intelligent hours we know that in any situation, to lump a whole group, race or nation in an inconclusive prejudice is as insane as it is un-Christian.—Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick of New York.



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We're Proud to Hang Our Service Star, Too!

BECAUSE we're feeling the loss of employees and the pinch of priorities just as any other establishment, we cannot make our former promises of one-day service, and quick pick-up and delivery. We do promise, however, that the excellence of our work shall continue unchanged, and our customers can, as always, say—"To Sherbrooke Laundry of course"!

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We are hopeful that during 1944 we will be able to offer you many items which have been unattainable for the past few years.

Being located in the Hub of the Eastern Townships, our diversified stock and personal attention to orders assures you of prompt shipment which is so necessary these times.

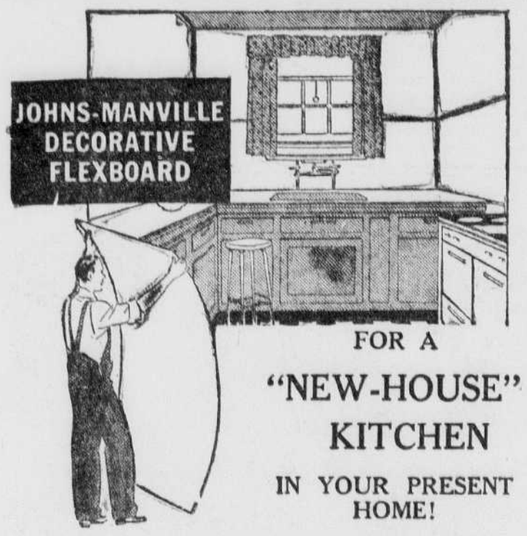


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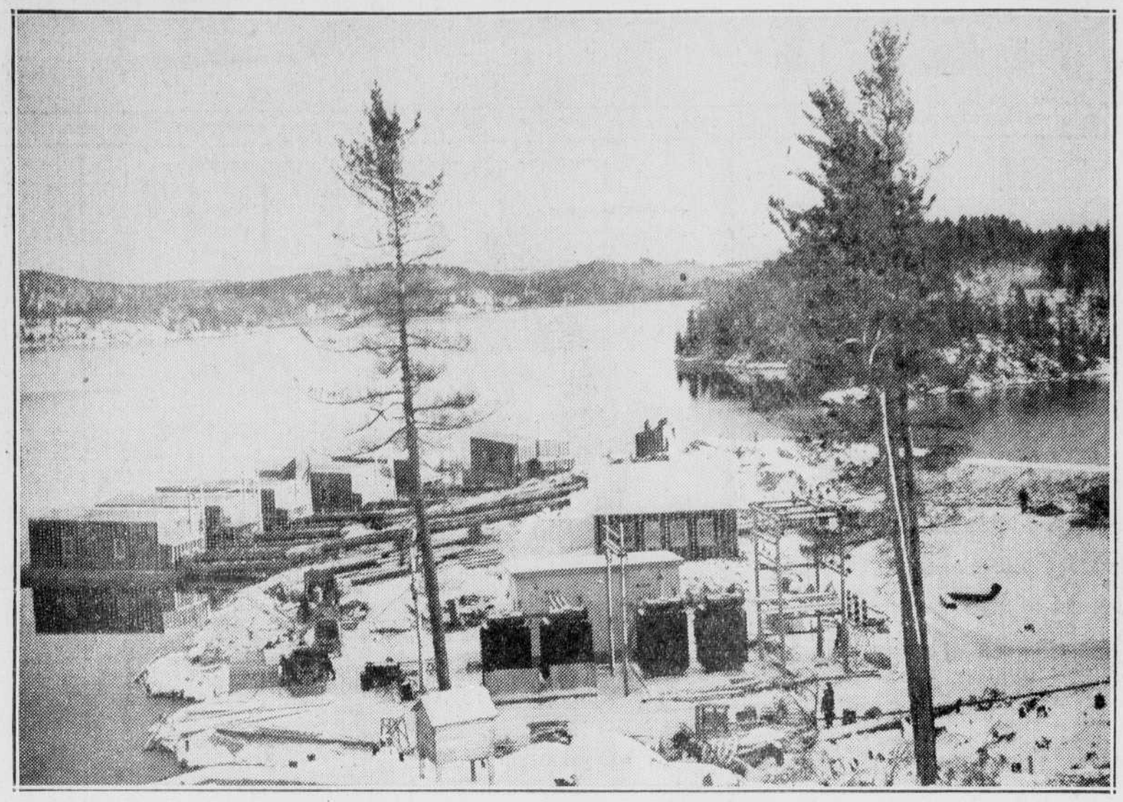
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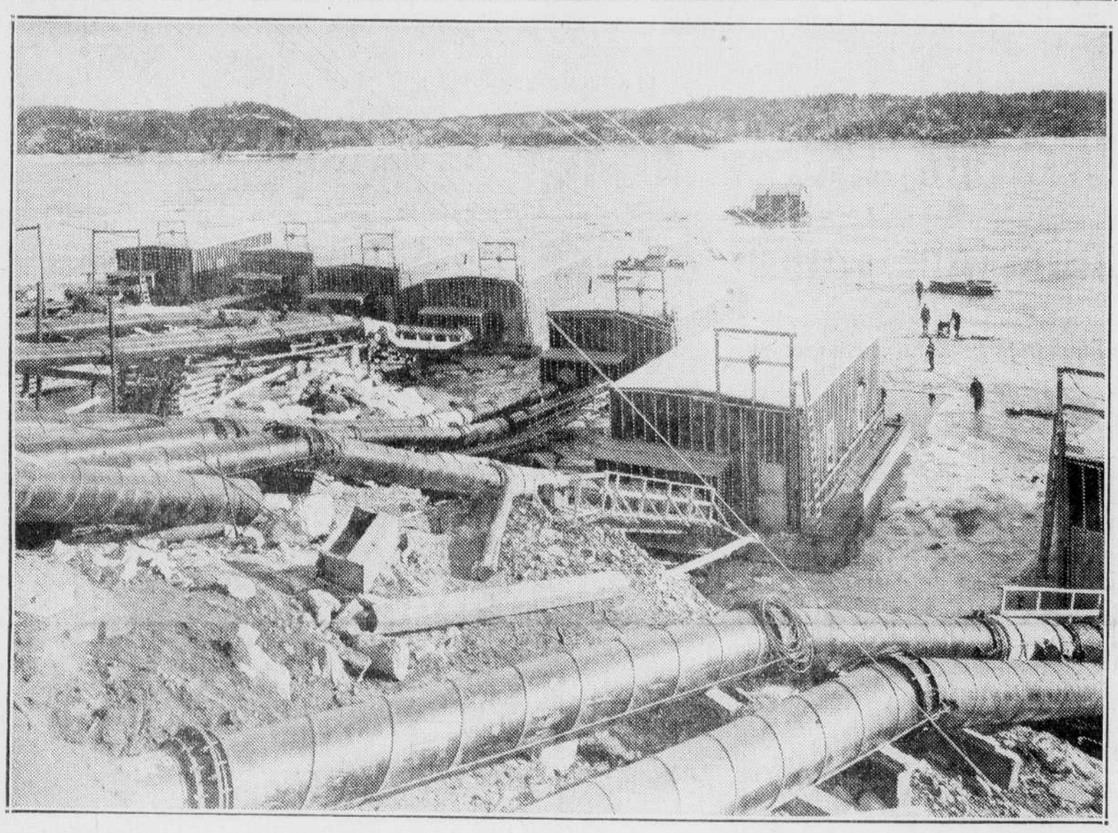
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Rand-Made Pumps Engaged In Mammoth Steep Rock Project

Fourteen Canadian Ingersoll-Rand "Cameron" Centrifugal Pumps which were manufactured in the "Rand" Sherbrooke Plant, are at present actually engaged in the biggest pumping job ever undertaken in any mining operation on this continent.

They are being used to dewater a lake in the heart of Northwestern Ontario, to permit the open pit mining of iron ore. For at Steep Rock Lake, located 140 miles West of Fort William and Port Arthur, man is attempting to wrest from nature one of her richest prizes and most closely guarded possessions—the extensive hematite iron deposits which are buried under the deep waters of the lake.

The task of draining the lake is a tremendous one, as it involves the dewatering of an area of more than four square miles and depths up to 300 feet, containing an estimated 121 billion gallons of water.

One of the first steps in the mammoth undertaking which faced the engineers of the Steep Rock Iron Mines Limited, was the diversion of the Seine River and the sealing off of Steep Rock Lake with dams. This was necessary because the lay of the land caused neighboring lakes to pour their flood into Steep Rock Lake. High to the North and East is Lake Marmion, part of the Seine River system, and to the North and West, Finlayson Lake.

This diversion was accomplished by the cutting of several huge canals or channels and the driving of a number of tunnels through solid rock.

Raft Lake, a small body of water midway between Finlayson and Marmion Lakes and ten miles North of Steep Rock, was chosen as the location for one of these cuts. After Raft Lake had been dewatered, a channel or cut was made 1,000 feet long, 100 feet wide, with 70 feet sheer walls, to Marmion Lake. Another channel or canal was then made from Raft Lake to Finlayson Lake 1,600 feet long, 100 feet wide, thus joining Finlayson and Marmion Lakes. Until all diversion excavations were completed, however, a diamond-shaped rock plug, of 7,000 cu. ft. content, was left to block Marmion Lake on the East end and a smaller plug at the Finlayson Lake end of these canals.

These plugs were necessary due to the fact the Finlayson Lake normally had a level 35 feet higher than Marmion. In order to induce the water from Marmion to flow into Finlayson, the bottom of Finlayson Lake was tapped 57 feet below the surface by a 10 x 12 foot tunnel, 1,300 feet long, which was driven through solid rock. Through this tunnel the lake level was gradually lowered, the water being drained off without danger of flooding the surrounding countryside.

Another big link in the diversion route is the Esker Cut at the Southerly tip of Finlayson Lake, which is 1,900 feet long and 200 feet wide at the bottom. The maximum depth is 140 feet .

These large cuts, together with several smaller ones, involved the removal of one and one-half million cubic yards of earth.

The tunnels, all cut through solid rock, were driven by Canadian Ingersoll-Rand DA-35 Drifters and meant the removal of some seventy thousand cubic yards of rock.

However, it was not necessary to wait for total completion of the diversion programme in order for pumping to commence, as dams previously constructed had satisfactorily isolated Steep Rock Lake.

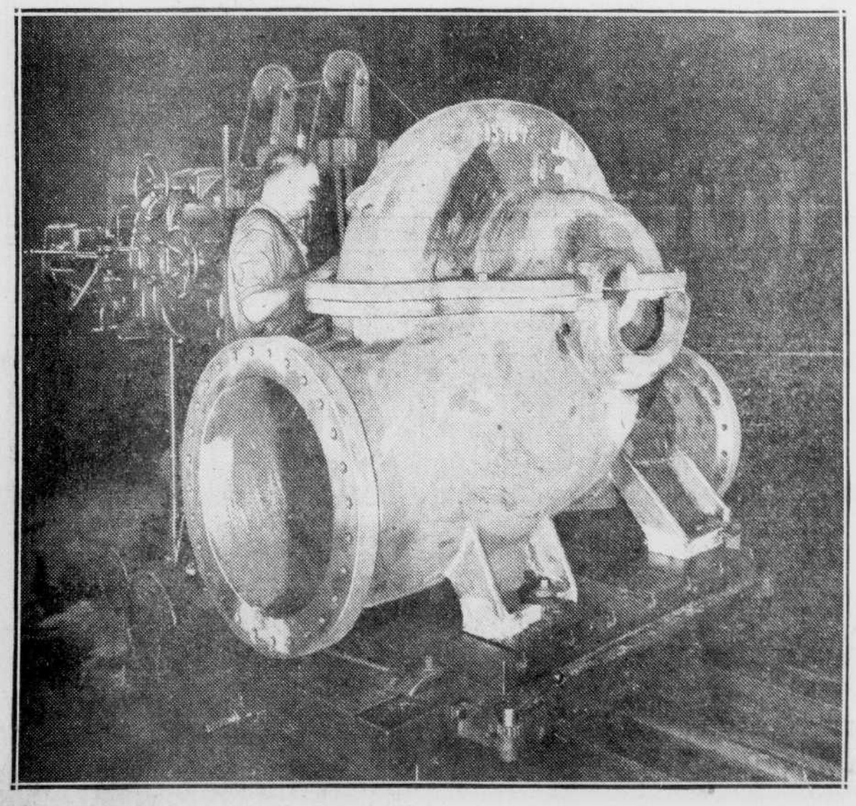
The fourteen pumps, mounted on seven floating steel barges, were in position and ready to operate early in December and the first pump started operation on December 15, 1943. Three more were running by December 17, another two on the 19th, two more on the 21st, another four on the 23rd and the last two on January 4, 1944.

For more complete information, the January, 1944, issue of "Water and Sewage" carries an excellent article on "Pumping at Steep Rock," which describes the operation and "Rand" Pumps in detail. However, a brief account of this pumping equipment is extremely interesting.

Each of these 24-inch Class "ALV" Pumps is rated at 23,000 U.S. GPM at 63-foot head, and is driven by a 500 h.p. motor. Thus, 7,000 h.p. is required to drive the pumps, and their total rated capacity is 322,000 U.S. GPM. When placed in service the delivery of

Continued on page 71.

Two Big Fellows For A Big Job



This photograph shows George Leadbetter, of Lennoxville, formerly of Kinnear's Mills, 6 ft. 7½ inches tall, boring the casing for one of the 23,000 gallon, 7½ ton Cameron Centrifugal Pumps built by the Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Company at Sherbrooke, for Steep Rock Iron Mines Limited.

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What NEW BRUNSWICK means to POSTWAR CANADA

The Front Door of Canada opens wide to tomorrow's opportunities in a new world

THE tempo of New Brunswick's industry swings through 1943 with unabated pace. All energies are bent to war.

Factories, offices, fisheries, lumber mills, shipyards and farms hum to the tune of urgent necessity. No segment of home life or school lags in Victory Effort.

In every wartime activity New Brunswick's people are playing their full part. They are preparing also to take their place in the postwar pattern. The signs now show that this will be a ranking Province among Canada's busiest.

Consider these inescapable facts.

Vast quantities of New Brunswick farm and factory products are moving forward to battle fronts, and will continue to move forward to feed and equip the peoples of Europe after the war. Through its nearness to the European market, this Province is a natural source of supply for timber, dairy products, grains, bacon and manufactured articles. Development of electric power to meet wartime requirements now assures manufacturers ample electricity in the postwar years.

Today New Brunswick is just a few hours distant from Newfoundland and European capitals. It is an embarking point and terminal for traffic both ways. By plane it has moved to within one day of the Pacific coast.

New Brunswick is no longer a border Province for an internally active nation. It is a centre of activity in its own right—hundreds of miles nearer to a new Europe that will require every type of equipment, material and food for reconstruction and normal living.

When planning to serve their postwar European markets, far-sighted manufacturers will do well to consider New Brunswick's nearness to those markets and its natural facilities for production and prompt, economical shipment.

Always famous as an international playground, New Brunswick assumes an additional role as an international producer.

JOHN B. McNAIR
Premier

The Province of NEW BRUNSWICK

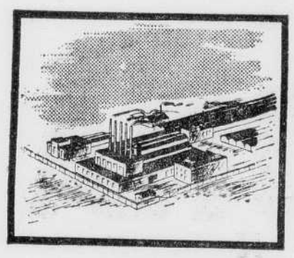
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PRODUCTS

WORKING FOR V-DAY

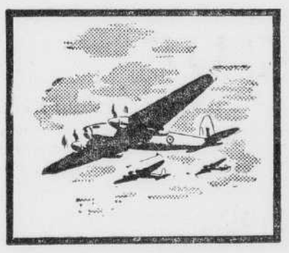
In Asbestos Mine, Mill and Factory... and in the Armed Forces... Johns-Manville employees are rendering valuable war service



WAR INDUSTRIES

To hasten the day of Victory, more than 1700 Johns-Manville employees at Asbestos, Quebec, are giving loyal support to Canada's war effort. And scores of former J-M employees are serving with the armed forces.

To every war-time appeal, Johns-Manville employees have given a prompt and enthusiastic answer. They have backed up their fighting comrades through Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates — through Blood Donor Clinics — Red Cross subscriptions — Aid to Russia — Victory Gardens — and Salvage Drives.

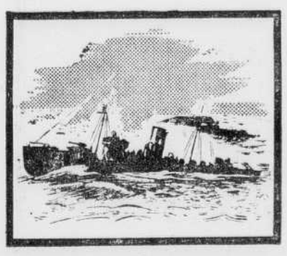


COMBAT PLANES

Since the war began, production at mine, mill and factory has been more than doubled. Today, hundreds upon hundreds of Johns-Manville **ASBESTOS** products are rendering valuable service on the home front and the fighting front.

Fortunately, the world's largest storehouse of asbestos is the mine owned and operated by Johns-Manville at Asbestos.

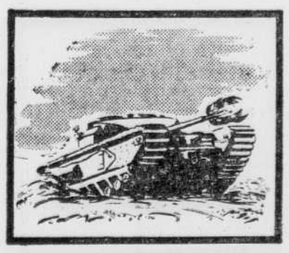
The importance of asbestos products to the war effort is emphasized by the fact they are widely used in War Industries and Military Buildings — in War Planes, Battleships and Armoured Vehicles.



NAVAL UNITS

Johns-Manville at Asbestos has supplied Flameproof suits which have rendered distinguished service to firefighters on Allied aircraft carriers — Firefighter Gloves for Britain — Asbestos Blankets to protect merchandise on ships — Shell Splinter Blankets—and Asbestos Pads for Bren Carriers, Ram Tanks, etc.

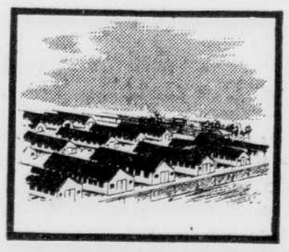
Less spectacular but just as important in wartime are other J-M products such as Industrial and Building Insulations — Roofing, Siding and Waterproof Materials — Packings and Gaskets — Asbestos Listings and Asbestos Cloth — Asbestos Millboard and Asbestos Papers — and Friction Materials for armoured cars, etc.



ARMOURED VEHICLES



FIREFIGHTERS



MILITARY BUILDINGS



VICTORY BONDS SELL LIKE HOT CAKES.—In every war loan campaign, Johns-Manville employees have exceeded their quota by a handsome margin. This photo shows workers filling orders for eager buyers.



TO SAVE MEN'S LIVES, J-M employees line up at Blood Donors' Clinics held regularly in the hospital at Asbestos. Here is a group awaiting their turn to supply needed blood plasma.



ON MANY BATTLEFRONTS 'round the world, former Johns-Manville employees are serving their country. Meanwhile, many other employees are doing their bit in the Armed Forces.

CANADIAN JOHNS — MANVILLE CO., LIMITED

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

MINE, MILL AND FACTORY AT ASBESTOS, QUEBEC.

COUNTY FOUNDED IN: 1796

COUNTY SEAT: COOKSHIRE

Sherbrooke Daily Record

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1944.

COUNTY'S POPULATION: 22,957

HOUSEHOLDERS IN COUNTY: 7,083

A HOME-LIKE PLACE TO STAY
Known for Its Excellence of Service
SAWYERVILLE HOUSE
• An Up-to-date Hotel • Perfect Cuisine
MRS. M. E. MULLINS, Prop.
SAWYERVILLE, QUE. Tel. 24

WE ARE PROUD OF OUR TOWN - - -
- - - AND THE PROGRESS IT HAS MADE
Our Pleasure Lies in the Part
We Have Taken in Its Growth.
SAWYERVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Specializing in
SASH AND DOORS
LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS
GEORGE HURD, Proprietor.
SAWYERVILLE, QUE. Tel. 67

THANKS!
A Simple Word—But So Expressive
The entire management and staff of our two big establishments desire to thank all their many customers for their splendid encouragement as they again affirm their desire to be of service to all you who are producing Food for Freedom.
Sherbrooke Grain Reg'd.
—— All Your FEED Requirements ——
TEL: 23-r-2 WATERVILLE
TEL: 783-140 SHERBROOKE



COUNT YOUR CHICKENS—
And Add More
Consider the shortage of eggs and of chickens here at home and the great need of our fighting troops over there. Raise more chickens and be sure they are strong and healthy ones, by buying them from us.
Our chickens are progeny tested for health and for greater laying capacity. They are hatched under the most modern scientific conditions.
WHEN YOU BUY CHICKS
BUY THE FINEST!
PLACE YOUR ORDER TODAY!
COOKSHIRE HATCHERY
EARL DAWSON, Proprietor.
Tel. 167 — — — COOKSHIRE, QUE.



MANY FEATURES COMBINE TO MAKE COMPTON COUNTY AN OUTSTANDING DISTRICT

Many Important Industries Located Within Borders of County—One of the Largest of the Eleven Counties of the Townships, Compton Holds Spotlight as Hunting and Fishing Area.

Richly-steeped in the traditions of the early settlement of the Eastern Townships, and centre of one of the greatest hunting, fishing and forested areas of the Province, Compton County occupies an enviable position in the life and progress of this much-spotlighted section of the Dominion today.

It is in Compton County that one of the most important paper mills in the Province is located, and up on the northern edge of this interesting county that the greatest hunting and fishing areas of the entire Eastern Townships are located, where Compton and Megantic Counties lure eager sportsmen every year and some of the largest fish and game clubs in the Province have their headquarters. Compton County, too, has developed some exceptional industries, chiefly among the woodworking branches, while one of the few remaining patent medicine manufacturing establishments in the Eastern Townships, and one of the oldest in all Canada, still carries on a lucrative business.

Many important industries are located within the borders of Compton county, including some of the most important in all Canada. From the vast, rambling mills of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd., at East Angus on the West, to the Dominion Snath Co. Ltd., in Waterville, enjoying a Dominion-wide reputation as a manufacturer of that all-important farming implement, scythe snaths, and kindred wooden specialties including the famous "Libbey" wooden spoons, Compton County takes additional honors through its many products which are associated with the forested regions of this part of Quebec. Woodworking plants are a big feature of the Compton County industrial life, with such outstanding firms as the International Cooperage of Canada Ltd., manufacturers of casks, barrels, etc., the Guelph Patent Cask Co., Megantic Manufacturing Co., Sawyerville Manufacturing Co. and numerous sash and door factories dotting the various industrialized sections of this progressive county.

Served by the three principal Canadian transportation systems, Compton County is thus linked with both the East and West coast for facilitation of the shipments of its various commodities, and is additionally served by an excellent system of Provincial highways, with the Quebec highway running along its Western edge, and the International Route 22, a direct line to Portland, Maine, and the New England States cutting across the Southern part of the County.

One of the largest of the eleven counties making up the Eastern Townships group, Compton County is highly agriculturalized, with farming and dairying being of foremost consideration. This is further emphasized through the popular fall fairs, one of the highlights of the autumn season in the Eastern Townships, when Compton holds two of the many exhibitions under the direction of the Eastern Townships Fair Boards Association. Cookshire, the county seat, takes precedence in the holding of the largest fair, with the Compton Co. No. 1 exhibition being one of the best "show windows" of the district, followed a couple of weeks later by the Compton Co. No. 2 fair at Scotstown, a much smaller but none the less important demonstration of what the folks of this wide-awake county are doing to improve the lot of the farmers throughout the entire region.

Unique among Canadian localities is the small Gaelic settlement, which distinguishes Compton County from most other parts of the Eastern Townships. Centred around Scots-

Continued on page 63.

Proud to be Part of The British Empire
Working Together For Victory!



—A Home-Front Industry Serving The Fighting Front—
JOHNSON WOOLLEN MILLS LIMITED
Manufacturers of
BLANKETS—COATINGS—MELTONS
NAPS—SUITINGS—TWEEDS—ETC.
Factory and Office at
WATERVILLE, QUE.
Established in England 1869
Established in Canada 1931

THE STANDARD OF COMPARISON IN THE PAPER BAG INDUSTRY IS "PYRAMID"
PYRAMID BAGS MADE FROM BROMPTON PAPER
FROM THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS MILL AT EAST ANGUS, QUE.
- - - AN UNBEATABLE COMBINATION
PYRAMID PAPER PRODUCTS
LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS
"PAPER BAGS WITH A REPUTATION"
GENERAL MANAGER: R. H. BRYAN
FACTORY MANAGER: R. ROUSE
SELLING AGENTS:
McGregor Paper & Bag Co., Inc.,
451 St. Sulpice Street,
Montreal, Que.
EASTERN TOWNSHIPS REPRESENTATIVE:
A. A. Leger,
264 Victoria Street,
Sherbrooke, Que.
EAST ANGUS AND MONTREAL

We'll Be Pleased to "MEAT" You
— Says the Mayor of East Angus —
Get Quality, Value and Satisfaction at
Theophile Bergeron & Sons
CHOICE GROCERIES AND MEATS — Tel. 10 — EAST ANGUS

EAST ANGUS BUS
AND TAXI SERVICE
— J. E. Provencher, Prop. —
DAILY SERVICE: EAST ANGUS—ASCOT—SHERBROOKE
East Angus Terminal: (Stops at all Hotels) Phone 26
Sherbrooke Terminal: Meadow Street, Phone 901
CONVENIENT, COMFORTABLE SERVICE IN A MODERN BUS
3 Round Trips Week-days; 4 on Sundays

OSGOOD HOUSE
A Perfect Place to Dine or Sleep
All the Comforts of Home
Visit Our Smart
Modern COCKTAIL LOUNGE
Rendezvous of the Discriminating.
Armand Pratte, Proprietor. Cookshire, Que.



DRESS UP—IT'S SPRING!
Make it a habit to visit the largest DEPARTMENT STORE in East Angus.
You will find many worthwhile values.
Latest Styles for Both Men and Women
Authorized Dealer for PROGRESS BRAND Clothes
SIMPLICITY PATTERNS
Complete Line of Yard Goods and Fine Lingerie
O. BERGERON
Phone 43 — Opposite Post Office — EAST ANGUS

Compare Our Values
ON ALL FOODS
Citizens of East Angus realize the advantages of buying their requirements from
F. NORMAND & CO.
"THE LAFAYETTE STORE"
Choice Groceries — Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.
Also a Complete Line of Dry Goods and Shoes.
Just Phone 86 — EAST ANGUS



Yes, Sir! This Is LOWRY'S STORE
SAWYERVILLE, QUE.
Telephone 2
Ready and Eager To Serve You
The Oldest and Most Important Store in the Town of Sawyerville.
CHOICE GROCERIES
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
FLOUR — FEED — GRAIN
BALANCED RATIONS, ETC.



Complete Dry Goods Department
Hats — Shirts — Ties
Socks — Shoes — Etc.
Kitchen Utensils
Fishing Equipment
Paints and Varnish
Building Supplies, etc.



J. A. LOWRY
GENERAL STORE
SAWYERVILLE, QUE. Tel. 2

IVAN A. SAVARIA

QUALITY JEWELLER

Bulova Watches — Bluebird Diamonds — Silver — Leather — Toilet Sets, Etc.
— REPAIRS —

17 Angus St. EAST ANGUS, QUE.

Johnston & McVety

"The Better Food Store"

CHOICE GROCERIES
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
— We Sell War Savings Stamps
Phone 83 — Cookshire St. — EAST ANGUS

JULES LEVESQUE

CHOICE MEATS AND GROCERIES

FRESH FRUITS — VEGETABLES — FISH

SPECIALTY: WESTERN BEEF!

10 Angus Street — — — EAST ANGUS

"The Rexall Store"

EAST ANGUS PHARMACY

C. A. PEHLEMANN, DRUGGIST
Proprietor.

Drugs — Toiletries — Specialties — Phone 112 — East Angus

— WE SERVE SHERBROOKE AND LENNOXVILLE —

GOOD ADVICE:

- Drink at least a pint of milk a day
- Insist on it being that good, pasteurized Jersey Milk from the J. R. Gervais Dairy.
- For Health—Drink Milk — The Jersey Gold kind!

Jersey Gold Milk is carefully pasteurized to assure perfect purity. It's the ideal lunch and the best wartime food. Try it, today.

J. R. GERVAIS & FILS

Distributors of Jersey Gold Milk and Butter
WATERVILLE, QUE. Tel. 50

At the Service of Sawyerville and District

AMBULANCE SERVICE
Day — or — Night
JUST PHONE SAWYERVILLE
30-ring-2

Funeral Parlors at Your Disposal Without Charge

We Urge Your Support of the Present Red Cross Campaign for Funds.

GEORGE HURD
FUNERAL DIRECTOR

Established in 1930

An Important Eastern Townships Industry

Due to its volume of production the Sawyerville Creamery enjoys a splendid reputation and is one of the most important dairies of the district.

PRODUCTS SHIPPED TO BOTH LOCAL AND DISTANT MARKETS

Specialties:

- PASTEURIZED BUTTER
- CHEESE
- EGG GRADING STATION

SAWYERVILLE CREAMERY
GEORGE BELHUMEUR, Prop.
Sawyerville, Que. Tel. 57

FINE FOODS and LOW PRICES!

A Pioneer of Sawyerville Business Today Offers You a Complete Line of

CHOICE GROCERIES
GENERAL HARDWARE
FLOUR — FEED — GRAIN

H. H. HUNT
General Merchant
SAWYERVILLE, QUE. Phone 19

WATERVILLE IS ACTIVE EVEN IF SMALL IN SIZE

Dominion Snath Company Ltd., Only Plant in Canada to Make This Important Implement — Woollen Mill and Spring and Mattress Factory Also Major Industrial Factors.

Though the Eastern Townships can boast many industries, few communities can say that they have the sole manufacturing plant for any one specific item that enjoys a Dominion as well as a world-wide sale, yet it is in the Village of Waterville that some outstanding Canadian products are manufactured, including all the scythe snaths used in Canada, as well as a great proportion of woollen materials used in the clothing industry.

Here, too, is located, of all things, an enterprising and unusual industry, a peat moss firm, supplying large quantities of this commodity from a huge swamp area just on the edge of the town.

Well past their diamond jubilee of successful business, operated for 65 years in the same family, the Dominion Snath Company Limited, of Waterville, enjoys the unique distinction of being the only manufacturer in Canada to make scythe snaths, that important implement of an agricultural country so foremost in the eyes of the world today.

Since the early beginning in 1879, and now in its fourth generation under the same family administration, Dominion Snath Company Ltd. has been the mainstay of the Ball family, founded by two generations of that well-known Eastern Townships family, Franklin P. Ball and his nephew, Joseph R. Ball. In partnership with these two enterprising members of the Ball family, were Miles Smith and Joseph White, who were instrumental in starting the manufacture of scythe snaths in Sherbrooke.

Starting in a small way in the building rented from the British-American Land Co., on the site now occupied by the Southern Canada Power Company, on the banks of the Magog River, just below the Dufferin Avenue bridge, the Company began operations in Sherbrooke, but moved to Waterville in 1893, three years after the death of Franklin P. Ball, and constructed the present well-equipped building.

