Sherbrooke Daily Record

The Eastern Townships' Only English Daily

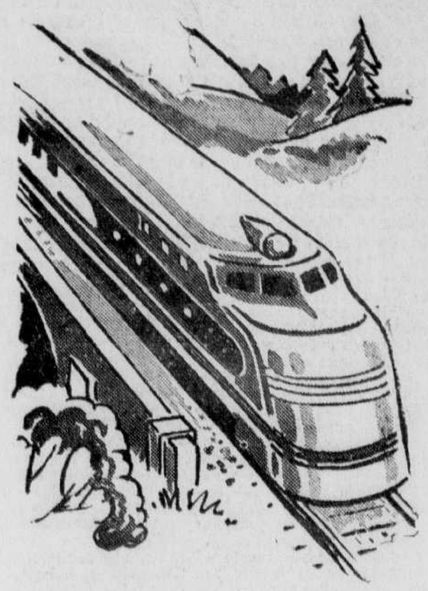
Established 1897. SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1941. Forty-Fifth Year.

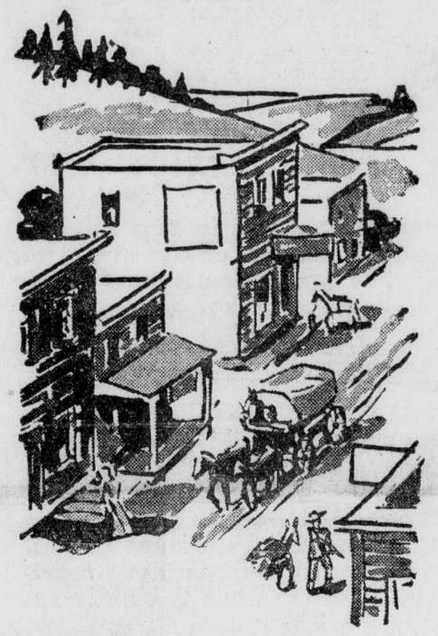


PROGRESS

44th

EDITION





And So We Say . . .

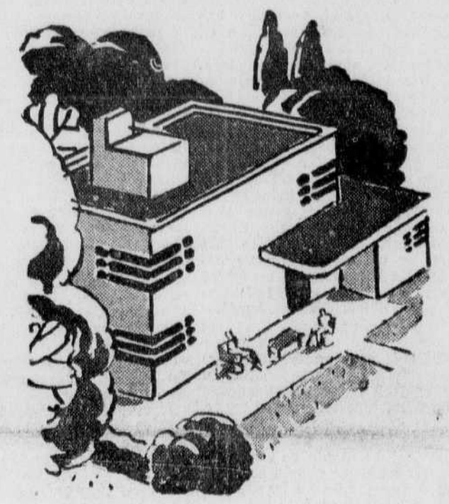
With this our forty-fourth anniversary edition, the Sherbrooke Record enters upon another year of service to the Eastern Townships——a service which was started away back on February 9th, 1897, when the first issue of the Eastern Townships' only English daily came off the press.

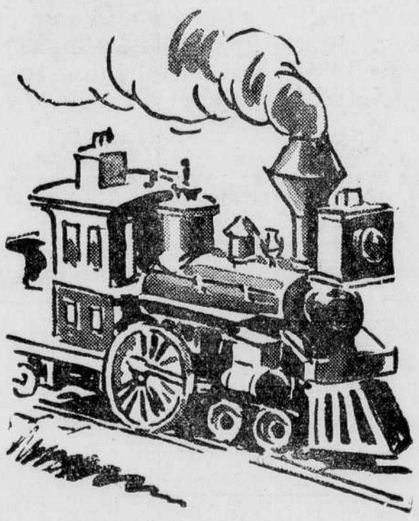
Down through the years the Record has played its part in the life of the Townships. Always have we kept uppermost in our minds that spirit of service to the people and to the district it is our privilege to serve. Perhaps at times our policies have not met with the approval of all our readers, but we have freely spoken our mind, believing that what we said, advocated or criticized was in the interest of the community. Free from all political entanglements, the Record is in a position to speak its mind, and its policy is not moulded by individual interests or personal gain. Its sole policy is the interests of the people of a rich industrial, agricultural and commercial district ——The EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

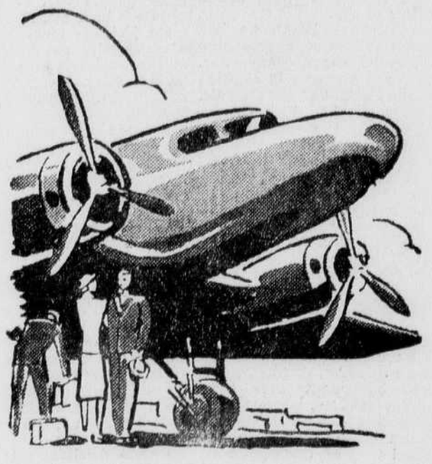
The important place which the Record holds is evident by the large number of advertisements appearing in this issue. These are from the leading and most progressive firms of the Townships, as well as from influential business houses and outstanding industrial and commercial organizations throughout Canada. This shows that the Record's influence, its reading appeal, and its outstanding advertising value are realized and appreciated far beyond the borders of its immediate territory.

With this issue we greet our friends. Again we renew our pledge to work unceasingly in the interest of the farmer and the businessman, to lend our support to every worthy movement which affects our district, to praise or criticize without favor or fear, to do all within our power to help Canada's War effort, to do our bit to keep the Old Flag flying.

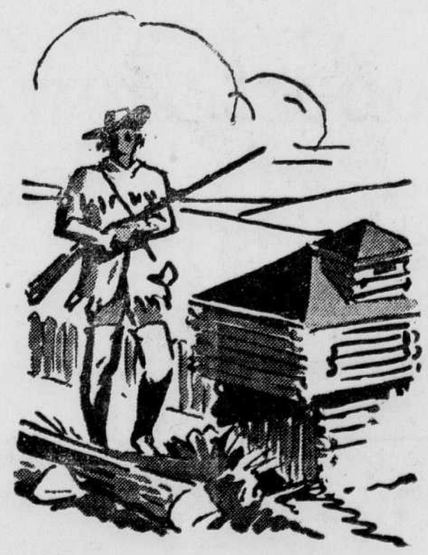
Today our nation is at the side of our Empire in a frightful battle for existence. May the clouds of war have lifted before another year rolls around; may Hitlerism have been wiped from the face of the earth; may oppressed nations have their freedom restored; may lasting peace have been achieved through VICTORY FOR BRITAIN.

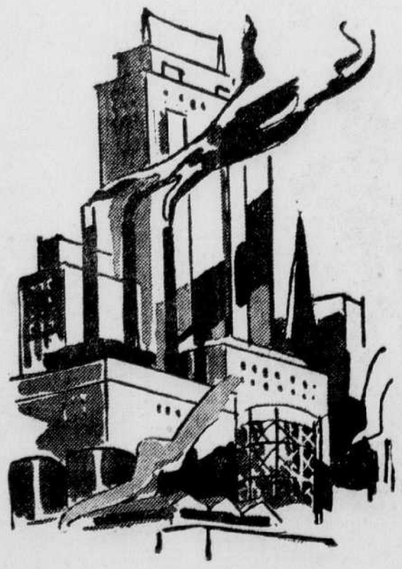


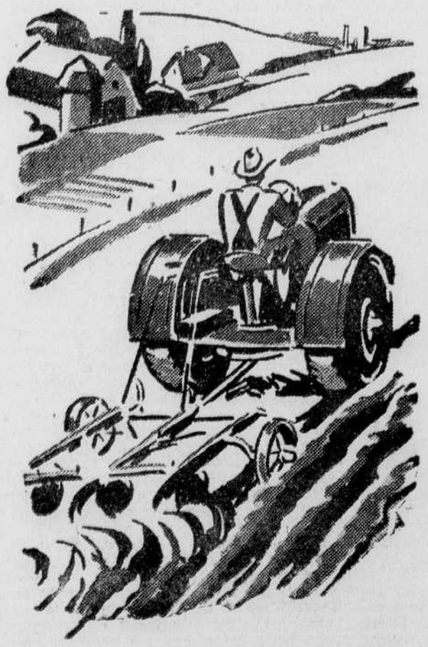












Abundant Farm Products Are Valuable Advantage Britain Possesses Over Axis Powers

Minister of Finance Declares War Has Not Brought Increased Prices to Farmers of Canada but for Most Part Has Added to Difficulties Many of Them Were Already Facing —Canada Holds Flank of Economic Battle Line.

By HON. J. L. ILSLEY, Minister of Finance.

The year just past was one in which all the previous mistakes of the Western democracies seemed to bear bitter fruit. There is no use in our blinking the fact that in the fall of France we all suffered a disaster of the first magnitude.

Yet 1940 was a year that gives us now some reason to look forward with confidence as well as hope to better years. This is so because 1940 brought us all a vivid realization of our weaknesses and our strengths. With that knowledge we can far better make good our deficiencies and plan our campaigns.

On the economic front continuous battle goes on. The main sector of that front lies, of course, in the factories of Britain, Canada and the United States. Upon them rests the main burden of production. We hold, so to speak, one flank of this economic battle line, and we must be certain that we hold it firm. Let me review briefly the main features of our position.

From the very first of the war we were able to supply Britain with the foods and raw materials which we normally export. We must remember that in war even more than in peace, our wheat, our bacon and cheese, and our base metals are mainstays of the British economy. Our production of the foods Britain has needed from us has been ample. Of course, in the case of wheat our supply has been enormous so that the record stocks on hand, while they constitute a reserve for emergencies or for post-war use, nevertheless create immediate problems of storage and of finance.

Our importance as a source of staple food supply to Britain has grown as the shipping situation has become more difficult, since we are now the nearest source of supply except Eire. At the same time, however, Britain's need to conserve shipping space and exchange has resulted in a serious reduction of some of our other agricultural exports, notably apples and tobacco. This has caused grave difficulties to a number of our exporting agricultural areas, and the Government has had to lend them assistance in meeting this wartime emergency.

While speaking of agriculture, I think those of us who are busy on war work either in industry or elsewhere, should understand that this war has not, on the whole, brought increased prices to the farmers of Canada for their products, but for the most part has added to the difficulties that many of them were facing before the war. Supplies of farm products are more abundant in this war than they were in the last. This is a valuable advantage that we possess over the totalitarian powers, but it is apt to discourage our farmers, especially when urban areas are deriving more substantial advantages from war activity.

It is natural that under these circumstances there should be some tendency for people to leave agricultural work and go into industry, at least for the duration of the war. Nevertheless, it should be recognized that those on the farms are just as eager as any of us to do their part in the war, and that in fact the efficient production of essential food and raw materials is vitally necessary in time of war.

Before the war began we had made preparations for producing certain war equipment—Bren guns, of course, and aircraft, in addition to the normal output of our arsenals. Nevertheless, we had been such a peaceful country that we had practically to start from scratch in building up a wartime arms industry, relying chiefly on the valuable co-operation of our own civilian industries, and on assistance and equipment from Britain and the United States. Orders for equipment of various kinds as well as for ammunition were placed in the early months of the war. Our capacity for producing certain key materials, such as aluminum, was being rapidly increased.

Quite a number of new plants for producing explosives, aircraft, munitions and equipment were commenced. Nevertheless, we continued to expect during the first few months of the war that we would be able to get a great deal of the equipment for our own forces from Great Britain, while Britain herself appeared to depend upon us only for certain special items, rather than for a large quantity of many products.

In the anxious months of May and June, however, the situation changed. It became obvious that the need for equipment, for planes, for tanks, for guns and motor transport, was far greater than it had been. The British Army had lost the best of its equipment in Flanders, or on the historic beaches of Dunkirk. Not only could we no longer depend on getting all the equipment from Britain that we had formerly expected, but in fact Britain found that she needed great supplies of many things from us.

Consequently, in the past six months we have had not only a great acceleration of our own military efforts, but even more significantly from the economic standpoint we have undertaken a supply programme on a far greater scale than that commenced in the early months of the war. This is necessitating the construction of a large number of new plants for manufacturing all sorts of products, many of which were not made at all in Canada before.

The British and Canadian Governments decided to provide directly the funds needed for the capital expenditures on these new plants. Their cost has recently been estimated at something over $250,000,000. It is expected that this construction programme will be pretty well completed by the middle of the new year. A number of them have already been completed and have commenced operations. When they are in full-scale operation they will require a very great labor force, and preparations to meet this need are being made in the training of many thousands of men and women for new jobs.

The effect of the war production shows up graphically in the index figures for industrial production and employment. The index of industrial production has increased from about 128 at the outbreak of war to about 168 in October. The rise has been most marked in such obvious war industries as iron and steel, where, for example, the index of production has risen from less than ninety before the war to about 250 in October of 1940.

These great increases in production have been made possible by a very large increase in employment. The index number for employment has increased from about 114 at August 1, 1939, to about 133 at November 1, 1940. This indicates an absolute increase of employment of more than 350,000 persons. In addition to this, however, there has been an increase of about 200,000 in the numbers of our armed forces, so that the total increase in the number at work or in the forces must be well over half a million. Since the estimated number of unemployed wage earners at the outbreak of war was only about a third of a million, it seems clear that we have already been able to draw upon reserves of labor that were not readily apparent.

Still further reserves undoubtedly exist, though unemployment is very much less than it has been for many years. Already, however, shortages of various kinds of skilled labor have begun to appear, and it is evident that large-scale training of labor will be needed in order to carry out the supply programme which has been undertaken.

It may be observed that the expansion in production for war purposes appears to have been accompanied by an expansion of production for civilian use in spite of increased taxation. Retail sales, for example, are higher than they were before the war, and industries producing for the consumer are more active. Residential construction has been above the level of recent years.

As a nation we have not had to reduce our standard of living because of the war, even though individuals have had to do so in many cases. This is evidence of the reserve of productive power which we had at the outbreak of war. It is also an indication, however, that we can still further increase our war production.

Already our supply programme has achieved tangible results in clothing and equipping our own forces, and in delivering munitions and equipment to Britain. We have been proud to see that Canadian motor vehicles played a significant part in the Egyptian campaign.

But we have no room for self-satisfaction. We must go on much further in our economic effort. And we can, because we still have reserves of unemployed labor, and we can afford to divert labor and materials from civilian use to war purposes. We will not be doing a full job until every one is doing essential work. We cannot afford to carry on business as usual—or leisure as usual.

I have dwelt at some length on these physical realities before coming to discuss their financial aspects, because I want to emphasize that it is the physical possibilities that really matter. Finance is an instrument for carrying out our war programme; it is a means, not an end; it may be thought of perhaps as an efficient lubricant. However, the greater our war effort becomes, the more important it is our financial methods be sound, and that the reasons for them be understood by the public.

The fact that we determine what can be done on physical rather than financial grounds does not mean that we have no financial problem. In fact, it is quite the reverse: it means that we have undertaken to solve our financial problems, however difficult they may be. Their solution requires public understanding and public co-operation in the highest degree.

The most general economic measure of our current war tictivities is to be found in the figure of our war expenditures. These rose slowly during the first eight months of war to reach a level of twenty to twenty-five million dollars a month during the spring of last year. During the early summer they were at a level of about forty million dollars a month. Then they increased rapidly again and in recent months have been in the neighborhood of seventy or eighty million a month. I expect that they will go even higher before the end of our fiscal year.

While war expenditure has been climbing steadily upward we have, on the other hand, been successful in curtailing non-war expenditure. We have been able to save very substantially on unemployment relief, and the earnings of the Canadian National Railway have been much higher, so that we have had to contribute much less to the payment of interest on its outstanding securities.

We have very much reduced the amount that is being spent on public works. Savings have also been made in other ordinary expenditure, despite the fact that the war has in many cases increased the work to be done by the regular departments of government and paid for out of non-war votes. I might add that rigid rules of economy with regard to Civil Service salaries and other normal expenditures have been put into effect.

In addition to our own expenditures we have, of course, been providing the British Government with Canadian dollars to assist it in its expenditure in Canada. We have provided these funds in exchange for Canadian securities formerly held in Britain and taken over by the British Government, which is able to pay for them in sterling. During 1940 two of these operations were announced—one during the summer, which involved the redemption of the Dominion four per cent sterling stock of 1940-60. This has resulted in the transfer to Britain of about $72,000,000. A second transaction was announced in October, involving the repurchase by Canada of the Grand Trunk four per cent Perpetual Consolidated Debenture Stock outstanding in the amount of about $109,000,000.

In addition there has been some repatriation of Canadian securities by private transactions, subject to exchange control arrangements, and recently agents of the British Treasury have commenced to market in Canada in an orderly fashion British holdings of a selected list of Canadian securities. These various other transactions, however, have been relatively small compared with the inter-governmental transactions. All of them, however, are just as much of a drain on Canadian savings as our own deficit, and must be included in any appraisal of our financial problems.

The increase in employment and production has been noted above. This has provided the Canadian people with rising incomes. These higher incomes, and the expenditures and the imports to which they have given rise, have greatly increased the yield of our normal taxes—such as the sales tax and customs duties. More spectacular, of course, have been the wartime increases in taxation. The twenty per cent increase in income tax rates, introduced in the first war budget, became payable in 1940. The over-all increase in taxation in that budget amounted to roughly fifteen per cent.

In the main war budget in June, 1940, a much more substantial increase in taxation was introduced, amounting on the whole to something like fifty per cent of our pre-war tax rates. There is no need here to review these changes in detail, but it is worth recalling that the most substantial ones were the new excess profit tax and the increased personal income taxes, both of which will be payable mainly during 1941.

This has resulted to some extent in a desirable postponement of some of the economic effects of these increased rates in reduced consumer expenditures, since such a reduction will be more desirable in 1941 than it would have been in 1940. It may also be remarked, in passing, that the increases in personal income taxes effected during 1940 have improved considerably the distribution of our Dominion taxation in accordance with ability to pay.

No review of the financial events of the past year would be complete without reference to the enactment of Unemployment Insurance in Canada. Without taking time here to go into the various features of this important social legislation, it should be remembered that it will shortly be resulting in a flow of money into the reserve fund, which will be invested in Government securities and thus assist indirectly in financing the war. This marks the beginning in Canada of the accumulation of these extra-budgetary funds which have been important features in the public finances of other countries, notably Britain, Germany and the United States.

While speaking of these ancillary financial matters it is also worth recalling that this past year has seen the harvesting of the second largest wheat crop in our history under circumstances which necessitate the use of Government credit to finance the enormous increase in our carry-over of wheat which will remain with us through the year to be disposed of in future.

The purchase of the wheat is financed by Government-guaranteed bank loans, but the increase in such loans must come out of our national savings just as truly as if we devoted part of the proceeds of our war loans to the purpose. If we did not use bank credit for this purpose it would be available to use for financing war expenditures. It is sobering to realize that we shall probably be tying up in financing wheat this year an amount of money nearly equal to the total proceeds of our personal income and national defence taxes.

During 1940 the Dominion borrowed very large sums. The First War Loan, in January last year, provided $200,000,000 in cash, and the Second War Loan, in September, $300,000,000. In addition, we obtained something in the neighborhood of $26,000,000 from the sale of War Savings Certificates and Stamps, and over $3,000,000 from the sale of non-interest-bearing certificates. From this total of issues for new cash it is necessary to subtract about $90,000,000 for issues that were redeemed during the year from these funds, leaving a total net borrowing of approximately $400,000,000 in Canada.

Of course, as explained above, some of these funds have been used to retire debt held in Britain, so that the increase in the net debt of the Dominion has been less than the above total. On the other hand, there is the increased contingent liability on wheat account.

This large volume of borrowing was carried out during 1940 at interest rates which were only slightly above the lowest rates achieved during peacetime. Moreover, it was not accompanied by an increase in bank deposits, at least during the first ten months when the borrowing was done. In fact, the chartered banks held a smaller amount of Dominion and Provincial securities at the end of October, 1940, than they had at the end of December, 1939.

One significant element in our financing during the year was the War Savings Campaign. While the amount of money raised through the sale of War Savings Certificates, since they were introduced at the end of May, has not been spectacular by comparison with the large war loans, it has, nevertheless, been in the line with the original objective which had been in mind when the campaign was begun.

More important at this stage is the fact that the initial organizing work has been carried out successfully and a nationwide network of organizations has been built up, with which a vigorous campaign can be carried through in 1941.

Indeed the War Savings Committee is now aiming at an objective of raising $120,000,000 during this year. This will be an important contribution to the large total of funds we shall have to borrow during the twelve months. To reach it we will need the enthusiastic support of many hundreds of thousands of people throughout Canada.

I shall not use this occasion to argue the necessity of saving under present war conditions. I have been doing so on several recent occasions. What I do want to emphasize here is that we mean business in carrying out our war programme, and we intend to use all the resources for war purposes which we possibly can.

That will mean restricting civilian use of economic resources in one way or another. It must be done somehow. Saving is the most voluntary and democratic method, and we want to use it as far as possible to supplement our tax programme.

There is another aspect of finance which has been of particular concern to us in Canada during 1940, and that is foreign exchange. We in Canada are not used to worrying about foreign exchange at all, and indeed we have been prone in the past to think of American dollars as quite identical with our own. Now we have all had to recognize the difference and to take measures to conserve our national supplies of American dollars.

There is no need here to review the activities of the Foreign Exchange Control Board during the past year. Suffice it to say that in general its methods and organization were further improved and simplified, not only to make them more efficient but also to make them fit in as well as possible with normal business practice.

The intention was to assist Britain in selling her exports in Canada at a time when increased production and shipping costs were proving a handicap to her exporters. It should be borne in mind, of course, that we have no shortage of sterling exchange, but we are short of American dollar exchange and other currencies which we have to buy with American dollars.

CANADIANS ENJOYED DAY AT BLACKPOOL

Blackpool, England, Feb. 28.—(CP)—Canadian soldiers got a taste of the warmth of Lancashire hospitality when they were guests for a week at this seaside resort in Northwest England.

Civic authorities of the town played host to men of the Canadian (Active) Army, representing among them ten different units from the Dominion. They climbed Blackpool's tower, strolled along its long sand beach, enjoyed its movies, its swimming baths and golf courses, and took a coach trip to the nearby lake district.

One of the visitors was 38-year-old Company Sergeant Major D. Murdock of Montreal, youngest man to serve with the Canadian armed forces in the First Great War. He ran away and joined the army at thirteen, serving in a minesweeper and later at Zeebrugge.

Said Murdoch, who came to Blackpool in the last war, "It's great to

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SWEET CAPORAL or WINCHESTER cigarettes OR $1.00 will send either 1 lb. of OLD VIRGINIA pipe tobacco OR 1 lb. of SWEET CAPORAL cigarette tobacco (with Vogue papers) to Canadians serving in C.A.S.F. overseas only. Also to Canadians serving in the British Forces in the United Kingdom.

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Address "Sweet Caps"
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"Sweet Caps received
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He is a Canadian boy in a military camp somewhere in the English countryside, an ocean's width away from home, under the strain of war-training, of danger, and of waiting. He wrote, saying "thank you" for a supply of cigarettes, "Received smokes o. k., thanks a million!"

Smokes from home! Everyone who has travelled, even in the pursuits of peace, knows the nostalgic thrill of the old familiar taste and fragrance. No wonder Canadian boys overseas find it "swell" to be able to relax under the soothing influence of tobacco from home!

War has always emphasized the kindly uses of tobacco. The Indians discovered its sustaining powers long before the Palefaces took it to Europe. During the Great War No. 1 an army commander reported to his war office, "Tobacco is as indispensable as the daily ration; we must have thousands of tons of it without delay."

Canadian soldiers overseas depend for their supplies on the remembrance of civilians at home. Since they are doing so much, enduring so much, giving up so much to preserve Canada in security and comfort, wouldn't you like to express your personal gratitude by making a contribution of "smokes from home"? It is a small thing to do, and easy, but it will be deeply appreciated "over there"!

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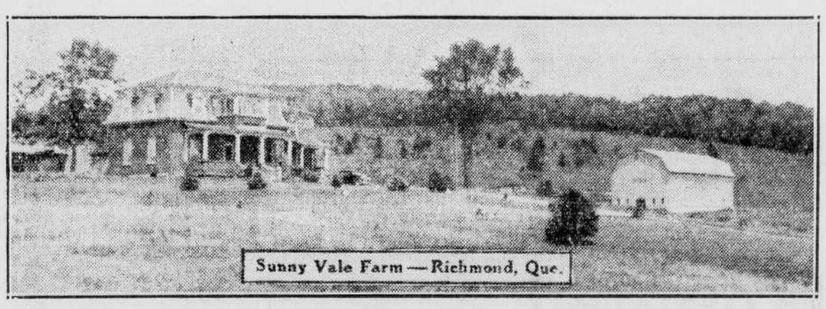


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— Established 1869 —
MILK—CREAM—VARA
For 72 Years We Have Been Supplying
The People of Richmond
With High Quality Dairy Products
D. R. McLAUGHLIN — Proprietor.
"One mile from Richmond on the Dennison's Mills Road"

RICHMOND COUNTY

Many Important Industries Were Obtained By Richmond Through Citizens' Efforts

Approximately Four Hundred and Fifty Persons Today Employed in Recently Established Plants—Unemployment Practically Non-Existent—Great Strides Made by Agricultural Society.

What progress can be made and what can be achieved when a community sets out to acquire new industries can be readily appreciated by anyone who considers what has been done in this respect by the progressive Town of Richmond.

In its early days Richmond was essentially a railway junction, its whole life being centered around the old Grand Trunk Railway. This served as the main blood line for the Town for many years, but in due course the people of Richmond realized that they must seek other means of development.

So out they set to acquire new industries. While many neighboring towns and even cities have remained inactive the people of Richmond have plugged along. It was not all easy sailing. There were difficulties, set-backs and disappointments. But in time their united efforts began to show results. First came one new industry. Then another. And so it went until the townspeople could proudly point to a number of important thriving concerns, each of which is now playing no small part in the life of the Town.

Richmond today has a population of 3,500, which represents an increase of from five to six hundred during the past six or seven years. The total value of taxable property in the Town is set at $1,800,000 with $360,000 in non-assessable property. The municipal tax rate is 13 mills, the Catholic school rate being 7 mills and the Protestant 8 mills.

Richmond's first citizen is Mayor Alfred Geoffrey and the position of Secretary-Treasurer is filled by Camille Dupuis, M.P. Members of the Municipal Council are R. L. Mitchell, Archie E. Dyson, Francis Pope, Dr. C. E. Manning, J. E. Dubois, Emile Martel and J. E. Brazeau.

The past year saw several important changes take place in Richmond. Permits for six new buildings were issued by the municipal authorities as the Town experienced a boom in building with a valuation of $30,000 being placed on the new structures. The Richmond County Agriculture Society Coliseum, erected in the latter months of 1940, stands today as one of the finest buildings of its kind in the Eastern Townships, while the extension to the Wales Home, a $100,000 project, was started during the past year. New sidewalks were laid on Main Street and the street itself widened and paved, which adds much to the Town's appearance.

About eight years ago Richmond was practically without an important industry. Today, about four hundred and fifty persons are employed in recently established plants. As a result of this influx of industries and the fact that the Canadian National Railway is handling increased traffic, unemployment is practically non-existent in the Town.

Ranking as one of the most important of the Town's industries is the **La Duchesse Shoe Co. Ltd.** The building was constructed in 1936 by the Richmond Development Company and leased by the manufacturers, production beginning in September of that year. The structure is 175 feet long by 45 feet wide with an annex which is 50 by 40 feet. Manufacturers of popular-priced ladies' shoes, La Duchesse Shoe Company employs about one hundred and forty persons and maintains a daily production of fifteen hundred pairs of shoes which are shipped to all parts of Canada. Manager and President of the Company is J. I. Beaubien, the Secretary-Treasurer and Office Manager being Grant S. Campbell, while associated with Mr. Beaubien are his three sons, Henri, Paul and Robert Beaubien.

The credit for Richmond's industrial growth belong to two live-wire organizations, the Richmond Board of Trade, which advertises the Town to interested parties, and the Richmond Development Company, Limited, which offers material assistance to firms about to locate in the Town. The latter group sets aside free land for new industries and in cases where the firms do not wish to construct a plant, the Richmond Development Company may erect the building and lease it to the manufacturers, this having been successfully carried out on at least one occasion in the past. Heading the Company is Ex-Mayor A. E. Dyson, as President; S. E. Desmarais, M.L.A., Vice-President; and Gaston Desmarais, Secretary-Treasurer. The Directors are M. T. J. McKee, Dr. A. W. McCabe, Philippe Girard and Romeo Marcotte.

The Richmond Board of Trade, with a membership of one hundred, holds meetings on the second Monday of every month and in the past well-known figures from points outside have been present as guest speakers. The organization co-operates with the municipal authorities for the improvement of the Town and at present is working on a project to establish playgrounds for children in the spring. Officers are as follows: President, H. N. Becker; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Roger Nadeau and C. W. Armstrong; Secretary-Treasurer, Gaston Desmarais; Honorary Presidents, S. E. Desmarais, M.L.A., A. E. Dyson, J. I. Beaubien, A. W. McCabe and A. Geoffrey. There are also four committees—industrial, membership, civic and mercantile.

Already the possessor of many fine churches, Richmond could lay further claim to prominence in this respect with the construction of the Sainte-Famille Roman Catholic church in 1939. Erected at a cost of $26,707 this modern edifice now serves as the house of worship for 1,454 parishioners.

HOCKEY HOLDS SWAY

With the traditional sports rivalry between Richmond and Windsor Mills still very much alive, hockey fever this year has soared to a new high in Richmond with the construction of the Coliseum and the beginning of what might be described as a "new deal" in the ice game. With Russ Blinco, former National Hockey star as a member of the old Montreal Maroons, coaching the team, and with new players secured from various points, residents of the Town have been packing the new arena to cheer for their home favorites. Given this kind of backing, Richmond Monarchs should go a long way in the hockey world.

Other sports, too, are well represented in Richmond. The Richmond and Melbourne Tennis Club, under the presidency of Redmond Hayes, operates two courts, while the Richmond Golf Club is also an important factor in the community sporting activities.

The home of many outstanding organizations, Richmond today benefits from the amalgamation of its library with those of Sherbrooke and Lennoxville to form the St. Francis unit of the Eastern Townships Library Association. Through this move residents in the Town are able to secure the best reading matter available.

The Board of the Richmond Library is composed of the following members: Chairman, Mrs. C. E. Manning; Secretary, Miss Hortense Fraser; Treasurer, Mr. K. G. Nourse; Convener of the Library Auxiliary, Mrs. H. Moret; and Mrs. W. J. Ewing, F. E. M. Robinson, Dr. A. W. McCabe, and L. Sommerville, Principal of St. Francis College High School. The Librarian is Miss Jean Boast.

Headquarters for the Richmond County Health Unit are also located in the Town. The unit was established in May, 1938, with Dr. J. E. Poisson in charge. Presently Dr. Roger Nadeau holds that office, Dr. Poisson being enrolled at the University of Toronto where he is taking a course in public hygiene under a Rockefeller Institute Scholarship. Dr. Paul Archambault is Inspector for the unit, which has offices at Windsor Mills and Asbestos as well, and examinations are held in the various towns and villages of the County. A Provincial Government grant is given to each county having a health unit and the balance is made up by the municipalities of the county. The nurse located at Richmond is Miss Mary McGovern, while Miss M. Lagasse is stationed at Windsor Mills and Miss J. Levasseur at Asbestos. The Secretary is Miss D. Hains.

RICHMOND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY MAKES GREAT STRIDES

One of the most successful years in its history was experienced by the Richmond County Agricultural Society in 1940. The Society's eighty-fourth consecutive annual exhibition, staged at the Fair Grounds on the 18th, 19th and 20th of August, was attended by banner crowds. Officers of the organization are: President, Ex-Mayor A. E. Dyson; Vice-President, E. D. Taber; Secretary-Treasurer, W. R. Stevens; and Auditor, W. E. McIver.

Societies operating in Richmond were very active in 1940, the Imperial Daughters of the Empire, with one hundred members under the regency of Mrs. C. E. Manning, forming an important part of the community. A sum of $4,000 for war work was collected in Richmond, Melbourne and vicinity by the Red Cross, while the Canadian Legion War Services Campaign netted $870. Y.M.C.A. workers obtained $600 in a special drive and a like amount was taken in by the Salvation Army. These figures are silent but adequate testimony to the generosity of the citizens of Richmond and the surrounding district.

Other societies in Richmond include the Knights of Columbus, the Richmond Lodge, A.F. and A.M. and the Odd Fellows, St. Andrew's, St. Patrick's and St. Jean Baptiste groups.

Educational facilities are provided by a Catholic Boys' School, the Sacred Heart School, Mont St. Patrice Convent, and the St. Francis College High School. There are two Roman Catholic churches, two United churches, a Presbyterian and an Anglican church.

In addition to its other fine buildings Richmond can boast one of the best hotels in the Eastern Townships. Fireproof and ultra-modern, the **Brunswick Hotel**, a three-storey structure, was built in 1929 at a cost of $120,000 to replace the old building which was destroyed by fire. The hotel has forty-five rooms, a central heating plant, two grills and a restaurant in the basement. The present owner, Arthur Bouchard, purchased the building in 1930 and last year a nine-room annex was added to the hotel. A private club of thirty members occupies quarters in the new annex.

Another of the town's greatest assets is the **Myrna Theatre.** Owned and operated by M. E. Lodge, of Danville, this modern building has a seating capacity of four hundred. Last year the interior was renovated and today the theatre has new seats, a new stage and a curtain operated by electricity. Air-conditioning adds to the comforts of the patrons who attend the high-grade productions shown on the screen.

Serving the financial needs of the Town are two banks, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the manager of which is K. G. Nourse, and the Bank of Montreal, managed by H. N. Becker.

One of the oldest and best known of the business establishments in Richmond is the firm of **Dyson and Armstrong,** of which Ex-Mayor Archie E. Dyson is senior partner. In operation since 1920, the company holds the agency for General Motors cars and trucks and employs twenty persons.

Another familiar sight is the building of **F. A. McKee Reg'd.,** dealers in flour, grain, feed, groceries and building supplies. This firm was established in 1904, the present premises being built in 1933. The building also houses the Richmond Library.

Other prominent concerns located in the Town include **J. C. Brouillette Reg'd.,** jewellers, the business being managed by Jean-Paul Brouillette, optician and optometrist; the grocery, hardware and sporting goods store of **P. J. Girard,** who has

Continued on page 4.

LUPIEN'S MARKET
RICHMOND
MEATS — GROCERIES
VEGETABLES
Western Beef and Delicated Steaks a Specialty.

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A car for every purpose and every purse. Try them out on the roads.
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RICHMOND
QUEBEC
ALFRED GEOFFROY, MAYOR
CAMILLE DUPUIS, N.P., Sec.-Treas., Richmond, Que. Telephone 26.
H. N. BECKER, Pres. Board of Trade.
GASTON DESMARAIS, Sec.-Treas., Board of Trade, Phone 37; Sec. Richmond Development Co. Ltd.
Offers Inducements For More Factories.
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.
GOOD WATER SUPPLY
ELECTRIC POWER
C.N.R. JUNCTION POINT
furnishing direct shipment facilities to Montreal, Quebec and Portland, Maine.
The Following Industrial Plants Have Recently Located Here:
LA DUCHESSE SHOE CO. LTD.
S. E. DESMARAIS BRICK CO.
LA DIVA SHOE CO., LTD.
NATIONAL HOSIERY MILLS, CO., LTD., OF HAMILTON, ONT.
J. G. EWING & SONS, LTD. (Melbourne)
Through the Richmond Development Co. Ltd., free land in excellent locations is set aside for new industries, and other advantageous conditions may be arranged.
Twenty-four miles from Sherbrooke and seventy-five miles from Montreal, in direct line. Satisfactory arrangements re taxes. Interested parties may communicate with the Mayor, Secretary-Treasurer, of the Board of Trade.
A cordial invitation is extended to all hockey fans and skaters to pay a visit to the new, modern Richmond County Agricultural Society Coliseum, located on the Fair Grounds.

Danville Has Experienced A Steady Development During Past Few Years

Supplying adequate testimony to the progressive character of residents of the community, the new, fireproof two-storey Town Hall at Danville creates a marked impression on visitors seeing the town for the first time. Erected in 1939 at a cost of $41,000, this modern structure, which houses a fire station and armoury in the basement, the Post Office and a theatre on the ground floor and the municipal rooms in the top storey, is concrete proof that the people of Danville are determined to keep this centre abreast of the times.

Located only a few miles from the Town of Asbestos, Danville has experienced considerable growth during the last few years. In 1921 the population was given as 900; today the town has about 1,400 citizens, the figures from the last municipal census, held in 1938, being 1,389.

Although making no claim to industrial prominence, Danville is nevertheless the home of four concerns, the Danville Chair and Specialty Factory, operated by J. E. Turcotte, the Belisle and Thibault Sawmill, the C. J. Brown Clothespin Factory and the J. L. Goodue Belt Factory. The total payroll of these firms is about fifty and at the present time unemployment is non-existent.

Taxable property in the town has a total value of $535,550, the non-assessable total being $105,650. Water and Grove Streets are paved, these being maintained by the Provincial Government. The town water is furnished by the Danville Water, Light and Power Company, while the Shawinigan Water and Power Company supplies electricity. A voluntary Fire Department forms adequate protection in the event of fire.

The ideal relations prevailing between English and French residents of the town is shown by the system under which mayors of the two races hold office alternately for a period of two years. On January 8 Mayor J. H. Roux was elected to office, and will remain as Danville's first citizen until 1943. In addition to the Mayor, three councillors, Gilbert Thompson, Emile Pelletier and Dr. R. H. Stevenson were installed at the recent municipal election. The full slate of councillors consists of W. Z. Mathews, Wilfred Carignan, Joseph McCaffrey, Dr. R. H. Stevenson, Gilbert Thompson and Emile Pelletier. H. W. Goodenough occupies the office of Secretary-Treasurer.

Two hotels serve the town's population as well as outsiders visiting or passing through the community. The Danville Hotel, operated by K. S. Ingalls, has gained a wide reputation as one of the best kept in the Eastern Townships.

Danville might well be called a town of churches for no less than five houses of worship provide religious facilities for its citizens. Protestants worship at the United, Anglican, Presbyterian and Adventist Churches, while the St. Anne Catholic Church serves as the spiritual centre for the Catholic population of the town.

Educational institutions in the community are the Danville High School, l'Academie Masson, and the Notre Dame Convent, while located in the town are branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and La Banque Provinciale du Canada.

Acting as the correspondent in Danville for the Daily Record is Kenneth Ingalls who, in addition to submitting news items to this newspaper, is authorized to accept subscriptions and advertisements.

J. C. BROUILLETTE
REG'D.
JEWELLER and C.N.R. WATCH INSPECTOR
— RCA VICTOR RADIOS —
"Gifts That Please"
RICHMOND, QUE.

NEW COLISEUM AT RICHMOND IS PRIDE OF TOWN

Building Erected by Agricultural Society Used as Sports Palace in Winter and Display Centre for Farmers in Summer.

One of the finest buildings of its kind in the Eastern Townships, the new Richmond County Agricultural Society Coliseum, erected during the latter months of 1940, stands today as a monument to the outstanding achievement of the past year in Richmond.

The residents of Richmond are more than proud of their new building, and well they may be, for the story leading to its construction is a striking example of what community co-operation, ambition and determination can bring about. The total cost of the structure was about $25,000 and of this $10,000 was put up by the Richmond County Agricultural Society. The Town of Richmond, through a referendum, raised another $10,000 and the balance was supplied by a group of citizens who were determined that the project should go through.

Located on the Fair Grounds of the Richmond County Agricultural Society, the Coliseum serves at present as a modern hockey arena in which the Richmond Monarchs play their home games, while next summer it will be used as an agricultural display building. The dimensions of the new building are 210 feet by 101 feet, the ice surface being 180 feet by 80 feet. The seating capacity is 800, with a total capacity of 1,500. Equipped with two dressing rooms, two players' rooms with showers and a loudspeaker system, the new structure boasts a hot water heating system and modern lighting. A balcony is located at one end of the building and space has been provided for a restaurant.

Before the building was completed it was offered, together with all the other buildings on the Fair Grounds, to the Department of National Defence for use during the war. However, due to the fact that the structure would not be finished until at too late a date, the offer was not accepted, but the evidence of Richmond's national spirit was demonstrated.

With hockey fever at a high pitch in Richmond, the Coliseum on game nights is the scene of large, enthusiastic crowds, which this year, in a fine arena and with an equally fine hockey team, have more than a little to cheer about.

Work on the Coliseum was begun on August 19 and the building was ready for use on December 15.

SPLENDID NEW WING ERECTED AT WALES HOME

$95,000 Addition Made Possible Through Generous Contribution of Miss Helen Norton and Harry Norton.

The people of the Eastern Townships are noted for their generosity towards any worthy cause. Appeals of a religious, charitable or patriotic nature will not go unheeded.

Fortunately throughout the Townships there are many many people whose finances permit them to subscribe generously when the occasion demands it, whether it be the appeal of a campaign, the need of a church, some important community project, a hospital necessity or some other such worthy undertaking.

To mention but one of these public-operated donations is the new addition to the Wales Home at Richmond, representing an expenditure of $95,000, which was made possible through the generosity of Mr. Harry Norton, of Ayer's Cliff, and of his sister, Miss Helen Norton of Coaticook. Construction of the new building, which is thoroughly modern and entirely fire-proof, was begun during the past year. To be known as the Norton Memorial, it will stand as a memorial to the donors' parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Norton.

The new building will contain three floors, one of which, the ground floor, is to be used as the infirmary and will also contain the nurses' quarters. In the basement are rooms for the staff, a workshop, a small laundry and a mortuary, while accommodations for a number of inmates are provided on the third floor.

An electrically-driven elevator was included in the $95,000 outlay, but the cost of furnishing the new building was additional and this, too, was subscribed by Miss Norton and Mr. Norton.

Due to the fact that the addition was only recently completed, no official opening was held in 1940. This, however, will take place some time this spring.

Further improvements to the Wales Home were also made during the past year. A two-storey wing, 20 feet by 24 feet, was added to the rear of the building, while the basement was renovated and new laundry equipment installed. In addition, a staff dining room and one for the use of the matron were constructed in the basement. In all, $20,000 was spent by the governors of the Home out of a fund set aside for extension purposes.

The following have been elected to hold office on behalf of the Wales Home for the year 1940-41: Honorary President, Harry A. Norton; Honorary Vice-President, Col. John Price; President, H. E. Bieber; First Vice-President, Robert Mitchell, Granby; Second Vice-President, George E. Ewing, Sherbrooke; Secretary, Dr. C. E. Manning; Treasurer, H. N. Becker.

ACTIVITIES OF RICHMOND UNIT UNDER REVIEW

Health Bureau's Staff Visited Nearly 3,000 Families During Past Year and Examined Over 9,000 Cases.

Dr. Roger Nadeau and his staff on the County of Richmond Health Unit visited nearly 3,000 families during the past year and examined over 9,000 cases, subsequently treating a large number of these for some form of contagious disease, according to statistics compiled for the Record's annual review.

The Richmond Health Unit, like others established all over the Province, is a Public Service Bureau, working in co-operation with the practising physicians in their locality. They are responsible for public hygiene in general, sanitation and control of contagious diseases. The magnitude of such a task is really understood when one considers that the staff only numbers six, including Dr. Nadeau. Three visiting nurses are employed, and these attend the different clinics and investigate outbreaks of epidemics, while the Secretary handles the correspondence and reports and the sanitary inspector is in charge of food and water.

Like any good army, the Unit, in its fight against disease, does not wait for the enemy to attack first, but strikes the first blow when ever possible. Another of their axioms is "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Accordingly, their effort is divided into three different, yet allied, modes of procedure, namely, clinics, inspections and the administering of vaccine and serums.

A clinic is defined as "the meeting of people in such a place at a predesignated date and hour, to receive medical treatment, consultation or advice." The baby clinic is by far the most largely attended of the three offered for the use of the public, the Anti-Tuberculosis section runs a poor second, while only a comparative few avail themselves of the benefits of the Maternity group.

The doctor with one or more nurses holds, as often as possible, clinics in each municipality, which mothers and their children up to the age of five years are cordially invited to attend. The nurse records an account of the baby's progress up to that time, checks his weight and physical measurements and turns him over to the doctor. The physician gives the mother such advice as he may think necessary for the welfare and future good health of the child. Diets are prescribed according to age, need, growth and deficiency of calories, proteins, etc. The mother receives the dietaries in printed form, so that they may be easily followed. Mothers are asked to bring their babies to the clinic every week, even if they are not sick, so that they may not lose contact with the unit. In this manner, when a child is reported sick, it is at once put on the list of the visiting nurse who calls the next time that she is in the municipality. In this manner, people who otherwise could not afford the services of a graduate nurse, are given the same opportunities as those who are more fortunate financially.

The Anti-Tuberculosis clinic is aimed at checking the "White Plague" at its very beginning. People who think that they might have lung trouble, hereditary or contracted, are invited to come in for an examination and an X-ray will be given, if necessary. In this manner, people who have been in contact with a diseased person, or whose ancestors were subjected to the disease, may, by the proper living habits and diet, have a better than even chance of being cured.

The maternity clinics, as their name implies, are conducted for mothers-to-be, so that changes in their condition may be noted and advice concerning extra dental care, blood pressure and special diets are given. This department is rather new to Quebec, although quite common in some other provinces and in the United States.

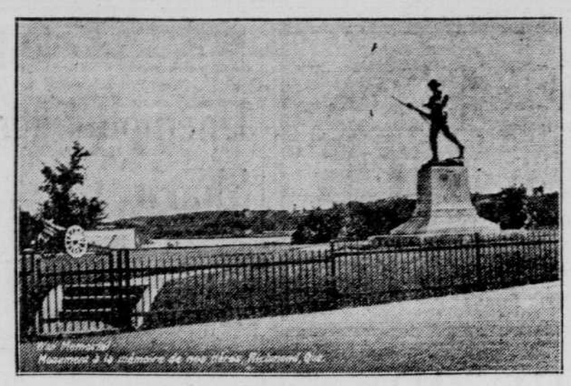
The inspection of school children is carried out periodically, either by the medical officer or by one of the nurses. The purpose of these inspections are to trace the students' physical imperfections, such as weakness of sight or hearing, throat diseases, dental cavities and traces of goitre. Any imperfections are recorded and a copy of this medical report is sent to the child's parents. From then on the parents are on their own, for, as Dr. Nadeau points out, the parents are advised, not ordered, and the Health Unit has no reason for such advice beyond the welfare of the child. However, those who have heeded the warnings in the reports, and acted accordingly, have never been known to regret it.

The general inspections, the duty of the Sanitary Inspector, are carried on through the entire year. Foodstuffs, such as meat, milk, fruit and candy are under this heading which means that he must inspect abattoirs, retail milk dealers, butchers, grocery stores and restaurants. Also subject to his inspection, as often as he deems necessary, are public places, such as billiard rooms, barber shops, hotels and hair dressing establishments. Samples of water are taken from all public supply systems for analysis and sewers and disposal systems are inspected periodically. The officer also acts as consultant to those who wish to install private wells and sewers.

The vaccination against diphtheria is given at the baby clinics to children from six months to ten years of age. This is free, but not compulsory.

The principal serums are those against infantile paralysis, scarlet fever and diphtheria. These are generally considered effective when administered at the proper time and are supplied without charge to the country doctors.

It is hoped that the Health Units will be allowed to carry on their good work in spite of the heavy drain on Government finances due to the war. There is very little danger of an epidemic like the one that occurred during the last war with these vigilant guardians of the public health on duty in our midst.



Richmond and Melbourne, 1914-18 War Memorial.

MELBOURNE IS A PICTURESQUE E.T. COMMUNITY

Recently Installed Sewage and Fire Protection System at Cost of $24,000.

One of the finer residential communities of the Eastern Townships, the Village of Melbourne, situated just across the St. Francis River from Richmond, is the home of many who have retired from business life and have chosen this scenic spot for their permanent abode.

With a population of 350, Melbourne claims a total value of $332,000 on all property and $14,000 on non-assessable property. The municipal tax rate is fourteen mills and the school rate four. Construction work during the past year amounted to $8,000.

The Mayor of Melbourne, H. A. Jones, has held that office for the past twenty-five years. Councillors are J. O. L. Michaud, George W. Ewing, Fred J. Newell, Samuel Campbelton, Henry Armstrong and Ernest St. Jean. Fred J. Salway holds the position of Secretary-Treasurer.

A progressive community, Melbourne took steps recently to improve its firefighting facilities and a sewage and fire protection system was installed at a cost of $24,000. A voluntary Fire Department is available in case of fire and an arrangement has been made whereby Richmond Fire Fighting apparatus may also be utilized in the event of a serious conflagration.

Although most of the industries in the district are located across the river in Richmond, Melbourne is the home of a well-known establishment in the firm of J. G. Ewing and Sons, Limited. Manufacturing furniture, this concern is a familiar landmark in the town and has won wide respect through its forthright dealings.

A Protestant school and the United Congregational Church provide educational and religious facilities for the residents of the town. Chairman of the Board of School Commissioners is H. A. Jones, the other Commissioners being G. W. Ewing, S. Campbelton, W. Hayward and Rev. S. G. Wolfrey. The Secretary-Treasurer is Fred J. Salway.

Among the societies active in Melbourne is Udolphus Lord Aylmer Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire. Organized twenty years ago, this group is at the present time experiencing one of the busiest periods in its history. The Belleview Golf Club is also the scene of considerable activity during the summer months.

Mrs. Eric Lemoine is the correspondent for the Record in Melbourne. Appreciative of any co-operation which residents of the village may care to extend in order that Melbourne be well represented in the news columns, Mrs. Lemoine is also in a position to accept subscriptions and advertisements.

LAND PRICES SHOW JUMP IN BRITAIN

Ottawa, Feb. 28.— (C) —War has caused an average increase of £10 ($44.50) an acre in the value of farm lands in England, the Commercial Intelligence Journal reports.

In an article on the agricultural situation overseas, E. L. McColl, Canadian Trade Commissioner in London, said he knew one 200-acre farm in Somerset which was purchased for £7,000 ($31,150) in 1939 and was resold recently for £8,200 ($36,490.)

McColl said three principal reasons were given by real estate operators for the increase in farmland values:

1—Sales of foreign securities taken over by the Government brought cash to the holders, and this money was being invested in lands.

2—Considerable surplus money has accumulated in urban areas and some of this is being attracted to rural districts.

3—Government encouragement of home production and higher prices has improved the farming outlook.

Fish in some German rivers were killed off by excessive summer heat during 1939.

CANADIANS ARE A "LUCKY" PEOPLE

All wars demand sacrifices which are sometimes hard, but the Canadian people will courageously accept those which the Minister of Finance recently imposed upon them in the form of new taxes and radical restrictions on imports. It is a foretaste of other trials which we must undergo if we would win the fight in which we are engaged.

For, as the Prime Minister of Canada has said, this combat for the survival of our liberties may perhaps continue for several years . . . The privations involved by the suppression of certain products which are not indispensable to daily life will perhaps seem severe to those capricious people who do not know how to refuse themselves anything.

STOUT HOME GUARDERS

London. — (C) — The War Office announced that as "the physical dimensions of a proportion of the Home Guard are greater than those customary in the Regular Army," uniforms of a larger size will be provided.

WOULD SHELTER 2,500

Leeds.—(C)—An excavation capable of sheltering 2,500 people and dug for a proposed commercial building has been offered to the authorities as an air raid refuge.

Dominion Was Air Centre In 1st World War

Large though Canada's aviation contribution promises to be in this war, it should not be overlooked that this is not the first venture of its kind. In the wood and canvas days of the first Great War this country also became a great air centre of the Empire.

From 1916 to the end of the last War Canada had a vast air training programme with strong resemblances to the plan now in operation.

At least one-third of Britain's 30,000 airmen at the end of the war were Canadians, many of them trained in the United Kingdom.

Starting from rock-bottom, without an airdrome in the country, with not a semblance of any type of air defence organization or personnel, and with only one very small airplane factory, a Canadian branch of the Royal Flying Corps almost overnight established a complete air training plant. The vost, to November 11, 1918, was $40 millions—an average of $9,660 per trained polit —an expense fully borne by the British Government.

Working in co-operation with the Imperial Munitions Board, the corps established six airfields, as well as a half dozen complementary training projects. Accommodation was provided at the six fields for eighteen flying squadrons and 7,000 officers and men.

One major aircraft factory, employing 2,500 hands at the height of the activity, was built from the ground up. It produced over 2,900 Canadian-designed "J.N.4" and "Avro" training planes for use in the Dominion, as well as thirty flying boats for the U.S. Navy.

There were 6,774 pilots partially or fully trained—exclusive of 370 fully trained Americans—of which 2,539 fully trained men were sent overseas. A mechanical section of 7,000 wen was organized for service in the Canadian training scheme.

The late Sir Joseph Flavelle, Chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, while on a visit to London, capitalized upon German air superiority over the Allies late in 1916. He proposed to the British Government an air training scheme which could be carried out in its entirety on Canadian soil.

All the major features of the Flavelle scheme were settled within nine days from the arrival of the advance party from Britain in Toronto. The plan was functioning before the last of the snow left the ground in the spring of 1917, and by the end of the summer it was fully in operation.

Authority to go ahead was received from the War Office in December, and on January 22, 1917, an advance party arrived in Toronto from Britain. On January 26 it visited Camp Borden—then used only by the army—and the next day let a contract for the first Canadian airfield. The programme called for fifteen flight sheds and all the complementary equipment and buildings for five air squadrons.

Three Canadian Wings, the 42nd, 43rd and 44th, also a Cadet Wing, were organized. Airfield sites, in addition to Camp Borden, were chosen at Long Branch, Leaside and Armour Heights — all within ten miles of Toronto—and two at Deseronto, 130 miles East of that city.

The Consctruction Section, Aviation Department, Imperial Munitions Board was responsible for preparing the airfield and in so doing built the following:

6½ miles railroad
22½ miles roads
18 miles water mains
10 miles sewers
27 miles of aerodrome drainage
300 miles telephone and power lines
26 steam heating plants
6 central heating plants

Many Important

Continued from page 3.

been in business for the past thirty-five years, with Girard Reg'd, wholesale tobaccos, cigarettes and groceries, also associated with the store; the establishment of **Ernest S. Cogan,** jeweller and florist who has been operating for eight years; **Mrs. Ada Nixon's** magazine, newspaper and gift shop; the **A. W. Stewart Meat Market,** Mr. Stewart having been in business in Richmond for twenty-two years, associated for some time with Pope Bros.; **Lupien's Market,** butchers and grocers, with Wilfred Lupien as manager; **Gagne and Desmarais,** advocates; the store operated by **J. H. Coles,** dealer in hardware and electrical supplies, wallpaper, paints, coal and sporting goods. **G. F. Dresser and Company, Reg'd.,** this concern having been established in 1886 by the late George F. Dresser and bought out in 1938 by A. MacKenzie Converse, and standing today as the oldest general insurance firm in Richmond County; and **S. E. Desmarais and Company,** handling coal, wood and ice and operating a brick company. Established in Richmond for over forty years, the company employs fifteen hands.

The Sunny Vale Dairy, established in 1869, has for seventy-two years been supplying the people of Richmond with high quality products. D. R. McLaughlin is the proprietor of the dairy, which is situated on Denison's Mills Road.

Marcotte's Store is a large departmental establishment on Main Street, and carries a complete line of ladies' and gentlemen's furnishings, boots, shoes, furniture and radios.

St. Jacob's Hotel is a first class establishment, with top notch accommodations, with particular attention paid to tourists and travellers.

The Richmond correspondent for the Record is Miss Florence M. Davis with whom anyone desiring to send local news to this newspaper should communicate. Advertisements and subscriptions to the Record may also be given or sent to Miss Davis.

Continued on Page 8.

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The "CLUB HOUSE" — Asbestos
M. E. LODGE, Proprietor.

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First Class Accommodations
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Modern Fireproof Building — Opposite C.N.R. Station.
Brunswick Hotel
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45 Rooms with running water — half with bath
Two Grills — Lunch Room
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DEPARTMENT STORE
— Established 1921 —
Dry Goods, Carpets, Boots, Shoes, Furniture and Radios
We take this opportunity of thanking our many friends and customers for their patronage during the past twenty years, and invite one and all to see our new Spring lines, coming in daily: — Ladies' and Gents' Wear — Furniture.
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Manufacturers of Ladies' Popular-Priced Shoes



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GROCERIES — FRUIT — CONFECTIONERY

Efficient Service — Prompt Delivery

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I. O. O. F. BLOCK — WINDSOR MILLS, QUE.

Windsor Mills Has Reduced Unemployment To A Minimum: Sharp Increase In Building

Community Spirit and Solid Understanding Between Employers and Labor Bound to Prove to Town's Advantage—Proximity of Flying Training School Has Had Effect Upon Growth of Municipality.

With not a vacant house in the town and with unemployment reduced to a minimum, it is not surprising that the people of the Town of Windsor Mills are contented, happy and looking forward to a period of progress and development such as has not been realized by this important industrial town for many years past.

A survey of present-day conditions in Windsor offers many encouraging factors. There is, first of all, an increase of 101 in the town's population since the taking of the last census. Windsor now proudly boasts of a population of 3,303, with every indication of adding steadily to this number. Another encouraging omen is the sharp increase in building which is going on in the Town. Then there is that community spirit, understanding between employers and labor and co-operation between all sections of the Town's population which cannot but result in mutual betterment to all and a finer and stronger Town.

Situated on the Sherbrooke-Quebec Highway, mid-way between Sherbrooke and Richmond, Windsor has many advantages to offer its citizens, those who sojourn within its borders and those who might be looking for an inviting town in which to locate their industry or to open a branch factory. Ideal railway and bus facilities are available. There is a surplus of electric power and many fine sites for business of any nature.

The value of Windsor's taxable property is $2,055,000, the total value of all property being $2,268,000. The municipal tax rate is ten mills, the Protestant school rate being twelve and one-half and the Catholic rate nine.

The proximity of the Windsor Mills Flying Training School has had its effect upon the growth of the Town as a whole, many of the civilians employed at this busy centre being residents and property-owners in Windsor.

Serviced by two rivers, the St. Francis and the Wattopekah, the Town has a plentiful water supply, while a modern chlorination plant ensures pure water for the people's use.

Electricity for the Town is secured from the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, which supplies two hundred and twenty horsepower a year for the Town's use.

Windsor has a number of varied industries which provide employment. The Town's chief asset is, of course, the Canada Paper Company which provides employment for the majority of the Town's families. The Canada Paper Company has long played an important part in the growth and development of the Town. Generations of Windsor families have earned their living from the mills of the Company and many of the employees of today have long and unbroken records of service.

Another thriving industry of the Town is the J. E. Lemieux Sash and Door Factory, which has been in operation for the past ten years and at present, as a result of Government contracts, is enjoying one of the most active periods in its history.

A creamery provides a market for farmers from the surrounding district. Two foundries are also in operation, each playing its part in the general activity of the Town.

WINDSOR LONG PROMINENT IN SPORTING CIRCLES

Windsor has long been noted as a sports centre. In days gone by an open-air rink was a feature of the Town. This, however, has long since passed out of use and today a modern Arena fills its place. For years the Windsor Mills Hockey Team proved itself to be a top-ranking aggregation, having had representation in the Eastern Townships Intermediate hockey circles since 1930. Until last season the team was a member of the St. Francis Valley Hockey League, an intermediate circuit, and in 1940 joined the newly-formed Eastern Townships Intermediate Hockey League, holding first place from the start of the season right through to the end of the schedule. In all this time the Windsor lads have had but one manager, Dallas Grant, General Superintendent of the Canada Paper Company, who has guided his proteges from one victory to another.

Since 1930 the team has won the League title eight times and has out-

Continued on page 8.

CANADA PAPER PLANT RUNS AT FULL CAPACITY

Ever-Increasing Payroll Has Benefited People of Windsor Mills — Encourages War Bond Purchases.

The modernization plans initiated about twelve years ago by the Canada Paper Company have been continued and to some extent intensified during the past two or three years.

This has resulted in considerable increase in productive capacity in all departments and in the development of new and diversified products. The money spent on these developments has been justified by the company today being in the position to manufacture a large number of special products directly or indirectly of importance in furthering Canada's war effort.

Also a considerable portion of the tonnage of pulp manufactured by the company, both bleached and unbleached is exported to the United States thus helping to create much needed funds for the purchase of essential war equipment and supplies.

Another important function is the production in Canada of various grades of paper which had previously been imported from non-sterling countries and this also helps from the financial aspect in conserving exchange.

At the present time every department in the company's plants in Windsor Mills is operating at full capacity and this has meant an ever-increasing payroll to the advantage of the people of this community. Furthermore increased production means increased consumption of pulpwood, most of which is purchased from farmers and settlers in the Eastern Townships.

It is the policy of the Canada Paper Company to stimulate interest in scientific growing and cutting of pulpwood in the woodlots, large and small, which still remain in this part of the Province and it is hoped to interest the Provincial Government authorities in this important aspect of utilization and conservation of the Provincial natural resources for assurance of future local wood supplies for existing industry.

General purchases of materials and equipment made by the Canada Paper Company in the Eastern Townships amount to a considerable sum, thus adding to the prosperity of the district.

Through special arrangements provided by the Canada Paper Company employees are helped and encouraged to invest all their surplus cash in War Loan Bonds or in the War Savings Certificates with the result that substantial contributions are being made regularly to the funds being lent to the Federal Government for the prosecution of the war.

The company's policy for allowances for enlisted employees gives assurance of financial assistance on generous terms to those who have joined the armed forces, and consideration of re-employment on demobilization. A considerable number of employees of military age have enlisted voluntarily in the various branches of the service and others have complied with the regulations governing compulsory military training.

The Canada Paper Company is greatly concerned with the promotion of Safety Work and in eliminating hazards from working conditions. Regular meetings of a central committee and of sub-committees in the various mill departments help to keep the employees safety-conscious. A great deal of money has been spent in removing hazards from all equipment used in the manufacturing operations.

Much interest in the social and athletic activities of the Town of Windsor is shown by the Company and as proof of this there are the nine-hole golf course, spacious clubhouse and the skating arena, all provided and financed by the Company.

It is the policy of the Company to work in close collaboration with the Municipal authorities in all matters pertaining to the general welfare and prosperity of the community.

Continued on page 8.

Heights By Airmen Reached And Kept Are Not Attained By Sudden Flight

Recognition as the outstanding development of the past year in the Eastern Townships must go to the establishment of No. 4 Elementary Flying Training School of the Royal Canadian Air Force three and one-half miles from the Town of Windsor Mills. Completed on July 21, 1940, it is one of twenty-one Elementary Schools in operation across the Dominion, and gives the Townships important representation in the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

Anyone approaching the School during the daytime is treated to the sight of yellow Fleet Finch primary training bi-planes taking off from the field, circling overhead and landing on the broad expanse of terrain. Inside the gates is a cluster of low, wooden buildings comprising the barracks where the Leading Aircraftsmen—for as such the students are ranked—are quartered, the students' mess, the officers' mess, and quarters of the maintenance men and flying instructors, those of the R.C.A.F. officers, a building housing the classrooms for ground instruction in sciences allied to flying and a large wooden hangar on the edge of the field.

Chief Supervisory Officer of the Windsor Mills School is Flight Lieut. H. C. Ledoux, with Flight-Lieut. Paul David as Adjutant, while J. K. M. Greene is civilian manager of the School, and G. H. Turpin Secretary-Treasurer. Chief Flying Instructor is Flight Lieutenant Thomas Wrathall, the position of Chief Ground School Instructor being held by Prof. Carleton Craig, of McGill University. The flying instructors are civilians, either commercial pilots or Air Force veterans of another day. Many of the instructors are former members of the Montreal Light Aeroplane Club, these including, in addition to Flight-Lieut. Wrathall, Dr. Rene Simard, President of the club, Ronald Mills, Norman Farrell, Jack Lenaghan, Bartlett Morgan and Alfred Cockle. A large number of the engineers and instructors of the School came from the Cape Breton Flying Club, "Brick" Stevenson, assistant to Flight Lieut. Wrathall, being the former Flying Instructor of the Club. Navigation is taught by Robert Fricker and armaments by Sgt. Charles Kench, Chief Instructor, and Henry Trenholme. Instruction in wireless is given by Jack Lenaghan.

Keeping the airplanes ready to fly at a moment's notice is not an easy task, especially during the winter months, but Chief Engineer "Bill" Sutherland and his able assistant, Jerry Bastien, and the engineers see that they are fit. These "men behind the planes" receive little glory for the hours of hard and painstaking work they put in to keep the machines safe and ready. Their job is of the utmost importance, and absolute attention to every detail of inspection and maintenance is required, as a life may depend on their work.

Students arriving at the Windsor Mills School are between the ages of eighteen and twenty-eight. They hail from all parts of Canada, with an occasional American making his appearance. Before being sent here these lads are given instruction at an Initial Training School, of which there are three, where they learn the principles of flight, some Air Force law and the general outline of war as conducted in the air. In the seven weeks which they are required to spend at the Elementary Flying Training School they must acquire a thorough knowledge of flying in the more elementary stages in order that they may be taught more advanced air manoeuvres at one of the Service Flying Training Schools, the next step in the Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

VISIT OUR WINDSOR STORE

Chesterfield Suites, Bedroom Suites, Dining Room Suites, Breakfast Suites, Studio Couch Sets.

Congoleum and Axminster Rugs. All sizes.

Beds, Springs and Mattresses in all sizes.

Frigidaires, Easy Washers, Gurney Stoves.

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SHERBROOKE, QUE.

G. FAFARD

Opposite Chateau Windsor

RESTAURANT and BARBER SHOP

Light Lunches, Cigarettes, Tobacco, etc.

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GROCERIES — DRY GOODS — HARDWARE

52 YEARS IN BUSINESS

Qualifies Us To Serve You.

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WINDSOR EAST — Established 1888

If You Want To Buy Your Furniture At Lowest Prices—See

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CONNOR WASHERS — MARCONI RADIOS

The Living Room Manufacturing Company. Second-hand Furniture. Refrigerator Ice Boxes.

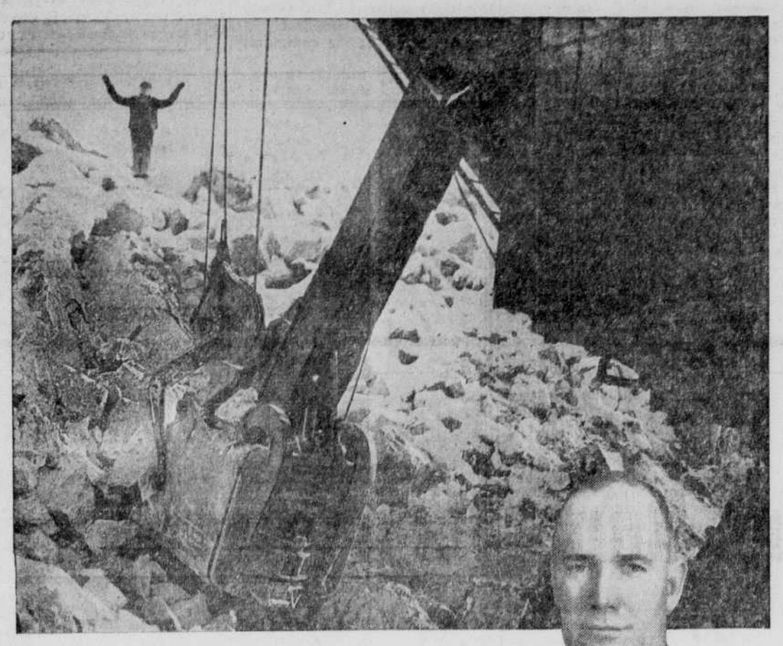
"Belanger" Stoves, Furnaces. "Sunworthy" Wallpapers. Glassware, Mirrors, Blinds, Rugs, Linoleum, Congoleum, etc., etc.

GENERAL-ELECTRIC HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES.



World's Largest Asbestos Mine

POWER SHOVEL



A close-up view of a large 4-yard shovel as it dips into the mine and scoops up its load to be dumped into railway cars, and transported to the mill.

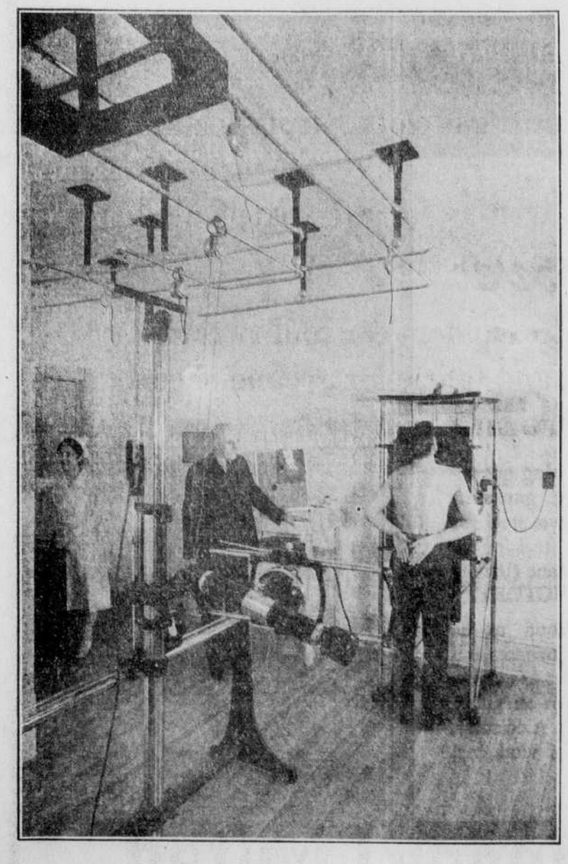
Inset — Mr. H. K. Sherry, Vice-President and Mine Manager of the Canadian Johns-Manville Company.

ASBESTOS GLOVES DEMONSTRATION



Modern fire-fighters' equipment — helmet, suit, gloves and shoes — is woven from fireproof asbestos. Above photo shows a demonstration of fire-fighter's gloves.

MODERN C.-J.-M. HOSPITAL



The fully-equipped Johns-Manville Hospital at Asbestos boats the latest X-ray facilities. Here, Dr. Stevenson and headnurse Eugene Roy, are carrying out one of the annual free "check-ups" every C.-J.-M. worker receives.

JOHNS-MANVILLE MANUFACTURES OVER 1200 PRODUCTS

The Story Of Asbestos The "Magic Mineral"

As the "magic mineral" of antiquity, and man's powerful ally today in fighting fire, weather and wear, asbestos has a fascinating story. To Canadians, it is a story all the more interesting as Canada is the richest of all countries in asbestos, producing nearly seventy per cent of the world's supply. The world's largest operating asbestos mine is the great Canadian Johns-Manville mine at Asbestos, in the Province of Quebec. From this mine and others in the same region, Canada exports hundreds of thousands of tons of Asbestos yearly, to the four corners of the earth. And for at least another 150 years, scientists estimate, these Quebec deposits will continue to yield their buired treasure for the benefit of future generations. How did these deposits take form? Even today geologists do not know exactly. But they agree that the story of asbestos probably started millions of years ago.

MOTHER NATURE SETS THE STAGE

Far back in the beginning of time, when the world was slowly evolving into the continents and seas we know today, Mother Nature fashioned asbestos in the withering heat of volcanic fire and steam.

Originally, geologists believe, the mineral asbestos was simply rock. But trapped in the heart of prehistoric volcanoes, twisted and squeezed by irresistible forces and sprayed by super-heated volcanic steam, the rock changed in form. It took on a characteristic greeny-gold color. It became "serpentine" in structure—veins appeared, running in an irregular net-work of lines, and looking something like gashes in the rock.

This "changed rock" is the mineral asbestos of today. The greyish veins are composed of asbestos fibres. Yet asbestos is not a fossilized formation of wood or vegetable origin. Despite the silky fineness of the fibres which may be picked from the veins, asbestos is as truly mineral as the great masses of rock by which it is surrounded.

This is quickly apparent when one handles a chunk of asbestos in its natural state. While it is somewhat slippery and soapy to the touch, it is "as hard as iron." And while the fibrous surface dulls the edge of a sharp knife, fibres can easily be scraped up or "teased" with the fingernails into a soft, fluffy, silk-like mass, and twisted into threads. These threads of asbestos can be woven like any others, but it is not because of this that asbestos is called the "magic mineral." Rather, it is because of its fireproof nature, the resistance it presents to flame. The word "asbestos" is in itself a significant name. It comes from a Greek compound word meaning indestructible, incombustible, unburnable.

Nature distributed asbestos in seemingly haphazard fashion over many portions of the globe. Deposits are found in South Africa, Russia, Italy, Cyprus, Finland, the United States, Australia and New Zealand, Bolivia and Peru, and few other countries. But by far the most important deposits, as to both quantity and quality, are located in the Province of Quebec. This wealth of Canadian asbestos went undiscovered until fairly late in the last century. However, man's knowledge of asbestos can be traced back into antiquity.

THE "MAGIC MINERAL" OF ANTIQUITY

We can tell by the writings of their historians that asbestos was known to the ancient Romans. According to Plutarch, lamp wicks of asbestos were used in the temples. He called them "perpetual" because they never burned away. Herodotus records that, before being placed in the pyre, the bodies of the honored dead were wrapped in a cremation cloth of asbestos so that the ashes might be saved and deposited in a funeral urn. An asbestos sheet used for this purpose is reported to be preserved in the Vatican Library to this day, and it was probably in reference to this custom that Pliny spoke of asbestos fabric as a "rare and costly cloth, the funeral dress of kings."

In the literature of the Middle Ages, too, we come across stories depicting the awe which the magic fire resistance of asbestos once inspired.

MARCO POLO AND CHARLEMAGNE

Marco Polo, the famed Venetian traveller of the thirteenth century, tells of an unburnable fabric he saw in Tartary. Seeking to impress him, the Tartar subjects of the great Kubla Khan assured him solemnly that it was woven from the hair of the salamander, the mythical reptile that was supposed to live in fire. But, being of a skeptical nature, Marco Polo soon found out that the cloth was made from a fibrous substance found among the rocks in that section of Siberia.

Charlemagne the Great is said to have averted a war with the Moslem forces of Harun-al-Raschid, Emperor of the East, through asbestos "magic." Calling the Moslem envoys for a parley, he proceeded to entertain them with a great banquet. After the board was cleared, Charlemagne swept up the soiled cloth from the table and threw it into a fire nearby. Moments passed as the flames licked harmlessly at the fabric. And when Charlemagne later withdrew the cloth, unburnt and cleansed snowy white, a great fear came over the astonished envoys, who quickly departed to warn their Emperor against warring with so potent a magician! Of course, the tablecloth was as asbestos one.

THE MERCHANT-MAGICIAN

Another story in the same vein is here cited. As late as the 1870's, a store-keeper by the name of Johns was still able to amaze and excite his sophisticated city neighbors by a demonstration of this magic mineral.

H. W. Johns was the owner of a paint and roofing business, with a small store. Somehow or other he had obtained a pair of mittens woven from asbestos, and these were the medium for the dramatic stunt that used to bring crowds of curious onlookers to his shop.

Donning the mittens, he would reach inside the store's pot-bellied stove and scoop out a double handful of red hot coals, passing with them among the astonished spectators. Then, leisurely tossing the embers back through the stove door, he would show the watching crowd that the glowing coals had caused no damage either to gloves or hands.

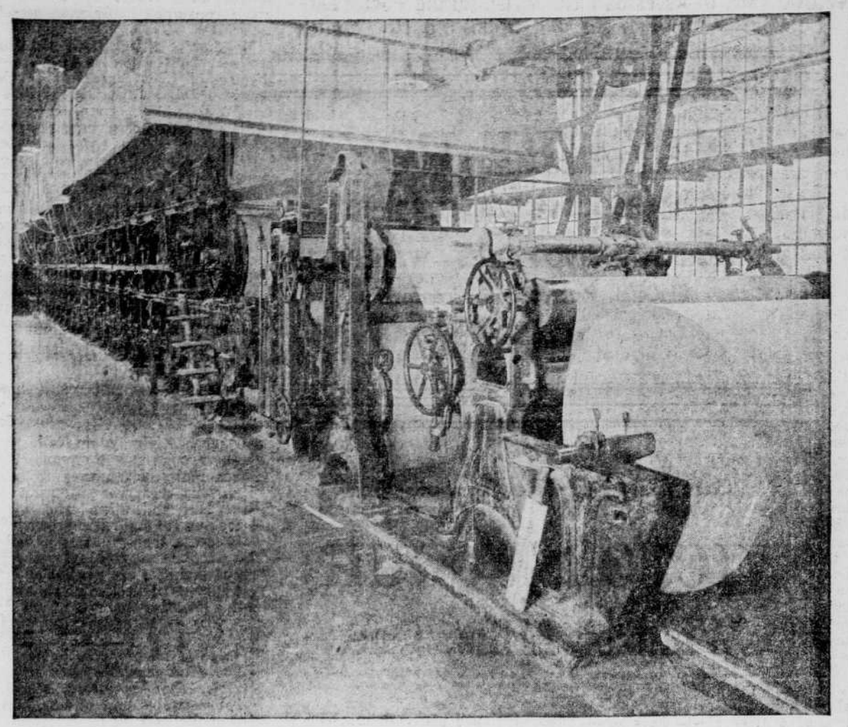
QUEBEC GOES ON THE WORLD MAP

In the meantime, let us shift scenes to the farm of Charles Webb, near the little town of Danville in Quebec. Charles found his land far from ideal for easy farming. Outcroppings of a hard but peculiarly fibrous rock made a patchwork pattern of his fields and meadows. Much of the land was impossible to plough, being covered with a layer of dirt only deep enough to give root to grass and weeds. So Charles Webb resigned himself to make no use of these fields, except as pasture land for cattle.

But Even Williams, a slate miner from Wales, was of a more curious turn of mind. He made inquiries as to the nature of this rock with the cottony fibres. He soon learned that it was asbestos, the fireproof mineral that could be woven. Without funds, but full of enthusiasm, he sought

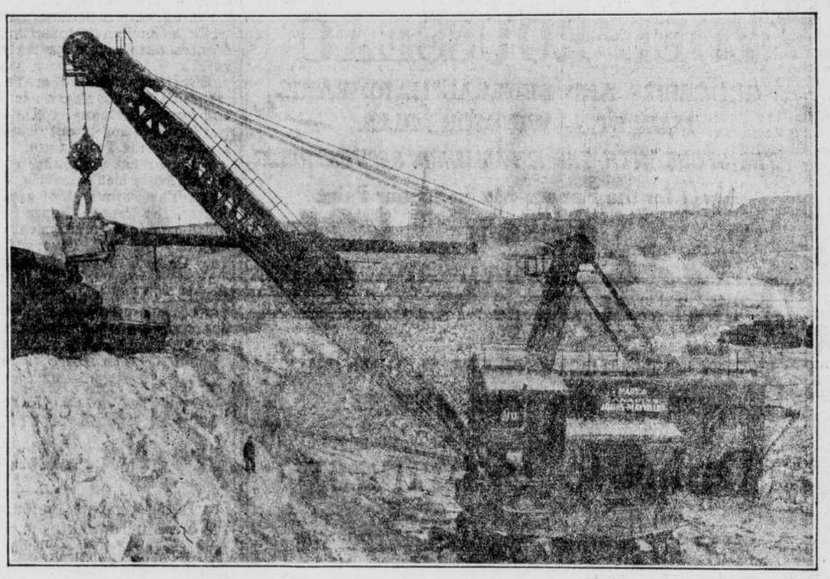
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ASBESTOS PAPER MAKING MACHINE



From the crude mineral to the finished product this paper machine is capable of producing large amounts of asbestos paper per day. This equipment is somewhat similar to the machinery used in the manufacture of craft paper, newsprint, etc.

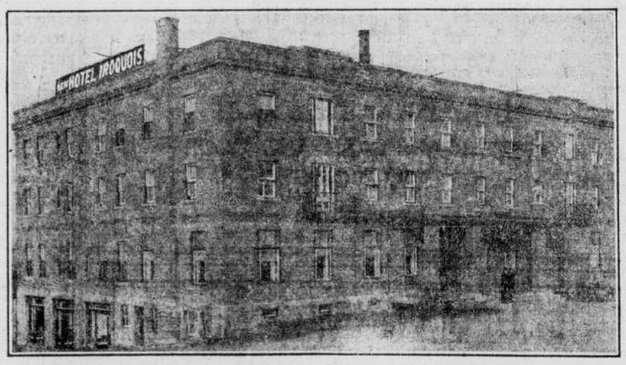
8-YARD POWER SHOVEL



"Marion," monster electric power shovel, the largest of its kind in Canada, loading ore from a lower level into railway cars. The Canadian Johns-Manville Company maintains six power shovels, four operated by electricity and two by gas.

NEW IROQUOIS HOTEL

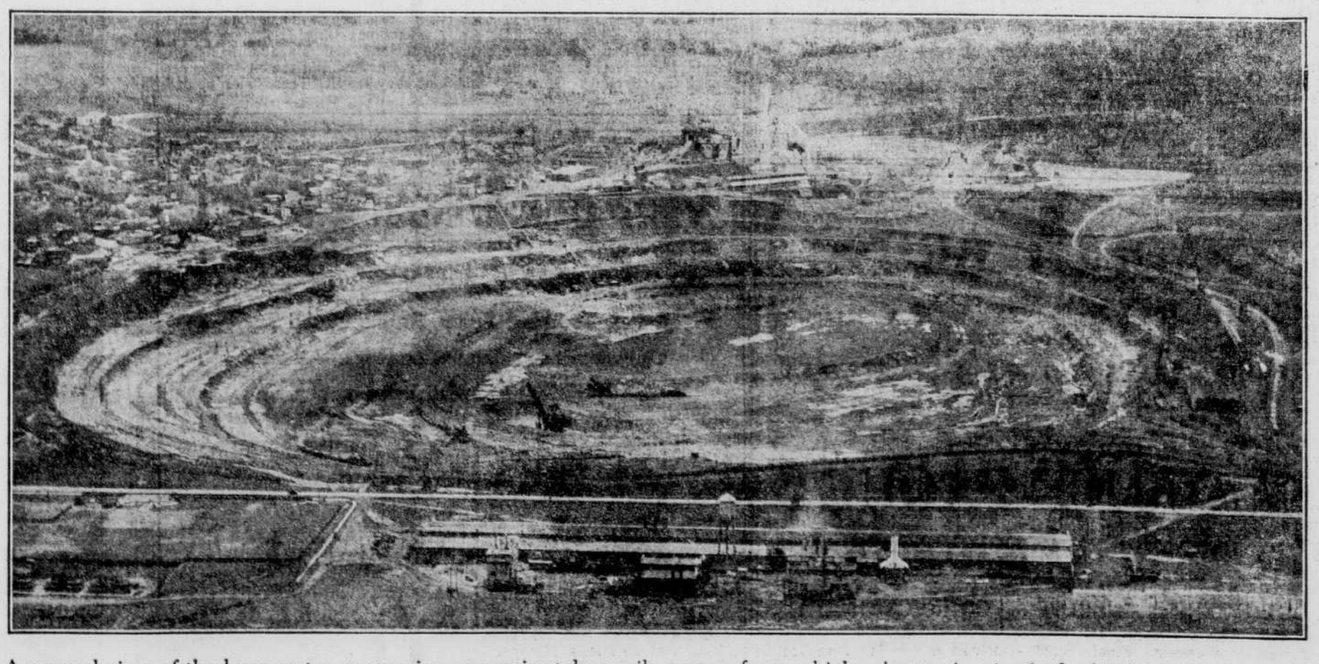
A modern, fireproof building, built by the Canadian Johns-Manville Company at a cost of $116,000, is used mostly by the Company's unmarried employees. Also affords excellent facilities for transients.



INCLUDED AMONG VAST RANGE OF J-M MATERIALS

- Acoustical Materials
- Asbestos Brake Linings
- Asbestos Clothing
- Asbestos Gaskets
- Asbestos Millboard
- Asbestos Packings
- Asbestos Roofing Materials
- Asbestos Shingles
- Asbestos Wallboards
- Asphalt Roofings
- Asphalt Tile Flooring
- Insulating Board
- Mastic Flooring
- Pipe Coverings
- Rock Wool Insulation
- Transite Asbestos Pipe
- Waterproofing Materials

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF JOHNS-MANVILLE MINE



A general view of the huge crater, measuring approximately a mile across, from which asbestos is mined. In the foreground may be seen the Factory, and in background the Mill and Dust Settling Chambers. A portion of the town of Asbestos may be seen upper left.

Largest Asbestos Mine In World Operated By Johns-Manville Firm

142,000 Tons of Asbestos Fibre Milled During Past Year—Company Without Parallel in Asbestos Industry, Controlling Every Step in Fabrication of Various Products—Source Virtually Inexhaustible.

Visitors entering the Town of Asbestos stop to gaze in wonderment at a tremendous, bowl-shaped cavity in the earth's surface a short distance from the highway, a cavity measuring almost a mile from rim to rim and about three hundred feet deep at the centre.

This is the world's largest asbestos mine. Owned and operated by the Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Ltd., this mine alone produces forty per cent of Canada's asbestos output and thirty per cent of that of the entire world.

This huge excavation, which has an area of one hundred acres, is the scene of initial operations of an industry the magnitude and scope of which almost stagger the mind. Machines located down in this great hole are completely dwarfed by the great expanse and to anyone standing at the edge of the mine the men engaged in "open pit" mining far below appear more like dwarfs than anything else.

During the past year more than three million tons of rock were taken out of the mine, this total being made up of 1,509,000 tons of ore, 1,055,000 tons of waste rock and 710,000 tons of over-burden. Out of the rock 142,000 tons of asbestos fibre were milled in 1940.

But how long will the supply hold out at this rate of production? Such is the question that the average individual is apt to ask upon learning the extent of the Johns-Manville industry. If this pace is maintained for another half century or so will the district not have been stripped of its asbestos veins?

The answer to these queries is that the source is virtually inexhaustible. According to the advices of engineers who have examined the district, these rich deposits of asbestos may be tapped almost indefinitely. Up to the present time mining operations have been carried on above ground and such will be the case for some years to come, but when this method has reached a stage where hauling costs become too great and the area too cramped to allow these operations to be executed with the required facility, "open pit" mining will be abandoned and the work resumed underground as the company burrows into the earth for the mineral.

With the production of asbestos ranking today as one of the world's most important industries, Canada enjoys an exalted place in the sun by turning out seventy per cent of the world's output—more than all the other countries combined. And the entire Canadian output comes from a serpentine belt running through the Eastern Townships to the Vermont border, this constituting one of this district's greatest assets and one of its chief claims to fame.

The nucleus for the industry, the Johns-Manville establishment, covers a vast area of 2,100 acres in its entirety. Broadly speaking, the two main phases of the industry are the mine division and the factory division, but these may be sub-divided into four operations: mining, milling (the production of fibre of different lengths and uses), manufacturing and transportation.

At the present time 1,400 men are employed by the company to turn out the work in the various departments, this representing an increase of about 200 from the number on the payroll last year. The mass of equipment required to carry on an industry of this size is staggering, it including the largest power shovel in Canada. This monster, weighing more than 1,000,000 pounds and operated by electricity, can pick up eight cubic yards of rock in its scoop, and could hold two one-and-a-half storey houses in its control cab. In addition to this "Big Bertha," three 4-yard electric shovels and two gas shovels, ten steam and three electric locomotives, between twenty and twenty-five miles of railway track and more than one hundred and thirty dump cars are used in the process of mining and transporting to the mill 15,000 tons of asbestos bearing rock per day.

Initial operations lie in blasting at the mine, around the sides of which levels are established at intervals of thirty-five feet to prevent injury to the men which might result from too high and precipitous a wall of rock. After the blast has dislodged tons of rock, hand labor comes into the picture. Men known as "cobbers" go into the pit and pick out the long-fibre asbestos which can be separated from the broken rock with a hammer, this being done in a building designed for the purpose. Sometimes a section of rock too large to handle is blown up by the blast and in such a case drilling is done to cut it down to a usable size.

After the cobbers have selected the best of the asbestos, the remainder of the rock is loaded onto dump cars by the power shovels and the locomotive begins its long journey to the mill. Miles of railway track are laid on the various levels of the pit and by the time the trainload has wound its way to the top of the mine a considerable distance has been covered and the trip to the mill by no means over.

At the mill the dump cars disgorge their load by tipping sideways and the rock is dumped into huge bins and allowed to fall into immense crushers. From here it goes to the dryers and is stored in bins having a capacity of 25,000 tons.

Then comes the process of milling. By means of shaking screens and air suction the soft, silky fibre is sorted from the worthless rock. Later special machinery separates and grades the fibre as follows: No. 1 for asbestos textiles, No. 2 for asbestos paper and mill board, No. 3 for asbestos shingle and roofing and No. 4 for asbestos cement. Finally the fibre is packed into bags, ready for the factory.

About fifty per cent is shipped to manufacturing plants of the Johns-Manville Company in the United States and an equal amount is sold to companies in Canada and the United States or is exported to other countries. Only about five per cent goes to the factory as Asbestos. Due to the war, markets in many Overseas countries have vanished, but the United States, in the midst of a gigantic war-industry programme, uses a tremendous amount of fibre, and thus the Company is busier than ever, as shown by the increased payroll.

The factory at Asbestos is the scene of operations which to the onlooker are vastly interesting. Articles manufactured from the fibre range from asbestos clothing to brake lining, roofing, shingles and rock wool, and many and varied are the machines used in the different processes. One step in the making of shingles requires that they be subjected to terrific pressure and accordingly they are put on steel plates and stacked on special trucks which are rolled under a large 1,800-ton press. This machine exerts a pressure which is equivalent to the weight of six large 300-ton locomotives piled on top of a shingle slab 17 inches square in size.

It is pointed out that Johns-Manville is probably without a parallel in the asbestos industry, inasmuch as the company controls every step in the fabrication of its products: obtaining the raw material from its own mine, manufacturing the finished goods in its own factory and distributing them to the consumer through its own Dominion-wide sales organization. While the mining and manufacturing operations are located at Asbestos, the company maintains district offices in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver and has warehouses in many other locations.

Health is given special attention at the Johns-Manville plant. Any man applying for a job or position is given a thorough physical examination before being hired and once a year the employees are required to undergo a complete check-up, this including an X-ray test. Years ago the problem of dust from the mill was an acute one but recently a dust precipitator was installed at a cost of over $125,000 and this takes care of about ninety per cent of the particles of asbestos.

The physical examinations are made at a hospital owned and operated by the company. Although not a large building, the Canadian Johns-Manville Company Hospital is a spic-and-span structure both inside and out and houses some of the finest and most up-to-date equipment procurable. Four years ago a modern, complete X-ray machine was installed in the X-ray room, while the operating room also contains remarkably fine facilities.

Two nurses are employed at the hospital, these being Miss E. Roy, Nurse-in-Charge, and Miss M. Denison. Three days a week the Company doctor, Dr. R. H. Stevenson, of Danville, is in attendance to visit patients or perform operations if such are necessary. Residents of the town as well as employees of the Company are treated at the hospital although the latter and their dependants are afforded reduced rates.

Also owned and operated by the Johns-Manville Company is the new Iroquois Hotel, one of the finest buildings in Asbestos. Entirely fireproof, this modern, spacious structure was erected in 1932 by the company to provide living quarters for its employees. Today practically all of the fifty or sixty rooms are occupied, although it is the intention of the company to reserve a few of the rooms for outsiders coming into the town.

In addition to maintaining these buildings, the firm has supplied aid to the Asbestos Amateur Athletic Association and each year gives a grant to the Asbestos Harmony Band. About a year ago an addition was made to the A.A.A.A. Building and the interior renovated, the project calling for an outlay of approximately $23,000. The money was put up by the company and is to be repaid at the rate of $1,000 a year. Employees of the firm are given membership in the Association for the almost negligible sum of one dollar a year, this providing each one with the facilities for leading an active sporting life outside working hours.

Constantly on guard against accidents of any kind, the John-Manville Company heads take every precaution to prevent their occurrence and are continually seeking new ways of affording their men even greater protection. Rules of conduct designed to eliminate the possibility of unnecessary accidents are laid down and a monthly inspection of the plant is made in order that any dangerous conditions may be noted and corrected. Four first-aid classes are held once a week, when the men are given instruction in a standard course.

Four safety committees meet once a month to discuss topics pertaining so safety measures, while a quarterly safety meeting of the heads of the departments is also conducted. But most important of all is the fact that every accident is investigated.

Before a blast is set off in the mine a siren wails a warning again and again, affording everyone ample time to vacate the danger zone before the muffled explosion takes place. The movement of trains is also carefully governed, none of the locomotives being allowed to start out of the pit with its load until the dispatcher gives the signal from his tower. This, however, is designed more to prevent traffic tie-ups than as a precaution against possible accidents.

Due probably to a combination of these precautions and safety-first measures, 1939 saw Johns-Manville establish a record that is almost unbelievable when one takes into account the number of men employed in the industry. During that whole year only ten accidents occurred and of this number none was very serious. This certainly speaks for itself.

Rarely, if ever, will you find a concern which treats its employees with greater consideration than does the Johns-Manville Company. Besides having their health and safety guarded, the men are well paid and receive free instruction at night schools held, on an average, two nights a week. Classes in drafting, machine shop practice (three), carpenter work, sheet metal work and welding (two) are given instruction and practice in these trades at absolutely no expense to the men concerned. The instructors are paid by the company.

Today there are fifty-five Quarter Century Club men among the employes. All are in good health and happy after this long association with Johns-Manville and constitute living proof of the ideal relationship which has existed over a period of years between the employers and the men under them.

Production at the Johns-Manville plant goes on night and day in three eight-hour shifts, with little change from summer to winter. In the mine operations are carried on even in cold weather and practically the same amount of ore is mined as is the case during the summer months. Meanwhile men at work in a laboratory are seeking new methods of improving the already high quality of asbestos products, and are experimenting on new processes that may be used in future to mill the rock and manufacture the finished article in the factory.

In the present crisis the company may be seen to be serving the Dominion in more ways than one. In addition to turning out a Class-A product to meet the growing demand, and helping in the work of developing one of the country's natural resources, Johns-Manville, through its shipments to the United States is winning export markets which add millions to the national wealth. Furthermore, more than fifty employees have joined the ranks of Canada's fighting forces secure in the knowledge that their jobs at the plant will be open to them when they return.

During the past summer a Visitors' Day, the first in the history of Canadian Johns-Manville, was held at Asbestos, when the company was host to representatives of government, the Canadian Manufacturing Association, well known figures in the Eastern Townships and the families of more than a thousand of the employees. The visitors were royally entertained and after watching the mine, mill and factory in operation, departed with some idea of how great a role this plant is playing in Canadian industry. For those who had never before seen the establishment in operation the tour through the various deparments was truly a revelation.

Heading Canadian Johns-Manville is H. K. Sherry, Vice-President and Operations Manager. Other officials of the Company include C. M. McGaw, Industrial Relations Manager, R. S. Gardner, Factory Manager, H. Cale, Railway Superintendent, C. D. Borror, Mines Superintendent, H. F. Janson, Mill Superintendent, R. A. Denovan, Chief Engineer and G. K. Foster, Mining Engineer.

APPEALING VERDICT ON SCUTTLED SHIPS

London, Feb. 28.—(AP)—Final decision in the "scuttled German ships" case, involving several million pounds worth of cargoes, will be given by the Appelate Division of the House of Lords.

Court of Appeal has just reversed a decision of Mr. Justice Hilbery in test cases brought against three Lloyds underwriters by owners of goods consigned to German vessels before the outbreak of war.

Mr. Justice Hilbery held the owners were not entitled to recover for the loss of their cargoes under the terms of their insurance policies. Lord Justice Scott, giving judgment against the underwriters in the Appeal Court, said the so-called "frustration clause" on which they based their case "affords no defence in these actions."

The frustration clause was intended to exempt underwriters from liability for losses due to arrests, detainments and "restraint of princes." One of the ships involved, Mangoni, which took refuge at Vigo when the war began, reached Hamburg last March with her cargo still aboard. The other two, Halle and Minden, were scuttled to avoid capture.

The underwriters were granted leave to appeal to the House of Lords, final Court of Appeal for United Kingdom legal actions.

The Story of

Continued from page 6.

out W. H. Jeffrey, a wealthy farmer of the district. A shrewd man, Jeffrey realized the value of these newly discovered deposits, and put up the money to start mining operations. These were begun in 1881, in three small pits, and the local farmers turned to harvesting the fibrous "rock cotton" in place of their traditional crops of hay and grain.

Such were the humble beginnings of the pioneer Jeffrey Mine which today, as the Canadian Johns-Manville Mine at Asbestos, Quebec, ranks as the largest operating asbestos mine anywhere in the world.

Town Of Asbestos Has Increased Population By 1,500 In Ten Years

New Buildings Valued at $50,000 Erected During Past Year—Town Boasts of One of Finest Athletic Centres in Eastern Townships—Population Now 5,312.

Its life-blood supplied by an industry which has grown by leaps and bounds during the past few years, the Town of Asbestos has experienced great expansion in the last decade and today ranks as one of the most important centres in the Eastern Townships.

Located in the heart of a rich mineral district, within an hour's drive from Sherbrooke, Asbestos can boast a population increase of 1,500 during the last ten years. Today this thriving community has 5,312 citizens living within its border.

The home of many fine buildings, Asbestos can claim what is undoubtedly the finest athletic centre in the Eastern Townships. The Asbestos Amateur Athletic Association Building, a solid cement structure houses an excellent gymnasium where basketball and badminton are played and dances held, a rifle range and two bowling alleys, while at the rear of the building is a large open-air skating and hockey rink.

Also located in the building is a theatre operated by M. E. Lodge, of Danville. Capable of seating about 400 people, the theatre was renovated about a year ago and today has new, luxurious seats and the latest-type projectors. Pictures are shown in English three nights a week and in French on Saturday night.

Officers of the A.A.A. Association are as follows: President, H. K. Sherry; Vice-Presidents, Philippe Roy, Gordon Clark, R. S. Gardner, Olivia Cyr; Secretary, C. M. McGaw; Treasurer, Arthur Lockwood.

During the past year new buildings with a total value of $50,000 were erected in the town, most of these being small private dwellings. Approximately twenty of the community's finer homes belong to the Johns-Manville Company and are rented to its officials and employees. The new Iroquois Hotel, owned and operated by the Company, is one of the town's greatest assets and ranks with the best hotels in the Eastern Townships.

Occupying 900 acres, Asbestos has taxable property to a value of $2,405,975, with non-assessable set at $299,250. The municipal tax rate is thirteen mills, the Catholic school rate ten and the Protestant twelve. Owning its own electric system, the town buys electricity from the Shawinigan Water and Power Company and retails it to the consumers. The town water supply is derived from springs about a mile outside its limits, the water being pumped into a reservoir. About one third of the total mileage of the community's streets is paved. Three policemen are on the municipal payroll and a volunteer fire department of twenty-five is available in case of fire.

Outstanding among the organizations flourishing in the town is the Asbestos Harmony Band. Sponsored by the Asbestos Amateur Athletic Association and composed of forty members, the band is headed by Armand Champagne, as President, while E. Chasse holds the office of Secretary. Under the direction of Bandmaster H. Allaire, the members of the band gave a concert every Sunday during the past summer in addition to other exhibitions. A town grant and one from Johns-Manville provide the band with adequate financial support.

Other societies active in the town include a junior Chamber of Commerce of forty members, a Knights of Columbus group, Les Filles d'Isabelle, a Foremen's Club and a body of Frontiersmen.

Religious and educational establishments include the Anglican, Presbyterian and United Protestant Churches and the St. Aime Catholic Church, the Asbestos High School, the Sacred Heart College for boys and the Notre Dame Convent.

Three banks serve the financial needs of the town, these being the Canadian Bank of Commerce, La Banque Provinciale du Canada and La Caisse Populaire d'Asbestos.

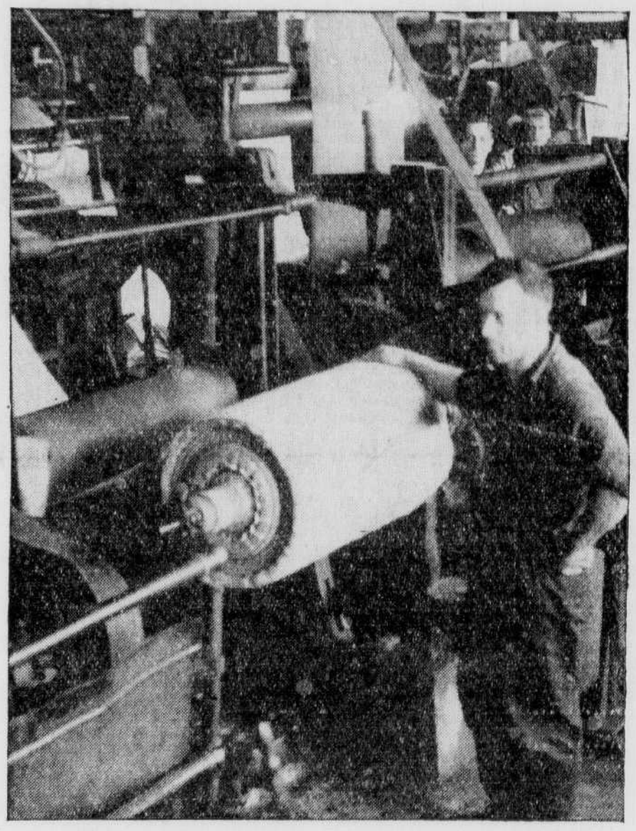
The Record correspondent in Asbestos is Mrs. L. G. Dean. Mrs. Dean, in addition to submitting news articles to this newspaper, is authorized to accept subscriptions and advertisements.

ASBESTOS IMPORTANT MINERAL

Asbestos is the second most important mineral of Quebec in point of value and accounted last year for more than eighty per cent of the total value of the non-metallic production.

"The Front Line Runs Through the Factories" — Churchill

FOURTEEN thousand Dominion Textile employees have produced thirty-two million pounds of vital war materials since the start of the war. Nearly half of this war equipment has been shipped for the British Government's use. The Canadian Government has taken most of the remainder, with some going to fill war needs in Australia and South Africa.



DOMINION Textile employees have produced anti-gas cloth, airplane cloth, camouflage netting, heavy duck for gun covers and tents, tarpaulin duck and duck for kit bags and bandoliers as well as summer battle dress cloth of three kinds—for Troops, Air Force and Officers.

Also they have made yarns for toques, mitts, underwear and sweaters, as well as tire cord for mechanized equipment, and fabric for ground sheets and palliasses. And they have turned out such other items for barrack stores as blankets, sheets and towels.

THEY have been able to accomplish this because Canada built up a first-class cotton textile industry during the past half century. When war broke out, the industry was established and in a position to meet the emergency.

Dominion Textile Company Limited

Heights By Airmen

Continued from Page 5.

It is at the Elementary Training School, too, that those found to be unfit to become pilots are weeded out. In some cases this fact becomes apparent in a very short time. In others the pupils are given a longer period in which to prove their capability for their chosen work before a decision is made. Those who are unable to make the grade usually request a transfer to some other branch of the service. However, the percentage of trainees found to be unsuitable is remarkably low, the reason for this being attributed to the high standard maintained in selecting recruits.

Much of the student pilot's knowledge is acquired in the air but a great deal is also gained on the ground. Ground instruction is given in the G.I.S. building. Located in one corner of the structure is the wireless room in which the students learn the art of sending and receiving messages. Each pupil sits before a key and set of phones and must practise and improve to the point where he is able to send and receive in Morse Code at the rate of between six and eight words a minute. In this room instruction is also given in direction finding. The students are given about an hour of "signals" every day.

In another room the construction of an aeroplane is explained. Here an old model has been dismantled in order that the young airmen may study the construction of the various parts and the manner in which they are welded into a flying machine.

In another section of the building the pupils acquire a knowledge of machine guns and aerial sighting. Here guns and gunnery are taught, the former subject dealing with the nature of the guns themselves and the latter with their operation applied to Air Force tactics.

Still another room is used for the purpose of explaining aero-engine details. Instruction is given in the theory of aeroplane engines, while students are able to learn the practical side of the subject by examining and working on several types of aircraft motors located in the room The trainees must learn the principle of their operation in an elementary way, with emphasis being placed on carburation, ignition and lubrication.

A large lecture hall occupies one end of the building, this being used for teaching the students flying manoeuvres. As a means of illustrating the lectures motion pictures are frequently shown.

But the most difficult part of ground instruction for the student lies in his attempt to acquire proficiency in the operation of the Link trainer. This step might be described as flying on the ground and is designed to teach the pupil the principle of blind flying. The trainees are considered ready for the trainer when they have had about twenty hours of solo flying.

Similar to an aeroplane in appearance, the Link trainer is supported several feet above the floor in one room of the G.I.S. building. Operated by motor and bellows, the trainer has controls exactly the same as those of a regular plane, the instruments in the cockpit also being in appearance like those of a standard airship. And this machine reacts to the student pilot's touch in exactly the same way as would an aeroplane aloft in the sky, the only difference being that the trainer does not "feel" like a plane in flight.

The instruments in the cockpit are connected electrically with an instructor's desk and by means of a microphone and earphones the instructor is able to speak to the student in the trainer. The latter is required to climb into the cockpit pull the hood down over his head and lose contact with the outside world. Thus he is forced to rely strictly on his instruments in carrying out instructions. The principle of flying the "Beam" is one of the most important aspects of this work, signals being sent by the instructor to the pupil through his head phones. After becoming reasonably proficient in the Link trainer the student is ready for night flying which he will be required to do when he steps up from the Elementary School.

Ground instruction and flying are synchronized at the Windsor Mills School in such a way that one class of pupils is on the ground while the other is in the air. Reveille calls the lads from their beds at 6:30 o'clock in the morning and they are given a half hour to make their beds and get ready for breakfast, which occupies the time from 7 to 7:30. At 7:30 the Orderly Officers' inspection is made. At 8 o'clock flying parade starts for one class and at 9 o'clock ground instruction begins for the other group. The lunch hour is from 12 to 1 o'clock, when flying parade and lectures begin again. At darkness activities cease for the day. Supper is served to the lads at six o'clock and from then until eleven o'clock, when Lights Out is sounded, the men are free to do as they wish, with the exception of the group which is detailed for duty watch. Classes are frequently held in the evening.

Every morning the instructors and the trainees who have not reached the solo stage climb into the two-seater bi-planes and, with safety belts buckled and controls and engines finally checked, slide the plastic glass cockpit covers over their heads and taxi out onto the broad expanse of the field for the take-off. Earphones and speaking tube keep the instructor and his pupil in communication despite the drone of the 125-horsepower motor. His hand is on the dual control column linked with that of the instructor, the student follows through on each movement of the controls until familiar with the necessary action for each manoeuvre of the aircraft.

When the instructor is satisfied that his charge has reached the necessary stage of proficiency and confidence, the latter is given the chance to make his first solo flight. This is the big moment for which the young airman has been eagerly waiting and training, and usually comes after he has spent about ten or twelve hours with the instructor. There is, however, the danger that the student might become keyed to too great a pitch of excitement and nervousness in anticipation of his first real test and in order to prevent this the day or time of his first solo effort is not disclosed in advance. Thus he is best suited mentally for the test when told to go aloft alone

After this initial flight on his own initiative, the student is "over the hump." He is far from being a pilot, however, and must receive more advanced instruction. The next big test comes with the pupil's first cross-country flight to Montreal or some other point, the object of this trip being to let the student put into practice the knowledge he has gained in navigation—sufficient knowledge to permit him to fly from here to there. In addition to this he is given lessons in recovering from spins and aerobatics.

During the seven weeks spent at the Windsor Mills School the students undergo fifty hours of flying, about evenly divided between solo flying and working with an instructor in the plane. Although this is only a small part of the estimated one hundred and fifty to two hundred hours of flying experience which the pupils are required to have before going into active service with the Air Force, it gives the budding young airmen the fundamental knowledge of air manoeuvres upon which more advanced instruction must be built.

In an effort to make the leisure hours of the students more enjoyable Y.M.C.A and Y.W.C.A. workers joined forces during the past year to renovate a farmhouse at the gate of the School and turn it into a recreation centre and hostess house for the lads in training. Included in the building are a sandwich and soft-drink bar, a reading room and ping-pong tables and a small dance floor, as well as a canteen. On several occasions dances held for the entertainment of the trainees have proved more than successful.

Learning to be a pilot isn't an easy task. It involves considerable hard work and concentration on the part of the students for there is a great deal of knowledge to be acquired and many hours to be spent in practice. But it is also fascinating work and fires the imagination of these hand-picked young recruits who have before them a goal which draws nearer as training advances: The time when they will take off from a landing field and come to grips with the enemy in air combat.

Dominion Was

Continued from page 4.

400 buildings, using 18 million feet lumber.

The first training aircraft were built at the Curtiss airplane factory at Buffalo, but a supply of Canadian designed and manufactured machines was available from the commencement of training. Domestic production was stepped up so rapidly that, within a few months, the supply was sufficient to meet the R.F.C. demand. Engines, however, had to be imported and they came mostly from the Curtiss Company.

When the United States entered the war it had only 122 pilots graduated or on duty, so in the spring of 1917 the 22nd U.S. Air Squadron was sent to Canada. This plan was of primary assistance in establishing this wholly new arm of U.S. war service, 370 Americans receiving complete instruction under the R.F.C. scheme.

Responsibility for the supply of equipment for the project was assumed by the Imperial Munitions Board which, in December, 1916, organized Canadian Aeroplanes Ltd. to acquire a small plant in Toronto. A contract was let at the end of January for a complete new major factory, and in April—before the plant was complete—nine "J.N.4's" ("Jennies") were produced.

The monthly rate by November had been stepped up to 218 machines, and by February, 1918, to 352. After that the figures began to drop, until a low of eighty-eight was reached in October. It was decided, with the spare capacity available, to seek other orders. The company went into open competition with United States companies in bidding for American contracts, and an order for thirty "F-5" flying boats was received. In a race, C.A.L. finished the contract three weeks ahead of its competitors. It commenced building on April 22, 1918, and completed the first macine on July—the last one three weeks before the promised delivery date.

This type of craft had a wing spread of 102 feet and two inches, approximately one-half the length of the largest air machine of today. It carried a load of four guns, 1,000 pounds of bombs and a crew of six men.

The production of 2,919 "Jennies" and two "Avros" was valued at fourteen million dollars, while the flying boats were in addition. Manufacture of the "Avro"—an improvement over the "Jenny"—started just before the signing of the Armistice. There were 400 hands employed at the start of operations in April, 1917, while the figures rose to a high of 2,500 at the end of February, 1918, and stood at 2,380 when the Armistice was signed.

ADVERTISING PAYS EVEN UNDER RAIDS

New York, Feb. 28.—(AP)—Advertising increases sales even under war conditions, Cecil Chisholm, Chairman and Editorial Director of Business Publications, Ltd., of London, says in "Printers' Ink."

At the outset of the war, Chisholm wrote, the volume of newspaper advertising dropped about fifty per cent in the expectation London was to be bombed night and day from the very start.

"At the end of the first September not a single bomb had been dropped in London," Chisholm continued. "Business men drew breath again. Courage gradually returned—but that was only half of the reason for the return of the advertiser.

"Advertisers found that turnover dropped when advertising stopped; then they discovered that sales increased when advertising was renewed."

SOUTH AMERICAN ELEPHANTS

Elephant reached South America from Africa by land, but it took millions of years to do ti. They travelled land bridges from Africa to Europe, across Asia and Alaska, and South across Panama.

Windsor Mills Has

Continued from Page 5.

classed all opposition in the Eastern Townships during the last four years. In the last four seasons the team has marched to the Provincial Intermediate finals before bowing out of the Allan Cup picture.

This year the team has more juniors on its roster than ever before. With such a record as this, it is not surprising that Windsor sportsmen and public-spirited citizens should have decided upon the construction of an Arena, which was completed in 1937. Built and owned by the Canada Paper Company, this structure has a total capacity of 1,500 persons, an ice surface of 180 feet by 80 feet, an electric clock and score board, a loud-speaker system and ultra-modern lighting. The building was erected at a cost of $16,000.

But it is not only in the realm of hockey that Windsor centers its interest and activity. Golf, tennis and badminton are also popular sports with many keen enthusiasts. Tennis enthusiasts have a concrete court equipped with lights for night playing at their disposal, while a nine-hole golf course is another rendez-vous.

During the past year golf and other sporting activities have been somewhat curtailed by the war as busy citizens have given their time and effort to war-work and to the doing of their part in the great task which today faces the British Empire.

BOARD OF TRADE PLAYS IMPORTANT PART

The Windsor Mills Chamber of Commerce, which was launched in a small way in 1937 as a junior organization, has steadily strengthened its position and added to its importance as a truly worth-while organization and today has a membership of thirty-eight. In 1939 the group became a senior Chamber of Commerce, and at Christmas time of that year held a community Christmas tree at which hampers were given to the needy.

The present officers of the organization are: President, H. Bernard; Vice-Presidents, Dr. M. M. Lymburner and B. Quinn; Treasurer, N. Bolduc; Secretary, Gordon Noble; Executive Committee, J. J. Watt, W. Jones, L. T. Garon, Dr. R. Morissette; E. Paquet, H. Bourque and E. Mignault .

A Band is part and parcel of the set-up of any well-organized town. Windsor has a Band of which it is truly proud. People who are familiar with Windsor can hardly remember the day when the Town did not no exception.

The Windsor Mills Band has had its ups and downs. But today it is going strong. Re-organized six years ago, the Windsor Mills Band Association is now composed of twenty-seven members. During the past summer fifteen open-air concerts were staged under the direction of Bandmaster Maurice Parenteau. In July of last year the Band travelled to Magog, where it represented Windsor in the annual festival of Eastern Townships Bands Association. J. B. Pauze is President of the Windsor Mills Band Association.

EDUCATION BY NO MEANS NEGLECTED

The educational requirements of the youth of Windsor are by no means neglected as can be readily seen by the fine schools which cater to the cultural development of those who later will be called upon to take their place as community leaders in the Town.

At the Consolidated School, which is the Protestant School of the Town, there are approximately 110 pupils. The Notre Dame Convent and the Sacred Heart Brothers' School care for the Roman Catholic school-age children.

Miss G. L. Lane, of Lennoxville, who is Treasurer of the St. Francis Valley Teachers' Association, is Principal of the Consolidated School. Miss Lane is assisted by an efficient teaching staff comprising R. B. Carr and the Misses H. Sims, E. Frame and A. Boa.

October of the past year saw the School represented for the first time at the annual Track and Field Meet at Drummondville. The School also entered a hockey team in the league embracing Asbestos, Danville and Windsor Mills.

Over two hundred boys attend the Sacred Heart School. Of this number eighteen boys are English-speaking. The Convent has on enrolment of two hundred and fifty pupils, including both French and English-speaking girls.

In the matter of churches Windsor has three of them, two Protestant and one Roman Catholic. Rev. Arthur Oakley is Rector of St. George's Anglican Church, while Rev. P. Pollit is in charge of St. Andrew's United Church. St. Philip's Roman Catholic Church is under the pastorate of Rev. Father J. A. Lemay, who came to Windsor following the death of Rev. Father S. Gosselin last summer.

A modern, well-organized and comfortable hotel is essential to any town. Here again Windsor can step right out in the front line. For many years the **Chateau Windsor** has catered to the needs of the travelling public. Its reputation today is widely known. Owned and operated by Mrs. M. Costello, this fine hotel is centrally located. It is known for its splendid dining room, while its room service could well be the envy of many hotels in much larger centres.

IDEAL SHOPPING FACILITIES AVAILABLE

Two banks and a number of fine stores are at the service of Windsor residents. Among the more important business establishments are the **Dubrule Pharmacy**, a modern, up-to-date drug store; **Paquet Brothers Grocery and Butcher Store**, each located in the I.O.O.F. Building; **F. Paquet Registered**, a grocery, dry goods and hardware store, which for the past fifty-two years has been doing business in Windsor East; the **Zoel Rousseau Grocery and Hardware Store**, which is located in the centre of the Town; a grain and feed mill operated by **Victor Moquin**, who came to Windsor seven years ago after having spent thirty-five years prospecting in The Yukon. Among other stores is the one operated by **J. H. Morin**, who is agent for radios, stoves, wallpaper and floor coverings. Windsor's business district also comprises a barber store operated by **G. Fafard**, and **Bergman's Store**, carrying a complete line of ladies' and men's clothing and accessories.

In the way of fraternal societies Windsor has an Odd Fellows' Lodge, a Rebekah Lodge and a Council of the Knights of Columbus.

The Record daily goes into the majority of Windsor homes. Mrs. J. J. Watt is the Record's representative in Windsor. Mrs. Watt will be pleased to forward all news to the Record and is especially anxious to serve all sections of the population. Advertisements and subscriptions given to Mrs. Watt will also receive careful and immediate attention.

Windsor has gone a long way since Captain Josiah Brown, the first settler, came to the district where the Town now stands. Rising to the status of a village, with Abbott Frye as its first Mayor, in 1876, the Town was incorporated in 1899, with P. F. Dooley as first Mayor of the Town of Windsor. Down through the years Windsor has progressed slowly but steadily. Today it is rightfully holding its place as one of the leading towns of the Eastern Townships—a credit to its people and the pride of those who once lived in Windsor but whose interests in life have called them far afield.

FOUGHT FOR FRUIT

Chelmsford, England, Feb. 10.—(AP)—Police organized a queue to handle 200 housewives who fought to get near a lorry full of oranges and lemons on sale at a local market.

HEAVY CHURCH LOSSES IN AIR BOMBARDMENTS

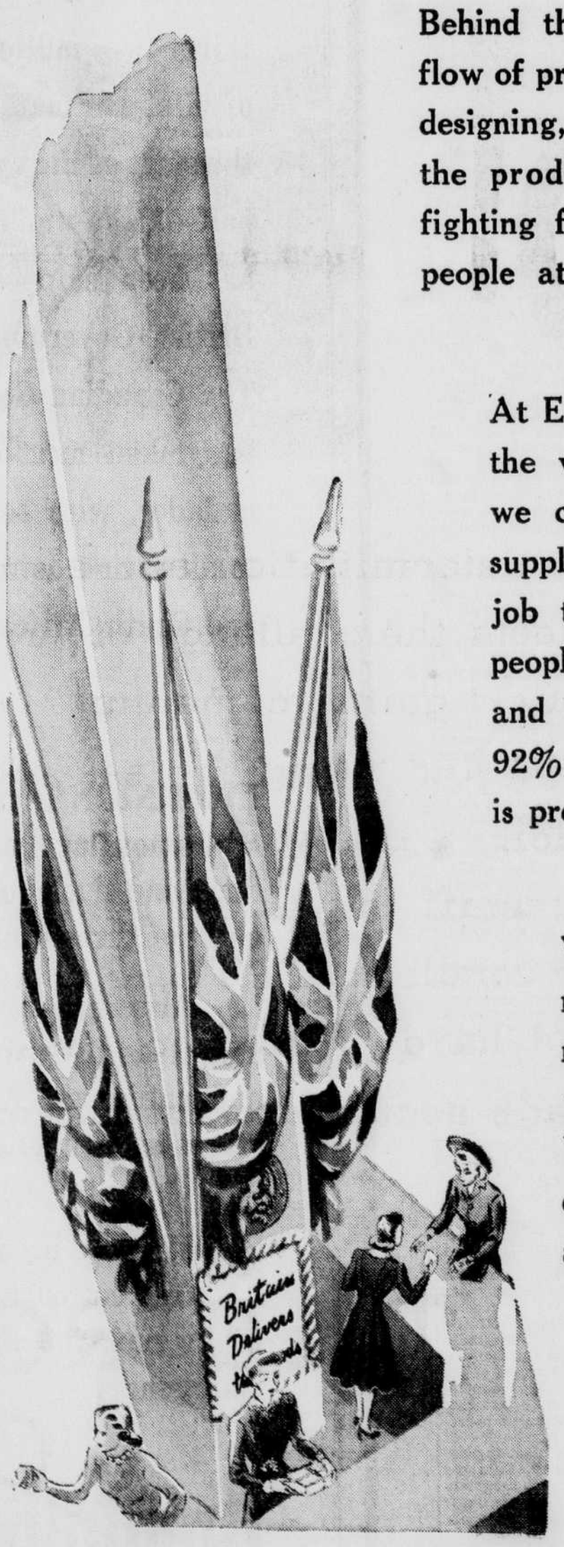
London, Feb. 28.—(AP)—More than one thousand Anglican churches, schools, halls and vicarages throughout Britain were destroyed or damaged by enemy bombings in 1940, says the Press Bureau of the Church of England.

In a summary of the Church's position it listed Coventry Cathedral as destroyed and said Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, Canterbury Cathedral and Liverpool all had suffered damage. Many famous London churches also had been damaged among them St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Margaret's, Westminster, St. James', Piccadilly, and St. Mary-le-Bow in The City.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have appointed a special commission to study the question of the repair, restoration or rebuilding of churches or other church property damaged by enemy action.

CANADA Hits Her Stride!

Right now, Canada is in the greatest production race in all her history . . . . . a race to keep the Empire's defenders adequately provided with all those supplies which are so essential to the prosecution of the war.



Behind this effort, directing and controlling the flow of production, is organized Canadian business . . designing, manufacturing, financing and distributing the products of war and peace that equip the fighting forces abroad and maintain the Canadian people at home.

At EATON'S we're putting our weight behind the war effort . . . . working in every way we can to assist in the production of war supplies. But in addition we have our regular job to do . . . . and that is to supply the people of Canada with the products of British and Canadian labour. At the present time 92% of the merchandise we sell at EATON'S is produced in this country or in Great Britain.

Whenever you buy an article of British manufacture, you are helping Britain to maintain the favourable trade balance which is so necessary to her war effort. When you buy Canadian Goods, you are contributing to the industries which supply and support Canada's war machine.

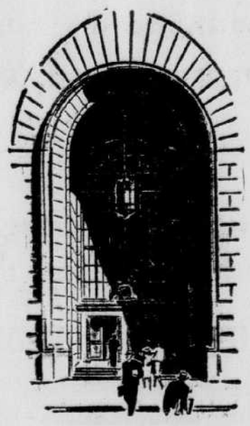
THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
OF MONTREAL

Buy British Empire Merchandise . . . . . Help Win The War!

"LET US GO FORWARD WITH OUR UNITED STRENGTH"



WITH grim determination and stout heart this young and virile nation meets the challenge of the hour. ¶ Lights burn late as Canada's war effort gains momentum. In factory and workshop, on the farm, in shipyard and along the assembly line, an Army in Overalls swings into action. ¶ Likewise, in the Royal Bank of Canada a trained and disciplined staff bends its best efforts to meet the increasing demands of war conditions. ¶ There is no short cut to victory. The road will be long and hard. With pride in our hearts we shall pursue it till peace is made secure for the nations of the world.



THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

2 BRANCHES IN SHERBROOKE • BRANCHES IN COATICOOK, INVERNESS, LENNOXVILLE, ROCK ISLAND, ST. GEORGE, THETFORD MINES

How Cherokee Indian Chief And His Three Sons Surrendered Their Lives That Tribe Might Come Out Of Hiding

(G. M. Charland, Superintendent of French in Sherbrooke Protestant Schools.)

During my stay in the Great Smoky Mountains' National Park, I visited the Qualla Cherokee Indian Reservation in North Carolina. Over 3,000 Indians live on that reservation today, in the Oconalufty Valley which is walled in by mountains on all sides. This is the Eastern tribe of the Cherokees, and the balance of the tribe live in Oklahoma. They are said to be the most civilized of all North American Indians.

I found that the Cherokees have kept the customs of their race and preserved their sports and ceremonies. One day I was in one of the large department stores of Knoxville, Tennessee, and noticed a number of large posters, announcing a fall festival and day of games on the Qualla Cherokee Indian Reservation. A young lady, seated in a booth, was selling tickets for this event, and there seemed to be a waiting line. Knoxville is only seventy-three miles from the Oconalufty Valley, and many people like to run up there for the Indian games in the fall of the year, and at other times when there are special ceremonies when visitors are admitted.

It took us about two hours to drive to the town of Cherokee. As we motored through the valley we saw the Indian school on a hillside on our right, also the government agency, a trading post, several cabins for tourists, a small hotel and several shops. On the left there were fields for games and farther over a stream of water.

We stopped beside a little shop to watch an Indian and his squaw who were making pottery to sell. They were middle-aged people, and both dressed in loose-fitting, colorful clothing. The dark-skinned squaw with bright eyes and firm lips wore several strings of beads.

As we stepped closer to watch them shape the red clay with their hands and smooth it with an old silver caseknife, both the Cherokees looked up. I spoke to my wife in French, commenting on the care with which the couple worked and shaped their pottery.

Immediately the man spoke to the squaw in Cherokee, then smiled at us, showing an even row of pearly teeth. He seemed to be asking what language we spoke. It did not sound like the tongue of any tribe he had ever met. As we spoke again, he seemed even more mystified. Finally he asked in broken English, "Where are you from?" He nodded knowingly when I replied, "From the Province of Quebec, Canada," then he added "I thought you might be from Mexico, but your words did not sound like Spanish that I had heard."

As we went on down the road we passed an Indian squaw with her dark-eyed papoose strapped on her back.

I did not see any exhibitions of skill in archery while there at the Cherokee Indian Reservation, but I know that they use the bow and arrow. Men practice archery in front of the shops.

Speaking of their skill, and their games, the native game of ball is very strenuous and exciting, and somewhat different from the way Americans play ball.

Most of the Cherokees are farmers today, and live in the hill country of the Appalachian Mountains, on their reservation, in about the same manner as the mountaineers throughout the Smokies. They are no more a hostile and warlike tribe, but a peaceful people.

The Cherokees do some basket weaving, and weaving of cloth, and a little wood carving, but it is the pottery made of red clay that is most fascinating to watch. I brought back to Canada a number of souvenirs of the handwork of these Indians.

I wondered why the squaw carried the papoose on her back, strapped to the board. When I inquired, I found that Lillian Davids Fazzini attributes this practice of binding the papoose to a hard surface for the purpose of flattening and spreading the spine. She says that is the reason why Indians walk so very erect.

While there I found a poem on the Indians. The author is unknown.

"A race whose ancient lineage
Goes back through countless years . . .
And research for its origin
A futile task appears.

Columbus found this country
An ancient tribal land
Inhabited by many tribes
Each ruled by Chief command;

Each mountain, lake and river known
And named—no spot untrod
For just how many centuries
Is only known to God."

Certainly the Cherokees have been in the Eastern Mountains, the Appalachian range, hundreds of years. Of course they are just one of the 338 main tribes in North America. The Cherokees are believed to be an offshoot of the famous Iroquois, who were at one time one of the largest and most powerful of tribes.

I was curious to know why the Cherokee Indian tribe was divided; why part lived in Oklahoma State, and why 3,200 still remained on the reservation on the border of North Carolina and Tennesse. So, I inquired.

An older resident of the city, a music teacher, told me the tale of what is called "The Trail of Tears," or the history of the removal of the most of the Cherokees to the reservation in Oklahoma in 1838.

It was just 102 years ago that Tsali, the stalwart Cherokee chief, and his two sons willingly surrendered their lives in order that this remnant of their famous tribe might remain in the heart of the mountains that they loved.

You see, the settlers were gradually occupying the land in and West of the Alleghany Mountains, and the government finally decided that the Cherokees would have to give way and relinquish their ancestral home to make way for the white man.

At least 15,000 Cherokees were herded like animals in stockades under the direction of Colonel Winfield Scott, who prepared to remove the Indians to the plains of Oklahoma. There were still a few hundred Cherokees to be rounded up.

Eventually the soldiers came to the door of Chief Tsali's hut and told him to bring his wife and three sons and go to the concentration camp. This important family was one of the last to be called for before the long journey West.

Calmly, silently, with their usual reticence and courage, the Indian family started down the trail. Tsali's wife got tired, so tired, that she dropped a little behind the others. Pretty soon a soldier pricked her in the back with his bayonet, and she cried out in pain.

Of course that made the old Chief Tsali mad. He and his three sons turned angrily on the soldiers, took away their bayonets, and in the struggle, they killed one of the soldiers. Tsali and his boys ran away into the forest. Very soon word spread to the 2,000 Indians who had never surrendered, and they vowed that they would never submit to the white man.

So, Chief Tsali ruled his tribe from his hiding place near Clingman's Dome, which is 6,642 feet high.

And what became of the other Cherokees who were already in camp, guarded by soldiers? What became of the 15,000 herded together for the long trip to Oklahoma? Well, they took the trip all right, but 4,000 of the Cherokees died on the way, due to exposure. It was one of the most tragic marches in all the history of the Indians, and has rightly been called, "The Trail of Tears."

Can you imagine the distress, and the suffering of those poor Indians who left their homes and lands, and those they loved behind them, to walk the 1,100 miles to a strange new country? Imagine yourself going through the same experience, how would you feel? However, God moves in mysterious ways His plans to develop and after sowing in tears, after suffering intensely, they reaped with joy, for when oil was discovered in Oklahoma, they became wealthy. What seemed to be a curse then, became a blessing, at least materially. There seems to be no joy in this life without an alloy. Surely their experience was comparable to that of the deportation of Acadians by Colonel Lawrence. The story of Evangeline has been immortalized by Henry W. Longfellow, in his well-known poem, but the touching story of Tsali, his self-denial and sacrifice, his noble character and heroism have yet to be written in song and story.

But, that was not all. There were still outlaws, there were still the fugitives from justice hiding out in the Smoky Mountains.

It was Zachary Taylor, who later became President of the United States, who ended the struggle. As commander of the forces he sent a scout to tell Chief Tsali that if he would surrender with his sons, and face the death penalty for killing the soldier who injured his wife, then the 2,000 Cherokees in hiding in the mountains could remain in their beloved mountains forever.

I can just imagine Chief Tsali, that noble Cherokee, looking across the mountains and valleys and canyons, the inspiring panorama of his homeland, surveying this majestic view from the heights of the 6,500 feet of Mount LeConte. His heart's desire was that his people might remain there in this mountain retreat where they were born. It seemed that the only way to realize his dream was to give up not only his own life but that of his boys. He looked fondly at his sons; two were grown and knew what it was about, but the third was only a lad. Finally Tsali gave his answer and said, "We will go."

But even General Taylor had a heart when he saw how young Chief Tsali's son looked. He decided that the lad was too young to be murdered for a mistake he could not understand. So, Chief Tsali and his two sons paid with their own lives, the price of a home for the 3,200 descendents of those Cherokees who still live on the edge of the Great Smoky Mountains' National Park, in their peaceful reservation.

The Indian Territory out West was incorporated in 1907 as part of the State of Oklahoma. In the Choctaw Indian language, the word "Oklahoma" means "Home of the Red Man." Eventually oil was found on the land and money began to pour in on them, more money than they knew how to handle, more than they had ever known was in the whole world.

I met a family whose children profited by this. They said many Indians had been persuaded to build large houses, but while proud of the showy houses, the Cherokees preferred to live in their old sod shacks. It seemed to be in their blood to adhere to their old racial customs. If you are ever down South in "Dixie" be sure to visit the Cherokees on their reservation.



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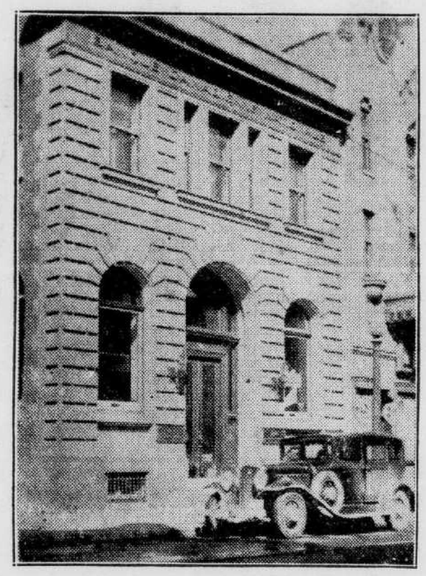
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Creative Handicraft Is Encouraged By Heirlooms Treasured In E.T. Homes

(Bertha Weston Price)

Handicraft today does not mean the making of pretty gadgets to hang on the wall or stand in shadowy corners, for in this prosaic and competitive age workers must be practical and on the qui vive for originality and, above all, excellence. Whether as a hobby, pastime or as a means of earning a few extra dollars, home craft is in the limelight and there is a clarion call for more and better work. Like history, the handicrafts repeat themselves, whether it be the work of men or women, modest or elaborate, in the home or in large industrial centres. We use designs and patterns created long ago because they are correct and beautiful, and it is much easier than to study, fret and figure out new ones. Yet the creative instinct still exists, and it often appears from unexpected sources.

Relative to this matter a lady who is keenly interested in home crafts from both a commercial and educative angle says: "The idea of many hand-workers is to copy the work of others. To me it seems that they should be impressed with the necessity of originality in design—do something distinctly their own." Furthermore, she adds: "Americans are very appreciative of our Provincial hand-work and are eager to buy. Canadians should be educated to realize the beauty and usefulness of the many artistic articles produced locally and to use them in improving and beautifying their homes."

In contrast to this we often hear the remark from one who examines a lovely piece of work: "Isn't it beautiful! I'm going to try to make one like it." That is quite within the law, but it would be nice to introduce a bit of originality, though we are told that we must use basic patterns in order to uphold the standards set by experts.

Mrs. A. S. Bayles, who opened a craft shop near Georgeville, on Lake Memphremagog, has made close study of local hand work, and appeals for quality, rather than quantity. "We owe it to people who ask for native handicraft to have it for them, and of the best quality we can produce."

The "Blue Willow" Shop came to the city for winter months and Sherbrooke people have had good opportunity to see what Mrs. Bayles is doing for home craftsmen. In the same shop on the Lake shore may be seen a wider showing of Canadian and local work that speaks well for the future.

Lennoxville is now a centre for Canadian handicraft, with the opening there of the Cottage Craft Shop. The two ladies in charge hope to make this one of the best avenues for expansion of local work of best qualities. Like others they are in search of original work and will show favor to local workers. Throughout the Eastern Townships there is a decided move in the right direction and we may look forward to an educational exhibition of combined efforts, like what is being done in Canadian cities and the larger centres. So it may come that in this fair part of Canada we shall realize the meaning of the words: "They have pictured Peace at the Wheel and Loom," while many homes will be the brighter and better for having within them things of lasting beauty, and in their hearts a growing love for creative handicraft.

A CITY HOBBY SHOP

One may consider it a privilege to be invited into a friend's kitchen, the one room in a home where machinery is, or should be, of the best. Still more is one privileged when given opportunity to visit a hobby shop located in the heart of a city.

On a snowy afternoon in January the writer was accorded such a privilege, coupled with a friendly chat about handicraft and the value of a hobby while studying and admiring pieces of wood craft, all of them the hand work of a retired bank manager. Here we found tables, foot stools, and many pieces of unique design and beautiful finish. Nearly all of these were made from native woods, some having light and dark woods combined.

After some hesitancy the craftsman kindly gave permission to use his name in this humble story of an attractive hobby shop and the really fine work being done by a self-termed amateur. F. A. Briggs, who spent many years of responsibility behind plate-glass windows, and ofttimes closed doors, has, after retirement from duty with the Canadian Bank of Commerce in this city, found happy contentment in standing at his work bench, running his turning lathe, and polishing wood pieces until they shine.

Mrs. Briggs, interested in this handicraft, takes pleasure in adding beauty to many pieces with her fine needlepoint, and not only they, but fortunate friends, know what it is to enjoy the results of skilled manual labor. Antique pieces vie with each other in beauty and usefulness, while practical ideas are carried out in such articles as wool holders containing a dozen or more different kinds of wood; reel for holding skeins of wool with clamp to fasten on table; a farm lantern with wood top and base as an attractive bonbon jar; a clock removed from a motor car set in a wood base of graceful design. On and on we could enumerate articles, from a button box (Mr. Briggs says he likes to have them handy) to a miniature grandfather's clock, perfect in detail. But we must descend to the basement where the shop is comfortably located.

In the years Mr. Briggs has worked in his shop as time and inclination permitted, he has added machines as needed, until we find a modern turning late, jig-saw, shaper, eight-inch bench circular saw, band saw, jointer and numerous tools of large and small dimensions. Good lighting comes from windows and from ceiling lights. In looking about, one soon realizes that here is the same system as in a business office; straight rows of chisels, nails and screws arranged according to size, and a general air of "business as usual." Woods neatly arranged on shelves show such varieties as white, brown and red birch, basswood, pine, maple — including the beautiful bird's eye—walnut, mahogany, gum wood, our native woods predominating.