Situated along the banks of the Coaticook River, which is the means of supply for the company's own power, the Dominion Snath Company was then presided over by Joseph R. Ball, and was operated in a rambling, three-storey structure which occupied a commanding position in the little village of Waterville.

Enlarged many times since that date, until today it is one of the most modern factories of its kind in the Province, Dominion Snath Company entered the third generation of the Ball family in 1908, when H. Stuart Ball joined his father in the business.

On the death of Joseph R. Ball in 1919, the present President, H. Stuart Ball, assumed charge, and the company received its letters patent, under the name of Dominion Snath Company, Limited. The present administration staff is: President, H. Stuart Ball; Vice-President, F. P. Ball, brother of the President; Secretary, A. Stuart Blier (now a Captain in the Canadian Active Army), nephew of the President; Treasurer, J. Tonkin Ball, son of the President, and the fourth generation of the Ball family to enter the business.

With scythe snaths as their principal product, the company also has developed an unusual reputation for their wooden spoons, which are marketed under the trade name of "Libbey Spoons," and are so much in demand by candy-makers and housewives everywhere. Other famous products of this renowned company include mitre-boxes, and the popular "Auto Ski Carrier," a special arrangement for carrying skis on the rear of automobiles, as well as many wooden specialties too numerous to mention in detail.

Presently engaged on important orders for the Department of Munitions and Supply, Dominion Snath Company Limited is doing a great war effort along the industrial front, and the employees themselves are determined to do their utmost to back up the Fighting Forces and bring victory to a quick realization.

Nearly all the wood that the company uses comes from our own Eastern Townships, whose forests are particularly plentiful in furnishing the white ash which is worked up in a special manner by experienced workmen.

Products of the Dominion Snath Company, Limited, are sold from coast to coast, and in widely-flung parts of the British Empire. More than twenty-five per cent of the company's production is destined for exportation, through this particular field is now greatly restricted due to the war, and for the duration the company is concentrating on supplying the needs of the Dominion and the Armed Forces. Like a veritable page out of the geography, Dominion Snath counts among their customers such famous place-names as Great Britain, Newfoundland, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, British Guiana, Greenland, Nairobi.

To keep pace with the business created by Dominion Snath Co. Ltd. several other industries started up in Waterville, with the old English firm of Johnson Woollen Mills Ltd., established in the Old Country in 1869, beginning operations in Waterville in 1931, to produce such vital clothing-trade items as suitings, naps, tweeds, coatings, blankets, meltons, etc., which are sold all across the Dominion.

Presided over by Mayor R. L. Gale, Waterville also enjoys the distinction of having a bed, spring and mattress factory, a large sash and door industry, and two very active grist mills. Adjacent to the town, also, is the unusual peat bog, one of the few such natural resources in the country, where a tremendous output of peat moss is shipped to all parts of Canada, the industry alone being one of the highlights of the progress of Waterville. The large "Jersey Gold" Dairy of J. R. Gervais and Sons, located in Waterville, caters to the needs of many a householder in nearby Sherbrooke and Lennoxville, and produces a large quantity of the famous "Jersey Gold" butter, sold throughout the Townships.

Headquarters For SPRING Clothes

for both Ladies and Gentlemen.

TIP TOP TAILORS
Made-to-Measure Suits—Coats
Hats — Coats — Dresses — Shoes
for the well-dressed woman.
Topcoats and Suits for Men
POMERLEAU SHOP
EAST ANGUS, QUE.

East Angus Long Recognized For Its Output Of Newsprint

It is significant of the importance of the forested regions of these Eastern Townships that two of the largest paper mills in the Province are located within this area, and with the ever-increasing importance of newspaper reading, that one of the largest mills for the manufacture of newsprint is right in our midst, producing the paper on which the news of the world is brought to the door of a news-hungry public.

Three communities can claim the distinction of being called "The Paper Town," Windsor Mills, Bromptonville and East Angus, with the latter place leading through the establishment there of three large paper mills, with the newsprint production of the Brompton mills receiving foremost consideration.

Home Front activity is the theme of daily life in the thriving community of East Angus, where the whole sphere of living centres around the paper industry, this enterprising "Paper Town" being the focal point of one of the Townships' largest industries, the Brompton Pulp and Paper Mills, and two kindred industries, Pyramid Paper Products and Consolidated Paper Products.

Though essentially a mill town East Angus by no means lacks in civic pride and spirit, as its citizens rally around the flag to back up their boys who have gone into Service. Not only have Angus boys in large numbers left their jobs to don the King's Uniform in the three Allied services, but on the Home Front the citizens have been earnestly engaged in doing everything in their power to support their brave lads. Sales of War Savings Certificates have been boosted tremendously and the stores of the community are presently engaged in an enthusiastic drive to sell more and more War Savings Stamps in the February campaign.

Victory Loan campaigns have received overwhelming endorsement from the civic and industrial folks of this important business centre, and the sales have always topped their objectives in fine style.

One of the bright spots of the war effort of East Angus is the splendid Sunshine Club operated solely to bring comfort and cheer to the boys of the Town who have gone Overseas on active service. Presided over by Mrs. Briggs with Miss Marion McCormick as Secretary, this Club, though town-wide in its scope, operates more or less for the employees of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Co., who have enlisted, and frequent reminders of the thoughts of those at home are sent to the Boys Overseas. Especially at Christmas when cigarettes and candies form the bulk of the packages, the Sunshine Club does much to bolster the spirits of the boys who are so far from home, and oft during the year similar packages are sent to the boys, bringing them the little things that they cannot get over there.

Pyramid Paper Products Ltd. also remembers their own employees at the Yuletide season, as well as on various occasions throughout the year, the receipt of smokes and chocolates being gratefully acknowledged by all their employees in service.

As is the case in all the Eastern Townships towns, the Red Cross forms the nucleus of all the war work groups, and in addition to the splendid work that is accomplished by the ladies of this East Angus group, all church and social groups work with and for the Red Cross, turning in work or sponsoring concerts and other social activities and turning the funds over to the Red Cross to assist their great work.

Looking ahead to post-war years, East Angus is already planning for the return of her fighting sons and daughters, with municipal matters being efficiently handled by Mayor Theophile Bergeron and Secretary-Treasurer A. Tourigny.

Particularly proud of its fine buildings and many stores, East Angus also boasts its own autobus service, connecting this thriving centre wih Sherbrooke on a regular, thrice-daily schedule. French and English work together in complete harmony to further cement the "Bonne Entente" so prevalent throughout the Townships, and citizens of Angus are well satisfied with their Municipal Council which has done everything in its power to give the people the best that can be procured, and handle their civic affairs in most commendable style.

To trace the history of the Brompton Mills is to discover one of the highlights of Eastern Townships progress, and an interesting story of a town's development.

In 1882 the community was named East Angus in honor of William Angus, of Montreal, who played an important part in establishing the industrial life of the village. Prior to that time the settlement was known as St. Louis de Westbury.

One year before the name of the tiny village was changed to East Angus, two leading business men of the Province in that day, F. B. Buck, of Sherbrooke, and Mr. Angus visited the small settlement and decided that the location was suitable for the establishment of a pulp and lumber mill. This mill formed the nucleus for the present Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, which is to such a large extent responsible for much of the prosperity of this district.

This company, which for many years was known as the Royal Paper Mills, was established by Angus and Buck, and was first known as William Angus and Company. With Buck as the silent partner, the company progressed and in 1882, the year the settlement was re-named, the pulp mill, saw mill, dam bridge and railway siding were installed.

The first general superintendent was Alfred Ayerst, who remained with the company until his death in 1891. It was that year that the Angus firm was purchased by the Royal Pulp and Paper Company, of which W. B. Ives was President, William Angus, Vice-President; F. P. Buck as Treasurer and J. D. Finlay as Manager.

The mill was enlarged in 1891 and two years later the company went into liquidation and the stock and immoveables were purchased at the liquidator's sale by R. H. Pope, Member of the Federal Parliament. A new company, the Royal Paper Mills, was launched, and an application was made to the Provincial Government in 1896 to double the capital stock of $400,000, and this move enabled the company to buy the property of the St. Francis Lumber Company at the head and along the side of the St. Francis river.

The new firm also was harassed by financial difficulties and in 1907 it went into liquidation. Taking over the property, F. H. McCrea, Charles Wilson and W. N. Munroe organized the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company. Since that time it has progressed steadily to become the most important industry of its kind in Southern Quebec, producing a large percentage of Canadian newsprint and a wide variety of kraft and sulphite wrapping papers and box board.

Many Features

Continued from page 62.

town, quite naturally, with Bury, Gould and Milan all being well populated with the direct descendants and forbears of real old Scotch peoples, one can visit this section of "Scotland in Canada" at any time and find that the language spoken is unlike anything ever heard anywhere else in the Dominion. True Gaelic is spoken in many of the homes to this day, and Gaelic customs continue to stamp the mode of life of the majority of the residents of this district.

Though most communities favored with railway communication have the rail line and their station within the limits of the community, yet it remains for the village of Compton, after which the County took its name, to have their means of rail communication located more than a mile away. Compton Village, which, incidentally, is the home of one of the only two all-girls residential schools in the Eastern Townships, the noted King's Hall School, is situated on Highway 22, Sherbrooke-Coaticook to Norton Mills, Vermont, and the residents of this community have to cross the mile-wide Coaticook River Valley to use the railroad, since the C.N.R. follows the high ridge of the Eastern Valley from Waterville through to the International Border.

Compton County takes still further distinction among the Eastern Townships counties through the fact that it is the only county which borders on three neighboring American states, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, thus giving it a typically international tone and providing it with the opportunity to extend a real "hands-across-the-border" way of life and fellowship with the United States. Compton County thus is placed in the unique position of being a truly International County, with the access of the Americans being especially noticeable in the hunting and fishing seasons, the extreme popularity of this region being widely known throughout both Canada and the United States.

With the return to cheese manufacturing being more and more noticeable in the Townships, the fact that Sawyerville, in the South-western part of the County, has built up a splendid cheese-making industry is but further evidence of the growing importance of this section of Canada for the dairying industry. Sawyerville Creamery thus paves the way for a return to this lucrative field for the farmers of Compton County.

In the home front war effort, Compton County has made very commendable strides, the fact that every Victory Loan went well over the top is sufficient proof of the manner in which the farmers of the County invest their earnings and shows the true spirit of "Backing the Fight" which is so prevalent throughout the County. From the little community of Bury, some score or more brave lads have been taken prisoner at Hong Kong, and this fact alone is sufficient to spur the folks at home to do their utmost to "Win the War in Forty-Four." Compton County is indeed proud of the part it plays in the entire Dominion war effort.



Ours Is A Friendly Service

Our years of experience and reputation here in East Angus enable us to give this closer, friendlier service in your time of sorrow.

Joseph Burns
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
EAST ANGUS

VICTORY AHEAD!

... WHAT WILL "V"-DAY MEAN TO YOU?

EAST ANGUS

— THE PAPER TOWN —
IS WORKING NIGHT AND DAY TO WIN THIS WAR
— THAT THE SPIRIT OF YOUTH MAY LIVE!
THIS IS A CITIZENS' WAR

We Are All In The Service of Our Country!

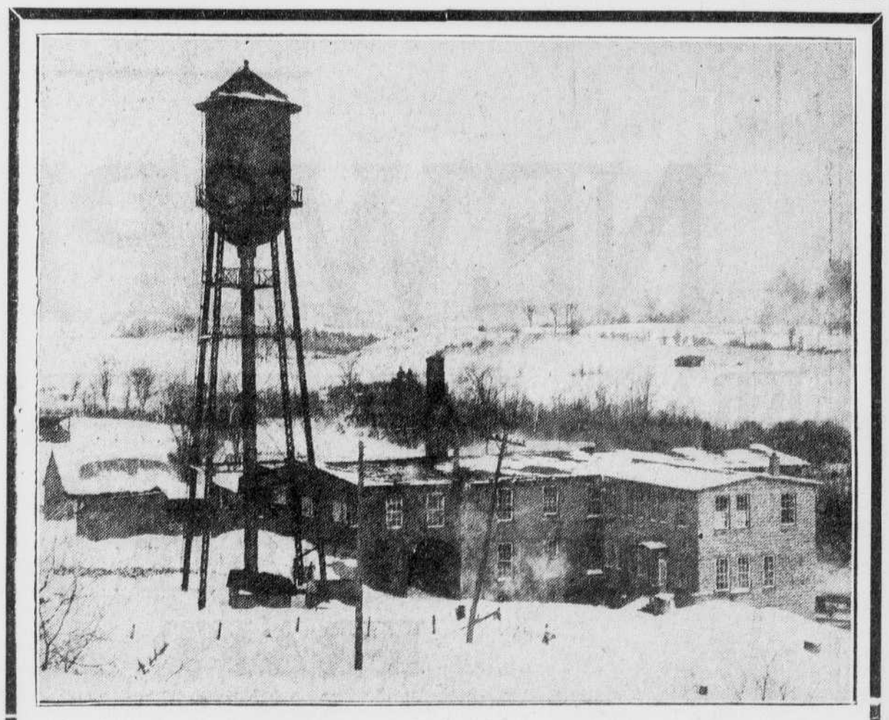
Whether at home doing the many jobs so vital to our Home Front War Effort — Or Over There on the battlefront — citizens of East Angus are picthing right in and doing their share — as they always have and always will.

We are mighty proud of the Sons of Angus who have left their East Angus are pitching right in and doing their share — as they them as we back them up and help them fight this Fight —

REMEMBERING
THERE'S A WAR TO BE WON
AND
THERE'S MUCH WORK TO BE DONE
- - - AND — WE CAN DO IT!
VICTORY TODAY — A BETTER WORLD TOMORROW!

TOWN OF EAST ANGUS

MAYOR: THEOPHILE BERGERON
ALDERMEN: D. J. Willard, J. A. Moore, R. T. Hayes, G. Gendreau, Oscar Bergeron, E. A. Montgomery.
SECRETARY-TREASURER: A. Tourigny.



New Photograph of Dominion Snath Co. Ltd., showing new addition at rig'

WE MANUFACTURE AND SHIP TO ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE
A Complete Line of Wooden SPECIALTIES Including:

- SCYTHE SNATHS
- HANDLES OF ALL KINDS
- GRAIN SIEVES
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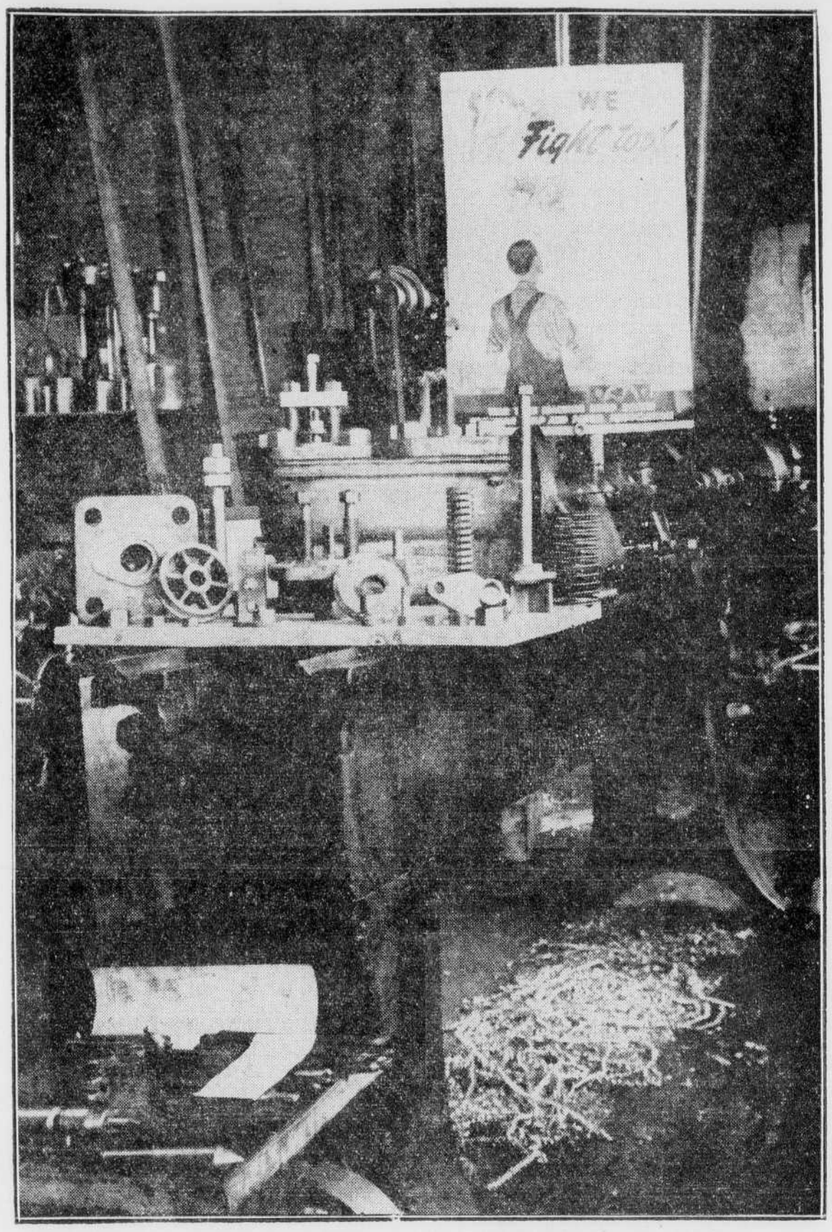
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FIFTH SECTION

Sherbrooke Daily Record

PAGES 65-76

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1944.

14 NAZI COUNTER-BLOWS NEAR ROGACHEV FAIL

Messerschmitt Airplane Works Blasted In Unprecedented Attack

2,500 Germans Lost In Attempt To Repair Gap Torn In Dnieper Lines

Berlin Radio Report Germans Had Abandoned Vitebsk Apparently Premature — Russian Forces Roll Nazis Back on Pskov in Great Arc.

By TOM YARBROUGH, Associated Press Staff Writer.

London, Feb. 26.—(AP)—German commanders hurled reinforcements into fourteen counter-attacks North of Rogachev in White Russia today but their effort to repair the gap torn in their lines guarding the Upper Dnieper River and Minsk failed with a loss of 2,500 men, Moscow announced today.

At the same time advancing Russian forces in the North rolled the Germans back on Pskov in a great arc reaching points twenty miles on the Northwest, twenty-three miles on the Northeast and fifty miles on the East.

One Berlin radio report that Germans had evacuated the White Russian citadel of Vitebsk was apparently premature for neither the subsequent German and Russian communiques made any mention of the area.

In the fighting for Rogachev, captured by the Russians Thursday, Moscow announced that 6,000 Germans were killed.

Advancing Northward from this town today the Russians met determined German resistance, bolstered by large numbers of men rushed into the area. But the midnight communique supplement, recorded by the Soviet radio monitor said several populated places were captured and the Germans thrown back.

In the North another 1,100 Germans were killed as the Russians captured 54 localities in their march on Pskov.

Other troops moving in from the East were only three miles from Porkhov, the last important town before Pskov, 45 miles away.

Two railway stations South of Dno on the line to Nevel were captured, and one of these, Dedovichi, was 20 miles to the South.

Thus the entire Northern half of the Russian line was the scene of action as several Russian armies pressed Westward from the vicinity of Pskov all the way down to Rogachev—a battlefront of approximately 400 miles—in a concerted drive to throw the Germans farther back toward the Baltic States and out of White Russia.

CLAIMS ANTI-STRIKE LAW IS ULTRA VIRES

Montreal, Feb. 26.—(CP)—A petition for a writ of prohibition is being prepared on behalf of one of eight Montreal Tramways employees now awaiting trial in connection with last week-end's 30-hour strike, it was announced today.

The petition seeks to stay the trial of Romeo Daigneault, charged with participating in an illegal strike, on the grounds that the Provincial anti-strike law governing public services is ultra vires. Daigneault is scheduled to appear for trial Monday.

The petition claims that "the matter of a strike and prohibition of a strike belongs exclusively to the Federal Parliament" under the terms of the British North America Act.

Montreal, Feb. 26.—(CP)—The two-man commission appointed to study the causes of last week-end's tramways strike here will complete their inquiry by next Tuesday.

CLAIMS WAR IN ITALY WILL NOT END THIS YEAR

War Correspondent Says Germans Holding Strong Positions in Hills and Mountains from Which It Is Difficult to Dislodge Them.

Toronto, Feb. 26.—(CP)—Forster Barclay, Canadian Press war correspondent, came back from Italy today and said there is no indication the war there will be over this year, regardless of what happens anywhere else.

Barclay, who visited the Canadian Special Service Force with the 5th Army and was with the Canadian Corps when it moved into the line in Italy in January, described the fighting in Italy as "tough" with the Germans, doughty opponents, holding strong positions in hills and mountains from which it is difficult to dislodge them.

When he left Italy February 8, Canadian forces were in action around Orsogna, 12 miles inland from the Adriatic Coast where German forces held strong positions. He returned to this continent by air via Casablanca, Daker and Natal.

Morale of the Canadians in Italy is "tops," their equipment is good and reinforcements are well trained and ready for battle duty as soon as they arrive, Barclay said. Since the inauguration of airmail service to Italy, mail has been arriving in "good time" but parcels have been coming slowly.

"Parcels are taking three months to arrive and some Canadian regiments didn't get their Christmas parcels until Jan. 25."

The men are anxious for more letters, but don't care so much about parcels which "often contain things they get where they are," he added.

After more than three years over-

Continued on Page 66.

DRASTIC STEPS NEEDED TO FILL U.S. ARMY QUOTA

Deferments Granted Men of More Than 22 in Industry May Soon Be Cancelled and Minimum Age Raised to Twenty-Six.

Washington, Feb. 26—(AP)—More than half the draft registrants now being called up in the United States are flunking the physical tests, Selective Service said today, and hence it has become necessary to take drastic steps to meet army quotas.

This is the situation, Congress was advised:—

The armed forces need 1,200,000 men to reach the desired goal of 11,300,000 by July 1. They must come from the father group, those deferred because of their jobs, the 4-F's who can do limited service and the youngsters reaching 18.

When all the normal possibilities are exhausted, the total still will be 200,000 short. So—

The deferments granted men of more than 22 in industry may be cancelled soon. The minimum age may be raised to 26.

Farm labor must be screened again and those who cannot show they are producing "substantially" are to lose their deferment.

The problem was outlined to the Senate Agriculture Committee by Maj.-Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, draft director, and to a House of Representatives military subcommittee by his aide, Lt.-Col. Francis V. Keesling.

Hershey said the 4-F situation had complicated the problem greatly of late. There are 3,500,000 men now classified thus, which means they have defects mitigating against military service.

"Im sorry to say that number is rising too rapidly," Hershey asserted.

CANUCKS FROM OVERSEAS NOW EN ROUTE HOME

Five Hundred Men, Wounded in Battle, or Ill, Speeding t oTheir Homes Throughout Canada Today Aboard Special Hospital Trains.

By SYD THOMAS,

Halifax, Feb. 26.—Back on "home ground" once again after months and years awaiting action in Britain or tasting their fill of fighting on the muddy battlefields of Sicily and Italy, nearly 500 wounded and ill Canadians today were aboard hospital trains taking them back to their home districts.

The men arrived here aboard the Canadian hospital ship Lady Nelson, and yesterday were loaded aboard trains. Some walked, others hobbled, down the steep gangplank to the waiting hospital cars for their trip to familiar surroundings, while others were carried gently off the ship by careful stretcher bearers.

For each one there was a cheerful welcome to Canada, with an army band playing and pretty Red Cross volunteer workers to give them a smile and hand out cigarettes, oranges and other gifts.

Besides the large group of army men back from the Italian and Mediterranean battle fronts there were airmen who had been wounded in action against the enemy in the skies of Western Europe or the Mediterranean.

With them, too, were a pair of Canadian officers who had been battered in the ill-fated Dieppe raid and had spent fourteen long, tired months in German prison camps and hospitals. The two were Maj. R. R. Lard of Vancouver and Oliver, B.C., who lost a leg but wants nothing better than to resume his work as a medical officer, and Capt. F. J. L. Woodcock of Winona, Ont., who was blinded just as he landed with his men of the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry.

Category men, soldiers who had met with accidents or illness in Britain, also swelled the arrivals. They had been unfortunate enough to be put out of action before they had a chance to show their worth.

Canada looked good to all the men returning but especially to those who had been some time in Sicily or the more unsavory parts of Italy. Few were greatly in love with either the country or its inhabitants.

"You have to approach all the towns from the windward side," grinned Pte. W. C. Anderson of Welland, Ont., who had been invalided home from Potenza. "As for the people, a good bath wouldn't hurt them."

SENATE VOTES FOR NEW U.S. REVENUE BILL

Measure Becomes Law Regardless of Attitude Taken by President Roosevelt—Vote in Senate Tabled at 72-14.

By WILLIAM T. PEACOCK

Washington, Feb. 26— (AP) —The Senate set the keystone of the great Congressional tax rebellion into place yesterday with a 72 to 14 vote enacting into law the revenue measure which President Roosevelt rejected with scornful language.

An anti-climatic close of the dramatic revolt found only 13 Democrats and one Republican—Senator William Langer of North Dakota—voting to uphold the President's veto.

The outcome had been a foregone conclusion since the House of Representatives voted 299 to 95 Thursday to override, and with completion of the Senate vote the tax bill—the United States second wartime measure—became law.

The legislation boosts the income tax take from individuals and business firms, raises some postal rates, and increases taxes on liquor, furs, cosmetics and many other items, effective April 1.

A noisy crowd filled the Senate galleries for the final act of the White House-Congress battle but got practically no show at all.

Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, unanimously reinstalled as majority leader after his resignation in protest against the President's veto message, voted as he had said he would, to override.

While Congressional experts called the bill a $2,315,000,000 measure, Mr. Roosevelt, who had asked for $10,500,000,000 in new taxes, calculated its net return would be less than $1,000,000,000.

ROOSEVELT IS TAKING BADLY NEEDED REST

U.S. President Has Closed Door on All But Most Vital Outside Contacts — No Queries or Messages Accepted.

With the Presidential Party, Feb. 26.—(AP)—Although his health is generally good, President Roosevelt is taking a badly needed rest away from thee White House.

By advice of his physician, the President has closed the door on all but the most vital outside contacts.

When the revolt over the tax bill veto broke in Congress reporters who cover the White House journeyed to the President's retreat, to find that no queries or messages would be accepted there.

First disclosure that Mr. Roosevelt had slipped away from the turmoil of Washington came from the White House itself. The President's message to Senator Alben W. Barkley urging him not to resign as Democratic majority floor leader over the veto issue was delivered in writing by Presidential Press Secretary Stephen Early. This was because the President was out of town, it was explained.

Then it was recalled that Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntyre, the White House physician, had been urging the President to shed the cares of Washington because he had been recovering too slowly from an influenza attack. Mr. Roosevelt lost ten pounds from the illness.

In Washington, Early criticized the correspondents for following the President.

"The President," said Early, "is in instantaneous and immediate communication with the White House and developments of a news nature have been given immediately to the

Continued on Page 66.

U.S. Heavy Bombers Fly South From England And North From Italy In Gigantic Raid Deep Inside Reich

By W. W. HERCHER,
Associated Press Staff Writer.

London, Feb. 26.—(AP)—United States heavy bombers flying South from England and North from Italy in an unprecedented, coordinated attack blasted Messerschmitt airplane works at Regensburg deep inside Germany Friday and early today. Berlin reported that R. A. F. night bombers struck Frankfurt, carrying into the seventh day the greatest sustained aerial assault of the war.

Thirty-one heavy bombers from the Britain-based 8th Air Force failed to return from yesterday's raid, which followed an R.A.F.-R.C.A.F. Thursday night attack on Germany, and three escorting fighters were reported missing, a communique said last night.

The Britain-based bombers were also disclosed to have bombarded a ball-bearing works at Stuttgart and a Messerschmitt assembly centre and experimental station at Augsburg and a major airframe components factory at Furth, five miles Northwest of Nurnberg.

The Regensburg raid marked the third time this week that British-based and Italian-based planes have hit at enemy targets at the same time, but it was the first time they have both hit at the same target simultaneously.

Bombers from the 15th Air Force arrived from their Italian bases over Regensburg first and the target was filled with smoke and flame when the planes from the 8th Air Force arrived to deliver the coup de grace.

The British-based planes were escorted by large forces of long-range American fighters as well as R.A.F., Canadian and Allied fighters of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force.

Thousands of planes are taking part in this greatest air offensive in history.

The Britain-based planes flew 550 miles to dump their load on Regensburg, and the Italian-based planes presumably flew about the same distance.

In the night assaults more than 1,000 bombers were sent over Germany from Britain, most of them concentrating on the bearing factories at Schweinfurt, while R.A.F. Wellingtons from Italy bombarded the airplane plants nestled around Steyr, Austria.

These blows were against targets hit by United States heavyweights from Britain and Italy a few hours previously.

Seven Canadian planes are among the thirty-five missing from the night's operations.

For the 14-month-old Canadian bomber group, it was the greatest attack of the war. At least thirteen squadrons of R.C.A.F. Lancaster and Halifax bombers joined in the twin attack at Schweinfurt and at other objectives in Northwest Germany.

RESCUE CREW BELIEVED NEAR PLANE WRECK

Searchers Travelling by Dogsled Reported Within Two Miles of Ship Which Crashed Up with Loss of One Life.

Halifax, Feb. 26.—(CP)—From an isolated East Coast area where five crashed airmen await rescue, word came today that searchers travelling by dogsled were within two miles of the big Liberator bomber in which the fliers landed last Friday.

Observers in a plane reported the dog team was nearing the fliers, but it was not known how long it would take the rescue group to reach the survivors, travelling over rough bush country.

The dogsled was one of six sent out after searching planes had spotted the smashed Liberator, which cracked up with the loss of one life. The victim was FO. David Griffin of Toronto, an R.C.A.F. Public Relations Officer.

CLAIM CRIMINALITY CAUSED BY NEGLECT

Quebec. Feb. 26.—(CP) — Principal causes of juvenile criminality are the parents' neglect or ignorance and the mental or physical abnormality of children, most witnesses agreed here while testifying before the newly-formed Health Insurance Commission holding public hearings at the Court House since Wednesday last.

MUST EDUCATE PUBLIC TO BUY WHEN WAR ENDS

One-Day Conference of National Federation of Sales Executives Winds Up with Address by A. H. Motley.

Montreal, Feb. 26. — (CP) — More than 400 members of the National Federation of Sales Executives wound up a one-day regional conference here last night after hearing Arthur H. Motley, publisher of the American Magazine, say that preparations must be made for selling the public the idea of buying products that will be available when the war ends.

"If you are waiting for Ottawa to give you a master plan," he said, "Maybe Ottawa is different from Washington, but we are not waiting for Washington on our side of the line.

"The power, individual initiative and aggressive spirit of millions of men and women is what we need and we have to use it to win the peace or we fail. It is up to us to spread the know-how to get bigger business for everybody.

"If we don't give it to them, the Government will, and I never yet knew a government to get out anything, even a simple income tax form, that people could understand."