"Like all beginners," Mr. Briggs explains, "a wood worker picks up all kinds of tools, here, there and everywhere, then he cleans house to make room for the ones he really needs. One of the drawbacks to an amateur is the fact that manufacturers do not cater to small customers, hence there is often delay in obtaining tools." Most of the hand tools are of English make and come without handles, but here they are in long rows all ready for use. There are in all seven power machines, among them a wood and metal working lathe which must be watched carefully to prevent accidents. Mr. Briggs explains that the novice usually begins with toy machinery and graduates through the various grades. He once appealed to an expert about a certain piece of work not going too well, and asked advice. The reply given him was: "The best thing is experience." When asked as to creative work, originality and so forth the wood craftsman replied: "Originality had best be played until one becomes a skilled workman, then if one has a natural inclination for the art of wood working, as he progresses originality will be more evident in his projects." This, of course, will apply to any line of handicraft.

The work shop for amateurs is more necessary today than when the wood carver just whittled and whistled. Intricate designs, size of many pieces and above all, finish, demand the best light and space. The present demand for hard finish for trays, plates and the like has resulted in some good practice for wood craftsmen. It is safe to say that Frank Libbey, whose work shop at his home in Huntingville, is a most inviting place, has this art down to a fine point. When wood plates are made so one may use salad, olives, and other tasty bits without fear of damage we may feel assured that excellence has been reached. Mr. Libbey, who is working on the commercial side of wood craft, never loses the artistic possibilities and he has the ambition and ability to create.

There are many work shops in our Townships where good work is done and they form a vital part in the educational scheme of creating a native art that will live and grow.

John French, of East Angus, also has a work shop and for years has found pleasure in creating beauty and usefulness from our native woods. In his home, the home of his children, and of many friends are pieces of wood craft that will hold their beauty for centuries. We have been privileged to see a bedroom suite of six pieces made by this craftsman; a four-poster, spindle bed and among the other pieces a towel rack of the old-fashioned design, all made from our beautiful bird's eye maple, a wood used extensively in old days and today often combined with a darker wood for artistic effect. Another fine piece of workmanship is a bride's hope chest with her name inlaid on the cover. These are now the cherished possessions of Mr. and Mrs. John French, Jr., of this city.

In passing it might be mentioned that Mr. French and his brother, Charles, installed the first telephone system in the Eastern Townships. This was done in certain places in Compton County, and the lines hooked up with the Skinner telephone system.

NATIVE WOOD CRAFT TREASURED

One of the finest examples of creative wood craft in the Townships—and that is making a broad statement — is the grandfather's clock made a few years back by Ellsworth Lorimer, of Waterville, when he was around twenty years of age. This elegant clock is entirely of wood, except the steel pins that hold wheels in place, and the face is made of a perfect specimen of bird's eye maple. One hundred years from now Mr. Lorimer's clock will tick off the minutes, strike the hours and register the moon's phases, just as it does today. It is well and beautifully made and stands as a true example of Canadian craftsmanship.

In the home of A. Bulpit, Lennoxville, are several pieces of his work, as a hobbyist. A visitor may see a model in wood of the first railway train in the United States, composed of engine, tender and box car. This was made from blue prints and printed instructions, as many other pieces are, including clipper ships, the Royal Coach, and all kinds of useful articles.

L. C. Colt, of Massawippi, is another devotee of wood craft and does excellent inlaid work, along with turned and polished home furnishings. There are far too many of these craftsmen to place on record, but each and all have played a part in building up a type of industry that rightfully belongs to our country with its wealth of timbers.

HOME OR COTTAGE CRAFT

How can anyone sort out the many kinds of work done in the home by women, young and old, and place them rightly as housework and home craft? One needs to be a craftsman to be a good cook—yet there is a line to draw. However, spinning and weaving is truly an art, as well as the use of needle and thread. Far beyond historic records women stood at the wheel and sat at the loom. There has never a greater and more urgent demand for this form of home craft, and many women who had never seen either are spending long hours at the wheel and loom as their part in their country's service. With them are women knitting, sewing, planning and executing. In pioneer days the Eastern Townships were noted for their home craft and today a new impetus has arisen from war conditions, and a desire to make this part of the Province a centre for home crafts. In addition to the "womanly arts" we often meet women who can run a jig-saw, or use a chisel properly, and some fine pieces of carving have taken their place in our wealth of handicraft.

So the work goes on, work without end. Many hobbies have been set aside because of the demand for war supplies, but they are not forgotten. Quilt and rug makers are turning their time and energy to knitting and sewing, but Townships homes are rich in these things; treasured heirlooms and modern hand work vie with each other for beauty and durability. A woman, noted for her quilt-making, writes to a friend: "When my son married I gave him ten quilts, but now I am working for the Red Cross."

Without doubt Miss Elizabeth Church, of Asbestos, is the best authority on hooked rugs; her work has been creative and has given employment to many women in rural sections. Mrs. Arthur Virgin and Miss Emily LeBaron, have built up a real industry in weaving and their

Continued on page 15.

Best Wishes

to the

Sherbrooke Daily Record

on the occasion of its

Forty-Fourth Birthday

From A Friend

FLYING FOR BRITAIN:

Being the Diary of the Last 15 Days in the Life of a Royal Air Force Ace.

London, Feb. 28.—(CP)—

First day—(Sept.2, 1940)—First day at our new station. Leapt from our virgin couches at 0650. This shook me a bit. Was still slightly dopey when at 15,000 feet we sighted a large lump of blitz. Solid block of 20 Dornier 215s with a large fighter escort. Attacked en masse, then dived away as fighters came down. Joined Butch again after a frantic tail-watching breakaway, and started after the bombers again.

Suddenly we see a Dornier coming towards us—running for home. We jump on it--Butch sits on its tail, pumping lead at it. I do quarter attacks. He doesn't like this, lumps fall off and smoke pours out. I am awake now and feeling hungry.

Butch says "Don't waste any more ammunition on him—this guy's finished." I say "Okay Bud" and formate on the Dornier as he heads for Rochford (small town in Essex). He is a wreck—rudders in ribbons and pieces falling off all the time. One guy comes out at 100 feet. Parachute streams as he hits the ground—bounces. Butch and I are very cocky, go home and shoot a horrid line.

("Shooting a line' is R.A.F. slang for boasting of one's exploits).

Run Into "Whole Pile"

Two more quick sorties seeing nothing, and then more blitzkrieg on the fourth do. We run into a whole pile of Messerschmitt 110s and Dorniers. Too far to attack the bombers, so we start mixing it with the 110s. They circle and a lot come down vertically behind us.

I lose Butch and everyone else as I turn round and round, watching my tail. Then a 110 rears up in front of me, plain view and does a steep turn. Range is almost pointblank as I turn inside and plug him. He disappears under my nose and, when I see him again, he is diving vertically starboard engine and wing blazing.

I feel very cocky again, look for the fight and find it is out of sight. I go home and find that I've only fired 300 rounds.

Second day—(Sept. 3, 1940)—Unsuccessful day—made no contact.

Third day—Two patrols—0920 and 1230—but no contact made and no fun at all. Just roaming around looking for the "Hun in the Sun." Watched night bombers in the dark, parachute flares and A. A. bursts all over the sky. Slept well.

Four day—Another big day. Over Thameshaven we meet 25 bombers and scores of Messerschmitt 109s. Fired at a Dornier 215, but had to break away when fighters came down en masse. Chased bombers for 10 minutes but couldn't catch up. Came home and found Butch had bailed out and landed in a garden, where a terrified woman looked at him and then ran into the house. No more action today.

Fifth day — Up in the morning over the Thames Estuary to meet another raid. We nip in before the Hun fighters can get at us and do a quick flank attack. Fighters follow at once. I follow behind the bombers, watching two Messerschmitt 109s coming up behind me.

Before they get into range I turn a sharp left and whip under them. Unfortunately C - - - , who is following me, gets plugged by one of these guys and has to crash-land. I get into a circle with two 109s and shoot at the second. He starts to dive, so I chase him. Third burst sets him on fire, whole of starboard wing and fuselage. We are down to 50 feet, so I leave him to burn and climb to 10,000 feet at full bore.

Work in Pairs

Fighting is still going on and two more 109s come for me. They work in pairs and it seems fairly easy to get number two. Again I pick him out and we tear down to 0 feet. We race along the Pilgrim's Way (Chaucer's old road to Canterbury) and I fire the rest of my ammunition into him.

Both radiators stream glycol. I formate on him when I finish my rounds and he has his oxygen mask off, looking out at me. I leave him to go home and see him crash-land a few miles on.

Going home I see a parachute and circle it—a British one. Later it turns out that it was the C. O., who got shot down by the 109s. In the evening a party, then on to a dance with the boys of another squadron. Slept at - - - - - and stayed in bed till nine!

Sixth day—(Sept. 7, 1940)—I have the rest of the day off—and a very good thing too. Squadron gets into big London raids and loses quite a few. F - - - - died in hospital, W - - - missing, several more shot down and bailed out. S - - - and I drove down to Maidstone Hospital to pick up the C. O. Coming back we get to the Blackwall Tunnel (connecting North and South London under the Thames) when the trouble starts raining down all round us—no time to get to a shelter. We stand under an arch and watch the bombers approaching in waves, hear the bombs whistle down, and then the explosions.

Molotoff breadbasket showers incendiaries around us, several in gasworks, which fortunately does not go up. Watch cockneys put out one incendiary, discover a gloomy type, leaning against a lamp post, who discloses he is waiting for the pub to open!

The C. O. feels a bit hard done by, as he's been shot down and wounded yesterday, then gets bombed today. S - - - - drives like a demon along a street and skids to a stop. Bus-driver pulls up beside us and says "Come on nah, turn it up mate, you're on the blinkin' floor this time!" Laughter mingles with the bomb crashes.

Back In the Dark

Go back in the dark via Hampstead Heath. Fires light up London and fire engines are coming from all the suburbs into docks.

Stop at pub just outside Edmonton and get a riotous reception and lots of beer from excited public bar. I shake hands with everybody and get quite merry.

Seventh, eighth and ninth days uneventful.

Tenth day — First sortie in the morning brought us head-on into a bunch of Heinkel 111s. I do such a violent breakaway I do an inverted spin. I lose 5,000 to 6,000 feet before I can get out of that. Can't find the fight at all after that, so I go home fed up. All set to get my own back at the second but all we see are one or two 109s miles away. No fun.

Eleventh day—Another cloudy day and patrolling in ones and twos to try cloud interceptions.

Twelfth day — Thirteenth and a Friday. More cloud flying, and everybody testy about it. Went to B - - - 's house about 2200. Bombing and A. A. fire all the time, as it was a beautiful night.

Thirteenth day—A trip down into Sussex with another squadron and saw more of our fighters than I've ever seen before. I got attacked twice and everybody split up and came home singly or in pairs. Those attacking me must have been 113s, but every time I went to attack what I thought were these guys, they were Spitfires! Most foxing!

Fourteenth day—(Sept. 15, 1940)—The best day we've had. We got off at lunchtime with another squadron to meet 16 Dorniers and lots of 109s. We go into the bombers but Butch breaks early as he gets hit. I break with him, lose him, then go for the bombers again. Meet them coming home and no Messerschmitts in sight. So I attack one on the edge of the formation. Get him straight away and he leaves the rest of his boys. Follow him, plugging all the time. A quarter attack comes off beautifully, see bullets going in, in a line from the nose back to the tail, at intervals of a foot all the way down. See that rear-gunner is lying back in his seat, probably dead. Dornier is smoking like a chimney, oil comes back on to my aircraft and pieces fly past me.

Then three blasted Spitfires horn in and drive me away from my own private and personal Dornier. One guy bails out from the Jerry. He has his arms folded and seems quite resigned. His ship crashes in flames and Spitfires shoot a line all round it, probably dropping visiting cards.

I did this myself. "See you in the brasserie 8:30 Saturday" kind of thing. They're getting quite a reputation for pinching a bomber when a Hurricane has got it on the run. So I go home first and claim it before they can.

Afternoon brings even better pickings. Again we attack Dornier formation and break it wide open. They scatter all over the sky and go for the clouds. I get one straight away with a long burst. He catches fire and goes straight in.

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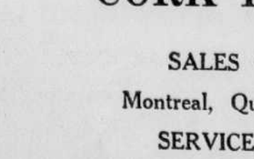
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BROME-MISSISQUOI COUNTY

Two Hundred Young Men From Cowansville Have Enlisted In Army, Navy And Air Force

Of this Number Fifty Have Already Gone Overseas—Progressive Spirit Noted in Cowansville During Past Year—Several Important Property Transfers and Increase in Building Permits Noted.

Continuing the story of Cowansville's war effort since the last Annual Review, when it was reported that twenty local youths had enlisted in various branches of the Canadian forces, the number has now risen to two hundred.

All ranks from major to private are represented and are included in the Army, Navy and Air Force.

About fifty of these are at present Overseas and are doing their share in defending Britain, while the remainder are in various camps scattered over Canada and Newfoundland.

The men Overseas write most cheerfully of their life there and the wonderful hospitality of the English and Scotch people.

The Christmas boxes from here all arrived safely and letters gratefully acknowledging same were received by the Soldiers' Comfort League.

The boys also gratefully acknowledge the many fine knitted garments received from the Red Cross Society.

Cowansville has built up an enviable reputation for herself in the field of purchasing War Bonds and Certificates and the subscriptions in the two Red Cross campaigns were splendid.

The local Red Cross has had a very busy year and great quantities of material have been distributed to make up into garments for the women and children of England.

Cowansville's quota for this purpose was fifty outfits for boys of four, twenty-five for girls of eight, and a number for girls of sixteen.

PROGRESSIVE SPIRIT IN BUSINESS SPHERE

Three ambitious young business men during the past year have made vast changes in their business premises.

L. B. Brault, proprietor of the **Premier Market** has instituted a self-service system and the whole appearance of the store has been changed and improved. The gleaming white finish is very attractive and forms a pleasing background for the stock.

G. H. Viellette, proprietor of the **Victoria Garage,** has erected a large cement garage on South Street, which will treble the size of his present premises and will furnish storage for about twenty cars.

Elie Boisvert purchased the block on the Southwest corner of South Street, and, after enlarging it, the lower flat was fitted up as an up-to-date restaurant, with a dwelling for his family overhead.

Through the initiative of Lieut. G. H. Roberge, a grandstand was built on the new school ground which is owned by the Roman Catholic School Board and is situated on the new street leading from South to Oxford Street. A formal opening was held with sports and games and other forms of entertainment.

The new street running from South Street to Oxford Street has been partly gravelled and will be in general use this summer, and will be a great convenience to a number of families.

The large business block owned by **Morris Chazin,** which was in process of construction when the last Annual Review was issued, has been completed and is occupied by the owner as a place of business and dwelling. The upper storey is occupied by a tenant.

Mrs. D. Bookbinder, who carries a large stock of silk material, has built a large addition to her premises.

A. Fortin, a young business man, has had a large addition to his premises on South Street erected. The upper part is used as a sun parlor and the lower floor has accommodation for two cars.

A major business change was made last summer when the **W. F. Vilas Enamal Company** moved their plant and equipment to Orillia, Ont.

The space formerly used by the Enamel Company is now used by the **Vilas Furniture Company.**

A large cement block has been built for a dry kiln to meet the demands of the enlarged furniture trade.

The plant is working two shifts a day.

Several families and single persons connected with the Enamel Company went to Orillia and are comfortably settled there.

PROPERTY TRANSFERS

A property transfer of interest was the sale of the farm of Mrs. Arthur Ruiter to John Larocque. This farm was part of the original land owned by Jacob Ruiter, the first settler of this place. He came here in 1798 and built a log house on the South side of the river where the bridge now crosses. In 1800 he built a grist and saw mill on the next lot. Mr. Ruiter died in 1840.

Another property which connects Cowansville with the past and which has just changed hands, is that now owned by Councillor Albert Bedard, which was built in 1860.

Still another interesting transfer was made when H. Dion, of Adamsville, purchased the house on William Street which was built by the late O. N. Hull about fifty years ago. It has continuously been the property of the Hull family until sold to Mr. Dion about a year ago. Many changes have been made in the interior and it is occupied by two tenants, as well as the owner.

Mrs. Messier purchased the stock of Miss Corinne Beaudoin and carries a very attractive line of baby essentials, etc.

Cowansville Hardware Company, which is the headquarters for "Canada" Paints, is fortunate in having as its manager Carl Codere, who is a graduate of Radio College in Toronto and prepared to give expert radio service.

R. Bessette, manufacturer of all kinds of woodwork, who specializes in sashes, doors and silos, has taken his eldest son into partnership and the firm is now known as **R. Bessette and son, Reg'd.**

The **Eastern Townships Realties** was organized during the past year by Volney Ingalls, who is also agent for the Missisquoi and Rouville Insurance Company and a member of the Protestant School Commissioners' Board, and Spencer Henderson. The latter has had much business training in banking circles in Ontario.

Paul Boisvert has up-to-date equipment for a "shoe hospital" and is expert in remedying all defects in boots and shoes.

In 1930, George Robb, of Knowlton, purchased the business block and its stock of furniture from the late Joseph Hingston. Soon after this the two upper flats were transformed into four heated apartments of six rooms each and one of three rooms. These are in great demand and are never vacant.

The ground floor is used to display a fine stock of furniture. Howard Hastings has been the manager since the opening.

Mr. Robb also conducts an undertaking business which was established by his father in Knowlton about 1860. Lee Boyd is a partner and the **Robb-Boyd Funeral Home** is well equipped to meet all modern requisites.

CONSTRUCTION PERMITS TOTAL $66,645

W. J. Bell, general insurance agent, who has filled the office of Mayor for the past two years in a very capable and satisfactory manner, retired this year and is succeeded by Eugene Boisvert. Mr. Bell was a Councillor since 1934 and is Secretary-Treasurer of the Protestant School Board.

The Councillors are Albert Bedard, Donald Barker, Charles E. Buchanan, Leopold S. Lee, Ovide Dagenais and Thomas Fournier.

No public work has been undertaken during the past year but building permits for commercial and dwelling purposes and repairs amounting to $66,645 have been issued. This was $12,270 over the previous year.

The plot of land bounded on the West by Oxford Street, the North by Cambridge Street and on the East by James Street, which was purchased from the W. S. Cotton estate in 1939 for a park, is still undeveloped. This property includes two or three lots which the Council are offering for sale.

The site is very central and will be a great addition to the town, when it is supplied with all that goes to the making of an up-to-date park.

The Board of Trade has had a busy year under the Presidency of Lieut. R. H. Hibbard, who is now serving in the C. (A.) A. The present officers are President, L. Brault; First Vice-President, O. C. Selby; Second Vice-President, Elie Boisvert, and Secretary, Carl Codere.

Following are the Chairmen of the different committees for 1941: Tourists, Hon. L. A. Giroux; Publicity, A. C. Tanner; Industries, A. E. Goyette; Sports, G. E. Brault; Retail Trade, E. Cadieux; Town Improvement, Donald Barker; Business Tax, W. F. Bowles; Winter Roads, E. B. L. McCrum; Membership, J. H. Lefebvre; Banquet, L. B. Brault.

The **J. J. Barker Sign Company,** which is a flourishing business, situated on the South side of the C.P.R. tracks, has a private siding and the floor space covers about 30,000 square feet.

Since the death of J. J. Barker, the business has continued to expand under the management of his two sons, Donald J. Barker and George A. Barker, President and Secretary, respectively. Mr. Crawford, of Montreal, is Vice-President. About fifty hands are employed and the Barker products are shipped from coast to coast as well as enjoying a fair volume of export trade.

From the modest beginning with thirty hands employed in 1922, **Bruck Silk Mills, Ltd.,** has become the largest employer of labor in Cowansville with at least seven hundred workers on their payroll.

The history of the company has been one of continued progress and growth, keeping the plant always in the forefront of the domestic silk cloth industry which its establishment has founded.

Leopold S. Lee has been local general manager since the beginning of operations here. He is also Vice-President and a Director of the company.

The Buzzell brothers, Enoch and Nelson, born in Abbotsford, came to Cowansville in 1879 and purchased a property at the corner of Main and Albert Streets, where they operated as a general store under the name of **Buzzell Brothers,** 1879-88 This business, which now carries hardware and paints is operated by Edward Buzzell, the eldest son of the late Enoch Buzzell. Nelson Buzzell, who is in his eighty-fifth year, lives here and makes a daily visit to the garage of his son, Clare Buzzell.

The firm of McClatchie Brothers, tinsmiths and plumbers, established here in 1898, retired from business this year. The original members of the firm, James, Robert and Allie, are all deceased, and for the past six years the business has been carried on by Lynford McClatchie, eldest son of James.

Would you like a "hair-do"? if so, call the **Lido Beauty Parlor** for an appointment. Modern equipment, expert service.

Whether you are planning the erection of a bungalow or a mansion, all the necessities and extras for that purpose may be found in the stock of **Cowansville Building Supplies.** The proprietor, W. D. Smith, has had many year's experience in these lines and can give expert advice to prospective builders.

The **"Rexall" Drug Store,** of which E. C. Cadieux is the proprietor, is the depository for the popular Laura Secord, Page and Shaw and Millstone sweets.

"Ruiter's Service" means excellent service. If it is local or long distance trucking by day or night, a new car, oil, gas, or storage that you need call "Ruiter's."

Dr. G. A. Barber, surgeon dentist, who succeeded Dr. G. H. Benson, is a native of Ottawa, Ont., and attended the Collegiate there before entering McGill University, whence he received his degree.

Visitors are surprised to find such an up-to-date and commodious hostelry as the **New Ottawa Hotel** in a town the size of Cowansville. The building is four storeys in height with a basement fitted as a clubroom which is much used for public parties and dances. Catering to parties and banquets is done on request and special Sunday dinners are a weekly feature.

When V. Leonard and Eric Pickel joined the 75th Battery, R.C.A., they sold their ice and coal business to **J. C. Longeway,** who also does general trucking.

Popular rendezvous for hockey fans or others desiring a hot lunch after the game are, **Bonneau's** on Main Street and **Geraldine's** on South Street.

To be on time all the time have

Continued on page 13.

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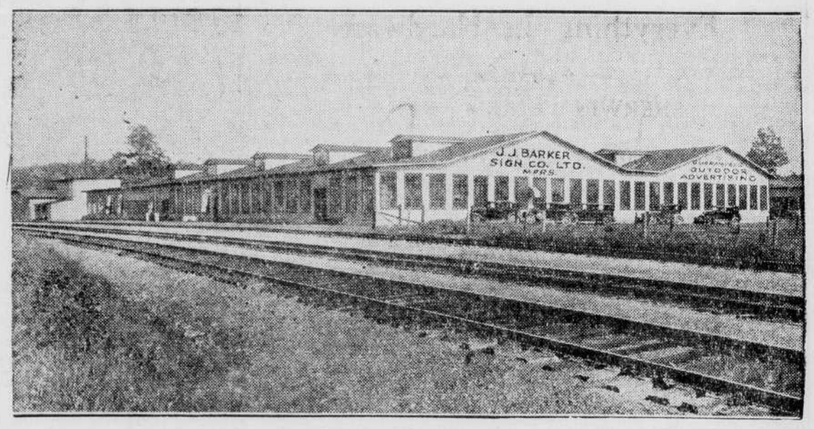
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Courage, Patience And Friendliness Keep Up Red Cross Workers' Spirit In Important Task Being Carried On

(Bertha Weston Price)

Since that day in September, 1939, when we knew that War had come to us again, there have been few idle moments in the lives of Canadian women. "Modern warfare affects the whole nation to a greater extent than war of the past. This war is far different from wars of old for it will be lost or won in the homes of the people." These words tell the story briefly, so now it is that women's part is not to wait and weep, but to accept and act.

So it came that the women of our fair and peaceful Eastern Townships, many of them descendants of pioneer women who knew what to do in emergencies, were ready to act. Four years of experience in the Great War, and what came after, provided insight into the duties of women pledged to serve their own country and the Motherland. It took only a few days to call the workers to their post of duty and Sherbrooke, as the hub of the Townships, soon became an active centre of Red Cross work. And from that time women on the home front have stood solidly together, regardless of race or creed, while their British sisters experienced sterner realities.

Every sensible person knows what the Red Cross emblem stands for, in peace as well as in war, but every one cannot know the intimate side of the far-reaching activities of this world-wide organization. That the war will be lost or won in the home is true, for it is in homes of rich and poor alike; in rooms now fitted up with all facilities that extensive work is done with little delay. The incoming and outgoing materials and completed work forms a gigantic task in itself, while the checking up is no child's play.

The Sherbrooke branch has been fortunate in having headquarters in a large, well-lighted room in the Quebec Central Company's Building, Wellington Street North, generously placed at the workers' disposal by the company, and deeply appreciated. Up to the time of writing over twenty-six thousand articles have been completed and shipped to Montreal headquarters through this one avenue of Canadian Red Cross activities. The fact that there are twenty-five local groups operating among church societies, nurses' associations, business women's and girls' clubs, benevolent societies, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, Junior Red Cross, augmented by twenty out-of-town groups doing regular work, while donations come in continually from shut-ins and isolated women who want to have their part in the great scheme—all this gives proof of the task entrusted to Eastern Townships women and families. It is safe to say that these forty-five groups form a formidable army in the great struggle, while all around them the Townships are as firmly organized; there is no break in the lines.

Sherbrooke Women at the Helm.

The personnel at the local Red Cross room speaks well for the ultimate results in this herculean task. The President, Mrs. A. M. Sangster, is at her post always, with a reliable staff. Mrs. Russell Tate, Chairman of the Work Committee, with six assistants, has charge of sewing and inspection of work coming in from all forty-five groups. This department is in full swing Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Mrs. F. A. Briggs, Chairman of supplies, with eight assistants, is in charge of parceling, packing and shipping to headquarters in Montreal on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Mrs. A. C. Stevens, with four assistants, looks after the knitting; Miss Margaret Haight, with two assistants, takes charge of sending work to out-of-town groups; Mrs. W. B. McCaw keeps records; Mrs. J. H. Bryant is Secretary, with Miss K. Leonard as assistant.

This personnel of twenty-seven women, most of them trained by former experience, keeps the ship in its right course on stormy seas, or fair. Some delays have been caused by lack of materials, especially in knitting wools, while the prevailing influenza which has swept the country had its part in checking speed in production, but the motto is "Carry On."

In looking over the places in the Townships that co-operate with Sherbrooke one finds a wide area covered, such as Megantic, Lingwick, Bishopton and Marbleton, Scotstown, Stornoway, West Brome, Windsor Mills, etc. In contrast to this system of working under a branch we find many towns and villages having their own branches and shipping direct to Montreal. In some ways this simplifies the work carried on, cutting out double shipping of parcels.

The Women's Institutes in many places organized without delay and are working with other organizations. The Belvidere, Brompton Road and Orford Institutes are among the twenty that co-operate with the Sherbrooke Branch. Throughout the Townships English and French women work together. In some cases the workers are separate, but in all there is no complications over race and creed.

Work for Refugees.

The constant demand for supplies for the Army, Navy, Air Force, hospitals and emergencies never abates, but these have been somewhat curtailed by the emergency call: "Send us supplies for refugees!" This is, without exception, one of the heaviest orders given to women on the Home Front, for it must be in addition to—not in place of—the regular output of supplies and friendly aid.

In answer to the call, well organized units had this work outlined and with all possible speed and co-operation hundreds and hundreds of outfits for women, boys and girls, from four to sixteen years, have been sent to Great Britain where thousands of homeless people wait for them, knowing that women from across the sea have not forgotten them.

Only those privileged to visit the Red Cross room in the Quebec Central Building and the work centres in towns and villages throughout the Townships can have any conception of the magnitude of this work. Let us look at one or two kits—as the outfits are termed. The officer in charge, wih a patient smile—this is a busy day—willingly displays the garments and explains the many points of interest connected with them. There is only one conclusion reached during the inspection—how the cold, tired bodies and brooding eyes of these homeless women and children will thrill to the comfort of this gift from the Canadian Red Cross!

A woman's outfit (size 36) comprises: One dressing gown and two nightgowns, dress, skirt, blouse, slip, sweater—one each, two pairs bloomers, one pair gloves, with two pairs hose, two undervests, coat and hat supplied from Montreal headquarters. There are eleven pieces, sewn and knitted by the Red Cross workers, and four pieces supplied by Montreal.

For boy of sixteen years: One dressing gown, two sets pajamas, two shirts, two pairs of socks, one pullover sweater, one pair of gloves, one cap. From Montreal goes one windbreaker, one pair of trousers, one belt, two undershirts and two pairs of drawers. Ten pieces from the Red Cross and seven from Montreal.

For girl of eight years: One dressing gown, two pairs of pajamas, two under pants, two dresses with bloomers of same material, one coat and beret, two pairs of socks, one pair of mitts, one pullover

Continued on Page 15.

Two Hundred

Continued from page 12.

your time piece regulated by local experts, **W. C. Craigie and A. W. Bourgeois.**

Alcide Bisaillon, grocer-butcher, specializes in meats, groceries and provisions.

Francois Brault, B.Ph., pharmacist, and agent for Nyal products, joined the ranks of the "Benedicts" last summer when his marriage to Miss Simmone Jarry took place at St. Hyacinthe in August. Mr. and Mrs. Brault have taken up their residence on William Street.

F. J. Knight, electrical contractor, is a veteran of the World War. He was born in Plymouth, England, a place which has not escaped damage by the enemy in the present struggle.

Footwear Findings of Canada, Limited, was establisher here in 1920 and since its inception has enjoyed a steady growth. The output is mostly sold in Canada and the distribution of their products is made in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec through sales offices maintained at Montreal, Toronto and Quebec, at which points complete service stocks are carried. The trade in the Maritimes and Western Provinces is well looked after by reliable representatives located in Amherst, N.S., Winnipeg, Man., Calgary, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C. About fifty hands are employed, both men and women. F. E. Johnson is President, and Gordon Scott, B.Sc., is Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer.

The Fantasy Shoppe, which specializes in ladies wear, is an important department of the establishment operated by Mr. Ed Goyette who also carries on a wholesale business under the name of Eastern Townships Distributing Company. Mr. Goyette started in business here in 1902. He was Municipal Councillor from 1918 to 1930 and President of the Eastern Townships Associated Boards of Trade 1939-40.

The motto of **McCrum's Transport, Limited,** is "Ship the Safe and Quickest Way." A daily service is maintained between Cowansville, St. Johns and Montreal and a staff of competent and experienced drivers is in charge. The trucks are kept in perfect condition by their skilled mechanic, Joseph Cote. The Montreal office is in charge of Norman McCrum.

Draper's Ambulance and Funeral service, with branches at Brigham, Bedford and Knowlton, is well equipped to give very satisfactory service. The Funeral Home is particularly convenient to people coming from a distance. B. W. Draper is in charge of the office at Bedford.

If your car needs repairs call **Laflamme Auto Body Repairs** for estimates.

Andre Belanger, optometrist, is a newcomer to Cowansville and we hope he will find it a congenial place to practise his profession.

One of the town's best-known establishments is **"The Hub,"** a general store which deals in dry goods, gentlemen's furnishings, boots and shoes.

SPORTS

Although the ranks of the Victoria Hockey Club have been depleted by enlistments in the C.(A.)A. they are carrying on with a few younger recruits and two or three newcomers. The Brome-Missisquoi-Shefford League includes the towns of Bedford, Granby, Waterloo, Farnham, Sutton and Cowansville. A schedule beginning January 4th and ending February 9th was drawn up. The officers are: President, C. W. Henry; Vice-President, C. Codere; Secretary-Treasurer, R. Boucher; Manager, Pete McCrum; Assistant Manager, Lawrence Stowe; Directors, L. B. Brault, J. Fisher, Dr. J. Beaudry, H. L. Boucher, E. Boisvert, R. A. Hanson, E. Cadieux, W. Fryer, R. Dean and F. Brault.

Twenty-eight players and officials are serving in the C.(A.)A.

The High School hockey team is very active and is a member of the High School League which includes Sutton, Bedford Granby, Knowlton and Waterloo. Donald Carlin is President, Alfred Forster Treasurer and Jeffrey Mark Coach. Mr. Mark has had much experience in hockey while living in Saskatchewan.

The Ski-co Club, which is in its second year, has an approximate membership of seventy-five. Following are the officers for 1941: President, Dr. Page; Vice-President, Lionel Morrisette; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Jeannette Monast; Directors, L. B. Brault, H. Hastings, Dr. Beaudry, P. Bonnette, P. Boisvert, O. Deguire, D. Courtemanche, U. Deragon, O. Olsen, A. McClatchie, G. Brault, R. Boucher, and the Misses S. Bisaillon, J. Bisaillon, J. Brault and M. Dover. The "Wood" schoolhouse has been rented for a Clubhouse and trails are being mapped out in the vicinity of Iron Hill. At the formal opening on January 12th supper was served by Mrs. Walter Wood at her home.

The Cowansville Golf Club which is in its eighteenth year still continues to have a strong appeal. A very successful season was enjoyed and the membership was well maintained and the course has been kept in first class condition. Volney Ingalls is the President; George Barker, Secretary, and E. R. Dunwoody, Treasurer.

The first shareholders mentioned in the charter are P. C. Armstrong, J. J. Barker, R. E. Moysey, C. F. Robinson, H. F. Vilas, J. G. Mackie, R. F. Stockwell and A. G. Scott.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

The local track meet was held in September. The Nunn's Trophy was won by Kenneth Hamilton and his name was inscribed on it. The District of Bedford Track Meet was held and Waterloo was awarded the Miner Cup.

The school song was revived and sung at the school opening.

Miss MacIntosh was elected President of the District of Bedford Teachers' Association. She is also one of the official delegates of this district to the business meetings of the Provincial Asosciation of Protestant Teachers. Principal Arthurs is also an official delegate.

The doors in the school have been numbered and keys provided. Supplies were procured and a medicine cabinet for first aid has been installed in the chemistry room.

Mr. Amaron, French Inspector and Mr. Hall, English Inspector, both expressed satisfaction with the way that the English and French classes are being taught.

A voluntary course in art is being given this year in Grade X; architectural drawing is being studied and Miss Phelps has introduced pen and art work in Grade IX.

Education Week was observed with a parents' day on which special films were shown at the school; an exhibition of school work was on display at the "Hub"; a special church service was taken over by the school and the two churches united for that service; and an issue of the school magazine was issued.

The teachers made up new drapes for the windows in the assembly hall from material provided by the School Board. The drapes were necessary to make the windows light-tight for the showing of movies, and to improve the appearance of the hall. Raymond Sharman of Grade XI class, assisted by the Principal, installed the drapes.

Principal A. D. G. Arthurs introduced a new type of permanent record form for the school. The School Board has provided a filing cabinet to house these permanent record forms, some new chemical apparatus, material for drapes and cushion covers for the teachers' room, rollers for the school maps, and cabinets in which to install the maps. The teachers made up the drapes and cushion covers for the teachers' room and Mrs. McClatchie kindly loaned some pictures for the teachers' room.

Knobs and catches were fitted on all the cabinet doors in the rooms. This work was done largely by Raymond Sharman, with the assistence of Ronnie Vail.

Keys for the cabinets located in each of class rooms were unearthed and placed on the classroom key rings. A list of locks and keys by number, together with the room number, are now on file in the Principal's files.

As a reward for the part taken in the church service during Education Week by the school, the United Church donated fifteen song books to the school.

The teachers provided treats for the pupils of their classes before the Christmas recess. A school dance was held at the end of November under the direction of a dance committee composed of Kenneth Hamilton, Beverly and Betty Bowles guided by Mrs. McClatchie and assisted by the members of the staff. Miss Phelps was in charge of the decorations. A gross profit of $21.15 was realized.

Several teachers, following the new trend in education are undertaking projects with their classes. To facilitate the making of a working model of a hand loom, a carpenter's work bench was provided by the School Board for the use of the Grades VIII and IX room.

All those who make sixty-five per cent or more in Grades IV to XI automatically become members of the Cowansville High School "65" Club and have been presented with badges which they may keep until the next set of examinations when they have to qualify again in order to retain possession of the badges. Any who did not qualify for the badge during the first set of examinations, may do so at any subsequent set of examinations.

The maps of the school have all been carefully repaired and mounted on rollers. Names and numbers have been placed on each map so that the maps do not have to be unrolled to be recognized. These maps are now installed in the racks which have been made under the direction of the Principal. The repairing of the maps was largely done by Gerald Hilton and Wellington Grubb, assisted by Emery Jonas and Wesley Morey, all of Grade X. These boys are also installing the racks. A list of the maps is to be given to each teacher.

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MANY SERVICE IMPROVEMENTS BY POWER FIRM

Line Extensions as Well as Addition of New Equipment Signify Progress by Southern Canada Power.

It is especially during momentous periods such as are being traversed that the benefits of dealing with a large interconnected public utility company become apparent. The war has created a large demand for electric power which Southern Canada Power has been able to fill with ease. Large companies frequently have been under attack in the past, with little or no justification. However when difficult times are upon us it is to these same organizations that one instinctively turns for help.

Several line extensions have brought service to a number of people who for the first time have received the comforts and conveniences of electric service. New equipment also has been added to improve service generally. The street lighting system in Cowansville has been enhanced in quality. The importance of adequate street lighting is so obvious that it need hardly be stressed. If the addition of a few street lights serve to save just one precious life, the small expenditure involved will have been more than justified. Proper street lighting is a worthy investment in every respect, from a humanitarian as well as from a commercial standpoint.

Major A. J. Dunn, former Manager for the company in Cowansville, is now stationed in St. Johns, Que. He is with the 24th-75th Field Battery. Major Dunn has been replaced by C. A. Adams, formerly Manager at North Hatley and latterly at Knowlton. Pte. Walter Strange, another former member of the Cowansville staff, is actually with the Royal Montreal Regiment in England and has been replaced by Armand Houle, who has worked for the company for the past twelve years. Still another member of the local staff, Sgt. H. H. Reid, is with the Royal Canadian Artillery in England. He has been replaced by Oscar Senay. Altogether Southern Canada Power has approximately thirty employees enrolled in His Majesty's Service.

Future prospects are excellent and the company is leaving no stone unturned to render as efficient a service as human ingenuity can devise. Industrial activity throughout the district served is at a high level with employment constantly soaring. The company is reaping the benefits of the seed it has sown and which might be translated as follows: friendly treatment, industrial development which has placed huge payrolls in circulation for the benefit of whole communities and last but not least, low rates despite a constantly rising tide of taxation.

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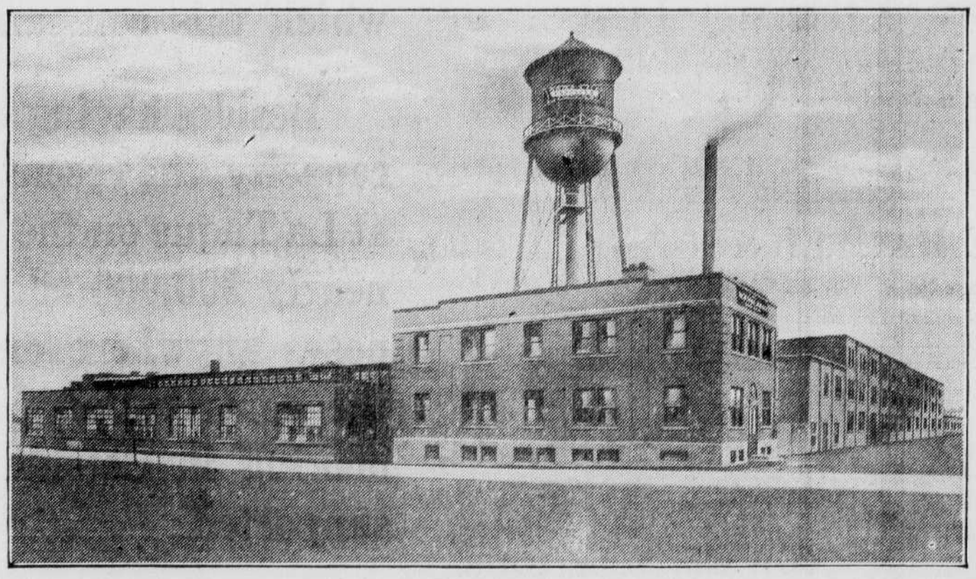
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THE CHALLENGE ACCEPTED

Once again Canada has accepted the challenge of those European dictators who seek to impose their will upon all nations and to destroy the freedom which is their greatest heritage.

Resolute, and rapidly gaining in strength in all essentials required to win the war, and with a singleness of purpose to give Britain the best we have, Canadians are confident of ultimate victory.

Never before in the long history of the human race have the British and French peoples been so seriously threatened by such a ruthless foe. Never has there been so great a need for organized effort to combat the menace of despotism.

Realizing this, those responsible for directing Canada's war effort have initiated a programme for industrial preparedness greater than any hitherto attempted. Its bulwark is dependable power, for which this company is well prepared.

Besides having a considerable reserve generating capacity, the recent completion of a new power plant at La Tuque on the Upper St. Maurice River releases nearly 200,000 additional horsepower for war purposes anywhere on the Shawinigan system. Thus the contribution which the Province of Quebec is making in Canada's war effort is being notably supported.

The Shawinigan Water & Power Company

MONTREAL CANADA

Prominent Boston Sportsman Spent Boyhood Days In E.T.

Charles Francis Adams, Head of Grocery Chain and Leading Figure in Destinies of Boston Bruins and Bees, Gained Love of Hockey from Lumberjacks in Woods Surrounding Bolton.

How a lad who was born in nearby Newport, Vt. ,and spent his winters as a boy and young man in Canadian forests in the district surrounding Bolton, Que., in the Eastern Townships, rose to control Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League and top gain titular leadership of Boston Bees in the National Baseball League and of the Suffolk Downs Racing Association, a $12,000,000 corporation, is the fascinating life story of Charles Francis Adams, 65, as told ago in the Toronto Star Weekly by Andy Lytle.

Adams' story reads like a Horatio Alger novel. As a boy he spent his winters with Quebec woodsmen. He went to Springfield, Mass., and secured a job in a grocery store at five dollars a week, and finallw gained control of a race track, a baseball club and the Boston Bruins of the N. H. L.

Adams was born in Newport in 1876, the sixth generation of the Northern Vermont family. His father was in a lumber business which established branches at Bolton in a thickly-wooded section of the Townships, and at Gananoque, Ont.

It was here in the Eastern Townships that he leearned to play hockey and developed a love for the game that never waned. Telling about these early days, Adams said, "We made our own pucks and hacked our sticks from the saplings. I'll never forget those battles between the lumbermen. As I look back now I am convined each one of them was an epic."

When Adams was 32, and his famous son Weston, now President of Boston Bruins, owner of his own brokerage business and a member of the Boston Stock Exchange, but two, he had an urge to begin life for himself and he hired out to some relatives at Springfield, where they operated a small retail grocery business.

Then he went to Boston to work for John T. O'Connor, a wholesale grocer who apparently took a liking to Adams, since six or seven years later he offered to sell him the business. Through the help of friends and the local banker, Adams swung the deal, and under his shrewd expansionist policy the business grew until it covers most of the New England States today and had a cash turnover for the last fiscalu year of $140,000,000.

Well-established, the wily Vermonter had time to ease off the pace a trifle, and, turnin gto hockey for recreation, interested himself in some Boston amateur outfits. At heart a lover of true amateurism, Adams found clubs grasping and avaricious and the players worse, so he decided to wash his hands of the amateur brand of hockey as he saw itw, since he found that his ideas were apparentiy old-fashioned and that gate receipts were regarded as something from which undercover subsidies should come to players and managements.

At this time Boston had a professional hockey club at the Boston Arena, but directors and shareholders were not too happy about the venture. He bought it, only to find he had a franchise, but no place to go. Finally the arena company offered him Monday nights. Reaching into Montreal, where he had come in contact with Art Ross, Adams brought him to Boston to take control.

For several years the club's fortunes were at a low ebb, and the deficit mounted annually. Retaining his confidence, however, Adams, learning that Western stars in wholesale lots were on the block because of the dissolution of the Western League, agreed to purchase the Western shipment. Paying $50,000 cash to Frank Patrick, he agreed to give up an additional $250,000 if Patrick could deliver all six Wsetern League clubs. When Saskatoon refused to come into the proposed merger Adams was committed for $50,000 less.

His plan was to dilute the players through the expanding league, give each club additional strength and make beter playing material available to all the teams. The league, however, stepped into the picture, Ross said, "and by some process which I guess you might call divine right voted to take the players away from me, divide them up as they saw fit."

"I employed a Montreal lawyer to attack what I considered a high-handed action, but before we could get to Court first one club owner and then another came to me serruptitiously to shop for players they desired. So I sold them the players to which the league contended I had no right, and the league decided to let me alone."

Learning that the Boston and Maine Railway heads were planning a new station in Boston, Adams saw in this a good chance to get away from the old Arena, which was outgrown by the crowds now attending the hockey games. At this time boxing, under Tex Rickard, was sweeping the country, and the railway heads agreed to re-create Madison Square Garden on top of the proposed station. Adams persudad the railway to have hockey space in the new garden, and offered to lease it for the Bruins on a percentage basis.

Because they laughed at this proposal, he switched to a guarantee of a half-million on rentals from hockey over a five-year period, and the railroad lost a great chance for money-making, because Adams was able to build up a large surplus from hockey's amazing profits.

Since Art Ross had by this time acquired a substantial interest in the club and Weston was coming along, Adams, Sr., turned the club over to them, and concentrated on the baseball team he had acquired overnight, almost. With the club, known as the Braves, in a sad financial plight, he was persuaded to acquire it for $600,000 as a civic duty.

Shortly after the purchase of the Braves, pari-mutuel betting was legalized by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and in Framington, Mass., determined that racing should not fall into bad hands, Adams put up the backlog of half a million on what developed into a $2,700,000 investment. Today the concern pays one million annually to the Commonwealth in taxes, and has paid off a bonded indebtedness of $1,700,000.

Explaining his many successes, Adams proves that simple principles, adhered to, are almost all powerful. "Pick out of good man, or a group of good men, and choose them for their executive capacity. Pay them well and let them run the business."

Creative Handicraft

Continued from page 11.

craft shop, "The Flying Shuttle," is a centre for the best in home crafts. Miss LeBaron took a course in weaving and since that time the work has increased in North Hatley and vicinity. In conversation with this expert weaver we learned that more interest is needed in both spinning and weaving if these crafts are to become worth while in this part of the Province. Study in combining of colors, in good dyeing and originality is needed if we are to go on and up. Miss LeBaron advises workers to experiment with vegetable dyes and tells us: "There are plenty of materials near at hand—barks, roots, leaves. Why not try them? To have fast colors we must get down to science. "It is interesting to know that if vegetable dyes fade they do so in one color range, where chemical dyes change colors in fading.

Mrs. Virgin states: "We aim for superior work done locally, rather than search for originality. We must have basic patterns."

French-Canadian women are noted for good handicraft and this Province ranks high in spinning and weaving. Miss Cecile Labrie, of Compton, and Miss Therese Chabot, of Acton Vale, are both expert weavers and their woven pieces are in great demand. The combination of colors is a study in itself and women of the French race have been endowed with this attribute.

While women's time, hands, mental and physical strength are pledged to their country the artistic side of home crafts must abide its fate. Men and women alike are engaged in work of all kinds, but the inherent desire to create and execute will remain with us, and the future will tell its own story.

Courage, Patience

Continued from Page 13.

sweater. Two undervests supplied by Montreal; fifteen pieces in all.

One can easily surmise that many of the refugees will have better garments than ever before, while others will gladly accept what is given them without murmur.

Boys and girls of four years, and on to sixteen years will be outfitted from these kits, through avenues provided in Great Britain. Surely with every shipment goes the earnest prayer that they may reach the destinations arranged for.

Sherbrooke's quota for complete outfits—minus the readymade- pieces supplied from Montreal — is three hundred. Lennoxville is booked for one hundred, also North Hatley, and some other places, while groups, no matter how widely scattered, are working steadily completing outfits, one hundred of which must be complete before shipment to Montreal where the articles listed will be added, then sent Overseas—truly a system that must run on oiled wheels to be successfully carried on.

Patterns are furnished, all directions given must be obeyed, every garment is inspected and passed on, or held back for fixing if necessary. "What can you say to a willing worker who has made mistakes?" asks a woman who has had to use all the diplomacy of which she is possessed to "keep friends" with a worker who may not have realized how much time is lost in ripping and ravelling. Shipments are sometimes held up for that one reason. Relative to this tragedy some verses appeared in a Northern Ontario journal that held an appeal. They began like this:

"Oh you, who have watched the woman knit
So proudly and gaily doing their bit,
Have you heard of the girl who rips 'em up —
Winds up — and knits 'em over?...

"Will you look here!" cries Judy "at this pair.
Would any soldier give us thanks for socks like these?"...

So we must have care that we make no mistakes, and be proud of the girl who can smile as she rips 'em and knits 'em over. These are the little rifts within the lutes, and are soon forgotten. The main thing is "to get on with our job."

Many of these garments are quite heavy and cutting the cloth for making is a man-sized job. The Sherbrooke Branch has been fortunate in having the heavier garments cut by local manufacturers. Rubens, Classon and the Federal Clothing Company cut coats, boys' shirts and dressing gowns, a much appreciated courtesy and assistance that speeds up the garment-making.

The Spirit of Service.

It has been impossible to visit many Red Cross centres, but in meeting workers here and there, through correspondence and an insight into things in general one can use the expression "the intimate side" relative to the work now handled with competence by Eastern Townships women.

French and English women, girls and children work and chatter and laugh, while they knit and sew.

While having a pleasant chat with Mrs. Jean LeBaron in her North Hatley home, we learned about the work done in that town. "We organized early in September, 1939, on our own responsibility," Mrs. LeBaron explained, adding that they shipped direct to Montreal, and that the group had undertaken the biggest job of the year—one hundred outfits for refugees; fifty for boys of twelve years and fifty for girls of four. It took courage for such an undertaking, but they are coming through. Mrs. LeBaron has been a faithful President and the workers stand firm on the Home Front. "Our first duty was collecting for the drive and we were gratified to go over our objective. We did not solicit from the summer people, but many of them came to us with donations and friendly interest in our work. One thing I met with that made me realize the true spirit of the people was the willingness of those in humble circumstances to give their portion." Surely, their war gift was needed!

North Hatley has Hatley Centre and Minton residents working with them, and the children, under a capable supervisor are doing their part. An experienced dressmaker does the cutting.

Mrs. N. W. Lobb, President of the Ayer's Cliff Branch, served in France in the Great War and her knowledge of what is needed in hospital supplies, comforts, etc., gives the workers an impetus and with the loyal support of the Women's Institute here, as in other centres, the work is continuing without break.

Cookshire Branch, with Mrs. C. M. McCrea at its head, is carrying on, shipping to Montreal outfits for refugees, and continuing the regular work which must go on. Continual appeals are made for blankets and more blankets; knitted garments for men in the Army, Navy and Air Force; extra comforts for them all, and emergency calls for sufferers nearer home. The suffering people of the Magdalen Islands have been aided and warm clothing for the survivors of the Jervis Bay quickly gathered and shipped.

Sometimes we learn of intimate things aside from the regular Red Cross work, that show the trend of thought among women not on active duty. As an instance, a lady now residing in California, but a native of the Eastern Townships, wrote to a friend telling her she was just then knitting a sweater and pair of socks for Winston Churchill. We all hope she used the best Canadian wool and did her best hand work!

An aged lady well along in her eighties living in East Sherbrooke has knitted continuously since the outbreak of war; an English woman whose son is now in military training says, relative to knitting:. "My stint is a sock a day. Sometimes of course I can't make it."

A titled lady in her eighties, in writing her apology to a friend for a delayed letter, explained: "What with reading the papers, listening to my wireless, knitting for the Army, Navy and Air Force, there never seems a moment of leisure." We can readily agree with her.

The Children's Part.

Not least among the thousands of willing workers are the children. Some one wrote: "The race marches forward on the feet of little children," and the words seem to fit into the picture of today. In Canada the children are marching, singing and waving flags while they cry: "Tell us what to do, we want to help!"

Some of them do not wait to be told; they have initiative ability to do things on their own and there is no time to waste. Boys and girls in town and village, on the farm, are trying to help and they are surely original. A lad sent ten cents to the Spitfire fund, explaining: "My name isn't Dorothy but I want to help." He shovelled snow to earn his gift.

Little girls are searching in attic, cupboards and work baskets for bits of wool; they are knitting afghan squares which are put together by older workers. Children in Roman Catholic convents knit and sew, while in many places children of different race and creed sit side by side, working, laughing, singing — good training for the future.

We learned at the Sherbrooke Red Cross room that during the past few months eighteen cartons of aluminum foil have been shipped to Montreal. Much of this is collected by children and as some carelessly send it in without removing the paper (it must be clean and smooth) school boys are often asked to take it home and clean it. If the boys get sister to help so much the better; they are doing their bit.

Planting seeds, growing plants and flowers, making some small article, along with knitting and sewing which is being taught by efficient elders all go to the education of the child while the Spirit of Service burns brightly in the minds of the boys and girls who, in our fair land of peace and plenty, may never have to know what children in far off countries are enduring. Keep the child mind free from dread, while they are learning the true meaning of service, and the future may be better for all. And so the race marches on while the Red Cross Banner is bravely displayed and people who cannot use the sword, keep our country's honour inviolate.

It is the effort of each blade of grass that keeps the meadow green.

BRITAIN'S STRENGTH

It is the Man in the Street who is fighting Britain's war. A distinguished American visitor, with all government doors opened to him by magic, can do his fact-finding at Whitehall and Downing Street and in the grim defences of "Hell's Corner" on the Channel coast But it is behind humbler doors that the real strength of Britain lies. The measure of English courage must be taken in the bomb shelters, and the corner stores, and among the free-speaking patrons of the pubs.

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WAR DOLLARS *from* PULP *and* PAPER

Canada's excess of exports over imports in 1939 was $173,870,570 (gold excluded).

Ninety-one per cent. ($157,454,661) of this favorable balance of trade was provided by exports of the pulp and paper industry.

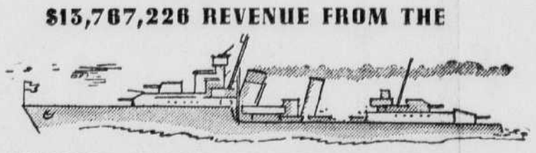
Of this, one-twelfth, or $13,767,226 worth of newsprint was supplied by The Ontario Paper Company Limited, the newsprint manufacturing department of The New York News and The Chicago Tribune. All of this was exported, and it supplied Canada with United States dollars to buy airplanes, tanks, ships, guns and ammunition.



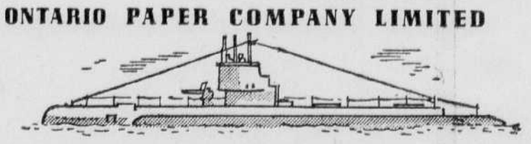
GENERAL VIEW OF MACHINE ROOM—This is a general view of two paper machines in operation at the Thorold mill of The Ontario Paper Company Limited.

SOME OF THE WAR MACHINES PURCHASED IN REVENUE FROM PULP AND PAPER OPERATIONS

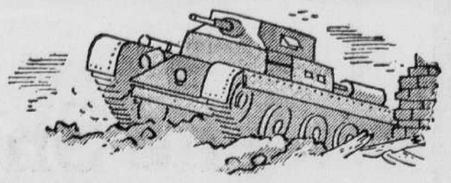
$13,767,226 REVENUE FROM THE



ONTARIO PAPER COMPANY LIMITED



WILL BUY AND EQUIP 137 BOMBING PLANES



COSTING $100,000.00 EACH * * *

SOME OPERATIONS OF THE THOROLD PLANT OF THE ONTARIO PAPER COMPANY LIMITED



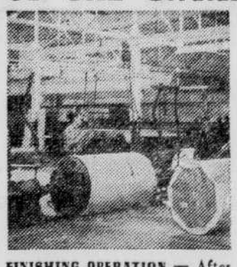
UNLOADING OF BOATS—The Thorold mill consumes over 165,000 cords of wood annually. This wood is delivered by company boats from its plants on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, 800 miles distant, and from Heron Bay, Lake Superior.



WOOD PILE WITH LOG LOADER—This picture illustrates the method of recovering wood from the storage piles. The log loader in the foreground grabs up the wood and delivers it to a conveyor which carries the wood to the mill.



CALENDER—After the paper has been dried down to approximately 8% moisture, it must be ironed out, and this is done in calender stack. The paper leaves the dryers and goes down through these heavy steel rolls which smooth off the surface.



FINISHING OPERATION — After the rolls have left the winder, they are wrapped and labeled. Each roll is then weighed separately and sent either to freight cars, paper boats, or to the storage shed.



STORING OF PAPER—This picture illustrates the method of storing paper in the storage shed. Later the paper is transported to the wharf for stowing on steamers for shipment.



NEWSPRINT ROLLS must be very carefully handled to prevent damage to the paper—note the thick hair felt cushions on which the rolls rest and the rubber protection over the cables on the lifting saddles.

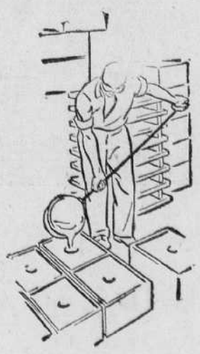
The Ontario Paper Company Limited

MILLS AT: THOROLD, ONTARIO
BAIE COMEAU, QUEBEC

"Workmen are soldiers with different weapons but the same courage"... THE RT. HON. WINSTON CHURCHILL



ALUMINUM - *Vital to Air Mastery!*



Behind the Pilot Officer and his flying crew stands the Aircraftsman. Behind both stand skilled workmen trained to keep aluminum production and fabrication at maximum output. Without these workmen aeroplane construction would lag. Without aeroplanes coming off production lines in ever-increasing numbers our war effort would falter. All the resources of the Aluminum Company of Canada, Limited are geared to give the Empire vital air mastery. Canada is training airmen and aircraftsmen. We are training aluminum workmen. The Empire needs both.

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Bankers Review Canadian Business Scene After Year Of War

Bank Of Montreal President Sees New Problems, New Opportunities Confronting Canadian People

URGES ECONOMY IN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Holds Wheat Crop Is Asset of Great Potential Value — Deprecates Spending On Peace-Time Projects

Culminating a comprehensive review of the Canadian business scene with an enjoinder to his countrymen to "do everything that in us lies to keep our house in order," Huntly R. Drummond, in his presidential address to Bank of Montreal shareholders at their recent annual meeting, declared: "When victory comes enormous new tasks, new problems and, greatest of all, new opportunities will confront us."

The president said that while Canada was at present on the crest of a wave from a business viewpoint, with employment higher than in any previous period and industrial output on a swiftly rising scale, it must not be forgotten that there will be an aftermath. He declared, therefore, that "it behooves us all, while contributing to the utmost in the prosecution of the war, to keep in mind the adjustments which will later become necessary."

"Economy in private and public expenditure," he said, "should be practised to the utmost and projects not relating to the war effort should be postponed to a time when they will not interfere with that effort and when the employment they afford will be needed. We must not throw prudence to the winds, but must do everything that in us lies to keep our house in order. We need prudence in governmental expenditure, prudence in business administration and prudence in our individual commitments.

"We need a determined and united front to limit the inflation of costs of material, wages and the cost of living — the 'vicious spiral' which created such havoc after the Great War, when a staggering readjustment of prices marked the return to a peace-time economy and left widespread misery and ruin in its train. We must bear constantly in mind that conditions such as now prevail cannot possibly last, and that when the inevitable end to them comes, and we enter upon the new chapter in our history and the history of the world, the readjustment will tax every resource that we possess nationally and individually.

"It is not an easy life to which we are being swept, but a hard life. Heavier trials and sacrifices than we have known are likely to be imposed upon us before the curse of Hitlerism is removed from the world. Removed it will be. Life has no meaning for any free peoples unless it be removed, and not all the powers of darkness can prevail against the conscience of mankind, now thoroughly aroused. Already, because of the war, Canada has attained an importance among the nations of the world such as it could not otherwise have attained in generations. When victory comes—and it may be sooner than we expect — enormous new tasks, new problems and, greatest of all, new opportunities will confront us. Let us, therefore, do everything in our power to be worthy of the position which we shall be called upon to assume in the reconstruction of the world on a new and a finer basis."

BANK'S STATEMENT

Mr. Drummond, in his opening remarks, commented briefly on the bank's financial statement which was laid before shareholders. "It is with satisfaction," he said, "I report that, notwithstanding the unusual times through which we are passing, your bank continues in its customary strong position. Our total assets, while showing a decrease from last year, continue at a high figure. Full provision has been made for all losses and we are in a strong position, as always, to meet any contigency.

"Notwithstanding a heavy increase in taxation, willingly borne, profits under a generally larger volume of business have been sufficient to care for this added impost, to pay dividends in the same amount as in the past several years and to carry forward a small margin to our profit and loss account. This result has been due largely to the hard work and loyalty of the bank's staff. In my remarks of last year reference was made to the restriction placed upon bank profits by the very low rates of interest prevailing and other factors, and it is interesting to note that, for the twelve months now under review, on average assets of $973,000,000, which is $66,000,000 more than last year, the net earnings for each $100 of the Bank's assets were 35 cents."

WAR FACTOR DOMINATES BUSINESS INDICES

In reviewing the business situation, the president observed that, while a year ago business was just beginning to feel the impact of war conditions, today the usual economic indices no longer give the true picture of the ebb and flow of business because of the over-riding influence of the mobilization and the progressive utilization of every asset the country possesses for the most intensive prosecution of the war.

"We fully recognize the stake which is at issue," the speaker declared. "We know we are fighting for all we have and are, and our whole national economy is geared to that realization. Few of us who were here last year thought Canada could go so far in her war effort in the production of material aid as she has done, and we are just at the beginning. The production of war supplies will be immensely greater in 1941.

"Of business generally it is sufficient to say that practically every phase of industrial and commercial activity is reflecting the intensity of our war programme. Outstanding has been the importance of our mining industry, only now fully recognized and of the greatest help in stabilizing our exchange. Our railways are showing the highest traffic returns in years. Employment is at such a high level that we are approaching the point where it may become necessary, as in Great Britain, to curtail peace-time activities for the purpose of furthering the war effort."

Agriculturally, Canada had done well during 1940 which, the president said, had been a year of good crops. "Sales of livestock and dairy products," he observed, "have been satisfactory and the aggregate of revenue to the farmer will be large. What, in the final accounting, may prove, perhaps, the largest crop of wheat in the history of the Dominion has been safely garnered. It is one of the very best we have ever had in weight and quality.

"At the moment we are, perhaps, thinking too much of the embarrassment of handling it, but I should like to point out that our great store of wheat is wealth in its best and most tangible form and in present circumstances an asset the potential value of which cannot be estimated.

"Mr. Winston Churchill has said that one of the first tasks to which Great Britain will address itself, when victory is achieved, will be the feeding of Europe's millions — all now on short rations. This is a promise known to the peoples of Europe and its importance will be progressively realized by them. Back of that promise is the tremendous crop of wheat which Canada holds in store."

EXPORTS UP 30%

In the matter of trade abroad, Mr. Drummond remarked that, while the markets of Continental Europe had practically disappeared, the increase in Canada's exports had been remarkable. For the twelve months to September last they totalled $1,150,000,000—30 per cent more than in the previous year. Imports had risen in the same period 46 per cent to $1,005,000,000. Canada's gold production, amounting to approximately $200,000,000 during the past twelve months, was not included in these figures and should be added to the favourable balance of trade.

"The difficulty today," said the president, "is that our debit balance of trade with the United States, which formerly we settled by means of our credit balances with other countries, can no longer be arranged in that way. We have a credit balance with Great Britain and a debit balance with the United States (for war materials) and these must now be settled unilaterally.

"As regards the British account, repatriation of Canadian debt and of securities held in Great Britain is being used as one means of settlement. In the case of the United States, to our excess of imports in the total calculation must be added our interest and dividend commitments to residents of that country, and from this may be deducted our shipments of gold and revenue from the tourist trade. In the result, the balance is against Canada and our dollar is at a discount in the United States. Expenditure by Canadians for travel in the United States has been almost eliminated and our Government has taken control of all Canadian investments in that country and these it can sell if necessary."

GOVERNMENT FINANCES

In referring to the finances of the country, Mr. Drummond urged economy in all "peace-time expenditures" so that Canada's war tasks might be the better prosecuted. He referred to the Price Control Board by which the Government was "zealously seeking to stabilize prices."

"The Excess Profits Tax," the president remarked, "largely eliminates company profits; it is equally the duty of the Government to see that wages, which form the major part of the cost of manufacturing, are not unduly inflated."

GOVERNMENT CONTROLS

Recalling his remarks at the 1939 meeting on the subject of governmental controls, which, while necessary in war-time, must of necessity act as a weight and retardant upon the free operation of business, the president declared: "If only for the purpose of keeping the matter to the fore, I would repeat here that when peace is restored these controls should be removed as rapidly as conditions permit if we are to avoid wholesale regimentation of industry and labour, which would be contrary to the very spirit of the freedom for which we are fighting."

The speaker referred in glowing terms to the "marvellous manner"



HUNTLY R. DRUMMOND

in which the British people had adapted themselves to the conditions of war, and commented particularly on their ability to maintain exports at such a high figure. For the first twelve months of the war, he said, they amounted to £470,000,000, compared with £533,600,000 for the comparable per-war period.

"Of this," he said, "Canada has taken an increasing share and I would like to add my voice to that of business leaders all over the Dominion in urging our people to give at this time preference to British goods in their purchases of imported products; for every dollar's worth so purchased helps Britain in her war effort and helps Canada too in the matter of exchange."

UNITED STATES CO-OPERATION

Hailing the mutual defence agreement with the United States as the most important event for Canada, outside the war, since Confederation, Mr. Drummond said its greatest repercussions would occur after the war when Canada, more than ever, would be a vital link in the relations between Great Britain and the United States.

"Last year," he said, "we hoped that the great American nation would respond to the call to help in the fight to preserve civilization. Today that hope is a reality and the United States is a major factor and their sympathy and moral support are increasingly evident each day."

FRANCE AND FRENCH CANADA

"Of business in France there can be no review," said Mr. Drummond, "but a reference to French Canada in this respect is apropos. In speaking to you a year ago, it was a pleasure to be able to pay testimony to the example of loyalty and unity given to all Canada by the people of the great Province of Quebec, which means, in particular, by our French-speaking fellow-citizens. Since then, they have continued to join with heart and soul in the fight for freedom and in circumstances which have provided a far greater test of their patriotism than we of the English-speaking race have borne. To them, the fall of France and the attempt of the enemy to split the French race, wherever it may be, into warring factions, have been a veritable ordeal by fire.

"I would like to say here how much we, their English-speaking fellow-countrymen, have admired the courage and steadfastness of French Canada. The spirit they displayed at the outbreak of war, when one of the first regiments completely mobilized in Canada through voluntary enlistment was a French-Canadian unit in Montreal, has never slackened. French Canada must naturally be moved by its sympathy for stricken France, but it has not faltered in its loyal support of the Empire, through whose victory alone can France be restored to its old position as the standard-bearer of civilization."

Bank Determined To Play Full Part In Achievement Of Victory, Say Gen-Managers

Financial Statement Reflects Increasing Part Bank Taking In Financing War Projects — Loans Average $38,000,000 Higher — Profits Slightly Down

Presenting to Bank of Montreal shareholders at their recent annual meeting a financial statement that reflected the increasingly important part which this institution is playing in the financing of Canada's war effort, G. W. Spinney, on behalf of himself and his fellow general manager, Jackson Dodds, O.B.E., declared that as the bank entered upon its 124th year of operation, "we are determined to play our full part in this national effort and we look forward with confidence to the achievement of victory which is now the primary and all-important consideration."

The statement which Mr. Spinney presented showed great strength and liquidity. Assets amounted to $961,300,000, compared with $1,025,500,000 a year ago. "The decrease," he said, "is represented in the main by a reduction in our investment portfolio, as a result principally of redemption at maturity of Dominion and Provincial Government securities." Quick assets totalled $663,200,000, or 75 per cent of all liabilities to the public.

Net profits of $3,436,000 were down by $27,000 when compared with the previous year. "This result," said the general manager, "is not unsatisfactory in view of the fact that taxes paid to the Dominion and Provincial Governments during the year were $729,000 higher at $1,928,000, accounted for principally by the higher rate of Dominion taxation. The increased revenue to offset these additional charges and other heavier operating costs was obtained chiefly from commercial loans, which for the year averaged about 22 per cent higher."

Holdings of notes of the Bank of Canada and balances with that institution amounted to $81,100,000, and represented 11.01 per cent of all deposit liabilities payable in Canadian dollars. The statutory reserve percentage which the bank is bound to maintain in these assets is 5 per cent.

COMMERCIAL LOANS AVERAGE $38,000,000 HIGHER

Investments at $462,000,000 showed a reduction of $55,000,000, while loans and discounts in Canada increased during the year $16,200,000 to $217,600,000. Commenting on the increase in loans, Mr. Spinney said "This increase as at October 31st does not properly indicate the maintained improvement in this department. During the past twelve months the monthly average of our commercial loans has been $38,000,000 higher than in the corresponding period of the previous financial year. This expansion in our loaning figures comes chiefly under the headings of loans to manufacturers, reflecting the higher levels of business activity, and agricultural loans arising out of the large carryover of wheat."

Deposits by the public at $749,800,000 were $52,000,000 lower than a year ago. The reduction in this category of deposits, it was explained, was due in the main to the subscriptions made by the bank's clients to war loans, and to the withdrawal during the year of some temporary balances payable in United States funds.

GOVERNMENT FINANCING

Mr. Spinney dealt at length with the subject of Government financing, particularly from the banking investment viewpoint. "Our business," he said, "is at all times largely of the nature of a public trust, for on the one hand we in this bank are responsible for the security of well over a million individual deposit accounts, and on the other it is our function to assist in providing funds for all purposes, public and private, which may properly be financed by a bank. In time of war, these duties and functions assume added importance and it may therefore be permissible for me to refer to one or two matters which today demand closer attention than usual.

"Our holdings of Dominion and Provincial Government securities have declined during the past year by $34,900,000, although they are higher by $30,700,000 than before the outbreak of war. In view of the fact that the Government is making extremely heavy demands on the securities market, which will no doubt increase in future, it might appear to some that we were doing less than our duty in helping to meet these demands. It is not unreasonable, on a superficial view, to suppose that the banks should be a first resort in the present emergency.

"This supposition ignores the real nature of the transactions involved. When a bank subscribes to additional quantities of Government bonds, and places an equivalent amount of credit at the Government's disposal, it is in effect providing new money in the form of an addition to the supply of Bank credit which was previously outstanding. Such operations may therefore have inflationary consequences, depending upon their timing and extent.

"In certain circumstances monetary expansion of this character may be appropriate and justified, provided that it is moderate and carefully controlled. It was considered to be so in the early months of the war, when, at the Government's request, the banks subscribed to a special issue of $200,000,000 of short term notes. A temporary expansion of credit was considered expedient at that time in view of the state of business and of the Government's prospective budgetary programme.

"But now that the early hesitation of business has been succeeded by unprecedented activity, persistent and continuous use of this method of financing would lead directly to inflation. As Canada's supply of money takes the form principally of bank deposits, the unrestricted purchase of Government securities by the Banks would be equivalent in its results to issuing unlimited money through the printing press. The Government's purpose in making issues of securities to the public to meet part of the costs of the war is to obtain command of real savings. To substitute bank credit for such savings as a regular procedure would therefore frustrate and defeat all hope of financing the war in a safe and honest manner. It is for this reason that the moderate reduction in our holdings of securities, which I have noted as following their initial expansion, should be regarded as a healthy symptom. So far as it goes, it indicates that the Government's requirements have been supplied from genuine savings.

"In the matter of war-time public borrowing, our facilities can therefore best be used as a channel rather than as a source of funds. To this end we have made available at all our branches special means whereby the purchase of Savings Certificates and War Loan bonds can be facilitated, and we hope that the public will take full advantage of them."

INDUSTRY & AGRICULTURE

Observing that business conditions were, of course, dominated by the demand for war supplies, the general manager remarked that the volume of industrial production in Canada was already higher than ever before and that activity was widely spread throughout the country.

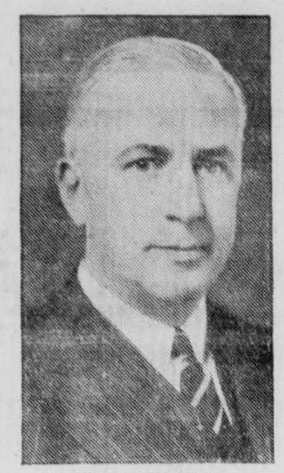
"The output of supplies," he said, "is due to expand much further and it is clear that we are rapidly approaching a position in which, by contrast with the past ten years, our principal problem will be the adequacy of the means of production.

"A large crop of high quality wheat was harvested and substantial sums are required to carry the crop until it finds a market. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates the yield of wheat for all Canada at 547,000,000 bushels, which, if realized, will make this the second largest crop on record since wheat growing started in Canada.

"The new crop, added to the carryover of approximately 300,000,000 bushels on the 31st July, created a storage problem which at first gave some concern. In order to make the best possible use of the available storage facilities for the benefit of all growers alike, the Canadian Wheat Board instituted a quota system of deliveries based on five bushels per seeded acre, and where local conditions permitted this quota was raised. With the prompt action of the elevator companies in constructing annexes and additional bins and the arrangements made by the growers themselves for safe storage, it is believed that practically all grain is now under cover and the storage problem may be said to have been solved for the present."



JACKSON DODDS, O.B.E.



G. W. SPINNEY

Banker Warns Against Inventory Building for Speculation

G. W. Spinney, joint general manager of the Bank of Montreal, in his address at the recent annual meeting of shareholders, said:

"In the matter of loans to business, the rise of industrial activity has stimulated new demands for credit which we have welcomed. In this case also, however, the war requires that a special consideration should be observed. While we are always prepared to finance sound transactions, and additionally at the present time to accommodate special needs arising from the war, the financing of abnormal inventories carried for purely speculative purposes in the expectation of rising prices would be equally against the interests of the banks, their customers and the public generally.

"Not only would such operations contribute to inflationary price increases and to artificial market conditions for the commodities concerned, but they would inevitably store up trouble for the future. The experience of the last war, and also of the speculative boom of the late twenties provides painful reminders of fictitious liquidity and of profits which became heavy losses overnight. So far, there is little evidence of any recurrence of such speculation, but the danger is inherent in the intense activity which lies ahead, and, as the banks are strategically situated to discourage it, we feel we have a special duty to bear it in mind."

Cut Peace-Time Expenditures To Bone, Says H. R. Drummond

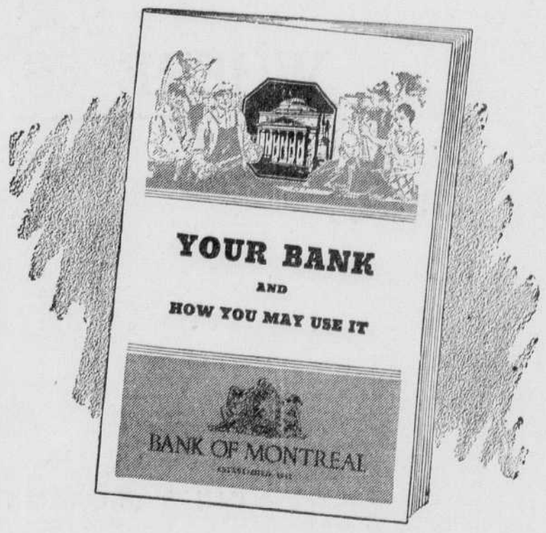
While lauding the Government for following a policy of "pay as you go" as far as was considered possible, Huntly Drummond, in speaking to shareholders at the 123rd annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal, declared that the gap between revenue from taxation and war-time expenditure was tremendous.

"So far as estimates are at present applicable to our expanding programme of production," the speaker observed, "it appears that the Dominion Government will spend close to $1,000,000,000 for war purposes alone during the current fiscal year. To this figure must be added non-war expenditures of $448,000,000, as provided for in the Budget. This formidable total, which is nearly three times the normal peace-time expenditure, will almost certainly be enlarged in 1941 by additional heavy war appropriations.

The magnitude of prospective expenditure imposes unavoidable obligations on the Government and on private citizens if we are to continue to avoid inflation. For the Government, all expenditures which do not contribute to the national war effort must be cut to the lowest possible limit and this duty applies equally to all public bodies in every field of administration.

"Citizens are cutting personal expenses and will do so willingly as long as they can see that it will help to win the war. They have the right to demand, and they do demand, that Governments in Canada—Federal, Provincial and Municipal — shall also cut their peace-time expenditures to the bone so that we may conserve all our resources—none too great—for the one object of winning the war."

You Will Find Us Helpful In A Score of Ways



ASK for a free copy of our booklet, "Your Bank and How You May Use It."

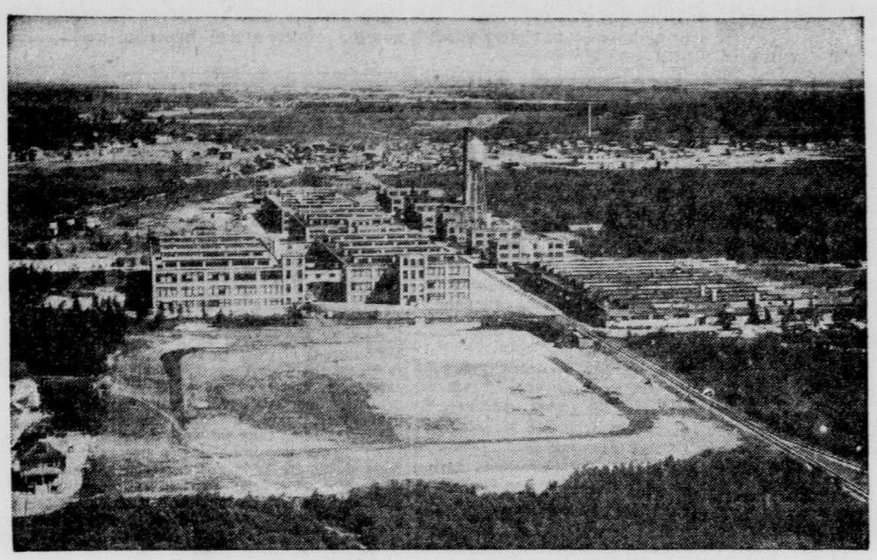
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Other Branches at: Arthabaska, Bedford, Bury, Cookshire, Cowansville, Drummondville, Granby, Huntingdon, Knowlton, Magog, Megantic, Napierville, Richmond, St. Cesaire, St. Georges de Beauce, St. Hyacinthe, St. Jean, Sawyerville, Victoriaville, Waterloo.

MODERN, EXPERIENCED BANKING SERVICE... *the outcome of 123 years' successful operation.*

CANADIAN CELANESE LIMITED

A Canadian Institution



Canadian Celanese Limited, Drummondville, P.Q.

WHO OWNS CELANESE?

Number of Shareholders Registered with the Company:

	Common Stock	Preference Stock	Income Funding Rights
CANADA	**2,237**	**1,222**	**238**
Great Britain	193	178	127
United States	144	100	42
Others	26	27	8
	2,600	1,527	415

CELANESE IS CONTROLLED BY COMMON AND PREFERENCE STOCKHOLDERS

WHERE IS THIS VOTING CONTROL HELD?

CANADA	Great Britain	United States	Others	Total
54.4%	34.6%	10.0%	1.0%	100%

Capital invested in Buildings, Site, Improvements, Machinery and Equipment *$12,500,000.00*

Total Number of Employees—2,900.

A CANADIAN COMPANY — CANADIAN CONTROLLED

CANADIAN CELANESE LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF CELANESE* STYLE FABRICS

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* Reg. Can. Pat. Off.

SHEFFORD COUNTY

Ideally Located, With Fine Transportation Facilities, Waterloo Attracts Industry

An ideally located town and one of the most picturesque communities in the Eastern Townships, Waterloo is today a thriving centre which offers many advantages to prospective industries.

Situated thirty-three miles from Sherbrooke and only a few miles from Granby, this community has splendid transportation facilities, as it is serviced by two railroads, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways, as well as being on the Sherbrooke-Montreal highway. Well-conditioned routes also connect Waterloo with Richmond, Drummondville, Three Rivers and Quebec, as well as border points.

The town is built on picturesque Waterloo Lake and is surrounded by the mountains of Shefford, Orford, Sutton and Brome, being in the midst of the Alleghanies, which form a natural chain separating Canada from the United States.

Waterloo is particularly attractive as a tourist resort and every summer draws hundreds of visitors who come to view its beautiful scenery and benefit from its healthy climate. Its citizens are friendly and industrious consisting of English and French-speaking people who live side by side in the most perfect harmony. The population is now 3,276.

Among the town's many advantages are the waterworks department which provides an abundance of pure, spring water; a modern fire department which includes motor vehicles and up-to-date equipment; wide and well-paved streets; a good electric light service supplied by the Southern Canada Power Company, of which W. A. Parkes is local office manager; cement sidewalks on all streets; three churches, St. Luke's Anglican, with Rev. Sydney Wood as Rector, St. Paul's United Church, with Rev. Harold E. Parsons as Minister, and St. Bernardin Catholic Church, of which Rev. Father Messier is Rector; two banks, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, under the management of Frank Pearson and the Bank of Montreal, of which R. B. Moysey has been manager since 1928; a Court House, Town Hall, modern Post Office; two public libraries, English and French; an industrial development organization; a junior Chamber of Commerce; two public parks, Robinson Park and Foster Square; three fine hotels, the National owned and operated by O. Bissette, the **Canada Hotel** under the management of Frank Leclair, and the New Brooks Hotel; a movie theatre; several tennis courts and other amusements grounds.

Among the town's principal industries is the **Atlas Plywood Manufacturing Company**, which is situated on the shore of the lake, with sidings from both the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. lines leading to the plant. This firm, purchased from the Bedford Manufacturing Company in 1928, produces plywood boxes and barrels, and veneers of various types. These products are sold throughout Canada and also enjoy a considerable export trade. A. F. Robinson is local manager. The company has over 200 hands on its payroll. A. J. Buckland is Superintendent of the plant and Alvin P. Hillhouse Superintendent of the panel department. Alvin Williams has charge of the shipping department. Mr. Robinson personally supervises the purchase of lumber and R. R. Lewis, Herman Wing and J. M. Smith are foremen of the various departments, with F. J. Leonard in charge of the accounting department.

In addition to being one of the most important hardware and plumbing stores in the County of Shefford, the firm of **Lebrun and Lussier** owns one of the most important factories of maple sugar evaporators and all kinds of maple bush outfits. Mr. Lussier is a native of St. Dominique and lived in Roxton Pond from 1918 to 1935, where he was a merchant-plumber and tinsmith. In that year he bought out the store and business of S. Lebrun in Waterloo.

Waterloo is justly proud of its greenhouses which have flourished from a small and modest beginning over 50 years ago. At that time Thomas Slack constructed his first greenhouse, which covered a space thirty feet square and was located near the family home on Western Avenue. In 1912 the two sons, Charles W. and Fred A. Slack, visioned a more pretentious building and decided to buy land near the Waterloo-Drummondville line of the C. P. R., which would afford convenient means of getting coal and fertilizers in car load lots. At the same time they recognized the advantage afforded by a rocky hill which would protect the greenhouses from the West winds with the result that one of the largest greenhouses on this continent was begun and has steadily developed until now 45,000 square feet are under glass for the growing of 'mums, carnations and snapdragons. 330,000 square feet of mushroom houses are daily producing mushrooms and rhubarb is being grown in another 40,000 square feet of buildings adapted to its cultivation. In 1937 the elder brother, Charles, bought his brother's interests giving F. A. Slack an opportunity of moving to England to develop a similar business there. At present Charles Slack employs one hundred and twenty men. Robert Millenchamp is Superintendent of the plant and Robert Flood is Superintendent of the office.

One of the industries which means much to over one hundred employees and their families is the **Mack Molding Plant.** Situated on Taylor Street near the C. P. R., it is one of the finest and most modern factory buildings in the Eastern Townships. This plant, which manufactures various bakelite products, such as automobile accessories, bottle caps and buttons, was established here six and one half years ago by D. S. Kendall, James MacIntosh, Kenneth Macksey and Sidney Howell, of Wayne, N. J., where the parent plant is located. Much of the success of this local factory is due to its genial and courteous manager, Peter Gunter and Frank R. Graves, the purchasing agent, who have established a precedent in factory life for the contentment and satisfaction of their employees.

Waterloo possesses many fine grocery and dry good stores, hardware stores, and three drug stores. Among these are **W. E. Colbourne's,** which has a splendid display of magazines, patent medicines, etc.

Situated near Post Office is **Rene Paquette's** up-to-date grocery store where three young men are ever anxious to give good service to the customers and where seasonable fruits, vegetables and jellied meats are always kept in stock by the proprietor who gained much experience in his line of business in his six years of training as clerk and manager of a chain store.

When wanting fine solid furniture or lighter modernistic styles of house furnishings a large stock is always displayed in **E. J. McKenna's** store on the corner of Main and North Streets, right on the Sherbrooke-Montreal highway. Mr. McKenna is well known for his fine workmanship in wood and his spare time is entirely occupied in cabinet making.

Many well-stocked meat markets are located in the town, one of which is **H. Lussier's,** situated on Main Street, where fresh vegetables, fruits and all kinds of meats are always in stock.

S. J. Bloomberg, an enterprising merchant of Waterloo, came from Montreal in 1919 and commenced in business with the late J. F. Clement, owner of **Clement Frere Men's Clothig Store.** In 1921 business warranted the addition of a Women's Department. Following the death of Mr. Clement Mr. Bloomberg took over the business in 1928. Owing to the steady growth of the town and an increase in business which has warranted the building of larger premises Mr. Bloomberg attributes some of his success to the Sherbrooke Record which in his own words, "has continually helped our town by boosting its activities on all occasions."

Among other important industries in the district is the **Roxton Mill and Chair Manufacturing Company.**

The Municipal Council is composed of alert and conscientious business men who ever have the furtherance and progress of their town at heart.

Orson Wheeler, Native Of Barnston, Acclaimed As Outstanding Sculptor

(Bertha Weston Price.)

Stanstead County has sent out into the professional world men of great promise and resultant attainments who have brought fame to their birthplace as well as earned it for themselves. Today the village of Barnston is in the limelight as the birthplace of a noted Canadian sculptor who has risen slowly but surely to heights that place him amongst those who have "arrived" in their professions.

Orson Wheeler, B.A., A.R.C.A., was born at Barnston in 1902 son of the late Frederick H. Wheeler and his wife, Mary (Moulton) Wheeler. This family were among the early settlers in Barnston and the mother, Mrs. Mary Wheeler, is still residing there. He was much like other boys, but as a lad he showed a decided talent in drawing and, encouraged by his family and interested friends, he kept on sketching pretty much of everything he saw, though showing special aptitude for the human figure. As the years passed the quiet, fair-haired boy became more serious in his work and when fourteen years of age he borrowed books and turned his efforts to architecture and sculpture. In less than three years he was carving little figures from pieces of hardened salt, and from a chalky black stone found in certain places in the fields of Barnston.

All this artistry from the hands of the 'teen-age boy won admiration among his school-mates, and encouragement from his teachers and older friends, but it was largely praise accorded a young artist with an attractive hobby. His studies continued and at the age of twenty-five he won his B.A. degree at Bishop's University, Lennoxville, (1927). Then with no further delay he followed his Art studies, entering the Royal Canadian Academy Class in Montreal, under E. Dyonnet, and at the Monument National School of Sculpture, under E. Soucy.

An intricate pen-and-ink drawing for a Cathedral of his own design was placed on exhibit at the Stanstead County Fair and won the attention of Mrs. Edward Frost, of New York, who, without delay, made arrangements for Mr. Wheeler to receive instruction at the Beaux Arts Institute of Design in New New York. He also studied at the Cooper Union, New York City, under George Brewster, in the years 1928, 1929 and 1930. Further study in the National Academy of Design, New York, under R. Aitken, and with the kindly interest of the noted American sculptor, Arthur Lee, and work for sculptors brought him to the year 1932, when he travelled in England and France, always a Canadian student, serious in his search for knowledge and attainments.

Years of work followed until 1938 when he again travelled in England, France and Italy, and on his return he became Associate of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts (A.R.C.A.) in 1939.

Since that time Mr. Wheeler has followed his art in his own studio in Montreal, where he also teaches at the Sir George William College as instructor in sculpture. Holding the important office of President of the Independent Art Association, Montreal (1936-39), he has also lectured on sculpture and architecture and acted as judge on Art juries for exhibitions in Eastern Canada.

Covering a period of years Mr. Wheeler's work was shown at exhibitions held in Canadian cities, including the National Gallery, Ottawa, Art Association, Montreal, the Art Gallery, Toronto, and Galleries in Winnipeg and Vancouver. Notable pieces were included in an exhibition, "A Century of Canadian Art," at the Tate Gallery in London, England, in 1938. In 1939 and 1940 his work appeared at the New York

Continued on page 20.

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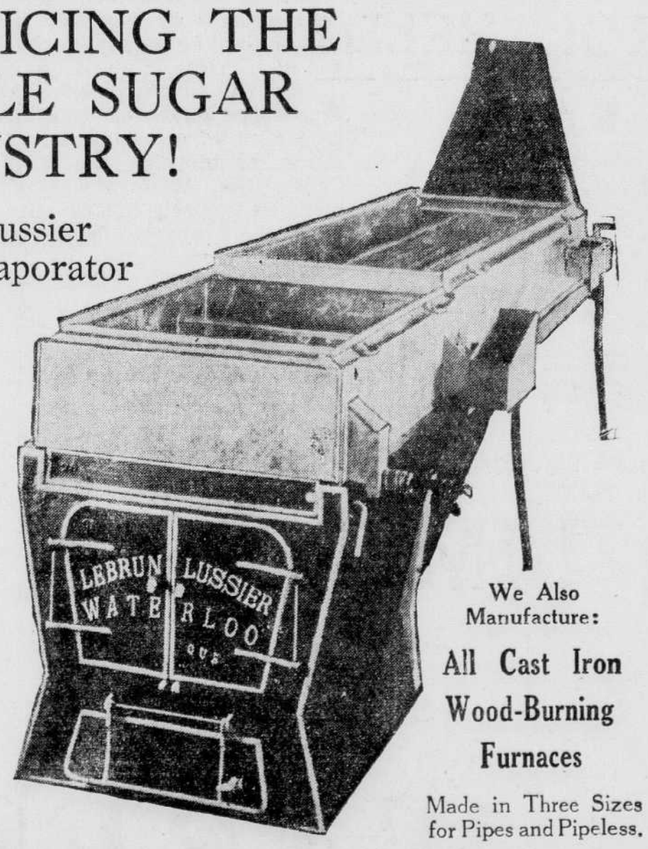
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NOTED EASTERN TOWNSHIPS SCULPTOR AT WORK



A recent photograph of the studio class of Orson Wheeler, A.R.C.A., instructor in sculpture of Sir George Williams College, Montreal. Among the works of this noted sculptor are his portrait busts of Professor E. E. Boothroyd, of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville; Miss Jessie Colby, O.B.E., of Stanstead; Archdeacon F. G. Scott, of Quebec, and Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., K.C., LL.D., Chairman and President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Collapse Of Red Raiders And Fold-Up Of Ball Team Dismal Features Of Otherwise Successful Season On Local Sport Front

Sherbrooke Senior Hockey Team Fell Before Joliette Cyclones, Intermediate Champions, in Semi-Final for Provincial Hockey Crown—Baseball Squad Failed to Complete Schedule in Provincial Baseball League—Active Year for Golf, Tennis, Softball and Curling.

As this annual edition of the Record rolls off the press war clouds are hanging over the sporting world, and in all branches of competitive athletics the effects of the conflict upon which the fate of the democratic form of government depends have been and are continuing to be felt.

Still, sport is "carrying on as usual," and it is right that this should be so. When the first shock of the knowledge that Canada was at war swept through the country, it was immediately felt that sport would have to be sacrificed until the more serious business at hand—the necessity of tossing a monkey wrench into Adolf Hitler's steam roller of oppression—was settled.

Later, however, as the Dominion settled down to war conditions, it was found that sport would be needed, and perhaps more than ever, to give millions of Canadians not only many forms of needed recreation, but the entertainment necessary to take their minds, for a time at least, off the sombre shades of the international situation and to anticipate and forestall any "war hysteria" that might be brought about by the conflict.

Coming nearer home, the war did have a certain effect on sport in Sherbrooke and district, but for the most part things were carried on as usual. Rugby was one sport which suffered from the war, since most of the regular players of the previous season were quick to spring to the colors when their King and Country called for volunteers. Sherbrooke had no entry in any intermediate football circuit, but a squad representing the Y.M.C.A. carried on and played games whenever possible, principally to keep the flame flickering so that it may be fanned anew to a glowing fire when peace is restored once again to the troubled world.

Sherbrooke's other two major sports, baseball and hockey, came to disappointing conclusions after beginnings which seemed the brightest in recent years.

All too painfully fresh in the memories of all hockey fans is the collapse, the strange cave-in, of the Red Raiders, who plunged into the limbo of oblivion by bowing ignominiously to Joliette Cyclones, a better-than-average intermediate team, in Provincial playdowns leading to the finals, after they had outclassed the strongest opposition in the history of the Provincial Hockey League. Coached by Clint Benedict, the Raiders were strong all down the line, and were being picked in Montreal and other points to give the Quebec Senior Hockey League Royals a stiff run for their money.

Also a sore point with hundreds of sports lovers was the much-lamented fold-up of the local baseball nine. With "Doc" Gautreau signed to manage the team it was felt the Braves would finish near the top of the league and make a good showing in the playoffs, but the players proved disappointing and the crowds even more so The franchise-holders found themselves waging a losing battle all the way and could see no other move than the disbanding of the club. Another group took over to stall off the inevitable for a short time, and then they had to throw in the sponge and the team retired from the Provincial Baseball League.

Intermediate hockey in the Eastern Townships was dominated once again by the Paper Makers of Windsor Mills, who won the Eastern Townships League crown and then cleaned up the representatives of the other leagues, only to bow before Quebec's intermediate aces in Provincial playdowns.

Sports which carried on much as usual were golf, with an excellent year being recorded by the Eastern Townships Golf Association, tennis, highlighted by the Eastern Townships tourney, played in Sherbrooke, and curling.

Although actually it was accomplished this year, the feat of the Sherbrooke Curling Club rink, which, skipped by J. P. Watson, captured the Royal Victoria Jubilee Trophy, emblematic of the single rink irons supremacy of Eastern Canada, in Montreal during January, cannot be overlooked. It was a signal honor for the Sherbrooke Club, and for the veteran skip, who had sought the trophy for thirty years, coming close on several occasions but never succeeding in breaking through to victory.

RED RAIDERS' COLLAPSE UNEXPECTED

If anyone had suggested, during the middle of the 1939-40 hockey season, that the power-packed Red Raiders would collapse before Joliette Cyclones, a comparatively unknown intermediate aggregation, he would have been recommended for mental examination by thousands of hockey fans throughout the Provincial Senior Hockey Leagues, and more particularly in Sherbrooke.

The Red Raiders started the season with Conny Dion in the nets, Cal Bastarache and Phil Piche as the regular defencemen, and Don Maher pivoting Howie Peterson and Jack Forsey on the main attacking unit. Later in the season, however, Hank Harris replaced Maher at centre on the first line, and this move by Benedict paid rich dividends as the Harris-Forsey-Peterson unit set the loop afire, ranking second only to the famous Lemay-Poirier-Lemay combination of St. Hyacinthe Gaulois. Later, too, Charlie Tourville was secured to team up with Bastarache on the defence. Other players were "Guidoo" Roy, Roger Cormier, Eddie Burke, Roland Reeves, Don Maher, Red Ryan and Lucien Roy, who was released during the season.

Sherbrooke took on all comers and soon outdistanced the Canadian teams, although Boston Olympics, playing four-point games on many occasions, gave them a grim battle for the lead until the week-end of January 20, 21, 22, when Sherbrooke drubbed Verdun Bulldogs 8-4 for their tenth game without a loss while Boston lost 12-2 to Verdun and were held to a 2-2 tie by Valleyfield on their last scheduled trip to Canada. The Raiders went on to win two more games before the Bulldogs snapped their streak at the thirteenth game by an 8-2 triumph on Verdun ice.

In the playoffs, Sherbrooke first met the champions of the previous year, the Braves of Valleyfield. The Raiders took the opening game, lost the second and then went on to the final by topping the Braves in the next two games. Valleyfield was victimized by the famous strike that saw seven players quit the team in the middle of this series.

Thirteen hundred fans watched the Red Raiders win 2-1 in the opening encounter, Harris scoring twice for the locals on passes from Peterson, and Lionel Lafontaine tallying on a solo rush for the Tribe. In the second game at Valleyfield, the Braves went into action without Chick Gremoll, Ray Mullins, Marcel Depelteau, Lionel Lafontaine, Henri Matte, Jean Huguet and Jean Lapointe, who quit the team "because they wanted their salaries and bonuses guaranteed to the end of the playoffs," and caused a sensation by outscoring the invaders by a 2-1 count, Boyer and Sunstrum getting their goals, with Charlie Tourville tallying for Sherbrooke.

With Harris, Forsey and Peterson collecting seven points in all and figuring in four of the goals, Sherbrooke stopped the Braves 5-3 back in Sherbrooke in the third game, played on Sunday, March 10, and then three days later broke out in a scoring rash to bury the riddled Braves under a 9-0 count at Valleyfield. It was a wild struggle, marred by two free-for-all battles and twenty-six major penalties. Peterson, Forsey and Roy scored twice each for the winners.

Boston Olympics, victors over Verdun in a best-of-three series, bowed out of the picture on Thursday, March 14, as Lachine Rapides registered an 8-0 triumph over Hago Harrington's horde. The Olympics had won the first game of the series 3-2 and dropped the second 4-3.

In the bitterly-fought final series Sherbrooke got the jump by winning the first game at home by a 6-5 count. The Raiders were forced into overtime after losing a two-goal lead, but 4,000 fans went home happy after "Guidoo" Roy sank the winning counter in the eighth minute of the extra session. Harris, Forsey and Peterson split nine points, Forsey taking the individual honors with two goals and two assists. Tag Millar paced Lachine with a pair of counters.

Conny Dion's brilliant netminding was the spark that gave Raiders a 4-3 triumph at Lachine in the second game, his spectacular saves more than erasing the advantage Rapides held in territorial play. Harris went to town for three goals and Piche, who helped on two of the counters, got the other, while Forsey collected three assists. Paul Pidcock scored twice for Lachine and defenceman Rosaire Demers notched the other goal.

In a startling reversal of form, the Rapides rode back into the picture with a vengeance back in Sherbrooke on Thursday night, March 21, romping through the home forces 7-2, Pidcock and Fernand Majeau setting the pace, but the Red Raiders tossed this defeat off with a shrug of their shoulders and went right back into Lachine to down the Rapides 4-1 and carry off their second Provincial League title in three years. Harris, tallying the first two goals, and Conny Dion, working miracles in the cords, were the heroes. In the final half-minute of play, with Lachine's goalie, Patsy Seguin, yanked off, Roy twice fired the disc into the open net.

Sherbrooke and Joliette opened their two-game, total-goal series on local ice on Wednesday night, March 27. Skating like the wind, the Cyclones carried the battle to Sherbrooke, and at the end of the first two periods had a 6-3 advantage. However, the Raiders piled in no less than eight straight goals in the final frame and carried a five-goal lead with them to Verdun for the second game.

As usual, Harris, Forsey and Peterson were terrific. They accounted for nineteen points in all, eight goals and eleven assists. Forsey drew five assists in addition to two typical tallies for seven points, while Harris and Peterson both picked up six points, three goals and a trio of assists. Defenceman Cal Bastarache was forced out of action with a badly bruised shoulder, and Piche also aggravated a shoulder ailment.

Came the dismal end on Friday night, March 29. Joliette, nabbing the winning goal 65 seconds from the end of the game, won the round by a 16-15 score and the game 10-4, and the Red Raiders watched from the sidelines as the Cyclones went on to do battle with the Royals.

In the intermediate world, Wind-

Continued on page 21.

Orson Wheeler

Continued from page 19.

World's Fair and the National Academy in New York City.

Portrait busts have been Mr. Wheeler's most important work and a long list of names of his subjects gives proof of his popularity. His devotion to art has also won the confidence of both friend and critic.

One of the finest examples of his work is the portrait bust of the late Mrs. C. C. Colby, of Stanstead, made when she was ninety-two years of age.

It is said of him: "He has won distinction in his efforts to conquer the most difficult task in his craft—the living likeness— and his success is seen in the examples now acclaimed by notable critics as sincere and the result of deep study."

Among the portraits not mentioned above are those of the late Dr. John Colby, Warwick Chipman, K.C., Mrs. Edward Frost, Master John Tibbits, Master Sidney Lamb and Master Christopher Plummer. There is a portrait bust of Archdeacon Scott at King's College, Halifax, N.S., and a monument to the memory of the late Samuel William Jacobs, K.C., M.P., in the Shaar Hashomyim Cemetery, Montreal.

Illustrations of Mr. Wheeler's art have appeared with mention in the Toronto Saturday night, the Year Book of the Arts in Canada, the Studio, London, England, and in numerous periodicals.

Mr. Wheeler's studio in Montreal is the centre of sculptural activity and his achievements have become known to the extent of having received flattering notice from La Revue Moderne, in Paris.

Miss Jessie Colby, O.B.E., of Stanstead, has been a loyal friend to the young artist of her own county and continues her deep interest in his career, and Mrs. Edward Frost, of New York, has taken personal interest in his studies and continued success. His mother, Mrs. Mary Wheeler, residing in Barnston, follows his activities as only a devoted mother can, while friends in the Eastern Townships acclaim Orson Wheeler as a worthy citizen and an artist of whom they are justly proud.



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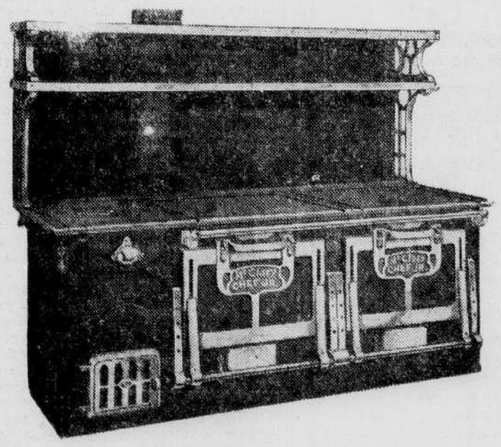


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STANSTEAD COUNTY

War Work Has International Tinge In Three Villages As Hands Reach Across Boundary

Neighborly People of Derby Line, Vt., and Rock Island, Beebe and Stanstead, Que., Closer Together Than Ever—Thriving Industries and Brisk Summer Tourist Trade Create Prosperity for Residents of Border Communities.

Canadians and Americans alike sometimes tire of hearing polished speakers at banquets and public meetings referring to the "3,000 miles of unguarded boundary dividing the two great nations of the Western Hemisphere," and "the harmony and friendship that exists between our two peoples."

Today, however, with Canada girded for battle as never before, and with the great wheels of industry across the border swinging into motion to provide materials of all kinds for the British Empire in this titanic struggle, consideration of the boundary line takes on a new significance.

Only some thirty miles from here lie the Three Villages of Stanstead, Rock Island and Derby Line, the first two in Canada and the latter in the United States. Close by is Beebe, which straddles the international border. Here in these boundary communities, the border line has long since ceased to exist except in the imagination, because the prosperity and happiness of the Canadian residents is bound up with those of their neighbors dwelling just to the South of the invisible dividing line.

In these Border Villages, the Canadian citizens are playing their part in the nation's war effort. During this month the citizens have subscribed generously in the Dominion-wide War Savings Campaign. Ever since the declaration of war, the Border branch of the Canadian Red Cross has been hard at work raising money and making articles to be sent to Canadian boys serving in His Majesty's armed forces. Boys from Rock Island, Stanstead and Beebe have enlisted in large numbers in the Army, the Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force. In short, these communities are carrying on just as are thousands of others throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion.

It should be noted, however that these war activities have a distinctly international flavor. Americans in Derby Line have been helping in the work of the Red Cross, and in many other ways have shown their sympathy with their Canadian neighbors in their crusade against the totalitarian powers.

As a matter of fact, over the course of the years the Canadians and Americans residing in the vicinity of the Rock Island port of entry have come to work together in a large number of causes. The Boundary Rotary Club is a truly international organization, holding its charter now from Vermont, now from Quebec, and meeting in the Del Monty Hotel at Rock Island. The Border Musical Association with headquarters in Beebe serves the Three Villages with its band and musical productions, giving abundant opportunity to budding musicians and singers to perform in public. There is an International Council of the Knights of Columbus in the Border district, while the Golden Rule Masonic Lodge, also international, has its building in Canada. This Lodge conducts the only open-air Masonic Lodge on the continent, and at the meeting place on the top of Owl's Head hundreds of Masons gather on each 24th of June. The Odd Fellows, whose membership is drawn from both countries, have their own building in Derby Line, Vt.

Further in keeping with the international flavor, the returned soldiers are organized on both sides of the line with the Gordon Cosby Post of the American Legion in Derby Line and the Stanstead-Frontier Branch of the Canadian Legion on the Canadian side. Every Armistice Day the veterans meet jointly for a solemn and impressive memorial service, which is invariably largely attended.

To top off the picture, the Haskell Opera House is built squarely on the international line. The audiences are seated in the United States, and the performers find themselves in Canada. Many fine concerts have been given in this famous building, which is known all across the continent.

Guiding organization for the three communities is the International Chamber of Commerce, made up of practically all the leading men of the district. This body initiates and carries out the majority of enterprises in which all the Villages take part, and its membership continues to grow as the years pass. These Border residents are rightfully proud of their somewhat unique position, and are careful not to allow anything of a nature likely to bring the harmonious international relations to an end.

The Three Villages, together with Beebe, constitute an important manufacturing centre. In addition to its other industries, Beebe is proud to have within its bounds the Stanstead Granite Quarries, the largest in the British Empire, and the **Snag Proof Limited,** manufacturing high grade overalls, work shirts and cotton, tweed and denim pants. Rock Island and Derby Line share the Union Twist Drill Company, which gives steady employment to a large number of hands, while Rock Island is the centre of a thriving overall business which keeps three factories busy, as well as the home of the Canadian factory of the **Spencer Corset Company,** and the Lay Whip Company. Extensive local business as well as considerable export trade is carried on by the Three Villages Building Association.

Serving the Three Villages is a central railway station, while central express and telegraph offices also provide service for the whole community. Also indicative of the co-operation in this district is the fact that the fire-fighting services are co-ordinated for the entire community, and the telephone system serves all three localities. The water supply comes from Newport, Vt., through means of the International Water Company, and the Southern Canada Power Company supplies light and power.

One of the most important assets of the Three Villages is their situation with regard to the tourist traffic. Rock Island is an extremely busy port of entry into Canada, and year by year the number of Americans entering Canada through the Border communities increased, although the war has to a certain extent had a detrimental effect in this connection. The district is a hub, as it were, for various summer colonies within a few miles' driving time, and people staying at Lake Memphremagog, Lake Massawippi, Lake Seymour, Lake Lyster, Salem Pond, Lovering Pond and other nearby lakes are frequent visitors to and purchasers in Rock Island, Derby Line and Stanstead. Four good golf courses can be found within a radius of eight miles, the most popular one being at the Dufferin Heights Country Club, where one of the scenic treats of Eastern Canada is provided.

The **Del Monty Hotel** in Rock Island is one of the finest hostelries in the Eastern Townships. Modern and up-to-date in every way, it caters annually to hundreds of tourists, and its food and service rank with the best that can be found.

In addition to the various international groups and organizations which have been mentioned, there are the Men's Own, a community supper club, which has been carried on by the Stanstead South United Church for the past fifteen years with an average attendance of more than seventy-five men; the Women's Institute, which does fine work, particularly among rural women; the Stanstead Historical Society, which holds its annual meeting in "The Little Red School House," and which recently established an historical museum in the new post-office, which is doing much to maintain and increase interest in local history; a very active Handicraft Club, and the Stanstead and Rock Island Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire.

A popular institution with Boundary residents is the Haskell Public Library, situated on the ground floor of the Opera House and containing more than 11,000 volumes, which are being added to continually. Another 3,500 books are available to the public through the John Colby Library at Stanstead College.

There are four Protestant and three Roman Catholic churches in the Three Villages, and each one carries on a full programme of religious and social activity. In addition there are Boy Scout and Girl Guide Troops which have active memberships. Local and out-of-town residents are kept informed of happenings of interest by the Stanstead Journal, a weekly publication which is widely read. The young men of Stanstead and Rock Island who are members of the Reserve Army drill regularly with a battery of artillery.

Adding to the enjoyment of life in the Three Villages are the many facilities for athletic activities. Skiing is highly popular, with any number of good hills in the immediate vicinity, and there are several skating rinks which draw hundreds to the ice each winter. Also, social activities are many, most of them flavored with a patriotic touch since the outbreak of war, and residents of the district are thus kept happy and contented.

In educational facilities the community is particularly fortunate. Derby Line, Vt., children attend an elementary school there, and have good transportation services to and from the high school at Derby, while in Rock Island and Stanstead there are elementary schools for the Roman Catholic children. Two famed institutions are the Ursuline Convent and **Stanstead College** in Stanstead. Commercial, academic, vocational and musical courses are offered at the Convent, whose pupils come from all over Canada and the United States.

Its new building ranking with the

Continued on page 22.

Collapse Of

Continued from page 20.

sor Mills staged a terrific battle before bowing to Quebec in the Provincial playdowns. Quebec's crack forward line of Lloyd McIntyre, Rene Boudreau and Jack O'Connell, three former senior players, meant the difference between victory and defeat for the Ancient Capital aggregation, who were otherwise equalled by the Paper Makers. In the two-game, total-goal series the Eastern Townships monarchs bowed 5-3 at Quebec and then lost 4-3 at home to drop the round by a 9-6 figure.

Before going on to meet Quebec, Windsor Mills had, of course, won the playoffs in the Eastern Townships Intermediate Hockey League. In the meantime, Waterloo Greenshirts had won the Brome-Missisquoi-Shefford loop playdowns, and then brushed aside Cookshire, the Wolfe-Compton League monarchs, by a 2-1 score in a sudden-death game at the Arena. In another sudden-death engagement, Windsor Mills rode roughshod over Waterloo to win 15-6 and qualify to meet the Aces.

St. Pat's Juniors, Eastern Townships champions by virtue of a 17-4 rout of Thetford Mines, found Verdun too tough at the Arena in the Provincial semi-final, and were beaten 15-3.

THE BASEBALL FIASCO

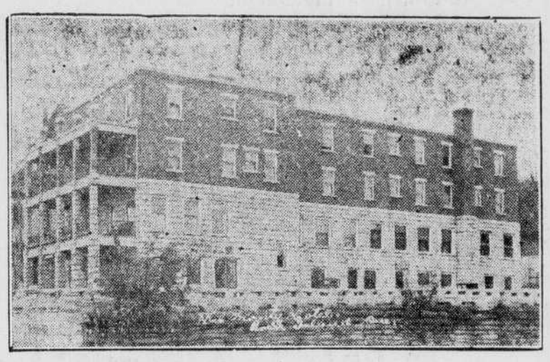
Walter "Doc" Gautreau promised Sherbrooke fans a fighting team, but wouldn't guarantee to produce any world beaters in his first crack at the Provincial Baseball League. However, the reputation of the former major leaguer, and his infectious enthusiasm, caused the fans to go overboard for the Braves, and when the team started off with four straight victories, it looked as if it was Sherbrooke's year. Quebec Athletics were the defending champs, and Drummondville, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke and Three Rivers were out to knock them off the peak.

Sherbrooke's starting lineup had Croteau in right field, leading off, Joe McDonough, 2b, Ray Cote, cf, Leo Marion, 1b, John Metorkie, 3b, Joe Spartachino, lf, and Red Joubert, catcher. Pitchers included Jack Kimble, Lou Sakas, Mauro Ducca, Herb Stapelfield, Frank Watkins, Charlie Mistos and Walter Morris.

As the season progressed, players came and went in bewildering rapidity. Stapelfield, Spartachino, Ananicz, Croteau, McDonough, Watkins and others disappeared. New players arriving were catcher Art Galen and shortstop Eddie Albertson, of Sorel, outfielder Larry Fischer, pitcher George Klivak, outfielder Joe Woitkoski, pastureman Don Pill and others.

Tuesday, June 25, found the locals in fifth place, trailed only by Drummondville Tigers, and the crowds were dwindling to disappointing numbers. On the same day, a great shake-up in the situation occurred when Gautreau handed in his resignation and was replaced as Manager by George Klivak. At the same time the Sherbrooke Baseball Club rented the stadium and franchise and turned over the control of the players to Oscar Henaire, Elie Blais, Adelard

Continued on page 23.



Del Monty Hotel

A modern fire-proof hostelry, located on the International Border, where the traveller, tourist, or occasional visitor to the Three Villages will find the utmost in home-like comfort, combined with courteous service and exquisite cuisine.

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There is a certain pride in buying an article which has been made in your own part of the world. Spencer foundation garments of international reputation as fashion garments and medical supports are designed and manufactured in the Eastern Townships for distribution throughout Canada and the British West Indies.

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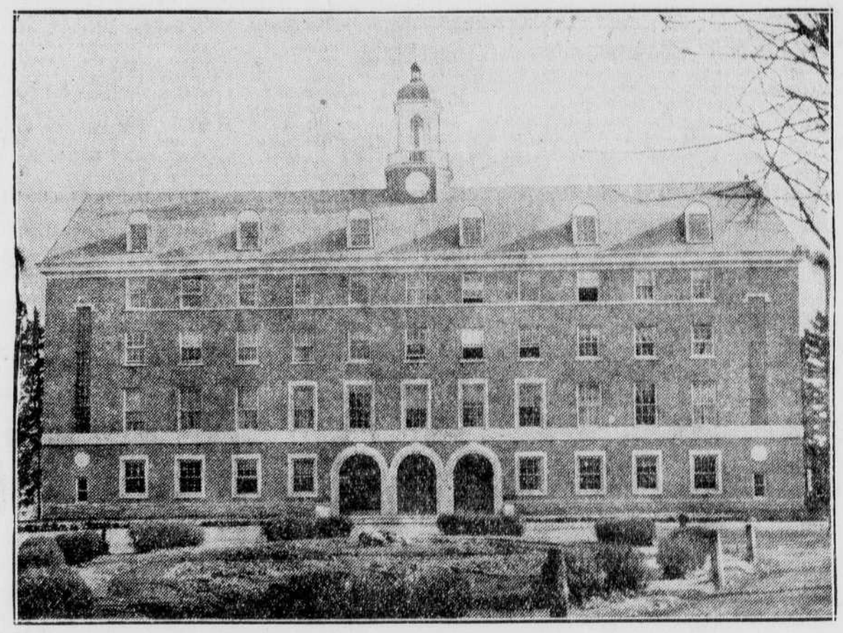
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"TAILORS TO INDUSTRY"
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Stanstead Wesleyan College

Established 1872

"A Home Away from Home"

New Building Passes First Year Tests

Stanstead College's New Main Building which was first occupied on April 1, 1940, has passed its First Year Tests with honours.

The building has been very comfortable, even in the coldest weather; the atmosphere has been kept sweet and pleasant and has been without the usual dryness found in public buildings in winter. Thermostatically controlled heat, electrically propelled ventilation together with constant humidification have made conditions pretty nearly ideal.

The other features of the new building have also struck a high point in proficiency, from the beautiful reception room and the comfortable refectory on the ground floor to the fully equipped modern laboratories on the top floor one finds the last word in school architecture and equipment working in high gear.

The hundreds upon hundreds of visitors who have gone through the building during the past ten months have expressed genuine pleasure and satisfaction with the new building. In its first year the new building its occupied nearly to capacity.

HOLMES MEMORIAL SCHOOL
Ruby M. Wharram, Headmistress.

This is the Elementary School of the College in which are taught Grades 1 to 6. The school has its own building, has an enrolment of one hundred and fifty pupils and is staffed with six qualified teachers. Among the best students in the High School are those trained in the Holmes Memorial School.

THE ACADEMY
D. McG. Hackett, B.A., Assistant Headmaster.

The Academy is the College High School in which Grades 7 to 12 are taught. It is staffed by specialists in all subjects taught and successful graduates may now be found in McGill, Queen's, Toronto, Bishop's and Macdonald, and in several American Universities.

BUGBEE BUSINESS COLLEGE
J. D. McFayden, F.C.I., (England) Director.

This is an integral part of Stanstead College and is something more than the ordinary Business College, the curriculum being rich with cultural subjects such as literature, music, religious instruction and public speaking. Diplomas are awarded in Bookkeeping, Stenography and Secretarial Courses. Commercial French. Preparation for Montreal Board of Trade examinations.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
Director (to be appointed)

Diplomas awarded in Piano, Voice, Violin and Organ Courses, both for teachers and soloists. Four full time teachers. Department of Education accepts E. T. C. M. credits for all High School grades. Students prepared for McGill examinations. Student Chorus and Orchestra.

APPLY FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO

Principal **Errol C. Amaron,** M.A.,B.D.

STANSTEAD COLLEGE, STANSTEAD, QUE.

SELECTED TO DEPOSIT CANADIAN WREATH



The above group of all Canadian men were chosen to place the first Canadian wreath at the memorial in England, and includes an Eastern Townships boy—namely Wesley Slack, of Ayer's Cliff, who is at extreme right in the front row. He is the second son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Slack, of Ayer's Cliff, and went Overseas with the First Canadian Pioneer Battalion in June 1940. For three months he was in the Melton Mowbray Training School but left in January to rejoin his battalion.

Others in the picture are front row, left to right, Billy Cohen, Kingston, Ont., Jack Davis, John MacGregor, Victoria, B.C., Benny Allard, Winnipeg, Man., Bob Holland, Montreal; back row, Cpt. Bill Clark, Montreal, Jim MacDougal, Halifax, Jack Lewis, Regina, Jim Sheffington, Toronto, Pete Larson, Victoria, B.C., Charles Bramford, Hamilton, Ont., Art Cunningham, Ottawa, Bob Galbraith, Kirkland Lake, Charlie Loyes, Winnipeg, Man.

Industry, Agriculture And Commerce Ideally Combined In Prosperous Ayer's Cliff

Well-known throughout Eastern Canada and neighboring parts of the United States as an ideal place in which to spend a vacation, the peaceful yet prosperous town of Ayer's Cliff at the southern end of beautiful Lake Massawippi is perhaps one of the finest examples of the many communities of its kind that may be found throughout the Eastern Townships, where industry and agriculture have been combined with commerce into a perfect blend of harmony and happiness.

Ayer's Cliff has a population of about five hundred people, which is increased appreciably each summer by the large number of people who come there to spend the holidays. Citizens of all classes live together in common understanding and friendship, taking a keen interest in town affairs of a business and religious nature.

Many of the town's young men have answered their King's call to arms and have left their work to enlist in the armed forces of the Army, Navy and Air Force. The women of the town have worked enthusiasitically for the Canadian Red Cross Society since it was re-organized to carry on in aid of the nation's soldiers, while the nation-wide War Savings Campaign met with a generous response in Ayer's Cliff and vicinity.

The Town of Ayer's Cliff is headed by Marshall Rexford as Mayor, with J. N. Hibbard, E. H. Chadsey, V. A. Davis, P. W. Baldwin, G. H. Little and L. R. Thompson as Councillors. During the past year L. L. Clough resigned as Secretary-Treasurer, and was replaced by Cecil L. Tyler. Mr. Clough had held this important office since the Ayer's Cliff Municipality was formed. Mr. Hibbard was also at that time one of the Councillors, and E. H. Chadsey has also quite a record, having served as Councillor for about twenty years.

The town is composed of modern and well-kept homes, and has one hotel, **"The New Cliff House,"** owned and operated by T. D. Hunter, who also owns and manages a store in which one may buy anything from drugs, groceries, sweets, smokes, ice cream and soft drinks.

A. H. Slack owns the only general store, where a good line of dry goods as well as all other general wares may be purchased at popular prices, and **Lysle R. Thompson** operates a modern grocery store with a meat market where the choicest of meats may be bought as well as fruits and vegetables which are kept fresh by the Vapo Head Spray. This store has undergone many alterations in a short time and now the customer is able to serve himself or be served by Mr. Thompson or a clerk with years of experience.

Gordon Hartson operates another grocery store and N. S. Hartson runs the town's only restaurant and grocery store combined. J. M. Martin owns the town meat market.

The modern home-maker is able to obtain the necessary furnishings for the home as well as all hardware at the **E. L. Colt Furniture and Hardware Store.** Mr. Colt has been established since 1922 and is known by the surrounding country people to be a reliable and truly dependable business man. He has acted as Councillor and in other important offices in the Board of Trade and Lodge. His store is therefore one of the busy business places of this community.

The Texaco Service Station on Main Street is operated by Fred M. Wyman, who has had considerable experience. This station is at the public's service at all times, and the traveller can always get prompt service. Mr. Wyman was the former owner of the Burroughs' Falls Station and took this over only a few months ago.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce, under the management of J. E. Nixon, with a staff of three and four, makes it possible for the townspeople and those outside to place their financial business in competent hands.

George W. Philbrick, N.P., has an office in the business centre, where deeds, transfers and business requiring legal procedure may be transacted throughout the County. Mr. Philbrick is a native of Danville, and has during his years of experience been known for his efficency.

The Southern Canada Power Company has an attractive and modern office on the corner of Main and Pleasant Streets. H. P. Stone, as General Manager, always has his electrical goods attractively displayed and the brilliant white lighting at night is of a great benefit at the corner on the main highway from Montreal to the Boundary points of Derby Line and Island Pond, Vermont.

The Rexford Creamery brings farmers in daily with their cream to receive a fair price for the butter fat.

There are two busy industries. "The Rugg-Ball Labels Registered," owned and operated by Hugh I. McFadden, manufactures rakes and plant labels and handles lumber and does general wood work with a small staff of experienced workers. **The B.B. Glove Mfg., Co.,** under the management of E. H. Chadsey, have had a substantial increase in orders. They have twenty-eight on the payroll and make cotton, jersey and leather gloves and mailing bags. They employ as much local help as possible and therefore this industry is of great benefit to the town.

Other active places of business are the Despres Feed Mill, A. G. Clough Feed Mill, Amy's Service Station, Norrie's Garage, Lundeborg's Garage, also a harness shop, barber shop, etc. James Walker is a plumber and also operates a radio service.

The Commissioners' Court, which meets once a month, has proved to be of a good deal of assistance in the collection of small bills. W. E. Hunt acts as Judge and V. A. Davis as Clerk of the Court. A really surprising amount of business is settled to the satisfaction of all in the course of a year.

Every three months the County Council meets in the County Building, when a representative from the County is present and the affairs of the County and of the Municipalities are discussed.

Each year the Stanstead County Fair, which has become one of the best County Fairs in the Dominion, is held on the Fair Ground, which is kept up by the Stanstead County Agricultural Society, of which B. W. Brown is the President for this year. The meetings of the officers and directors are also held in town at the County Building, as it is central and easily reached from all the various outside points.

The citizens of Ayer's Cliff can boast of advantages that many small towns are deprived of. It offers much in the way of education. The High School, where eleven grades are taught, is well attended, with an average enrolment of one hundred. The building is a modern structure and is annually modernized in teaching equipment. The School Board is composed of A. H. Slack, (Chairman), Dr. C. L. Brown, W. H. Rexford, E. E. Crook, H. P. Stone as Commissioners. These men endeavor at all times to secure only the most efficient and highly recommended teachers. They keep up-to-the-minute with all the latest methods and aim to give every advantage to the youth of this district.

In connection with the school there is a Boy Scout Troop under the leadership of B. F. Beaton and a Girl Guide Group under Miss McBain. They also have a Junior Red Cross, and under this knitting lessons are given.

There are three churches supported in town—St. George's Anglican, Beulah United and the Church of the Advent. In connection with these there are many lively organizations: the Guild, the Associations, the Missionary Societies, St. George's Club and C.G.I.T. for the younger folks.

For recreation, under the presidency of Mr. Chadsey a badminton club has been formed, and also a training class for the younger folks. In summer baseball for the boys and girls is very popular, and swimming and boating are enjoyed by young and old.

During the summer months the various points of the Lake are flooded with people who wish to enjoy the comforts of a pleasant holiday. During the past few years many cottages and summer homes have been built at the Lake shore.

The advantages are appreciated by the visitors who come from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Florida, New Hampshire and many of the Canadian cities. The outstanding sale at the Lake was when Dr. and Mrs. D. S. Kealey, of Hoboken, N.J., purchased the T. J. Taylor summer home, which joined the Mrs. E. I. Frost property.

Here on the shores of the Lake

Continued on page 23.

Geo. W. Philbrick
NOTARY PUBLIC
AYER'S CLIFF, QUE.
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TEXACO GAS and OIL
CIGARETTES — CIGARS
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THE COMPLETE FOOD STORE
FRESH AND CURED MEAT:
Meat is the logical center of the meal, because of its exceptional food value and its appetite appeal.
QUALITY GROCERIES:
Full assortment at rock bottom prices.
FRUITS & VEGETABLES:
Are preserved in best condition under dew thick fog from a vapor head which blankets produce in a sheen of healthy, quality retaining vapor. Crispness and flavor are sealed in.
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Phone 50 - - AYER'S CLIFF, QUE.

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Manufacturers of
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NO MUNICIPAL DEBT, LOWEST TAXES,
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COMFORTABLE DWELLINGS,
EXCELLENT HIGH SCHOOL AND PUBLIC LIBRARY,
FIRST CLASS HOTEL AND STORES.

The home of "B. B. Gloves," "Rugg-Ball Plant Labels," "Ayer's Cliff Creamery Butter," "Mountain View Nurseries."

Industrial sites available with plentiful supply of labor.

Lake shore advantages including camp sites, cabins, bathing, fishing and boating. Summer and winter recreations, golf and tennis within easy distances.

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.

"Plan to spend the summer or your vacation period at Ayer's Cliff on Lake Massawippi.

— Inserted by Ayer's Cliff Municipal Council.

NEW CLIFF HOUSE
AYER'S CLIFF, QUE.
Although open the year 'round, this hotel specializes in catering to the summer visitors attracted by the beauties of Lake Massawippi.
Licensed to Sell
BEER AND WINE.
T. D. HUNTER, Proprietor.

Magog Is One Of Townships' Leading Industrial Centres

Progress Which Has Marked this Municipality During Past Few Years Has Been Source of Inspiration for Other Towns Throughout Eastern Townships.

Founded 144 years ago by Ralph Merry, and first known as "The Outlet," Magog, situated on beautiful Lake Memphremagog, is today one of the Eastern Townships' thriving industrial centres and the progress which has marked this municipality during the past few years has been a source of inspiration for other towns throughout the district.

Essentially a manufacturing town—home of one of the largest plants of the Dominion Textile Company—Magog is well known for its contented labor and the splendid relations existing between employer and employee. It has benefited from an efficient administration which, particularly during the depression years, kept things humming and unemployment at a minimum. In fact, at one time Magog was one of the few municipalities in the Dominion with such a low unemployment figure.

The town has paved, well-lighted streets, up to date business establishments, comfortable hotels, good railway and other transportation facilities, imposing churches and modern schools and convents to provide splendid educational facilities.

Nicholas Austin, a Loyalist from Somersworth, N.H., came with his family to settle on the West side of Lake Memphremagog at Gibraltar Point in 1793. At that time the lake was surrounded by a deep forest, and the Eastern Townships and a large part of eVrmont and Maine were nothing but a vast woods barely touched by the axe of the pioneer.

Before 1798 the site today occupied by the Town of Magog contained only a temporary dam and a primitive mill used to grind the grain and saw the wood of the settlers. This dam and mill were built by Nicholas Austin and his "associates" of Bolton around 1795.

The advantages that this site held for the establishment of a future town or city were recognized by Ralph Merry, the founder of Magog. In 1798 he settled with his family at the outlet and there set up the first house. In 1814 he erected another building that is still standing today. This house is the oldest in the town and is at present occupied by descendants of Ralph Merry. It is situated at the southwest corner of Main and Merry streets.

Merry acquired considerable land in the Township, including all the site occupied by the town and all the water-power rights at the outlet of the lake, as well as the saw-mill and flour-mill built by Austin. The first store was established in 1820 by John Wetherbee at the place where the railroad now crosses Merry Street. The pioneers obtained their axes, guns and other necessary articles in exchange for the potash which they made from hardwood ashes.

Two years later Main Street was laid out as far as the grist mill. In 1823 a weekly courier was started between Stanstead and Montreal, passing through Copp's Ferry (Georgeville) and the Outlet.

The little red schoolhouse erected in 1824 on the actual site of the present-day theatre was the first educational institution built in the town.

In 1835 the British American Land Company laid out the road between Sherbrooke and Montreal, and this permitted the organization a few years later of a regular service of stage coaches between Waterloo, Magog and Sherbrooke.

The first match factory in Canada was established in 1834 by Ralph Merry, grandson of the founder of the town. This enterprise did not succeed, however, because of the high cost of transportation to Montreal.

In 1885 the population had reached two hundred. A number of families from Ireland had settled on the Eastern side of the lake in 1840, including John Donahue, Hugh Smith, Thomas Cassidy, Patrick MacNamara, Thomas Smith, James Gallagher, Patrick Donigan and the latter's four sons, Owen, Patrick, Jr., David and Joseph. These families took an active part in the development of the Outlet and were instrumental in the establishment of a Catholic Mission that later became the Parish of St. Patrick.

Rev. A. E. Dufresne, Patrick Donigan, John Donahue and David Donigan were named a committee to look after the erection of the first church, completed in 1861.

The village was named Magog, instead of the Outlet, in 1855, the council of the new municipality meeting for the first time on August 1st of the year with Damuel Hoyt, Jr., as Mayor and Dr. G. O. Somers as Secretary.

In 1851 a steamer, the Mountain Maid, established communication with Newport, Vt., and all the points on the shores of Lake Memphremagog. This boat was replaced by the Lady of the Lake in 1867.

A railroad was built between Waterloo and Magog in 1878 and continued as far as Sherbrooke five years later.

In 1888 the village of Magog was incorporated as a municipality separate from the township and two years later by a new charter it took the title of "Town of Magog." A. H. Moore was Mayor and Louis Pratte, Laurent Gendron, Alvin Moore, Giles P. Moore, L. A. Drew, A. S. Thompson and D. Pepin councillors. Notary L. A. Audet was Secretary.

Specializing in the manufacture of door windows and all other finished millwork required in building construction, **Colin C. MacPherson's** mill has been a going concern for many years, and during a quarter-century of operations the staff and payroll have multiplied tenfold.

The original saw mill on the site of the plant was erected about 1870, and passed through various hands until it was demolished and the existing mill built in 1895. The mill was bought by the father of the present owner, C. A. K. MacPherson, in 1902, and has been under Colin MacPherson's management since the termination of the First Great War.

SUBSIDIARY OF MAGOG TEXTILE PLANT THRIVES

Prosperity of Textile Town Largely Enhanced by Activities of Industrial Specialty Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Playing a vital role in the life of Magog and of the textile industry throughout Canada, the Industrial Specialty Manufacturing Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Dominion Textile Company, processes seventy per cent of the bobbins and spools made in the whole of Canada.

The company specializes in manufacturing all types of spools and bobbins, and also makes a few other lines. An army of men—woodsmen, loggers and saw-mill and wood-turning operators—are given work throughout the company, whose products are shipped to all points in the Dominion where textile mills are located.

For the most part the materials are manufactured from wood, although other materials, such as bakelite, aluminum, etc., are used in some cases. The company maintains one of the most modern dry kilns in the country, built in 1940, and recent additions to the present plant were a stock room and a machine shop, at a cost of $35,000.

Selling principally to the textile trade, the company seasonally employs from 125 to 175 men. Products are shipped to United States and Chile as well as to mills in Canada, and export interests also touch England, Australia and India.

Established in 1918, primarily to supply only Dominion Textile mills, the industry has taken giant strides, and now is one of the principal reasons for the prosperity of Magog.

Heads of the firm are Lieut. John Gordon, now serving overseas, John Peters, Vice-President and General Manager, F. W. Walden, Sales and Service Manager, and James Norman Peters, Plant Superintendent.

War Work Has

Continued from Page 21.

finest of its kind on the North American continent, **Stanstead College** provides the English-speaking children of the community with a complete high school course, plus senior matriculation, and a first-class business course at Bugbee Business College. Not content to develop only one side of the pupil's life, the College holds an annual Model Assembly of the League of Nations which attracts representatives of schools in Northern Vermont and in all parts of Quebec, and the Eastern Townships School Track Meet, in which some two hundred young athletes compete. Stanstead teams have always done well on the gridiron, the ice and the basketball courts. The College is also noted for its Conservatory of Music.

During last summer, the stretch of bumpy road connecting Rock Island and the end of the Perreault Highway from Sherbrooke on the outskirts of Stanstead has disappeared. The Provincial Government has laid down a new stretch of wide, smooth pavement right into and through Stanstead, and now motorists can travel from Sherbrooke right to the border line without feeling a bump on the highway. The drive into Stanstead has always been pleasant, because of the beautiful homes in Stanstead North and the stately trees lining the road, and with the new stretch laid down there will be nothing to mar the enjoyment of the pleasure-seeker.

With many successful years behind them, the residents of the Three Villages are looking forward to the days that lie ahead with confidence, and planning new endeavors which will add to the progress of the peaceful and thriving community.

Industry, Agriculture

Continued from page 22.

excellent swimming is available. The gentlemen enjoy the excellent fishing that Lake Massawippi offers and the various points and bays are well filled with camps, cottages and small homes of various types. Lower Bacon's Bay has increased more than any other section of the lake, and is now quite a village in itself.

Another sale of interest at the Lake was when S. A. Vineberg, of Sherbrooke, purchased the W. L. Glidden cottage. George Chamberlain, of Richmond, bought another one of the Glidden cottages. Mr. Glidden is from Brooklyn, N.Y., of the Jersey Pole Company, and he owned the first point, toward North Hatley, this side of Ripple Cove, known as Sunset Point.

At the Lake shore are the Lake Edge Cabins, which are filled by the summer visitors from May until October. There are Birchdale Inn, (Mrs. Cecil Jones, owner), and Cooper's Farm Hotel and Cabins, and many of the private homes are filled with summer visitors. The average number of summer visitors is around four hundred.

Two active organizations which have large memberships are Alexandra Lodge No. 59, I.O.O.F., and Fidelity Rebekah Lodge No. 33. The members take a keen interest in the affairs of the Lodges and carry out many activities for the benefit of the community.

During this war-time the Red Cross Society, under the presidency of Mrs. N. W. Lobb, has been very active and in the recent campaigns quite an amount has been raised and sent to Red Cross headquarters. Way's Mills and Massawippi raised approximately $1,400. In the village alone $498.70 was raised in 1939 and $511.35 in 1940. There is a membership of 287. The ladies keep very busy sewing and knitting, and large shipments have been sent to headquarters.

Until 1927 the output of the mill was exclusively lumber sold in a rough state to furniture and other manufacturers, mostly in the United States, but in that year complete lumber dressing mill facilities were added to the plant. Local supplies of raw material have proved inadequate to supply demand, and millions of feet of high-quality lumber have been transported to the finishing mill from Lake Megantic, the Ottawa River Valley and British Columbia.

Before 1930 the saw-mill was dependent upon the Canadian part of Lake Memphremagog watershed, about 500 square miles, for its supply of logs, and the logs were rafted and towed to the mill by motor tug. Now, with a more widespread use of motor trucks, they are hauled from an area of well over 1,500 square miles.

One of the finest hotels in the Eastern Townships, the **Battle's House** caters annually to large numbers of visitors, and the new Beau-Site Terrace Club is highly popular with dance-lovers of the district.

A patent medicine firm with an excellent reputation, operated by **Roch Cabana,** features the manufacture of cough medicine and "111 Tablets." Its products find a ready market, and have been found dependable and economical.

Collapse Of

Continued from Page 21.

Dumas and Eddie Blouin. First move of the new management was to release pitcher Lou Sakas and catcher Red Joubert as an economy measure.

The new controlling group stepped into the picture to keep baseball going and were willing to take a gamble on a turn for the better. However, at the end of June, the locals were ensconced firmly in fifth position and things were going from bad to worse.

At a meeting of league officials held in Montreal on Monday night, July 8, the Drummondville Tigers announced their withdrawal from the circuit, and this development left the Braves buried in the cellar division. However, as July rolled along, the Braves won their share of games, and on July 24 were only some three games away from first place, although last in the standing.