Mr. Motley said that business people were the second line fighters in the war, but would be the first line fighters of peace.

"We must accept that responsibility," he said, "but it is not enough to accept it or understand it. We have got to feel it as intensely as the men at the front feel their responsibility to bring victory on the field of battle.

At the closing dinner, Capt. Lawrence Impey, British journalist and news commentator, said that the Western nations must be prepared to offer some solution to Pacific problems when the war is over.

In failing to cope with the situation when Japan first invaded Manchuria in 1931 ,the "white races" became responsible for what has occurred in the Far East, he said.

NEW EVIDENCE UNCOVERED IN LONERGAN CASE

Lawyer's Mission to Toronto Caused Five-Day Delay in Trial of Young Airman Charged with Slaying Wife.

By JAMES DEVLIN,
Associated Press Staff Writer.

New York, Feb. 26.—(AP)—A report from Defence Counsel Edward V. Broderick that he had uncovered evidence of surprising character on a hurried trip to Canada added new suspense today to the murder trial of R.C.A.F. Aircraftsman Wayne Lonergan.

Although the nature of the evidence was not disclosed, William Merritt, an associate of Broderick, expressed belief the attorney's trial-delaying absence would be fully appreciated and condoned when the reason was revealed.

Broderick's mission caused a five-day delay in the trial of the 26-year-old Canadian-born Lonergan accused of battering his wife, Patricia, to death in the bedroom of her New York home last October 24.

Trial is scheduled to resume Monday.

The prosecution announced a "surprise" yesterday. A spokesman for the District Attorney-Office said Jeanne Murphy Jaburg, blond actress who was with Lonergan the evening before the slaying, was en route here from Florida with a surprise witness.

The actress is expected to be a principal witness in the case, but there was no hint as to the identity or the nature of the testimony expected from the surprise figure.

Merritt, who twice this week asked Judge John J. Freschi for adjournments on behalf of Broderick, issued this statement:

"We heard from Mr. Broderick last night when he called from Buffalo. Since the early part of the week Mr. Broderick has been away on a mission which is most urgent not only to his client but in the interest of justice.

"Evidence of a surprising character and most material to the defence has been uncovered by Mr. Broderick in the course of his trip."

E. FAILLE ELECTED TO HEAD FRUIT SOCIETY

Montreal, Feb. 26. — (CP) — Emile Faille, of Franklin Centre, Que., today was elected President of the Quebec Pomological and Fruit Growing Society at its 50th annual meeting here. He succeeded Edgar R. Standish, of Rougemont, Que.

Other officers elected were: Patron, Premier Adelard Godbout; Honorary President, Arthur N. Laberge, of Chateauguay; Vice-President, Roswell Thomson, of Abbotsford; Secretary, W. J. Tawse, and French Secretary, J. E. Duchesne.

Newly-elected directors were: C. A. Walker, of Franklin Centre; D. M. Laurie, of Hemmingford; John Gillespie, of Abbotsford; Herve Husereau, of Oka; C. A. Pinsonnault, of Mont St. Hilaire; H. Palmer, of Covey Hill; E. Bienvenue, of Rougemont; Rene Primeau, of Chateauguay; A. Dufresne, of Frelighsburg, and W. A. Churchill, of Hemmingford.

Several Hun Attacks Are Pushed Back

Germans Regard Situation on Beachhead as "Calm Before the Storm" — Increase Their Strength to Ten Divisions.

By RICHARD G. MASSOCK
Associated Press War Correspondent

Naples, Feb. 26.—(AP) — Allied troops steadily improved their positions on both fronts in Italy Thursday and threw back several German attacks of company strength, headquarters announced yesterday.

It was disclosed that German forces ringing the Allied beachhead near Rome had been swollen by another infantry division brought from Northern Italy, bringing the total Nazi strength in that sector to ten divisions.

A Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Aftonbladet said the Germans regarded the situation on the beachhead as "the calm before the storm."

Indications were that both sides were awaiting only a let-up in the miserable weather conditions to renew their respective assaults—the Nazis against the beachheads and the Allies against Cassino's stubborn defences.

The Germans made two "feeler" attacks Thursday Southwest of Carroceto, ten miles North of Anzio, and both were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

Allied artillery, credited with doing deadly execution in the course of the Germans' second, big assault against the beachhead last week, caught a group of Nazi tanks concentrating near Aprilia, just East of Carroceto, Thursday and scattered them.

The past five days of comparative calm on the beachhead had given the Allies valuable time in which to improve their already strong defences.

Despite the heavy snow around Cassino, Allied troops improved their positions on Mount Castellone in the mountains Northwest of Cassino. A light German force attacked French positions on Mount Abate, just East of Terelle on the Cassino front, but was repulsed by artillery fire.

There was continued patrolling on the 8th Army front near the Adriatic.

The Mediterranean air forces flew 950 sorties Thursday, including the second heavy bomber attack in two days on aircraft parts factories at Steyr, Austria. Only four German planes were seen over all Italy during the day. At least 36 German planes were lost.

Recommendations By Trade Unions Said Constructive, Co-Operative

By JACK WILLIAMS,
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—(CP)—Two major trade union organizations — the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the Canadian Catholic Confederation of Labor—yesterday presented to the Dominion Cabinet briefs which won praise from Prime Minister Mackenzie King as being constructive and indicative of a spirit of co-operation.

The representations covered a range of subjects from family allowances to beer rationing and brought from the Prime Minister assurance the Government has no intention of making family allowances a substitute for adequate wages. On beer and liquor rationing, the Prime Minister said increased demand resulting from higher earnings was the main cause of shortages.

In reply to concern expressed by the C.C.C.L. that there should be no permanent infringement by the Federal Government on provincial rights, Mr. King said the Government would not invade provincial jurisdiction. He said it might be necesesary, however, to act without full consent of all provinces in introducing the proposed social security programme.

The T.L.C. won particular praise from Mr. King for its expression of concern that the war should hold first place with Canadians. He was concerned, he said, lest lengthening of the war might bring new inventions of a destructive type.

The new wage-control order was criticized in both presentations. Mr. King said it was unfortunate it had to be introduced earlier than was advisable but it was necessary to meet the danger of labor unrest.

Labor Minister Mitchell also addressed both delegations. He said the war had brought about establishment of a vast chain of employment offices in Canada and a further extension of forty offices was underway. War labor boards administering wartime wage control had awarded vacations with pay to more than 600,000 Canadian workers.

The T.C.L. brief was presented by President Percy R. Bengough and the Secretary-Treasurer J. A. Sullivan. The Congress urged the immediate appointment of a representative national committee to study the problem of lay-offs in war industries.

The brief endorsed the principle of national health insurance and asked that it be introduced as soon as possible and be under the control of contributors. A more generous

Continued on Page 66.

WAR BULLETINS

Pearl Harbor, T.H.—United States carrier planes which attacked islands in the Southern Marianas, less than 1,400 miles South of Tokyo, Tuesday pushed home their assault despite early detection by the enemy and fierce aerial and anti-aircraft opposition, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Central Pacific Commander, disclosed today.

* * * * *

Pearl Harbor, T.H.—A strong United States carrier plane attack on Saipan, Tinian and Guam, was made despite early detection and in the face of fierce enemy aerial and anti-aircraft opposition.

Special Committee Appointed To Review C.B.C. Policies And Aims

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—(CP)—After an all-day debate, the Commons last night appointed a Special Committee on radio broadcasting to review the policies and aims of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and all related matters.

During the discussion Maj.-Gen. L. R. LaFleche, Minister of War Services, announced he hopes to fill the one vacancy on the Board of Governors next week. He said the Government had not been able to appoint a general manager because it had not yet received a recommendation from the Governors.

Important changes in the Canadian radio setup were suggested yesterday in the Commons by spokesmen for the Progressive Conservative and New Democracy Parties; and J. M. Coldwell, C.C.F. leader, said he sees an attempt by "money-making interests" to undermine the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

John Diefenbaker (P.C., Lake Centre) urged creation of an independent board, similar to the Board of Transport Commissioners, to regulate radio in Canada and the relations of the C.B.C. to privately owned stations.

Rev. E. G. Hansell (N.D., MacLeod) said he would go further and revamp the whole structure of the Corporation, leaving the C.B.C. Governors with control only over the affairs of their own corporation. For the general regulation of radio in Canada, he proposed a three-man commission with one member nominated by the C.B.C., one by private stations, and one by the Government.

The debate was on a motion of War Services Minister LaFleche to set up a special 1944 committee to consider the annual report of the C.B.C. and other radio matters. The committee set-up and its terms of reference would be similiar to those of the committee which worked last year and in previous sessions.

Both Mr. Diefenbaker and Mr. Coldwell congratulated the Government on recent appointments of labor and agriculture representatives to the C.B.C. Board, but both complained that failure to appoint a general manager following resignation of Rev. J. S. Thompson, of Saskatoon, last November caused lack of confidence in C.B.C. administration.

Because of the complementary relationship of radio to the press, Mr. Diefenbaker proposed that a representative of the Canadian Daily Newspaper Association be appointed

Continued on Page 66.

OWES LIFE TO INDIAN'S WILD WHEELMANSHIP

Canadian Trooper, Back Home on Hospital Ship, Says He Never Got Rougher Ride Than When He Boarded British Truck with Indian as Driver.

Halifax, Feb. 26.—(CP)—Though he was Maj-Gen. Guy Simonds' personal tank driver, Tpr. Harry Lightley never got a rougher ride than when he boarded a British truck with an Indian at the throttle. But he figures the Indian's wild wheelsmanship probably saved his life.

The slim soldier from Toronto and Kincardine, Ont., came back aboard the hospital ship Lady Nelson yesterday with his arm in a cast. He got the injury on his truck ride.

After driving the 1st Division Commander through the Sicilian campaign and part of the Italian scrapping, he was laid up at Potenza with blood-poisoning. Released from hospital, he started hitch-hiking his way to the front by thumbing a ride in the British vehicle.

Twenty men including Lightley were asleep in the back of the truck when a Nazi plane came over and began strafing the convoy of vehicles. "Our Indian just took one look," he said, "and whipped that truck off the road. He didn't care where he was going as long at is was away.

"Unfortunately—or maybe it was not so unfortunate—it happened to be in the direction of a cliff. We shot over the edge and wound up n a heap at the bottom."

Someone ended up the fall by landing on the Canadian's shoulder, cracking his arm.

"But when we got back up," he said, "it turned out that driver had been mighty smart in getting out of there fast. The truck just ahead of us had ten men killed by the strafing."

Tpr. Lightley drove a General Stuart reconnaissance tank for Gen. Simonds and said he and the General were under German mortar fire often.

"He's got plenty of guts," the driver said. "We'd take him up the front and he'd leave us and hop into a jeep to go further along."

Lightley was married Overseas and has a wife and 16-month old son in England. They'll be following him to Canada soon.

Shipbuilding ranks as the highest wartime steel consumer, taking one out of every five tons produced.

Reconstruction Said A Failure

Montreal, Feb. 26.—(CP)—Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal of McGill University and former Chairman of the National Committee on Reconstruction, said yesterday "Reconstruction has been going on as a process since 1919 and has been in many aspects a dismal failure."

Addressing the Associated Alumni of Acadia University, he added that there was "no guarantee" that nations and individuals would do any better than they did after the First Great War.

"We are just finishing 25 years of reconstruction," he continued, "and look where we are: The ideas of the Treaty of Versailles, of the Brussels International Conference of 1922 and the Genoa International Conference of 1923 were just as splendid as anything expressed by anybody at this time."

Speaking of Canada, he remarked "domestically, everybody 25 years ago believed in creating a land fit for heroes to live in."

The only assurance things will go better after this war, he said, will be gained as governments and individuals meet specific problems from day to day.

"Unless," he went on, "we show greater courage and understanding of each political and economic problem that arises there is no reason to expect that we shall come any closer to attainment of the ideals of reconstruction to which service is so generously given."

Referring to last decade's economic depression, he said "the extent of human folly was most widely demonstrated in 1931 and 1932 when France, England and the United States individually and co-operatively seemed completely unable to solve problems less serious than those which will exist at the end of the present war.

Promotions In

Continued from page 67.

Force members.

Mr. Jean Valenti, who recently retired as manager of an insurance company, undoubtedly would have more time for the Mobile Force than in the past, Mr. Foote stated.

Roosevelt Is

Continued from page 65.

press and would have been given to the correspondents who are absent, had they remained here. This is the news outlet for the President when he is 'off the record'."

CHURCH NOTICE

SHERBROOKE BAPTIST CHURCH
Cor. Portland Ave. and Queen St.
Minister: Rev. H. E. Secord.
Organist: Miss Shirley Jean Wright.
9.45 a.m.—Bible School.
11 a.m.—"Made for Achievement."
7 p.m.—"The God of the Wicked Man."
Monday — 8 p.m.: Meeting of special interest for all Young People.
Thursday — 6.30 p.m.: Congregational supper to be followed by the Annual Business Meeting of the Church.

* * *

NO. HATLEY BAPTIST CHURCH
3 p.m.—Public Worship.
Attend Church this Sunday.

ST. PAUL'S ANGLICAN CHURCH
(First Sunday in Lent)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
No evening service.
The officiant and preacher at Matins will be the Reverend Russel Brown. The soloist, Miss Mona Bigg.
Wednesday, March 1st
10 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7.30 p.m.—Vesper Service.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
(Frontenac St.)
Rev. Alfred Bright, B.A., B.D., Minister.
Mr. J. G. Scorer, Organist and Choir Director.
11 a.m.—Public Worship. Subject of Sermon—"The Duty of Praying for Others."
7 p.m.—Public Worship. Subject of Sermon: "The Gift That Is In Thee."
Church School meets at 10 a.m.

THE SALVATION ARMY
83 Wellington St. S.
Officers: Major and Mrs. E. E. Grant.
Sat., 8 p.m.—Praise Meeting.
Sun., 11 a.m.—Holiness Meeting.
Sun., 2.30 p.m.—Company Meeting.
Sun., 7 p.m.—Salvation Meeting.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH
(The United Church of Canada)
Dufferin Ave. at Montreal St.
Rev. Francis A. Chisholm Doxsee, B.A., Minister.
Rev. G. Ellery Read, D.D., Pastor Emeritus.
C. V. Chamberlain, Organist and Choir Director.
10.45 a.m.—The Church School in all Departments.
11 a.m.—Morning Worship.
7 p.m.—Evening Worship. (The Minister will preach at both services).

GRACE CHAPEL
Montreal Street
Sunday: -
11 a.m.—The Lord's Supper.
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5 p.m.—The Glad Tidings Hour—Station CHLT.
7 p.m.—Gospel Service. Speaker: Mr. D. B. Long.
Wed., 8 p.m. — Prayer Meeting and Bible Study.
Thurs., 8 p.m.—Senior Bible School.
Sat., 2.30 p.m.—Junior Bible School.
Jesus said: "I am the Way, the Faith and the Life; no man cometh unto the Father but by Me." John 14:6.

TRINITY UNITED CHURCH
Court and William Sts.
The Rev. Fred Williams, Minister.
Prof. R. Havard, Choir Director.
Mrs. R. J. Bell, L.Mus., Organist.
11 a.m.—The Church School Anniversary. Special Music. Illustrated Sermon. Parents, friends and former scholars warmly invited.
7 p.m. — Evening Worship. Mr. Williams at both services.
9.45 a.m. — Special anniversary open session of the school — vivid and vital programme. Address by Miss Brent, Y.W.C.A. Secretary. Adults specially invited. Back up your church school.

ANGLICAN
ST. PETER'S CHURCH
The First Sunday in Lent
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins: Youth, and Children's Service. Preacher: The Rev. John Ford.
7 p.m.—Evensong.
Church School
10 a.m.—Bible Classes.
11 a.m.—Kindergarten Class (In Rectory).
11 a.m.—Primary Classes.
2.30 p.m.—Main School.
Services During Week
Tuesday, 4.15 p.m.: Youth, and Children's Service.
Wed., 10 a.m.: Holy Communion (Ember Day); 8 p.m.: Mid-Week Service.
Fri., 7.30 a.m.—Holy Communion (Ember Day).
Sat., 8 a.m. — Holy Communion (Ember Day).
Daily: 8.15 a.m.—Matins (Mon., at 9 a.m.). 5.30 p.m.: Evensong (Sat., at 8 p.m.).

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST
Montreal and Island Sts.
Sunday Service: 11 a.m.
Subject: "Christ Jesus."
Testimonial meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.
Reading room open daily from 3 to 5 except Saturday, Sunday and Holidays; Fridays 7.30 to 9 p.m., at His Majesty's Building.

* * *

"Christ Jesus" is the subject of the Lesson-Sermon to be read in Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, February 27th.

The Golden Text is from John 1:18. "No man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him."

Among the citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermon is the following from the Bible: "God, who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also he made the worlds": (Hebrews 1: 1,2).

The Lesson-Sermon also includes the following passage from the Christian Science textbook "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy: "Jesus was the highest human concept of the perfect man. He was inseparable from Christ, the Messiah — the divine idea of God outside the flesh. This enabled Jesus to demonstrate his control over matter. Angels announced to the Wisemen of old this dual appearing, and angels whisper it, through faith, to the hungering heart in every age." (Page 482).

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of my dear mother, Mrs. Eliza Waterhouse, who entered into rest on February 28th, 1943.
Peaceful be thy sleep, dear Mother,
'Tis sweet to breathe thy name,
In life I loved you very dear,
In death I do the same.
Inserted by her daughter,
MRS. LEWIS GUNTER.
Ulverton, Que.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of our dear sister and aunt, Maude Chute, who passed away two years ago, February 27th, 1942, at Eaton Corner, Que.
We think of you in silence,
No eyes can see us weep,
But still within our aching hearts,
Your memory we will keep.
Ever remembered by
MR. AND MRS. J. H. WINSLOW, Brother.
MARJORIE ARLENE AND HAZEL, Nieces.
GRAYDON AND CURTIS, Nephews.

Special Committee

Continued from page 65.

to the Board. He suggested all the present Governors should resign. The Government would be free to reappoint any present Governors it wished.

When the C.B.C. was created it was given wide control over private stations, Mr. Diefenbaker said. Since then it had become "strongly commercial in character." Limitation now should be placed on the amount of advertising the C.B.C. should carry.

"I therefore suggest," he said, "that the committee should study the question with a view to preventing monopoly, with a view to protecting the rights of all parties, public and private, and in particular the rights and powers of private stations in relation to the public corporation.

"I believe an independent body should be set up—a body similar in legal standing to the Board of Transport Commissioners or to the Radio Commission of the United States."

Mr. Coldwell referred to a statement in the House by Mr. Hansell that the CBC had given undue prominence to the C.C.F. in its news broadcasts. Mr. Coldwell said he had obtained the script of one report on the Commons debate in which Mr. Hansell had claimed Mr. Coldwell was mentioned twice while Gordon Graydon, Progressive Conservative House leader, was mentioned only once. He said the script did not support Mr. Hensell's argument and was a fair report.

Far from feeling it had an advantage, the C.C.F. believed it was discriminated against, Mr. Coldwell said.

Replying later, Mr. Hansell said Mr. Coldwell was "wrong again." On the night in question he had listened to the different broadcasts and Mr. Coldwell had obtained the script for only one.

He said his constituents had told him the C.C.F., and Mr. Coldwell in particular, regularly received prominent mention and he had heard the same report from other sources.

"The CBC can't dangle the name of Coldwell in front of the people every day without having some effect," he said. "I can only say that somewhere the hidden hand is trying to build up this man."

Capt. Walter Tucker (L., Rosthern) also said that there was a "shading of news" by the CBC in favor of the C.C.F. The tendency, he said, was to picture Mr. Coldwell as a man who would lead Canada into the promised land.

"Something has to be done about it," he added.

Mr. Coldwell said the CBC was the creature of Parliament and not of the Government. Its independence of the Government should be maintained. Recently there had been an instance of political interference when Gen. LeFleche ordered suspension of a proposed series of broadcasts, "Of Things to Come." The Minister had no right to intervene in that way, Mr. Coldwell said.

"I say it is the duty of Parliament to see that this corporation is not destroyed," he continued. "Money-making interests are anxious to undermine it and it appears to me, as to many others, that the Government has failed in some instances to appoint the right kind of people to the Board of Governors."

Criticism of CBC programmes came from several members.

Mr. Hansell asked an inquiry into the profits of sponsors of high-priced radio programmes, the cost of which, he said, was added to the price of goods. He mentioned various popular programmes as costing up to $25,000 for a single presentation.

"I don't believe any man is worth $10,100 to read a lot of silly gags that some other man behind the scenes has written for him," he said.

Mr. Coldwell said that despite the criticism that could be levered at some CBC programmes, the nationally-owned radio in its work in improving musical and dramatic programmes was, on the whole, far superior, to a commercialized radio which would cater to the lowest level of taste and intelligence in the effort to sell goods.

Hon. R. B. Hanson (PC—York-Sunbury) asked whether members could not discuss radio generally.

He had strong opinions on commercial advertising over the radio, he said, and was "sick and tired of hearing of soap and laxatives."

Mr. King said there were various occasions during the session when radio might be discussed.

Dr. J. J. McCain (L—Renfrew South), chairman of the Radio committee last year, said the 1943 committee made recommendations and the 1944 committee could consider what action had been taken on them. Any house member could appear before the committee and express his views.

Mr. Hanson said: "The revenues of the CBC could be discussed under this motion and under that I say I can discuss soap. If we can't have such discussion, we might as well fold up."

J.F.G. Pouliot (L—Temiscouata) said the CBC was important in keeping the home front well-informed. Wide discussion should be allowed on the motion.

T. L. Church (PC — Toronto Broadview) said some programmes were a "headache." He criticized the CBC's refusal to broadcast speeches of party leaders, mentioning particularly Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen's speech at the Winnipeg progressive Conservative convention in December, 1942, and a speech of John Bracken, present National Leader of that party, at Hamilton last December.

"Even if there is no humor in the CBC, there should be some sportsmanship," he said, adding that Maxime Raymond, Bloc Populaire leader, and Liguori Lacombe, leader and founder of the Canadian Party, should have the right to speak on the CBC. Mr. Laroche, he said, had introduced a little humor in the house and might do the same on the air.

Capt. Tucker said the work of Parliament should be of leading interest in Canada. The news of the House was edited in Toronto by a CBC Board which did not know what had taken place in the House but only tried to judge by what was sent from Ottawa. This might be the reason why CBC reports on the House did not seem to members to be an accurate picture.

A national news broadcast on the evening of Feb. 21, had recited Mr. Coldwell's charges against aluminum interests "at great length," and repeated them the next night "so the people would know what they were," Capt. Tucker said. The broadcast had wrongly made it appear that Munitions Ministers Howe had changed his mind on the tabling of evidence taken before the war expenditures committee.

Claims War

Continued from page 65

seas. Barclay returns to Ottawa as news editor for The Canadian Press.

He arrived in London on the night of the great fire-blitz, Dec. 29, 1940, and was in the city during the heavy 1941 raids. As war correspondent he covered both Canadian Army and Navy.

THIS WAR FOUR YEARS AGO

By The Canadian Press

Feb. 26, 1940.—Allied warships reported to have sunk two German vessels near the Finnish-Soviet border. German reconnaissance planes flew over Paris for the first time in three months.

Feb. 27, 1940.—Winston Churchill told British Commons that the battleships Barham and Nelson were damaged in December by enemy action and that the Scapa Flow naval base had not been available since the sinking of the Royal Oak.

Recommendations

Continued from page 65.

and uniform policy of beer and liquor rationing was also recommended.

The Congress said it was opposed to family allowances as "economically unsound," and considered that provision of an adequate living wage was a responsibility of industry.

Other recommendations included increased old-age pensions, tightening of safety regulations covering shipping, and free transportation and increased clothing discharge allowance for members of the armed forces.

The C.C.C.L. expressed approval of the principle of family allowances but said it would be opposed if the scheme froze wages that were at low levels.

Easing of income taxs was asked, with exemption up to $1,000 for single persons and $1,500 for married persons. The Confederation said it would have "no objection" to the introduction of a national lottery to increase Dominion revenues.

Included in a number of suggestions for amendments to Selective Service regulations was a proposal that compulsory labor transfers be eliminated.

The brief proposed an increase in unemployment insurance benefits to workers with dependents, and asked that benefits start on the first day of unemployment.

$200,000 Road

Continued from page 67.

International Border, by way of Ayer's Cliff, will shorten the mileage between the Border at Derby Line, Vt., and Rock Island to Montreal by some 30 miles, making the total distance 100 miles.

As planned, the new road will cut straight across the end of the Lake, and join the present highway near the Magog - Katevale intersection, thus obviating the narrow, twisting trail in between the various cottages strung out along the rocky shore of this noted summer resort. It is expected that the work will be completed this Spring, and that the laying of a black top surface will get under way soon after.



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HOLD ON TO YOUR SEATS! . . .
Here Comes the Season's Big Fun Parade!

FUN FOR ALL. AND ALL FOR FUN!



BILLY GILBERT ☆ FRANK FAY ☆ BONNIE BAKER
in "Spotlight Scandals"
with BUTCH and BUDDY, THE RADIO ROGUES, HARRY LANGDON, IRIS ADRIAN
and TWO TOP BANDS HERB MILLER and His Orchestra, HENRY KING His Piano and His Orchestra
A Monogram PICTURE
Produced by SAM KATZMAN and JACK DIETZ Directed by WILLIAM BEAUDINE

2nd EXCITING HIT
YOU'VE NEVER SEEN SUCH ACTION!
YOU'VE NEVER FELT SUCH THRILLS!



Meet the West's toughest two-fisted lawyer!... He matches brain against brawn in the most thrilling adventure of his action-studded career!

Don Barry in "CARSON CITY CYCLONE"

"MY WIFE'S AN ANGEL," a Hilarious Comedy Featuring Allen JENKINS. "SHOW BUSINESS AT WAR," Presenting Tyrone Power, Clark Gable, Hedy Lamarr and Many Others. Latest World Events.
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45 DUFFERIN AVE. PHONE 236

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21 MELBOURNE ST. Phone 171

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE GRANADA OFFERS SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS TO THE SHERBROOKE DAILY RECORD ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 47TH ANNIVERSARY

GRANADA THEATRE

TO THE PUBLIC OF SHERBROOKE: The Management of the Granada Theatre sincerely regrets the inability to satisfy their many patrons who have been concerned with the admission of children to this theatre and wish to assure them that there is no withholding of such permission on the part of the theatre itself—this theatre being bound to observe and uphold the present Provincial law on that particular subject. The law states: — "No person or persons in charge of a hall where shows are given by means of a cinematograph, and in the case of a company or partnership, no manager or other person in charge of the establishment, shall receive in any way, at such shows, any child less than sixteen years of age, whether accompanied or not." In consequence, the Management wishes to ask the full co-operation of the public in understanding this question.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE GRANADA THEATRE

LAST DAY TO SEE THIS MAGNIFICENT PICTURE — "LASSIE COME HOME"
In Glorious Technicolor
Added Attraction — "LADY BODYGUARD" with Anne Shirley and Eddie Albert

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SHOWING SUNDAY AND TUESDAY
—— AND MONDAY MATINEE ONLY ——



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On The
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"ADVENTURE IN IRAQ"
with JOHN LODER and RUTH FORD
ALSO SHORT FEATURES AND LATEST WORLD NEWS

CITY and SUBURBAN

Sherbrooke Daily Record

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1944

FEBRUARY

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri	Sat.
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29				

Canvassers Must Show Credentials In Red Cross Drive Opening Monday

Sherbrooke individuals and firms were warned today by Red Cross officials to make sure that any one canvassing them for funds in the Red Cross drive which opens on Monday for three weeks, is an official solicitor bearing credentials for the 1944 collection. The objective for the City of Sherbrooke is $30,000.

Officials pointed out that in all campaigns for worthy causes there is always an unscrupulous element to contend with, persons who take advantage of campaign publicity to try collecting a few dollars for their own pockets. Citizens would be wise to play safe and demand that the canvasser show a proper 1944 credential card.

A statement released by Joint Chairmen C. E. Soles and H. L. Gagnon reads:

"The quota is not necessarily a large one. Large objectives, if they are to be attained, require generous donations. Generous donations, in war-time budgets, must be carefully planned in advance.

"Now is the time to start setting aside money for the Red Cross. You want to help in sending boxes to our prisoners of war. You want to do your part in the life-saving work of the blood donor clinic. You want to help provide medical dressings, clothing and comforts for the men of the forces who are doing such a big job for you 'over there.'

"You can best help by saving now. Every $2.50 that you give puts a box of greatly needed food in the hands of a prisoner of war. Every $3.00 makes possible the collection, preparation and forwarding of blood serum that will save a life. Put aside as much as you can, so when the Red Cross canvasser calls at your door or at your plant, you can be ready with your generous share. The few cents that can be so easily dribbled away on unimportant things will mean so much to some one whose need is so great. Try savings for the Red Cross.

"Since so many give not only their money, but their time and services as well to Red Cross, administration expenses are negligible. You can be assured that nearly every cent of your dollar goes directly to providing food, blood serum and comforts for those you want to help.

"Start saving now for a bigger Red Cross contribution."

Local Red Cross headquarters are in the Bank of Commerce Building on Dufferin Avenue The phone number is 3573. Cards for the drive are already in the hands of canvassers, and letters have been received by local householders, officials stated.

PROMOTIONS IN MOBILE POLICE ARE ANNOUNCED

Formation of an advisory committee and promotions in the Sherbrooke District Mobile Police Force was announced today by Major William Foote, Commandant of the Auxiliary Group, at headquarters of the force located here.

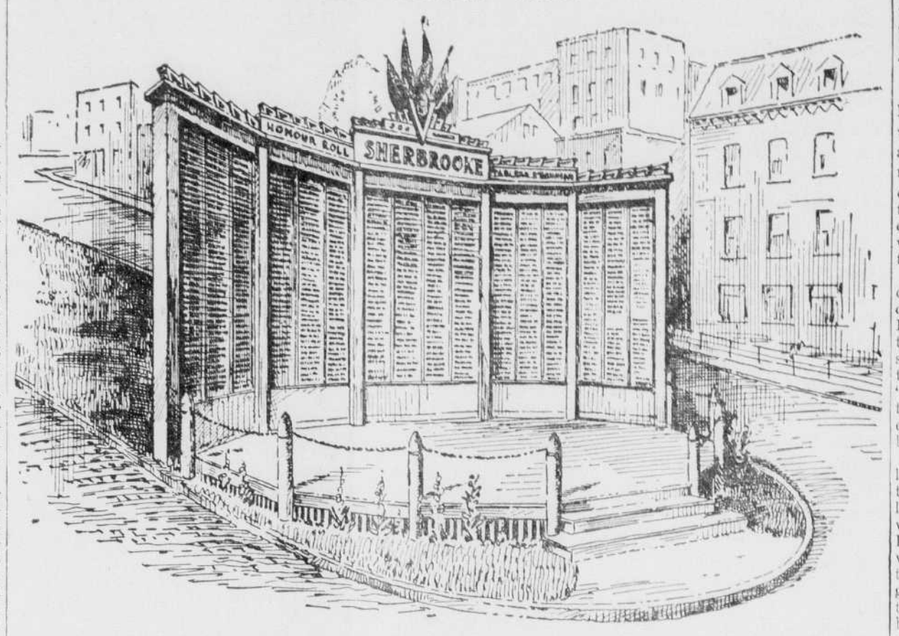
The advisory committee is composed of E. J. Kingsland, Henry W. S. Downs, Jr., and George Barnes. Captain Pat Slattery was promoted to the rank of Assistant Deputy Group Commander, and Howard Barter was made Commander of Company One, with Carl Ridiker as second in command. W. Grey was elevated to car leader and Elmer Heatherington was advanced as Section Leader. Other promotions will be announced soon, Major Foote said.