The actual end of the season for the Sherbrooke team, which had started to slip again after the mid-July slump, came on Thursday, August 1, when President Menaire declared that it was a financial impossibility to continue the operation of the club. Local fans did not seem any too sorry, because when the team operated they had not given it the support necessary to cover the big expenses connected with carrying the players and taking trips two and three times a week.

This year may see the re-organization of the team, but at this stage baseball talk is noticeable by its absence.

GOLFERS ENJOYED GOOD SEASON

Although competitions for the Southern Canada Power Trophy and the annual Father and Son tournament were cancelled last summer, the other main foursomes, the E.T. Amateur, the E.T. Junior, the Mixed and Ladies' matches, were played, and were followed with keen interest. In the many clubs all over the Eastern Townships the members spent long hours pursuing the elusive pill up hills and down grades in the never-ending battle with Old Man Par, and just about this time, with the sun getting hotter all the time, the die-hards are rooting around in the attic in search of their clubs and aching for the time they can trudge the fairways and greens again.

Continued on Page 27.



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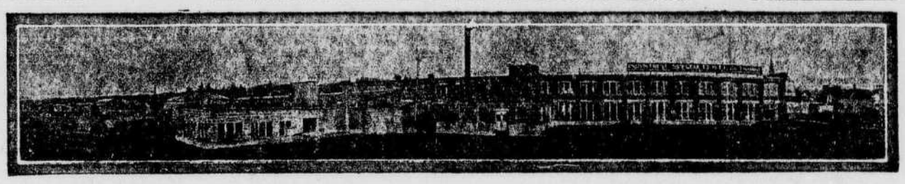
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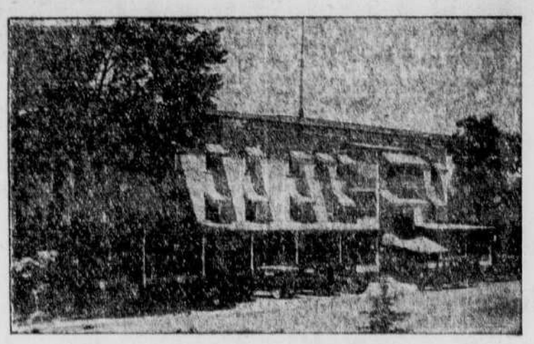
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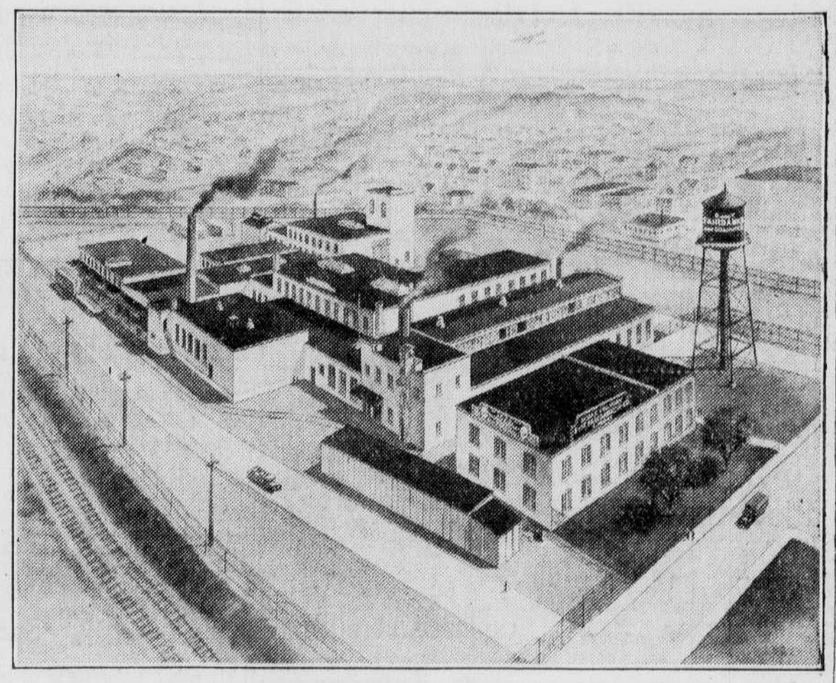
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Coaticook Very Fortunate In Proximity Of Summer Resorts

Rustic Appeal of Lake Lyster, Contrasted with Ever-Modernising Influence of Ayer's Cliff and North Hatley, Draws Increasing Number of Vacationists—Active Ski Club Shares Winter Spotlight.

(By Gordon H. Beerworth.)

Although not blessed with a lake at her doorstep, as are so many of her sister-communities throughout the Townships, Coaticook has the unique attraction of being at the "Crossroads of the Continent," so to speak, in that it is the first large town this side of the Border, and two of the Province's main highway arteries meet in the centre of the town. This gives the visiting tourists an opportunity to break their trip, explore the shopping district, for which Coaticook is famous, or to visit the spectacular natural scenic attraction, "The Gorge," while deciding on whether to continue their journey via Route 22 or to cut off by Route 50, both of which meet at the junction of Main and Child Streets in the heart of Coaticook's business section.

Coaticook's four modern hotels, while not having the usual competitive influence of the well-known Tourist Homes or Wayside Inns—none of which are to be found in town—nevertheless operate to capacity throughout the season, catering to the ever-appreciative number of well-cared for tourists who find these up-to-date stopping-places an ideal point from which to investigate the countless wonders of the nearby tourist spots which have become "must-see's" on every visitor's list.

Within an hour's drive of Coaticook, two of the Townships' leading summer colonies can be visited, Ayer's Cliff and North Hatley on beautiful Lake Massawippi. It remains for Coaticook to boast of being the point of egress to one of the most charming and most appealing little lakeside resorts to be found anywhere in the Dominion. Aptly descriptive, we invariably say "The Pinnacle," with that Gem in the Green: placid, shimmering, spring-fed Lake Lyster, nestling at the foot of this unique rock formation, surrounded by rolling, forest-covered hills and the nearby Barnston Mountain. And all this only a fifteen-minute drive from Coaticook's business centre.

Encircled by a good motor road to the base of the Pinnacle, the Lake is fringed with summer cottages occupied by residents, not only of Coaticook and nearby centres, but from great distances like Montreal and the New England States, Massachusetts and Connecticut especially. These cottages occupy the East and West shores principally. The Northern end being marshy and practically treeless, is the base of the much-publicized and active Baldwin's Mills Quebec Provincial Fish Hatchery, whose scattered buildings, hatching pens and numerous runs provide a most interesting, nature-study trip to hundreds of curious visitors every week-end. At the Southern end of the Lake, again very marshy, is the outlet, which tumbles down through a rocky cut alongside the main highway into the little hamlet of Baldwin's Mills, whose general store, saw-mill, church and scattered homes cluster around the mill-pond fed by the Lake's outlet.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

In recent years gaining added prestige as a summer colony of unequalled charm and providing a picturesque retreat from the noise and excitement of the cities, Lake Lyster has been the scene of a building boom.

Numerous cottages have been erected, but outstanding was the development two years ago of what promises to be a noted vacation resort. Two young men from Coaticook built several rustic cottages, constructed roads, provided boats and bathing beach, with unique picnic facilities and a small refreshment stand and "Restful Haven" came into being. Always on the alert for increasing the popularity of their resort, the proprietors of Restful Haven have added many new features each year and contemplate increasing the number of their available cottages. Unique among the features presented at this spot last year were Sunday afternoon "Swing Clubs on The Shore" with music provided by a popular Coaticook dance orchestra.

With Coaticook only ten miles away, the nearest shopping and entertainment centre, Lake Lyster bids fair to develop into one of the popular Eastern Townships' summer resorts catering specifically to those desiring peace and quiet, good swimming and boating, mountain climbing and excellent fishing.

Reached by a scenic but quite countrified motor road, the trip from Coaticook to Lake Lyster provides everything from the picturesque to the spectacular, ranging from beautiful tree-lined roads through the overshadowing forest to hairpin curves and steep grades as the road rises and dips through the valley preparatory to the climb up the long hill into Baldwin's Mills. Alongside fertile fields, with the blue-hazed mountains in the distance, past peaceful farmyards and winding brook-bordered lanes, over clattering wooden-plank bridges, the road itself is well worth the trip to Lake Lyster, and when one tops the hill and the lake spreads out before one's eyes with the huge bulk of the Pinnacle in the background, invariably the visitor sighs: "Never have I seen anything quite so lovely."

Coaticook is indeed fortunate in having, in her own backyard so to speak, such a magnificent and wholesomely appealing beauty-spot as Lake Lyster. Thus two superb tourist attractions beckon both Canadian and American visitors to Coaticook—the unequalled, far-renowned Coaticook Gorge, right in the heart of town, and Lake Lyster, Mother Nature's own vacation spot, just on the outskirts of Coaticook.

BOARD OF TRADE EAGER TO HELP

Favored by an unusually active Board of Trade, Coaticook's reputation as an established educational and industrial centre is steadily growing, an important factor of which is the presence of approximately twenty varied and thriving industries, included in which are four Canadian branches of well-known American firms, as well as vitally important mills manufacturing everything from parachute cords, silks, ribbons, braids, underwear, prints, rayons, toys, chairs, children's furniture, kitchen furniture, ice cream shippers, oil-burners, blankets, motor rugs, play suits, sportswear, working clothes, industrial jacks, fire-hose, building supplies, grist, and castings.

Showing itself as a live, eagerly-co-operative group, the Coaticook Board of Trade not only is continually on the alert seeking new industries and co-ordinating the smooth-running business of "Canada's Friendliest Town," but is much to the fore in assisting the young people of the town and in sponsoring important sporting and commercial events.

SKI CLUB WELL ORGANIZED

Initially responsible for the formation of the Coaticook Ski Club, the Board of Trade held special caucuses to get public opinion, had a prominent Norwegian ski-expert look over the terrain and give lectures on technique of skiing, and then left it to those interested to start things moving. The result is that today Coaticook boasts one of the most active and best equipped ski clubs in the Townships, with a membership that is equal to any other club in the district. After several years of patient work and careful planning the club now boasts a modern, roomy and well-equipped club house, and has gained widespread renown for its splendid hills and well marked and fast trails extending over a broad area in the East end of the town. Participation in organized ski meets in the local ski-zone has placed Coaticook Ski Club members well to the fore among Townships' ski enthusiasts.

BUILDINGS MODERNIZED

During the past two years Coaticook has undergone considerable face-lifting. New apartment blocks, new single and duplex residences, and the conversion of innumerable large residences into small-roomed apartments has given added emphasis to the fact that Coaticook is fast becoming more than just a wide-awake industrial town. In fact, in a few years, Coaticook should acquire city status.

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Light Lunches — Sodas
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Building Of Railway Assured Development Of Coaticook As Leading Commercial Centre

It is a far call from the first humble log cabin erected on the site of the present Town of Coaticook to the thriving border town of today which holds the reputation of being one of the leading commercial centres of the Eastern Townships. Exactly what attracted Richard Baldwin, Sr., who had trekked over the trail from Barnston Pinnacle to establish himself at this particular place and here stake claims for land development slightly over one hundred years ago is uncertain, but doubtless the matchless beauty of the gorge of what is now the Coaticook river played its part in the decision. Beautiful as the gorge is today, it must have been many times more so when the whole countryside was in its natural state.

Ten years after he had laid the groundwork for the community, Richard Baldwin, Sr., turned over his interests to his son, Richard Baldwin, Jr., who built a house where the Town Hall now stands, thus becoming the official founder of the community, his memory being honored by a plaque unveiled several years ago when the Town observed the centennial of its foundation.

Settlers followed Baldwin, Jr., and this little colony hewed out of the forest grew steadily although there were only two main roads leading to it in 1847. These were the range road, following what is now Main Street and a road running North, following the general direction of the river to Compton and Sherbrooke.

Horace Cutting opened the first store in 1842, while a short time later Marcus Child came to Coaticook and entered a business partnership with Cutting, which did much towards the development of the struggling community.

The first post-office was opened in 1844 and a tavern built the following year. The next decade was a hard one for the struggling community and oft-times the work that Richard Baldwin, Jr., had so valiantly started was seriously threatened. The year 1853 marked the turning point, for with the coming of the Grand Trunk Railway in that year, the village experienced a boom. Industries and commercial establishments were located in the town in a steady succession, the growth being steady to the present day, while the citizens are united in their efforts to ensure that this progress will continue through the years to come.

Prominent among the business establishments of Coaticook is the men's clothing store operated by **B. C. Lemoine**, while the drug store of **Gerard Dionne** fills an important place in the life of the community. Other businesses include **J. N. White**, optometrist, and **Garceau's** photographic studio.

The town derived its name from an Indian word meaning "winding or crooked river," and to Marcus Child goes the credit for suggesting this name.

Horace Cutting, who entered into partnership with Marcus Child, built the first store in 1842, and names closely associated with the early history of the town are those of A. K. Foss, John Kennedy, Levi Baldwin, Samuel Cleveland, Sr., Dudley Davis, A. A. Adams and John Thornton.

First to assume the position of postmaster in 1844 was Horace Cutting. Two years before this, when Marcus Child opened his store, the Baptists had organized a society. They erected their first church in 1855.

The religious history of the town is not without interest. The first Anglican church was constructed on Cutting Street in 1863—eight years after the Methodists had erected their house of worship.

The Roman Catholic Church was built in 1864 near the site of the present parent church of St. Edmond.

Educational institutions include the Coaticook High School, the Roman Catholic convent and a large school operated by the Brothers of the Sacred Heart.

The old Eastern Townships Bank was the first financial institution and was established in 1870. This bank was later amalgamated with the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the town today also has branches of the Royal Bank of Canada and the Banque Canadienne Nationale.

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The 82 years which have elapsed since the Eastern Townships Bank, now amalgamated with The Canadian Bank of Commerce, commenced operations in this district have been years spent in the service of the people of the Eastern Townships and of their local and national interests. It is our desire at this time of national emergency to intensify our efforts and to renew the pledge made at the time of our charter, to "seek only the good of the country."

The comprehensive services of this Bank, available at any of its 554 branches in Canada, including over 40 in the Eastern Townships, cover the following:

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Manager, Uppertown, Sherbrooke.

A facsimile copy of a very early issue of THE GAZETTE, dated February 17th, 1779, printed entirely in French.

A facsimile copy of November 11th, 1830, after THE GAZETTE had become an English newspaper.



Eastern Townships Military Units Respond To Duty Call

Peacetime Non-Permanent Active Militia Units Have Contributed Generously to Call of Country for Recruits in Struggle for Preservation of Democracy — Army, Air Force and Navy Have All Met with Generous Response.

Although the tempo of the war for the preservation of democracy and decency has not yet reached the feverish heat of the First Great War insofar as the armed effort of the Dominion is concerned, signs are not lacking that the youth of the Eastern Townships is as fully aware of its responsibilities in this respect as their fathers were twenty-five years ago. Virtually since the outbreak of hostilities in September, 1939, the Sherbrooke Fair Grounds have been the scene of military activity, with one Eastern Townships unit after another being stationed there for training purposes, later to become an integral part of the Active Force of the country.

Hardly had war been formally declared than the First Sherbrooke Regiment (M.G.), a militia unit under the command of Lieut.-Col. Lee M. Watson, was placed on a war-time footing as a base depot, a limited number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Regiment being accepted for this new service. Of the remainder of the strength of the peacetime regiment, a large proportion enlisted in infantry regiments being organized in other parts of Canada while the rest continued with the Non-Permanent Active Militia regiment which was designed as a reserve unit for the training of prospective recruits.

At the time the Sherbrooke Regiment was transformed into General Base Depot No. 1, the 35th Battery, another Sherbrooke unit of the Militia was ordered to mobilize for Overseas service under the command of Major Crawford Grier. The 73rd Battery from Magog, commanded by Major Charles Styan, was also called for active service.

The three units, the Base Depot, the 35th and 73rd Batteries and a company of the Royal Canadian Engineers were concentrated in Sherbrooke for training purposes, remaining here for varying periods determined by military necessity.

The 35th Battery, now commanded by Major P. J. Slattery and later by Major Stanley Walker, was attached to the First Division and moved away in December, 1939. They were followed in quick order by the Engineers and the Base Depot.

The opening weeks of 1940 saw the arrival of the 5th Westmount Siege Battery, R.C.A., in Sherbrooke, for training purposes. The 5th and 73rd were later allied with another Montreal battery to form the 10th Field Regiment, R.C.A., when the new British practice of three-battery artillery regiments instead of the old Brigade system was adopted by the Canadian Army. These groups were attached to the Second Division and in the early summer were moved to the concentration point for final training.

Early in the summer of 1940, following the collapse of France and the signing of the Franco-German armistice and the consequent increase of the burden upon and the menace to the British Empire, a marked expansion of the Canadian Active Service Force was decided upon, with the creation of two additional divisions and the organization of a number of additional non-affiliated infantry battalions. When this decision was reached, Defence Department officials heeded the continued requests of many militia leaders in the Eastern Townships that a distinctly Eastern Townships Regiment be formed, recruited from officers and men in this district. Designed as a composite regiment of the two Sherbrooke N.P.A.M. units, the Sherbrooke Regiment (M.G.), and Les Fusiliers de Sherbrooke, the Sherbrooke Fusilier Regiment, C.A. S.F., was authorized. Lieut.-Col. M. W. MeA'Nulty, a former brigade commander, was designated as officer commanding the new regiment, with Major Aimé Biron as second-in-command.

Recruiting was active and within a few weeks the new unit was up to authorized strength and active training commenced and today this Eastern Townships battalion is ready and anxious to take its place alongside the other Canadian and Imperial units now stationed along the far-flung battle lines of the Empire.

Units recruited in other parts of the Province also found great support from the Eastern Townships, especially in those districts bordering on the Montreal and Quebec areas.

The 7th/11th Hussars, one of the historic rural units of the Eastern Townships, with detachments in eight towns and villages became affiliated with the Royal Rifles of Quebec as an Active Service battalion and many young men, officers and privates from the Eastern section of the district joined with the Quebec boys, while in the Western areas, many famous Montreal regiments found themselves strengthened by contingents from the Eastern Townships.

The large-scale Empire Air Training Plan also drew its share of recruits from this district, and few communities there are that have not one or more young men in the ranks of the Royal Canadian Air Force and its affiliates. The Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Navy also have strengthened their forces with men from the district anxious to serve their King and country.

And the end is not in sight. All units of the old Non-Permanent Active Militia, now known as the Canadian (Reserve) Army, are recruited on a full-strength basis, prepared either to go on active service themselves or to provide reinforcements for regiments now on active service.

In Sherbrooke, the 35th Battery, first distinctly Eastern Townships unit to go on active service has already a second battlion organized, prepared to carry out any duty which the defence authorities of the country may see fit to impose upon them. The Sherbrooke Regiment, its ranks depleted first for No. 1 General Base Depot and secondly for the Sherbrooke Fusilier Regiment is again near full strength and its officers are confident that a new call for duty will find the same warm response as have previous demands. Similarly, Les Fusiliers de Sherbrooke are also actively recruiting to take their place in the defence system of the country.

Collapse Of

Continued from Page 23.

Donald Doe, a sure-nitting and cool-headed youngster from Granby, wrote his name into the records by capturing the junior championship of the Province, Harry Fowlis, now a Sergeant in the Sherbrooke Fusilier Regiment, strode to glory by capturing the honors in the senior tournament with a record score, and teaming up with Miss Caroline Taylor, of Lennoxville, to win the mixed tourney, and Miss Marion Gardner, of Knowlton, again was victorious in the ladies' competition.

Doe was junior champion of the Province when he stepped out on his home course on June 29 to defend his junior crown. Fifteen youngsters, representing three clubs of the E.T. Golf Association, competed in the event, and Doe's title was not safe until Sherm Peabody, of the Sherbrooke Country Club, missed a twelve-foot putt for a tie on the final hole of the last eighteen-hole round. Doe carded scores of 69 and 80 for a total of 149, while Peabody shot 78 and 72. Third place went to Allan Reith, of Granby, who had 79 and 76 for a 155 total. Granby also captured the team championship.

Nine extra holes were necessary to decide the ladies' championship of the Eastern Townships in a two-day tournament played at the Country Club on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 23-24. Miss Gardner and Miss Mary Fuller finished with scores of 183 each at the completion of the regulation rounds, and had to play an extra nine holes. So closely matched were the two players that the extra holes showed a difference of one stroke only, Miss Gardner scoring a 42 toMiss Fuller's 43. Mrs. Sheldon Ross, of Granby, was third with 186. The junior crown was gained by Miss Connie Pope, of Sherbrooke, with a total of 109 for eighteen holes.

Nineteen couples, representing the St. Francis Club, the Sherbrooke Country Club, Granby and Lennoxville, competed in the annual mixed tournament, in which Miss Caroline Taylor and Harry Fowlis retained laurels they had won the previous year.

Miss Taylor and Fowlis compiled two rounds of 39 strokes each for the excellent total of 78, to lead a new and favored combination, Miss Mary Fuller and Donald Doe, of Granby, by five strokes. In third place was another Granby team, Mrs. Sheldon Ross and W. K. McDonald, champions in 1938, and tied with them were Mrs. Gerard McManamy and Harold Peabody, of the Sherbrooke Country Club. The tourney was played over the St. Francis Club course here.

From Saturday and Sunday, August 17-18, on, Harry Fowlis' reputation as a hard-luck golfer will forever be shattered, because his feat in capturing the Eastern Townships senior crown over the Sherbrooke Country Club course showed him at peak form and not hampered, as in the past, by the breaks that so often go against top-flight golfers.

Firing a classy score of 297 for 72 holes, Fowlis beat out the defending champion, Sherm Peabody, by only one stroke, but in so doing cracked Peabody's 1939 tournament record total by five strokes. Fowlis, Peabody and the junior champ, Don Doe, who finished third, with 299, only two strokes off the pace, all cracked the tournament mark.

Eight clubs—Sherbrooke Country Club, Granby, Lennoxville, Magog, St. Francis, Richmond, Dufferin Heights and Thetford Mines—were represented in the field, which made up in quality what it lacked in size. The brand of golf served up by Fowlis, Peabody and Doe, the "Big Three," was considered an indication of the excellence of the Townships as an incubator for crack linksmen. A newcomer to Eastern Townships competition, J. W. Dukelow, long-hitting Granby representative, placed fourth with 305, while Bart Holtham, E.T.G.A. Secretary, was fifth with 307.

The Record team trophy went to Granby's crack quartette, who totalled 615 for 36 holes to beat Sherbrooke's No. 1 squad by five strokes. Players and scores were Don Doe, 150, J. W. Dukelow, 152, D. R. McDonald, 155, and W. K. McDonald, 158. Members of the runner-up Sherbrooke team were Sherm Peabody, 149, B. N. Holtham, 155, Fred Kirby, 157, and Willis Kirby, 159.

J. H. Turner, of Dufferin Heights, and W. O. Lewis, of Granby, finished the eighteen-hole senior tournament in a tie, each making the eighteen-hole trip in 83 strokes. Turner won a three-hole playoff.

TENNIS PLAYERS ACTIVE

As usual, the two main tournaments of local interest were the city championships and the Eastern Townships title scraps, and the summer was notable in that with more clubs in operation, interest in tennis was more general and widespread than for several years. The St. Francis Club had a particularly active membership which added impetus to the encouragement of the game among larger numbers of young people.

Ashley and John Hibbard, popular Sherbrooke boys, won the city doubles tournament by outlasting Majella Charest and Raoul Gagne in a four-set match by scores of 7-5, 6-8, 6-2, 6-3. Their teamwork and steady play presented too big a problem for Gagne and Charest, who faded badly in the last two sets. Florette Perreault captured the ladies' singles crown by defeating Alice Dauplaise in straight sets, 9-7, 9-7, and Yvan Cote polished off Roland Metivier in the men's singles final.

Ninety-two players from Sherbrooke, Drummondville, Granby, Waterloo, Thetford Mines, Sutton and Lennoxville vied for the crowns in the 20th annual Eastern Townships Tournament, organized by the Sherbrooke Tennis Association.

Marion Haney, young Drummondville stylist, carried off the ladies' singles crown with a surprise victory over Audrey Bradshaw, of Sutton, who a few weeks ago had gone to the final in the Provincial intermediate tournament before meeting defeat. The Drummondville lass outgeneralled and outstroked her Sutton opponent throughout the match, winning the first set 6-3 and the second 6-4.

Majella Charest and Yvan Cote, of Sherbrooke, teamed up to defeat Leo Choquette and Freddie Thurrier, of Granby, in a bitter five-set battle for the men's doubles title. Scores of the long match were 8-6, 4-6, 2-6, 9-7, 6-0. In the men's singles final, played between Cote and Charest, perennial rivals for net supremacy in this city, Cote battled through to a 4-6, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2 triumph, and thus became the third player in the history of the event to win the title twice in succession. He joined Pat Gain ,of Richmond, and Johnny Hibbard, of Sherbrooke, in the charmed circle.

Final tournament of the season was held at the St. Francis Club, Cote winning the men's singles, Pauline Goyette the ladies' singles, Majella Charest and Raoul Gagne the men's doubles, the Misses Louise and Andre Triganne the ladies' doubles and Miss Goyette and Roland Metivier, local junior champ, the mixed doubles.

SOFTBALL CROWN TO KAYSER CREW

Only four teams competed last summer in the City Softball League. They were the 1939 champs, Textile, and Kayser, Millionaires and Paton. To the Kayser outfit, led by Jack Forsey, star Red Raider right-winger, who was steady throughout the season, and hit the heights when he twirled Henry Klein's men to a 15-0 win over Paton with a no-hit, no-run performance, went the Booth Trophy, for first place at the end of the schedule, and the championship crown, emblematic of the league crown. Kayser went on to win the city title. Kayser went on to win the city title by defeating Superheater, Industrial League representatives, in a final series.

Kayser, with a lineup of veterans of many a campaign, gave Forsey bang-up support throughout the season and lost only one game out of fifteen in regular play. Textile placed second, the Millionaires third and Percy Francis' Patonmen last.

Meeting Paton in the first playoff game, Kayser won by a 15-3 score, with Forsey holding the cellar-dwellers to nine hits and his mates pounding out fourteen off two twirlers, including six home runs. The second game saw an even larger score, this time the Kleinmen winning 19-3. Forsey twirled a three-hitter, and Kayser's assault on Filion and Yergeau, of Paton, included a home run, three triples, ten doubles and large singles. This put Kayser into the final against Textile, who took the opening game of the first semi-final by a 9-1 score, and then were awarded the second game, in which the Millionaires, trailing 10-5 in the fifth inning, attempted to stall for darkness.

Textile gave notice as the final series, a two-out-of-three affair, opened, they would not relinquish their crown without a stern fight. They landed on Forsey for eleven hits and won by an 8-4 score, while Collin, their diminutive heaver, scattered six hits to the Kleinmen.

Came the second game, and Kayser broke out for eight runs in the fifth inning to coast to a 10-6 victory. Lessard set the pace with a perfect night at bat, getting a triple, double and two singles in four trips to the platter.

A mammoth throng watched the final encounter, played on the Parade Grounds on Monday night, August 5, with Kayser grabbing the long end of a 10-4 count. Adding the championship trophy to the J. W. Booth Trophy, Kayser gave a brilliant exhibition of defensive class and offensive power, and there was little doubt in the minds of the spectators as to which was the better team when the shades of night ended hostilities with Kayser at bat in the last half of the sixth stanza. The Kleinmen got four-hit twirling, and pounded Collin and Corcoran consistently for nine safeties on their own hook.

For the city title, Superheater were given the privilege of drafting one or two of the league's stars to bolster their lineup, but the lineup they sent against the City League champs was basically the one that went through for the league laurels. Kayser took the first game after coming from behind a 3-0 deficit, the final score being 7-3, and then captured the second game 6-4. Plouffe, in the first game, and Bessant, in the second, twirled smartly for the Tigers, but Kayser had too much all-round power. The Kleinmen really cut loose in the third and deciding game to triumph by a 16- count.

At all three games, representatives of the Canadian Red Cross Society passed the hat, and a tidy sum was netted in this manner to be devoted to the war work of the popular organization.

JUBILEE TROPHY WON BY SHERBROOKE RINK

The greatest honor that can come to a curling club is to have one of its rinks gain national recognition in a top-flight competition, and thus it was with pardonable pride that the Sherbrooke Club hailed their President, Hubert Johnston, S. G. Newton, George E. Ewing and J. P. Watson, who travelled to Montreal in January of this year to capture the Royal Victoria Jubilee Trophy, symbol of the single rink irons championship of Eastern Canada.

Making the victory unusually noteworthy was the fact that the rink which turned the trick was more or less assembled on the spur of the moment, and the players had

Continued on Page 28

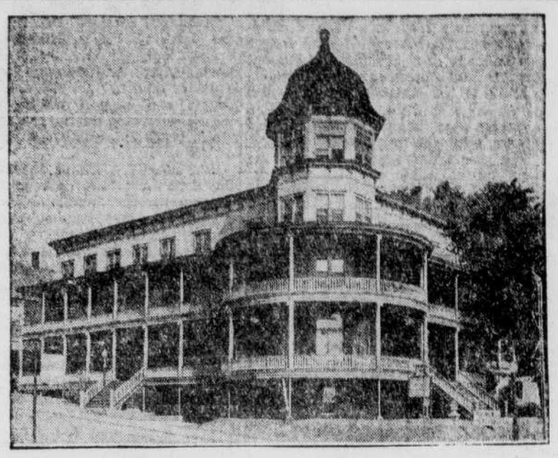
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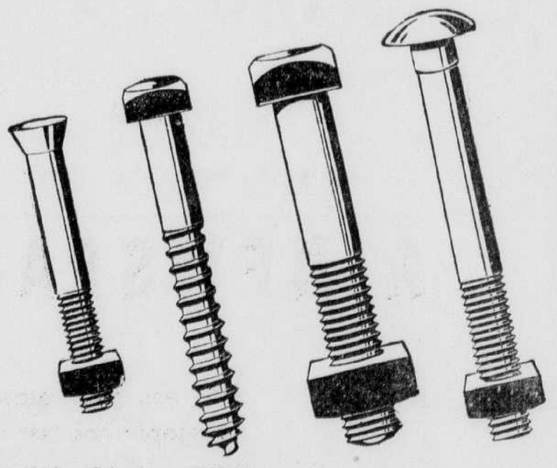
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East Angus Leading Producer Of Pulp And Paper In South Section Of Quebec Province

Today one of the leading centres for pulp and paper production in the Southern section of the Province of Quebec, East Angus, since its very foundation has been actively associated with this basic industry of the Province. In the year 1881, the tiny settlement of St. Louis de Westbury received a visit from two of the leading business men of the Province in that day, F. P. Buck, of Sherbrooke, and William Angus, of Montreal, who 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 a large extent responsible for much of the prosperity of this district.

The following year, the name of the new community was changed to East Angus in honor of the man who played an important part in establishing the industrial life of the village.

Known for many years as the Royal Paper Mills, the company established by Angus and Buck was first known as William Angus and Company with Buck as silent partner. In 1882, the pulp mill, saw mill, dam, bridge and railway siding were installed. Alfred Ayerst was the first general superintendent, remaining with the company until his death in 1891. In that year, the Angus firm was sold out to 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.

In 1891 it was decided to enlarge the mill and the large plant on the South, to be completed and in operation in May of the following year.

Two years later, however, 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, and a new company, known as the Royal Paper Mills, was launched. Application was made to the Provincial Government in 1896 to double the capital stock of $400,000, and this move enabled the firm to buy the property of the St. Francis Lumber Company at the head and along the side of the St. Francis river.

Financial difficulties also harassed this new firm, however, and in 1907 it went into liquidation. Taking over the property, F. N. McCrea, Charles Wilson and W. N. Munroe organized the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, which progressed steadily to become the most important industry of its kind in Southern Quebec.

Two years after Angus had erected the first mill, a tiny wooden chapel was built to administer to the spiritual needs of the small population. Mgr. Brassard, history recalls, consecrated the small structure which continued as a mission until 1887, when the first resident parish priest, Rev. Father Boudreau, was appointed.

Progress continued steadily if not by leaps and bounds and on March 14, 1912, the act incorporating East Angus as a town was passed. Milestones in the history of East Angus from that date include the present water and sewage system, installed in 1912; the construction of a new post office in 1914, and the erection of the Nicol bridge, connecting the town with the Bury road, in 1917. The new water system replaced the old means which supplied only the south side of the river. Springs in the Stoke Mountains have been connected with the reservoir on the Dudswell road, the capacity of the receptacle having been doubled a few years ago to provide the town with an up-to-date fire system.

Still fresh in the memory of some of the older residents is the old ferry which used to cross the St. Francis before the Nicol bridge was built. Five years later East Angus was to have another bridge, the Taschereau crossing having been constructed through the intercession of the town's major industry, the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company.

There are still a few landmarks left as a link connecting the past and the present, but East Angus today is a thriving centre with modern stores, hotels and other conveniences not usually found in centres with similar populations of less than five thousand souls. Blessed with a civic administration which has a complete and sympathetic understanding of the problems of the citizens, East Angus continues on towards greater heights. Ever a sensible population, the trouble and hardships of labor strikes are practically unknown in this centre where labor and capital work in fine harmony.

A convent, a high school and a boys' college look after the educational needs of the younger generation, while three churches, the Roman Catholic Church, the Anglican Church and the United Church of Canada, are confided with the spiritual needs of the entire population.

Contributing their share towards keeping East Angus in the forefront are its sports activities. Tennis courts and a golf course occupy many sportsmen during the summer, while baseball also enjoys its share of popularity.

But hockey, perhaps most of all, has done most towards keeping East Angus in the public eye. East Angus fans are staunch and loyal supporters of their hockey aggregations which have ever been a prominent threat for Eastern Townships championships. Of more than passing interest is the fact that these hockey teams are composed practically entirely of home talent, developed and supported by sportsmen who still believe that amateur sport is not a thing of the past.

Justifiable pride in its past, satisfied with present conditions and bright hopes for the future constitute the creed of the present population which is steadily pushing forward the good work started by its ancestors. These qualities broach no interference and forecast continued development in the town which got its start fifty-five years ago.

Paper and cellophane bags of high quality are manufactured by the **Pyramid Paper Products' Limited,** whose products are made exclusively from Brompton paper. Pyramid bags are widely-known and just as widely-used. A. A. Leger, of Sherbrooke, is the Eastern Townships representative, while the MacGregor Paper Bag Co., Inc., are the selling agents in Montreal.

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LORD NELSON'S CHALLENGE IS RINGING TRUE

"England expects every man to do his duty." These words of Nelson's ring true today.

We see the British people engaged in a desperate struggle. We see their cities bombed and their people killed but they push on undaunted, confident of the ultimate victory in the cause for which they are fighting. The Germans have destroyed some of their famous landmarks but they have not destroyed their morale — no, not now nor ever. Freedom of worship, freedom of thought and freedom of action — these are the things for which they are fighting.

From dawn to dusk, the struggle is forever unceasing.

The war has seen some strange changes in London.

"When England entered the war, London and other cities of Britain settled under a gloom deeper than they had known for nearly eight centuries, for with the war came the blackout," declares H. V. Morton, the writer.

The blackout finds people lining up outside the public air raid shelters, outside the tube stations or going into their Anderson shelters for the night. There are others who go down into the shelters which they have dug in their gardens. This is a nightly occurrence in old London.

There are those, however, who form part of Britain's invisible army. The salesgirl during the day becomes a nurse in an emergency post at night, the business executive becomes a private in the homeguard, the clerk becomes a fire-watcher and the traveller an air-raid warden. The fire-watchers are always on guard, the wardens do patrol duty in the streets and countless others are forever at their posts.

Suddenly the drone of aeroplane motors signals the approach of German raiders and again this army prepares for another night of bombardment. Air raid sirens shriek above the roar of guns and planes. These who are just "ordinary people" of London during the day become heroes at night. The detonations of the anti-aircraft guns and the streak of red flame shooting through the sky gives evidence that Britain's active army is, as always, turning back the enemy. Through the night they work and with the dawn comes peace. The sound of aeroplane motors and the ear-splitting noise of the guns can be heard no longer and all is quiet.

To the traveller, if he were to visit London at this time, other noticeable things that would be seen besides the nightly blackouts, the punctual entrance of the people into the air raid shelters every night and the damage caused to buildings which have been struck by bombs, are the sand-bagged buildings, with their windows criss-crossed with tape to prevent the shattering of glass and the balloon barrage. These balloons would appear to him like mushrooms floating about in the sky, but these are there for a purpose. Beneath each are strong cables which resemble a spider's web. The barrage has been proven as an effective measure to keep the German planes at a high altitude so that they will not be able to drop their bombs accurately upon the essential military objectives of the nation.

The iron railings that surrounded the old houses of London have now disappeared, together with all other metal objects which may be used in aeroplane production. Her parks have been dug up and are being used in connection with defense and many of her buildings are being closed to the public for the duration.

Contrary to the belief of "some people" that the people of London spend every night in the shelters wondering where the bombs are going to fall next, they may be seen doing most of the things that they were accustomed to doing before the war. They may still be found in the theatres and the restaurants and when the raids come, many of the people remain out of doors in the thick of it.

After months of unceasing bombardment, it is surprising how used they become to the raids. Now, instead of going directly into shelters when the warning sounds, they wait until the enemy is overhead. When the "all-clear" sounds it is again time for them to knuckle down to business.

Along with the other people of Britain, Londoners calmly await the long delayed invasion. Invasion or no invasion, and no matter how hard the fight may be, we can be sure that we shall see them all come out on top, for the past year has shown us the courage, the steadfast loyalty and faith of this great nation.

"Neither by night nor by day, shall the people flag or fail until victory is won."

Collapse Of

Continued from Page 27.

not practised together as do most rinks bent on championships.

Watson, veteran skip, who for thirty years had been gunning for the Trophy against the best opposition in Eastern Canada, was loath to let the competition go by without taking another crack at the honors. Therefore he rounded up a quartette, and headed for the metropolis after brushing aside his challengers in Sherbrooke.

In the first round, Watson routed Dave McCann's Ottawa Centre team by a 17-4 count, and then in the next round topped H. K. Gibson, of Outremont, 10-8 in a thriller which was decided in the fourteenth frame. After a third-end deadlock, neither side was able to take more than a one-shot advantage until the fourteenth, when Gibson failed to make his wick shot good and hit the port, leaving Sherbrooke lying two-up.

The semi-final round saw Sherbrooke subdue W. E. Dunton's Royal Montreal quartette, one of the heavy favorites, by a 14-8 figure. Scoring two points on the first end, the Sherbrooke rink was never headed, and at the end of the eleventh frame held a 13-3 advantage. Then in the final Watson got away fast against F. D. Burkholder, of the Ottawa Curling Club, and hung on to the finish on the long end of a 13-11 score. After an initial setback of two on the first end, the Sherbrooke rink started to find the range, and ran the score to 7-2 in five straight ends. Burkholder took a point on the eighth, but on the ninth Watson came through with an overtee raise to kick Ottawa's iron out of the two-foot, leaving Sherbrooke with three counting shots.

Luck entered the game on the tenth, after Burkholder had taken a single again on the ninth. Watson's shot appeared well off its mark, but it slipped over and disturbed the layoff to give him two points. Burkholder dominated the play for the next six ends, cutting the Sherbrooke margin to 12-11 going into the final end, but then Watson slipped past the blue guard to gain the winning shot on his first iron, with Burkholder short on his attempted draw on the final shot.

Immediately after the match President William Paterson presented the Trophy to Watson, who first started trying to win it several years after it went up for competition in 1898, together with a smaller replica for his club's permanent possession and medals for members of the winning rink.

In this year's Sherbrooke Curling Club Bonspiel, held earlier this month, J. N. Fuller gained the Record Trophy, the main prize, for the home club by edging out Bob McMurray, of Lennoxville, 7-6 in the final round. Playing for Fuller were G. D. McManamy, D. J. Calls and Les Sangster. The Mitchell Trophy went to H. W. S. Downs, of Lennoxville, who bested P. A. Hammond, of Sherbrooke, 13-2, skipping R. H. Stevenson, A. T. Speid and H. H. Nichol. In the Winter Sports Cup competition H. A. Peabody, of Sherbrooke, skipping D. R. Pearce, L. Dunn and C. G. Bishop, defeated the Magog rink skipped by J. Boardman, of Magog.

The 1940 bonspiel was featured by the domination of the two major events by out-of-town rinks. In Record Trophy play R. S. Clarke toppled A. P. Blue 14-8 in an all-Lennoxville final, giving the directions to W. W. Nichol, W. S. Richardson and R. T. Atto, while F. Beaudry, T. W. Kell, E. Richards and Dr. Hugh MacKinnon, of Quebec City, scored a 10-9 triumph over Reg Moulton's Sherbrooke team to carry off the Mitchell Trophy. Sherbrooke salvaged a certain amount of the spoils as J. P. Watson downed W. L. McGannon 12-5 to win the Winter Sports Cup.

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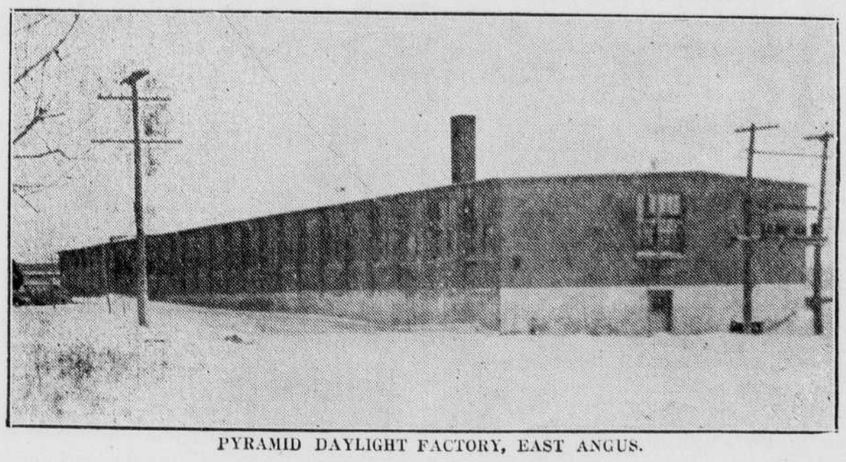


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Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill.

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SHERBROOKE, QUE.

TOWN OF
EAST ANGUS
COMPTON COUNTY, QUE.

Population 3,500
Total Property Valuation $3,616,350
Assessable for Taxes $2,439,075

The Town of East Angus is beautifully situated on the banks of the St. Francis River, just twelve miles distant from the City of Sherbrooke.

It is the home of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company which alone employs over 500 workers. The Pyramid Paper Products Co. Ltd., with 80 on the payroll, also is located here. Other industries include a large brick and tile plant and several firms in the building trade.

The finances of the town are well looked after, as instance the fact that the bonded indebtedness has been reduced by $209,000 since the year 1931, and now amounts to only $325,000.

East Angus is a modern town and all modern improvements are here available. Water power is plentiful and reasonable in rates.

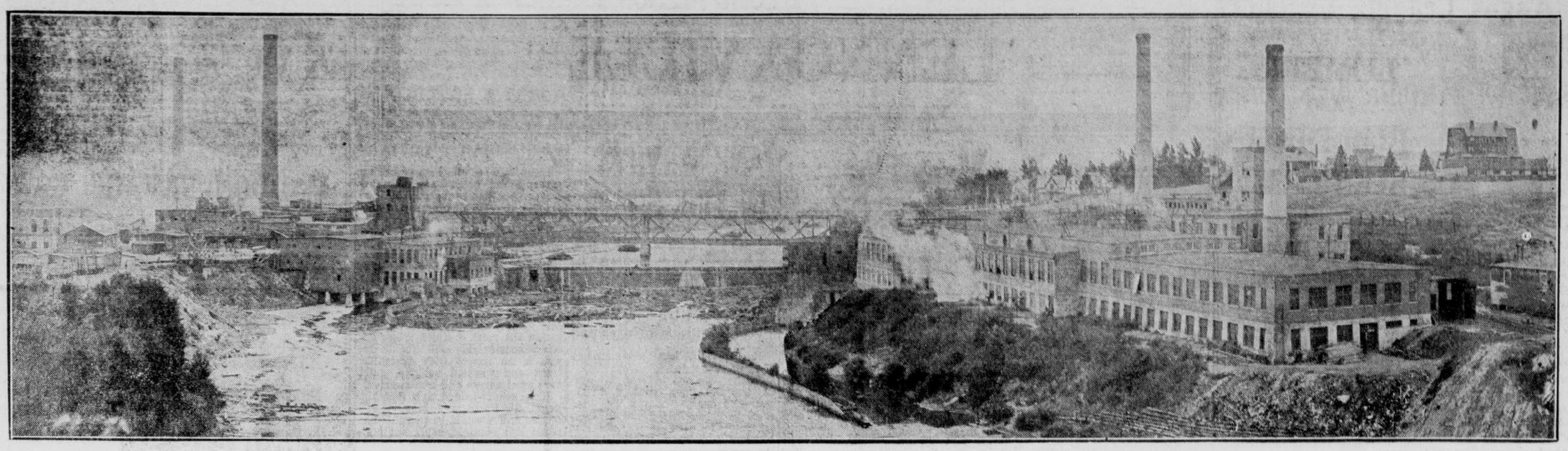
Every encouragement is offered new industries to locate here and full information will be gladly supplied to factory owners seeking satisfactory locations.

Mayor: J. E. PALMER.

— Aldermen —

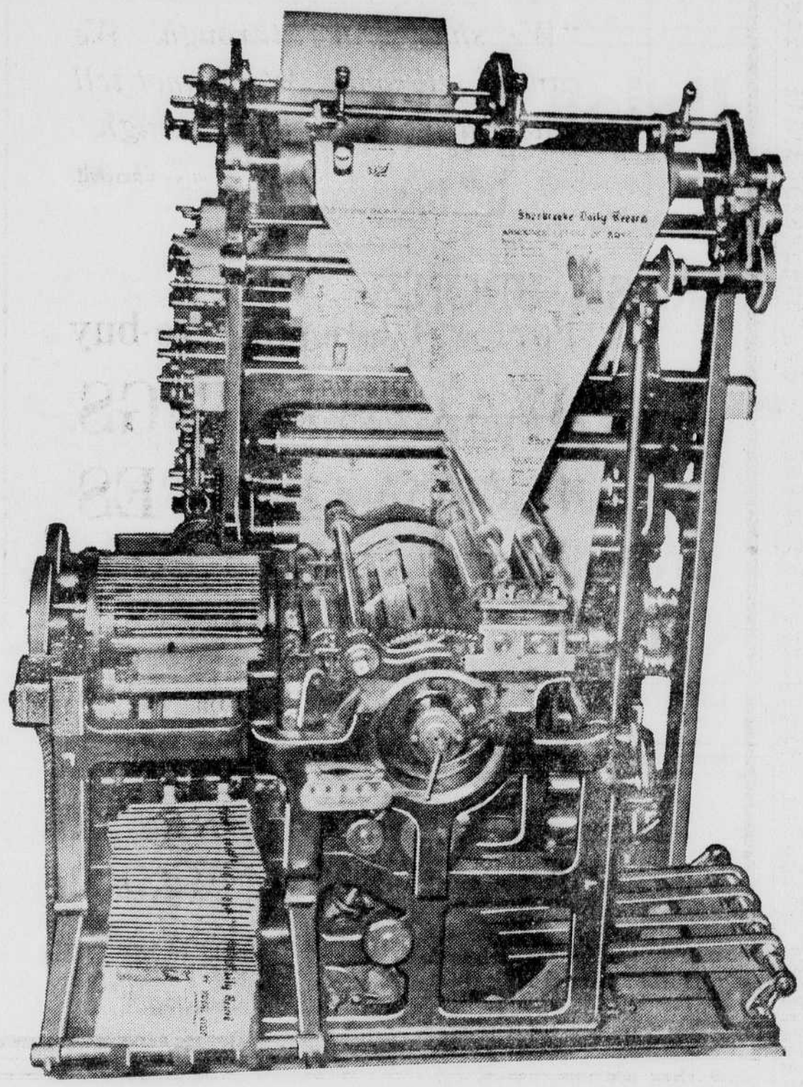
E. A. MONTGOMERY — SYLVIO TARDIF — J. E. FAHEY
JOS. BURNS — DEXTER WILLARD — ERNEST DALLAIRE

Secretary-Treasurer: A. TOURIGNY.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE MILLS AT EAST ANGUS, QUE., LOCATED ON EITHER SIDE OF THE ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

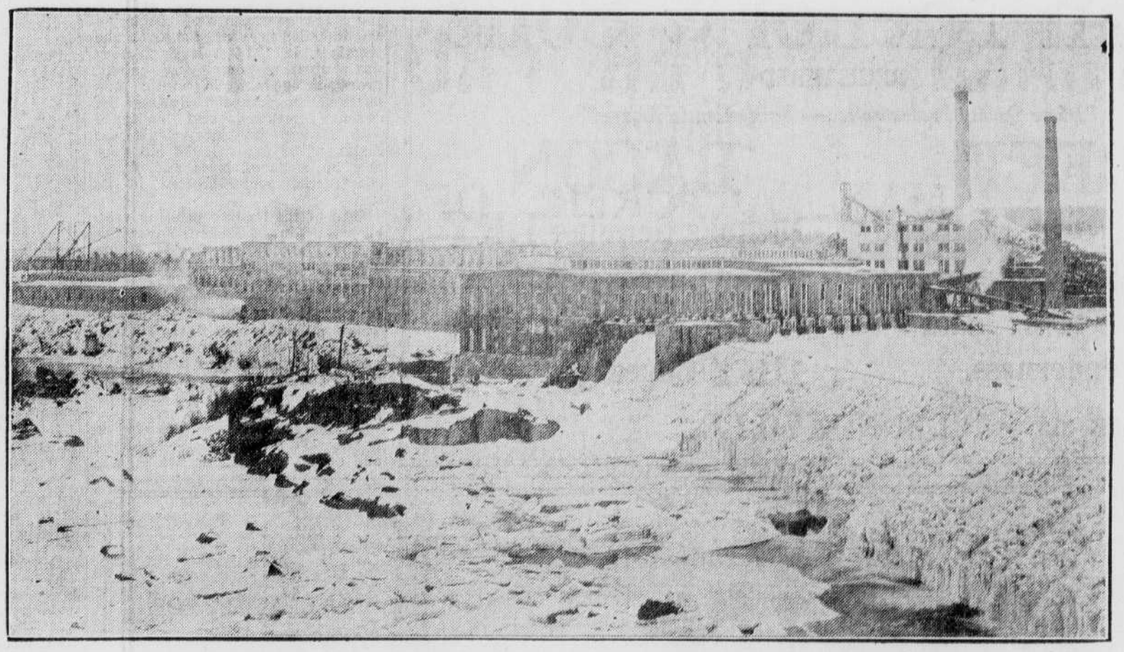
Newsprint for the Presses



A front view of the huge mass of complicated machinery which goes to make up the printing press of the Sherbrooke Daily Record, measuring about eight feet high and twenty-six feet long. Approximately 250 tons of newsprint, manufactured by the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, is threaded through this press annually.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Newsprint
Kraft and Groundwood Pulp
Box Board, Jute, Kraft Liner and Corrugating Boards
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VIEW OF THE NEWSPRINT MILLS, BROMPTONVILLE, QUE.

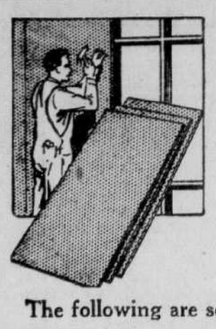
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CHERRY, B. C. FIR, AND CEDAR,
Rough or Dressed.

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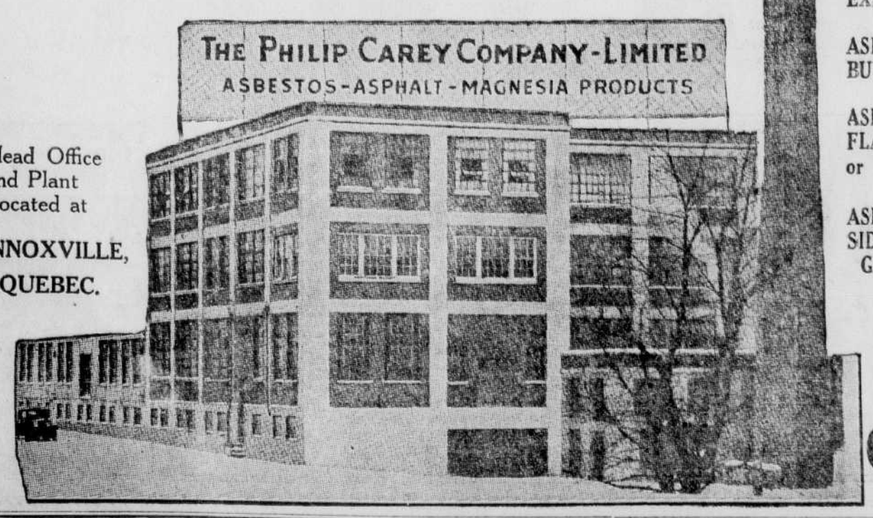
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LENNOXVILLE

Lennoxville Has Many Fine Industries To Make It One Of District's Busy Towns

Picturesque Municipality, Only Three Miles from Sherbrooke, Renowned as Home of University of Bishop's College and Bishop's College School—Has Experienced Steady Development.

A suburb of Sherbrooke that is nevertheless a self-contained municipality, the Town of Lennoxville is widely known as the home of the University of Bishop's College and Bishop's College School, and has also experienced a steady industrial and commercial development.

Only three miles from the Queen of the Eastern Townships and on the Sherbrooke-Stanstead highway to the Vermont border, Lennoxville, known as "Little Forks" more than a century ago when Sherbrooke was called "Big Forks," is located at the confluence of the St. Francis, Massawippi and the Salmon rivers. It is a decidedly picturesque setting, which first attracted United Empire Loyalists from the United States and soldiers discharged after the Napoleonic Wars.

In addition to Bishop's University and Bishop's College School, which make Lennoxville essentially an educational centre, the town is also the locale for the Dominion Experimental Station which was established in 1914 and since that time has had a big influence upon the activities of farmers throughout the Eastern Townships. Superintendent of the Farm is J. A. Ste. Marie, who succeeded J. A. McClary a few years ago when the latter retired after giving many years' faithful service.

The history of B.C.S. goes back more than a hundred years—to 1837, in fact—when it was founded by Rev. Lucius Doolittle, a missionary, who transferred it to Edward Chapman, M.A., of Caius College, Cambridge, England, in 1841. A new school was built in 1861 and was partially destroyed by fire thirteen years later. However, another school was built and dedicated in 1892 and some years later it was transferred across the river to its present site.

Originally intended for the education of theological students, the University of Bishop's College gradually widened its scope and is today often called "The Oxford of Canada." The University was founded in 1845 and many of its graduates have gone forth to become prominent in religious, professional and business spheres.

In addition to these two educational institutions, Lennoxville is also served by a High School, which has C. Howard Aikman, M.A., as Principal, and St. Anthony's School for the Roman Catholic children of the town.

Manufacturers of asbestos and asphalt products, the **Philip Carey Company, Limited**, is one of Lennoxville's leading industries and provides employment for a large number. E. E. Spafford is Manager of this firm, which has its parent body in Cincinnati, Ohio.

A brass, bronze and aluminum factory which a few years ago installed a chromium plating department, **The Union Screen Plate Company of Canada** is also an important industry and is managed by Mayor Henry W. S. Downs, Sr. The company also produces slotted screen plates for pulp and paper mills.

The Co-Operative Wool Growers, Limited, which has a warehouse on Conley Street and a large modern office building on Main Street, receives large shipments annually from farmers, grades and ships these to mills all over Canada and the United States. Blankets, motor rugs and wool are sold to a large number of tourists annually. L. V. Parent is manager of the company.

One of Lennoxville's chief businesses since it was founded more than forty years ago has been the **W. A. Bown Woodworking Factory.** The mill was razed by fire in 1909 and a few machines were purchased and installed in a large shed on the premises. In 1914 a large factory was erected, employing about twenty-three men in winter and thirteen to fourteen during the summer months, and equipped with modern machinery. This was destroyed by fire in 1938 but four new buildings of brick and frame construction were erected in its stead.

One of the leading printing establishments in the Eastern Townships is the **Beck Press, Reg'd.**, whose business extends to Bury, Stanstead and many other points.

An up-to-date garage is to be found in the **Haddon-Savage Garage,** which is operated by Harry Haddon and Earl Savage. The plant is equipped with the newest and finest equipment, and the workmen are skilled in their particular line of endeavor. A sturdy tow-truck is in use.

A good business is also carried on by **Brazel's Garage,** which is owned and operated by Curtis Brazel, who also has the agency for Pullford Tractors.

Another of the town's thriving businesses is **Wharram Brothers Meat Market,** which specializes in local and Western meats and also carries a full line of fish, poultry and vegetables.

Hawes Livery, well known throughout the district, also operates a splendid taxi service. This firm does trucking, has horses for hire and sells wood.

The **John Nichol and Sons, Reg'd., Meat Market,** situated on Main Street, is one of the finest establishments of its kind in the Eastern Townships. This firm was first established in 1897 and temporarily abandoned during the Great War, at which time Mr. Nichol devoted himself to his farm on the Waterville Road. The business was re-opened in 1921 and a butcher shop established and the progress since that time has been steady. Upon the death of Mr. Nichol in 1932, his two sons, Wesley and Howard, took over the business. The firm, which also deals in wholesale trade, has a branch in Sherbrooke and is operated in conjunction with the 350-acre farm, "Green Hills Farm."

McFadden's, Reg'd., is one of the town's leading business firms, which deals in hardware of all description and farm supplies. This establishment is also Lennoxville agent for the National Wallpaper Company and representative for the C.I.L. Paints products.

TANK SERVICES IN FINE SHAPE FOR OFFENSIVE

Observers Tell of Peak of Equipment Training Reached by British Machines and Their Crews.

Written for The Canadian Press
By E. W. McALPINE,
Australian Consolidated Press.

Somewhere in England, Feb. 28.—(C)—When he was a member of the Opposition, Winston Churchill said of the Government that they had mechanized the army—merely in the sense that they had taken the horses away from the cavalry.

That caustic observation no longer applies. I have spent several days and watched classes being taught by the "seeing is believing" method, where engines and wireless sets cut down into sections so that recruits are able to see the workings of the mechanism.

I was enormously impressed both by the elan of this arm of the service and at the same time by the almost complete absence of "spit and polish" atmosphere. The commanding officer of one brigade knew the privates by their first names and talked with them almost with complete absence of formality.

In the field, where all were garbed in black, grease-stained, mud-spattered overalls, it was almost impossible to distinguish an officer from a private.

A tank battalion co-operating with the infantry plays an entirely different role from the armored division. The infantry tank relies chiefly on thick armament for defence, and is comparatively slow moving because its function is to move in co-operation with the infantry and in accordance with an artillery barrage.

The armored division employs several different types of tank, chief of which is the "cruiser," which is lighter armored than the infantry tank and depends on its speed and manoeuvreability for its defence. An armored division is a complete army in itself, carrying its own doctors, ambulances, artillery sappers and embussed infantry. It has extremely high firing power and great speed. Its function is to break through, as exemplified by the German Panzer division in France and now by our own victorious advance in Egypt.

Construction of these armored divisions and tank regiments is proceeding apace, but training of the personnel is a long and arduous job and only men with some aptitude are fitted to produce the best results. In this regard, although Britain, which is a highly mechanized country has plenty of raw material, the intake of suitable men still leaves much to be desired, because other departments of the Government and civil life, too, are constantly trying to keep these men.

The training of a tank crew requires just as much time and trouble as the training of an airplane crew because every man must be able to take over the other fellow's duties, including that of command, and every man in the regiment, officers included, must be able to effect running repairs in the field.

Some officers advocate that following the custom of a pilot getting his wings, tank gunners should be given some distinctive badge. There is also a strong case for special pay for those who reach a certain standard of efficiency.

Even the crew of the most modern tank operates under considerable strain and discomfort, each man working in confined space and being subjected to terrific jolting and continuous noise.

From my ride of a few minutes duration, I got a glimpse of something of the arduousness which the men in Egypt, operating in extreme heat, must have undergone. Like the crew of a bomber, tank men must physically be the fittest, must reach a high standard of mechanical efficiency and in addition must have a general knowledge of tactics, for the command of a tank may fall on one of them.

I also watched the man practising with machine guns. Each tank carries at least one heavy machine gun capable of rapid fire similar to that of the Spitfire.

The gunner operates both the two-pounder and the heavy machine gun, using a telescopic sight, and he must at the same time operate the turret in which the guns swing. This requires the highest degree of dexterity as well as excellent markmanship.

The wireless operator acts also as gun loader, and this, too, working within the most confined space, demands considerable skill. The driver, who is an expert with caterpillar track and wheeled vehicles, must have steel nerves and iron muscles.

It is acknowledged now that the Royal Air Force is a young man's service and it would be thought that tanks also required youth but high and well instructed officials have expressed the view that men about thirty-five now coming into the army make excellent material, especially those with some previous mechanical knowledge.

That Britain has already conquered the difficulties of armored divisions, both practical and tactical, was admirably demonstrated in the Western desert and the spirit, high intelligence level and sense of comradeship I found in this army of the British service to indicate that as far as the famed Panzer division is concerned Hitler in the future will be unable to spring any more surprises.



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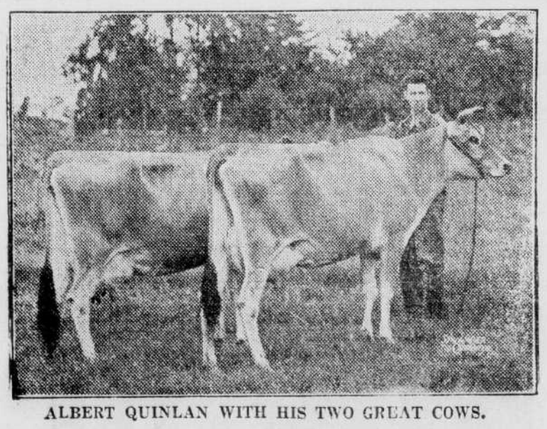
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- Milk consumers insist on getting a richer, more nourishing product.
- Quebec exports as many Jerseys as all other Provinces.
- It is more profitable to produce what the market demands.



ALBERT QUINLAN WITH HIS TWO GREAT COWS.

Golden Crown Princess, at rear in above picture, broke the world's milk record for Jersey cows when she produced 19,073 lbs. milk, 891 lbs. butter fat, at the age of 3 years. Her daughter, Aggie Girl Beauty, was awarded a Silver Medal Certificate for completing a record of 12,182 lbs. milk, 670 lbs. butter fat, at the age of 2 years. This same cow at 3 years produced over 14,000 pounds of milk and 805 pounds of fat.

In 1939 Quebec Jersey Breeders completed 11 silver medal, 8 gold medal and 3 medal of merit certificate.

QUEBEC JERSEY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

W. M. PARSONS, President, Barnston, Que.
L. V. PARENT, Secretary, Lennoxville, Que.

Remarkable Stand Of Greece And Finland Against Larger Aggressors And Fall Of France Featured History Of Past Year

The history of the year 1940 was essentially one of the progress of the war in Europe and its repercussions throughout the world, its effects being apparent in even the remotest sections of the globe, Christian and pagan, civilized and savage individuals alike finding their lives altered in more or less degree by events in Europe. The year witnessed many changes among the major and secondary nations of the world. January 1, 1940, saw the inactivity which had featured the war since its outbreak in September, 1939, continue along the Western Front. Day after day both sides issued communiques with tiresome regularity, both of the same tenor, "Nothing to report" or "Restricted patrol activity." In the major engagement between Germany on one side and Great Britain and France on the other, the war appeared confined to the war at sea, ship sinkings accounting for the bulk of the action.

Public interest was centred on the somewhat musical comedy war in Northern Europe, the year opening with the greatly out-numbered Finns playing hob with the much-vaunted forces of Soviet Russia. Later on, during February, the Russians reorganized their high command and slowly began to gain the upper hand, until on March 13, the peace treaty was signed, giving Russia the long-sought Karelian Isthmus and other areas.

February was highlighted by the famous Altmark incident, when Britain for the first time showing any offensive action sent warships into neutral waters to take 299 British prisoners from the German prison ship Altmark which was passing through Norwegian waters.

With the coming of spring, action broke out on many fronts and a rapid realignment of strength followed. Germany, on April 9th, staged its ruthless invasion of Denmark and Norway, and despite many reverses and heavy shipping losses finally forced the Allied supporters of the Norwegian army from the Northern Kingdom, Southern Norway being evacuated on May 2.

This began a steady series of setbacks for the Allied cause, being featured by the German invasion of the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg on May 10. Faced with the quickening tempo of the war, the British people demanded a change in administration, with the aggressive First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill succeeding Neville Chamberlain as Prime Minister. The Allied drive to halt the Nazi advance through the Low Countries failed to achieve its purpose, The Netherlands collapsing under the pressure of the Nazi war machine on May 14 after heavy losses of troops and the virtual destruction of its cities by the German air force. On May 28, in a move which history alone can really condemn or justify, King Leopold of the Belgians capitulated, which action coupled to neglect on the part of the French high command left a large British and French army trapped in Flanders. Then came Dunkerque, that glorious episode oft considered the miracle of modern warfare, in which armed forces and civilians alike united in a great effort to evacuate a British army numbering 335,000 men from what appeared certain capture or death.

Then in one of the most treacherous acts of the war, Il Duce led his nation to war against a badly crippled France, hoping to gain some cheap territory. Events moved quickly. Faced with disaster, France reorganized her Government, installing the aged marshal, Philippe Petain as Chief of State, on June 16, signing an armistice nine days later, under the terms of which Germany occupied a large part of the country, including the vital Atlantic ports which were placed under German control.

The end of June might well be characterized as the low point of the war insofar as Britain is concerned. With the bulk of its newest military equipment left on the fields of Flanders, abandoned in the evacuation of Dunkerque, deserted by its former ally, France, with its smaller associates crushed and beaten, she stood virtually alone against the German hordes. Just at the vital moment, for some reason known only to themselves, the German commanders halted in their advance, giving the Old Country a few critical weeks in which to partially rebuild its shattered forces. And during those few short days, the reality of the situation came to the people of Great Britain and the Empire. Industrial production reached a point never achieved before on the home front, while overseas the Dominions squared up to their responsibilities, with the Canadian Government moving to mobilize manpower and resources through special legislation introduced on June 18.

Canada suffered its first major war loss on June 28, when the destroyer Fraser was sunk in a collision off the coast of France with forty-five Canadian sailors dead or missing.

Aid too began coming from the United States, and three days after August 15, when the Nazis launched a thousand-plane attack on Great Britain, Prime Minister King of Canada and President Roosevelt of the United States announced the creation of a Joint Permanent Defence Board after a conference at Ogdensburg, N.Y., while on September 3 came the momentous trade of fifty United States destroyers for a lease on some naval base sites in Newfoundland and the West Indies. The Nazis continued their smashing attacks on London, reaching their record intensity when 306 persons were killed and 1,337 wounded on September 7.

In the meantime, the war at sea continued to take its toll, the Andora Star conveying internees to Canada being sunk with the loss of 1,000 lives on July 3rd, the same day on which the British began a series of actions designed to immobilize the French fleet, which it was feared would pass into the hands of the Germans. In September the City of Benares was torpedoed with the loss of 248 lives including eighty-one children bound for Canada. October 22 saw another major tragedy for the Canadian Navy with the sinking of the Margaree, 142 lives being lost. A few days later, the pride of the Canadian merchant fleet, the Empress of Britain, was lost at sea through enemy action.

Then came the famous Jarvis Bay incident, which was to write a new page in the great story of British seapower. In this encounter a merchant vessel, the Jarvis Bay, converted into a lightly-armed auxiliary cruiser battled with a German battleship for hours, and despite the tremendous odds in gunpower waged a bitter enough fight to allow thirty-four of the thirty-eight vessels it was convoying to escape. In an incidental chapter to the story came the tale of the unnamed Swedish freighter captain who was so impressed with the fight of the British liner that he remained close by until the battle was over and managed to rescue a substanstial portion of the crew.

Later, on December 14, the Western Prince carrying Munitions Minister C. D. Howe and a number of associates to England was torpedoed. The Minister escaped but his financial adviser, Hon. Gordon Scott, of Montreal, was drowned.