A new appeal was made for members in order to bring the two companies to full strength, inasmuch as there are many vacancies to be filled. Major Foote pointed out that every man must serve three months on probation before being sworn in as a constable, although the majority of members already have been sworn in as special constables.

In his report Major Foote said that all the members have taken a first aid course for three months and having passed their examinations were qualified first aid men. He also thanked Merrill Smith, who was in charge of the course. Mr. Smith was assisted by Kenneth Muzzey, who has been appointed unit first aid instructor. Mr. Foote thanked Col. Bert Lyon, through whose co-operation and kindness, the use of the armory was made available during the winter months for the Mobile

Continued on page 66.

The Honor Roll



This is an architectural drawing of the Sherbrooke Roll of Honor which will list the names of volunteers of the Canadian Active forces in the present war. The City Council approved a grant of $1,000 last month for the purpose of erecting the honor roll at the intersection of King and Wellington Streets

Readers of the Sherbrooke Record are asked to co-operate by securing names of those eligible to appear on the Roll of Honor and Golden Book by filling out the coupon that appears on this page.

Conditions for the inscription of the names have been set forth as follows: 1.-Servicemen or women must be citizens of Sherbrooke, and 2.-A volunteer of any of the Canadian Services during the present war. (Names of volunteers from Sherbrooke serving with any of the United Nations also will be included). When the necessary information on the card is completed, it should be taken or mailed to the Sherbrooke Citizens' Honor Roll Committee, 56 King Street West, this city.

Before names are entered they must be approved by the Committee. Information cards will be placed at the post-office, banks, business establishments and public institutions.

"With a view of assisting the Committee to draw up a list of those whose names should appear on the roll of honor and golden book, citizens also are requested to fill out these cards and deposit them at the Committee headquarters. The complete list of names later will be given to City Clerk Antonin Desmarais for safe-keeping.

The Roll of Honor will remain at its location for the duration of the war, it was understood, and after hostilities cease, officials said that a permanent monument will be erected at the present site.

Those on the Executive Committee are Col. F. H. Bradley, Col. Leopold Chevalier, O.C. 10th Infantry Brigade (R), Aldermen Guy Bryant and Alphonse Trudeau, and J. A. Bourgeois, representing the Canadian Legion.

The Honorary Committee consists of Mayor A. C. Ross, Senator Charles B. Howard, Maurice Gingues, M.P. for Sherbrooke; Col. Johnny Bourque, M.L.A. for Sherbrooke; the Hon. Jacob Nicol, M.L.C.; Col. E. B. Worthington; Major L. W. Greenland, O.C. 35th Battery; Lieut.-Col. Bert Lyon, O.C. Sherbrooke Regiment, Second Battalion (R); Lieut.-Col. Alphonse Genest, O.C. Les Fusiliers de Sherbrooke, Second Battalion (R); Col. L. Chevalier; Mr. Justice Charles D. White; Mr. Justice J. Dalma Landry; Judge J. H. Lemay; George H. Carr, President of the Sherbrooke Chamber of Commerce; Rene Paquette, President of the Junior Board of Trade; Msgr. P. S. Desranleau; L. P. Robidoux, President of the Eastern Townships Historical Society; Rev. John S. Ford, President of the Ministerial Association; John Fitzsimons, President of the Sherbrooke Canadian Legion, and Mrs. Jacob Nicol and Mrs. Andrew Sangster, of the local branch of the Canadian Red Cross. Col. Sam Echenberg, of Sherbrooke, O.C. No. Four Depot, also is on the committee.

Serving on the committee of organization are Col. Bradley, Col. Chevalier, Col. Genest, Col. Lyon, Major Greenland, Mr. Justice Landry, Notary Leonidas Bachand, Aldermen Bryant and Trudeau; W. G. Crosg and Cecil Dunn, Presidents of the Rotary and Lions Clubs, respectively; J. K. Flaherty and Alphee Gauthier of the local newspapers; Jean Louis Gauthier, George Chapman, Stan Pearson, Mr. Bourgeois, Mr. Fitzsimons and C. A. Taylor, attached to the Recruiting Centre, Secretary.

Bicycle Thievery Big Headache For Police, 35 Last Year Not Recovered

More than thirty-five bicycles have been stolen in Sherbrooke within the last three years—on an average of one a month—and have never been recovered, police disclosed this morning. However, in the same period no fewer than seventy-five were reported stolen and were recovered and returned to their owners.

"The theft of bicycles gives the department more trouble than major crimes," said Sergeant-Detective Pierre Arcand. He pointed out that the work attached to checking up on stolen bicycles was tremendous, due to the fact that few owners of the "iron steeds" can properly describe them and the majority do not know either their license or serial numbers.

If the figures were obtainable, local police authorities believe that the theft of bicycles in all the larger communities in the province would exceed all other robberies. Due to the fact that each wheel is valued at a figure not exceeding twenty-five dollars, the thefts are generally ignored by the public, but to the police such thievery is now being listed in the first category of offenses.

Detective Arcand has established a new filing system at police headquarters dealing exclusively with stolen bicycles. As a result of his work the police now have file records and descriptions of nearly two thousand bikes which assist them in tracing stolen ones.

Stealing of bicycles has become "big business" and police are satisfied that a great majority of the wheels not recovered are dismantled and the parts, now unobtainable, are sold separately. However, the vast majority are recovered, but many are minus important parts. A large number are also recorded as lost for good.

Michigan is the only area in the U.S. where chicory is grown to any extent.

St. Pat's Shorts

St. Pat's Cadet Corps approve and encourage sports even among its officers, who are now highly interested in ping-pong. Due to certain circumstances, army work and studies they were unable to enter teams in the E. T. Ping-Pong League. Nevertheless, they have formed a team able to compete against any of the league teams. Earlier in the season they tied the formidable invincibles and since then are still waiting to get another crack at them. The officers team is made up of D. Vincent, B. Marios, D. Heinrth, G. Coupal and P. Therriault.

Every Tuesday and Wednesday after school members of the cadet corps have target practice at the 54th Armory. The Cadets are working very diligently to repeat the high honors won last year and retain the Strathcona Trophy. Lectures are held every Sunday under the supervision of Capt. P. Slattery. The topics of the lectures so far have been Map Reading and the Operation of the International Combustion Engine.

A good size class of boxers are progressing very satisfactorily under the coaching of Harry Daniels. Most of the younger cadets in the Q.A.H.A. Bantam Hockey League, its competition being very keen in the league teams. Boston, who are now first, probable will take the play-off from Toronto and New York. Weather permitting the play offs will get under way this week-end.

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for 4 persons $6.50
for 6 persons $7.50
for 8 persons $35.00
for 12 persons $50 to $60
Tea Cups 25c
Coffee Mugs 35c
Dinner Plates 20c
Soup Plates 39c
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110 Belvidere St., Sherbrooke.

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— AND BABY'S TOO!
If your child has outgrown his old shoes, have them repaired and save them for another child or for salvage. Pigeon's will do a high quality job!
REASONABLE PRICES
J. A. PIGEON
FINE SHOE REPAIRS
68 Wellington St. North

$200,000 ROAD CONTRACT NOW WELL UNDERWAY

Work on the $200,000 preliminary excavation contract to shorten the existing highway from Rock Island to Montreal, via Ayer's Cliff, is now well under way, according to information released by Raymond Fregeau, of Rock Island, for Stanstead County.

For the past several weeks the cantracting firm of Fabi and Fils of Sherbrooke have had a number of men and a large fleet of trucks on the job, filling and straightening the scenic highway curves and twists around the shore of Lake Massawippi just beyond Ayer's Cliff village.

Necessitating the removal of several boathouses on the lakeshore, where the former highway dipped up and down sharp grades and skirted huge rock cuts at the very edge of the water, the present work has entailed considerable planning and study, but when it is completed, will provide a straight section of this important highway.

The project, according to Mr. Fregeau, is one which the states of Vermont and New Hampshire and the U. S. Government have been encouraging the Province of Quebec to do for a long time. At last it has been started and further indicates that the announcement made by Quebec authorities a year or so ago concerning the modernization of strategic roads from the International Border to the larger centres was more than just talk.

With the start of this road in Canada, even though the work is of a preliminary nature, the growing importance of U. S. Route 5 and Province of Quebec Highway1, as an important international highway artery becomes more and more apparent.

For many years agitation for the improvement of this section of highway has been under way, and numerous plans have been drawn up and discharged, until finally the actual start of the job turned into reality. The provision of this cut-off in the Montreal route from the

Continued on page 66.

MUCH INTEREST IN FINANCIAL REPORT NOTED

Much interest centres in the Treasurer's report submitted at the annual meeting of the Child Welfare Clinic.

The President, Mrs. C. W. Marchand, extended thanks to the Rotary Club, the Y's Men's Club, the Catholic Charities, A. Hyman for auditing the books, the Sherbrooke Record for publishing reports of the Junior Red Cross, the Institute for the Blind, the V.O.N. for their splendid co-operation at all times and all who gave donations of money or helped in any way to carry on the work of the Clinic.

The detailed financial report follows:

Revenue

January 1, cash on hand	$209.94
Donations received:	
Rotary Club	300.00
City of Sherbrooke	300.00
Junior Red Cross	197.32
Catholic Charities	100.00
Y's Men's Club	75.00
Miss Grigg's legacy	54.00
Sherbrooke Chapter O.E.S.	15.00
Mrs. Burns	10.00
Mrs. E. G. Pierce	5.00
St. John Amb. Brigade, Nursing Div. No. 12	10.00
Mr. Rook	10.00
Mrs. F. S. Rugg	5.00
Mrs. D. J. Salls	5.00
Transferred from Trust Co. Account	900.00
Total	$2,196.26

Disbursements

Doctors' fees	$712.00
Dentist fees	265.00
V. O. N.	300.00
Hospital	242.16
Druggist	44.26
Rent	346.00
Light	8.60
Cleaning	45.91
Laundry	13.28
Miscellaneous	10.66
Insurance	14.30
Cash on hand	193.59
Total	$2,196.26

Trust Company Account

Cash in Sherbrooke Trust Company	$2,285.96
Interest on bonds	70.00
Interest on balance	54.72
Prov. Government Grant	2,000.00
	$4,410.68
Transfer to Current Acct.	$ 900.00
Bal. in Sherbrooke Trust Company	3,510.68
	$4,410.68

Assets, $2,000 City of Sherbrooke Bonds 3½%, 1953.

Barbering For Half A Century Related By Onesime Rousseau

As Told to Gordon Beerworth

"Having shaved Prime Ministers, an eight-foot giant and people of all ranks in life, I can truthfully say that barbering is a funny business. We not only hear many funny stories and see many ludicrous sights, but, like a fashion shop, we have to keep pace with the changing styles as the whims and fancies of our customers must be satisfied." Such was the declaration of Onesime Rousseau, presently observing the completion of fifty years of barbering, as he retires from active work with more than forty-nine years' service in the popular Magog House Barbershop.

Soon to observe his 69th birthday, Mr. Rousseau found it necessary to forsake his beloved trade due to a heart condition which necessitated his being in hospital for several months last Fall, and on the advice of his physician gave up active work, selling his shop to a man of great experience, under his personal tutorship, J. O. Bouchard, who takes over the Magog House Barbership after seventeen years' experience, being assisted by Mr. Rousseau's son, Romeo, who himself has been in the business some twenty-three years.

"It is indeed a far cry from the days of—'Shave and a hair cut—two bits'—which was literally the price range when I started in business back in 1893," stated Mr. Rousseau. "At that time we did shave a man for ten cents, and did a real good job of cutting his hair for only fifteen cents, even curling and waxing the then-popular mustache for only a dime, and believe me, those were the days of real mustaches! At that time there was no restriction on hours, we quite often worked until the 'wee small hours of the morning,' with no thought of unions or trade associations whatsoever. Today, it is quite a different story—we open and close when we are told to do so, and the price—a full 150% increase over the rates we charged when I first began barbering!"

Reminiscing on the early days of barbering, Mr. Rousseau recalled that he and Nazaire Gregoire, of Coaticook, who has also just retired from active work, are possibly the oldest barbers in the Eastern Townships, with Mr. Gregoire being much the senior in age, and having completed almost sixty years of active barbering! Coaticook figures quite prominently in Mr. Rousseau's life, since it is here that a brother, Alfred Rousseau, also took up barbering, continuing for many years until he ventured into politics and eventually was appointed to his present post of Postmaster of Coaticook. Another, J. Hubert Rousseau, also of Coaticook, has just been elected Alderman in the Town of Coaticook.

Having shorn the locks and shaven the beards of countless Sherbrooke citizens during his long career, Mr. Rousseau proudly states that he has catered to practically the entire North Ward section of the city, and that his trade has been principally



ONESIME ROUSSEAU

English. "Why I have cut the hair and shaved four generations of the Howard family, beginning with the late B. C. Howard, Senator Charles B. Howard, his sons, Bud and Douglas Howard, and even Douglas' young son, among my most valued customers. Speaking of having been the "family barber," Mr. Rousseau also speaks with pride of having served four generations of the Bryant family, as well, beginning with father of the late John H. Bryant, then John, himself, his sons, Guy, Albert and Cliff, and the children of Guy and Albert.

"All the best English families of the North Ward have come to my shop," Mr. Rousseau again pointed out, listing such well-known names as Fletchers, McLean, Loomis, Salls, Berwick, Robins, Fuller, Fraser and many others whose names play such an important part in the history of Sherbrooke. "Wright Lebaron was my first customer, when I opened my shop in Sherbrooke, back in 1896, and he was the last person I served when I gave up business," Mr. Rousseau told the writer.

Continuing the names of some of his prominent customers, Mr. Rousseau listed the Webster family, Justice White and his father, and, he added, "Every Editor of the Sherbrooke Daily Record from the late L. S. Channel, the founder, whom I shaved in Cookshire, to the present Editor."

"Ned" Farwell was one of my best customers," said Mr. Rousseau, "why, I shaved him every morning, in his own home, for twenty-two years. He never liked to come to the shop so I had that regular appointment every morning at his home. He paid me a flat rate of $200 per year, whether I shaved him every day or not!"

"From the time I started in business, my trade was almost entirely a Conservative trade ,there was no parties in those days, right from the

Continued on page 75.

BOYS OVERSEAS ARE IN GREAT NEED OF SMOKES

"Thank you sincerely for the cigarettes that I received. I can't begin to explain how welcome they were." This is an excerpt from a letter written by L./Cpl. E. Warnes of the 27th Canadian Armoured Regiment (Sherbrooke Fusilier Regiment). It is only one of many and they all tell the same tale. Cigarettes are scarce. Cigarettes are appreciated more than anything else by the men overseas.

The Sherbrooke Fusilier Regiment is the only unit overseas which carries the name of Sherbrooke into battle. It is made up of men from all parts of the Eastern Townships. Sometimes when they're feeling low the boys think that they are forgotten back at home. Folks can do something to prove to them that they are always in their thoughts. They can keep a steady stream of cigarettes going overseas to them.

Perhaps you send cigarettes to someone overseas regularly but there are many, many lads who have no one to send them anything. Won't you send even a small contribution towards the Cigarette Fund of the Sherbrooke Fusilier Regiment? Send it today in care of the Record. All subscribers will be listed.

It is sixteen months since the regiment went overseas. During that time the Women's Committee have sent 226,000 cigarettes overseas but if they are to carry on this work they must have your support. Don't let the boys down. Send your contribution NOW.

Honor Roll And Golden Book

OF THE CITY OF SHERBROOKE



CONDITIONS OF ELIGIBILITY:

1.—Must be a citizen of the City of Sherbrooke.

2.—Must have served voluntarily in the Army, Navy, Air Force or Merchant Navy of Canada during the present war.

In order to help the Committee secure the names of those eligible to appear on the Honour Roll and in the Golden Book, you are requested to fill in the Coupon appearing below and forward it to the Committee.

Surname .....

Christian Names .....

Branch of Services { Navy ☐ Air Force ☐ Army ☐ M. Navy ☐ (Cross square following branch of service)

Regimental No. ..... Rank .....

Unit .....

Date of enlistment .....

Place of enlistment .....

Date of discharge ..... (if applicable)

Wounded in action ..... Date ..... (Yes or no)

Prisoner of war ..... (yes or no)

Where ..... When .....

Killed on active service .....

Where ..... When .....

Honours and Decorations .....

Name of next of kin .....

Address .....

(For further information call at the Recruiting office, 56 King Street West).

Sherbrooke Citizens' Honor Roll Committee
56 King Street West,
SHERBROOKE, QUE.

This Home-Mixed Cough Relief Is Hard To Beat

Very Easy to Make. No Cooking. Saves Big Money.

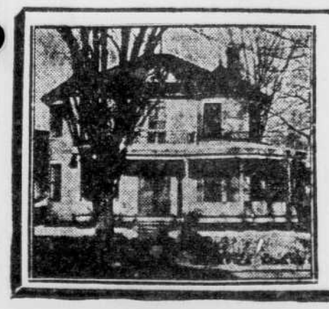
No matter what you've been using for coughs due to colds, you'll be the first to admit that this surprising relief, mixed in your own kitchen, is hard to beat, for real results.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking is needed—anyone can do it. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a 16 oz. bottle, and add your syrup. This gives you 16 ounces of really excellent cough relief—about 4 times as much for your money. Tastes fine—children love it—and it never spoils.

You can feel this home mixture taking right hold of a cough. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Eases soreness and difficult breathing, and lets you sleep. Once tried, you'll swear by it.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, a most reliable soothing agent for throat and bronchial membranes. Just try it, and if not satisfied, your money will be refunded.



J. W. BLAKE
Funeral — Ambulance Service
Tel. 404
(Lung Motor Oxygen Tank)
86 Queen St., Sherbrooke.

BRIEFLETS

For Sale—Record routes in North and East Wards. Phone 94.

Soft Slipper dance at Y.W.C.A., MacKinnon Mem., Fri., March 10. Belle Willard's orchestra.

Annual meeting Wales Home Auxiliary, Friday afternoon, March 10, 4 o'clock, Plymouth Church Hall.

Sherbrooke Hospital Ladies' Aux., Mon., Feb. 28th, 3 p.m. MacKinnon Memorial.

Leap Year Dance, Brompton Rd., Community Hall, Feb. 29th. Les Beaulieu Orch. Drawing of War Saving Certificate by Ladies' W.I.



THE RECORD'S EDITORIAL PAGE

Sherbrooke Daily Record

Established Ninth Day of February, 1897, with which is incorporated the Sherbrooke Gazette, established 1837, and Sherbrooke Examiner, established 1878.

The Record is printed and published every week-day by the Sherbrooke Record Company, Limited, of which Edna A. Beerworth is Secretary-Treasurer, at the office, 69 Wellington Street North, in the City of Sherbrooke, incorporating the news services of The Canadian Press, The Associated Press, and Reuters.

The Record is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, its circulation being regularly audited and guaranteed.

Subscription rates: 18c a week, delivered at any home in the city and suburbs. Post Office delivery to any place in Canada, Great Britain or the United States, $5 per year; six months, $2.75; three months, $1.50; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3c.

O God, Who art the author of peace and lover of concord, defend us Thy humble servants in all assaults of our enemies.

WE LOOK FORWARD

With the publication today of the Record's 47th Anniversary Edition we conclude another chapter in our history and stand at the threshold of a new year—a year which we hope will give us further opportunity of service to our readers and to our Eastern Townships, a year which we hope will see the dawn of peace break over this tired, war-gripped world.

As the oldest daily in the Eastern Townships, we look forward to a continuance of that service which we have been privileged to render during the past forty-seven years. We are appreciative of the confidence which has been placed in us. We are determined to carry on, free and independent, advocating what we honestly believe to be for the common good, yet ready to criticize or denounce what we do not consider to be for the welfare or prosperity of the people we are proud to serve.

We look forward to that great day when we shall be able to proclaim that peace has come to the world; that Allied victory has put an end to this German-Japanese slaughter which has been thrust upon the world; that tyranny has been crushed; that men and women may again follow the peaceful pursuits of life.

We look forward to that great day when our men and women who have been called to distant lands will return to Canada and to their families.

We look forward to those post-war days when, as individuals and as a nation, we shall set ourselves to the task of building a strong, united nation—a nation firmly established within the British Commonwealth of Nations, yet a nation which will make the name of Canada revered at home and respected abroad.

We are hopeful that progress and national stability will follow the post-war days. But we realize that many dangers face us and many problems have to be solved.

In our post-war planning and building we look to wise leadership from our Federal and Provincial governments. We look to government of the people and for the people.

We look to the establishment of the two standard political parties. We look to the quiet passing of blocs, group and isms which, we hope have only temporarily sprung into being because of the unsettled state of the world.

We look to sane government without the influence of party politics. We look forward to a people and a people's leaders working for the good of the nation and without selfish motives or political party gains.

We look forward to the encouragement and protection of private enterprise as the surest structure upon which to build a healthy nation.

We look forward to the right of every man and women in Canada to live his life as he sees fit.

We look forward to industry being encouraged and given opportunity to make the name of Canada known far beyond its own borders.

We look forward to a sound immigration policy, a policy which will bring to Canada and to our own Eastern Townships new settlers from the Motherland who, as other British people before them have done, will shape themselves into the Canadian way of life and through their talents and energy contribute to the welfare and prosperity of the nation.

We look forward to a lasting peace founded upon goodwill and we look forward to an Eastern Townships which shall go forward with agriculture, industry and commerce working hand in hand for the prosperity and happiness of all who live and work in this great section of Quebec Province.

We look forward to the part which the Record shall be privileged to play in the days that lie ahead.

THE BLITZ RENEWED

The sudden renewal of the German aerial offensive against Great Britain as evidenced by the raids of the past week on London is a nasty affair but it need not be regarded as a phenomenon. It is a partial answer to the unprecedented Anglo-American bombing of Western Europe and the Reich which daily and nightly is blasting away the foundations of Hitler's fortress. Indications are, however, that it is being conducted more for its moral effect on the world at large than for military reasons.

The Fuehrer's primary object undoubtedly is to convince both his own people and foreign nations that the Reich still possesses great striking power in the air. He aims at sustaining morale at home and at creating a bargaining point for use in case some unforeseen event should impel the Allies to abandon their demand for unconditional surrender and consider peace negotiations.

However, while the present German raids are the most severe since the blitz of 1940-41, there is no sign that Germany has sufficient air strength to bring London to its knees, or anything like it. The Nazis are using much smaller bombing fleets than in the old days, because their air force is only a shadow of its former self, but they are employing more powerful bombs. The net result is that they are causing a lot of damage which has little military value, and are killing a good many civilians. In short, from the military viewpoint the raids thus far have only a nuisance value. The peace angle is important from Hitler's point of view. It long has been apparent that he is conducting a war of attrition in the hope of wearing the Allies down to a point where they will compromise. Recently it has been disclosed, too, that his agents have been putting out peace feelers in many quarters. These overtures, though, have contemplated a negotiated peace which would enable the Nazis to salvage much from the wreckage. Thus the sum total is that we must smash Hitler on the battlefield.

Marshal Stalin reminded the world again this week the only way to crush the Nazis is to invade Western Europe and get them between two vast military mill-stones. With this the Allied high command not only agrees, but Mr. Churchill a couple of days ago described in forceful terms the terrific air drive in preparation for the invasion from Britain.

Even as Mr. Churchill and Premier Stalin were speaking, the Anglo-American bombing effort was swelling to a volume exceeding anything heretofore seen, and the Prime Minister promised that this would increase sharply to a pitch greater than has even been imagined. Our primary objective at the moment is to render Hitler's air force impotent and thus ease the routes up the strongly defended shores of the English Channel.

Americans who have just reached Spain en route home after thirteen months internment in Germany — diplomats, newsmen and relief workers — say Germany can be beaten on the battlefield, but warn us that there is almost no sign of internal collapse visible to the observer. This report comes through Taylor Henry, Associated Press correspondent, who was one of the internees. Henry records that while the German fighting strength has decreased, morale seems to have tightened to meet the emergency.

ENDING THE SLOT MACHINES

The Ontario Government plans the extermination of one of the worst of the mechanical evils of the modern age—the slot machine. To this end, Attorney-General Blackwell has introduced legislation which is as simple as it should prove effective. Under the terms of the new measure, the slot machine in itself will be considered as a gambling device and the owner or operator, found guilty of having one on the premises will be found guilty of running a gambling house, an offence under the Criminal Code.

Simply mere ownership or possession of a one-armed bandit will be illegal and the machine can be seized without any court order. That puts them out of business entirely.

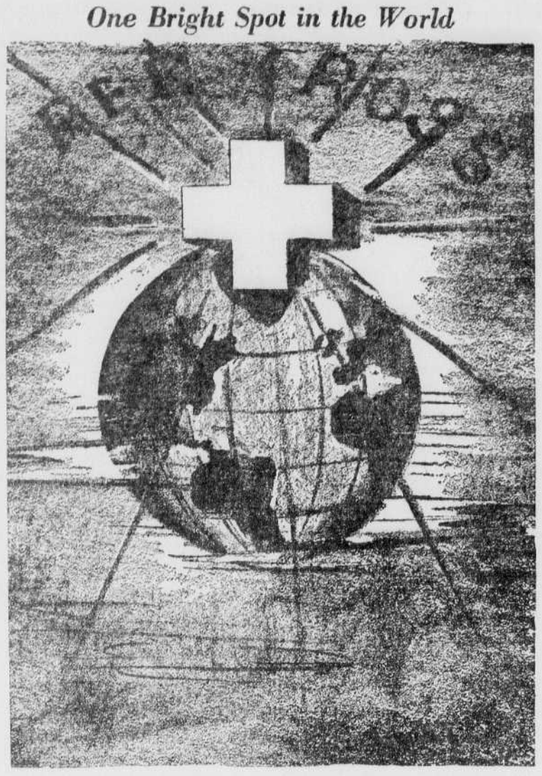
Of course, as a matter of fact, it is rather far-fetched to call these things gambling machines at all, because to gamble means to take a chance. Any machine which can be fixed for the percentages which are divided between the owner, operator and player, with the latter usually on the short end, is a mathematical certainty. Similarly dice which are loaded observe the law that Newton established and when used by a crook are no gamble at all.

THE ONTARIO SESSION

Particular interest is being displayed in the present session of the Ontario Legislature in view of Premier George Drew's determination to carry out his legislative programme despite the fact that he lacks the support of the majority of the members of the Assembly. The programme, as outlined in the Speech from the Throne, covers almost every item under provincial jurisdiction, and includes religious instruction in the schools, a forty-eight-hour work week, collective bargaining for all industry and not exclusive to war industry, and a four-year road construction programme. There is also promise of a better deal for the teaching profession, for the mining industry, while development is projected for the game and fisheries resources of the Province, a heritage in perpetuity if carefully handled.

The breadth of the programme indicates that Premier Drew is seeking to make the best of a difficult situation. Lacking a majority in the Legislature he has adopted a programme designed to win the votes of those Liberal and Independent members who have to report to the electorate at a later date. These members are directly interested in what the people are thinking, for they cannot excuse their actions by vague references to party duties. Thus the people of Ontario may be in the fortunate position of having a Government that will meet their desires, rather than decide upon a course of action of its own and trust to its house majority to force the programme through.

One Bright Spot in the World



HELP THE RED CROSS CAMPAIGN

The Transmutation Of Temptation

Prof. the Rev. H. C. Burt, M.A., D.C.L., Lennoxville.

St. James I, 12: "Blessed is the man that endureth temptation; for when he has stood the test, he will gain the Crown of Life which the Lord has promised to them that love Him."

This brief but most helpful and practical epistle is dedicated to the Jews of the Dispersion—"scattered abroad." Long before that terrible campaign that ended in the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, long before the preaching of Christianity, great numbers of Jewish colonies were found in Europe as well as in Asia. In view of the present-day Nazi attempt completely to "liquidate" European Jewry, the following words of Milman are highly significant:

"Even where they suffered most through their own turbulent disposition or the enmity of their neighbors, they sprang again from the same undying stock, however it might be hewn by the sword or seared by the fire!"

What the Roman Emperor could not have foreseen was that the destruction of Herod's Temple meant the world-wide rise of the Jewish Synagogue, and that the fall of Israel's Kingdom would help instead of hinder the growth of her Religion. What henceforth distinguished the Jews in the eyes of all the world was not their country or their government, but their Creed. The universality of the services of the synagogue taught the Jews that God's worship was not confined to the Holy City. The simplicity and beauty of their services attracted numerous proselytes. Even in matters of detail—the lessons, the Psalms, the ritual—the services of the synagogue prepared for the services of the Christian Church.

"Blessed" not only is the "man," but the "race" that endures under trial. The man or the nation gains a distinct moral uplift after passing through the fire of temptation. The moral dignity of Christ is revealed in the fact that, in the hunger and loneliness of His forty days' sojourn in the wilderness, He was tempted, and did endure. For, temptation to evil applied to moral beings is an essential condition of moral culture—which, indeed, can be achieved in no other way. The untempted cannot be said to possess "virtue."

It is noteworthy that St. James, in discussing the sources of temptation to evil, does not shift the responsibility for it on Satan; he wants those to whom he writes to feel that the responsibility in the matter rests on themselves. At the same time, he is careful to controvert those who would say that temptation to evil comes from God. God, he says, is incapable of being tempted by evil, and tempts no one. Whence, then, comes temptation? James affirms that its source is found in the nature of Man, and of Man's environment. "Everyone is tempted," he says, "as he is beguiled and allured by his own desires."

It is only natural to want what will please and gratify. But in this simple and natural gratification of desires "character" is not built up. So there came a revelation of God's Will to Man, which required that he should put his desires under restraint. The old story of the "forbidden fruit" has no other significance. To refuse to exercise control over impulse meant "sin." In asserting his self-will against God, Man made himself prisoner to his own desires, and the "world" gained dominion over him.

Again, this highly practical Christian writer would have us know that Sin—this attitude of non-resistance to evil—is no vague abstraction. He gives us to understand that the consequences of sin come in the ordinary and necessary working out of Moral Laws—as certain in their results as Physical Laws. Let unrestrained desire do its work, and it will bring forth Sin—while Sin matures and brings forth Death! The power to arrest this perfectly natural process lies in Man's own hands, with the Divine help. It lies in that self-mastery which God is ever helping us to gain through the sterner disciplines of life.

Look back upon any considerable period in your lives, and it will surprise and humble you to observe how many of the troubles and dangers is that period were perfectly unnecessary and avoidable, had you been other than you are. You will realize that you have brought a large proportion of your troubles upon yourself; they were man-made calamities.