On October 28 came a rather obscure despatch which seems to have marked the turning point of the entire war, this story announcing the Italian invasion of Greece from their new bases in Albania. This brought an almost electric change of the position in the Mediterranean. British forces hitherto on the defensive swung into action. British battleships and British aircraft, now able to use Greek bases hitherto closed to them, launched large-scale attacks on the Italian forces. With this British support, the Greeks launched a counter-offensive of their own, and in spite of tremendous Italian superiority in numbers advanced steadily with comparatively few setbacks. In an almost fantastic campaign, November 22 saw the last Italian driven from Greek soil. Not content with their progress, the Greeks continued through Albania and the year closed with the mountaineers threatening the last Italian garrisons still in that country.

The Italian fleet, never a very effective but always a potential menace was effectively disposed of on Armistice Day, November 11, when a number of torpedo-carrying British planes visited Taranto Harbor and knocked over half the fleet out of commission and forced the rest to safer bases in Northern Italy.

While in the original battle zone, the struggle was confined essentially to an exchange of aerial compliments, both sides launching heavy air attacks, and causing heavy damage to the property and people of the other side, things began to move in the Middle East.

In a desert campaign marked by almost unbelievable secrecy, the British Army of the Nile advanced over miles of desert wasteland to strike at the advance Italian base of Sidi Barrani on December 9, taking the town on the 11th. This marked the beginning of an intensive drive that chased the Italians completely out of Egypt and out of a large portion of Libya, New Year's Day, 1941; seeing the British Forces under General Sir Archibald P. Wavell carrying on an almost Gilbert and Sullivan war in North Africa, with Italian armies rushing to embrace the invaders and surrendering by thousands, in fact in such great numbers that caring for them became something of a problem. On other African fronts, the scattered British forces were launching large-scale attacks designed to oust the Italians from Eritrea and Somaliland and to establish the free Ethiopian regime of Haile Selassie, ousted some five years ago by the Fascists.

At home, Great Britain was girding itself for the great invasion attempt which many regarded as inevitable, as essential before any real effort could be made to settle the war. Although admitting that the future was none too pleasant, Britishers from King George and Prime Minister Churchill down to the humblest worker was becoming rapidly convinced that while the invasion might be attempted it could never succeed.

From the military standpoint, the year had been filled with events. From a stalemate, it had seen the Axis become steadily stronger and greater. Great Britain had been forced more and more on the defensive, until at mid-year it stood virtually unarmed as the champion of human liberties. Then the scales slowly began to turn. First on the material side, the production of British factories and deliveries from overseas, of both new and second-hand war materials, began to restore some semblance of equality. Then the still inexplicable attack of Italy upon Greece caused an upset in the military situation, which gave Britain great strategic advantages and an opportunity to use its great Army of the Nile, up to date a rather impotent factor.

In the meantime developments in France had proved of no inconsiderable moral aid to Britain, with the hope mounting steadily that perhaps in the not too far distant future the great army of Africa and Syria commanded by General Maxime Weygand might find its way to the side of the British and Free French forces of General Charles de Gaulle. Similarly Turkey, with a substantial army, was moving ever closer to Great Britain, with whom it was linked by a mutual defence pact. Gradually its policy of benevolent neutrality turned round to one of active support and the New Year opened with the Turkish press and radio threatening all kinds of grief to anybody who desired to mix up in Turkish affairs.

But events moved in other spheres as well. Life went along in other phases of human activity, although many of the events were more or less governed by the European strife.

In Canada, the early part of the year saw the return of the Mackenzie Government at Ottawa, while a short time later the Alberta Social Credit Government of Premier William Aberhart retained power with a reduced majority.

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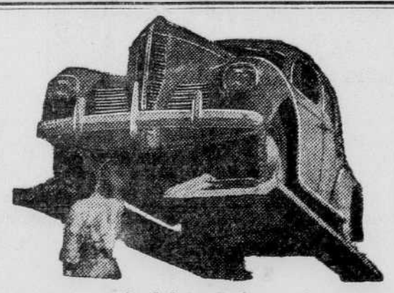
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SOME FACTS ABOUT IMPERIAL OIL

50,000 Canadians are shareholders in Imperial Oil Limited. 5,000 of these are employees of the Company.

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10,000 people are employed in Imperial Oil activities throughout Canada.

★

Imperial Oil employees enjoy security ::: Sickness and death benefits, group insurance and a thrift plan protect them and their dependents ... A pension plan provides for their future ... When their years of productive effort have passed they do not become charges upon the taxpayer.

★

Imperial Oil is the only Company which manufactures and distributes petroleum products throughout Canada and in Newfoundland.

★

Through its operations abroad Imperial Oil brings millions of dollars of foreign exchange into Canada each year.

★

Imperial Oil engages in every phase of the oil industry from exploration for crude oil to the marketing of finished products.

★

Imperial Oil pioneered the distribution of petroleum products on the western plains and in the "New North."

Imperial Oil never had a strike or a lock-out. It pays fair wages, affords the best possible working conditions, and through its industrial representation system gives workers a voice in matters affecting them.

★

Imperial Oil operates the world's most northerly oil field and refinery near Fort Norman in the North West Territories.

★

Imperial Oil's capital structure is simple ::: It has never issued other than common stock ::. It has no bonds, debentures or preferred stock.

★

Imperial Oil's cost figures include no charges for funded debt or for interest on capital investment.

★

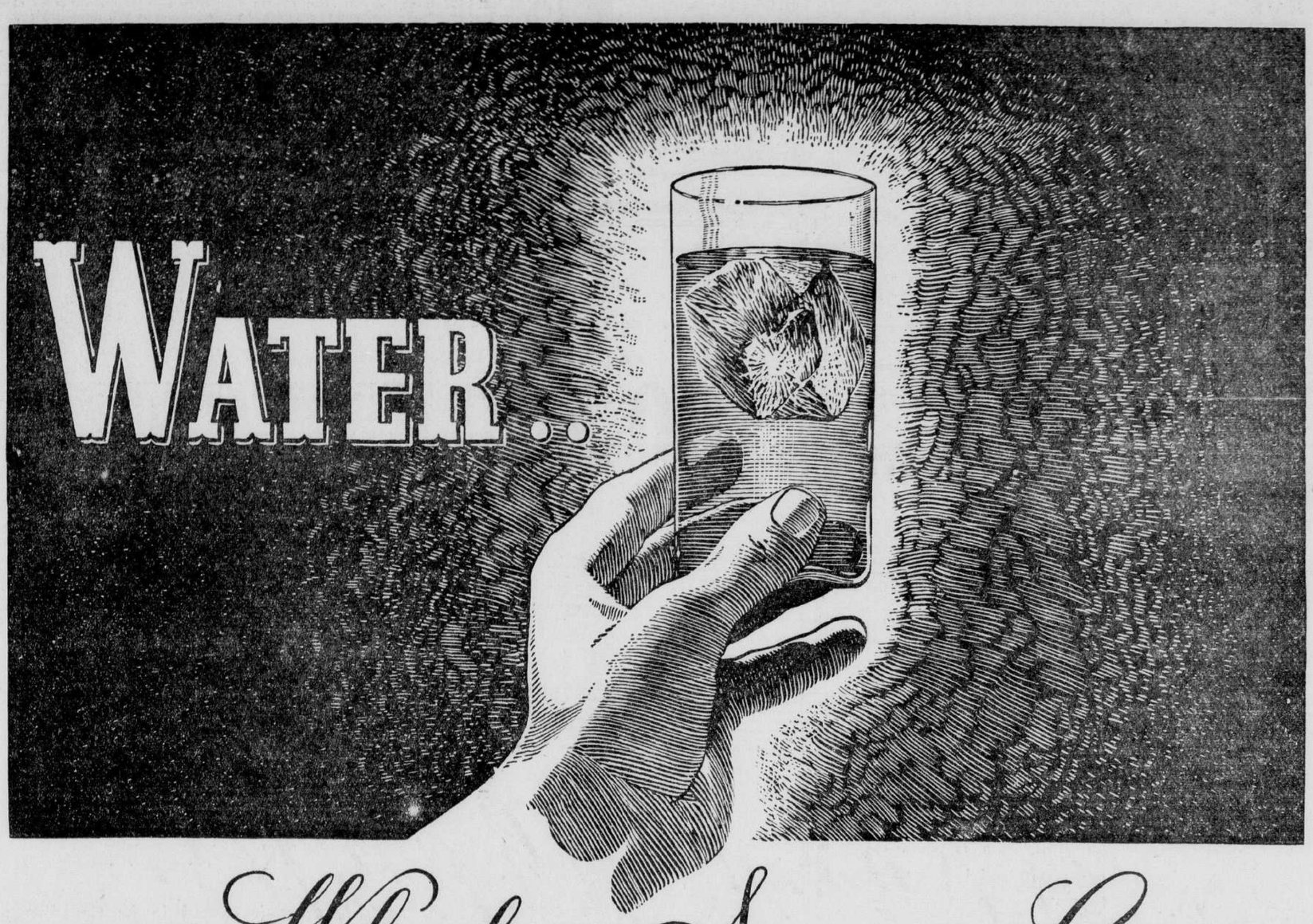
From its Canadian operations Imperial Oil has averaged, during the past five years, a return of not more than five per cent on its invested capital, every cent of which is continuously and usefully employed.

★

Imperial Oil employees serving in the armed forces receive from the Company the difference between their service pay and their salaries or wages at time of enlistment.

★ ★ ★
IMPERIAL PRODUCTS

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
Everywhere in Canada



...is Whisky's Severest Critic

Enjoy the Delicious Flavor of SEAGRAM WHISKIES

Plain water is plain-spoken when it is mixed with whisky, Only the smoothest, kindest whiskies dare submit themselves to the searching challenge of plain water. Every single drop of Seagram's is distilled, aged and blended to meet this one all-searching test. Seagram's Whiskies demand nothing more than plain or sparkling water to give you a truly delicious beverage.





House of
Seagram

Jos. E. Seagram & Sons, Limited, Waterloo, Ontario

DISTILLERS • OF • FINE • CANADIAN • WHISKIES • SINCE • 1857 •

Initial Issue Of Record Contained Many Names Still Prominent In Business And Industrial Life Of Eastern Townships

Sports Events Occupied Major Portion of News Columns of First Issue of Sherbrooke Record on February 9, 1897—Advertising Played Prominent Part in General Make-Up of Front Page of Paper Forty Years Ago.

Life in Sherbrooke as it was when the Sherbrooke Daily Record published its first number on February 9, 1897, is vividly illustrated in a rather well-preserved copy of the initial publication now in the possession of Miss Winnifred A. Wiggett, of Sherbrooke. Like the majority of the newspapers of that time, the greater part of the front page of the five-column, four page issue was taken up with the announcements of the merchants of the city, many of those who took advantage of this initial number still using the Record columns today to tell the public of their wares.

However, the lead story, that which occupied the first column on the front page, was an account of a hockey match between the Bishop's College and the B.C.S. entries in the Eastern Townships Hockey League. The line-ups are given in detail, the College being represented by Rothera, Carter, Winder, Boyle, Johnson, Rankin and Mills, while for the School, those taking the ice were Hayward, Porteous, Gilmore, S. Purvis, R. Purvis, Cowen and Chambers, with A. Simpson acting as referee. By a close examination of the story, the fact can be gleaned that the College won the encounter in overtime, apparently by a score of four to three, although nothing states this definitely.

Heading the second column is a lengthy despatch from Sault Ste. Marie telling of the welcome extended Dr. Thornloe, formerly of Sherbrooke, who had gone to Western Ontario to accept the Bishopric of Algoma. Another somewhat lengthy story tells of the trip planned by the Assistant Postmaster, M. A. Miquelon, to Italy, where the genial gentleman hoped to restore his health from the effects of overwork.

Apparently the matter of overlapping of news stories was not a prime worry for editors in those happy days, for an item of four lines on the front page tells of the destruction of the barns of Rev. Mr. Scarth at Lennoxville with the loss of three cows and a heifer. Inside on page three another story throws another light on the incident, however, an investigation by Coroner Woodward, who also apparently acted as fire commissioner, resulting in the arrest of a twenty-two-year-old man on a charge of arson, the receipt of certain threatening notes by Mr. Scarth being responsible for this action.

Quotations on the Sherbrooke market were published, the offering of an extra large supply of butter and eggs being reported. Butter ranged from fifteen to twenty cents a pound and eggs eighteen to twenty cents a dozen. Beef ranged from four to ten cents a pound, pork six to ten cents, fresh killed chickens ten to twelve cents, turkeys twelve to fifteen cents and potatoes thirty to thirty-five cents a bushel.

J. S. Mitchell and Company, wholesale and retail hardware, occupied the stellar advertising position, informing the public that "We sell saws that are saws" with incidental reference to having cantdogs at $1.00 to $1.25 and a few skates at twenty cents a pair.

The Beaver Saw Works Company of Sherbrooke, manufacturers of circular and mill saws of every description, stated that they gave special attention to repairs, and employing only the most skilled workmen felt that they could give satisfaction.

Griffith's Drug Store offered drugs, patent medicines and toilet articles with the motto: "Purity of drugs, strict attention to business," while Fraser's Drug Store was selling Dr. Nelson's conditioning powders for horses and cattle at three pounds for fifty cents.

Hovey's stated that their name was the synonym of perfection in ham, bacon, lard and sausage.

The Little Grocer at No. 4 Beckett Road said that his goods were good and his prices were low. Furthermore, the Daily Record would be on sale every afternoon.

L. E. Chamberlain, operator of the Bon-Ton Store at 13 and 15 Commercial Square, now Strathcona Square, took a quarter of a page to advertise black dress goods.

The Silver Spring Brewery offered a choice selection of ales and cream porters.

H. C. Wilson and Sons, established in 1873, presented a wide range of musical instruments, including new and second-hand organs, pianos and mandolins.

The Jenckes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, stated that they were builders of engines, boilers, saw-mill machinery and general iron work.

Nearly a column on page two was devoted to the account of a special committee of the City Council presided over by Mayor Fraser when the estimates for the current year were presented by Councillor McManamy, chairman of the Finance Committee. As the expenditures for the year were estimated at $62,363, and the revenues amounted to only $61,566, no action was taken and all departmental chairmen were ordered to review their appropriations with a view to bringing them within the probable revenues of the municipality.

At the annual meeting of the Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital, R. W. Heneker was re-elected as President with T. J. Tuck and W. Blue as Vice-Presidents and E. Hargrave as Secretary. Finances were reported in splendid condition with over $700 in the bank after all bills had been paid.

The curlers were also having an active time during the cold February weather, with two quartettes being scheduled to visit the Victoria Club in Quebec and a delegation being expected from the Thistle Montreal Club. The Sherbrooke Snow Shoe Club also summoned its members to meet at the Magog House at 7.45 p.m. for a tramp to the clubhouse.

The telegraph news, four items, appeared on page three, One from Athens reported that the union of Greece and Crete had been effected, which raised the belief in Germany that war between Greece and Turkey was inevitable. A New York despatch stated the Canadian Pacific Railway had declared semi-annual dividends of two and one per cent on preferred and common stock. The steamer Anglo, Boston to Liverpool, was reported aground in the Irish sea, while Ex-Governor Long of Massachusetts was named Secretary of the Navy in President-elect McKinley's Cabinet.

Playing in East Angus in the St. Francis Valley Hockey League, the paper town squad of Cowling, Wilson, Stewart, Jarrett, E. Parsons, H. Parsons and Dorey, trounced the visiting Cookshire aggregation of Planche, Goff, Ross, Flaws, Hurd, Rand and Blanchard, eight to six, thus tieing up the loop, Cookshire, Sawyerville and East Angus each having won two games and lost two games.

Mr. E. F. Waterhouse, organizing a musical festival in April, reported that the following noted oratorio singers would probably take part in the event, following his recent trip to Boston: Mrs. Kilesky Bradbury, soprano, Mr. T. E. Johnson, tenor, Mr. Carl Dufft, bass.

The Editor seemed much pleased that William Milford had purchased a pleasure yacht with a capacity of twenty persons to increase the joys of holidaying at Little Lake, while Mr. Codere boasted of the new acetylene lighting plant which he had just installed in his store.

The lone birth recorded was a son to the wife of Mr. James H. Walsh.

Kinkead and Cline, on page two, asserted the K & C Bouquet was the best five-cent cigar on the market.

H. Samuel was having a great stock-taking sale, with great bargains in dress goods, cloakings, mantles, jackets and capes.

James Steel, 77 Wellington Street, who was retiring from business offered drastically reduced prices on furniture and bedding.

At the sign of the Maple Leaf, 145 Wellington Street, T. Belanger offered great bargains on all cloakings, beavers, cheviots, etc., heavy dress goods, serges, vigoureux, etc.

"Remember Our Glory flour is the best flour made for bread-making," said the MacFarlane Milling Company, situated opposite the market, who also offered farmers corn and mill feed at very low prices.

The family trade in groceries was sought by R. Johnston and Company, who as importers and family grocers offered nothing but the best.

Dresser and Company the old reliable insurance office offered all branches of insurance.

M. McKechnie, who later became one of the largest Record advertisers, continued until the firm dissolved, modestly stated that he had been half-a-century in business, had bargain sales every Tuesday and would change his advertising daily in order to explain to his customers what he had to offer.

The Cleveland bicycle was presented to the public by A. H. Foss as one of the best known and one of the best wheels offered for sale.

L. A. Bayley had just opened a large consignment of wool carpets and offered samples and quotations on application.

Coffins, caskets, etc., of all styles to suit everybody, were for sale by James A. Flagg, the leading undertaker and practical embalmer, who guaranteed satisfaction.

The professional cards on page four listed as advocates: F. Campbell; Panneton and Leblanc; Cate, Wells and White; Brown and Macdonald; Hurd and Fraser. E. B. Worthington and C. H. Langlois sought the notarial business. The dentists were Hyndman and Hyndman and the physician, N. A. Dussault.

The sole Bank to advertise was the Merchants Bank of which J. A. Ready was the Sherbrooke manager.

The Quebec Central Railway advertised the operation of a passenger and mixed train daily between Sherbrooke and Levis and a way freight between Sherbrooke and Beauce Junction.

G. A. LeBaron hailed the new paper as a suitable means for announcing his extensive musical business and featured an organ of six octaves at eighty-five dollars.

W. N. Irwin, who had taken over the Sherbrooke branch of the Massey Harris Company, was agent for bicycles, harnesses, buggies, phaetons and express wagons.

A column of jokes occupies the back page, the majority of which, with their whiskers cut, are in active circulation today.

The back page also contained the following introductory statement by the Editor and Manager, Leonard S. Channell:

With this issue we commence the publication of a daily paper in the City of Sherbrooke. It is the only English daily in the Province of Quebec outside the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, but the size of Sherbrooke and the number of people within a radius of a few miles, we believe, warrant support to a paper issued every day.

For some time past we have given considerable attention to the study of daily papers, carried on in different cities and towns, some even smaller than Sherbrooke. The result has been that we are firmly convinced of the feasibility of publishing a daily paper in Sherbrooke. A personal canvass of the business men of the city, soliciting contracts for the Daily Record increased our confidence and with this issue we have commenced the publication of a daily paper that is bound to prove a success. With fourteen years practical experience in the newspaper and printing business, we believe we realize all the difficulties in store when we say the Sherbrooke Daily Record has come to stay. There is no doubt about it, and in the future it can be reckoneed one of the established industries of the city.

We have adopted two new features, different from other newspapers of a similar character. The first is a daily newspaper at the low subscription price of only $1.50 a year. The second is that we shall not publish so-called editorials. Our whole time, and that of the writers connected with this paper will be devoted to the gathering of news in Sherbrooke and throughout the Eastern Townships. After several years of study of the question of editorials in weekly and small daily papers, we are convinced that it is a waste of time and space. The people of the country have grown beyond such and do their own thinking. If the ablest writers and thinkers can be secured to write upon subjects in which they are recognized as specialists, then, only do we approve. Unfortunately the revenue of the Record will not warrant us going to that expense, consequently we shall devote the money that could be paid for second-class editorial writers to the gathering of readable and interesting news items.

In politics, we shall be independent. Our columns will contain impartial reports from all political parties, and the same left for our readers to form their own opinion. The Daily Record is not the organ of any politician or party; expects no favors from either the Liberals or Conservatives, and most certainly will ask none. This paper has been established on strictly business principles and will continue on the same.

We believe that when a man lives in a place he should do all in his power to promote the interests of that place, giving his time and money for such a purpose, in so far as his circumstances will allow. Wishing for the prosperity of Sherbrooke, everything that will assist the city or its inhabitants, it will be our aim to promote.

In starting we have made the size of the paper small but will enlarge it as fast as the advertising patronage will warrant. One thing we shall always remember, is not to allow the advertising to encroach on the news columns. It is not an advertising sheet which we purpose issuing, but a newspaper in the real sense of the word.

In addition to the local news we have completed arrangements for receiving the latest telegraphic and cable news from all parts of the world every afternoon just before going to press. We will not be able to compete with large dailies in giving quantity, and details, but we shall present a summary of the important events.

Arrangements are made with L. A. Bélanger, proprietor of Le Progrès de L'Est, for use of part of his office in printing The Daily Record. Later on, when the paper increases in circulation as we expect, a plant of its own will be required, and then purchased. Mr. Bélanger has no connection with the paper or the firm of L. S. Channell and Co.

A good word spoken in favor of a new enterprise like the Daily Record goes a long way toward making it popular. These good words are what we ask for as far as our efforts warrant.

We trust the relations between our readers and the management will ever be of a pleasant and profitable nature, Soliciting the assistance of all in the Eastern Townships to make the Record a success,

L. S. CHANNELL,
Editor and Manager.



SHERBROOKE RECORD BUILDING

A Worthy Newspaper

For forty-four years the Record has been serving the people of Sherbrooke and district. During all these years it has lived up to the highest traditions of journalism. It has been a faithful and interesting companion whose daily visits have been welcomed by several thousand families in this city and in the territory contiguous thereto.

And now that events of such momentous import are taking place every day, the role which the newspaper plays in the life of the community, has acquired a deeper significance. What medium is better suited to inform the masses? Indeed it might truly be said that the newspaper is among the staunchest guardians of our democratic way of life.

Through its editorials and news presentation the newspaper has contributed in no small degree to the formation of that splendid spirit which today is manifest throughout the length and breadth of Canada. Both the English and French press have stressed the importance of unity and both have repeatedly been lavish in their praise of the patriotism which has been displayed by all elements of the population.

Our newspapers are endeavoring to inculcate into the minds of their readers the fact that we are Canadians, first and foremost. That parochial mentality of former years, so deplorable and so fraught with dire consequences, is happily a thing of the past . . . thanks a great deal to the press. Gentlemen, yours is a noble calling. You possess the instruments with which to weld Canada into an indissoluble whole.

Our French-speaking brothers once more are giving unimpeachable evidence of their loyalty to the Crown. As in the past, when danger threatened they are rallying around the flag ready to do their share in upholding British traditions. The French-Canadian, whose concept of Government does not differ from that of his Anglo-Saxon brother, has undoubtedly been profoundly impressed by the heroic defense which Britain has put up against tremendous odds. Courage and fortitude invariably evoke admiration.

Let us then march together, arm in arm; let us forget petty grievances. We are united in a common cause for the maintenance of common ideals. We shall go through to the end, never faltering. And in so doing we shall have learned more about each other, we shall have formed a solid friendship which must never be allowed to tarnish.

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY LIMITED

SOUTHERN POWER CANADA

"Owned by those it serves"

You are asked to INVEST so that Canada may GIVE -- to hasten VICTORY!

From Mr. Winston Churchill's Address, February 9, 1941:

"...I ventured to draw General Wavell's attention to the seventh chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew, at the seventh verse... where it is written, 'Ask and it shall be given; seek and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you.' The Army of the Nile has asked and it was given; they sought and they have found; they knocked and it has been opened unto them."

BUY WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES *REGULARLY*

ZELLER'S LIMITED



Eastern Townships Farms Have Numerous Advantages For City Resident Seeking Rural Home

(Bertha Weston Price.)

It has been said: "When Montreal men have a desire to 'spy out the land' their minds inevitably revert to the Eastern Townships."

Why? The answer is quite simple. The Townships want them to come, the real estate agents and agriculturists want them, but with these inducements—and few exceptions—the decision is made by purchasers of rural properties because of scenery and desirable locations. It's only a short run (when the roads are good) from the metropolis to various country estates and attractive farms, while the lakes and rivers which represent one of Canada's greatest assets are ever beckoning to world-tired people: "Come and live with us!"

The men who came into this forested country more than a century back did not put much thought into scenery, there was too much timber then. But they knew good locations when they found them. Our early-settled farmlands are proof of that. With each succeeding year more city people are moving countryward, while from distant countries men come to "spy out the land," return home and bring their families, having satisfied themselves that there has been no exaggeration of the possibilities of the Eastern Townships of Quebec for permanent homes and business enterprise.

The countryside, the highways and byways of the Townships are well known to the outside world through tourist travel and immigration, but there is an intimate side to the life in South Eastern Quebec that can be known only to those who call this region "My Homeland." This point has been forcibly brought to mind through recent visits to rural sections and correspondence on the part of city men who have been asked a few questions relative to this topic.

The writer was given the privilege of making reference to the general move to the Eastern Townships, evident in the purchasing of farms and lands in various districts; a big undertaking and a story that would run into modern novel-length pages. However, it is possible to tell readers of some parts of the Townships river journeying from the parent lake to join the majestic St. Lawrence through the waters of Lake St. Peter, provides scenery of unrivalled beauty. Sometimes the river rushes over rugged rocks, then flows placidly through pastoral scenes that beckon city-tired people seeking a country home where there is peace and plenty.

Between Sherbrooke and Richmond the Valley is especially attractive with its fertile farmlands, forested hillsides, water power and the varied opportunities offered to those who decide: "This land is good, here we will abide."

Settlement in Richmond County began late in the eighteenth century and this region is steeped in history. Today Richmond and Melbourne comprise one of the wealthiest agricultural districts in the Province. Hence the eyes of city men who decide to "go farming" naturally turn towards the Valley, with the result that many farms are being operated on an extensive scale. In addition to this agricultural progress, there are beautiful country estates where the growing of small fruits and vegetables are combined with landscape gardening.

TOP HILL RANCH

When asked by the writer why he had decided to purchase a farm property in Upper Melbourne, W. B. Converse, Montreal financier, replied in a characteristic way: "Why am I farming and why am I in the St. Francis Valley? My answer is that I was brought up on a farm and I think the St. Francis Valley is one of the most picturesque parts of Canada. Also, I know of no better dairying country than the Eastern Townships."

The information given by Mr Converse is proof of his businesslike methods, and again gives evidence that such undertakings are of great value to the Eastern Townships, and here the words of Emerson apply: "All historic nobility rests on the possession and use of land." Note that he says—"use of."

One of the stark tragedies of our country, or any other, is the misuse of land, as well as money. When travelling the broad highway we too often see derelict farms with barren fields, dilapidated buildings, and a general run-down appearance. When one of these are taken over by a man with money and enterprise, live people will exclaim: "Good luck is coming our way!" Then there are the changes that must come, even in the best ordered lives, and quite often a property in good running order is purchased with the idea of more development.

What if some money be lost in experiments? Farming is not the only industry that has its ups and downs, and sensible people know that good farmlands are an asset to both owner and community.

Relative to this topic Mr. Converse continues: "I often wonder if we St. James Street farmers—as we are called—are any good to the community, but having operated my ranch for five years I have almost come to the conclusion that we are. We have more money to spend in experiments than the ordinary farmer, and he can benefit from our mistakes and our successes. I have found this to prove true in my neighborhood." And we surely agree with Mr. Converse.

Top Hill Ranch consists of three hundred acres, the larger part of this property having been known as the Finch White Farm in the early days. The land was cleared many years ago. In addition there are fifty acres, formerly the Webb place. Mr. Webb was at one time the Member of Parliament for the district and also the High Sheriff.

Salmon Creek, the outlet of Brompton Lake, runs through a section of the farmlands, and it is safe to surmise that the fish for which that lake is noted will take an occasional run toward the Old St. Francis River. This hillside property is one of the fine farms and its owner takes natural pride in all that goes on. He has specialized in various projects, at first going in for extra high grade Aberdeen Angus beef cattle. He soon learned that there was no money in this venture, so he turned to the dairy business, which has been quite successful. Mr. Converse also specialized in growing

Continued on page 38.

"IF I HAD MY WAY . . .

. . . . . I would write the word 'INSURANCE' over the door of every cottage and upon the blotting book of every public man, because I am convinced that for sacrifices which are inconceivably small, families can be secured against catastrophes which would otherwise smash them forever"

The Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill

"ASSURES SECURITY FOR OVER ONE MILLION PARTNERS"

SUN LIFE of CANADA

Greater Demand For Rail Services As Result Of Industry's Expansion Reflected In C.N.R'S. Operations

By S. J. HUNGERFORD, Chairman and President, Canadian National Railways.

With steadily increasing force, the impact of the war is being felt in every phase of the Dominion's industrial and commercial activities. The needs of modern mechanized warfare are so numerous and so great, the cost of labor and materials so immense, that there is created a greatly increased demand for commodities and services of all kinds. The present conflict gives promise of being the most expensive in consumption of material and equipment of any which the world has yet known By the close of the war we will have added to our manufactures a long list of items which a year ago were comparatively new to Canadian factories and mills.

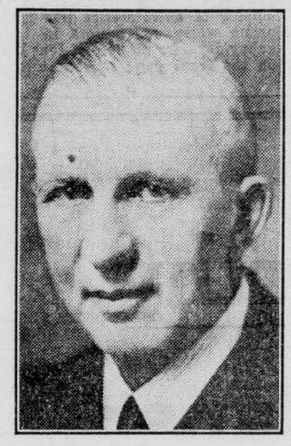
Canada's railways made possible the very important expansion in the variety and volume of the Dominion's commodity production which took place in the twenty-five years preceding 1939. The same railway network is making possible the present expansion in our production, and the expansion which is to follow. The Canadian National Railway System—its 22,000 miles of line traversing the Northern forest belt, tapping the mineral riches of the Canadian Shield, spreading out across the agricultural areas of the country, serving every principal manufacturing centre, ocean and inland port of the Dominion—is proving itself able to provide Canadian industry with the efficient transportation service required to effect this expansion in our production of materials and equipment.

The increasing demand for railway service is reflected in the Canadian National Railway's operations in 1940. While the audited figures for the month of December are not yet available, carefully estimated results for that month added to the known figures for the first eleven months of the year show that the system had in 1940 net revenue of $42,000,000 after the payment of operating expenses. For comparative purposes, results for 1938, 1939 and 1940 are shown:

	1940	1939	1938
Operating Revenues	$244,000,000	$203,820,186	$182,241,723
Operating Expenses	202,000,000	182,965,768	176,175,313
Net Revenue	$ 42,000,000	$ 20,854,418	$ 6,066,410
Operating Ratio	83.78%	89.76%	96.67%

The safe and expeditious handling of special wartime movements of thousands of men of the navy, army and air forces has been the concern of all departments of the Canadian National System—railway transportation, sleeping and dining car, steamships, air lines, hotels, express and telegraphs. Less in the public eye but extremely important has been the task of moving thousands of trainloads of construction materials, machinery and equipment to the new manufacturing plants. As these plants are completed there comes the work of transporting to them large tonnages of many kinds of raw materials, and carrying to ocean shipping points the production of war material and equipment. Besides meeting the transportation requirements of Canada's fast growing munitions industry, the country's railway transportation facilities must maintain the flow to the United Kingdom and other countries of timber, metals, grain, meat, etc.

Meeting the increased demand for railway transportation service means the expansion of rolling stock and other facilities. The Canadian National early took steps to ensure that its supply of cars and locomotives would be adequate. Its shop programmes on repair and rehabilitation have brought the number of units available for service up to a very high percentage figure. During 1940, 2,760 new box cars, 500 flat cars, 100 refrigerator cars, 30 mail, express and baggage cars, 150 ballast cars, and 25 heavy duty steam locomotives were added to the equipment of the railway. The box cars are of all-steel construction, 90,000 lbs. load limit, similar in design and equipment to those purchased during recent years. The flat cars, 52 feet long and 125,000 lbs. load limit, are supplementing equipment being used in handling airplane sections and also lumber from Pacific Coast sawmills to Atlantic Coast ports. Locomotives purchased are of the "6100" class, primarily designed for freight service but also suitable for heavy passenger service. In working order, locomotive and tender weigh 343 tons; over-all length is approximately 94 feet. These engines are equipped with mechanical stokers, superheaters, feed water heaters, and roller bearings.



S. J. HUNGERFORD

Increased traffic due to war conditions made available certain additions to track facilities by way of passing tracks, sidings and yards. Further additions to physical facilities are under study and consideration to meet growing wartime demands for railway transportation service.

The year 1940 has also seen the expansion of Canada's national air service, the Trans-Canada Air Lines, spanning the Dominion and forming an important link in Empire communications. Additional passenger, air mail and express service was provided between Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, making two flights in each direction. There were also inaugurated services between Toronto, London and Windsor, and between Montreal and Moncton, the latter connecting with planes to Prince Edward Island and to the Atlantic ports of Halifax and Saint John. Over a total route mileage of nearly 4,000 miles, the T.C.A. planes are now flying 15,000 miles every day, carrying passengers, mail and express in regular service. Further extensions are planned to speed up the commerce of the country.

At sea the vessels of the Canadian National Steamships (West Indies) Ltd. and of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine Ltd., are doing important work in the import and export activity of the Dominion and in passenger carrying. The vessels now operated by the C.G.M.M. include some steamships formerly managed by French and Danish interests. Engaged in the naval defence of the Dominion are the "Prince Robert," the "Prince David" and the "Prince Henry," formerly of the Canadian National Pacific Coast Steamships fleet.

Some seventeen hundred employees of the Canadian National System are on active service with the Navy, Army and Air Forces of Canada. The preservation of seniority and seniority and continuity of service on the railway for these employees has been the subject of action by the Board of Directors.

On land, at sea, and in the air the Canadian National System and its personnel face the tasks which lie ahead with confidence and with a determination to leave nothing undone to contribute a maximum of service to the nation.

1895 — 1941

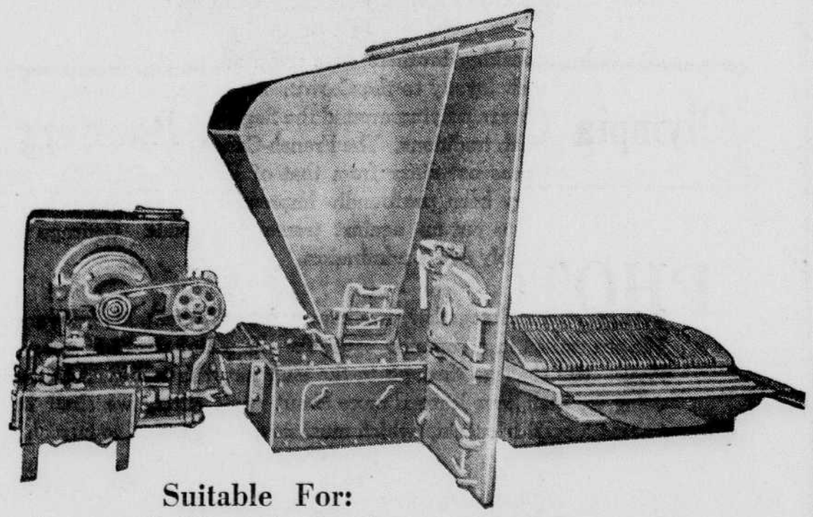
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HIDE AND RAW FUR DEALERS
IRON, STEEL AND METAL MERCHANTS

PIPES	BEAMS	WIPERS
PULLEYS	ANGLE IRON	BABBITT
HANGARS	CHANNELS	RODS
BELTING	RAILS	NEW & USED MACHINERY

148 Wellington St. South. Tel. 1934 or 383
SHERBROOKE, QUE.

The C. S. U. Is A Junior Model Of The
FAMOUS TYPE "E" STOKER



Suitable For:

Apartment Buildings, Churches, Colleges, Dairies, Factories, Garages, Greenhouses, Hospitals, Hotels, Laundries, Municipal Buildings, Schools, Warehouses, etc.

pplicable to all sizes and types of boilers; from small heating units to power boilers developing up to 300 horsepower.

COMBUSTION ENGINEERING CORPORATION, LTD.
TORONTO MONTREAL VANCOUVER WINNIPEG

Manufactured in Sherbrooke by:

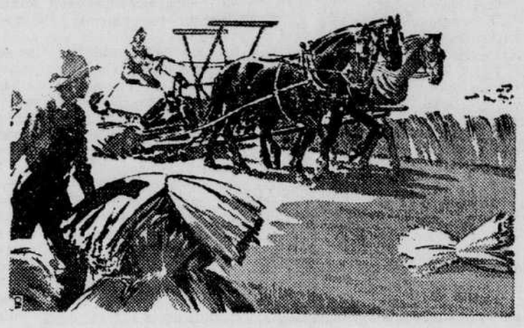
THE SUPERHEATER CO., LIMITED



C.C.M. BICYCLES,
TRICYCLES,
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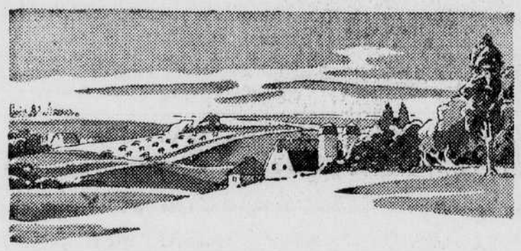
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Increased Tourist Business Will Contribute To Canada's Becoming Arsenal Of Empire

Every Community in Country Should Devote Some of Its Surplus Time, Energy and Money Towards Development of Tourist Industry, According to D. Leo Dolan—Tourism Now Matter of Vital Interest to War Economy of Country.

By D. LEO DOLAN,

Chief of the Canadian Travel Bureau, Department of Transport, Ottawa.

Promotion and development of Canada's tourist industry in the present year becomes a matter of vital interest to the war economy of this country. Economists have been impressing upon the Canadian people the imperative need of American dollars in order that Canada may more effectively develop the war effort of this country. Indeed there are many, including outstanding bankers, who have said, in recent months, that the tourist dollars which come to this country, through the expenditure, for pleasure, by United States citizens are the most precious of any we receive to bolster Canada's exchange position.

For many years people in Canada generally accepted the travel industry as something which seemed to accrue to our benefit with an apparent lack of individual interest in the means and methods which were adopted to efficiently promote and advertise what has become a major export industry of this country. It required a severe jolt to the economic life of Canada, so far as United States travel is concerned, to arouse the general public from this state of lethargy to an almost frenzied and zealous interest on behalf of the tourist dollar. For many years governments, both federal and provincial, and the transportation interests of the country, carried the full burden of publicizing and advertising Canada's recreational resources.

During the last twelve months the efforts of the governments and the transportation interests have been augmented to a record degree by other organizations within the country. Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, municipal tourist bureaus, and last but not least in their zeal and enthusiasm, the voluntary tourist committees, have started to take some share in the promotion and development of the tourist business. This is all to the good so far as the travel picture of Canada is concerned. The events of the last year or so, due almost entirely to war conditions, have aroused in Canadians a greater tourist consciousness than was ever evident before in the history of the Dominion. May I say that the development of Canada's tourist industry cannot be left entirely to governmental agencies. The task before Canada is indeed a gigantic one, judged solely from the interests of travel, and will require, during the next year, an even more intensive effort on the part of the whole people. Every community in this country should devote some of its surplus time, energy and money towards the development of our tourist business. Indeed this whole development looms large in the war activities of the Dominion.



D. LEO DOLAN

If Canada is to become the great arsenal of the Empire in the present struggle, this country must have a greater flow of American dollars to make that effort a success. This country has been for months increasing its purchases of supplies in the way of war material from the United States. To continue these increased purchases, we must have American dollars, because existing legislation passed by the United States Congress, demands that Canada, in its purchase of war materials, must pay "cash on the barrel-head." We can secure this American exchange in three ways— 1. The sale of our gold production. 2. An increase in our ordinary commodity exchange. 3. An increased and expanded flow of tourist dollars to Canada.

It may perhaps be of interest if I make one or two observations regarding the results of the last year. The figures for the total twelve-month period are not yet available, but it is obvious that the reduction in the number of tourist car entries into Canada will be approximately twenty per cent, while the total number of visitors will show a reduction of approximately seventeen per cent. Whereas in 1939 we had a tourist industry valued at approximately $275,000,000, it is almost safe to assume now that our tourist industry this year, in monetary terms, will not reach a total of much more than $225,000,000. Many reasons can be submitted for this rather serious decline. Early in 1940 the outlook for travel to Canada was an optimistic one. European markets to the United States traveller were closed. Even traffic to Latin America from the United States, in the early part of 1940, did not give any sign of expansion or increase. It seemed, therefore, almost reasonable to expect that Canada should share in some of the United States travel which previously went to Europe. I believe we did secure, in 1940, a greater percentage of what, for want of a better term, I should refer to as "de luxe" travellers. At the same time I think war conditions, and the subversive campaign of the Nazis, had its detrimental effect in no uncertain degree.

One of the most serious blows that Canadian travel received came early in June when announcement was made from Washington that the United States Government would demand passports from all Canadians travelling to that country. Immediately there was started, in the United States, stories by radio commentators, and a few newsapers, to the effect that undoubtedly Canada would follow the lead of Washington and put passport regulations into effect, demanding of American citizens that they must have passports to travel to this country. That erroneous report spread like wildfire throughout the United States. For months we were engaged in a campaign to catch up with stories of this character. The Prime Minister, in an effort to assist in dispelling the erroneous idea prevalent in the United States, issued a formal invitation to the American people to visit Canada. That statement of the Prime Minister was one of the most effective means we had to meet the unfortunate propaganda in the Republic to the South.

During the summer months the Foreign Exchange Control Board put into effect a regulation prohibiting Canadians from travelling, for pleasure, in the United States. This regulation was imperative if we, in this country, were to conserve American exchange for the purchase of war supplies in that country. At the outset this regulation undoubtedly created some opposition particularly in the border states where there had been, for many years, a great influx of Canadian vacationists. This regulation was not adopted without full consideration having been given to the problem of conserving foreign exchange in this country. We have, for months past, now impressed this very cogent fact upon the American people. We have told them, in truth, that Canada is in no way preventing the expenditure of the American dollars we have in this country, in the United States. It is true that certain travel interests in that country have been affected, but every dollar that a United States tourist spends in this country goes back to the United States for the purchase of goods and supplies. In other words the United States tourist who comes to Canada does two things. First, by his expenditure in this country, he supplies Canada with millions of American dollars. Secondly, the greater expenditure made by the American tourist, the greater will be our purchase of supplies and materials in the country to the South. In other words the American tourist who travels in this country assists not only the war effort of Canada, but materially augments the economic development of the United States.

We propose to carry on this educational programme in the United States this year. We shall appeal to the American public to visit Canada in even greater numbers. We shall tell them how much we appreciate their help and their assistance in the war effort of this country and this Empire. We shall appeal to their hearts, as well as to their minds, and we shall ask them to join with Canada in the conflict we are waging on behalf of democracy, and to join with us in a manner which does not in any way affect their neutrality or their position in international affairs. I am confident, knowing the American people as I do, that they will respond to this appeal; that they will come to Canada to enjoy our recreational resources, and by so doing take some share in the financial war burden which has been placed upon the shoulders of the people of this country.

It is always dangerous to enter into the realm of prophecy, and particularly at this time. Nevertheless I believe a whole-hearted and united effort by the Canadian people in 1941 will make possible an appreciable increase in the flow of American dollars into this country by means of a greatly expanded tourist trade. Already one or two provinces, notably Ontario, have announced a programme of tourist expansion in the way of advertising and publicity for 1941. I am hopeful that other provinces, the transportation interests, and even a large number of municipalities may join in this forward movement of tourist promotion.

We have now pretty much set our house in order for better reception of tourists in Canada. In recent years we have witnessed a substantial increase in the mileage of paved highways in Canada. In some of the provinces, and in this connection Quebec may be an instance, an expanded highway policy is being carried out. This matter of highways development is most important if we are to maintain and thus expand our tourist traffic in Canada. Our United States tourists, to the extent of almost 85 per cent, still come to this country on rubber wheels, and

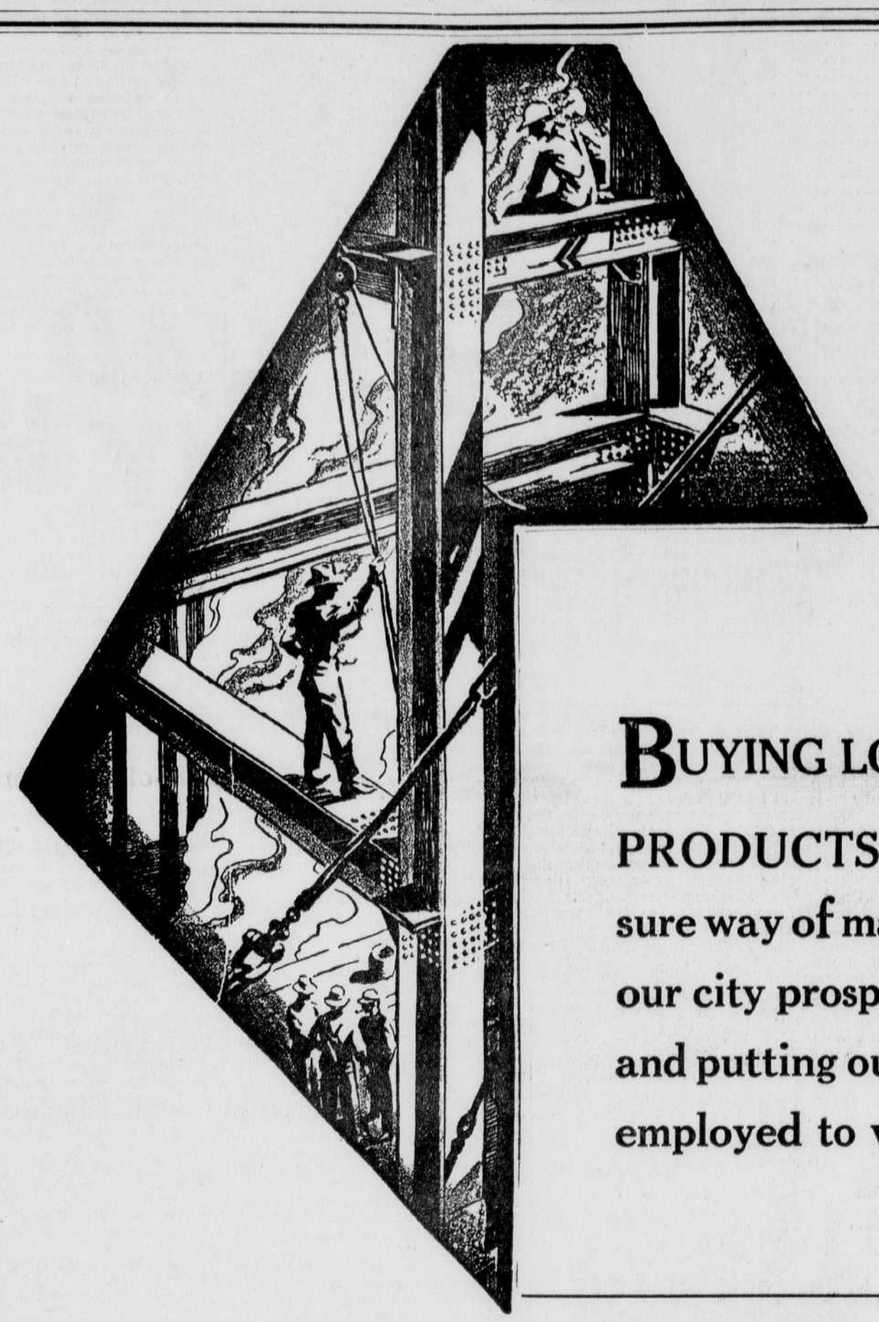
Continued on page 36.



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District's Industrial And Economic Step-Up Reflected In Bell Telephone Activity

Gain of 1,674 Telephones in Sherbrooke Since Depression Low of 1934, Representing Expansion of Over Twenty-Six Per Cent—Communication Life Line of Dominion's War Effort.

The mobilization of the Eastern Townships' resources, in common with those of other industrial areas throughout the Dominion, is being accelerated at unprecedented speed. It is an important continuance of Canadian production now known to have been greater in 1940 than in any other year in history.

This increased industrial and economic expansion is reflected in continued growth in the number of telephone installations and in the number of long distance calls originated in various centres throughout the Townships. On December 31, 1940, there were 6,395 telephones in Sherbrooke—an increase during the year of 299 instruments. Thus, since the depression low was reached in 1934, there has been a gain of 1,674 telephones in Sherbrooke, an expansion of somewhat more than 26 per cent.

St. Hyacinthe Gains

Substantial increases have been made in other centres, as well. St. Hyacinthe gained 102 telephones during the year for a total in service on December 31st of 2,125. Magog, in its first year as a dial telephone centre, has gained 97 telephones for a total of 836 in service at December 31st. This represents an increase of 8.6 per cent.

District Tabulations

The following table indicates 1940's telephone growth in representative exchanges in this territory:

Telephone Exchange	Telephones in Service Dec. 31/40	Increase Over Previous Year
Actonvale	114	10
Drummondville	1,661	68
Farnham	629	39
Granby	1,527	41
Kingsville	539	14
Lake Megantic	267	15
Lennoxville	562	22
Magog	836	97
Sherbrooke	6,395	299
St. Hyacinthe	2,125	102
Thetford Mines	861	43
Victoriaville	49	4
Waterloo	645	23

More Out-of-Town Calls

Farnham, now an important military training centre, recorded the greatest increase in long distance calls handled during the last six months of 1940. A total of 25,941 calls to out-of-town points were originated in Farnham between July 1st and December 31st, as compared with 13,127 calls during the same period in 1939 — an increase of 97.6 per cent.

The next highest increase was recorded at Lake Megantic where 4,914 calls were originated, July to December inclusive, as against 4,260 in that six months period in 1939, a gain of 15.4 per cent. Sherbrooke was third with an increase of 9.3 per cent for the same period. The long distance table follows.

Originating at:	July to Dec. 1939	July to Dec. 1940	Per cent Increase
Sherbrooke (incl. Magog)	102,815 120,282	131,422	9.3
Magog	17,467	cut to dial Jan. 29/40	
Drummondville	24,197	26,038	7.6
Cowansville	22,355	22,625	1.2
Lake Megantic	4,260	4,914	15.4
Granby	37,658	38,071	1.1
Waterloo	19,192	20,049	4.5
Farnham	13,127	25,941	97.6
Knowlton	10,071	10,265	1.9
Victoriaville	16,249	17,085	5.1
Actonvale	7,264	7,317	.7

Vital to War Effort

Communication is the life line of the Dominion's war effort. The telephone is vital to the training and equipping of the army, navy and air force; to the establishment of government and military offices, barracks, airfields and camps, and to the extension and construction of munition, aircraft, shipyard and military supply plants. The widespread operations of the Red Cross Society, Y.M.C.A., Salvation Army, Knights of Columbus and all other organizations engaged in war-time service work, depend very largely on fast, accurate, dependable communication by telephone.

The ability of these enterprises to move into high gear at a speed much greater than was possible in the years 1914-18 is due, in large measure, to the progress and development of the nation's communications during the last twenty years. Canada's telephone services, like her railway systems, are the equal of the best to be found anywhere.

The increased use of telephone facilities, local and long distance, has required the provision of additional circuits and telephones, the construction of new lines, the laying of cable, extensions to switchboards, and associated exchange equipment, and to telephone buildings.

Canada's heavy industries have been expanding rapidly in order to provide material and supplies of all kinds for Canada's armed forces and for Great Britain. Existing plants are being extended and large new factories are being built in various parts of the country.

These plants all require telephone facilities and in most cases, they need them in a hurry. Because many of the new factories are situated in areas where there was little demand for telephone service before the war, considerable extension of wire and cable facilities is necessary to connect these plants with the Dominion's telephone network.

Military camps, airports and schools associated with the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan have increasing need for telephone facilities of various kinds. Pole, wire and cable construction is required to reach the camps and airports and to provide telephone communication between the various units at each establishment.

The Comptroller of Civil Aviation, J. A. Wilson, in a talk on The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, said:

"In the communication field, the help of the Bell Telephone Company has been invaluable. They have not awaited our instructions, but have anticipated them in a wonderful way by preparing connections as soon as the sites were selected so that by the time the orders were placed, we found the connecting lines available. They have acted in this way, not only for their own system but for the provincial and local telephone services as well. The Department is greatly indebted to the Bell Telephone Company for advice and co-operation at all times, which has facilitated this phase of the programme."

Telephone workers, generally, in Canada will see to it that communications continue to be maintained at a high standard. This is their share in the splendid contribution being made by industrial workers to Canada's war effort.

ALL CONDENSED MILK BOUGHT BY BRITAIN

London, Feb. 28.—(CP) — Britain's food ministry has purchased the full Canadian production of condensed milk, Maj. G. Lloyd George, Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, told a questioner in the House of Commons.

He made the announcement in replying to a suggestion that to relieve the acute milk shortage here he should ascertain if British firms have any Canadian stocks of full cream spray milk powder, other milk products and malted milk. If so, he was told, he should have them brought here immediately.

Maj. Lloyd George said the surplus of full cream spray milk powder available for export from Canada was small. The ministry purchased neither that powder nor malted milk "in view of the necessity of conserving dollars."

Special Inventions Board Set Up To Study Ideas Which Canadians Send To Ottawa To Help Win War

Anti-Tank Mine One Favorite Intention Which Became Increasingly Popular During and After Battle of France—Idea of National Clearing House for Wartime Inventions Extends from Last War.

Each day in the week at least ten Canadians send to Ottawa an idea which they think will help to win the war.

There were so many inventions and suggestions which enthusiastic citizens wanted to offer to the Government, that a special Inventions Board was established under the auspices of the National Research Council. To date this Board has handled no less than 3,100 proposals.

Needless to say, not all of these are found to be of any real commercial or military value. It is not that these inventions are not sound or do not contain valuable ideas and suggestions. For the most part they are ideas of merit but ones which have been investigated either in this country or in other countries and which have already been adopted or rejected since the last war.

For example, one favorite invention which got increasingly popular during and after the battle of France was the anti-tank mine.

Apparently most inventors have little realization of how efficient the modern anti-tank mine has become.

Years of experimentation by various governments has brought about refinement and standardization into a very small number of types or units. These few standard types are the result of hundreds of thousands of tests—tests which have adapted and improved many scores of individual suggestions and which have discarded many hundreds more.

A great many of the suggestions made by enthusiastic Canadians are ideas which have already been either discarded or adapted to tank-mine manufacture.

The anti-tank mine, incidentally, is something like a curling stone in shape. It can be buried in the ground and so long as the "pin" remains in the mine it is as safe as any exploded shell or piece of metal or stone.

Once the pin has been removed (this is done just when the mine is buried) it explodes — not when marching feet walk over it but when some weight equivalent to the weight of a tank or mechanical transport moves over the spot where it lies.

Sifting wheat from the invention chaff is a highly profitable business. One suggestion alone, developed by a Canadian and submitted to the Board will save the nation over two million dollars in procurement of a certain special wartime equipment.

In this particular equipment, the Air Force has been using imported material which is high in price and scarce in quantity. As a result of the new suggestion a Canadian source of supply has been developed which can be obtained much more cheaply and conserves foreign exchange.

The Inventions Board proper is composed of Dean C. J. MacKenzie, Acting President, National Research Council as Chairman; Colonel K. F. Maclachlan, Acting Deputy Minister, Department of National Defence for Naval Affairs and Colonel H. Desrosiers, Acting Deputy Minister for National Defence.

S. J. Cook, officer in charge of Research Plans and Publications, National Research Council, is Secretary of the Board.

To facilitate the handling of inventions and other proposals received by the Board, an examining committee was appointed. This is the "working body." It is composed of technical officers selected from the staff of the Research Council. One is a chemist, Dr. A. Cambron, another a physicist, Dr. R. Ruddy, and the third an engineer, R. O. King. All proposals received by the Board are submitted in the first instance to the examining committee for appraisal.

Assisting this committee is a consulting panel consisting of specialists from the navy, militia and air services of the Department of National Defence together with certain other scientists and tacticians whose advice in the matter of war inventions is required. The examining committee reviews each proposal received. It reports at once on all submissions that are considered impractical or unsound or that deal with ideas which have been previously investigated.

Proposals which are considered to have some merit in relation to Canada's war effort are brought to the attention of appropriate consultants to determine their military value and, if approved, are referred at once to the department concerned or to the Invention Board for review if some other procedure is necessary in order to give effect to the proposal.

In establishing the Inventions Board the Government has taken full advantage of the facilities of the National Research Council and the department services. Both the examining committee and the consulting panel include men trained in every branch of science and with practical experience in the "services." This enables them to appraise intelligently and expertly the usefulness to the armed forces of the inventions submitted to the Board.

The closest co-operation is maintained between the officers of the Inventions Board in Canada and the corresponding departments in Great Britain, both in the interchange of information and the submission of worthwhile proposals.

The idea of a national clearing house for wartime inventions extends from the last war. Prior to that time there had been no clearing house for investigation of ideas put forward by interested citizens.

In Great Britain such a clearing house was developed during the last war as the Department of Science and Industrial Research. As soon as it was established to aid in this work and to generally bring scientific knowledge to bear on the war effort, recommendations were made to Dominion for similar study. Thus, in 1916 Canada appointed an Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. This was the forerunner of the National Research Council which was created in its present form in 1930. Similar groups were formed in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

When the present war broke out, Canada's research facilities were ready to swing into immediate action. This was especially important because modern mechanized warfare is essentially a joint undertaking rather than a one-man show. Chief opportunities for today's inventors lie in the improvement of existing procedure for equipment. The complex modern tank, for example, is by no means the creation of one man. It is the result of joint effort of scores of minds.

One Canadian who has long held a vision of what modern industrial warfare meant to Canada, is Lieut.-General A. G. D. McNaughton, now Corps Commander in the British Forces.

While President of the National Research Council, General McNaughton played an important part in linking scientific research with Canadian industrial resources. His work, now being carried on by the National Research Council, under the direction of Dean C. J. Mackenzie, has speeded and increased the nation's ability to fight in modern mechanized warfare.

One important project he sponsored and initiated was the development of new aeronautical research laboratories at Ottawa.

When the cornerstone for the new Aerodynamic building of these laboratories was laid a few weeks ago at Ottawa, General McNaughton cabled to his successor in office, Dean Mackenzie, as follows:

"The placing of the foundation stone on the new Aeronautical laboratory and administration building marks another important step in the development of the National Research Council as an aid to industry. Child of the last Great War, a servant of peace in the years which have intervened, the Research Council is again called upon for help and guidance and leadership in the application of science to the developing needs of our Armed Forces; this to the end that the great crusade upon which we are now embarked may be brought to a proper conclusion, so that liberty and freedom of thought and expression may not be banished from this earth.

"To those of us who now stand guard at the perimeter of the citadel of the Empire, this act, in the further advancement of the facilities required for scientific and industrial research, gives confidence in Canada's will to victory and increased assurance that from her ample resources in field and forest and mine, through her highly skilled workers and her great organizations for production, we shall receive in ample measure the newer weapons which we shall need to wield in battle."

Increase Tourist

Continued from Page 35.

is it imperative that we maintain in Canada a modern system of dustless highways, if tourist development is to reach the heights we anticipate.

During the last year we saw the results which may be attained by opening new territory with modern highways. The Banff-Jasper Highway, the Big Bend Highway and the Mont Laurier-Maniwaki-Senneterre Highway are striking examples in this connection. These highways give to the potential traveller new and inviting areas in which to travel, and I believe that the expenditures made on these highways will return manifold, once the tourist is fully acquainted with the fact that these new highways are reaching into virgin territory.

If one needs evidence of the importance of improved highways as a means of increasing our tourist trade, then I suggest you look to the results of the Maritime Provinces in the last five years. The Governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, some five years ago, embarked upon a gigantic highway programme. Today all three provinces have seen the benefits which have accured, because there has been constructed and maintained in these Atlantic provinces, miles and miles of modern paved highways. In the Western Provinces too there has been improvement of the highway system, based upon the financial ability of these provinces to expand their highway programmes.

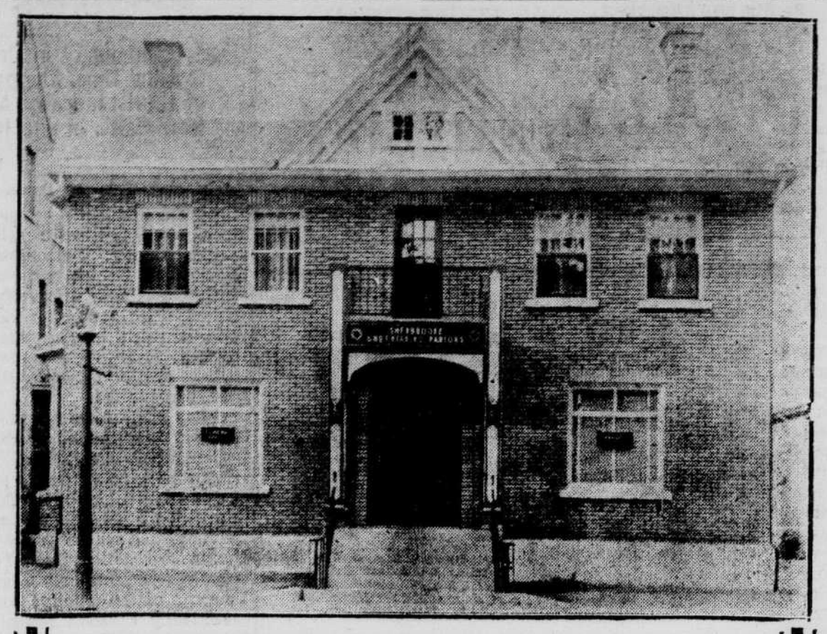
The development of Canadian tourist traffic should not be considered solely from the standpoint of its monetary value to this country. To my way of thinking there is something bigger and broader in the opportunity that presents itself to Canada at this time. We have witnessed within the last year a much closer relationship between the people of the United States and of Canada. Historic conferences have been held between the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada. The Permanent Joint Board on Defence has brought together ranking officials of this country and the United States. In brief, Washington and Ottawa, two of the great citadels of democracy, are working in close co-operation, harmony and in unity. We have witnessed a most determined effort on the part of the Governments of these two great nations to make democracy work successfully and efficiently.

Is it not, therefore, ac hallenge to the travel interests of the two nations to bring about a greater co-mingling of the people of these two nations to cement a friendship which has the official stamp of approval of the leaders of the Governments of these two countries?

I am firmly convinced that through the medium of travel, through a greater co-mingling of the people of the United States and Canada, there will be formed a closer bond of unity and of concord than by any other means available to the nationals of these two great democracies. Travel, therefore, becomes, as such, a great instrument in the development of that good neighborliness which promotes peace and happiness on this Western hemisphere.

CANALS KNOCKED OUT

London. — (CP) — Despatches from German-occupied Belgium indicate that many of the canals connecting Belgium and France are "out of order" as the result of war activities.



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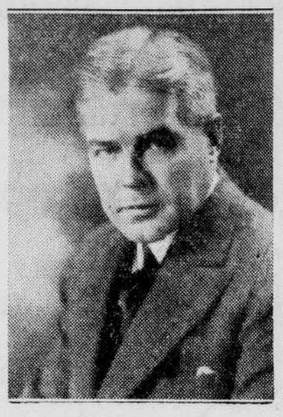
By SIR EDWARD BEATTY, G.B.E., K.C., LL.D., Chairman and President, Canadian Pacific Railway.

In one important particular the pattern of the Canadian railway situation of today differs markedly from that which existed during the war which commenced in 1914. The outbreak of that struggle found the country in possession of one completed and solvent railway system—the Canadian Pacific Railway, and it was only as the war progressed that it was possible to co-ordinate the services of the other Canadian railways with this, in such a way as to give the country an efficient transportation machine.

At the opening of the present struggle Canada possessed two complete railway systems—largely parallel and duplicate, and one of them the product of a long period of heavy expenditures of public funds. Both, however, were completed operating units, and in a position to carry the load of effort imposed by our life and death struggle with a powerful foe.

In the intervening time since 1918, Canada has made tremendous progress. Despite years of depression, population has recorded steady increases. Industrial effort has extended in every direction and all lines of production have made consistent and notable gains, while our markets abroad, up to the outbreak of war, have steadily widened. On top of this comes another war, bringing with it at once vastly increased demands for transportation, all of which have to be met with high degrees of speed and safety. Public welfare and war-time exigencies make it obligatory that details of this effort shall not be published abroad, with the result that its extent is perhaps not generally understood, but it is significant that at a time when the country is well into a hitherto unequalled industrial development, we hear no word of criticism of the way in which its major transportation agency is carrying on this increasing task.

This satisfactory situation has not been brought about by reason of vastly extended railway lines or by greatly increased equipment. Higher standards of efficiency in all departments of railroading are responsible. Cars are carrying heavier and better packed loads and engines of increased power are hauling more of them at a time. Road-bed and terminal facilities have been improved and railroad workers are handling their various jobs with a higher degree of intelligence and a consequent greater efficiency than ever before. It may be that some years of adversity resulting from the depression have tended to enforce this increased efficiency upon us, but in any case the result has been highly salutary and we have arrived at this time of another great war thoroughly competent to meet every demand that may be expected.



SIR EDWARD BEATTY

As the country's war effort progresses the demands on the main transportation system will become more exacting. Orders for war materials placed by the Governments of Canada and the United Kingdom already approach in value one billion dollars. There has been a notable decrease in unemployment, and a steady expansion of purchasing power—especially among the workers. To some extent, this has already increased the turnover of ordinary business. We are warned, however, that, as the demand for more and more war material becomes increasingly urgent, normal living standards and normal purchases will have to make way, and the labor and materials which would be used in them will have to be turned into the war effort.

Already our Government has wisely sounded a warning in this direction in calling upon us to reduce expenditures along the line of certain luxuries .This movement doubtless will have to go much further, but, since it will represent only a change in the flow of purchasing power from one channel into another, it will not adversely affect the general industrial situation. As well as being imperative, it may prove highly advantageous if, when the war is over, a shortage of such commodities provides employment for those who, in the meanwhile, have been producing war materials.

The great expansion in national economic activities is not without its difficulties, and of these, the most important is the freezing of buying power in the West as a result of the wheat blockade. Much of our national economic machinery depends for its successful functioning on the exchange of Western wheat for other goods and services, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the termination of a stimulation of other industries by war will be accompanied by conditions which will permit the ready marketing of our store of wheat. Some other forms of agriculture face problems produced by the war; but yet others are experiencing an active demand for their products, while such other basic industries as mining and lumbering are showing great activity, and we are fortunate in that the country's production of gold continues to show satisfactory increase.

The widespread acceleration of industrial activity to which I have referred will be reflected in increased railway earnings for the year. In the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway, this increase will be gratifying, but will fall considerably short of the figures which in pre-depression years permitted railway operation on a sound economic basis, and gave shareholders a reasonable return on their investment.

With the national increases in all classes of traffic, the war has brought to this company other opportunities of serving in the national cause, and these have been accepted with enthusiasm and are being carried forward as swiftly as conditions will permit. Our steamships on both Atlantic and Pacific oceans are on war time duty under Admiralty direction, and many of them are in actual naval service. Wherever called upon, their officers and men have acquitted themselves with that bravery and devotion to duty that is the accepted standard of the British Merchant Marine, and that even to the point of the ultimate sacrifice.

As in the previous war, some of our railway shops have been turned or are being turned over to war work and undoubtedly will make a considerable contribution to the nation's productive effort. Many of our officers with special abilities in engineering and other branches of our work have been loaned to the British or the Canadian Governments, and almost daily there arise problems in the solution of which one or other of our departments is able to give advice or practical assistance.

At the moment of writing this necessarily somewhat sketchy review of conditions as they now appear, it is more than usually unwise to predict the course of future events or their likely bearing upon this country and its people. We have an unshakably firm belief in the ultimate victory of the cause for which we are fighting. We see no clear indication of the length of time it will take us to achieve this victory, but we know that, in a not unimportant measure, that period of time will be long or short according as our war effort here in Canada is vigorous and efficient up to the limit of our power, or the reverse. We are far from the full flood tide of our war production, and as we approach nearer to it we are likely to face far-reaching readjustments in methods of industrial operation, and even changes in methods of living. These will come gradually in most cases, and though they may involve inconveniences approaching hardship, they will be accepted cheerfully as the lighter part of the sacrifice that duty to humanity places before us all.