Some of our trials, however, are God-sent, as tests of the reality of our faith. For instance, Abraham made trouble for himself in Egypt and at Gerar, when he deceived with the idea of saving himself; he came into trouble which God sent when he went to Moriah to slay his son.

God-sent trials are Divine "testings" which serve as culture, as well as discipline, and patient endurance of these testings brings the reward that St. James metaphorically describes as "the Crown of Life."

The same teaching is seen in Hebrews XII, 11. "Discipline always seems for the time to be a thing of pain, not of joy; but those who are trained by it reap the fruit of it afterwards in the peace of an upright life."

Even the Author of our salvation was made perfect through suffering. The Cross, the instrument of shame and bitter anguish, became for Him the Crown of Life.

The Cross is very much in our thoughts during the Lenten Season—especially in these days of conflict, when so many good and true people are being called upon to bear the heavy cross of bereavement and loss of those most dear to their hearts.

But the Cross is not merely the emblem of sorrow, but of triumph. Many of our boys are winning crosses for valor. These are the medals that count most—such as the Distinguished Service Cross, the Croix de Guerre, the Victoria Cross.

Why do the nations make the medals for their heroes in the form of a Cross

Two thousand years ago, the Cross meant nothing beautiful; it was merely a rough and terrible instrument of torture and death for the meanest of criminals or slaves It suggested nothing but infamy and pain.

Then Jesus came into the world. He loved men so greatly that He carried on His Mission of salvage for a lost World, though He knew that His enemies would seize Him and put Him to death! So they had their way. They hanged Him upon a Cross, which henceforth became the token of the greatest Love the World had ever seen.

So it comes about that now whenever a great country wants to give highest honor to the spirit of their heroes which impels them to dare and suffer greatly in a noble Cause, the thing they give them is the Cross.

Jesus said: "He that would come after Me, let him take up his Cross and follow Me."

The whole thing can be reduced to one rule: if she puts it on her head it must be a hat. — Chicago Daily News.

McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

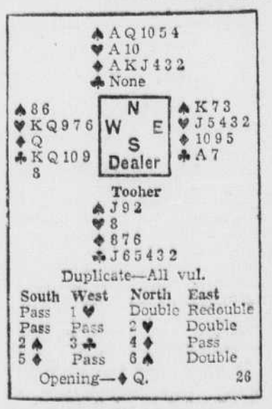
By Wm. E. McKenney, America's Card Authority.

SLAM CONTRACT WON ON "FEEBLE" HAND

J. L. Tooher, of Schenectady, N.Y., was elected Secretary of the League's newest unit, the Capitol District Bridge Association, which takes in Schenectady, Albany and Troy. Today's hand was played in one of their duplicate games in which Tooher won top score.

The bidding was most unusual Tooher's bid of spades with a three-card suit was the key. With his seemingly worthless hand, he wanted to get out of the bidding at the earliest possible moment, and he was sure that with his original pass, and his pass of the redouble on the second round, his partner could not be greatly misled as to his strength. From then the bidding was forcing, and at the end Tooher found himself playing a slam with a near-yarborough.

West made the best opening lead, but Tooher went up with dummy's ace of diamonds, cashed the ace of hearts and ruffed a heart, then laid down the ace and one spade. East won and returned a diamond, but it was all over when West was unable to trump, and the contract was fulfilled.



Duplicate—All vul.

South	West	North	East
Pass	1 ♥	Double	Redouble
Pass	Pass	2 ♥	Double
2 ♠	3 ♣	4 ♦	Pass
5 ♦	Pass	6 ♠	Double

Opening—♦ Q. 26

PRESS COMMENTS

FUTURE OF FRANCE, WHICH WILL RISE AGAIN

London Sunday Times

The discussion about the future of France started by General Smuts in a recent speech will not soon die down. When he said "France has gone," he was speaking as a political realist of the Great Power that we knew before the war and that does not now exist. He did not say her greatness will not return, though "it will be a hard and a long upward pull." Britain has never ceased to believe in France's re-emergence. Faith held even in the bitter hour when she made a separate peace. Our Government did its utmost to prevent that disaster; the Prime Minister even proposed full constitutional union between Britain and France. When that offer was rejected, Mr. Churchill still spoke of France in the spirit of comradeship, and declared purpose of the British Government and people to rescue her from the dreadful bondage into which she had fallen. That purpose has remained firm; and it will soon be accomplished. Hope has become certitude. The Germans will be driven out of France unless they anticipate events by taking themselves out. A freely chosen French Government will again function in Paris, and every democratic State will haste to do it honor. But that will be only the beginning.

For three and a half years nearly two million Frenchmen — the most virile element of the population—have been expatriated in Germany. France has been ravaged and robbed by Hitler's army of occupation. Industries have been ruined, agriculture impoverished. It will, indeed, be "a hard and a long upward pull" before full recovery is made. The greatness of the State and its prestige as a world Power can be re-established only by the French people How long it will take depends upon their unity and co-operation. Unity was inevitably shattered in the summer of 1940. The sooner it is restored the sooner France will rise again to the level of her illustrious past. Jailing distinguished Frenchmen because of past differences is no service to the common cause France's leaders today and in the testing time ahead should be reconcilers, discouraging faction, broadening the base of the nation's effort and welcoming the co-operation of all who will work and fight for its freedom and fair fame.

BRIDES OF OUR SOLDIERS

Ottawa Citizen

Twelve English brides of Canadian soldiers, a news story says, arrived in Ottawa. These are among the advance guard of a great army of English and Scottish girls who, for better or for worse, have become the wives of Canadian boys.

At last count, there were 16,000 British wives of Canadian soldiers. This is the inevitable outcome of the long stay in Britain of the Canadian army overseas and of the alchemy of love. The mating instinct is not in abeyance during a war; in fact it is seemingly more powerful.

There should be a welcome for these wives of Canadian soldiers. They come to a new country full of tales of its wonders and romance, firmly resolved to make it their home and become Canadians themselves. The mutation has been accomplished thousands of times before, but it is aided by making the newcomers know they are welcome.

These English and Scottish girls come from countries which have given Canada some of its finest human material. They will have children, who will be among the Canadian citizens of the future. It is desirable that in the first years the mothers and the children be given a good impression of the land they have come to enrich. A good beginning is half the battle.

From The Record Files

Thirty Years Ago

The Thetford Mines City Council is debating its next move in its fight with the mine-owners as an outcome of the decision of the Quebec Court of Appeals that the taxes recently imposed upon the mining company properties were illegal.

The Dominion Government is considering the application of the Canadian Northern Railway Company for a large loan to complete their lines. The situation is unusually grave in view of the large amount of guarantees given by the Western Provinces to the bonds of the company amounting to $120,000,000 principal.

King George V was given an enthusiastic reception when he, with members of the Royal Court, attended a baseball game between two United States nines touring the Old Country.

Prime Minister Asquith has promised that the proceedings of the British House of Commons will be speeded up so that an early statement of the Government's plans in connection with the Irish home rule question might be tabled.

Prize-winners at a masquerade party held at the Kingsbury Skating rink were Laura Mercier, Stella Vallee, Ernest Pariseau, Charles Armstrong and Willie Hobbs.

Twenty Years Ago

Field Marshal Ludendorff and nine of his associates have gone on trial at Munich on charges of seeking to overthrow the Republican Government of Germany.

Faced with increasing expenditure and a reduction of revenues, it is considered likely that the Sherbrooke City Council will order a tax increase or a salary cut in an effort to balance its budget for the next fiscal year.

The Macdonald Labor Government of Great Britain is relying upon the support of the Liberal Party as it faces its first confidence vote on relief and dole policies.

Prize-winners in a skating carnival held at Stanstead were Miss Kathleen Heath, Miss Blanche Smith, Milton Porter, H. Coulombe, Cecil Whiteman, Wilfred Perry, Frank Smith, Charles Ellis and Hector Channell.

The cast of a play presented by local talent at Philipsburg included Arthur H. Merritt, Mrs. George Kidd, Floyd Sibley, Thomas Smith, John B. Deuel, Mrs. Thomas Smith, Miss Irene Stanley, George Kidd and Miss Iris Stanley.

Officers elected by Maple Copse Chapter I.O.D.E. at Lennoxville were Mrs. E. E. Boothroyd, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. A. Gifford, Mrs. A. O. Beck, Mrs. John Baker, Mrs. Perry, Miss Davis and Mrs. Speid.

Ten Years Ago

Supporting a suggestion advanced by Premier John Bracken of Manitoba two years ago, a resolution has been placed upon the order paper of the Saskatchewan Legislature calling for the union of the three Provincial Governments on the Prairies.

Bilingual currency and the use of silver as part of the money reserves of the country are producing a bitter debate in the House of Commons were legislation for the creation of a central bank is under study.

The Austrian position is becoming critical as the time for the expiration of the ultimatum upon Chancellor Dollfuss calling upon him to take the Austrian Nazi party leaders into his cabinet nears.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Sherbrooke Hospital Ladies' Auxiliary: Mrs. B. C. Howard, Mrs. David Wilson, Miss Verna Beane, Mrs. Miller Hall, Mrs. Guy Bryant, Mrs. Fraser Armstrong, Mrs. C. A. Turner, Mrs. J. K. Edwards and Mrs. E. Tomkins.

The death toll in the cold wave which is sweeping the Eastern part of the North American continent has now risen to eighty-four accounted for.

Prize-winners in a card party held at Farnham were Mrs. J. Ashfield, Mrs. G. E. Standish, Mrs. Coons, Mrs. Gerald Hawke, Miss Maud McCorkill, Mrs. Archie Harris, A. D. Gillespie, J. Ashfield, Albert Cook, Norman Standish, B. Delorme and Ellsworth Hase.

Five Years Ago

The new Provincial Budget calls for a surplus of $6,861,861 on ordinary account, but a deficit of almost $21,000,000 when extraordinary and capital expenditures are taken into consideration. Operators' license fees have been cut from five dollars to $2.50.

Increasing the size of the regular army by 15,700 men is provided for in the British army appropriations bill submitted in the House of Commons. It would boost expenditures $250,000,000 annually to $755,000,000.

An immediate showdown is planned in the United States Senate on the measure to restrict the expansion of the United States air forces. President Roosevelt and the cabinet members want no limit placed on the expansion move.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of Maple Copse Chapter, I.O.D.E., at Lennoxville: Mrs. A. Gifford, Mrs. R. H. Fletcher, Mrs. W. H. Abbott, Miss E. F. Molony, Mrs. George Doak, Mrs. E. E. Boothroyd, Miss E. C. Davis, Mrs. R. H. Fletcher, Mrs. E. Keuhner and Miss E. L. Stevens.

Opposition members in the House of Commons declare that Canadian agriculture is seriously threatened by the terms of the new trade agreement with the United States.

IN THE WOMEN'S SPHERE

MENUHIN WILL BE HEARD HERE MONDAY NIGHT

Yehudi Menuhin, who is giving a concert at the Granada Theatre Monday night under the auspices of the Sherbrooke Community Concert Association, was born in New York City April 22, 1916, and spent his childhood in San Francisco, where he began violin study at the age of four with Louis Persinger; at seven he appeared as solist with the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra under Alfred Hertz. His New York debut was made at the age of nine in a recital at the Manhattan Opera House and in Carnegie Hall, as a child of eleven he played the Beethoven Concerto with the New York Symphony Orchestra under Fritz Busch.

Due to his scholarly and original research work, many rare and important works of classical and modern masters were restord to life or saved from oblivion through stubborn playing and popularization in concert and on gramophone records. Thus the famous "lost" Schumann Concerto; Mozart's Adelaide Concerto (a concerto composed at the age of ten by Mozart); Paganini's original urtext edition of the famous D Major concerto played in its entirety and in its original version. Among the modern works of famous but neglected composers, first played by Menuhin are the Sonatas of Enesco, which are now considered glorious but which ten years ago, although long ago composed, were totally unknown and unplayed.

YEHUDI MENUHIN



In April, 1941, Yehudi Menuhin sailed for his first concert tour of South America, one of the few parts of the world he had not yet visited. That tour is now glorous history, for it turned out to be the most unprecedented concert tour in the history of South America. In Buenos Aires alone, Yehudi Menuhin played ten different concert programmes within four weeks. Later that year he gave a series of concerts in Mexico to record-braking attendances. He has since returned for a second tour of Mexico and South America.

Since the war began Menuhin has played at army camps and bases throughout United States and in South America, and gave benefit concerts for the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, the USO, Russian Relief, China Fund, the Fighting French, etc. In April of 1943 Yehudi Menuhin, upon invitation from the British Government which flew him to and from England by bomber plane, played for American and Allied troops and for many war relief organizations. He played twenty-one concerts within four weeks. Eight of these, played in the great Albert Hall in London, produced over $100,000 for war charities.

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WATERLOO

J. Lionel Hebert, eye-sight specialist of Montreal, will be at W. E. Courtemanche's Store, 647 Main St., on Thursday, March 2nd. Eyes examined, glasses fitted.

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Order your chicks now for April or May from Hilda Chapman. Late ordered chicks will be scarce.

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YEHUDI MENUHIN

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at

GRANADA THEATRE

N.B. — Admission with membership card only.

Social and Personal

Matron Helen Shanks, No. 4. General Hospital Unit, is a guest at the Chateau Frontenac.

* * *

Mrs. Harold Saunders is spending the week-end in Ottawa, with her husband, Captain H. E. Saunders.

* * *

Friends of Miss Barbara Anne Brault, Perry Street, will regret to hear that she is a patient in the Sherbrooke Hospital, where she underwent an operation for appendicitis on Thursday.

* * *

Among the members of the Udolphus Lord Aylmer Chapter, I.O.D.E., Richmond, who were in Sherbrooke to attend the opening I.O.D.E. meeting sponsored by the Duke of Wellington Chapter, were Mrs. G. A. Chamberlain, Regent, Mrs. C. E. Manning, Treasurer, and Mrs. T. P. Ross, Empire Study convener.

* * *

Mrs. F. Slater, President of St. Paul's Guild, received the many guests who lent their generous patronage to the benefit bridge tea held in the Parish Hall, and which so successfully concluded the Guild's pre-Lenten social activities. Mrs. S. Shorten acted as cashier and Miss Edith Smith convened the bridge tables, at each of which a War Savings Stamp, was awarded for a prize. Hostesses for the enjoyable party were Mrs. H. Cuthbert, Mrs. D. Mandigo and Mrs. S. Farmer, with Mrs. B. Thorne assisting. At the tea hour many additional guests joined the bridge players, and all were most assiduously waited upon by Mrs. Flanders, Mrs. H. Hutley and Mrs. M. Johnson. Tea was poured by Mrs. H. Saunders, the lace-covered table being centered with a pretty plant and lighted with red candles in silver candelabra. Mrs. J. Drew and Mrs. F. Payne convened a very successful sale of home cookery, the proceeds from which substantially augmented the gratifying total results from the Guild's very enjoyable pre-Lenten party.

SWEETSBURG

Mrs. Emile Messier very pleasantly entertained the regular fortnightly meeting of the Everready Red Cross Group with the usual number in attendance also a welcome visitor, Mrs. V. J. Gleason. Some very pretty quilts are being made of the dahlia pattern on a white ground. Mrs. Hugh Miller presided and the usual routine was carried on. Delicious refreshments were served by Mrs. Messier at the tea hour.

All are pleased to know that Mrs. H. G. Lomas is improving nicely though slowly after her lengthy illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Justin Hastings and Mr. Wallace Hastings, of Napanee, Ont., were in town on Tuesday.

Visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George King included Mrs. Jesse Royea and Mrs. Carlton Royea, of Newport, Vt.; Mrs. Ida Robinson of Glen Sutton; Mrs. Mavis Rumbelt, of Farnham; Mrs. Maurice Royea, of Highwater, and Able Seaman Harry Mow, of the Canadian Merchant Navy, who has been away since July, 1943.

Mrs. C. E. Thomas, Mrs. J. H. Hebert and Mrs. H. Ashness-Wells have been ill with the grippe. Therefore, the regular meeting of the Guild and W.A. was cancelled.

Lenten services are being held on Thursdays at 10 a.m. and Holy Communion and at 7:30 p.m. at evensong.

The sum of twenty-eight dollars was given to the Indian and Chinese Relief Fund by the Junior A.Y.P.A. of Christ Church, which held a social event for that purpose in the basement of the church under the presidency of Mrs. Kenneth Lazenby. Royal blue and white crepe paper were used in the decorations. The refreshments consisted of sandwiches and coffee.

Dr. F. H. Pickel has sold his large farm on the Ford Road to J. Lambert, of "Meadow Brook Farm" on the Centre Road, who also owns the former Justin Hastings farm there, which he took in part payment for his farm.

The bean supper and social evening with orchestral music given at the Cowansville Ski Company Club one evening proved a very successful and pleasant event, and was largely attended despite the exceedingly deep snow.

The roses on the altar of Christ Church on Sunday afternoon were supplied by Mrs. M. A. Robinson, who had received them as a gift. They were then given to Mrs. Lloyd Ruiter, who is improving slowly her serious rheumatic trouble.

Mrs. F. Wainwright, Assistant Superintendant of the Girls Industrial School, spent a day in Montreal with her daughters.

Miss Katherine Owens and Miss Lillian Townsend, of Lachine, and Miss Edith Wheeler, of Ville La Salle, spent a week-end with Miss Ethel Ellison.

Mr. Charles Cotton, of Montreal, spent a day with Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Wisdom and Mr. and Mrs. W. U. Cutton and family.

Mrs. E. Leduc, of Farnham, is caring for Mrs. Lloyd Ruiter. Miss Adelaide Walker having returned to Kingsbury. Mr. F. H. Ruiter, of Cowansville, spent a day at the same home.

Mrs. Joseph Roy has gone to St. Hubert, to spend a month with her mother. Mr. Roy accompanied her there.

Mrs. H. L. Trotter has returned to her home in Montreal, after spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Sarah Marreau.

SAWYERVILLE

Leap Year dance in I.O.O.F. Hall, Sawyerville, Sat., Feb. 26th. Tom Coley's Orchestra.

Mrs. J. W. Black returned last night to Sherbrooke, after spending the day in Montreal.

* * *

Friends of Mrs. E. Hazen Drury in Sherbrooke, her natal city, will regret to hear that she is in the hospital in Montreal, suffering with a fractured arm, the result of a fall.

* * *

The members of the Tenzelevenz Club of the Sherbrooke High School were guests last evening of the Hi-Y Club for dinner at the Y.M.C.A., where their hosts arranged an enjoyable programme for their entertainment.

* * *

Mrs. Robert Newton, who has been in Montreal visiting her sister, Miss H. Johnson, returned to Sherbrooke on Thursday night. During her stay in the metropolis, Mrs. Newton visited Mrs. L. A. Darey, who is a patient under observation in the Royal Victoria Hospital, and reports state that so far there has been no change in her condition.

* * *

Mrs. Norman Holland, President, of the Quebec Provincial Chapter, I.O.D.E., Mrs. D. L. Macdonald, a Vice-Regent and War Service Convener, and Mrs. T. J. Guildboard, Provincial Educational Secretary, who were guests at the New Sherbrooke, while here to attend an open I. O. D. E. meeting on Thursday afternoon returned to Montreal yesterday.

EAST ANGUS

HIGH SCHOOL RESULTS

The following are the results of the recent examinations in the East Angus High School:

Class A: 80-100 per cent; Class B: 65-79 per cent; Class C: 50-64 per cent; Class D: To 49 per cent.

Grade I: Class A, Jean Clout, Grayden Marne, Jack Taylor. Class B, Donald Dougherty, Albert Henry, Edward North, Philip Scowen. Class C, Ardyth Cunningham. Class D, Pauline Aulis, Sylvia Aulis, Edward Dougherty, Edgar Henry, Sherwood Miles.

Grade II: Class A, Dorothy Anderson, Carl Bjerkelund. Class B, Donald Barratt, Elwin Barratt, Ronald Johnson, Brian MacKey, Raymond Rouse.

Grade III: Class A, Mary Low Deardon, Jean Gustafson, Marlene Mitchall. Class B, Dawn Bennett, Douglas Buttemer, David McCabe, Linda Therrian, Sylvia Webb, Carolyn Westgate. Class C, Dolores Bernard, Angus Henry, Muriel Henry, Vivian Henry, Dale Webb.

Grade IV: Class A, Joan Heath, Ola Mitchell, Velma Stevenson, Vivian Therrian. Class B, Scott Learmouth, Shirley Locke, Ronald Main. Class C, Edith Anderson, Douglas Hall, Gordon Robertson. Class D, Clarice Tincarre. Absent for some examinations, Percy Henry and Caroline James.

Grade V: Class A, Pauline Rowe. Class B, Jewell Aulis, Elizabeth Davis, Harold Knapp. Class C, Jean Currie, Muriel Stickles. Class D, Ronald Davis. Absent for some examinations, Jacqueline Grenier, Arnold Hughes, Arthur James and Mary Vogt.

Grade VI: Class A, Christena Smith, Jean Westgate. Class B, James Fearneley, John Goodfellow, Beverley Hughes, Doreen Mitchell, Lee Scowen, Victor Therrian, Ramona Wilson. Class C, Esther Barrett, Gerald Buttemer, Lawrence Hall. Class D, Lionel Brochu, Albert James, George Rouse.

Grade VII: Class A, Phylllis Rowe, Shirley Ann Robb, Reed Scowen. Class B, Arthur Bailey, Sheila Ferguson, Frances Grenier, Ethel Stickles, Joan Stickles, Stuart Smith. Class C, Margaret Hutchinson, Larry Jamieson, Lambert Jamieson, Betty Parsons. Class D, Ruby Stickles.

Grade VIII: Class A, Keith Hall. Class B, Sheila Bell, Alice Dearden, Kenneth Kinnear, Bernice Miles, Joan Rowland, Gerald Stickles, Madeline Tincarre, Clinton Willard. Class C, Muriel Miles, Ronald Rowland, William Rowland, Margaret Rowland.

Grade IX: Class B, Jean Bell, Donald Coates, Gerald Coates, Ian Ferguson, Carl Pehlemann, May Ratcliffe, Ted Rowland, Helen Stickles, Herbert Stickles, Jr. C. William Parsons.

Grade X: Class A, Doris Clout, Henley Lloyd, James Rowley; Class B, Thomas Bjerkelund, Donald Smith. Class C, Clayton Hall, Ernest Heyes, Thyra Rankin, James Stewart.

Grade XI: Class A, Teddy Bjerkelund. Class B, Kenneth Absolom, Roy Betts, Margaret Dearden, Thelma Rankin, Frances Robertson. Class C, Harold Buttemer, Ellis Fearneley, Jr., Jack McLellan.

General Notes

It has been officially reported that Pte. William Cunningham, of the Hasting and Prince Edward Regiment, with the 8th Army in Italy, has been wounded in action. No further news has been received by Mrs. Cunningham.

Mr. Blake Davis, who is attenuing Queen's University at Kingston, Ont., is a guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Davis.

Mrs. Beatrice Bailey is spending some time in town as a guest of her son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Bailey, and her brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bowen.

Friends of Mr. John Morrow will regret to learn that he is a patient in the Sherbrooke Hospital and wish him a speedy recovery.

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WEST BOLTON

The Ladies' Association of the Creek United Church met with Mrs. Sydney Taylor at the dinner hour. Although the attendance was not large, a pleasant time was enjoyed and an excellent dinner was served by the members of the Association. Due to the absence of the Secretary-Treasurer, the Vice-President, Mrs. H. C. Salisbury read the minutes and the roll call at the business meeting presided over by the President, Mrs. A. B. Inglis, with Rev. W. H. Thompson offering prayer. The Association voted ten dollars for the Red Cross Campaign.

Mrs. Mabel Salisbury, of Granby, was a guest at the home of her son, Mr. H. C. Salisbury, and family, and with them attended the Association meeting at "Argyle Farm," also with members of Mrs. Salisbury's family, spent an evening with them in honor of Mr. Salisbury's birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Honey were guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Inglis. Mrs. Claytin Inglis and little daughter, of Knowlton, also spent several days at the Inglis home.

Lieut. Arthur Snodgrass, of Fredericton, N.B., spent several days at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Snodgrass, and brother, Irving. Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Mizener were guests at the same home one evening.

Mr. G. C. Whitcher and son, Allen, have gone to Longueuil, where the latter has been called for his military examination.

The many friends here of Mrs. L. A. Smith, of Outremont, regret to hear that she still remains in a very weak condition following her serious illness. Her friend, Mrs. C. B. McLaughlin, is remaining for an indefinite time with her, and Miss Beneta Williams, has gone from Fulford to be with them.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Knowlton were guests of Mrs. Knowlton's mother and sister, Mrs. William Pibus and Miss Bertha Pibus, in Knowlton.

Mrs. Eula White, of Brome Centre, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Durrell, and at the Snodgrass home, when returning from the funeral of her mother, Mrs. Ruth Hartwell, in Hatley.

Excessive Worry Saps the Nervous System



Worry over business or household duties, sudden shock, distressing news, the foolish attempt to put a week of normal life into 24 hours all put a strain on the nervous system it cannot stand.

If you are tired, listless, nervous and worried why not give Milburn's Health and Nerve Pills a chance to help put you on your feet again?

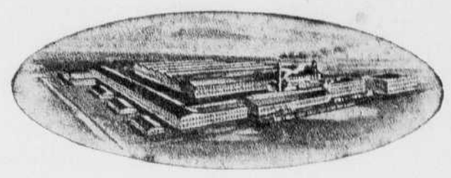
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YOUR RATION CALENDAR

Weston's **MARCH** Weston's

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
NOTICE TO GROCERS: As W.P.T.B. restrictions prevent us from sending colored monthly calendar, HANG THIS CALENDAR IN YOUR STORE FOR REFERENCE.		Tea-Coffee Coupons E1 to E6 in Ration Book 3 will be used to obtain Tea-Coffee rations.	1 "Canada First" Buy More War Savings Stamps	2 Sugar Coupons 27, 28, Preserves Coupons D14, D15, D16; Butter Coupons 52, 53; Meat Coupons 41 are valid.	3	4
5	6	7 Meatless Day in Public Eating Places	8	9 Tea-Coffee Coupons E3, E4; Meat Coupons 42 are valid.	10	11
12	13	14 Meatless Day in Public Eating Places	15 "Canada First" Buy More War Savings Stamps	16 Meat Coupons 43 are valid.	17	18
19	20	21 Meatless Day in Public Eating Places	22	23 Butter Coupon 54 Meat Coupons 44 are valid.	24	25
26	27	28 Meatless Day in Public Eating Places	29	30 Sugar Coupons 29; Tea-Coffee Coupons E5, E6; Butter Coupon 55; Meat Coupons 45 are valid	31 Butter Coupons 50, 51, 52 and 53; Meat Coupons 39, 40, 41 and 42 expire today.	NOTE—E coupons must not be used for children under 12.

PRESERVES COUPON VALUES: ("D" Coupons in New Book) 12 fluid ounces jam, jelly, marmalade, maple butter, honey butter; or 15 fluid ounces corn syrup, cane syrup, blended table syrup; or 20 fluid ounces canned fruit; or 24 fluid ounces extracted honey or 40 fluid ounces of maple syrup, molasses; or 2 lbs. comb honey; or 2 lbs. maple sugar; or ½ lb. sugar.

The week of March 26th is "RATION BOOK WEEK" in Canada. Watch your newspaper for announcement of local distribution dates.

Compliments of
Weston's English Quality BISCUITS
GOOD CANDY

RAND CREW FACES CRUCIAL TEST TOMORROW

Coach Kouri Expresses Doubt Flyers Will Be Able To Play

The four teams in the semi-final series of the Eastern Townships Intermediate "A" Hockey League engage in crucial games tomorrow afternoon. The Rand, winner of the regular schedule, were sadly upset last Tuesday by the Windsor Mills Paper Makers, who skimmed the bottom of the league practically all season.

In the other game of the semi-finals, the Richmond Flyers come to Sherbrooke for their second tussle with Yvan Dugre's Army squad. In the first game of the two out of three series, the Army team scored a surprise 6-2 win over the Richmond boys. However, in this match, the Flyers were playing without the services of Eddy Emberg, and this made a great difference in the team play.

It looks dark for the Richmond squad, because they have now lost both Jimmy Planche and Eddy Emberg. Jimmy Planche has been posted to Uplands and left town early this morning. Eddy Emberg is in a Lachine hospital, down with pneumonia. This is a great blow to the Flyers, and unless they get new players before tomorrow they will be in a sad plight indeed.

Jimmy Planche and Eddy Emberg, along with Ernie Spiers, provided a great deal of the Flyers' scoring punch all season, and it is doubtful whether the other line of Rivard, Daman and Cauley will be able to stand the gaff for the better part of the sixty minutes to be played tomorrow.

Coach Albert Kouri said today that he is very doubtful whether he will be able to ice a team. He says that it is practically impossible to put six or seven men on the ice to bear the brunt of the game, and still give the fans the brand of hockey to which they are accustomed and expect. However, he said that he was awaiting word on some new players as replacements for Planche and Emberg, and went on to say that he would do everything in his power to ice a formidable team for the game.

It is a tough break for the Flyers to lose two such valuable men at this stage of the game, and especially when it was conceded that the Flyers still stood a good chance of taking the series and the cup. The Flyers have done a great job this season with the material they have had on hand, and each player has put everything he had into an effort to come out on top, and it is certainly hard luck that they may have to drop out now.

Coach Al Kouri is working against time now, and will certainly do all he can to put together a strong team for tomorrow, although it looks, at the present time, as if all the cards are stacked against him.

In the game at Windsor Mills, the Rand are playing at a disadvantage in that they are playing on foreign ice. Having dropped the first game by a 3-1 score, the Lerouxmen had better pull off a victory or they will be out of the playoffs.

In the game Tuesday night, the Rand made the mistake of playing five men up for a good part of the sixty minutes of play. The Windsor Mills boys are very fast on breaks, and caught the Rand defence redhanded on several occasions. More than once in the match, the Paper Makers broke fast, and the Rand defence was too far up to be able to break up the plays, and only the good work of Frechette in the Rand nets, saved the score from being higher.

However, the Rand is quite confident of winning the game, for they will be strengthened by the return of Roger Roy, one of their high scoring wingers. Roger is able to play only on Sundays and was absent from the line-up for the match Tuesday.

Canadian Sport Snapshots

By CHARLES EDWARDS, Canadian Press Staff Writer

Toronto, Feb. 26.—(CP)—By coincidence, two of the greatest hockey goalies of all time were interviewed during the past week. They are Percy Lesueur and Paddy Moran, rivals more than 30 years ago.

Lesueur played with Ottawa's Stanley Cup champions in 1909 and 1911. Moran was in goal for Quebec bulldogs when they won the Cup in 1912 and 1913.

Moran, 66, and a Customs House employee in Quebec for 35 years, told Lloyd (Montreal Star) McGowan he was a hockey professional from 1910 to 1916 and his total earnings approximated $4,000. The average for a season was only a little more than $500.

"I've seen them lining up at six o'clock in the morning for a game that night at Quebec's Grande Allee rink," Paddy recalled. "We played in gas-light. The rink held only 1,400 but sometimes there would be 2,000 there."

In Moran's book, Joe Malone was the greatest scorer and best stickhandler of his time.

Lesueur, interviewed by Bill (Niagara Falls Review) Gaynon, agreed that Malone was one of the greatest of all players. But, said Percy, Malone had so much natural ability and mechanical greatness that he made hard plays look easy. Thus Malone had not been as colorful as some of the other great players.

Lesueur claimed the most colorful of all hockey players were Howie Morenz, Cyclone Taylor and Eddie Shore. As an afterthought he added King Clancy and Sprague Cleghorn to his color class.

Percy offered an interesting comparison of two of the greatest centres the game has known. "Morenz and Taylor differed in style, Cyclone not inviting the bumps Howie took but combining his speed with expert stickhandling to circle, rather than barge through defences. When Cyclone was in stride, neither Howie nor any other player ever went faster."

Of the old-time stars worth of consideration for a place in hockey's Hall of Fame, Lesueur named such as Tommy Phillips, Hod Stuart, Didier Pitre, Newsy Lalonde, Jack Laviolette, the Patrick brothers and Harry Smith. He refused to choose an all-time, all-tar team, explaining no one could conscientiously call the six best men in hockey history.



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GLENBURN

Mr. and Mrs. E. Beaudett and Mr. and Mrs. T. Billings entertained a few of the neighbors on two evenings.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Herring ,of Bulwer, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A .Blodgett, Sr.

Lt. W. Labaree, of Bulwer, called on Mr. J. Duncan at the home of Mr. W. Blodgett.

Mrs. A. Collins and son, Robert, were afternoon callers of Mr. and Mrs. A. Blodgett, Sr.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Collins and son were kuests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Parker on the Martinville Road.

A single deck of cards procides material for 733 different games.

Colds, La Grippe

Feverish Ills, Chills, Tiredness, Neuralgia, Backache, promptly relieved with ANTALGINE.

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ANTALGINE

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Play-off Game

SUNDAY, FEB. 27th, 1944, at 2.30 p.m.

RICHMOND FLYERS vs. ARMY (Lord Sherbrooke T.C. 43)

ADMISSION: General, 35c; Reserved Seats, 50c; Soldiers, 25c; Children, 10c.

Reservations: Bourque's Tobacco Shop—31A King W.—Tel. 2846

CAREYMEN LOSE THREE STRINGS TO B'NAI B'RITH

In a scheduled bowling match of the Y.M.C.A. Five Pin Bowling League, the B'nai B'rith trundlers swept the Philip Carey team with a three-string victory.

For the B'nai B'rith squad, L. Chankin walked away with both the high single and high three-string aggregate with scores of 314 and 811. During the match, Chankin broke the three hundred mark twice.

Teams and scores:

B'NAI B'RITH

S. Sakstein ..	144		—144
Dr. Einbinder .	144	117	—261
M. Math	108	260	212—580
D. Heilig	170	212	217—599
L. Chankin ..	310	187	314—811
S. Echenberg .	203	167	199—549
Totals	935	950	1059-2944

PHILIP CAREY

E. Sutherland .	180	182	204—566
R. Lindop	113	170	152—435
J. Laramee ..	146	187	98—431
H. Loken	134	107	150—391
G. Roy	162	163	200—525
Totals	735	809	804-2348

B'nai B'rith won three strings.

HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION CAME FROM MEGANTIC

Fight fans of the Eastern Townships who remember the days when boxing was really an art and when such great men as John L. Sullivan, Gentleman Jim Corbett and James J. Jeffries thrilled crowds in San Francisco rings with their staggering blows, will find it hard to believe that out of their midst grew a champion from the Eastern Townships who won the amateur heavyweight boxing championship for America.

The person about whom we are writing is none other than Robert Ward, better known as "Fighting Bob" Ward who was born in Megantic. Bob was the son of the late Robert G. Ward, discoverer and originator of the asbestos mines at Thetford, Que., and he had passed his twenties when he headed for the Pacific coast to take a crack at some of the best battlers of his clase.

All this and a lot more too, happened to this unsung hero who arrived and led his colorful career in San Francisco just at the turn of the century when plenty of money was floating around and everyone was enjoying the famous Barbary Coast days. Despite the fact that he was the American heavyweight titleholder little was ever said of Bob Ward, although his popularity rose to considerable heights in San Francisco for a short while.

Bob is at present in Montreal on holidays from his mining business at Megantic and at 61 he is still looking fine and carries himself in a fashion that makes people believe that he must have been an impressive figure in his prime.

His was to be a short, meteoric career that saw him whip Walter Schulken for the coveted American title, believed the only time a Canadian has ever won it, and then go on to pro ranks to rate a shot at Jack Johnson. Death of his father, however, called him home and he decided to retire from the ring and carry on in his father's footsteps at the mining game.

Ward was noted as one of the toughest scrappers on the Coast when the amateur bouts were in weekly vogue in 'Frisco before the tragic earthquake of 1907. He won from all early comers and rated the shot at Schulken's crown after winning the Coast championship.

Schulken was the pride of the Olympian Club, the same centre from where Jim Corbett embarked on his raucous career, as so ably portrayed in the motion picture "Gentleman Jim."

Having accomplished his objective of winning the amateur diadem, Ward planned quitting the game, but 'Frisco friends persuaded him to turn pro.

At that time, Jim Casey, trainer of English Bob Fitzsimmons, who was to become the first triple-title-holder in boxing history, had sent out a call for a tough man. Casey had quite a reputation for handling his dukes and was holder of the British Empire crown at the time, as a result of a clean-cut verdict over Gunner Moir of England.

Ward was matched with Casey and in the ensuing battle the Megantic boy stopped his opponent via the knockout route.

Battling Johnson was next on the list. Manager Patsy Corrigan thought he had a champion in the big Swede, but Ward ended these false illusions when he took him into camp twice. The second affair came to an abrupt end when Ward applied a first-round "sleeper."

These verdicts started Ward on the way up and he was signed to meet Fireman Jim Flynn of Colorado, the only man to ever knock out Jack Dempsey. Winner of this bout was to get a shot at either Jack Johnson or Al Kaufman.

Only two weeks before taking on his Canadian foe, Flynn had held the rugged Jack Johnson for eleven rounds. Ward was rated on the short end of the odds for that bout in the Piedmont Rink at Oakland. The two men put on what was reported at the time "one of the toughest battles ever seen in California," and Ward won the decision.

"Fighting Bob" gained a ten-round draw with Philadelphia Jack O'Brien, former lightweight and light-heavyweight champion, then joined Tommy Burns' camp. Ward helped prep his fellow Canadian for that historic title bout against Jack Johnson at Rushcutter's Bay in Australia, where Burns lost his championship to the powerful negro fighter.

Burns was anxious that Ward accompany him to Australia to fight on the same card, but it was at that time news arrived of his father's death and resulted in his ultimate ring retirement.

Eastern Townships Minor Leagues' Registrations Number Largest Ever

For years and years (as far back as some of the old-timers in the business can remember), the Province of Ontario hockey associations have had it all over the Quebec Amateur Hockey Association insofar as the number of registered players in organized groups is concerned. This year, the 1943-44 season, indications are that Q.A.H.A. registrations will top those of our sister province.

Although no final figures have been compiled, reports earlier in the season from Alphonse Therien, Quebec Amateur Hockey Association Secretary, have shown that the number of registered players greatly exceeds that of last year, and that it will more than likely top Ontario's registration figure by quite a substantial margin.

In the Eastern Townships district, one man has had a lot to do with the sharp rise in registrations in the minor leagues. He is Francis P. Kenalty, Q.A.H.A. minor league convener for the Eastern Townships.

Last year, the Eastern Townships district had approximately one hundred and fifty players registered with the Quebec Amateur Hockey Association. This number was largely made up from the City of Sherbrooke itself, and a few of the outlying districts.

Starting out early in the season, "Frank" Kenalty got busy and went around to the smaller towns outside Sherbrooke and set the ball rolling for leagues there. We understand that Frank has a five-team Midget league operating in Granby, the winner of which will be coming to Sherbrooke to meet the winner of the Sherbrooke circuits in a playoff on March 11.

Apart from this Granby league, Mr. Kenalty has a six-team loop in operation at the St. Charles Seminary in Sherbrooke. These midgets will meet the winner of the Sherbrooke County League in a playoff series some time next week. The Sherbrooke County League embraces five teams, with Forrest Keene as President.

In the bantams' realm, Mr. Kenalty has organized a league at St. Patrick's Academy. Enough players have been drawn from the school ranks to form a four-team circuit. The boys are under the direction of the Rev. Brother Joseph, sports director at the academy, and the loop is flourishing, with a champion team expected to be declared soon. The winner of this circuit will meet one of the squads in the Sherbrooke County four-team bantam league for the right to tackle the winner of the St. Charles group.

Frank Kenalty has put a lot of time and effort into the organization of various minor leagues throughout the Eastern Townships. Long interested in hockey, especially for the kids, Frank has done a great deal for the school children of Sherbrooke and for the future of hockey throughout the district in general. In years to come, in the post-war era, a serious demand will be made upon the junior circuits for players, which, as a matter of fact, is being made right at the present time. The development of the youngsters in this national sport is important, and it is men like Frank Kenalty who are getting the kids started early, and bringing them along through the various ranks, and giving them a chance to make the teams in some of the higher loops.

Besides organizing leagues in Granby and Sherbrooke, Mr. Kenalty has also started circuits in Drummondville and Victoriaville. The total number of registrations in the Eastern Townships is estimated at over four hundred, as compared to approximately one hundred and fifty for the 1942-43 season. This sizeable increase is tagible proof of the time and effort put into the advancement of the lot of the younger generation.

In the junior ranks, only one league is in operation in the city. This is the Sherbrooke Junior "B" League. The teams are in the playoffs at the present time, with the Seminary and the Canadiens fighting it out for top honors.

This circuit got off to an early start this season, but complications throughout the season hit it pretty hard, and only the effort made by those concerned with league affairs kept the league going. Originally a six-team loop was planned. However, at the very beginning, one team manager found that it was difficult to find players of suitable calibre, so he decided to drop out of the competition. Later on in the year, the Bishop's University squad was forced to withdraw, their rink having been ravaged by fire. The College boys were unable to continue for practising at outside rinks would have taken too much of their time and would probably have hurt their studies seriously.

Later on in the season, one team

Continued on page 71.

B.C.S. BANTAMS SCORE 5-0 WIN OVER MITCHELL

The B.C.S. Bantams led by Stearns, trounced the Mitchell School entry in the Sherbrooke County Bantam Hockey League when they handed the local boys a 5-0 whitewashing in a game played at the Bishop's College School rink.

The Bishop's boys took a 3-0 lead in the opening period and, after a scoreless second frame, added another two in the final stanza.

Referee Desmond Stoker had a very clean game to handle, being obliged to dish out only two penalties.

Early in the first period, Ashworth gave the B.C.S. lads a 1-0 lead when he scored on Paulette after taking a pass from D. Lawrence. A few minute slater, Stearns scored the first of his hat trick after a nice passing play with D Lawrence. Near the end of the frame, Lawrence came in for his share of the scoring honors when he beat Paulette to put the B.C.S. squad ahead 3-0.

Play tightened up in the second period and neither team was able to tally. Ayotte, of Mitchell's, was sent to the cooler for tripping, but the Bishop's boys were unable to score.

In the final frame, Stearns scored again on a solo rush, and a few minutes before the final whistle, completed his hat trick after a play with Evans and Lawrence.

B.C.S.		Mitchell
J. Lawrence	goal	Paulette
Stearns	defence ..	Bascom
Gilmour	defence ...	Beers
McCulloch	centre	Petts
Ballantyne	r. wing ..	Baggott
Ashworth	l. wing ...	Ayotte

B.C.S. subs: Milling, Evans, D. Lawrence, Campbell, Monier-Williams, Scholes.

Mitchell subs: Turnbull, Smith, Stafford.

Referee: Desmond Stoker.

First Period

1—B.C.S. ..... Ashworth (D. Lawrence)
2—B.C.S. ..... Stearns (D. Lawrence)
3—B.C.S. ..... D. Lawrence (Stearns)
Penalty: Smith.

Second Period

No scoring.
Penalty: Ayotte.

Third Period

4—B.C.S. ..... Stearns
5—B.C.S. ..... Stearns (Evans, D. Lawrence)
Penalties: None.

MIDGETS TAKE 3-1 TRIUMPH OVER ORPHANS

In a regular game of the Sherbrooke County Midget Hockey League, the B.C.S. Midgets pounded out a 3-1 win over the B.C.S. Orphans. The game was played at the Bishop's College School rink.

H. Setlakwe, of the Midgets, turned in a good performance as he rapped in two of his squad's markers, one of them being unassisted. Day also played a good game, chalking up one goal and drawing an assist. The other assist for the Midgets was drawn by Fraser.

For the Orphans, Bronfman scored the lone goal with Johnson setting up the play.

There was no score in the initial frame, but early in the second, the Midgets forged ahead on a goal by Setlakwe which was followed a few minutes later by another marker by Day. Before the end of the period, the Orphans moved back into the running when Bronfman beat R. Setlakwe on a play with Johnson.

In the final frame, H. Setlakwe added another goal to the Midgets' total and game ended with no further scoring, leaving the Midgets with a 3-1 triumph.

The teams:

Midgets		Orphans
R. Setlakwe..	goal	Sewell
Martin	defence ..	Williams
Howard.....	def.	Satterthwaite
Pitfield.....	centre	Flintoft
Neill.....	r. wing ..	Bronfman
Allan	l. wing ...	Johnson

Midgets subs.—Day, Fraser, H. Setlakwe, Mitchell, Price, Winder.

Orphans subs.—Biard, Hickey, McCreery, Silsner.

Official: Desmond Stoker.

First Period

No scoring.
Penalties: None.

Second Period

1—Midgets....Setlakwe (Fraser, Day) 8:15
2—Midgets....Day (Setlakwe) 10:12
3—Orphans....Bronfman (Johnson) 14:03
Penalties: None.

Third Period

4—Midgets....Setlakwe 7:00
Penalty: Flintoft.

Kansas gardeners are planting sunflowers along with their beans; the sunflowers are used as "poles" for the beans to climb.

Paul Mailhot Takes Seminary Ski Events By Large Margin

Paul Mailhot, of the St. Charles Seminary, made a clean sweep of the Class "A" honors at a special ski meet for the Seminary lads by the Hillcrest Ski School at Brault's Farm on Thursday afternoon. In Class "B", top spot was taken by Claude Cote in the combined, while Louis Lussier and Daniel Migneault took first place in the cross country and slalom-downhill combined, respectively.

Paul Mailhot, who placed well in a meet held at Brault's Farm last week, had it all his way as he captured first place honors in the cross country, slalom-downhill combined, the cross country, and the slalom-downhill combined. His point total was 200, almost eighteen more than his nearest rival, Georges Cote, who had 182.35.

Claude Cote drew a fourth place in the cross country and a second-place in the slalom-downhill combined for an aggregate of 187.1 as compared to 178.8 gained by the runner-up, George Ouellette.

CLASS "A"

CROSS-COUNTRY, SLALOM-DOWNHILL COMBINED

	Points
1—Paul Mailhot	200.
2—Georges Cote	182.35
3—Bertrand Gagnon	172.40
4—Hubert Rogeau	172.25
5—Wilfrid Couture	166.35
6—Roger Pelletier	163.1
7—Jean Mignault	161.95
8—Arthur Villemaire	156.95
9—Gabriel Houle	134.9
10—Antoine Sirois	123.9

CROSS COUNTRY

	Mi. Seds	Points
1—Paul Mailhot ..	5.22	100.
2—Georges Cote ..	5.23	99.70
3—A. Villemaire ..	5.36	95.7
4—Hubert Rogeau .	5.44	93.5
5—B. Gagnon	5.48	92.4
6—Ivan Slgher ...	6.03	88.75
7—Antoine Sirois ..	6.06	87.9
8—Jean Mignault ..	6.07	87.75
9—Antoine Fortin .	6.08	87.70
10—W. Couture ...	6.09	87.6

SLALOM-DOWNHILL COMBINED

	Seconds	Points
1—Paul Mailhot ...	50.4	100.
2—George Cote	61.	82.65
3—B. Gagnon	63.	80.0
4—Hubert Rogeau ..	64.	78.75
4—Wilfrid Couture .	64.	78.75
5—Roger Pelletier .	65.	77.6
6—Jean Mignault ..	68.	74.2
7—Gabiel Houle ...	81.	62.2
8—Robert Slgher ..	82.4	61.25
8—A. Villemaire ...	82.4	61.25
9—Antoine Sirois ..	100.3	35.9

CLASS "B"

CROSS-COUNTRY, SLALOM-DOWNHILL COMBINED

	Points
1—Claude Cote	187.1
2—Georges Ouellette	178.8
3—Daniel Migneault	177.4
5—Rene Poisson	171.5
6—Andre Migneault	170.6
7—Jacques Rioux	169.9
8—J. P. Charest	168.9
9—Guy Blanchard	160.05
10—Bertrand Gaudreau	159.6

CROSS COUNTRY

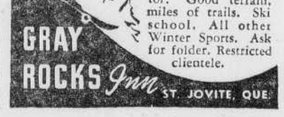
	Mi.Seds	Points
1—Louis Lussier	5.18	100.
2—Rene Poisson	5:50	91.2
3—Geo. Ouellette	5.54	90.1
4—Claude Cote	6.03	87.8
5—Marc Blais	6.07	86.85
6—J. P. Charest	6.17	84.6
7—Andre Migneault .	6.20	83.9
8—J. C. Boisvert	6.23	83.25
8—Roger Mailhot .. .	6.23	83.25
9—Ives Martin	6.24	82.75
10—Guy Blanchard ...	6.26	82.55

SLALOM-DOWNHILL COMBINED

	Seds.	Points
1—Daniel Migneault ...	36.4	100.
2—Claude Cote	36.6	99.3
3—Roger Mailhot	40.1	90.7
4—Jacques Rioux	41.	88.8
5—Geo Ouellette	41.1	88.7
6—J. P. Charest	43.2	84.3

Before Charles A. Lindbergh made his non-stop solo flight, 64 persons crossed the Atlantic Ocean by air.

The Northern tip of Japan is closer to Chicago than Tokyo is to San Francisco.



IN A WINTER WONDERLAND **SKIING**

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THE STORE FOR MEN AND BOYS

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Unique Gymnasium Provided For Megantic Schoolchildren

The Home and School Association in Lake Megantic has achieved a splendid success in converting an unused schoolroom into a combined gymnasium and recreation room. The gymnastic apparatus, consisting of vaulting horse and springboard, ropes, bars and ribs, was made locally by carpenters employed by the Lake Meantic Pulp Company. The equipment is of first-class workmanship and material, and the room presents a well-balanced appearance.

In addition to this apparatus, there are various games, including deck tennis and table tennis, for which much enthusiasm is shown by the pupils.

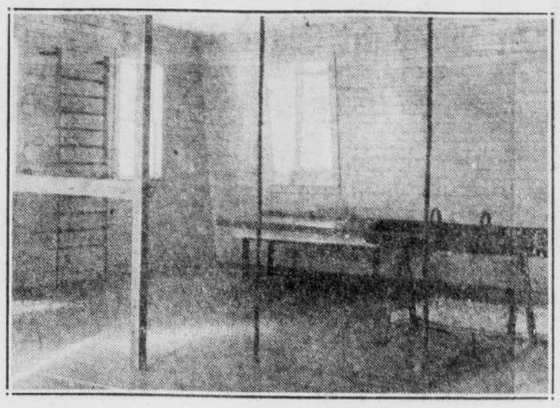
Parents and friends of the school were given an opportunity of seeing the new room on Thursday, February 17, when the pupils gave an exhibition of games and gymnastics.

The Association has also improved arrangements for children who have their midday meal at the school, providing hot soup which is much appreciated by those who have to leave home early in the morning.

The enthusiasm with which both parents and pupils have greeted these innovations and the co-operation of the Home and School Association and the School Board promise an era of understanding and progress in Lake Megantic High School.

The Association meets on the third Thursday of every month when various educational questions of general interest are brought forward. From time to time speakers are invited.

The Gymnasium As It Looks



The Gymnasium When In Use



sociation was formed at the instigation of Mrs. L. Olson, the President, and other officers include Rev. J. G. Fulcher and Mrs. G. M. Stearns, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. G. Smith, Secretary, and Mrs. J. Stewart, Treasurer. The present members of the School Board are: J. Stewart, Chairman; H. Martin, Secretary-Treasurer, and M. MacDonald, J. Matheson, A. R. Morrison and J. E. Wood.

E. T. Minor

Continued from page 70.

caused a lot of trouble when the players started to indulge in a bit of rough play. A meeting was held by the league officials in an effort to curb this display of barbarism, and four players were suspended from the team. A few weeks after this, the manager of the team, the Etoile Filante, figured that his squad had been too seriously weakened by the loss of the four players, and was too weak for the other teams in the league, so he decided to withdraw from the loop.

This action left the circuit operating with only three teams. This trio struggled along valiantly until last week, when one of the aggregations, the Royals, was thrown out of the league, when it was discovered that a large majority of the players on this team were overage.

The Canadiens and the Seminary were the only two squads left, and after playing one more game to finish out the regular schedule, they launched into the playoffs. At the time of writing, the Canadiens were ahead in the two-out-of three series, having won the first match over the St. Charles boys by the score of 7-2.

Among the intermediates, the league officials have also had their share of headaches, as arguments and various troubles over players cropped up every so often for the officials to straighten out.

Beginning the season, a three-team league comprising the Lord Sherbrooke Training Centre, the Rand, and the Windsor Mills Paper Makers, was proposed. However, the Windsor Mills Flying Training School made application for entry into the circuit. At first the application was refused, because certain parties connected with the teams in the circuit considered that the Air Force squad would not be able to provide strong enough competition for the other squads in the loop.

The airmen were very persistent, however, and kept on with their practice drills, apparently thinking that they were strong enough for the league. At the next meeting of the Intermediate circuit, the Air Force station sent down two men to try again. Having convinced the officials that they would continue throughout the season, and informing those present that the Richmond Coliseum had been offered them for their home games, the airmen were admitted into the league. It was decided that they would operate under the name of the Richmond Flyers.

Playing their first game, the Flyers upset the Army to the tune of 6-4, but dropped their next three games in a row. Along about January 9, the Flyers decided that they needed somebody to strengthen their team, so they brought in four players from Montreal — Guidoo Roy, Marcel Bessette, Hermie Gruhn and Ken Terry. They played the Army that Sunday and whipped the Dugremen 7-3. A howl was raised immediately after the game by the team managers, protesting the Flyers' right to use these men. The mentors of the Army, Rand and Windsor teams thought that the Montreal men strengthened the Flyers to such an extent as to make competition in the league no longer interesting. Three tedious three-hour sessions of arguments finally resulted in having the President and Secretary of the Q.A.H.A. come to Sherbrooke to settle the matter. Neither team would give an inch in the discussion, so it was decided that these players would not be allowed to play for the Flyers, and to prevent any recurrence of the matter no more players of intermediate calibre would be allowed to be drawn from the Montreal area. (Gruhn and Bessette were later suspended for playing in too many leagues).

So the Flyers continued with the same team they had before the ruckus. The Richmond boys then started to display an entirely different brand of hockey and started to win a few games. At the time of the dispute, the Flyers were in the league cellar. Shortly after play was resumed after a two-game layoff, the Flyers rose from the cellar depths to the dizzy heights of second place. Playing a great brand of hockey for the rest of the league schedule, the Flyers had little or no difficulty in holding down the second-place position for the balance of the season.

There was a great fight being waged for a long time around the end of the regular schedule for possession of third place in the league standing. The Army and Windsor teams fought it out for the position, with both squads alternately dropping to the cellar and then climbing back out again. Finally the Army team clinched the third-place spot in the third-to-last game of the season—which is stretching things pretty thin.

The four teams are now engaged in the playoff series with the Rand, which finished in the leaders' seat at the end of the regular schedule, coming to grips with the last-place Windsor Mills Paper Makers in a two out-of-three series. The Flyers buck up against the Army in the other semi-final series. A champion team is expected to be declared by the twelfth of March and will go on to meet a team either from Quebec or Montreal in the playdowns for the provincial intermediate championship.

In spite of all the trouble gone through during the season, things have turned out all right and fans throughout the district have enjoyed fast, interesting games between very evenly-balanced teams all season long.

Rand-Made

Continued from Page 60.

each pump equalled more than 24,000 U.S. GPM at 55-foot head, or a total of over 336,000 U.S. GPM, equivalent to 403 million Imperial GPD, or over 2 million tons of water per day, or more than 64½ million cubic feet per day.

As the lake is pumped the barges will drop with the lake level and the head against which the pumps operate will increase. At 98-foot head the delivery of each pump will be approximately 18,000 U.S. GPM.

The elevation of the lake when pumping started was 1,263. When it approaches 1,163 the pumps will be connected in series in order to meet the increased head conditions.

As the pumps operate under a suction lift of 7 feet, means had to be provided for priming. To accomplish this, each barge carries one No. 3 CIRCO Automatic Vacuum Primer. This unit serves two pumps and operates automatically to remove entrained air from the castings and prevents the pumps from losing their prime.

Each pump is connected to a separate 24-inch Naylor spiral-welded discharge pipe, with Dresser couplings. The valves, fittings and specials were supplied by Crane Limited.

The seven 28 x 48 foot steel barges, (on each of which two pumps are mounted complete with controls and vacuum priming equipment) were made and assembled by the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company Limited.

About 7,000 feet of 24-inch discharge pipe is needed for the job. Approximately 500 feet are available for each of the fourteen pumps, as extra lengths become necessary due to the receding shore line as the lake level drops, forcing the barges to anchor further away from the collecting basin. This collecting basin was excavated on Channel Island so that maximum use could be made of the available discharge pipe. It is into this collecting basin that the water is first pumped, and from which it flows by gravity through an 8 x 12 foot tunnel into an arm of the lake which has been separated by dams from the two arms being pumped dry. With the pumps connected in series, 1,000 feet of the 24-inch steel discharge pipe will be available for each of the seven barges.

The dewatering of the S.S. "Normandie" received considerable publicity in both the United States and Canada as a big pumping job—and it was. About 25 million gallons of water had to be removed. To do this work 93 gasoline-engine driven pumps were used as it was impossible to pump this water out at one time, with a few large pumps. Had it been possible to pump this water out at one time, the capacity of the Steep Rock pumps is so great that they could have pumped out the "Normandie" 18½ times in 24 hours, or could pump out a fleet of 18½ "Normandies" every day.

All fourteen pumps are now working twenty-four hours per day, and will continue to run day and night for more than six months in order to lower the level of Steep Rock Lake sufficiently to permit the mining company to start stripping the overburden from the valuable iron ore deposits that lie beneath the lake.

It was expected to lower the lake level six inches daily. Actual operations, however, are lowering it by about seven inches daily. By January 15, 1944, the level had already been lowered by 13 feet, and it is believed that it will be possible to start stripping by May and the first ore will be shipped in August. Initial production will start at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a year, but it is expected that within two years it will be possible to step this up to 2,000,000 tons annually.

These fourteen pumps, as well as several smaller ones and other items of Canadian Ingersoll-Rand equipment used at Steep Rock, were completely built and shipped by the employees here at the Sherbrooke plant.

The Eastern Townships are steadily gaining prominence as an industrial centre, and every year equipment from Sherbrooke and other Eastern Township factories is carrying to all parts of Canada and other countries the name of this important section of Quebec Province.

DRAPER'S CORNER

W. Brown, of Ives Hill, who is staying with his daughter, Mrs. Allison, has recovered from the grippe.

MARBLETON

F. N. Westman is ill at his home here. Dr. Elliott is in attendance.

Kenneth Currier is on a business trip to St. Adrain.

The roads are now open again for motor traffic.

Mrs. H. G. Weston and Miss Lucy Weston were hostesses at their home for an evening card party in aid of the War Workers. The sum of $2.75 was realized and a very pleasant time was spent by all present.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyril E. Weyland were tea guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bishop. Miss Aleta Ainsworth was also a caller at the same home.

CURRIER

Guests at R. H. Stone's were Mrs. H. Hofacker, of Portland, Me., Mr. Leonard Wing, of Haverhill, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. Alton Wing, all of Auburn, Me., were called here by the death of little Elaine Wing.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Stont, Miss Irene Stone, Mr. Leonard Wing and Mrs. Alton Wing were in Montreal, where Mrs. Stone entered the General Hospital to undergo an operation.

Mrs. P. Goode spent a week-end at "Green Meadows Farm."

Dr. Gendron, of Sherbrooke, was a guest at "Green Meadows Farm."

Established 1900

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SHERBROOKE

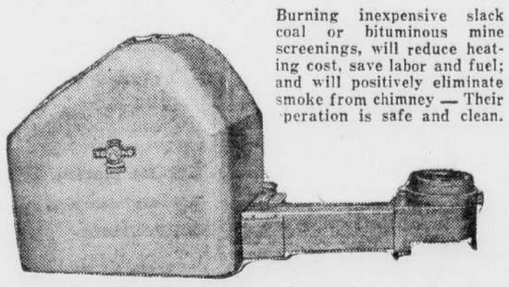


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The Mozart Store, in the heart of the downtown shopping district, opened in Sherbrooke six years ago and proudly serves the people of the Eastern Townships who like to dress well, in height-of-fashion clothes, at real economy cost.

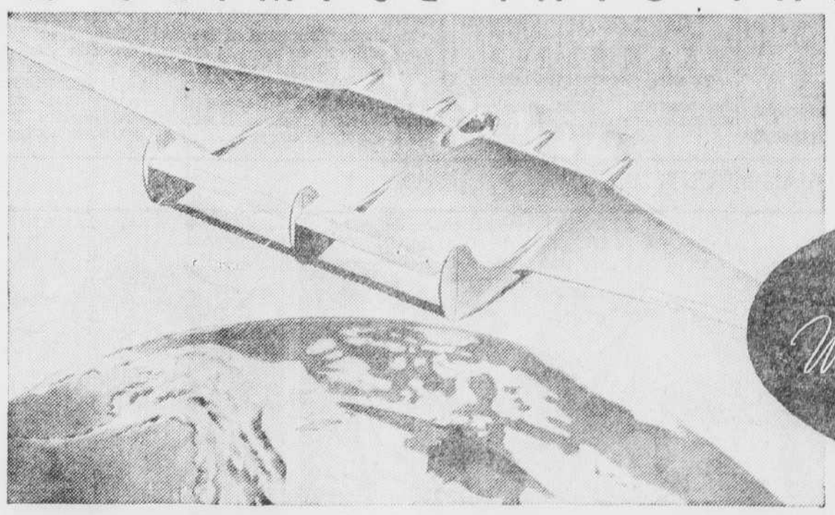
This is the Mozart sales policy and we believe we have successfully carried it out, as proven by our ever-growing clientele who appreciate a sincere desire to satisfy. We aim to always show the very latest creations in dresses, coats, suits and furs for ladies, as well as in suits, coats and raincoats for men. Our prices are always worthy of interest for we endeavor to keep them at the very lowest possible level.