While this is true, it is not yet too early to glance occasionally towards the day when the war will be over and a rearranging of our lives for peace-time conditions will again face us. It is to be hoped that in this respect, also, we shall have learned something from experiences following upon the previous war. We have had it brought home to us that even victorious wars have to be paid for, and they are not paid for by "boom" periods built upon the comparatively short-lived industrial activity caused by an abnormal demand for those commodities the production of which has had to give way to more urgent necessities.

I have every faith in the country's ability to bear the economic burdens of war, added to those already imposed on us by a certain carelessness in public expenditures, going back over many years. During the war we shall spend without stint and cheerfully, and I have not the least doubt of the ability and willingness of the people of the country to bear the burdens of financing such expenditures. It would be unwise to forget, however, that added to the burdens of public debt which already exist, these war expenditures will create a situation in which the economic outlook for the nation will depend, to small extent, on the capacity and skill exhibited by our public authorities in pruning unnecessary expenditures to the very limit. It is to be hoped that we shall see very definite attempts to reduce all those public expenditures which are not directly needed for the prosecution of the war, and that we shall enter on the post-war period with a chastened outlook on public spending.

It is truly said that what is everybody's business usually ends up by being nobody's business, but this matter of nationally economically living should make an individual appeal to each one of us, since it will undoubtedly prove to be the basis of whatever prosperity this generation may see. Furthermore, we shall do well to order our individual living upon economical lines. Even today the urgent call is for saving—saving for war purposes. The Government again will have to call upon us for money, and more money, and we shall have to lend to the war effort to the utmost of our ability.

We hear much talk of the social changes that are to follow upon the end of the war. I venture to suggest that the economic changes then experienced will prove more imperative and more immediately effective than any other. It is altogether probable that we shall move into a world that is much poorer than it has been over many generations, and this will apply not only to the fighting nations. For some time to come the countries to which Canada sells products of farm, mine, forest and factory may not be able to pay high prices for their purchases, even though they be in urgent need of the commodities supplied, and it may easily be that our methods of production will have to be raised to new standards of economic efficiency.

This is not necessarily to say that we are going to move into a period of "hard times." These things are all relative. In the much talked of new world, Canada may be very well off in comparison with other countries, and her people may be in reasonably happy circumstances while her domestic barometer still may appear to register well below that point of prosperity seemingly reached in so-called boom times. In spite of all I emphatically reiterate my belief in an important post-war expansion in Canada's industrial and commercial life. It is my considered opinion, also, that this new and greater growth of national life will be the more permanent and the more lasting to the extent to which the spending of public funds is confined to reasnoable limits.

Looking to the future then, we Canadians have to direct our every thought and effort towards winning the war as speedily as may be. Second only to that, in my humble opinion, we have even at this early day to look beyond the war and see to it that there be no unnecessary brakes applied to slow down the progress which the future promises to offer.

It is not only difficult but impossible to make any accurate forecast at this moment of the type of the development of Canada in after-war days. Of all the lessons which the war is teaching us the most important is that the modern world is a unit, and that each nation's part in its progress must depend on general world conditions.

We have before us the object lesson that, were Canada's population half as large again as it now is, our war contribution would be that much greater and the hard road to victory measurably shortened. We may hope that the great democracies which today carry the burden of the fight for liberty will, during the war and after its close, increase this co-operation and that this will be directed very definitely to strengthening in type and increasing in number the free nations which, like Canada, still have important reserves of natural resources awaiting development. One consequence of the war for which we may justly hope is a renewal of the development of Canada by encouraging the immigration of desirable types of settlers. The future of the nation will depend very largely on our appreciation of the fact that it is only by increase of population and of production that this country can hope to solve the problems imposed upon it by past extravagance, and the heavy cost of the war.

SUNDAY IS NOTHING TO PLANE WORKERS

London, Feb. 28.—(CP)—Sunday as a day of rest has been put aside until the end of the war as far as aircraft workers and the men who fly the planes they make are concerned.

"Only pay day lets us know what day it is," an employee of an aircraft construction company told Hurricane pilots during a visit to a Fighter Command station in the South of England.

"If it weren't for pay day we would not have any idea of the day of the week. Saturdays and Sundays are just as busy as any other day of the week."

"It's the same with us," a Squadron leader answered. "One of our pilots had a few hours off, so he went into the nearest town to do some shopping. He came back empty-handed.

"'Must be early closing day,' he said. Then he looked at the calendar and discovered it was Sunday."

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Residents In Southern Appalachian Mountains Talk Like Characters In Chaucer's Famous Canterbury Tales

(G. M. Charland, Supervisor of French in Sherbrooke Protestant Schools.)

Last summer I visited the newest, one of the biggest, one of the most accessible, and yet one of the least known of the family of twenty-six national parks in the United States. I climbed several of the sixteen peaks over 6,000 feet high, that dominate the 700 square miles of the park. It was real relaxation, after my ten months teaching here in Sherbrooke, to explore the evergreen hills and valleys down there.

Compared with the Laurentians here in Quebec, the mountain peaks rise more abruptly from the floor of the valley. The Laurentians have more rounded peaks, and many, many lakes and little falls and small streams.

The soil of the Laurentian Plateau thinly covers the rocky hills, and is rather sandy. The land in the Southern Highlands, and throughout the Smoky Mountains' National Park is a rich red clay on most of the hill sides, with some darker soil in the valleys. Peaches and strawberries are grown to great advantage on these hillsides. Some of the peaks in the Park are bare of trees, and stand out in decided contrast to the usually heavily wooded hills and mountain peaks. The reason for this is that in the early days, some mountain peaks were cleared by the Cherokee Indians and used for grazing land for cattle.

The Smoky Mountains Mountain Park interested me because it was so easy to reach. Just a day and a night from New York or Chicago by train and a little more by bus. One can reach the Park from either Knoxville, Tennessee, on the West, or from Asheville, North Carolina, on the East, for the park lies in both States.

I chose Knoxville, Tennessee, as the South Eastern terminus of my trans-continental trip. It is an industrial center served by bus, by two airplane lines and two railroads, and can be reached by the inland or coastal routes. I have noticed that there are several dozen tunnels through which one must pass when making the trip by train via Chicago. Between Cincinnatti and Knoxville, it gets to be a game, dodging in and out of the hills. The farther South I went the higher the mountains were.

While in the Great Smoky Mountains' National Park, it was especially interesting to me to meet some of the people indigenous to that section of the country. The people in the Appalachians weave home spun cloth comparable to that which is made by farmers' wives in Quebec. At Gatlinburg and all along the highway, there are tourist shops where such things can be bought for souvenirs. Also cane bottom chairs and baskets.

At one place a group was gathering, so I stopped to watch. People, young and old, came from all directions in weather-beaten vehicles, in buggies and on horse back and on foot. There was an old Ford or two. Many of the women wore sunbonnets instead of hats, and a number had infants in their arms. I ventured to ask the purpose of the gathering and was told that it was an "Old Harp Singing," or all-day session of neighbors and friends who enjoyed music. They came and brought their lunch in baskets, and made a day of it.

You would have enjoyed the songs, for many were ballads brought over from England by their pioneer ancesters, in the early eighteenth century. Hymns and ballads were both sung heartily, lustily by white bearded grandfathers, by bright-eyed rosy-cheeked maidens and children. There was one peculiarity in the singing. At the end of each verse they raised the voice a fifth or a seventh. I listened again and again and it was always at the end of each verse, like a period at the end of a sentence.

Onother peculiarity was that the few song-books they had were printed with what is called "shaped notes." Some notes were triangular, some square, some rectangular, and some round, to indicate the pitch. To those used to that kind of music it is alright, but to the uninitiated it looks rather complicated. At any rate, it was refreshing to see that in this age of so much "canned music," so much dependence on victrolas, on the radio, on paid musicians, here was a group of honest, every-day people who found real pleasure and satisfaction in spending a whole day singing.

The speech of the mountaineers is Shakespearean, having been handed down from the first immigrants from England. According to a survey made by Lester V. Berry and published by the Columbia University Press, Americans living in the Southern Appalachian Mountains talk much like the characters from Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" of the fourteenth century. Also, they pronounce words as they were pronounced in the days of Alexander Pope and William Shakespeare.

As a sample of their coloquial expressions, I asked one mother how her children got along in school and she replied, "My young-uns allus has trouble, a heap of trouble, with th' teacher, and th' teacher is allus a-beatin' on 'em." Translated into our daily speach it would be—"My children have always had a lot of trouble with the teacher and the teacher is always whipping them."

The old lady continued, "Hit ain't that I don't want 'em learnt." (It is not that I do not want them to learn). "The first chancet I ever have (the first opportunity), the next time the young-uns gits in a tight (in difficulty), I'm a-aimin' (planning to leave this yer (this here) baby with my neighbor, and go over yander (yonder) where she lives, and hev (have) a set-to with thet thar (that there) teacher. She hain't done right. (She has not done right). If they needs whoopin' I kin whoop (whip) 'em 't hum" (home). And as I turned away to go down the mountain path she said, "Come agin' when ye kin set a-while longer. Take keer o' thet rock!" (Watch out for that rock). I looked back from the turn in the path, and could see her waving the blue sunbonnet as she stood in the door-way of her simple mountain cabin, with its corn field on the precipitous hillside in the background.

So, if you count on spending many weeks of your vacation in the heart of the Smoky Mountains, away from the beaten trail of tourists, you had better learn a few of the colloquial expressions. They speak as gay and picturesque a language as you ever read about, but it is likely to slow up your conversation a while if you do not understand the words. So, read up a bit on speech customs down there, or else take an interpreter along. I shall never forget one expression of courtesy on entering a mountain cabin, "Good mornin' sir! Here's a cheer (chair). Have off your hat and cool your head and rest your hands a spell (a while). Do you all take t' strawberries? I got a heap (lot) of 'em in the gyardin (garden) and can have 'em ridy (ready) in a trifle."

And as for the real Southern cooking, friends had told me about it, but you have to really sample it to know. On one train trip from Knoxville to Asheville, a man came through the train in the afternoon and took orders for hot biscuits and hot chicken which were served that evening when we arrived at a certain station. The feathery lightness of Southern hot breads well deserves the fame it has gained. Virginia spoon bread and beaten biscuits were also served frequently in homes and in hotels. In the old days, on the plantations, the alarm clock for the family was the sound of the rhythmic beating of the dough for the beaten biscuits, which the negro mammy made for breakfast.

On a hot day I frequently enjoyed a luscious, rich red watermelon, chosen from the wagon loads that lined the market place. A slice left in the ice box for an hour or so made a dessert that was very acceptable indeed to one panting from the heat.

Speaking of the Mountain Ballads, reminds us that most of them are of English origin, like the speech of the mountaineers. "Can She Make a Cherry Pie, Billy Boy?" "The Ballad of Lord Lovell's Daughter," and a number of rounds and songs familiar to Englishmen are heard there.

Some of the national parks have been known for decades, their beauties have been admired, pictured, and talked of for more than one generation. But it was only in September of last year that President Roosevelt officially opened the Great Smoky Mountains' National Park with its five hundred miles of trails. Friends had told of the hikes to Alum Bluff, Laurel Falls and to the top of Mount LeConte to see the sunrise, but I was especially looking forward to seeing some of the four thousand species of plants and 152 varieties of trees in the park. It was just like traveling from Canada to Florida to see the magnolia trees, the cotton, the soft pine tree and other Southern plants and foliage at the base of the mountains and then find the Northern spruce and fir and hard woods on top of the mountain ranges.

I have been told by Californians that John Muir, the naturalist considered the Appalachian Mountains in and near the Park, the finest place on the whole North American Continent to study all the North American foliage at once. I found it very much worth my while to visit this Park, for it was a trip that combined duty and pleasure, the useful and the agreeable as I sought to learn more about another part of this Continent, about another type of people, and at the same time have a vacation.

The Southerners who live in and near the Great Smoky Mountains' National Park are descendants of Europeans, of an Old World Country; up here in Quebec there is also a remnant of an Old World Country in the French-Canadians of Quebec. The way in which each group has maintained its own ideas and standards and language, and the extent to which these have been lost as the people mingled with other settlers, makes an interesting study to the philologist, the anthropologist.



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E. T. Farms

Continued from page 34.

seed grain and is doing his best to encourage the raising of more sheep. The presentation of a cup and a prize for the best pen of sheep every year at the Richmond Fair is only one of the practical inducements he holds out to Richmond farmers.

As to the menace of dogs killing sheep, he says: "I think it is very much exaggerated." Let us hope that his observations and opinion are correct, for that is one of the biggest blockades in sheep raising in our Province.

"Instead of selling my wool, I have it converted into cloth at a cost of eighty-five cents a yard, and it sells at three dollars a yard, showing a handsome return on the wool." Mr. Converse is setting a good example to other sheep raisers, and his enterprise is a real blessing in these days of wool demands.

The conclusion gained from the story of Top Hill Ranch is proof that such undertakings have a two-fold value — a worthwhile investment for the owner, and encouragement to farmers in the Eastern Townships.

AN EXILE FINDS CONTENTMENT

Canada, a country of great open spaces, with forests and rich farmlands, freedom for those who dwell therein, and friendly attitude towards the strangers within her gates, is a land of promise for the war-worn people of distant countries. Because of this we have a vast population of what is termed New Canadians, and the Eastern Townships have found favor with many who "spy out the land" with rising hopes for the future. Located in Upper Melbourne, in a charming country home, is a family who have found freedom, friendliness and a real object in life—that of rebuilding a home after having left Russia, penniless and broken hearted.

Count Paul Ignatieff, of noble lineage and high attainments in his own country, is living with his wife in a beautiful country home, to which they came after a sojourn in England. A scholar and a man of varied experiences, Count Ignatieff is now a Canadian citizen and in response to a request from the writer has kindly given some interesting data relative to the coming of his family to Melbourne, in Richmond County.

His introductory remarks have an appeal and also a compliment paid to the place he has chosen for a home. "We, the old couple of 'Apatrides,' who became Canadian citizens, owe our settlement in this part of the vast country of Canada, not to any choice of our own, but to Providence; to our good, devoted sons, and to the splendid spirit of some friends around us here."

Count Paul Ignatieff and his family, consisting of his wife and five sons, left Russia in 1919 and found a home in England. They lived on a farm near Hastings, while the two eldest sons as students at London University took a trip to Canada as harvesters to the wheat fields of the West. They admired the country which, the Count relates, reminded them of Russia, and saw the possibilities of this Canada of ours. Upon graduating, the two young men came to Canada, the eldest as a hydro-electric engineer, the second as an agriculturist and a worker on the farm of F. E. M. Robinson in Melbourne.

They both liked Canada so well that they induced their parents to follow them, the Countess going first with her sons in 1928. The young man who had worked on the Robinson farm decided to go West, where he studied medicine and graduated, practised as a doctor and lectured at the Alberta University. He married a Canadian and a little later they visited Melbourne and his first home in Canada. Here they found the building had been burned, only stately trees remaining. While this place belonged to the Robinson family, it was used partially for agricultural practice, and some of our farmers, today, are the better for that training.

The Count tells of the decision of his son and wife to have the house rebuilt for the parents to enjoy amidst quiet and beautiful surroundings. "With the efforts of our sons and the wonderful friends we had found here, a new house was built on the foundation of the old homestead." They also decided to improve the place for themselves, and those who would come after.

Pleasure, profit and contentment have been found in the work of establishing a small fruit plantation, vegetable garden and flowers. The rose arbor is a thing of beauty, while a row of spruce trees planted on the West and Northwest of the house will provide protection from winter winds. These, the Count states, were the gift of Mr. Robinson. A hot house provides work for both aged people, who are conversant with rare plants, perennials, and all that goes to make an attractive home and, let us hope, many happy, restful years in the beautiful Valley of the St. Francis.

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Continued on page 40.

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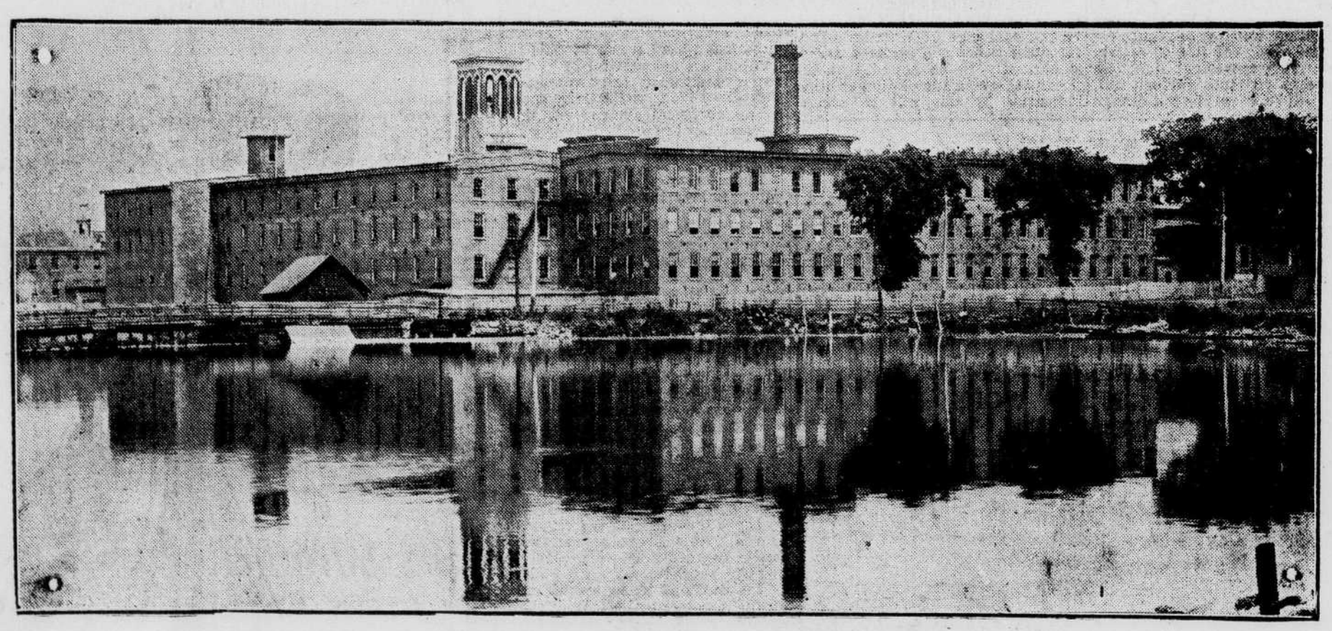
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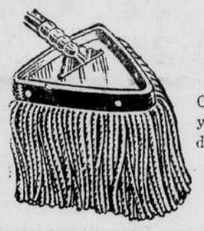
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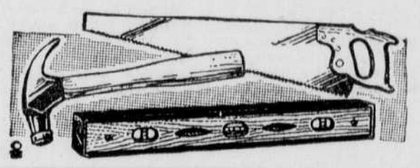
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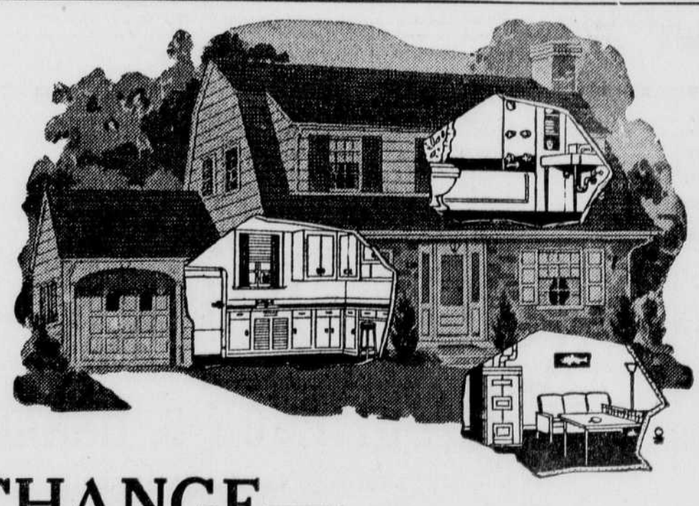
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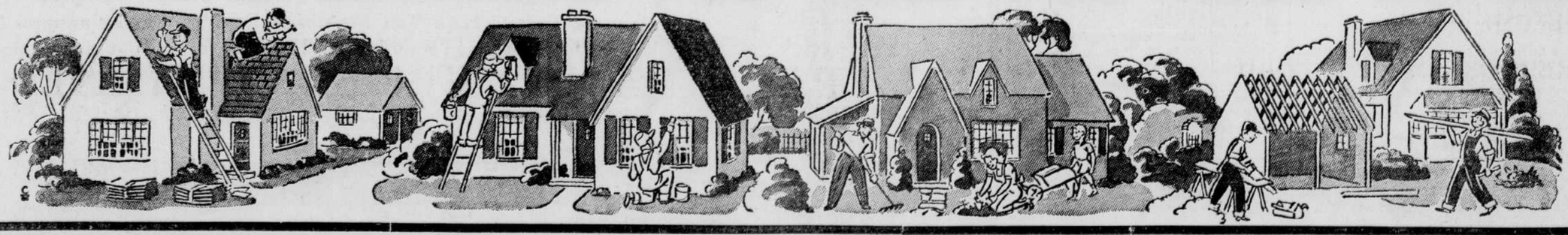
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Eastern Townships Has Many Old Churches Which Form A Link With Past And Present

(Bertha Weston Price.)

Symbols of faith they lift their searching spires
Above green groves down many a country way;
And on the wide plains there are altar fires
That light the forms of those who kneel to pray.
Oh, I have seen them stand knee deep in wheat;
White country churches rising from the sod,
Where men, in gratitude for bread to eat,
Have paused and raised their altars to their God.

Symbols they stand, of mankind's daily need;
The urgent need to pray, the need to praise.
Without their altars men grow blind indeed,
And grope bewildered down unlighted ways.
The look of God is over every land
Where men have toiled—and where their churches stand.

—Grace Moll Crowell, in the Farmer.

There is no finer monument to the pioneers of our fair Townships than the churches that have endured the test of time and are still standing with invited doors and in their silent dignity form a link between the past and present.

"It is what we give up that makes us sons of freedom," illustrates the devotion of men who left home and loved ones to labor in a new and strange land for a higher standard of life among early settlers. It is to the honor of ministers who gave themselves to this task that today we have century-old churches. Religious services were held wherever a place could be found, but with the natural progress in other things churches were built and some of them are still places of worship revered by people of today as evidence of "the faith of our fathers."

FIRST ANGLICAN CHURCH IN TOWNSHIPS

The first church to be erected in the Eastern Townships, Trinity (Anglican) Church was built in 1809 in the Parish of St. Armand East, Frelighsburg, through the untiring efforts of the Hon. and Rev. Charles James Stewart, who later became the second Bishop of Quebec (1826-1837) for the Church of England.

Those were days when men and women worked to build a home in the forested lands of Quebec, and we are told that the sound of the axe, the saw and hammer "were as music to the people who had longed for a place wherein to worship" in the forests of what is now a great agricultural and industrial country.

When Trinity Church was opened at Frelighsburg over one thousand people were present. It was a memorable day in the history of the community. The church was torn down in 1880 and replaced by a more modern building and received the name of Bishop Stewart Memorial Church. It still stands as a fitting memorial to one who worked faithfully for His Master and the people he loved.

CHURCHES IN HATLEY

In another county a church was erected by early settlers, the Old North Church near the village of Hatley (then called Charleston) and it fulfilled its mission for years. When the village grew southward it was torn down and a cairn built to mark the place of worship on the Hills of Hatley. In 1834 St. James Church was built in Hatley Village and stands today as a fitting memorial to the memory of him who labored so long and faithfully. Bishop Stewart began his work in Hatley in 1817 and later his parish included the churches in Ayer's Cliff and Way's Mills.

After a quarter century of devotion to his people this missionary to Canada returned home to England in 1836, and a year later, on July 13th, 1837, he "fell asleep in God." One century from that date a memorial service was held in St. James where a bronze tablet was placed, bearing the inscription: "July 13th, 1937. In commemoration of the life spent in God's service of Charles James Stewart founder of the church of Christ in this Parish of Hatley, in 1818, and second Bishop of Quebec 1826-1837."

Besides this memorial gift from "those who remembered" the historic church has, hung on its walls, the old flag of the Invincibles, while memorial windows add to its beauty. The white church on the hill is attractive to those who worship there, and to those who come back home at intervals and know that its portals irradiate welcome to the faithful.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BURY

Still another church stands today honored by the years and preserved for the future by the people of Bury Village in Compton County. St. Paul's Church celebrated its century of service on September 22nd, 1937, the second commemoration service in our Anglican churches within three months. Many people from distant places joined with the parishioners on that lovely day to pay honor to the anniversary and to the church for its service to man.

Ven. Archdeacon Albert Jones, of Lennoxville, offered the dedicatory prayer for opening the new parish room and took part in the service in the church. Rev. W. W. Smith, M.A., L.S.T., was Rector at that time.

UNITED CHURCH AT TRENHOLMVILLE

On September 16th, 1940, citizens of Trenholmville and interested visitors held a celebration in honor of the centenary of their United Church. Rev. L. H. Fisher, Th.D., of the Queen Mary Road United Church, Hampstead, was the special preacher, and services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. S. G. Woolfrey.

This church stands today, in beautiful surroundings, as evidence that a place of worship is a vital part of a community, wherein is found peace, even in the midst of tumult, and where the ideals of the church of long ago are retained.

BEAUTIFUL CHURCH DESTROYED

Historic St. Paul's Church in Knowlton has been removed from the town, and from its faithful adherents by that dread enemy—fire. The parish of St. Paul's was founded and mission work began on October 2nd, 1842, just a little below the century mark. The Mission was started in the Ball Schoolhouse, near the village of Knowlton, then called Coldbrook. The first edifice was built in 1843, then demolished in 1891 and the new St. Paul's erected, the two corner stones being laid on October 9th, 1891.

This was an event of note in the community and records were well preserved in the lower corner stone which was laid by the Rt. Rev. William Bennett Bond, D.D., LL.D., Lord Bishop of Montreal, with a silver trowel presented by Judge Lynch. A special train from Montreal brought Masons from the Grand Masonic Lodge and with full Masonic ritual a second corner stone was placed upon the lower one.

UNION MEETING HOUSE

Throughout the Townships can be found old churches, Missions and in a few places the Union Meeting Houses—those places of worship built for a practical reason. Among early settlers many creeds were represented and it was impossible to have a church for every creed. So the Union Meeting House had its part in the worthy project of providing places of worship to the devout. The portals were open alike to Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Universalist—any religious body of the Anglican and Protestant faith.

The only church of its kind in the Townships, perhaps in the Province, is the Union Meeting House in Massawippi Village, which was built in 1861. Within its portals people met to offer prayers and praises to the Master of all Things. Today the constitution stands the same as yesterday, and for tomorrow.

From the pulpit in this old meeting house ministers who have become noted in religious work in the Dominion preached the Gospel. At the present time the services are alternate, United Church and Anglican, and in the cemetery near the church many are laid to rest who went out into the world of business and pleasure, then were brought back to the land provided for them as worshipers in the old Union Meeting House, a relic of the days when people bowed the knee humbly, and with faith in the future.

E. T. Farms

Continued from page 38.

filled with Nature's richest gifts."

Massawippi Lake, in the Indian tongue, "Deep Waters," has claim to that eulogy, undeniable proof of which is found in the settlement along its shores from the first pioneer to the new comers of today, and Montreal people, men and women who have seen many other parts of Canada and distant countries, are still coming to Stanstead County in which lies this body of water stretching from North Hatley to Ayer's Cliff, a distance of nine miles. Heavily wooded shores on the West and undulating lands on the East side of the lake give the suggestion of a "Little Switzerland," while it has been referred to by visitors as resembling Killarney in Ireland. To those who have spent and are spending their lives in this fair section of country, it is just Fair Massawippi, a jewel in jade settings.

There are several large estates on the Western shores, with intervening forested tracts, while on the East the larger part is settled. Farmlands were occupied many years ago and some have deteriorated, while others maintain their fine appearance and agricultural value.

GRAND VIEW FARM

Occupying a most desirable location along the Sherbrooke-Stanstead highway with rolling farm lands running toward the lake, Grand View Farm attracts the eyes of tourists. One evening at sunset, while motoring up from Sherbrooke with stranger-visitors, an incident occurred that tells its own story. The man at the wheel drew rein and exclaimed: "Look at that, will you! How would you like to live here, Mary?" His wife smiled but remained silent; her ambition for years had been to live in just such a place as this, "and to have a horse to drive to town."

Questions were asked and answers given relative to the history and present-day facts; the visitors thanked the writer for her information and continued their way Southward. "We shall remember sunset at Grand View Farm, always," was the conclusive remark, and the whole was just a little incident that gave proof of the admiration accorded our beautiful scenery, yet brings to mind the question: "Do those who daily behold this beauty realize its true value, even to prosaic people of today?"

When Captain Ebenezer Hovey was surveying land in Stanstead County one of his first locations was the tract on the Eastern hillside that now forms a part of Grand View Farm. It became the property of Squire Colby recorded in history as "a prosperous farmer and worthy citizen." Nearly a hundred years later, in 1930, the place, dilapidated and unattractive, was purchased by James Corey, retired business man from Boston, and a native of Stanstead County. Extensive improvements resulted in bringing Grand View Farm—so named by Mr. Corey—into the limelight as a striking example of farm development, and the pride of its owner. Well-plowed fields, good crops, live stock and poultry placed the farm on a paying basis, then the call came to Mr. Corey after only a few years of contentment and the place was again in the market.

The present owner and operator, H. B. Seybold, from Montreal, came here on May 4, 1940. In a few months of his ownership little extension could be carried out, but the farm lands had not been allowed to slip back and the coming year will bring more activity. Mr. Seybold plans enlargement and improvement of the apple orchard, which had been sadly neglected, while growing raspberries on a commercial basis is a project to which the new owner is already giving thought and consideration. At present the dairy and poultry provide the chief revenue.

"The fertility of the land is very high," the owner states, "due to the care and management it received." This in itself speaks well for the work carried on during the time it was in the market—which does not always happen. In talking about his new venture, Mr. Seybold explains: "My father is co-owner with me and his counsel and encouragement have been invaluable to me." This statement emphasizes the value of advice from older people, and the fact that Grand View Farm has a good team, with co-operation as the watchword.

In referring to the scenery, Mr. Seybold says: "Many times visitors here have remarked that the property is aptly named," and pays a complement in the words: "I find my neighbors the finest group of people that could be found anywhere; friendly and always ready to help in any way possible."

The characteristics of pioneer days still exist and it is reassuring to have such an appreciation expressed by a newcomer; also, without mention of names, it is worthy of being passed on to those who deserve it.

There are many good farm properties in the lake region that have remained in the same families for years and are still operating on a sound basis. One of the changes taking place some time back was the Voisard Farm running clear down to the lakeshore, which was purchased by James Hargraves, who came from England to farm in Canada. These properties are well known as are the old farms quite recently purchased by Montreal men with a view of extensive activities.

DEVELOPMENT ON LARGE SCALE

When asked why he had decided on engaging in agricultural activities B. M. Hallward, a recent purchaser of lake region property, replied: "When we looked around, widely and seriously, we found this a good country; a good type of people, good breed of cattle, and I am the kind of man who likes to see two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. I do not cast reflection on farming conditions in the Townships; this is just my way of of putting it."

Mr. Hallward's friendly attitude during the interview and his keen interest in the project he had undertaken gave proof of the real desire to try that "two-blades-of-grass" experiment. Then, to live in the country and enjoy all it has to offer; to build a home for himself and family; to have their children grow up in rural atmosphere—well, this man knows, like many others, that truly great men have done just that. History repeats itself and in these days of uncertainty there is a natural desire for wide expanses, healthy outdoor life and something definite for the future.

Owing to business obligations, Mr. Hallward states that he must remain in the Metropolis, but that does not hinder having a country home with the hearth fire lighted and beauty all around them. Thus are ambitions satisfied as more and more men and women leave their brown stone fronts for white painted houses, vine-clad verandahs and green carpeted lawns, and the opportunity to make things grow.

"I am not a farmer," the newcomer began, and, as he paused, his questioner added: "But there is always scientific help, and this mixed with common sense—" "Yes, that is what I have in mind."

Our Experimental Farm and Agricultural Societies are ready for such demands on knowledge and successful experiments, so again there is co-operation and a stimulus to farming activities.

The two adjoining properties, well know as the Moody Merrill and Fred Auger farms have three hundred and forty acres, two-thirds of which is in good shape for farm production on a large scale. There is adequate pasturage, wooded lots and a sugar place, while the view of lake, hills and surrounding country adds to the value of this future country home for a city man and his family.

The Auger place was chosen for the "home farm" and has been enlarged and renovated, with all modern conveniences adding to the comfort of the house now occupied by the farm Manager, Arkley Deacon, and his family. Mr. and Mrs. Hallward come from the metropolis to inspect operations and enjoy a day of country life. The house on the Merrill farm will be used for a farm employee, this solving to an extent the problem encountered by owners of farm properties. Mr. Deacon has earned the title of a dependable farm manager and Mrs. Deacon is contented in the comfortable home.

Henry Moulton, an expert in his line, has charge of all construction work, and good progress has been

Continued on page 41.



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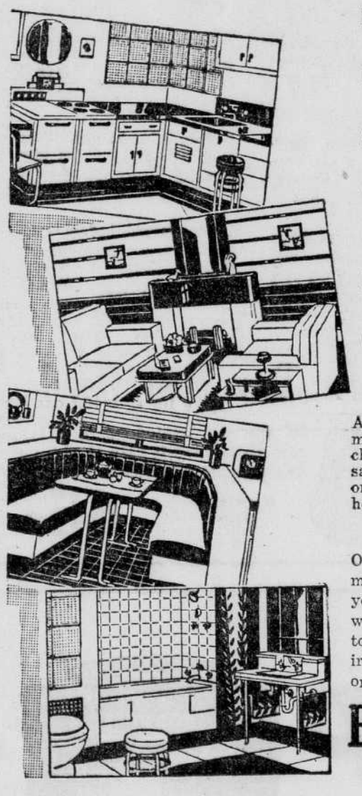
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Sheep Raising Industry Speeded Up By Urgent Need For Wool Overseas

By BERTHA WESTON PRICE

Blankets—more blankets! Wool garments and more wool garments!

That clarion call has come across the waters to Canadians who are carrying on in the great struggle to meet demand with supply.

Before the war was a month old, Canadian manufacturers and exporters of wool sat up and stared: Shortage of native wool! My word—in Canada? It was just that, but like other good Canadians they got busy. Agriculturists, sheep raisers, buyers and sellers were on the march, and the past sixteen months have been busy ones to those who were bound that Canada should not fail her men, or the Motherland.

Britain was not asleep; large shipments from Argentina, Uruguay, Australia and New Zealand had come and more would come, and because of this Canada's appeal to England for wool to keep up her war-demand manufactures was answered with nearly a million pounds of wool. Yet the war goes on and the cry continues: "More blankets, more wool!" And the answer goes back from Canadian farmers: "You'll get them."

It hurts a little to know that for three years prior to September of 1939, Germany and Japan were heavy buyers of wool in the world's market. But it is not going to them now, and Canada is already raising more sheep, producing more wool. Ten days after Canada was at war David C. Dick, of Cobourg, Ontario, was appointed Wool Administrator, and the march was on. Against the heavy odds of factories caught with small supplies; shortage of skilled workers, shipping menace, etc., the wool industry in Canada is progressing wonderfully well. As one official stated: "There's a whole lot to do before the cloth is in the tailors' hands." Yet a report from Ontario is most encouraging: "Overcoats for Canadian sailors on the North Atlantic must be of the finest and the best. This cloth, a frieze, calls for the test of 330 pounds in the weft and woof. . . Material from one Canadian company had an official test of 602 pounds in the weft and woof—a promising record."

A prominent agriculturist asks: "Have Canadian farmers done all they could as sheep raisers? Human nature is such that only when a subject gets hot in a crisis will most men study the challenge. But here it is, the time has come in the sheep-wool-lamb-mutton industry." There is work a-plenty in this industry and decent payment for same. In early days sheep were raised on good percentage; their wool was indispensable, also their flesh for food, and there was dignity in raising sheep as well as in other live stock. Then a decline came; farmlands were wanted for mass production and pasturage for dairy cattle and sheep were regulated to the task of cleaning up the roughage, instead of leaving it for goats. With the advent of co-operation and increasing demand for wool the old-time dignity of sheep-raising is fast coming back.

WOOL INDUSTRY IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

There are a great many farms in this part of the Province that have no sheep. There are many that do have them, and today there is a general move in the right direction. Our French farmers have had sheep and their women folk have had a good industry of their own with the making up of wool. In asking for information relative to this growing line of farm work we have learned that the farmers and Government are working together. Then it is evident that the owners of many Townships farms include sheep in their programme of farm development and mass production; for the dual purpose of wool and meat.

B. M. Hallward, of Montreal, who has begun extensive work on his newly-acquired farmlands at North Hatley, will include sheep; also Lawrence Irvine, a new landowner near Stanstead. Then, it is of interest to know that W. B. Converse, owner of Top Hill Ranch in Upper Melbourne, is working out a good policy. He is having the wool from his sheep made into a fine tweed cloth at a cost of eighty-five cents per yard, this selling for three dollars a yard, surely a profitable line in farm work. Referring to the dog menace, Mr. Converse expresses the opinion that it is somewhat exaggerated, but figures show that the loss is too much for the sheep raiser to endure. Let us hope that the sheep on Top Hill Ranch will be spared what some flocks have suffered!

John Rose, a younger farmer, son of E. C. Rose, of Sherbrooke County, is now living on the home place and is operating a dairy farm near the city, and he knows something of this dog menace.

He relates: "We have always had sheep and have had our losses, and we have learned that the majority of killers are not farm dogs; rather stray dogs and city dogs that are allowed to wander. The loser gets his damage money for sheep destroyed, but there is another loss to be counted in and which is not paid for." Mr. Rose explained that the great fright given a flock by a killer-dog affects the breeding ewes to the extent of non-producing young for two or more years, perhaps never. Farmers raising pure-bred stock have much to study and more to worry about in regard to laws of Nature and man.

H. J. Delisle, a prominent shoe merchant in this city, has recently purchased a farm property in Cookshire and begins his development work in early spring. "Yes, I am going to raise sheep," Mr. Delisle states. "I will have Shropshires and Leicesters, and I shall have my own dogs to take care of them."

"The Uplands," a small, but well-cultivated farm at the edge of the town, was the home of the late A. H. W. Bailey and family, until last fall when Mr. Delisle became the owner. His father once owned the place and the present owner was born there. The lay of the land promises well for Mr. Delisle's industry, with which will be coupled poultry-raising, and The Uplands will undoubtedly develop into a ranch.

There are farmers in every country who are raising good wool and meat providers, and at the present time they have joined their forces and are on the march. One of the oldest that has upheld the dignity of sheep raising is the Howard Murray estate, "Ivesleigh," at Georgeville. Here the work is carried



Mrs. Paradis, of Lambton, seated at her loom, is an expert weaver and prize-winner at handicraft exhibits in Quebec.

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E. T. Farms

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made during the fall and winter months. A new barn, 144 x 35 feet, has been built and is modern in every detail. It meets present requirements with space for tie-up of sixty-four head of cattle and pens for about sixteen calves. Plans include an addition of barn space to allow for a herd of one hundred.

The live stock is composed of pure Holstein and Jersey cattle, sheep and pigs. Tractor plowing and crop rotation speak well for mass production, while the place is fortunate in having an adequate supply of water. Unfailing springs can be found always on the Massawippi hillsides. Modern electric power, telephone and daily mail service—what more could be desired? The answer is: Days of sunshine, cool nights, moderate rainfall, the kind of climate the fair garden of the Province enjoys, while the farm crew stands ready to carry on. Such is the place chosen by Mr. and Mrs. Hallward for their country home.

SAND HILL FARM

Mr. and Mrs. Clive Dobell, residents of Montreal and at North Hatley for the summer months for several years, have recently purchased the property now known as Sandon Hill Farm. This historic and picturesque home, high up on the Western hillside of the lake—so high it has won the title of "second to the Laurentians"—has a panoramic view of the lake region on the East with woodlands running far up the steep hills, and is reached by a long, winding driveway.

From behind plate-glass windows, Mr. Dobell has emerged as a happy and capable farmer, while his family join in making the old home comfortably modern yet retaining the charm of the old, which included the same hospitality as of yore. The Misses Bradford, sisters of Mrs. Dobell, also enjoy rural life, finding health and pleasure in the woodlands that shelter the little wild life of which Miss Elizabeth Bradford writes in a poetic vein.

The house at Sandon Hill is historic. Col. Henry Cull, an early settler in Hatley located here and built the original house, of Canadian Colonial style, according to Dr. Edgar's statement, and whose appeal not to change the lines was heeded. The old-time beauty has been retained and the charm of an old homestead is there for always. The second owner was Mr. Hurry, who lived there for some forty years and during his tenure built a large barn, still in good condition. There was also a cottage on the estate and a cabin on the wooded hillside that, it is claimed, was built by an Indian and has the name, Abenaki.

While sitting before the cheery fireplace the visitor asked about its modern type, and Mrs. Dobell explained that they had found it necessary to remove the original fireplace. A large willow tree just outside the house wall had grown through into the stone work and had disorganized the whole heating system, as well as appearance.

Looking after his purebred Jerseys and shipping milk daily to Montreal and Lennoxville, is a far cry from days spent in the heart of a big city, but Mr. Dobell likes it. He smiled when reference was made to the "St. James Street Farmers" and remarked, "There are many more men in Montreal longing to get out of the city, and the word 'farming' has an appeal all its own."

There is work a-plenty on a dairy and crop production farm, but grey hairs do not come so early, and the age-old desire to make things grow still lives. Mr. and Mrs. Dobell and the Misses Bradford find many interests in country life, and Mr. Dobell says: "Our son who is in business in the city, is keenly interested in our country life and the farm activities."

CLEMATIS FARM

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Virgin, resident in North Hatley for several years, are now comfortably settled on the old LeBaron Homestead, the second oldest house in North Hatley, and in early days a centre of hospitality and social life. Mr. Virgin, retired bank manager, has turned from office routine and responsibility to the management of a country home where landscape gardening, which includes rare plants, alpines and the beautiful clematis vine, the name of which was given the place. The farming part of the estate, while run on a non-commercial basis, provides all home products, including maple syrup, and milk from registered Jerseys goes to the Carnation Plant in Sherbrooke.

The house of old Colonial type, has been renovated throughout but the old world atmosphere remains, a most suitable setting for the antique furnishings and heirlooms collected by Mr. and Mrs. Virgin, both artists in this fascinating work and study. "The furnishings must fit to have harmony," Mr. Virgin explains, while talking in a practical way about the present-day problems connected with retention of the historic backgrounds in our fair Townships.

He also emphasizes the great need of increased interest in local handicrafts, especially in weaving and the making of wool garments. Mrs. Virgin, with Miss Emily LeBaron, in the operating of the "Flying Shuttle" during the summer months, has encouraged many rural workers along the lines of better quality rather than quantity, both desiring to see work of superior quality in the building up of lasting home crafts, which, of course, must include working with Canadian woods.

MONTREAL FAMILY COMES TO MASSAWIPPI

We continue on toward the American border via the Sherbrooke-Stanstead highway, which is about a mile East from the lake shore, on a higher elevation. The altitude given in topographical records is 775 feet at Massawippi Village, compared to 1,300 feet at Dufferin Heights, a distance of thirteen miles, and compared with Stanstead Plain, three miles further South as 748 feet. All along the highway are farms, most of them dating far back, and many that have been in the same family for two or more generations.

Near the village at what is called the Ayer's Cliff turn, and sloping down to within a few acres of the lake shore is located a farm that was chosen from many others in the market by Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Webster, residents of Montreal who travelled about looking for just what they wanted—a desirable country home. The farm was owned by O. Letourneau, who had lived there for several years, and had kept the farm up to a good standard, following crop rotation, mixed farming, with a large dairy herd of registered cattle. The ploughed fields with their successive yearly crops stretching from the top of the hill to the limit of his land showed that Farmer Letourneau knew his business. On this farm the whole family worked and when taken over by Mr. Webster it stood as an example of good farming.

Located as it is, with house facing the lake and country round about, close to the village store and post office, with good bus service and good neighbors, this country property naturally satisfied the desires of the purchaser, and it is rumored that Mr. Webster, while standing on the verandah, remarked to Farmer Letourneau: "I am paying you five thousand dollars for this view." Both Mr. and Mrs. Webster said: "One inducement was beauty of scenery."

Those who know this stretch of country can assure the new owners that if they spend time here in each season of the year; enjoy the bracing air of the hills of Hatley, the panoramic view of sunset and moonlit waters and get to know the real friendliness of their neighbors there will be no question as to value received. There are two little sons and it is for them also that this lovely country home has been chosen.

The purchase is too recent to have a story of development, but farm manager Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong are on duty and will be ready for early spring work. Pure bred Jerseys have arrived, and poultry will be included in the farm activities. Mr. and Mrs. Webster come from Montreal at intervals to see how things are going, and to enjoy a whiff of country life in wintertime.

In passing it is worthy of record that these farmlands are from the

Continued on page 42.



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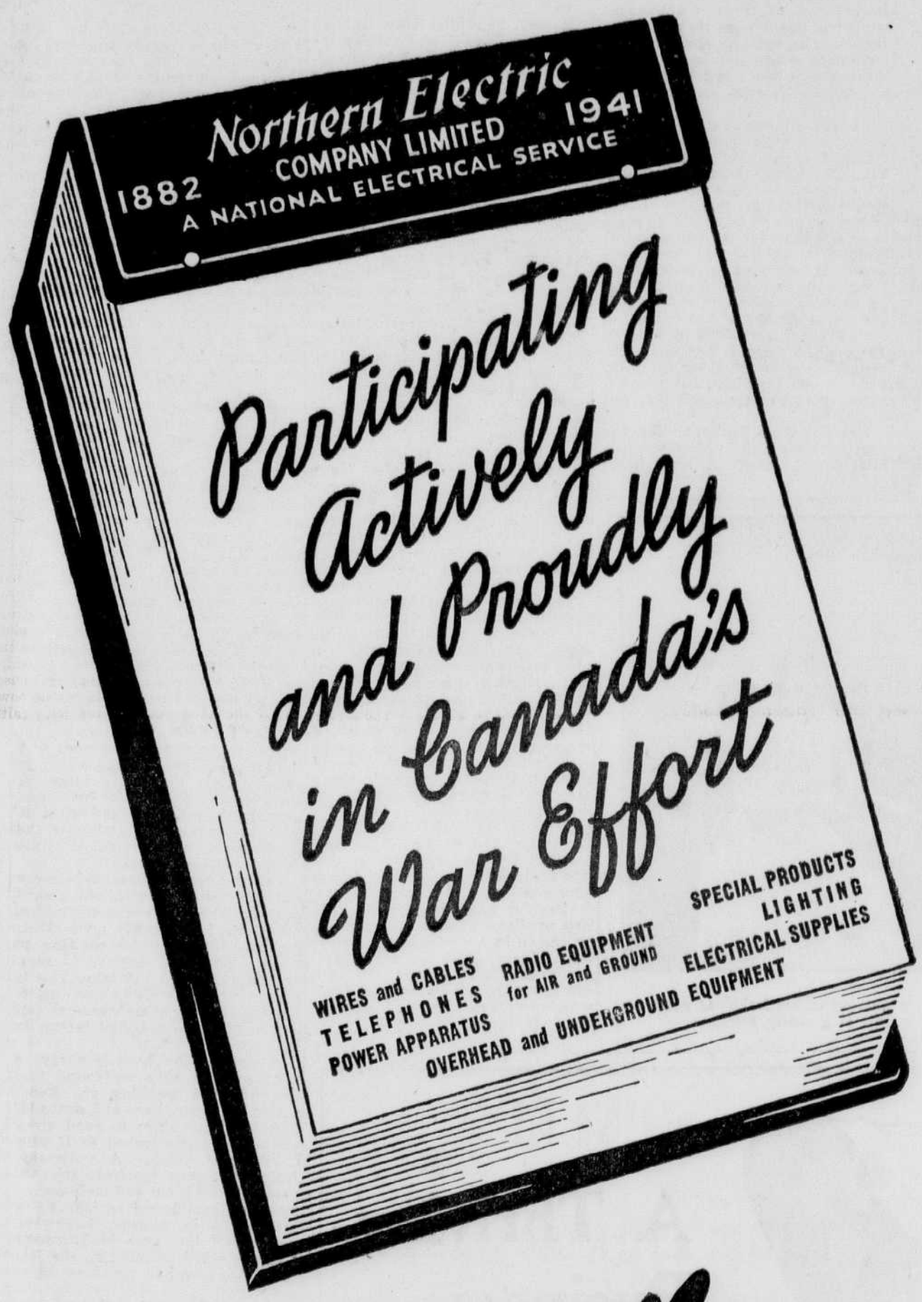
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Sheep Raising

Continued from Page 41.

on much the same as it is in the highlands of Scotland.

SHEEP BREEDERS' CLUBS FORMED

Shortly after the outbreak of war an Eastern Townships Sheep Breeders' Association was organized and its growth during the sixteen months' activities spells success. At a large gathering of over a hundred breeders last October at the Experimental Farm officers and directors were elected. The personnel makes sure of advancement: J. A. Ste. Marie, President; John McKellar, farm manager at the Howard Murray estate, Vice-President, and Henry Pintal, Senior Stock Fieldman at Sherbrooke, Secretary.

At this time breeding ewes were sent to the new colonies and pure bred rams were purchased, while Sheep Clubs were started in Coaticook, where one hundred and forty breeding ewes and twenty-four pure bred rams have been placed. Mr. Pintal states that at least fifty new breeders have purchased stock for speeding up the much needed industry.

The entire Townships are well organized now, and fame will come to the farmers who are on the home front; also to the youth of the Townships, boys and girls, many of them now good competitors in sheep raising, as well as with calves. The call contained in the old nursery rhyme: "Have you any wool?" can be readily answered by youthful as well as older breeders: "Yes sir, one for you, sir, and one for the dame."

THE WOMEN'S PART

Centuries back, the most important industry in England, after farming, was wool. Women and girls in village and hamlet had wheels and hand looms and they were only doing what women and girls did when such work "was old with Egypt's kings of long ago."

Today it is not only in rural sections that the wheel and loom are seen. We are told that princesses of old had to take their training at the distaff, and we know that today titled ladies, as well as women in humbler walks of life, are toiling in this way.

In the French sections of the Eastern Townships we find many women spinning the wool raised on the farm, weaving cloth and knitting garments for home use, and often for the ever-increasing market. There is keen competition among spinners and weavers and it would be a good piece of business if there could be schools for teaching the home craft—now all important from a practical angle, and a home industry that has its own dignity. We may anticipate seeing the picture of "Peace at the wheel and loom," in our fair homeland with young women becoming experts in these home crafts.

The French women of this Province are noted for the excellence of homecraft, especially in spinning and weaving. In many villages and hamlets can be seen women and girls at work, and with the same facilities found two centuries ago. On the other hand many craftswomen have kept up to the times and use modern wheels and small-frame looms and their work will compare with foreign manufactured materials to a degree that does not reflect upon their skill.

In the Townships there are women qualified through study and experience that are doing good work in creating a wider interest in these crafts. Miss Emily LeBaron, of North Hatley, has trained with European women skilled in weaving, and with her few years of experience does beautiful work. She asks that there be more local interest in this women's part in the wool industry, and also says: "Raise sheep, grow flax, learn to spin and weave," all good advice and worth heeding.

In our craft shops can be seen beautiful examples of weaving done in the Townships and comparing favorably with that done by widely experienced workers in Montreal and other large centres. Lennoxville has become a centre for handicraft and wool craft predominates. Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Preston are keenly interested in the work they have undertaken in opening their cottage craft shop which will be helpful to rural women who can do good work and those who want to learn to do better work.

At The Flying Shuttle in North Hatley is always found a good assortment of knitting and weaving, but Mrs. Virgin says that so far little has been done in spinning. However, there are spinning wheels all around us and there will be more in a short time, for the call is—wool! Women in London are busily engaged in weaving material that, prior to the war, was exported from Czechoslovakia, Austria and Poland, and we can feel gratified to see the same type of work done by Eastern Townships women as fine and even, though there is one thing for them to learn—to be original. It is color, harmony and designs, and that will come.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bayles, another exponent of the best in hand work, is interesting herself in local home craft. "Blue Willow," her shop in her summer home on the Georgeville Road, near Magog, features home work, especially in wools. Eastern Townships women may be grateful for these centres as an educational feature in our native wool industry.

There is another type of wool industry now on a growing basis, and one that is within women's sphere: that of Angora raising and the handicraft that follows. Angora wool is spoken of as expensive, but when it is remembered that the wool from these "little aristocrats" of the rabbit kingdom has eight times the warmth of sheep's wool, the expensive side fades away. Angora is used in air force apparel, for aged and infirm, and for delicate children. Sports wear has been a feature, and probably remains so, but in wartime the practical side must predominate.

The Eastern Townships have made progress in the Angora industry, which was really started at Abercorn. J. D. Massey, Eastman, is a good producer, and many smaller branches are now hard at work and study. L. S. Colt, of Massawippi, and S. A. Bayles, of Magog, on the Georgeville Road, are both making progress, and now it is for women to undertake a work profitable and pleasant. Educated women desiring part time employment, or a life in rural sections may well consider this addition to the wool industry in the Townships. So may the call for wool result in The Flying Shuttle coming into favor here, along with the spinning-wheel, one of woman's earliest devices for home craft, while knitting needles will click and work go on and on in response of the clarion call: "More blankets, more wool garments." The women of the Eastern Townships are on the home front working with material made at home and in factories.



The lady at the spinning wheel is wearing an old-fashioned gown for effect. The comb in her hair is a costly heirloom.

E. T. Farms

Continued from Page 41.

holdings of Joseph Kezar, one of the earliest settlers in this locality, and for many years were occupied by members of that family.

THE FIELDS IN STANSTEAD

"The soil has always been a refuge for the man who wants to manage his own affairs . . . It should remain so." These lines appeared as the caption of a fine illustration on a magazine page—a farm scene showing commodious buildings, broad acres and trees. The magazine, opened at this page, was handed to the writer when the key-question: "Why did you come here?" began a most interesting interview with C. H. Massiah, new owner of "The Fields" in Stanstead. The quotation was the reply to the question.

This farm known for some years back as the Griggs place was first settled by Jonathan Field who purchased land from Selah Pomroy in 1808 and reared a large family. Relative to this fact the new owner expressed an opinion worthy of being passed on to others who take over old properties. "I have changed the name from 'Hill Top' to 'The Fields' and I want it to remain so in honor of the man who settled here. Those who came after—myself included—do not matter; it is The Fields; the road leading here is the Field road. One hundred years from now I want this to be the Field place."

It may be added here that all stock is registered under the same name. Mr. Messiah may be complimented upon his loyalty to early Stanstead settlers. It speaks well for the future prosperity of this property of four hundred and sixteen acres lying on the height of land overlooking a "fair land without compare." From the windows of the fine old house can be seen miles of fertile fields and orchards; the Three Villages, Stanstead, Rock Island and Derby Line; the wooded hills beyond Lake Memphremagog and nearer the neighboring farms for which Stanstead County is famous. Truly a scene beautiful enough to lure a man from urban life and environment!

Mr. Massiah came from Outremont to the Eastern Townships looking about for what he wanted. "I admired this place and did not hesitate. I left my city home for The Fields in April, 1938."

During Mr. Griggs' tenure the farmlands were deteriorating in value and the new owner found acres running to weeds, useless shrubbery and decrepit fences, all of which were cleared out in short time. "So I could enjoy the scenery," the reason given, but between lines we could read the ambition to restore this fine old place to former conditions, then go a bit farther.

Years back there was a good orchard wherein grew apples, plums, pears and the smaller fruits, one of the many orchards started in Stanstead by settlers who planted seeds for growth. They did not have the convenience of nursery stock. The neglect of this orchard was partly due to statements made by pessimists who had no faith in fruit-growing in our climate. In the face of that Mr. Massiah has planted one hundred apple trees and it remains for him to prove who is right. "They told me we could not grow wheat here," he added with a smile, and we knew why, when at lunch we enjoyed a piece of white, light home-made bread made from wheat grown on The Fields. Here again we learn of the keen interest being shown by city men who have science behind them and can apply modern business methods to the humble calling of farming.

Sitting before the cheery fireplace; "Puck" dozing in the warmth with head on paws; books, pictures and curios around us; a home wherein the master finds the things he missed in the city—rest, healthy outdoor life and opportunities before him as a son of the soil and master of his destiny as such. All this came to mind as we talked about every-day matters and exchanged opinions on same.

Too much education for sons and daughters of farmers often takes them away from homes where they are needed and where they are better off than in cities, because they lose the contact. The dignity of farming and country life should be impressed upon the plastic mind; the recognized truth that the young man—and young woman—is not treated right always because he (or she) does not receive wages like any other worker, were some of the opinions expressed by a thoughtful man. "Live each day so you may have no regrets for yesterday," summed up the serious thoughts and forceful words of mine host.

To go now to the business side of farm activities we learn that the stock is composed of Holsteins, Ayrshires, Herefords and regarding the dairy herd the new owner says: "I consider the right thing is to send cream to the factory and keep the milk on the farm. You don't see the money so quickly, but it goes into the land." Mixed farming with pigs and poultry, the latter including turkeys, and competition in crops, animals, home work and all that goes to successful farming is the programme carefully planned by the master of The Fields.

Last year at the Stanstead County Fair Mr. Massiah won prizes in various exhibits; two championships, nine firsts, four seconds, seven thirds and three fourths for showing of wheat, corn and barley, turkeys, vegetables, bread and cake. This is a good record for a city man's start-off. Capable farm management and dependable help are vital factors in such work.

A visit to the barn is always a privilege and here we found real live interests awaiting us. Renovation of house, barn and outbuildings had put things in good order and the animals looked as if they liked their home. A noticeable feature was the apparent friendliness between them and their owner, most of them being anxious for a kind word in passing, but when "Priscilla," the pure bred mother pig, was asked to stand up she just rolled her eyes and remained where she was.

Mr. Massiah has installed machinery that means business. He has the feed cut in the barn, and other innovations have been placed conveniently to speed up work made easier by modern methods. Improvement of lands and buildings, beautifying of grounds and increased production face the men on the farm, while the master stands at the helm, even though he declares he is not a farmer. But there is always opportunity to learn and when city men are seen on their newly-acquired farms the assurance comes straight—they have found the right place.

CITY PEOPLE BECOME FARMERS

Situated on the Sherbrooke-Stanstead highway, a mile and a half South of Dufferin Heights, "Rolling Hills Farm" stands today as a worthy enterprise, an old farm with a new owner. Three hundred and fifty acres of fertile lands with adequate pasturage, good water supply, and all facilities for building up a country home and farm is the new undertaking of Lawrence Irvine, who has had twelve years' business experience in Toronto and Montreal. "I had enough of it," he told his interviewer, "and I am here." During the friendly conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Irvine one soon learned that they had chosen well and with eyes open. Mrs. Irvine, a Toronto girl had never seen a wood stove in action and had her first experience in building a wood fire in her new farm kitchen. Her bright smile, when speaking of it gave evidence that she enjoyed the experience, and we felt assured that the fire burned as it should.

These farmlands were known for many years as the Mansur place which enjoyed prosperity for years. Then changes came and the farm took on that tired, shabby look too often seen in farming districts. Since the coming of the new owners work has been rushed and a Jersey dairy is in operation. Mr. Irvine believes in sending out the milk, using whole milk when necessary for young stock, adding that pigs can be raised without milk.

"Our place is paid for," the young farmer stated. "No wakeful nights wondering where the money is coming from leaves me free to carry on." He explained that his father was co-partner, that all stock was registered with A. M. and L. C. Irvine, and that the whole farming scheme was built on partnership. Mr. Irvine, Sr., lives at Patton Place, Stanstead, and we know that his heart is in the highlands of Stanstead with his son, daughter-in-law and baby granddaughter.

Supervision of repairs was in the owner's hands and much has been accomplished. House and barns renovated, electricity and modern plumbing installed, farm machinery, tractor plowing; good team of horses, and a cottage on the place for his farmer and family. There are one hundred acres of wood lots and a sugar place where syrup will be made this coming spring. "The best possible to sell for quality," Mr. Irvine explained. Reference was made to his ninety-acre field without a fence at present, also to the fact that electric fences would be used for certain acres. There is a rat-proof granary, a modern protection against rodents and a money saver on the farm.

In less than three years splendid progress has been made and there is a tone about the place and in the voices of the youthful residents of Rolling Hills Farm that means: "We're going to stay." Mr. Irvine's keen interest in general affairs soon resulted in his appointments as Director of the Ayer's Cliff Fair and Councillor of the Southern Counties Winter Roads Association. To the question: "Are you going to keep the roads open?" he replied: "We are." Another question, "How did it happen you came here?" received the answer: "One comes, tells the other who catches the idea." And that is why and how the pioneers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries came.

BLUE WILLOWS OF MEMPHREMAGOG

The lake region of "Beautiful Waters" was settled shortly before the opening of the eighteenth century and today the highway between Magog and Georgeville known as the Lake Shore Drive is one of the finest scenic routes of the Province. All along the highway are pretentious country estates, interspersed with summer cottages, with some farmlands. "Ivesleigh," the Howard Murray estate, is widely known for its beauty and modern farming activities and its historical setting.

When travelling on this picturesque road an inviting place appears, about a mile from the Town of Magog; a white cottage with stately willow trees giving shelter, fronted by flowers and shrubbery, while the doorway of old-fashioned design speaks of hospitality within.

Some years back Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Bayles were motoring about in search of a suitable country home where a craft shop and tea room could be established. They came to a neglected place on the Lake Shore Drive.

"When we saw what is now our summer home we knew we had found just what we wanted," Mr. Bayles explains.

Those who know this pretty place, partly commercial and altogether a charming home, can understand why the choice was so quickly made. The name, Blue Willow, was given because of the fine willow trees, some of them over a century old, and one measuring seventeen feet in circumference; also from the heirloom china of Blue Willow design possessed by the owners of this property of some eight acres. At one time the place was part of a farm owned by William Lyall, of Montreal, this fact proof of the interest of Montreal people, long ago. It is claimed that the house is well over a century old and in years past there was a good apple orchard. Few of the old trees remain but self-started seedlings have appeared, and Mr. Bayles says they are beginning to bear better fruit. His house garden is a feature of the summer work, and in addition he has undertaken the rearing of angoras for wool production.

Mrs. Bayles, a former Sherbrooke girl (Beth Sanborn), has an attractive handicraft shop and does much of the work herself, but encourages work among women in the community. She expresses the opinion that education is needed to increase knowledge in color harmony and originality, and we know she will make efforts to forward home craft among her workers, while Mr. Bayles will make his garden grow, and increase his family of "little aristocrats" of the Angora world, while in this lovely rural setting summer visitors will find rest and pleasure over a cup of tea. Mr. and Mrs. Bayles have been spending the

Continued on page 43.

The Eastern Townships . . . .
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Day-By-Day Review Of Happenings In Eastern Townships In Past Year

The following is a day by day review of interesting happenings in the Eastern Townships during the past year as compiled from the Record files:

January 2 — Governor George Ewing on first official visit to Sherbrooke Rotary Club.

Ascot Corner fire razes property of Leandre Briere at loss of $2,500.

January 3—First blizzard of season blocks Lennoxville-Cookshire and Sherbrooke-Richmond highways.

Major W. E. Hume, M.D., Lt.-Col. Lee M. Watson, Major Wallace Barrie, Capt. Gordon Sangster and Lt. John Stein tendered testimonial dinner at New Sherbrooke House.

January 4 — Julius Kayser and Company decide to acquire Canadian Reed Fibre Company for manufacture of gloves.

January 5 — Emery Boisvert, of L'Avenir, succumbs to injuries received in sawmill accident.

Rev. Roy P. Stafford inducted as minister of United Church, Coaticook.

January 9 — New lines began to carry power contracted for with Shawinigan Water and Power Company.

A. A. Munster elected President of Sherbrooke Country Club.

Milby farmhouse occupied by Mrs. W. J. Mason destroyed by fire.

January 11—Mrs. Althea Gallup observes 100th birthday.

Flames destroy Scotstown home as four narrowly escape death.

January 13 — Announcement that Flying School will be constructed at Windsor Mills made by War Supply Board.

January 18—Louis Codere elected President of E. T. A. A.

January 23 — Ed. Goyette, of Cowansville, and George W. Murphy, of Sherbrooke, returned for another year as Presidents of Associated Boards of Trade and Settlement Society respectively.

Flames ravaged home of Harry Jackson, North Hatley.

January 25—Newton Construction awarded $90,000 contract for construction of R. C. A. F. School at St .Francois-Xavier de Brompton.

January 26—House and barn at Huntingville owned by Clifford Colby razed by flames.

January 29—Dial telephone system installed at Magog.

Rodrigue Lavoie fatally injured by whirling propeller of snow glider near Lake Megantic.

January 31—Blaze gutted Metropolitan Store, causing damages estimated at $105,000.

FEBRUARY

February 2—Arthur Perrault, of Bedford, died shortly after being pinned beneath falling tree.

Mrs. W. Chevalier and Miss M. E. St. Louis retire on pension after forty-four years of service with Bell Telephone at Magog.

February 4 — Sherbrooke Snow Shoe Club holds church parade.

February 5—Knights of Columbus inaugurate Army Hut Campaign with goal of $2,000.

February 7 — Two hundred and fifty unemployed went to work on four different projects on the 50-50 public works arrangement with Provincial, Federal and Municipal authorities.

F. J. Southwood elected President of St. George's Club.

February 8—City Council agrees to build an extension to Sheer Silk Factory.

W. J. Lane named to succeed W. B. Abbott as Lennoxville Postmaster.

February 9 — Death of Dr. F. Bertrand, of Sherbrooke, mourned.

Feb. 10—Georges D. Jalbert, of Magog, suffocated in tenement fire.

Feb. 12—35th Battery Association formed.

Knights of Columbus drive for funds for army huts exceeds objective by $500.

Feb. 13 — Victorian Order of Nurses review successful year at annual session.

Two persons narrowly escape death in tenement fire.

Feb. 15 — Word received of the death of Wilbur Dean, of the 35th Battery, formerly of Sherbrooke.

Feb. 17 — Legion War Service Drive being pushed in Sherbrooke.

J. M. Dagneau, Inspector of Customs, dead.

Feb. 18 — Leonard C. Hughes, prominent citizen of Bishopton, dies.

Feb. 19 — Aldermen approve of Public Works Scheme under 50-50 agreement with the Federal and Provincial Governments.

Feb. 20—Mrs. George Smith dies at Thetford Mines.

Miss A. Crane dies suddenly at Coaticook.

Feb. 21—Father and Son Banquet at Y.M.C.A.

Feb. 22 — Magog sued by Mrs. Osias Lavigne, for $2,500 damages.

Feb. 23—Fraud conspiracy trial commences at Magistrate's Court.

Feb. 25—New Post Office is dedicated at Lennoxville.

Feb. 26—Liberal Convention named ninety delegates.

Feb. 27 — Red Cross Group reviews work of past four months.

Rotary debate on St. Lawrence Waterway.

Feb. 28—Salvation Army names officers for War Campaign.

Feb. 29.—Insurance Underwriters hold meeting. Local rates reduced ten per cent.

MARCH

March 1—Rotary Club holds concert at Wales Home.

H. H. Bourque dies here.

March 3 — Auguste Provencher dies at Windsor Mills in 75th year.

March 4—Financial report shows city's income at $1,599,154 mark.

March 5 — Ten-inch fall of snow hampers traffic.

Catholic Women's League holds St. Patrick's programme.

March 6—Col. Leopold Chevalier and Joseph Labrecque contest for Mayoralty.

Magog strike affects co-workers.

March 8—New Public Works programme plans approved by Government.

March 9—Local Medical Board reorganized.

March 10—T. D. Walsh to oppose Maurice Gingues in Federal election.

Salvation Army opens drive.

March 12—Rev. Bro. J. W. Whelan addresses Rotary.

March 13—Cantor Sam Stolnitz in programme at Synagogue.

Dr. G. E. Read praises work of Salvation Army.

March 14—$8,000 fire at Sweetsburg.

March 15 — Political and civil campaigns inaugurated.