We take this opportunity, in the Sherbrooke Record's 47th Anniversary Number, to express our deep appreciation of the wide patronage extended to us during the past six years. This encouragement of our customers is proof of the excellence of our service and has resulted in the Mozart Store occupying today a truly important place in Eastern Townships Business.

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ALBINI SAMSON WILL BUY, SELL OR exchange all kinds of property throughout the Province. For full details write Albini Samson, P.O. Box 627, Sherbrooke, P.Q. Office: 8 King St. East. Apt. 1. Phone Sherbrooke, 1657-M.

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TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
NEW ADDRESS:
25A Wellington St. North
Phone 243 — Res. Phone 2873

Teachers Wanted

TWO QUALIFIED PROTESTANT TEACHers wanted for Cookshire High School for 1944-45. Assistant Principal with qualifications to teach French preferred. One Elementary teacher. Apply, stating qualifications and salary expected, to A. H. Pope, Sec.-Treas., Cookshire, Que.

TEACHER WANTED FOR GLEN SUTTON Intermediate School with an Intermediate diploma for the term 1944-45. Salary $1,000. Also teachers for Sutton Rural Schools with an Elementary diploma for the term 1944-45. Salary $850. Apply to S. L. Hoskins, Sec.-Treas., Sutton, Que.

PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY TEACHER for McLeod School, near Sherbrooke, school year 1944-45. Salary $700. Apply Andrew Crawford, Route 2, Sherbrooke.

ONE QUALIFIED INTERMEDIATE teacher to teach Grades VI and VII in High School, Thetford Mines, for term 1944-45 Salary $1,200. Apply, giving references, qualifications and phone number, to Lloyd Beattie, Sec.-Treas., Thetford Mines, Que.

PROTESTANT TEACHER WANTED FOR the School District of St. Pierre Baptiste for the school year 1944-45. Please state qualifications and salary expected. Prescott Walker, Sec.-Treas

WANTED ELEMENTARY TEACHER FOR Kingsbury Intermediate School to teach Grades I, II, III IV, V for the school year 1944-45. Salary $80 per month. Applicants will please state qualifications and experience to James B. Kerr, Sec.-Treas., Kingsbury, Que.

GAULT INSTITUTE, VALLEYFIELD, TWO teachers with Intermediate diplomas, one to teach Grade III and capable of teaching music in Grades IV to VII—the other to teach Grades IV and V. Apply with references to A. J. Wishart, Sec.-Treas., Gault Institute, Valleyfield.

QUALIFIED PROTESTANT TEACHERS wanted for the school year 1944-45. Principal for the Mansonville Intermediate School to teach Grades VIII, IX and X. Salary $1,200. Primary teacher for Grades I and II. Salary $850; teacher for Grades III, IV and V. Salary $850. Teachers for rural schools. Salary $800. Apply before March 3rd next, stating age, qualifications and experience, to B. F. Cowan, Sec.-Treas., School Municipality of Potton, Mansonville, Que.

Male Help Wanted

REPORTER WANTED FOR ENGLISH daily newspaper. Apply National Selective Service, 4 Wellington Street South.

Situation Wanted, Male

WANTED—WORK ON FARM BY MIDDLEaged man, best of references. Herbert Gocher, Bedford Que.

Male or Female Help Wanted

COUPLE—GARDNER, CARETAKER; WIFE plain cooking. Vegetables, wood. Live in. Wages $100. No room for children. Grown daughter or mother could be employed to help. Only experienced couple with first class references considered. Box 76, Record.

Female Help Wanted

WOMAN WITH SECRETARIAL EXPERIence wanted for Eastern Townships Flying School. Apply National Selective Service, 153 King West.

WANTED
At once — waitress or waiter by Bishop's University, Lennoxville. Apply National Selective Service, Sherbrooke.

If You Wish To . . . Sell, Buy or Exchange

Property of any kind: House, Store, Garage, Restaurant, Butcher Shop, Hotel, Cottage, Cheese or Butter Factory, Bakery, Barber Shop, Wood Lot or Farm (Our Specialty).

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93 Marquette Street, Sherbrooke.

Trade Schools

STENOS., TYPISTS, POSTAL CLERKS for Government war work. You can train at home. Free information. M.C.C. Civil Service School Ltd., Toronto 10.

BECOME A DETECTIVE. MEN AND women over 16 wanted to learn detective work. Practical easy course by correspondence. Information free. Maurice R. Julien, Box 25, Station T, Montreal.

Wanted To Rent

WANTED IN LENNOXVILLE, HEATED flat, five rooms and bath, or small warm house not requiring too much fuelling. Box 265, Coaticook.

To Let

THREE ROOM APARTMENT WITH SUNporch, Frigidaire and gas stove. Apply 84 King Street West. Phone 676.

THREE ROOM APARTMENTS TO LET. Very modern. Frigidaire, gas stove, ready May 1st. Apply to Cinq-Mars & Paquette office between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. or phone 1601.

SEVEN ROOM SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE, North Ward. May 1st. Apply 23 Fulton Avenue.

Wanted To Purchase

YOUNG HORSE, WEIGHING 1,100 OR 1,150. Must be quiet to work and drive. Cheap for cash. Box 80, Record.

For Sale

TWO PAIR OF BUFFALO ROBES; ALSO light double harness brass finish. 45 St. Patrick Street, Magog.

LIGHT COLORED SOLID OAK ROLL TOP desk with tilt back chair in excellent condition. Telephone Lennoxville 86 or Box 78 Record.

ONE BED COUCH, SPRING WITHOUT mattress, good condition. Phone Lennoxville 170-M.

TWO RENFREW COOK STOVES; FIVE circular saw rigs, complete; four air tight heaters; new rubber belting; 15 bicycles, will ship C.O.D., inspection allowed; one shingle mill; one Dowel machine; two cream separators. Francis Ingalls, Sutton Junction, Que. Phone 2r12.

RECORD ROUTE IN WEST WARD. Apply Record Office or Phone 94.

ONE SAP HOLDER, ONE SMALL STEEL arch and pan, two gathering tubs. Box 48, Abercorn, Que.

MODERN 25 ROOM HOTEL, ESTABLISHed year around business. Only licenced hotel in busy town. $8,000 annual profit. Gerald H. Evans, Island Pond, Vt.

Real Estate For Sale

AT CITY LIMITS SEVEN ROOM HOUSE with large piece of land. Must be sold to settle estate. Apply Record, Box 79.

Livestock For Sale

MARE, DRIVING AND GENERAL PURpose, nine years old, 1,100 lbs., sound. P.O. Box 551, Lennoxville. Phone 916-14.

YOUR CHOICE OF THREE PUREBRED Ayrshire bulls of serviceable age from record dams. Accredited and blood tested. W. R. Durrell Foster, Que.

Baby Chicks

R.O.P. SIRED CHICKS ARE WARTIME chicks. This grade of chicks is known by the Federal and Provincial authorities as the highest commercial grade of chicks produced in Canada. We sell that grade of chicks. Ask for our price list and circular. Sherbrooke Co-operative Hatchery, R.R. 4, Council Street, Sherbrooke, Que. Phone 2583.

Rugs

BROADLOOM TWEED REVERSIBLE rugs made from your old carpets and materials. Catalogue and information on request. Anglo-French Carpet Co., Drummond Building, Montreal.

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Personal

SLENDOR TABLETS ARE EFFECTIVE. Two weeks' supply, $1; 12 weeks, $5, at all druggists.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Church Society will be held in Church House, 36 Garden Street, Quebec City, on Monday, February 28th, 1944, at 8:00 p.m., for the reception of the annual reports and accounts of Church Society and the Diocesan Board, for the election of officers for the final adoption of the amended form of By-Laws 12, 12 and 13a (Pension) (see Church Society Annual Report, 1942), and for the transaction of general business.

By order,
GUY M. SUCKLING, Secretary.

MAGOG MEN OVERSEAS

Are entitled to receive gifts from the Magog Branch of the Canadian Legion.

Relatives and friends of men from Magog, Georgeville, Bolton and vicinity, on Active Service Overseas, please send addresses to the undersigned without delay.

Easter Gifts must be mailed before March 1st.

COLIN C. MacPHERSON,
Magog — Phone 642



FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS
MATHIEU'S SYRUP
STILL THE FAVORITE

FREE SAMPLES OF TREATMENT FOR
Stomach Trouble
(Due to Gastric Hyper-Acidity)



C. P. Shea, Campbell's Bay, Que., writes: "I suffered for the past 22 years with indigestion, pains and gas after each meal and I found relief when a friend told me about your treatment. From the first day I used Canadian Von Tablets I believe they have done me good. I can't praise them too much." If you suffer from indigestion, gastritis, heartburn, bloating, acid irritation, pains after eating or allied stomach trouble induced by gastric hyperacidity, you too, should receive quick relief. Get FREE Samples of this treatment. A free Booklet is included. Call at Budning's Drug Store and Star Pharmacy, 65 Wellington St. North, Sherbrooke, or write Canadian Von Company, Dept. 183-C., Windsor, Ont.

BETHANY

Mr. and Mrs. Arlie Moffatt were dinner guests of Mrs. J. Proulx and Mr. Wilfred Proulx, at Davidson Hill. They also attended divine service at All Saints' Church, which was conducted by Rev. Rural Dean Lidstone, of Granby.

Owing to the severe snowstorms the rural mail was not delivered in this section on February 15 and 18.

Messrs Harvey Moffatt and Raphiel Brin attended a whist party at Roxton Falls.

Mr. Aime Brin and family entertained a number of their friends. The evening was spent in dancing.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aldage Favereau was baptized at Roxton Falls.

Messrs. Harvey Moffatt and Raphiel Brin attended a dance at l'Enfant Jesu.

Mr. Leo Duval, of Lachine, spent a week-end with Mrs. Duval and family.

Mr. Harley Lancaster, of Boscobel, was a caller at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Oborne and Mrs. Haslett.

Friends of Mrs. C. Surette will be sorry to hear that she is ill and wish her a speedy recovery.

Gay Revelation Of Backstage Life In Spotlight Scandals" At Premier



Billy Gilbert and Frank Fay combine with "Wee" Bonnie Baker for a gay revelation of backstage life in "Spotlight Scandals," opening tomorrow at the New Premier Theatre.

There's a world of entertainment and some top calibre performances in Monogram's "Spotlight Scandals," the tuneful, colorful musical film that opens tomorrow at the Premier Theatre. Based on a well-constructed story and strengthened by the deft direction of William Beeaudine, this is a picture that should score a ten strike with all members of any audience.

"Spotlight Scandals" is exactly what the public is demanding these days—pure entertainment and no mention of international intrigue, post-war planning or fifth columnists.

Heading the smartly chosen cast are Frank Fay, Billy Gilbert and Bonnie Baker, ably assisted by such proven entertainers as Butch and Buddy, the Radio Rogues, Harry Langdon, Claudia Dell, Iris Adrian and James Bush.

Although every actor turns in a creditable performance, the brunt of the action rests squarely on the shoulders of Messrs. Fay and Gilbert and this new film team smashes over a bang-up job. If their future vehicles match up to "Spotlight Scandals," Fay and Gilbert should prove a profitable and entertaining team for many more pictures.

In her role as a radio entertainer and night club entertainer, the "Wee" Bonnie Baker comes through with a splendid performance. She sings several numbers, including, of course, the long popular standby, "Oh, Johnny."

The Radio Rogues contribute a nifty entertainment period with their novelties and impersonations, and Harry Langdon registers solidly as the wealthy "angel" who backs a Broadway musical revue.

The other picture is "Carson City Cyclone."

Prize-Winners Galore Appear In "I Dood It" At The Granada



Eleanor Powell and Red Skelton in "I Dood It," which begins tomorrow at the Granada Theatre.

Hollywood's curvesome chorus cuties are queens in every sense of the word. Coronets and ermine are old hats to these shapely little lassies, although their regencies wane as the spotlight, which singles them out for a moment, turns away.

Take Gloria Gale, for instance. A silken-voiced brownette, Gloria is currently lending eye appeal, with a dozen other lovelies, to "I Dood It," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's comedy musical starring Red Skelton and Eleanor Powell, and coming tomorrow to the Granada Theatre. Gloria has a truly regal background. Twice her coiffure has been caressed by diadems: once as Queen of Newport Bay's Water Pageant, again as Queen of Boulder Dam's Electrical Parade. But Gloria is most proud of a crown she copped in Idaho some two decades ago. At a round-up sponsored by the State Doctors' Association, toothsome Miss Gale outstripped all competitors by toddling off with a blue ribbon proclaiming her Idaho's Healthiest Baby!

A lot of other "I Dood It" chorines boast tangible proof that they must have been beautiful babies. Mitzie Uehlein got into the swim early by entering (and winning) a Baby of the Year competition. Sheila Rae is still remembered around the campus as hands down winner of Mt. Vernon (N.Y.) Junior High School's Most Perfectly Proportioned Girl contest.

To be crowned queen of a beauty parade is easier than winning a wink from an elderly gentleman for these shapely ladies. Pert Dorothy Gilmore captured the covbeted title of Miss R.O.T.C. in a Kansas City tourney. Lois James was chosen Miss Foreign Trade in Los Angeles, 1937. Blonde Jetsy Parker represented Miss California in an All-American Majorette competition.

The Pulitzer Prize of petticoat competitions, however, was won by dimpled Joyce Murray. After dancing 78 minutes without cease, Joyce found herself crowned World's Champion Endurance Toe Dancer. In addition to other notices, she won mention in Robert L. Ripley's "Believe It or Not."

Spring-Like Weather Spurs Trade On Well-Stocked Lansdowne Mart

The warm springlike weather brought a larger number of shoppers to the local market yesterday and dealers said that the demand on most commodities was good and that the supply was fair. Very few changes in prices were registered, however, and all fruits and vegetables remained for the most part high and all other items sold at ceiling levels.

An increased amount of fresh vegetables was offered for sale on the market and these were all selling quite readily since this was really the first time they could be had in any large quantities. Carrots and beets were the principal items, although new cabbages were also plentiful.

The arrival of these fresh vegetables on the market has now for the most part replaced the older ones. Carrots were selling at 10 cents a bunch and are expected to stay at this level for some time, while new beets are proving almost as popular at the same price. Tomatoes, green peas and green beans were also plentiful but these were selling at about the same price as they had been for the past couple of weeks. No changes were registered in the prices of cauliflowers, iceberg lettuce, celery or spinach.

Fruits remained steady at all stalls and a good supply of oranges, grapefruits and lemons were on hand. Grapes have not been on the market in very large quantities for the past two or three weeks since the are now out of season, but they will return again in a few weeks' time. Rhubarb was more plentiful this week than it has been for the past couple of weeks, but it was still selling at 20 cents per bunch.

Eggs are still very plentiful and if production keeps up as it has for the past month the Easter demand will not be hard to meet. Dealers say the supply has greatly increased and that the demand is only fair, although there was a better sale on the market yesterday than there had been for some time. Prices of eggs remained the same at most stalls.

DAIRY MARKET

Butter, best dairy, lb.	33c to 35c
Butter, best creamery, lb.	37c
Eggs, A-1 specials	47c
Eggs, A-large	42c
Grade A-medium	37c
Pullets	34c
Pee-wees	32c
Kraft cheese	35c
New cheese, Quebec	30c
Old cheese	40c, 45c & 50c
Oka, lb.	45c

THE FRUIT MARKET

Cranberries, lb.	35c
Grapefruit (Calif.) 3 and 4,	25c
Lemons, dozen	50c
Pomegranotes, each	15c
Oranges 30, 35, 40, 45, 50,	60c
Rhubarb	20c

THE VEGETABLE MARKET

Beets, bunch	10c
Cucumbers, each	25c
Carrots, bunch	10c
Cabbages, new, lb.	7c
Cauliflower, each	35c
Celery, bunch	25 and 30c
Green beans, lb.	30c
Iceburg lettuce, bunch	15c
Mushrooms, lb.	30c
Potatoes, peck	45c
Radishes, bunch	05c
Spinach, lb.	2 for 35c
Green peas, lb.	30c
Tomatoes, lb.	25c

LOCAL BEEF

Beef, roasts, per lb.	25c
Beef, carcass, lb.	16½
Steak, round, per lb.	35c
Steak sirloin, per lb.	30c to 35c

THE PROVISION MARKET

Boiling meat, per lb.	15c
Bacon, per lb.	35c to 40c
Blood sausages, lb.	20c
Beef, carcass	22c
Calf liver, lb.	50c
Chickens, lb.	42c
Cottage rolls, lb.	40c
Ham, per lb.	35c
Ham, picnic, lb.	27c
Mutton, front, per lb.	10c
Pork loins, lb.	35c
Mutton, hind, lb.	15c to 18c
Pork, carcass, lb.	17½c
Pork, spare ribs, lb.	15c
Pork sausage, lb.	23c
Pork, shoulder roast, lb.	27c
Lamb, carcass lb.	23½c
Spring lamb, front, lb.	25c
Spring lamb, loins, lb.	40c
Spring lamb, legs	40c
Steak, sirloin, lb.	50c
Steak, round, lb.	45c
Turkeys lb.	40c to 42c
Veal, hinds	20c to 25c
Veal, carcass	18c
Fowl, lb.	38c

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET

Following are the prices of flour and feed grain delivered F.O.B.:

No. 1 Northern	$1.30
No. 2 Northern wheat	$1.26
Extra 3 W.C. oats	.63
No. 2 Feed barley	.80

Cash prices per bushel basis track, Montreal ex-store.

COWANSVILLE

A very unfortunate accident happened at the Ski Club on the Miltimore Hill on Sunday, February 20, when one of their members, Miss Adeline Bonnette, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Bonnette, fell and broke her leg. It was a very serious break and after X-rays at the Sweetsburg Hospital, she was rushed to the Montreal General Hospital by ambulance, where she will be a patient for several months. All join in wishing her a successful recovery.

Miss Aggie Brown, who has spent three months visiting her brother, Mr. W. G. Brown, and family, has returned to Montreal, where she will visit relatives for a month before returning to Point Fortune.

Miss Gertrude Bell, of Montreal, spent the week-end with her father, Mr. Walter Bell.

Mrs. Chauncy Simons, of Lennoxville, was a guest of Miss Doris Bridgette for a few days.

The Cowansville Ski Club held its annual bean supper and dance for the members at the Ski Chalet. A delicious supper was served under the convenership of Miss Madeline Brault. The sing-song, led by Mrs. Carl Brock, was much enjoyed. Dance music was furnished by Wells Laraway, of Sutton, and Arnold Oliver, of Cowansville. There were about one hundred present.

Mr. Wells Laraway was an overnight guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Masters.

Mrs. Clare Adams entertained the annual meeting of the Altar Guild at her home. The President, Mrs. Hayes, presided. Delicious refreshments were served by the hostess.

The C.G.I.T. held their regular meeting one afternoon in the Church parlors. During the meeting several choruses were practised for the forthcoming minstrel show. It was decided to collect newspapers and sell them, the proceeds to go to the Red Cross drive.

Miss Layton, of Halifax, spent a week-end in town visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Powers, of Nova Scotia, were guests of their daughter, Miss Irene Powers, at the Ottawa Hotel.

The community was shocked to hear of the sudden passing of one of its most respected citizens, Mr. A. E. Bridgette. Mr. Bridgette had been staying with his daughter, Mrs. C. S. Douglas, in Sutton, for several months. His bronchial condition was clearing up when he took a heart attack. Mr. Bridgette moved to Cowansville from Birchton several years ago and made his home with his daughter, Miss Doris Bridgette. The deepest sympathy is extended to the three daughters, Mrs. C. S. Douglas, of Sutton; Miss Doris Bridgette, of Cowansville, and Mrs. Cronk, of London, Ont.

Mrs. H. Hastings spent a day in Montreal.

Under ideal skiing conditions, between fifty and seventy-five ski enthusiasts from St. Johns visited the Cowansville Ski Club one Sunday.



FRUIT TREES

Complete assortment of No. 1 early Summer, Summer, early Fall, late Fall and Winter varieties of Apple Trees, also Currant Bushes (black, red and white), Grape Vines, Blueberries, Raspberries and Strawberries.

Price List on request

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When Help Is NEEDED MOST

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Let us discuss this important subject at your convenience.

SHERBROOKE TRUST COMPANY

KING OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED — By Zane Grey.



BRINGING UP FATHER — By George McManus.



FOR YOUR WANT ADS. PHONE 68

Three Active Service Clubs Carry On Much Good Work In Community

The City of Sherbrooke is indeed fortunate in having three service clubs working in the community for the good of the underprivileged. All three of these clubs, Rotary, Y's Men's and Lions, have a firm footing in the city and the work which they are doing for the various charitable Institutions and for individuals in need of help is something well worth noting.

Of the three clubs Rotary is the oldest and it has during the past quarter century made a great name for itself in helping the crippled children of the district. This is the principle work of this club and as an added part in the social structure of the city the club also makes substantial donations to all charitable and welfare organizations.

The Y's Men's Club, which was founded in this city only four years after Rotary, has also played a prominent part in the life of the city. Child welfare is the principal aim of this club and the feature is the boys' camp which is operated at Little Lake Magog. Besides this work the members of the club work in support of the Y.M.C.A., with which they are affiliated and in this way they try to mould the characters and ideas of the young people of school age in the city. It is chiefly through the Y.M.C.A. that the social service work is carried on and this group has also made itself felt through its donations to the various charitable organizations in the city.

The Lions Club which is the youngest one of the three has only been in operation in the city for the past four years, but already it is playing an important part in the life of the community and the advancement which it has made is proof of the necessity of such a group in this district. Unlike the other two clubs, Lions have as their motive service to the blind. This is their chief work and since they became organized in Sherbrooke they have worked hand in hand with the Canadian National Institute for the Blind in the preservation of sight and in the education and care of the blind. Besides these activities the club does a certain amount of social service work that is depended upon by many organizations.

Besides this service work done by the clubs they have many other ideals which they live up to and support. They are all three international organizations and their work is all in the interest of advancing international understanding and good will and to bring about peace through a fellowship of business and professional unity. The members of these clubs also work for one another as well as for the community, and it is at their regular weekly meetings that they get together to discuss social and business problems and relationships and to try to iron out one another's difficulties. Speakers are invited to attend these meetings and address the groups on topics of world interest and it is through this that a general knowledge of current events is built up and each man learns a few additional facts about his neighbor or the business that he is carrying on.

Men who join these clubs know that they will have certain tasks and duties to perform and it is with this knowledge in view that they take their places beside their friends and agree to uphold the rulings and ambitions of their respective clubs. It is as men become more and more used to helping one another and to giving the underprivileged a chance that these organizations advance and become stronger and the work that they are doing in these days and the interest taken by the members is proof that they will continue to live and expand as they have in the past quarter century and longer.

Rotary Club

Rotary in Sherbrooke is the father of the three service clubs, having been fonded in May of 1919. Since that time it has counted among its members many of the most active business and professional men of the city.

Since its inception twenty-five years ago the club has grown steadily until it has now reached a total of ninety-seven active members. Besides this the club now has eleven members serving in the armed forces and two honorary memberships. Of this membership it has often been said that it is truly international because the Sherbrooke group is composed of English - Canadians, French-Canadians, Americans and men from the British Isles.

The first meeting of the club was held in the Magog House and the charter members were A. C. Skinner, Rev. George Ellery Read, Karl Barrett, Harry Blue, Fred Dakin, Winn Farwell, Harry Haight, E. Lunderville, Wesley McKee, George MacKinnon, Victor Morrill, S. J. Page, C. O. Palmer, Stewart Patterson, Joseph Rosenbloom, F. S. Rugg and Andrew Sangster. The first President of the club was the Rev. G. Ellery Read and the first request for funds came in 1919 some four months after the club was formed when the group donated $20 to the Corpus Christie Disaster Fund. During the course of the next year several small donations were made to groups throughout the city and the club also took part in the McGill campaign.

In December of 1921 the first honorary member and one of the two who have been named to the club was appointed and this singular honor went to the Rev. George Ellery Read. It was also at this time that the first bulletins were started to the members. Previous to this notices of the meetings were sent out in the form of post cards.

In August of 1922 the first sign of work among the boys' groups was started and a picnic was held at North Hatley, where over three hundred boys were cared for. In the next month a campaign was started by the members of the club for the Shawbridge Boys' Farm. At this time a total of $900 was raised for this project.

The first club work in the welafre field was noted in 1923 when a drive in aid of the Child Welfare Clinic was organized by the club and other welfare amounts were subscribed by the members. It was in this same year that the first lady ever to address the club spoke and it was Miss E. F. Upton who talked to the members on the "Sherbrooke Hospital and Its Needs." It was also in this year that the club moved to the New Sherbrooke Hotel, where it has held its regular weekly meetings ever since.

Work among charitable organizations was first outstanding in 1924 when the Rotarians took part in the Christmas tree at the Sacred Heart Hospital. Each member of the club contributed $5 for presents for the children and another $25 was given to the Salvation Army.

A special fund to aid crippled children was inaugurated in 1927 and stunt nights were held once a week to raise money for this branch of the club's work.

In November of 1931 the first Rotary Fair was held in the city. An estimated 15,000 people were present at this event and the net receipts were said to have amounted to about $3,000. It was at this time that the membership of 78 stood as the highest peak in the club's history. During the next year or so the members of the club took a great interest in other clubs and they held exchange meetings as well as supported any clubs or groups that were in need. The third Rotary Fair was held in November of 1932 and the net proceeds were again reported to be over the $3,000 mark.

At an annual meeting of the club held in 1933 it was seen that for some time the members had been looking after over 300 crippled children and that twenty boys had been sent on a holiday to the camp at Little Lake during the year. Each year gains were also reported in the number of children the club supplied with footwear for the winter and in 1933 the total number had risen to 500. This footwear included stockings, shoes and rubbers for needy boys and girls.

In 1933 the Rotary Fair became a greater success than ever before with a net profit of $4,200. A total of $2,700 was spent in prizes for the Fair and of this amount $2,400 was spent in Sherbrooke. The following months a good portion of this was spent because $1,200 was distributed to charities in the city and an additional $500 was set aside for the purchase of footwear for children.

The 1934 Fair was another outstanding success and the net proceeds totalled $4,500. In 1935 it was decided to have two Boy Scouts as guests of the club every week and these boys were chosen at random from the different troops in the city to attend the meetings. Some work had been done t help the Scout movement and one of the first decisions made by the club was to give the local Boy Scout Association a grant of $25 annually. Since that time the amount has increased considerably.

In March of 1936, His Excellency the Governor General, Lord Tweedsmuir paid an informal visit to the club and it was later announced that he had accepted Honorary Membership in the club.

During the remaining years up until the present time the Rotary Club of Sherbrooke has carried on with the same activities and good works it had done in the past and as time went on the membership increased and the members made their aims at social service even greater.

One of the latest projects of the club was the formation of an Air Cadets Corps which has added much to the life of the community for the younger people. Parades are held regularly each week and the boys get a great deal of pleasure as well as knowledge out of the courses being given to them.

The Rotary Club of Sherbrooke is playing a truly important role in the life of the city and each year it is making itself more and more felt in the community.

Y's Men's Club

The Y's Men's Club of Sherbrooke is another social organization that was begun in this city a short while after the Rotary Club was founded. Having as its motto "To Acknowledge the Duty that Accompanies Every Right," the club has made much progress and advancement in Sherbrooke and during the past few years it has played an important part in the care of needy children through sending them away for a rest period in the summer as well as through donations to welfare and charitable organizations.

The first Y's Men's Club ever to be formed was started in Toledo, Ohio, and, as the name implies, it was and always has been connected directly with the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. These clubs are actually a part of the association and it is to them that many Y.M.C.A.'s look for financial aid and other favors that must be forthcoming if an association like the "Y" is to survive. The first club was formed in 1920 by Paul William Alexander and shortly after this the groups expanded until the year 1922 when the International Association was formed with thirteen clubs as members. These clubs were practically all in Ohio or in the New England States with the exception of one that was formed in Sydney, N.S. Today the movement is world-wide and there are at present a total of 225

Continued on page 74.

New Gas Ration Coupon Issue



Above are shown the new gasoline ration coupons and windshields stickers for the 1944-45 gas rationing year which starts April 1. The plan will be basically the same as the system now in effect. Only major change is that owners must write in ink on each gasoline coupon the provincial license number of their vehicle. Service station attendants will refuse coupons which do not bear the correct license number.

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Your Neighborhood Store Receives Them Fresh Daily.
WE SUPPLY THE DEALER—THE DEALER SUPPLIES YOU

Be Sure You Eat Sufficient Quantities of FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES EVERY DAY.

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STAMPINGS of all kinds on all types of metal and kindred products

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Support the RED CROSS

every dollar counts!

Ad. No. 40-402

Northern Electric
COMPANY LIMITED

Hillhurst Mother Has Five Of Her Eight Children Serving In The Armed Forces

Perhaps no more splendid contribution to the war effort has been made in the Eastern Townships than that by the children of Mrs. Fannie M. Bowen and the late Hugh E. Bowen, of Hillhurst, five of whom have joined the active service forces, including a daughter. Two of them, Spr. H. Morton Bowen, and LAC. Edward B. Bowen, incidentally the oldest and the youngest sons on duty, are now serving Overseas. Three of the four boys are with the Royal Canadian Air Force and the girl, Cpl. Contarina L. Bowen, is with the Women's Division of the same branch of service. Needless to say Mrs. Bowen is very proud of her five children in the services.



SPR. H. MORTON BOWEN, 29, with the R.C.O.C. He enlisted in September, 1941, and received his training at Hamilton and Kingston, Ont., going Overseas in June, 1943. He married Imogene Allen, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allen of Waterville. Before enlisting he was employed at the Belding Corticelli at Coaticook.



CPL. CONTARINA L. BOWEN, 25 years old, who is with the Women's Division of the R.C.A.F., having enlisted in October, 1942, and received her training at Rockcliffe and Toronto. She has been stationed at St. Hubert and for the past four months has been ill with rheumatic fever at No. 1 Wireless School Hospital, Montreal.



LAC. THOMAS E. BOWEN, 23 years of age, who enlisted with the R.C.A.F. in January of 1942, receiving his training at Lachine. He has been stationed in Moncton, N.B. Before enlisting LAC. Bowen was employed at the Butterfields plant in Rock Island.



AC.2 JOHN L. BOWEN, twenty-one years of age, who enlisted with the Royal Canadian Air Force in January, 1943, and is at present taking a course in aerial mechanics at St. Thomas, Ont. He is married to Dora Dillion, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Dillion of Lennoxville.



LAC. EDWARD B BOWEN, 19 years old, who is also with the Royal Canadian Air Force, with which branch of service he enlisted in March, 1943, receiving his training at Lachine and Ancienne Lorette, Que. He arrived Overseas the first of January.

Three Service

Continued from page 73.

clubs serving in all parts of the world. Of this group there are twenty-two on leave of absence for the duration of the war and an additional thirty-one whose status is unknown because of the war. Clubs have been formed in all parts of the world and in many areas where work that is being done by them is necessary and a great. There are now a total of 16 countries with a total membership of slightly over 4,000 in the club.

Like all other clubs of this kind the Y's Men have certain objects and motives to follof: 1. To cultivate good fellowship among Y's Men's and Young Men's Christian Association members everywhere. 2. To enable Y's Men to keep better informed upon subjects of immediate civic, economic, social and international interest. 3. To support by active service, deserving philanthropic and social movements. 4. To encourage righteousness and justice in civic and international affairs, abstaining always from party politics and sectarianism. 5. To develop by sound character building substantial, as distinguished from formal, patriotism. 6. To serve by diligent, active, personal and united effort in carrying forward every phase of the programme of the Young Men's Christian Association.

When the Sherbrooke club was formed in October of 1923 it was the aim of the group to support all the objectives laid down by International and the success with which the club has met since its organization is proof of the fact that it has been able to live up to many of these necessary qualities.

It took the Sherbrooke Y's Men's Club approximately three years to really get a footing in the community but in the years 1926-28 the membership had arisen to well over fifty members and the members began to look around for some way of best serving the community. It was finally decided that a boy's camp was necessary and the club undertook to raise money to construct this camp and to send boys to it for short periods in the summer. A plan to raise money was hit upon by some of the members and the group held a series of minstrel shows with the proceeds for the camp. Galt Parker was in charge of the shows and Glen Sampson acted as interlocutor. The end men of the group were E. Johnston, C. Bryant, Maurice Parker and Stan Pearson. In 1928 sufficient funds had been raised to purchase land at Little Lake and to erect the well known Y's Men's camp. In order to get some additional funds the club raised the issue of $3,600 in bonds among the various business men in the city and these were paid off in 1933. The total cost of the camp was therefore met by 1933 and in the same year Gault Parker was made a director of the International Association. At this time he composed the words and music for the Y's Men's Grace which is now used by all clubs. At present 450 members have passed through the club in Sherbrooke.

When the club was first organized the following charter members were listed: John Leigh, Hawley Griffith, C. K. Tate, R. Robertson, E. S. Beerworth, R. Moulton, Nelson Lothrop, W. McCullough, H. McCullough, F. Lothrop, R. H. Byrd, R. L. Cockran, W. Breckenridge, J. Lunn and W. P. McVie.

The club was re-organized in 1937 and the following Presidents have held office since that time: Lyman Tomkins, B. C. Howard, N. Welsh, L. Pergau, W. Bradley, D. Bishop and R. S. Pearson. The club at present has a total membership of thirty-one, having suffered considerably since the war. Sixteen men have left the club to enlist in the armed forces.

During the past few years the club has run a series of midnight shows, radio auctions, bingo parties and dances with the bulk of the proceeds being used for the fund to send the underprivileged children to the camp at Little Lake. Besides this the club has assisted many of the other welfare organizations in the city and parties are held regularly for the underprivileged children.

The following is the manner in which the funds were divided by the club last year. Boy Scouts Association $15, Junior Welfare $50, Child Welfare $75, La Goulette de Lait $30, La Creche St. Elizabeth $30, Bien Etre de l'Enfance $50, Canadian Legion $10, Prisoneres of War Relatives Association $25, St. Patrick's Boys' Camp $25, Welfare Clinic cod liver oil $27, and Y's Men's Camp $478.81.

All the members of the club are working hard for the well-being of the poor and underprivileged children of the city and they get a great amount of pleasure out of doing these things. The campaigns and parties that are held from time to time are the way in which they seek the co-operatin of the public and their help has so far been greatly appreciated.

Lions Club

The Lions Club, which is the youngest of the three, was first organized in 1940 and since that time it has made rapid progress. Not so much can be said of this comparatively new club since it has not had the same opportunities to move forward as the other two service organizations have had. Lions is also an international service club with the sole aim of helping those in need. It has not been in operation as long as the other clubs but it has made its presence felt in many parts of the world and will in time reach a par with the other clubs.

In Sherbrooke the Lions Club got off to a good start with an enthusiastic group of prospective members. A good percentage of the members were French-Canadians and they were very anxious to form a group to serve in their community. Shortly after the club was formed it had its trials and hardships. The members carried on regardless of the hard times and the local club at present has over forty members. All the men in the group are very active and they have done much to help the poor and underprivileged in the city.

One of the principal tasks of the Lions Club is in the prevention of blindness and in the care of the blind. This work occupies a considerable amount of time and money and the Sherbrooke club has done much to help the people in this community. Lions Clubs were formed in other parts of the Eastern Townships shortly after the Sherbrooke club was organized and groups have sprung up in Magog and Coaticock. These clubs are also very active and they work in close co-operation with the Sherbrooke body.

Besides helping to furnish and pay for eye examinations and glasses for children who cannot afford them and giving the blind people in the community a chance to learn a trade or become accustomed to their life of darkness, this group also helps all charitable organizations and welfare groups. All loans and war services drives are supported by the club and any charitable campaigns are given the whole-hearted co-operation of the group.

International, to show their appreciation of the work that has been done in the district of which the Sherbrooke club is a member, has made Mr. Justice J. Dalma Landry a District Governor of the group and another appointment to the Board of Directors of International's Sight Saving Committe has just recently come through to Lion Neil Tracy of the Sherbrooke group.

The following is a list of the charter members of the club: Alex Allard, Dr. W. S. Allen, N. L. Arimault, Dr. P. P. Beaudry, A. Belanger, Charles E. Belanger, Henri Bilodeau, Eddy Caron, George H. Carr, Albert Charpentier, A. Cinq-Mars, Maurice Cloutier, Noel V. Cloutier, Alphonse Dion, Cecil W. Dunn, A. N. Dupuis, D. V. Elliott, H. J. Enright, Armand Fisette, H. L. Gagnon, A. Gauthier, Dr. J. A. Giroux, Paul Houle, Charles A Jacques, Philippe Juneau, Francois Labreeque, Joseph Labreeque, J. O. Lambert, Dr. J. A. Landry, J. D. Landry, A. Lapierre, J. H. Latraverse, Arthur Maranda, Felix Marchand, Chas. E. Parkin, J. P. Perreault, J. A. Savard, J. W. Stebenne, Albert Trudeau, P. F. Vaillancourt and A. C. Crepeau.

Realizing the difficulties under which the Lions Club of Sherbrooke has been forced to carry on and seeing the success which they have achieved regardless of the hardships all that can be said is congratulations, and keep up the good work.

BOLTON CENTRE

Miss Martha Davis, of Montreal, is a guest of her sister, Mrs. G. E. True, and Mr. True.

Pte. Lyndon Peasley, of Camp Borden, is spending a few days with his parents, Mr and Mrs. R. W. Peasley.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Davis were dinner guests of Mrs. William Marsh.

Mrs. Harry Wing and Mrs. Fred Lefabre, of Bolton Pass, were guests of Mr and Mrs. H. L. Davis.

L. N. Arthur has sold his farm to The Vilas Company of Cowansville. Mr. Arthur and his late wife have lived on the farm for over forty years and all regret Mr. Arthur's leaving this section. He is now in Stanstead for an indefinite time.

One evening Mrs. Emma Peasley entertained in honor of her friend, Mrs. T. Briggs, of Montreal. A dainty lunch was served and a very pleasant evening spent.

GOULD

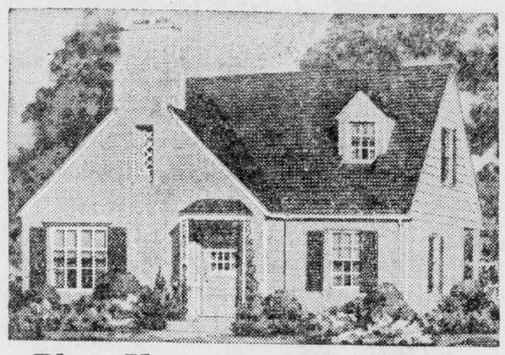
Mrs. Donald MacRitchie, Mrs. W. Gates and Miss Edwyna Beaton were dinner guests of Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Thomas.

A forerunner of the modern flame-thrower, a self-igniting mixture of quicklime and oil, was used in ancient Greek warfare.

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Vivid Prints — Sun Pastels — New Casual Dressy Styles! They're all here — dresses that look twice their budget price! because they are wonderful in color, in line—because they are carefully made. See the fashion-fresh casuals, shirtwaisters, suit dresses — see the wonderful datetime prints! Lots of lively polka dots, too! See the entire collection today—prize yours through Spring!

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Our suits are made with all the tailoring refinements that serve this era of versatility. For business, the pin-striped single-breasted worsted, and for more formal occasions, the handsome double-breasted gabardine. Our store now features an entire Spring collection of stripes, plaids, and the smart navy blue and other plain material suits. Be well-suited at J. A. Savard Ltd.

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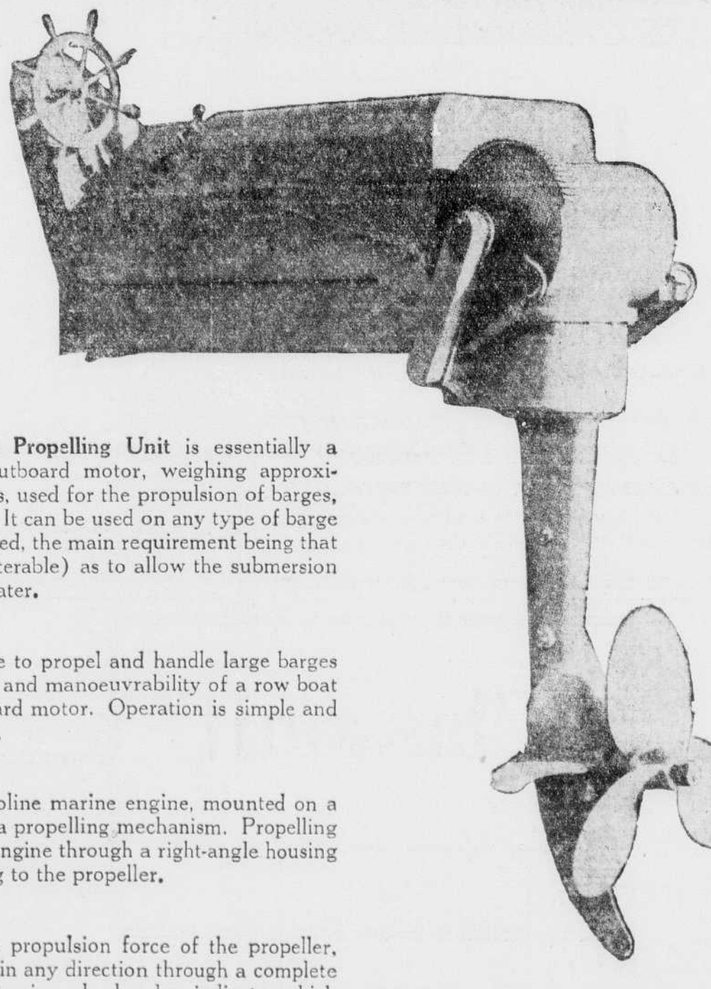
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With this unit it is possible to propel and handle large barges or floats with the dexterity and manoeuvrability of a row boat with a conventional outboard motor. Operation is simple and the construction is rugged.

The unit consists of a gasoline marine engine, mounted on a heavy structural base, and a propelling mechanism. Propelling power is exerted from the engine through a right-angle housing and a vertical drive housing to the propeller.

Steering is effected by the propulsion force of the propeller, which can easily be turned in any direction through a complete circle. The unit has a 30" steering wheel and an indicator which shows the direction of travel. All controls are conveniently located to the operator.

The tail section, with the propeller, is mounted on a vertical housing assembly. This entire assembly may be elevated — outward and backward—to bring it up out of the water to a vertical position over the unit, for inspection or repairs when necessary. Possible serious damage to the propeller in the event of striking submerged obstacles in the water, is prevented by a shear pin which shears off and automatically allows the outboard drive to move back and upward. This shear pin can be quickly replaced.

General View of the

Model O-2

Outboard Propelling Unit

Built in several sizes, using the Gasoline Marine as well as Diesel Engines.

Engineered and Developed by

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High Fidelity Marine Engines since 1885

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SHERBROOKE MACHINERIES LTD.

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Barbering For

Continued from page 67.

days of "old Bunker," a name in barbering history that many will recall." Mr. Rousseau, recalled, as he made the interesting statement of how much the Conservative party has meant to him and his family throughout their entire lifetime. "At that time there was absolutely no mixing of parties, they were very solid in their ways," he said, "and it was only in recent years that such separation was abandoned and both Liberals and Conservatives became patrons of my shop. That was one reason why I engaged my assistant, Mr. Bouchard, a Liberal, so that the political discussions of a barbershop might be facilitated," Mr. Rousseau humorously remarked.

Continuing the political vein, Mr. Rousseau made the statement that he had been close to politics, but never engaged in that particular field. Queried on this odd statement, he said that he had shaven two political leaders, both Prime Ministers, the late Sir Robert Borden and Maurice Duplessis, the latter having been a customer of the Magog House Barbershop before, during and after his term as Premier of this Province.

"In the old days the Magog House was the headquarters of the Conservative Party for this district, and due to the stopping here of so many party leaders it was only natural that my shop would be the centre of many heated and interesting discussions. A barber hears many things and is often the confidant of some very important people, but true to his trade, never reveals what has been confided to him during the performance of his work. Other well-known political men who have been my customers include, Senator Howard, as I have said before, the Hon. Jacob Nicol, and many leaders of both parties. Members of the clergy also patronize my shop exclusively, Mr. Rousseau proudly stated, with every one of the Protestant ministers being regular customers, and Canon Ira Bourassa, of the Cathedral, being an appreciated patron, too."

"Many unforgettable events have occurred during my career, he said, "but perhaps the strangest of all was when I shaved Harry K. Thaw, during his prison term in Sherbrooke." Telling of the time when this colorful character, an American multi-millionaire, Mr. Rousseau said: "He escaped from a sanitarium where he had been placed, and came to Canada, but was caught near Coaticook. Brought to Sherbrooke he was placed in the local jail, and I shaved him there every morning. He paid me $5 per morning, whether I shaved him or not, and quite often he didn't want a shave—he often acted just like a little child, and had to be coaxed and chided as a youngster might, but I never had any trouble with him and we always were on the best of terms."

"Naturally the Thaw case brought many famous people to Sherbrooke, including a large number of Canadian and American newspapermen, and I can recall that Jerome K. Jerome was here at the time, and Dr. W. L. Shurtleff, K.C., of Coaticook, the Dean of Eastern Townships lawyers, who figured prominently in the legal tangle resulting in Thaw's deportation, was also a prominent figure in Sherbrooke during the two-week trial, and these all became patrons of the Magog House Barbershop. It was certainly an interesting two weeks," said Mr. Rousseau.

"Probably few barbers can say that they have ever shaved a real giant, yet such an opportunity was presented to me, and it formed one of the most amazing incidents of my entire career. When this almost unbelieveable figure, Edward Beaupre, the French-Canadian giant, walked into my shop my eyes almost popped out from sheer disbelief that a man could be so tall. Towering to a record height of 8 feet and 2 inches, weighing some 450 pounds, Beaupre visited Sherbrooke with his manager in 1901, on an exhibition tour, but unable to secure the necessary permit, spent an entire week-end in his room at the Magog House. He had to sleep on mattresses on the floor—no bed was large enough to hold him. He certainly was the biggest man I ever shaved—why, when he came into the shop Matt Reid, whom many will recall as being some six feet, four inches himself, only came up to the giant's armpit, while I myself barely reached his waist!"

Queried as to change in equipment and modes of wearing the hair during his lifetime, Mr. Rousseau stated that there is very little shaving done in barbershops today in comparison to the early days of barbering. Today, with the absence of beards and mustaches, most men shave themselves at home, while in former years, every man came to the barber.

Mustaches were the vogue in the early 19000's, and we had to curl, wax and trim the most amazing array of mustache styles you could ever imagine. And beards—from the Vandyke to the Mutton Chops, which were very popular, the unusual parted beard, and many other styles. We had so many requests for a different cut that we went by a Barbers' Manual. Mr. Rousseau has one today, probably the only one in the Province, published in New York in 1911, showing the various styles of beard, mustache and hair cuts which were then in fashion. The days of the old crew hair cuts, pompoudor, brush cut and the unusual "artist" cut are gone forever, and that artist cut was most unsual, long on the neck and over the ears, with symetrical trimming to give it that "professional" appearance.

In those days, men often used a special training appparatus for their mustaches, fastening it over the mustache and back to the ears when retiring at night. Men, then, were great users of perfume, and a barbershop was never complete without an endless array of odoriforous scents to satisfy the many requests for such "finish." Massaging was a particular part of the barber's art in the late '90's and early 1900's, and Mr. Rousseau still has the original apparatus which he purchased in order to facilitate this treatment. It was a special compressed air machine, functioning much on the type of a compressed air drill, and barbers often used compressed air to blow hair from the necks of patrons in those days. Mr. Rousseau intends to present his machine to the St. Charles Seminary Museum, as it is, and was the only machine of its kind in the City of Sherbrooke, in fact the entire Eastern Townships. The machine was used to stimulate facial tissues, and also to vaporize perfume, the air being supplied by a small rubber hose from the city water system, which gave a pressure of some forty pounds to the inch.

There were no shoeshine boys in the barbershops in those days, instead the eager lads darted hither and thither along the streets, soliciting passersby for that "Shine, Mister?" whose shrill cry has now become almost extinct.

In the early days of the 20th century, barbers had a system of coupons for shaving, with an offer of twelve shaves for a dollar, when the booklet was purchased in advance. This was when the price of shaves was but ten cents, and hair cuts only fifteen cents. It was in 1905 that the price of cutting hair increased to twenty-five cents, and only in recent years that it rose again to thirty-five and finally to forty cents.

Mr. Rousseau still possesses his barbering diploma, issued as a result of the unsuccessful Provincial Association which was formed in 1900, followed by a local association of which Lazare Simoneau, now retired Sherbrooke barber, was President, and also examiner to determine the efficiency of those members of the association.

Regretting that he has not kept a diary of the various events that transpired in his shop during the past fifty years, Mr. Rousseau states that it would be worthy of the best Stephen Leacock style, and has often wished that he had engaged the famous Canadian writer to prepare his biography.

Born in Cookshire, in March, 1875, his parents came from Lambton, in Beauce County, the year previous, when his father was offered a job by the then member of the MacDonald Cabinet, Hon. John Henry Pope. His old home still stands today, and is occupied by his eldest sister, the eldest living member of the family, of which Mr. Rousseau was one of fifteen children.

Offered a job in the barbershop of J. D. Blanchard, of Cookshire, in 1894, when he was a pupil of Mr. Blanchard's music school, Mr. Rousseau began his tonsorial career at the age of nineteen. He was followed into the barbering trade by two other brothers, Alfred, of Coaticook, and Esdras, who still operates a barber shop in Montreal. His son, Romeo, began work for his father some twenty-three years ago and still works in the Magog House shop.

Leaving Cookshire, in 1896, he came to Sherbrooke, a growing city which presented vast opportunities, and located in a shop on Wellington Street in what is today the Skinner Bros. and Grand Cafe location, but at that time was the home of the Victoria Cafe. His first shop was but eight feet wide by forty feet long, and at that time Sherbrooke's principal street had brick sidewalks on one side and clattery wooden walks on the other.

Recalling that he located in Sherbrooke in the year when the Sherbrooke Street Railway began operations, Mr. Rousseau vividly remembers the day when one of the electric cars left the rails and plowed right into his shop. "That night we had to leave the shop by a back door," he said.

In those days Sherbrooke's City Hall was located where the Court House is today, and the present floral gardens in front of the Court House at that time was the market place of the city. Mr. Rousseau joined the Sherbrooke Harmony Band soon after he came to the city, and has retained his membership until the present day. He also was a well-known member of the Cathedral Choir. Memories of the early Sherbrooke establishments brought forth such names as McKechnie's, Bailey's, and the still-present J. S. Mitchell Co. Ltd., as the most important business houses on Wellington Street at that time.

"It was on May 1, 1898, that I opened my shop at the Magog House, at the insistance of the hotel proprietor, the late Mr. Henry Ingram. He was the best friend I ever had, and treated me like a brother for the full time I was there. In all my forty-five years at the Magog House I never had a lease, operating my shop under a verbal agreement only."

Reminiscing about the early days of Sherbrooke, Mr. Rousseau stated that Sherbrooke did not have a theatre, and that all theatrical entertainment was held at the City Hall. "Those were the days of the travelling minstrel shows, and I can well recall the enjoyment we got out of such top-notch comedians as came here with the Guy Brothers Minstrels, Clark Urban, and the immortal Price Weber Minstrels. The old Clement Theatre, changed later to His Majesty's, played "Faust" on its opening night, and I well remember standing in line for over two hours to get in, and then waiting for two more hours until they rehearsed and arranged the scenery. "It was the noted actor Morrison, who played 'Mephisto' that night," Mr. Rousseau concluded.

Married in 1900 to Evelyna Allard, member of one of the oldest and most prominent French-Canadian families in the Sherbrooke district, Mr. Rousseau, and his charming wife, reside today at 49 Brooks Street, where he fondly recollects the past and eagerly contemplates the future as he settles down to enjoy himself after a full half-century of catering to the public.

One of the best examples of the splendid spirit of understanding and co-operation which exists between the French and English-speaking citizens of this city, Mr. Rousseau typifies the "Bonne Entente" of the Eastern Townships.

AYER'S CLIFF WOMEN'S GROUP HELD ASSEMBLY

"Our Objective," Topic of Address Given at Monthly Meeting of Women's Missionary Society.

Ayer's Cliff, Feb. 26.—The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Missionary Society was held at "The Parsonage" with the Rev. M. H. Sanderson and Mrs. Sanderson, when nine members and two visitors were present.

Mrs. Willard Rexford presided and the devotional period was taken by Mrs. Sanderson.

Mrs. E. E. Crook authorized Mrs. Sanderson to secure the needed materials for the "Supply Quilt."

Two very fine articles were read, one on "Temperance" and one on "Christian Stewardship" and Mrs. Rexford followed these with an interesting letter from the President, Mrs. F. A. Johnston, who is in Montreal for the winter, and who had the misfortune to slip and injure her hip. All were delighted to hear that she is now able to move about comfortably. Mrs. Johnston enclosed in her letter a gift from Miss Bella Dickson, a one-time resident of this place, who makes a contribution annually to this society and this year she wished her gift to start the year's "Objective."

Mrs. Sanderson had charge of the programme and the subject was "Our Objective," and this year the special objective is to be "India," and the money will assist in some special work there, so this gift was doubly appreciated coming just as it did, when the "Objective" was the main feature of the meeting.

Mrs. Rexford assisted Mrs. Sanderson with an interesting article.

THE SENIOR W. A.

Mrs. J. B. Wallace and Mrs. P. W. Baldwin entertained the members and friends of the Senior Women's Association at the home of Mrs. Wallace, when twelve members and two visitors were present.

Due to the absence of the President, Mrs. Moir, the meeting was presided over by Mrs F. J. Brown.

It was reported that two quilt tops had been handed in and that another one was in the making. Arrangements were made to serve the dinner again for the "Wool Growers," when their annual meeting is held. Plans were also made for a "Pot Luck" supper to be held on St. Patrick's Day, these have been held annually and have proved to be very popular.

A pleasant feature of the afternoon was when the Secretary announced that they had two new members, Mrs. G. L. Temple and Mrs. O. M. Butler. They will be cordially welcomed at the first meeting, that they are able to attend.

Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. Baldwin served a most delectable lunch and a very delightful social hour was spent.

S. S. STRAW RIDE

The pupils of Beulah United Church Sunday School were given a very enjoyable evening, when Walter S. Keeler, sent his team driven by his son, Winston Keeler, to give them an "Old Fashioned Straw Ride," and the trip took them as far as Boynton, and back.

They returned to the Church Hall, where they found a delicious baked bean supper with brown bread, doughnuts, cheese and hot chocolate awaiting them.

The young people had a jolly evening and were very appreciative to the teachers and those responsible for this pleasant event.

General Notes

Lysle Thompson, who has been holidaying in the Laurentians, Ontario and Montreal, has returned to his home here.

Mrs. George House, of Beebe, spent a few days with her niece, Mrs. R. Gordon McHarg, and family.

The friends of Flight-Sgt. Harold I. Wyman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Wyman, will be interested to hear that he has been moved from the St. Hubert Airport, to North Battleford, Sask. Flight-Sgt. Wyman has been stationed at St. Hubert as Instructor since his graduation. His friends wish him the best of luck in this new field.

Rufus Nutbrown, who has been very ill for a week at the home of Mrs. W. H. Brown, passed away on Saturday, February 19. The funeral was held from her home on Monday afternoon, February 21. His son, Stuart, is serving with the Foresters Overseas, and to him and his other relatives sympathy is extended.

Mrs. Harry L. Fowler, entertained the "Friendly Club," at her home on Main Street, one afternoon. Cards were played at two tables and the prizes won by Mrs. Charles Dezan and Mrs. Rufus Dustin. Following the games delicious refreshments were served by their hostess, Mrs. Fowler, who was assisted by her mother, Mrs. J. M. Martin, and Mrs. Glen Little. This concluded a very pleasant afternoon.

Mrs. E. R. Rousseau entertained the "Thusrday Night Club," one evening, when cards were played and the prize won by Mrs. N. Claude Whitcomb. Mrs. Rousseau was assisted in serving refreshments by Miss Oral Dustin and a thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent.

Ralph Cass spent a week-end in Montreal at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Cass; and in St. Lambert, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wendall Cass; and in Greenfield Park, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wellman Smith and family, where Mrs. Cass has been spending ten days.

Desmond Bain, of Waterloo, spent a couple of days at the home of Mrs. William Longmoore and Miss Luella Longmoore. Other visitors at the same home were Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Nourse, Miss Blanche Dempsey and Mr. McBurney, of Rock Island.

Sgt. K. Gemmell, of the R.C.A.F., at Lachine, spent a few days at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. A. Lundeborg, and Mr. Lundeborg, and his father, J. Gemmell.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Hartson and daughter, Lois, of Rock Island, were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Hartson.

Mrs. Willard Rexford was a visitor of her daughter, Miss Beryl Rexford, nurse-in-training at the Sherbrooke Hospital.

MANSONVILLE

Miss Corey, of Owl's Head, and Miss Marion Atwell attended the Brome County Teachers' Association in Sutton.

Mrs. Madeleine Schoolcraft, of Waterloo, spent a week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Hamelin.

S. Coffin, of Montreal, spent a week-end with F. N. Perkins.

The Misses Gilberte and Monique Giroux, of Sherbrooke, were week-end guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gedeon Giroux.

Miss Aline Lafreniere spent a week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hormidas Lafreniere.

Miss Francise Drouin was a week-end guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tancrede Drouin.

Mrs. Philip Brouillette visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Brouillette.

Pte. Gerard Gendreau, of Sherbrooke, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adelard Gendreau.

Leon Lamothe has returned home having been discharged from the U. S. Army because of his health.

Clarence Hammond was here to attend the funeral of his brother, Noel Hammond, who was instantly killed when his car collided with a train at Highwater.

Miss Yvonne Labonte is visiting her brother in Montreal.

Miss Noella Coutu is a patient in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, where she underwent a serious operation.

Mrs. R. F. Cowan entertained the members and visitors of the United Church Women's Association.

Ray Gardener has returned home having received an honorable discharge from the Canadian Army.

Miss Margaret Boright spent a week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Boright.

Miss Genevieve Eldridge, of St. Johns, spent a week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Len B. Eldridge.

Mrs. Leonard Traver and baby daughter, Carol, of Montreal, are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Traver and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bradley.

Miss Betty Eldridge, of St. Johns, spent a week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Eldridge.

Mrs. A. I. White and son, Winston, called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clare Bedard.

Clare Bedard and Miss Bernice Wightman called on Mrs. C. Bedard, at "Restholm," Highwater.

The Misses Bernice Clifford and Marion Warner were calling at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gatley and Mrs. Mabel Gatley.

Mr. and Mrs. LaVern Fatten, of Newport Centre, Vt., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gatley.

Harold Aiken was a week-end guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Aiken in Highwater.

Leonard Thompson was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Gardner, at Vale Perkins.

PEARCETON

Pte. Donald Gardner, R.C.A.F. Dental Corps, Rockcliffe, Ont., Messrs. Lawrence Perry and Cyril Gardner, of Stanbridge East, were visiting Mrs. A. Gardner.

Arthur Jones, of Farnham Centre, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. Jones.

Rollit Jones went to Montreal and was accompanied home by Mrs. Jones, who returned from the Royal Victoria Hospital.

AUSTIN

Mrs. John Taylor and Mrs. Susie Patterson visited Mrs. J. M. Bryant and Mrs. Rosswell Jersey for an afternoon.

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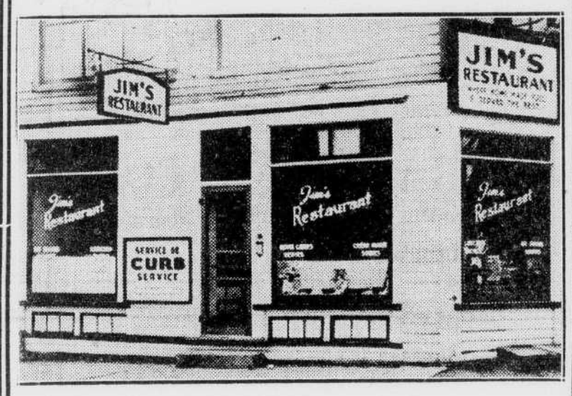
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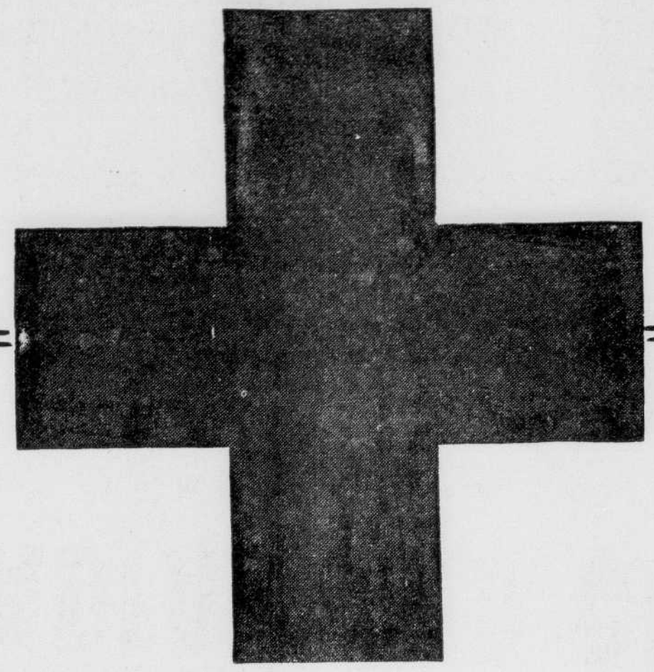
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