March 17—Mrs. O. Williams dies at West Brome.

Successful skating review held by Sherbrooke Winter Club.

March 18 — Col. Chevalier contests Labrecque's qualifications as mayoral candidate.

March 19 — Aldermen Thibault, Bryant and Chartier re-elected by acclamation.

Three damage suits ruled out in Superior Court.

March 20—Total receipts in Salvation Army drive to date amount to $8,356.

March 21—Benoit Patry loses life in sawmill accident.

March 22—Candidates prepare big push in electoral drive over week-end.

March 23—White House Pavilion destroyed by fire.

March 24—Zeller's store reported $1,500 in cash and merchandise stolen.

Blizzard blocks highways and rail services.

Firmin Campbell, K.C., dies at age of 82.

Explosion kills one and injures two at Upper Melbourne.

March 26—Maurice Gingues, Liberal, defeats T. D. Walsh in Federal election by a majority of 5,967 votes. Joseph Labrecque elected Mayor of Sherbrooke by majority of 716.

March 27—Salvation Army drive closes with local receipts amounting to $21,000.

Charles Young died of injuries received when struck by car.

March 28—Joseph Martin exonerated in Young death.

March 29—Damage actions settled in Superior Court.

March 30 — Coaticook and St. Francis Rivers rise above normal level due to spring thaws.

APRIL

April 1—Joseph Labrecque sworn in as Mayor of Sherbrooke.

Municipal Assistance Board formed by Council.

April 2—Sherbrooke Chamber of Commerce suspends activities.

April 3 — Mrs. George Cloutier dies in Stanstead blaze.

Cyrille Allaire charged with $17,000 fraud.

April 4 — March collections at local revenue office show increase of $5,776.66.

City to ask for amendment to Chain Store Tax Law.

April 5—Dean Buckman sentenced to five years' imprisonment for store robbery.

City Council presents Charter amendment dealing with engagement of valuators.

April 6 — Woods Division of Brompton Pulp and Paper Company holds annual banquet in Magog House.

Sherbrooke City Council draws up plan for Public Works scheme.

April 7 — Partial eclipse of sun visible in this district.

April 8—Lennoxville Chapter I. O. D. E. marks eighteenth anniversary.

Council completes plans for paving of Wellington Street.

April 9—Fire damages Pressing and Cleaning establishment of Eugene Blais.

Delegation in Quebec to represent City at hearing of Bill.

April 10—Provincial Government Health Inspectors examine local water supply. R. S. Hoskin, General Secretary, Y.M.C.A., guest speaker at local Y.

April 11—Oliva Dion arrested as a result of a hit and run accident.

Quebec Rayon Company submit plan to City Council for $10,000 addition to municipally-owned building.

April 12—Snowfall benefits maple sugar industry.

April 14—Armand Fisette, newly elected aldermen, honored at banquet.

Vacation Colony Committee announces plans for expansion of centre.

April 15—Y.M.C.A. Campaign for funds launched with an objective of $19,000.

Play "The Perfect Alibi" presented by Bishop's College Dramatic Society in the Little Theatre.

Union Nationale supporters held meeting in City Hall.

April 16 — Alphonse Gaboriault, local C.P.R. employee, fatally injured in railway accident in local yards.

Fireman injured in leap from cab when freight leaves track near Dixville. Eighteen cars burn.

April 17—Chief Engineer of the Provincial Ministry of Health recommends city proceed at once with erection of filtration plant.

Father Linahen, Curate of St.

Continued on page 44.

E. T. Farms

Continued from page 42.

winter in town, but are now talking of going back home.

NEW FARMERS FROM DISTANT LANDS

Canada is a magic word to many people in war-torn Europe for it is called "the land of the free," and every year brings more of those whose cry is: "We want to live; we are willing to work!" And so it happens that men and women come to our country in search of lands on which they may build a new home for themselves and their children. There are others who leave responsible positions in foreign countries to come to America because of that pioneer spirit that never dies; the desire to become worthwhile citizens of a vast, growing country.

On the Sherbrooke-Stanstead highway near Capelton is located the farm owned and operated for some time by Charles Glass, which has been recently purchased by Zoltan Hollander, a native of Hungary who, prior to coming to Canada, was employed by the Standard Oil Company in The Netherlands East Indies. The tropical climate began to take its toll and the young man with his wife and little son decided to come to America. "We had lost our own country by our absence over the limit of time—ten years," explained Mrs. Hollander, "so we came, first to the United States, then on to Canada."

Though brought up and educated in a large city Mrs. Hollander tells us neither she nor her husband wanted to live in a large city; nor did Montreal appeal to these strangers from a far land. They searched for a suitable place with little success, then came to Sherbrooke in February last. Andre Spiro, also a native of Hungary and a fellow-worker in the East Indies of Mr. Hollander, had come to the Eastern Townships a year before them, and had purchased the Nutbrown farm in Milby. He wrote to his friends, urging them to come to this part of the great country, and so it happens again, as Lawrence Irvine expressed it, "One comes, tells the other and he catches the idea."

"I am glad we are here," Mrs. Hollander tells her visitor. "We like Canada and hope to remain here to build our home." The little lad, Bobbie, says he likes it too. He is attending school and speaks English distinctly. The new Canadian farmers are having their problems, especially so because they are having to learn the business and to get acquainted with a new country at the same time.

They took over the farm the first of May, and have a Holstein herd of twenty-two head, with calves, and send milk to the Carnation plant. Mrs. Hollander is having her first experience in the poultry industry with a family of sixty chickens and is quite cheerful about it. With the coming of spring renewed efforts will be made to increase farm production and the dairy business. Their location is good and their one-hundred-and-thirty acre farm will become a country home for city people from across the sea.

The places recorded in this story of development and home building are only a few of many, but they represent a renewal of interest in farming, in country life and their expressions of liking for our Townships are reassuring in every detail. And we can assure those who have been brave and confident in coming that the Old Eastern Townships of Quebec never fail their farmers. Things that look depressing now will come right and until then may we say: God bless and prosper the "farmers of St. James Street," all others who have answered the call to the land, among them the people of foreign race and creed who will become Canadians in the country they have chosen as Home.

Members Of The Record Staff On Active Service



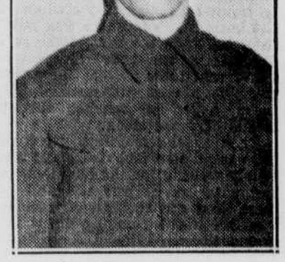
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Royal Canadian Air Force.



DAVID J. REID,
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SHERBROOKE, QUE.

It's No Fun To Be Young... And Broke... And In Love — In London

Elizabeth Kendall stood outside a swank London hotel. In a few hours she would be back at her station driving an ambulance, while the men and women filing into this hotel would be celebrating in a smart supper room.

It had been a long time since she had laughed and danced to the music of a smooth dance band. She was only making 2 jounds, 2 shillings a



week now, which is barely enough to keep you going. And if you wanted to buy an extra pair of stockings that meant missing more than one meal, these days.

Of course you didn't wear stockings during the night hours when you were behind the wheel of an ambulance, trying to find a way through the darkened streets to the scene of some new bombing. But it would do you good to change occasionally from slacks, socks, slipover sweater and cotton coat into a nice street outfit and go dancing in some big hotel.

Bill couldn't afford it either. Despite government talk of making plans for building a better Britain, there was no more work for a promising young architect. So Bill had gone into a factory because he thought he'd be more useful there. Yet even with his trained hands he wasn't able to earn more than a bare living. So celebrating was out for the both of them, as well as that marriage which had at one time made the future seem so rosy.

You didn't mind driving an ambulance. It was no fun but it made you feel useful, in a war that meant life or death for your country.

At odd little moments like this, though, swallowing was sometimes difficult. Moments like this, and moments like the other morning: You had driven an ambulance in and out of fires all night long, carrying badly injured firemen and civilians to the hospital. Your face was still a little hot from the heat of the searing flames and your clothes were damp rom the spray of the watcr. Even your eyes still smarted from those hours of moving through clouds of dense smoke.

Then in the morning, after you had parked your ambulance and were limply waiting for the first bus, you began to cry. It was cold and you were tired and then all of a sudden you had begun thinking about that last date with Bill, on New Year's Eve.

You had both been looking forward to that date for a long time. First a picture in the afternoon, then dinner. Afterwards, if the 2 pounds you had both saved for this celebration held out, some dancing. But they had raised the prices at the theatre and that had cost too much. Then when you both had started looking for a place to eat, you had found all the moderate-priced restaurants either closed or too expensive. That left only the choice of eating at a hotel, or the alternative of eating at a really cheap side-street fish and chip joint. So you had lined up at a side-street place with other couples and had waited your turn, just a little cold and miserable.

Afterward it was no use going around to one of the big hotels because with the small amount of money you knew Bill now had, they wouldn't have let you past the front lobby. Although you had suggested even that, because seated in the lobby it was possible to hear the music. But Bill had said no, and you hadn't blamed him much for that.

So you both had stood outside for awhile and watched people step from taxis and Daimlers into the hotel.

Then Bill had taken you to the one room you call home and, after he had kissed you goodnight, you had begun to cry.

Hard at first, then softer. Just like now.

Day-By-Day Review

Continued from page 43.

Patrick's Church, appointed to Bury parish.

April 18—Lieut. Col. W. E. Baker, M.D., guest of honor at testimonial dinner prior to departure Overseas.

Francis Hoye, guest speaker at Y's Men's Club, gives talk on "Wool."

April 19 — Site chosen for local sanatorium meets with approval of Provincial Tuberculosis official.

T. Rouillard, Mayor of Windsor Mills, dies.

April 21—Paul Henri Vachon killed by falling tree in St. Frederick de Beaupre accident.

April 22—Col. L. Chevalier institutes action in Superior Court to unseat Mayor Labrecque.

City Fire Department purchases new salvage truck.

Apri 23—Daniel Huckle in train-auto crash.

Windsor Mills reaches quota in Y Campaign.

April 24 — Mayor Labrecque's resignation accepted.

Canadian Officers Training Corps held at William Street Armory.

Homer White re-elected head of Horticultural Society.

April 25—Y campaign progresses with a grand total of $13,959.56 for Sherbrooke and district.

April 26—R. S. Gardner, Canadian Johns-Manville Company, elected as Chairman of Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Rev. E. M. Taylor awarded McGill degree.

April 28—H. Demers killed by hit-and-run driver.

A. Lauzier, of Asbestos, killed when thrown from motor cycle.

Magog Textile engravers hold banquet at Battie's House.

April 29—P.T.C. places new bus in service on Fairmount-King route.

Harold Aldrich, beaten by unknown assailants near North Hatley.

April 30—Fire ravaged area between East Sherbrooke Rifle Range and Duplessis Farm.

Damages estimated at $10,000 caused to house and barn of Walter Brown of Johnville.

MAY

May 1—Rotary staged entertainment for pupils of MacLeod School.

May 2—W. R. Webster dies at age of eighty-nine.

Rotary holds concerts at Wales Home.

May 3—Mayor Joseph Labrecque re-fyles nomination papers.

Rev. Father C. Pepin appointed curate of St. Patrick's Church.

May 5—Annie Corcoran suffers broken arm when struck by car on local street.

May 6—Joseph Labrecque re-elected Mayor by acclamation.

May 8—Members of Sherbrooke Rotary Club attend conference at Clairmont, N.H.

May 9—W. O. Lawrence, employee of Q.C.R., passes on.

May 10—Municipal Police capture Carlo de Silva wanted in Montreal and Toronto for forgery.

May 13—Thirty-five local ladies take part in motor vehicle course sponsored by V.A.D.C.

May 14—Canadian Celanese plant at Drummondville suspends activities due to strike.

May 15—Prominent Foster citizen, John J. Dixon, dies at his home.

May 16—Body of Marcel St. Hilaire, C.N.R. gatekeeper found in St. Francis River.

W.A. closes convention at Lennoxville.

May 17—J. W. Gregoire re-elected President of Canadian National Institute for Blind.

Council asks that business firms and plants hire local residents to guard against unemployment.

Bro. W. McBain addresses large gathering at dinner held in connection with 61st annual session of Grand Lodge.

May 18—Fourteenth annual reunion of South African War Veterans, Sherbrooke League, held at Magog House.

Bro. R. G. McKee named head of Grand Lodge of Quebec, I.O.O.F.

May 19.—Marguerite Laliberte receives fractured skull in auto accident.

Home of William McMullen, Spring Road, destroyed by fire.

May 20—Dr. F. O. Call receives decoration of "Chevalier de L'Ordre Latine."

City Council orders compulsory cleaning of chimneys as fire prevention move.

May 21—Mrs. A. E. Rowell re-elected President of Y.W.C.A. for third year.

May 22—Municipal authorities to compile information on capabilities of every jobless person in Sherbrooke.

Leonidas Barre and Carlo de Silva sentenced to two years in penitentiary on counts of breakage and theft and forging checks.

May 23—Grant of $10,000 received from Provincial Government for construction of $22,000 building at Richmond.

Paul Rousseau killed in cave-in at Thetford Mines.

Physical demonstration by pupils of Seminary.

May 24—Local citizens honor birthday of Queen Victoria.

May 26—Annual parade to mark Corpus Christi held.

Local churches observe day of prayer in accordance with a proclamation by H.M. King George.

May 26—Ministers of churches in Burlington, Vt., conduct services in local Protestant churches in international exchange of pulpits.

Corner stone of new Grand Seminary Chapel dedicated by Mgr. Philippe Desranleau at impressive ceremony.

May 27—Gerard Beaudin killed in auto-truck smash on road near Birchton.

May 28—Local Rotary Club hosts to E.T. Farmers.

Canadian Johns-Manville Company receiving tenders for construction of two units to plant at Asbestos.

May 29—Dr. H. T. Southwood elected President of Y.M.C.A., succeeding James Wark.

Rotary Club entertained parents and pupils of St. Elie School House.

Bishop's College School's annual inspection and physical training display held.

May 30—Seven members of Women's Auxiliary Services get certificates.

Officers of Students' Association named at Bishop's University.

May 31—Jean Dupont draws three years in prison on breakage and theft count.

JUNE

June 1—Directors of Agricultural Society in favor of cancellation of Stanstead County Fair because of war.

Graham George accepts post in Montreal as teacher of music in Protestant Schools.

June 2—Marc-Andre Chayer, six-year-old child, killed when struck by automobile.

Police report reveals upturn in number of auto accidents.

June 3—J. Leo Foley elected Grand Knight of Sherbrooke Knights of Columbus.

A C. Skinner elected President of Sherbrooke Library.

June 4—Eastern Townships experiences worst electrical storm of season.

Canadian banking system outlined by Rotarian W. O. Nicol.

Tag campaign organized in aid of Polish refugee children.

June 5—City Hall announces new glove factory to begin operations here July 1st.

Melville Baker claims $10,000 damage from Lake Megantic Pulp Company for injuries.

June 6—Mr. and Mrs. Feeman and son, of Glen Sutton, narrowly escape death as their home is razed by flames.

June 7—Matthaw Graham completes thirty year's service with Bell Telephone Company.

June 8—Polish Consul and Countess guests of City of Sherbrooke.

June 9—Graduating classes of Sherbrooke High School held Baccalaureate Service at St. Peter's Church.

Five thousand take part in torch light religious procession.

June 11—$1,800 damages awarded to Eben Annis, of South Stukely, injured in wagon-car crash.

Convocation ceremonies held at Stanstead.

June 12—Eastern Townships recall visit of King and Queen.

June 14—Salvation Army holds tag day to raise funds.

Rev. Russel F. Brown named new Rector of St. Peter's Church.

June 15—Mr. and Mrs. N. F. MacDonald, of Mansonville, observe fiftieth wedding anniversary.

City Council to study proposal to organize home guard units.

June 17—Robert Lozier ten years old, critically injured when struck by car.

June 18—Eastern Townships members of Canadian Legion seek formation of Township's units to assist in war effort.

Mrs. C. L. Brown, widely known Ayer's Cliff lady, mourned.

June 19—Closing exercises and prize distribution held at Mont Notre dame Convent.

June 20—Bishop's College hold annual convocation exercises.

June 22—More than three hundred and fifty children of Sunday Schools in Sherbrooke take part in United Sunday School picnic.

June 24.—Elemeitary Flying Training School, Windsor Mills, officially opened.

French Canadian residents observe feast of St. Jean Baptiste.

June 25—Service station and garage operated by Louis Beaudoin damaged in blaze.

Organization of War Service Committee by Rotary Club is urged by Gerald Wiggett.

June 27—Henri Charon, miner, fatally hurt when lightening bolt exploded dynamite, dies in Canadian Johns-Manville Company Hospital at Asbestos.

Bobby Bronson, Rock Island youngster, drowned.

June 29—Delegation, headed by Mayor, to ask Quebec Government to name Sherbrooke as seat of all E. T. Fairs.

JULY

July 1st.—American Consulate opens in Sherbrooke.

Dominion Day observed quietly throughout Eastern Townships.

Forty-six passengers slightly injured in train derailment near St. Gerard.

July 2nd.—Albert Byham, 46 years old, employee of C.N.R., instantly killed in C.N.R. yard mishap.

July 4th.—Three men taken into custody in connection with Magog theft.

C. E. Audinwood, well-known citizen of Boundary Villages, dies in forty-ninth year.

Lennoxville Chapter I.O.D.E. announces returns from Bomber Fund Campaign nearly doubled.

July 5th.—Louis F Codere announces that Provincial Government grants to all but two agricultural societies cancelled.

July 6th.—Capture of Ernest Tilton, Bolton Centre jail-breaker, reported.

Charles Nourse, farmer of Flanders district, receives injuries to head when butted by ram.

July 7th.—Grist mill and saw mill, operated by Edward and Russel Cathcart, ravaged by fire near Bury.

July 8th.—J. Napoleon Boucher, C.N.R. brakeman, instantly killed in railway mishap.

F. J. Southwood and Dr. H. D. Bayne unopposed for re-election to Protestant School Board.

July 9th. — Desmond Johnson, native of West Shefford, reported drowned in tragic accident on Lake Simcoe, Ont.

July 10th.—Eastern Townships County Fairs Associations decide to hold fairs as usual despite withdrawal of Provincial Government grants.

Charles Nourse succumbs to blow on head by ram.

July 11th.—Paul Bachand, 16, of St. François-Xavier de Brompton-ville, instantly killed in highway mishap.

July 12th.—Mayor states City will not adopt direct relief system.

July 13th.—Pierre Lachance, of Montreal, fatally injured in highway mishap in village of Massawippi.

Many attend funeral services for Mrs. C. B. Frost, highly esteemed Lennoxville resident, who died in eighty-fifth year.

July 15th.—Local theatres give special performances in aid of sale of War Savings Stamps.

July 16th.—Fast freight brushes engine at switch in Canadian Pacific Railway Yards delaying traffic.

Donald Grieve, 41, of Coboconk, Ont., meets death in railway accident near Waterville.

July 17th.—Edmund Sheey, 60, killed when struck by freight train while driving cart over crossing near Dixville.

July 18th.—Alderman J. D. G. Bryant to command Home Guard Unit.

Three injured in motor smash near Bedford.

July 19th.—Twenty-three representative residents of Sherbrooke appointed to National War Savings Campaign Committee.

July 21st.—Drowning and motor accidents in Eastern Townships take toll of two lives and send seven persons to hospital.

July 23rd.—Final tribute paid to memory of Miss A.E. Twose, well-known Sherbrooke resident, who died in eightieth year.

New tax for chain stores established by Council.

July 25th.—Sherbrooke Fusilier Regiment organized, with men to be supplied from Sherbrooke Regiment and Les Fusiliers for unit going on Active Service.

Local members of Rotary Club named to important Committees of Rotary International.

July 26th.—Allen Haggie and Arthur Perron plead guilty to theft of automobile.

July 27th.—Twenty-two year old Lionel Pouliot lost life in accident on North Hatley Road.

Banquet held at Ascot Corner in connection with opening of new parish hall.

July 28th.—Fire levelled sugar camp of Henri Roy, near Barnston.

Emile Bedard, taxi driver, injured near Cowansville in motor accident.

July 29th.—Two East Angus youths and South Durham man killed in motor car accident.

July 30th.—Statistics issued by W. L. McSwiggan reveal that building work to date for year near half half million mark.

Continued on page 45.

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That is the duty of the Executor you choose. And usually the duties of Estate administration are too complicated and too important to be entrusted to anyone inexperienced in this work.

Again, if you should be so fortunate as to choose as Executor an individual of experience, specialized knowledge and judgment—your Estate would always face the possibility of a change in management, with subsequent confusion and possible loss.

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SHERBROOKE TRUST COMPANY

South American Insect Aids Warfare Against Grasshopper

Canadian Research Workers Find that Sarcophaga, an Insect Imported from South America, Holds Best Promise of Ousting Deadly Grasshopper from Grain-Producing Areas of Dominion.

Trouble is in store for the Canadian grasshopper.

After three years of research work, officials of the Dominion Parasite Laboratory believe they are on the way to controlling forays of the pest which has chewed millions of dollars from Canadian crops.

The most promising anti-grasshopper weapon at the moment is an insect called sarcophaga. Some of its kind are found in Canada and have done their humble part in stemming the hopper invasions, but they have been too few, too weak to exercise control.

"What we have in mind is facing the hopper with the type of sarcophaga best equipped to deal with him," said Dr. A. B. Baird, chief entomologist. "Perhaps we will have to import the parasite which will do the best job. Perhaps it may be enough simply to move sarcophaga from one part of Canada to the other in places where particular types will be most effective. It is all a matter of research and study and unfortunately it takes time."

Three years ago the laboratory received a request from the Argentine about grasshopper enemies known in Canada. Co-operation of entomologists in Dominion laboratories on the Prairies a sobtained and a comprehensive sample of known hopper foes was sent—alive—to the Argentine. In return, the South American laboratory sent Canada samples of parasites, including the sturdy sarcophaga, found in South America.

Canadian studies led to the conclusion that the Argentine variety was more deadly in this country than its native relatives. Entomologists watched it at work.

"To see a sarcophaga go into action is an amazing spectacle," said Dr. Baird. "It is not a vicious-looking insect but in attacking a hopper it assumes a deadly role. It flies in at lightning speed, selects a spot to land and there lays an egg.

In a fraction of a second the egg is a maggot. If the sarcophaga lands on a soft part of the hopper, the maggot has vanished in the twinkling of an eye, burrowing like mad. The shelly part of the hopper is no protection. If the egg is laid there, the maggot may be delayed a second or so, but no longer. It drills its way through, gathers strength by sucking the body fluids at first and then eating into the hopper's vitals.

"It means the hopper is dead in about fifteen days."

Dr. Baird agreed the time might come when a district infested with hoppers might send a hurry call for armies of sarcophaga, "but that is not the way we want to work. We would locate the breeding grounds and place the hopper foes there. There would have to be co-operation with the United States and we know we will have it because we constantly exchange information.

"Grasshoppers on the plains are migrants and action on both sides of the border is as essential in a campaign of using parasites as in the employment of poison. The Argentine has worked with us and we hope to extend our anti-grasshopper alliance to Australia, South Africa and other countries with similar problems.

"Our studies are not confined to parasites which may be imported and found effective, such as those fromt he Argentine. There is the possibility that an eastern grasshopper enemy —if it will survive—will be more effective when used in the West and vice versa. British Columbia and Ontario grasshopper control presents some problems different from those on the Prairies.

"Such experiments take time. We have reached the point where some grasshopper parasites have been released in Ontario and the results have been encouraging. But we cannot say anything definite yet because we have to be sure.

"We believe we are on the right track and with the support of other countries and continued research at home we feel that in the future we will cope with the grasshopper and control him, tough though he is."

Day-By-Day

Continued from page 44.

AUGUST

August 1st.—W. J. Doonan, lifelong resident of Sherbrooke, dies in 57th year.

Paul Lacoste, thirty-six, of North Durham, killed in car-truck crash.

August 4th.—Paul Ferland, ten-year-old Rachine child, dies as result of accident. Les Fusiliers, local French-Canadian non-permanent unit, leaves for military training camp.

Col. Osborne Pope, distinguished Bury resident, dies in Sherbrooke Hospital at age of 63.

August 5th.—Sir Edward Beatty honored at reception held at St. George's Club.

August 6th.—Rotarians hosts to members from four Canadian and five American clubs.

August 7th.—Arts and Handicrafts Exhibit at St. Charles Seminary opens.

Residents of Sacred Heart Hospice given day's outing.

August 8th.—Death claims Reuben Marston, widely-known Waterloo man.

August 9th.—Marcellin Lapointe, 19-year-old Magog youth, drowned in Lake Memphremagog.

I. Mayer Strauss, New York man, near death in hospital as aftermath of road mishap at La Patrie.

John Converse, resident of Border Villages, mourned.

August 11th.—J. Rosario Bilodeau instantly killed on Brompton Road when struck by car while changing tire.

Quebec Premier addresses J. A. C. congress in Sherbrooke.

John Galvin, native of Eastern Townships, dies in Sherbrooke in eighty-first year.

August 14th.—Mutilated body found at Georgeville by 11-year-old John Wilson.

Five thousand persons crowd Vacation Colony at "Venetian Night" celebration.

August 15th.—Col. S. Echenberg appointed Officer Commanding No. 4 District recruiting depot.

Property of Joseph Pageau destroyed in fire at Ascot.

Death claims Miss Winnifred Reed in 35th year.

August 17th. — Annual flower show at Lennoxville inaugurated by Mayor H. W. S. Downs.

August 17th.—Home of Mr. and Mrs. William McCormick prey to flames at Bury. Loss partially covered by insurance.

August 19th.—Death of Corporal Louis Herbert occurs as result of auto smash-up.

Residents of Sherbrooke and Eastern Townships trek to booths as national registration gets underway.

Death removes Mrs. S. L. Clough at age of 74.

August 20th.—$2,500 blaze destroys barn and hen-house at farm owned by Walter Matthews on Upper Belvidere Road.

Police press investigation into blast which destroyed bridge leading to registration office at St. Nicephore.

Five members of National Unity Party arrested in Sherbrooke by R.C.M.P.

August 21st.—E. T. citizens experience unusual weather as mercury drops to near-freezing mark.

August 22nd.—Colonel Johnny S. Bourque appointed to post as Director of N.P.A.M. Training Camp to be established here.

August 24th.—Victim of Georgeville murder identified by son as Jeffrey Munn, of Hamilton, Ont.

Les Fusiliers return from three weeks in camp.

August 25th.—Sherbrooke Regiment, N.P.A.M., and other Eastern Townships units entrain for Farnham Camp.

Sherbrooke Fair formally opened.

August 26th.—Mrs. John McLean, one of Coaticook's oldest residents, dies at age of eighty-one years.

August 27th.—History of Association for Blind outlined to members of Rotary Club by Gilbert Layton.

August 28th. — Murder charge laid against Arthur Cote in Munn case.

Premier Adelard Godbout visits Sherbrooke Fair.

August 30th.—Death removes N. Gendron, Magog citizen, at age of sixty-eight.

Jean-Claude Menard, East Angus boy, injured in freight yard mishaps.

Nineteen young flyers complete training at Windsor Mills Elementary Flying Training School.

SEPTEMBER

September 1st.—James Mercurio succumbs to injuries received when struck by automobile.

September 3rd.—T. G. Walsh named local Chairman of Canadian Catholic Historical Association.

D. J. Salls and Gedeon Nadeau named Joint-Chairmen of Red Cross Campaign for City of Sherbrooke.

Robert McLeod, of Milan, critically injured in sawmill accident.

September 5th.—J. O. Royer, well-known local real estate agent, dies suddenly.

September 6th. — Miss Agathe Roy, East Angus girl, killed in motor accident.

Death of Robert McLeod, of Milan, through injuries received in sawmill accident.

September 7th.—Word received of death of Aleck Trueman, son of former Stanstead College Principal, who was killed in air battle over England.

September 8th.—Prayer services observed in E.T. churches.

September 7th.—Death of Alton A. Pierce, former Lennoxville boy, through injuries received in air-raid over England.

September 9th. — Fourteen-year-old Maurice Auger injured in bicycle-auto collision.

Paul Morriset succumbs to injuries received in automobile collision.

Detailed plans drawn up for Community School at Bury, promoted by E.T. Adult Education Council.

September 10th.—Death claimed R. A. Littlejohn, highly esteemed Lennoxville resident.

September 11th. — Twenty-two-year-old Arthur Truchon, of Coaticook, held in connection with death of Agathe Roy, of East Angus.

September 11th.—Joseph Maton, prominent Granby citizen, dies in sixty-ninth year.

September 12th.—Townships representatives in Red Cross Campaign appointed.

Death of G. N. Edwards, life-long and prominent resident of Sherbrooke, in fifty-seventh year.

September 14th.—Municipal loan by-law for $225,000 gets Quebec's approval.

Ernest Conley injured in motor mishap.

September 15th.—Men of Sherbrooke Regiment return from camp at Farnham.

Sawyerville motorists in narrow escape from death when car plunges over twenty-foot embankment into river.

September 16th.—Sherbrooke Branch of Community Concerts Association inaugurates annual drive.

City Council deems new building by-law a necessity.

Norman Cote, Rock Island lad, injured in truck mishap, reported in critical condition by hospital authorities.

City of Sherbrooke's advantages are outlined by Mayor to Sherbrooke Junior Chamber of Commerce.

September 18th.—Cote's preliminary trial on murder charge opens.

Local Red Cross prepares to inaugurate $15,000 campaign.

Last tribute rendered Thomas Keet, Ayer's Cliff octogenarian.

Members of local Baptist Church welcome Rev. S. Robert Weaver as new Pastor.

September 19th.—F. P. Houlahan dies in hospital; was former alderman and life-long resident of City.

September 20th.—Drinking water being taken from three out of four local springs reported as unsafe.

September 20th.—Dr. Birs, Coaticook physician, dies at home in sixtieth year.

Gabriel Bernier, Montreal truck driver, loses life as truck swerves off highway at Melbourne Ridge.

September 21st. — King Street Groceteria robbed by thieves during early morning.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Quain, Lennoxville resident, dies in hospital at age of seventy-seven years.

Earl Perry, of West Brome, held on forgery count at Sweetsburg.

September 23rd. — Sherbrooke Red Cross Campaign launched.

Heart attack claimed life of C. F. Hersey, Manager of Fairbanks plant.

Richard J. Buckle, Sutton Mayor, dies at home in fifty-seventh year.

September 24th.—Albert Cloutier, brakeman, killed at Windsor Mills in fall under C.N.R. train.

September 25th. — Municipal Police take steps to end reckless driving.

Miss Hilda Powers badly hurt in car accident at Sweetsburg.

Harvey Riendeau, Bromptonville man, suffered burns from electric shock.

Canon H. R. Bigg, Rector of St. Peter's Church, honored on eve of departure.

September 26th.—Commencement Exercises held at Sherbrooke High School.

Local returns to date in Red Cross Campaign reach $4,000.

September 28th.—J. P. Wells, K.C., re-elected President of Massawippi Valley Railway Company.

September 30th. — Clayton Conley, of Montreal and formerly of Sherbrooke, injured in cycle mishap on Magog-Katevale Road.

OCTOBER

October 1st.—Three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Gagnon, of Disraeli, met death in tragic mishap.

Woodworking plant damaged in Magog fire.

District Governor Curtis Hidden Page pays official visit to Sherbrooke club.

October 2nd.—Rev. Canon H. A. Simard passes away in seventy-

Continued on page 46.



FASHIONS of Springtime!

Charm and Beauty

go hand in hand in the

New Styles for Spring

Vogue Says: "South American colours for a North American Spring."

There are many tailored classics in the new line . . . "Youthful Frocks" styled for specialized (half) sizes, have perfect fit and fashion's newest details . . . The soft fluid silhouette features rounded shoulders, draped sleeves, shirred bodice, etc.

"Deep Sea Colours" are new for Spring. They include all blues and greens from sea foam down. We have numerous versions in solid colours, as well as the lovely floral printed crepes.

Priced according to quality from $6.95, $8.95 to $29.50, with the $13.95, $19.75 and $22.75 the fastest sellers.

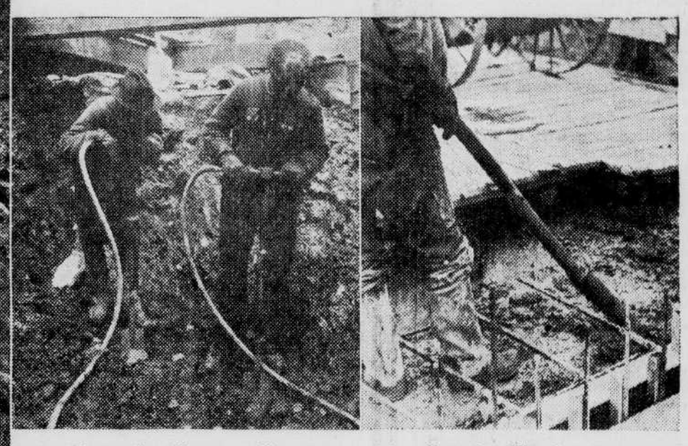
We invite you to come in and see our new Spring merchandise.

Elizabeth Bradley

71 WELLINGTON STREET NORTH

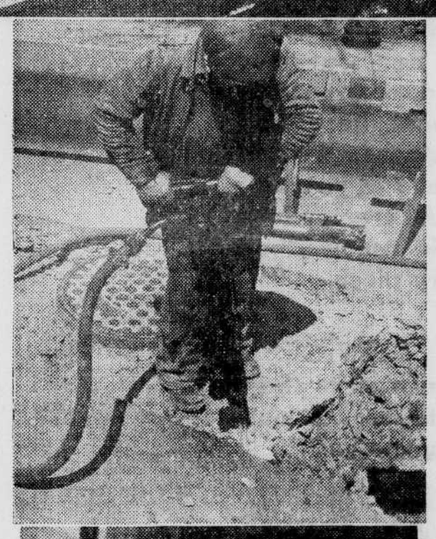
Equipment for Busy Contractors and Municipalities with increased demands for Public Services

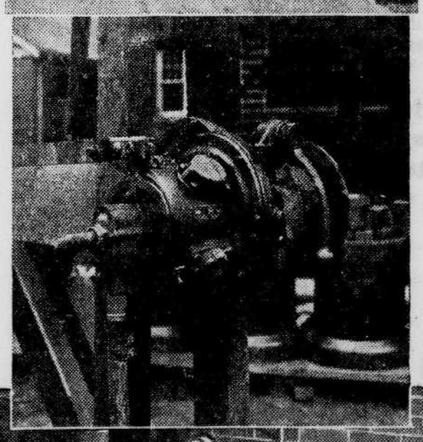




2 — Pneumatic Diggers, with variety of spades, speed up trench excavation through earth and clay, down to hard rock.

1 — Concrete Vibration, recommended practice today, is best handled by pneumatic vibrators. C-I-R manufactures 3 sizes.

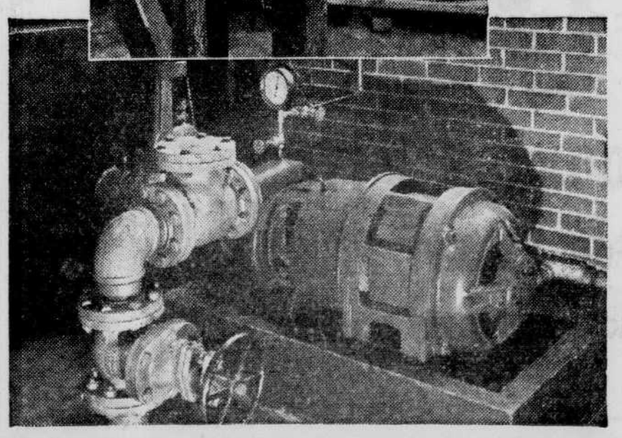




3 — Two-Stage Air-Cooled Portable Compressors and "Jackhamer" Drills are a familiar sight on road building and repair jobs.

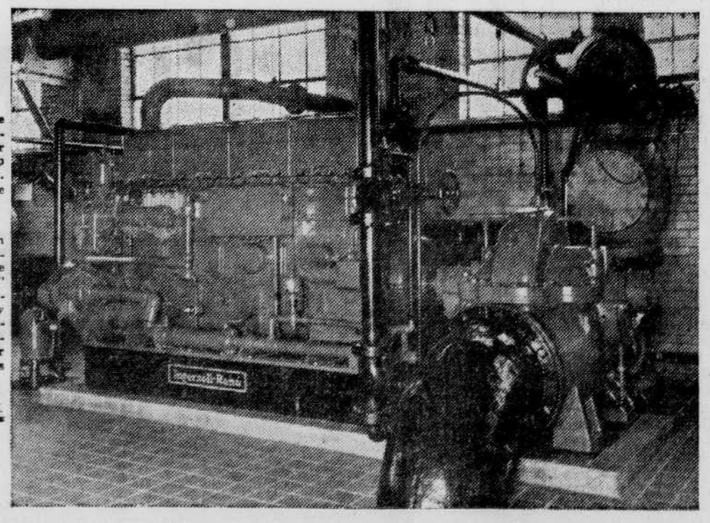
4 — Pneumatic Paving Breakers make short work of smashing concrete, cutting asphalt, driving through hardpan, etc.

5 — "Utility" Air Hoists handle every variety of hoisting and hauling on construction work.



— Motor Pumps are ideal self-contained units for all capacities up to 1400 g.p.m. and wide range of heads.

— Many Canadian cities and industrial plants use "Cameron" Pumps for regular and stand-by service, direct-coupled to electric motor or engine driven as illustrated.



CONTRACTORS AND MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS have found compressed air practically indispensable due to its ever-increasing number of applications in construction and maintenance operations.

For the largest construction enterprise down to the public service operations of small towns, Canadian Ingersoll-Rand manufacturers in Sherbrooke a complete line of Portable Compressors, Rock Drills, Concrete Breakers, Diggers, Hoists and Pneumatic Tools. This equipment rapidly repays its cost by multiplying man power andcompleting jobs quicker.

"Cameron" Pumps also are available for all classes of municipal water works service. There are hundreds of sizes ranging from small self-contained Motor Pumps to large-capacity direct-coupled units for the heaviest classes of general service.

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41-P-9



OF COURSE MILK ISN'T THE COMPLETE STORY —

We can't say that just because you follow the rules on the blackboard above that you will get the best grades! But we can say that it is a wise move to include milk as a principal meal-time drink, especially if it is HOMOGENIZED MILK, with the fat globules broken up, making it easier to digest and assimilate.

The secret of HOMOGENIZED MILK is a special pressure process that distributes the cream all through the milk. This means that there is cream in every drop of milk and the cream cannot rise to the top of the bottle. It gives you milk that is the same from the first to the last drop.

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Sherbrooke Pure Milk Company, Limited

Climate Proves Important In Waging War Against Insects

Experts Guiding Canadian War on Insect Pests Guard Whims and Fancies of Laboratory Bluebloods—Electric Heating System Used in Determining Temperature Best Suited to Individual Tastes.

If the climate does not suit useful insects, then get insects that will suit the climate.

That is the guiding policy of important experiments being conducted in the Dominion Parasite Laboratory by a young Canadian entomologist, Dr. Alfred Wilkes, a graduate of the University of Toronto.

Dr. A. B. Baird, entomologist in charge of the laboratory, stated that the work being done by Dr. Wilkes is developing a whole new field of useful service for those who believe that insects can best be fought with insects, and that for every pest which troubles mankind there is a natural enemy which can exercise control.

A plain wooden box with a maze of electric wires and controls is the basic equipment in the experiments. In the ingenious apparatus a 55-degree range of temperature is provided to discover what temperatures useful parasites like best.

A notable guardian of Canadian resources is the parasite microplectron, one of the two imported insects responsible for controlling the European spruce sawfly which damaged thousands of acres of Canadian timberland. Microplectron and its ally, exenterus, must find sawfly cocoons in order to live. In the infested areas of the Gaspe Peninsula the parasites did their part nobly and lived fat until the sawflies were checked.

When parasites are released, the laboratory is vitally interested in how they have behaved. By collecting sawfly cocoons entomologists were not satisfied. The possibility of the sawfly moving to other climatic zones had to be kept in mind, and it was uncertain whether the parasites would care to follow their enemy into colder or warmer areas.

On the electric wires in the box constructed by Dr. Wilkes were placed sawfly cocoons, and each came to the temperature of the wire. Then in the box were released families of microplectron permitted to choose whatever cocoon they wished. Some chose the colder, some the warmer.

Dr. Wilkes took the microplectron which had chosen the colder wires and kept them apart. When their children were released in the box of varying temperature, the vast majority chose the colder cocoons.

"We have come to the stage where we have only a few throwbacks who prefer the warmer wires," said Dr. Wilkes. "There has been a radical change in their preference. Whereas we used to find the average microplectron liked the cocoon with a moderately warm temperature this selected group prefers temperatures 25 to 30 degrees lower. We have the graphs showing their preference and while a few drift to the warmer cocoons, there is no question of the general preference.

"This is important, because if the sawfly moves into colder districts of Canada we can fight them with insects which prosper in the cold and far more effective and economical than those which prefer higher temperatures."

By other methods of selection, Dr. Wilkes has improved the microplectron strain. Where the average egg-lay was 10 to 15 four years ago, the careful selection of females on record of performance has raised the average for breeding stock to 40. The number of useless males has been reduced.

Dr. Baird said methods of selection made it feasible to have insects suit localities where they were required to fight pests although without selective breeding they could have been of little service.

"Dr. Wilkes' equipment is thought to be the first of its kind and our understanding is that we are far ahead in this study of insect selection to meet specific needs," Dr. Baird declared.



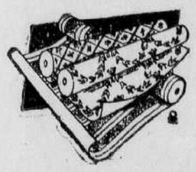
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Dainty pumps in suede, patent leather and crushed kid, selected from Canada's foremost shoe makers.

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We are proud of the great organization of Ford Service to the Empire — as well as to civilian motorists who look to Ford Service for assistance in maintaining transportation duties in Canada's War Effort.

The SHERBROOKE MOTORS Ltd.

FORD — FORD-FERGUSON TRACTOR — MERCURY

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Mrs. George Brock and two daughters, of Trenholme, injured in auto accident.

Committees in Federated Charity Drive appointed.

Diesel engine by-law passes at Coaticook.

October 13th.—Mrs. George Cogan, aged Richmond citizen, injured when knocked down by car.

Bishop-Coadjutor P. S. Desranleau officiates at laying of corner-stone of new Sanatorium.

October 14th.—Full military honors accorded Aircraftsman Bell at burial service.

B. C. S. Cadet Corps awarded Strathcona Cup for fifth time.

October 15th.—Miss L. I. Van Vliet died suddenly at age of seventy.

E. T. Pickford named head of E.T. Anglican Association.

October 17th.—Wilfred Godbout accidently shot to death in hunting accident; was resident of St. Adolphe de Dudswell.

Mrs. N. H. Slack passed away at Knowlton.

October 18.—Sherbrooke and surrounding district experience first snowflurries of season.

Granby police investigating theft of valuable coins, the collection of Keyworth Cowley.

S. R. Pudney, C.P.R. locomotive foreman, honored prior to departure for Chalk River, Ont.

October 19th.—Loss estimated at $1,000 caused to stove store and millinery parlor in fire at Thetford Mines.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos P. Davis, of Beebe, observe 60th anniversary of their marriage.

October 21st.—Council will study unemployment problem at special session.

Mrs. J. M. Brownlow and Mrs. Arthur Noble removed to Sherbrooke Hospital following head-on smash near Windsor.

City recommends highways to N.P.A.M. Camp and Airport at St. François be surfaced.

October 22nd. — Harold McFarlane awarded $5,000 as settlement in $23,411 action in connection with an accident which occurred to his son.

October 23rd.—High bid received for $225,000 Municipal bond issue.

October 24th. — Building owned by Armand Simard completely demolished by fire at Coaticook.

October 27th.—Special services held to mark 105th anniversary of foundation of Plymouth United Church.

Mgr. P. S. Desranleau officiated at laying of corner-stone of new Christ-Roi Church.

October 28th.—Lieut. Rufus C. Pope listed as missing in sinking of Canadian destroyer.

October 29th.—Jacob Hutchison, eighty-two years, of Greenlay, dies while at work in barn.

Announce $1,215 taken in on opening day of Catholic Federated Charities drive.

October 31st.—"Matt" Lachance, veteran member of local fire department, dies at age of eighty-two.

NOVEMBER

November 1st.—Wesley W. Reed, prominent Hatley figure, dies in Montreal General Hospital following stroke.

Mrs. Walter Townend succumbs to head injuries received in car mishap.

November 2nd.—Miss Alma Hudon awarded $6,700 damages for injuries in fire which destroyed Grand Central Hotel.

Rodrigue Bilodeau, of East Angus, succumbs to injuries received when struck by motor truck.

November 3rd.—P. Roger Morin, of Sherbrooke Fusilier Regiment, received fractured right leg when knocked down by car.

Death removes Mrs. Firmin Campbell, well-known Sherbrooke lady, in seventy-eighth year.

November 6th—Condition of Pte. George Price, of Sherbrooke Fusilier Regiment, reported as serious following motorcycle accident.

Catholic Federated Charities Drive over $12,000 mark by more than $3,000.

Alderman A. C. Ross elected President of Sherbrooke Snow Shoe Club.

November 9th.—Funeral services held for John McMannus, former Sherbrooke resident, in Detroit, Mich.

Rev. Father A. M. Tessier, O.M.I., of Montreal, appointed as Chaplain at Lake Megantic Training Camp.

November 10th.—Rev. Russel F. Brown inducted as Rector of St. Peter's Church.

Alphonse Letarte killed and four others injured in auto smash-up.

Sherbrooke and other E.T. communities honor Canada's soldier war dead.

November 11th. — Only minor damage done in gale which sweeps E.T.

November 12th. — Last tribute paid to F. R. Titcomb, esteemed Lennoxville resident, who died in 67th year.

November 14th.—Survey of Collinsville, which City of Sherbrooke plans to annex, being conducted by engineers.

November 15th.—$73,000 being spent by city on paving of streets and sidewalk construction under loan by-law.

November 17th. — Twenty-one passengers escape unhurt as autobus slides into ditch near Abbotsford.

Elzear Blais, 21 years old, of Notre Dame des Bois, seriously wounded when shotgun accidentally discharged.

Seven-year-old Eugene Bishop, of Bury, hurt in gunpowder explosion.

November 18th. — Establishment of curfew law strongly opposed by Council.

November 19th.—Sherbrooke Record appeal launched to provide C.A.S.F. with turkey dinner.

Kenneth Pedley Pyper, killed on active service in England, was popular here.

Eight-year-old Richard Whipple, of Graniteville, believed victim of hit-and-run driver, dies in hospital.

November 20th.—Report death of Pte. W. Grant Cameron, formerly of Cookshire, Overseas.

Frank Thompson appointed to succeed late Charles Hersey as Manager of E.T. Fairbanks.

November 21st.—William Hutchison, well-known Sherbrooke resident, dies suddenly.

Day-By-Day

Continued from page 45.

second year.

Red Cross goal oversubscribed at Lennoxville.

Damage estimated at about $15,000 caused by blaze which destroyed part of Granby Theatre.

October 3rd. — E. C. Gatien, former Secretary-Treasurer of Sherbrooke, dies in seventy-fifth year.

October 4th.—Search Richmond area for Wales Home resident missing five days.

Twelve-year-old Robin Stewart suffered possible concussion in fall from bicycle.

October 5th. — $65,000 by-law under fire at Coaticook.

Rev. J. R. Graham to serve as chaplain in militia camp at Huntingdon.

Eight-year-old Claude Thibault, of Greenlay, fatally injured in gun mishap.

October 7th.—Rev. Fred Williams, Minister of Trinity United Church, to serve as Chaplain in Farnham Camp.

Local Red Cross Drive exceeds $15,000 objective by $1,000.

James Dewing identified as man fatally shot by Dosquet farmwoman.

Verdict of accidental death returned in inquest into case of Roland Therrien, who was electrocuted by live wire.

October 8th. — John Andrews injured in fire which caused considerable damage to his home in Coaticook.

October 9th.—Hundreds of recruits from E.T. pour into local camp for thirty days' training.

October 10th.—Aircraftsman D. R. Bell, popular Sherbrooke youth serving in R.C.A.F., killed in repair shop mishap.

October 11th. — Friends mourn death of Mrs. M. L. Hunting in eighty-third year.

November 23rd.—Salvation Army Red Shield Club opened for soldiers on Active Service.

November 25th.—Three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Lundeborg, of Compton, receives broken leg and bruises in fall from moving car.

November 26th.—John Tanguay succumbed to injuries received in fall from scaffolding.

Albert Lacroix, Waterloo man, is in hospital with serious injuries received in motor mishap.

J. W. Booth, guest-of-honor at luncheon held by manufacturers at St. George's Club.

A $4,000 blaze guts home of Gilbert Patrick at Sawyerville.

November 28th.—Eighth Rotary Fair opens at Belvidere Street Armory.

November 29th.—District experiences first real cold snap when mercury drops to nine below.

November 30th. — Funeral services held for C. P. Charlton, well known to Eastern Townships people, at Ottawa.

Continued on page 47.

A STATEMENT

TO EVERY RESIDENT OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

ON IDENTIFICATION

THERE are various means of identification . . . . registration certificates, fingerprints, photographs, brands, etc. What the radio and beacon are to the pilot, brands are to the buyer. They enable us to identify various products and services.

In order that you may identify a service which we have been developing for more than twenty years . . . . we are branding it with a trade name: CROWNIZE CLEANING SERVICE.

CROWNIZE CLEANING SERVICE is no miracle . . . . it stands for something definite and fine! It is the result of thoroughness and skill, combined with up-to-date methods and modern equipment.

CROWNIZE CLEANING SERVICE has enjoyed the Seal of Approval of thousands of thrifty housewives throughout the Eastern Townships.

CROWNIZE CLEANING SERVICE has achieved the high standard of excellence by the continuous training and experience of local labor . . . . so necessary for expert workmanship! And expert workmanship is one of the most necessary factors in the cleaning business. Twelve of our key employees total 142 years of service in our plant. A tremendous amount of hand finishing is required on every garment . . . on every piece.

CROWNIZE CLEANING SERVICE is the most economical because of its thoroughness and its completeness. It outlasts ordinary dry cleaning methods!

We express our sincere and heartfelt thanks to our many customers for their good-will and confidence. We are proud of having been of service to the Eastern Townships for nearly a quarter of a century. May we continue to merit your patronage for many years to come . . .

CROWN LAUNDRY

CREATORS OF CROWNIZE CLEANING

OF SHERBROOKE, LIMITED

TELEPHONE 10 FOR PROMPT PICK-UP

SUBURBAN SERVICE AT CITY PRICES

Agriculture, Industry And Tourist Traffic Three Factors Making For Prosperity Of Eastern Townships

Probably the most interesting section of the Province of Quebec is that known as the Eastern Townships since it combines three characteristics in just the right proportions to produce harmony and happiness among its population of over 300,000 people. This district is rich in agriculture, contains many important industries and, during the summer, is a tourist playground.

The Eastern Townships lie southeast of Lake St. Peter between the Laurentian plain and the American border, comprise roughly the territory drained by the St. Francis River and its branches, and include the counties of Megantic, Wolfe, Compton, Stanstead, Sherbrooke, Richmond, Arthabaska, Frontenac, Drummond, Shefford, Brome, Missisquoi and Bagot. Here, in an area of 8,000 square miles, 325,000 people reside.

Although the counties of Dorchester, Beauce and Lotbiniere are a part of the Appalachian region, and, geographically, form part of the Eastern Townships, they are not included in this survey because their economic conditions are not comparable to those in the region under discussion. The geographical peculiarities of a region and the character of its population have their effect upon the organization of any district.

In order to understand how the population of the Eastern Townships has organized its agricultural economy, a brief study of the physical factors, (geology, topography, climate), and the human and historical factors, (colonization and population), is necessary, and to complete the picture a study of the economic factors of the region, such as agriculture, cattle raising, industry, should be made.

The Eastern Townships are the Southern continuation of the Appalachian plateau. The land, lying from 800 to 1,500 feet above sea-level, is crossed by deep valleys such as that of the St. Francis River, and is dotted with picturesque mountains — for example, Shefford, Brome, Orford and Megantic. The alluvial soil is very fertile and agriculture flourishes. Several lakes and many rivers are found in this region, the principal rivers which drain the district being the St. Francis, Becancour, Nicolet and Chaudiere.

The climate is a rigorous one — very hot in summer and very cold in winter, but it is favorable to the growth of vegetation. Rainfall is abundant but not always well distributed.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

Counties	Area sq. mile	Population (1)
Megantic	780	35,492
Wolfe	680	16,911
Compton	933	21,917
Stanstead	432	25,118
Sherbrooke	238	37,386
Richmond	544	24,956
Arthabaska	666	27,159
Frontenac	1,870	25,681
Drummond	532	26,179
Shefford	567	28,262
Brome	488	12,433
Missisquoi	375	19,636
Bagot	346	16,914
Totals	7,951	318,044

(1) Census of 1931.

Although the average density of population in the Province is six persons per square mile, there are forty persons per square mile in the Eastern Townships. How can this phenomenon be explained? The chief reason, according to Raoul Blanchard, Geologist, is that the Eastern Townships are a zone of communication. By means of the St. Francis River one can reach upper Connecticut and the country around Boston from which the Loyalists arrived after 1780. The chief superiority of the Eastern Townships over the other Southern plateaus is that the former are not isolated.

Immigration began from the North and from the South about the end of the 18th century. In 1809, in order to encourage colonization, the Government opened Craig Road from Quebec to Richmond. Several years later one could travel from Lambton and to Megantic by railway. By 1851 the population of the Eastern Townships was 116,000.

The region was settled in 1788 after the Treaty of Versailles, by American Loyalists who came to Canada to seek refuge. About 15,000 established themselves in Quebec on land which was given to them by the Government. The Townships which were given them were called "Eastern Townships" on account of their position relative to similar land granted in Ontario. Starting in 1812 the Government brought in colonists from the British Isles—Scotch, English and above all Irish, who settled along the new roads.

The agricultural economy of the Townships is a mixed one, i. e., it is based on dairying and on cattle raising, supported by two complementary activities — aviculture and horticulture. Abundant pasture and innumerable sources of water make this region an excellent one for dairy farming, and the production of milk, butter and cheese holds a prominent place. There were more than 276,000 dairy cows in the Townships on the 1st of June, 1939. In November, 1940, production of butter in Agronomic District No. 6, (Arthabaska, Megantic, Wolfe), was 236,352 pounds and that of cheese, $57,140 pounds. During the same period Agronomic District No. 8, (Compton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Stanstead), produced 241,804 pounds of butter and 12,649 pounds of cheese.

Butter factories, cheese factories and combinations of the two are, for the most part, organized co-operatively. Most of the milk produced in the Eastern Townships is made into butter and brings the producer about ninety-six cents per hundred pounds not counting by-products. Stock raising is of chief importance and many Eastern Townships herds are amongst the prize winners at the Fairs. There are more pure-bred herds in this part of the country than elsewhere. Agronomic District No. 6 alone records 1,500 and there are 814 in Arthabaska. Many farmers own 100 head. The most popular breeds are Ayrshire and Holstein, but the French-Canadian and the Jersey also have their place. The district is therefore the provincial market for good dairy cows.

A study of the table of estimated animal population will show that the breeders in this district do not confine themselves to raising dairy cows, but carry on general livestock breeding. Sheep raising is done chiefly in the counties of Compton, Frontenac and Megantic. The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association at Lennoxville has a large membership, and the successful activities of this Association are well known far beyond the borders of the Province.

There is also particular interest in the raising of beef cattle. Two breeding centres have already been organized and the third was established this year at Inverness. These centres operate in those districts where raising of beef cattle is most widely undertaken, and a demonstration farm where beef cattle are raised has been in operation for three years at Inverness. The object of this farm is to find the best methods applicable to the Province of Quebec.

The Provincial Beef Cattle Show which was held at Sherbrooke for several years has been withdrawn due to war conditions. However, the Fat Stock Show was held as in the past and was particularly successful. The three most popular breeds are the Shorthorn, Hereford and the Aberdeen Angus. The counties of Arthabaska, Shefford and Bagot are best known for their hogs, and a large proportion of the hogs sold in this district are sent to the abbatoir at Princeville.

Poultry raising is becoming more and more popular, and the policy of 100 hens per farm is being adopted by a large number of farmers. Brome county is renowned for its ducks, and turkey raising is carried out in different parts of the district. One farmer in Missisquoi, at Christmas last year, sold almost 2,000 turkeys. At the price for which turkeys were selling in December this was a real source of profit.

It is interesting to note the trend of agriculture in the Townships, which concentrates on stock raising rather than on the raising of grain and potatoes, such as is practised rather generally in the other districts. The animals are carefully selected and well fed and the use of fertilizer and amendments is more common than elsewhere.

The presence of the "Bois Franc" so largely used as a source of profit by the first colonists is still an important element in the agriculture of the Eastern Townships. This district sells a lot of wood, and produces half the maple sugar of the Province. The County of Megantic alone taps about 1,300,000 trees out of the 21,000,000 tapped each year in the whole Province, and in all parishes well organized producers prepare a product whose quality is considerably above the average. The maple industry is an excellent complement to the dairy industry and to cattle raising, and brings in a substantial revenue in the off-season.

One crop of the Eastern Townships which deserves special attention is the apple. During the last fifteen years thousands upon thousands of apple trees have been planted in all the suitable sections, but especially in Missisquoi. More than 175,000 barrels are picked each year. In the one parish of Frelighsburg there are more than 25,000 apple trees, and it is in this district that Hon. Adelard Godbout operates the farm which is the envy of the region. The Prime Minister owns a magnificent herd of Ayrshire, of which several individuals are prize-winners. On Mr. Godbout's farm, "Ferme des Trois Ruisseaux," Belgian horses are raised, and apples are also grown. It is also at Frelighsburg that L. P. Roy, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, operates his 6,000 tree orchard, one of the best in the district.

The industrial activities of the Townships are all remarkably successful, thanks to good railroad service, abundant water power, good roads and available labor. The industries are varied, wood working, textile mills, mining and metal working. There are about 30,000 industrial workers in the Townships, and a number of industrial centres have sprung up which are good local markets for the farmers of the surrounding regions. Finally, the tourist business is a very active one.

The Eastern Townships truly deserve the title which has been given them — 'The Garden of the Province of Quebec."

QUEBEC JERSEY BREEDS WINNING GREATER FAVOR

No Section of America Ahead of Quebec as Regards High Production and Breeding Stock.

By W. Elmo Ashton.

1940 was another good year for Jerseys in Quebec. The first full year of war found Quebec Jersey Breeders prepared and well-equipped to do their part. Demand from the United States was never as good as in 1940, yet Jersey herds at the beginning of 1941 were never as great in strength and numbers.

It was only a few years ago that Jersey herds were few and far between in Quebec Province. In 1920 there were but 77 registered herd owners in the Province. Today we have nearly 1,000 names on the mailing list of the Quebec Jersey Cattle Club. In 1940 nearly 500 Jerseys left Quebec for new homes in the United States. This is in addition to many grades. As a matter of comparison it is of interest to note that in 1939 only 325 head were exported. Ten years ago the Provincial herds could not have shipped that many away in addition to the regular demand from other parts of Canada that take a few hundred each year. Big records and healthy herds are reasons why buyers come to Quebec for their Jersey requirements. In 1940 U. S. buyers took almost as many Jerseys from Quebec as from all the rest of Canada. This ever-increasing demand offers our men an assured market and justifies the use of top sires and high producing blood lines.

With the rapid increase in the number of breeders comes the natural yearly increase in numbers of registrations and transfers. Quebec was a few years ago well down the line in number of registrations and transfers as compared to some other provinces in Canada but now only Ontario is ahead of Quebec. For many years the breed suffered for lack of large herds. Today this is not a worry on account of the many fine big new herds that have been started in the last few years.

For high production and breeding stock no section of America is ahead of Quebec. Once again the high record cow for all Canada was a Quebec bred and owned cow. This cow "Golden Crown Princess" in the herd of Albert Quinlan at Warden, not only made the high record of the year but her daughter, Aggie Girl Beauty, is the Canadian champion producing three year old. For dam and daughter this pair of cows, both owned by Mr. Quinlan, are outstanding on the Continent. Grayburn Farms have always contributed greatly to production. Again in 1940 two Grayburn cows are leaders for all Canada. Brampton Draconian Bonnie led the four-year-old 365 day division with 14,176 pounds of milk. Another Grayburn cow by the name of Fairview Queen third led the 305-day division with 14,195 pounds of milk and 836 pounds of fat. Golden Crown Princess produced 20,060 pounds of milk with 945 pounds of fat, making her high cow for Canada in both milk and fat for the year. Golden Crown Princess is the first registered Jersey bred by Albert Quinlan and the first cow he ever tested. This shows what can be done in a small herd. The sire of this Princess cow is head sire in the Desmarais herd at Frelighsburg, Que., while a son of her daughter, "Aggie Girl Beauty," is junior sire for Mr. Desmarais. More of this Quinlan blood is found as the foundation for the new herd of Mr. Dunlavey at West Shefford.

Both farmers and city men are being attracted to the Jersey breed. Space will not permit reference to all the new herds started in the last short time but mention should be made of the new herd of Ross Clarkson at Knowlton. This new herd is on a 350-acre farm and will develop into one of the bigger branches of the breed in the Province. Founda-

Continued from page 56.

Day-By-Day

Continued from page 46.

DECEMBER

December 2nd.—Death removes J. Broderick, of Windsor Mills, in eighty-fifth year.

Mrs. Jules Bruneau succumbs to injuries received when struck by car while crossing street.

Fernand Couture, 42 years old, pinned under falling pole.

Elie Loranger dies suddenly at his home from heart attack.

December 3rd.—Neil Flemming, member of Veterans' Guard of Canada, fatally injured when hit by Q.C.R. train.

December 4th.—Record cold spell experienced in district during night when mercury drops to 28 below.

December 5th.—Presentation of charter to newly organized Lions Club.

Death claims John B. Hagan, of Waterloo, in 72nd year.

George M. Robins, well-known citizen and veteran employee of Q.C.R., passes away in 79th year.

December 6th. — Mrs. Wilfred Therrien, of Windsor Mills, dies in fifty-third year.

December 7th.—Tin Hat Revue is staged for local militia.

December 10th. — Milton Westgate, 32-year-old truck driver, instantly killed when struck by truck on Lennoxville highway.

William Bailey, one of Sherbrooke's oldest and most highly esteemed residents, passed away in 87th year.

Financial statement showed net profit of over $2,000 was realized from Rotary Fair.

December 11th.—Norman MacRitchie, Springhill, suffering from injuries received when pinned under falling tree.

Delegation told that district roads may be closed unless Quebec increases aid.

December 12th.—Final tribute paid to N. R. Barrett, Lennoxville resident, who passed away in 52nd year.

Canon G. H. A. Murray dies in Lennoxville in 84th year.

December 14th. — O. S. Albert Cook, native of Waterloo, reported among twenty-one missing when Canadian destroyer Saguenay struck.

James Bilkey, former Bishop's University student and well known in Eastern Townships, loses life in plane crash.

December 16th. — Council approves further step in project to annex Collinsville.

December 18th.—Vaillancourt pleads guilty on charge to defraud Governments of $50,000 through illicit manufacture of alcohol in still near Danville and receives sentence of one year imprisonment.

Thomas Campbell, aged Greenlay resident, died in eighty-first year.

One hundred and five children entertained at Y's Men's Christmas party.

December 19th.—Three injured in mishap on Angus Highway.

December 20th. — Earth tremor felt by local people when shaking buildings awakened citizens out of sound sleep.

December 21st.—Bruce Burbank, popular young Sherbrooke High School student, dies at age of eighteen.

December 22nd. — Members of local branch of the Canadian Legion hold Christmas tree for children of needy ex-servicemen.

December 24th.—Sherbrooke district feels second 'quake within five days.

December 26th.—Godfrois Giroux, 72, of Martinville, suffers skull fracture when struck by car.

December 27th.—December building permits aggregate more than total for previous eleven months.

December 28th.—Death of Mrs. F. H. Pickel, well-known Sweetsburg lady, occurs in 75th year.

Albert E. Davis, of North Hatley, dies in Sherbrooke Hospital in 77th year.

December 29th. — Jason Nelson Marsh, of Knowlton, dies in 77th year.

December 30th.—Depression under railway bridge on Big Forks Street is flooded as thaw causes river to rise.

Quebec Government buys Q.C.R.'s Newington Shops for $50,000.

Sherbrooke Endorses Dodge!



Why Car Owners Prefer The New Dodge!

The march to Dodge has become a parade. Millions of motorists have turned to the new Dodge and have found a luxurious, smooth-running, economical-to-operate car and have been happy, because they are proud to be seen in the new Dodge.

Experience of long years has resulted in the perfection of the Dodge motor, of hydraulic brakes and the safety of the all-steel chassis. The most complete protection your family will ever enjoy. Try the new 1941 Dodge today.



WE ARE ALSO DEALERS FOR

DESOTO CARS

USED CARS OF ALL MAKES

We have hundreds of satisfied used car buyers. The reason is simple; all our used cars are minutely examined and re-conditioned. Choice of all makes at all prices.

MORISSET LIMITED

21 Wellington Street South — SHERBROOKE — Tel. 2015

The New SPRING STYLES!

As usual the May Mitchell Specialty Shoppe sets the pace! The newest patterns and the latest styles! Many are here and more are arriving every day. Come in and see them—gloat over the gay wearables that Spring has in store for you!

Rain-or-Shine Reversible Coats—popular Glen check and other colours.

•

Suits, Sweaters, Jackets, Skirts.

•

Blouses — Crepe, Pique, Batiste.

•

Gloves and Handbags.

•

Hosiery — Orient and Gotham;
Nylon — limited quantity to a customer.

•

Complete Line of Children's Wear.

MAY MITCHELL

SPECIALTY SHOPPE

43 Wellington St. North — Sherbrooke, Que.



BOWLING

A Strengthening Sport for Men or Women



Nothing is more invigorating than Bowling.

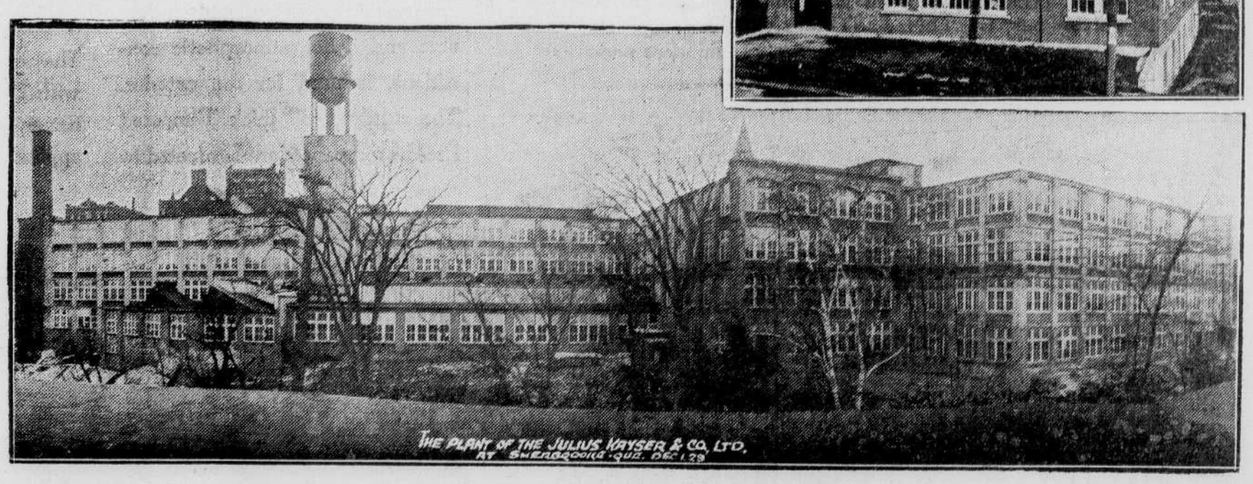
New Bowling Alleys

P. A. SINCLAIR, Prop.

10A Wellington St. North. Tel. 1286

PROGRESS





A Story of Remarkable Achievement

In 1915 the Kayser Factory started operations in Sherbrooke with only 25 employees making gloves; today there are over 1200 workers on the payroll, drawing wages yearly in excess of $1,000,000.

In 1920 Kayser pioneered in Canada the manufacture of silk full-fashioned hosiery with a weekly production of 50 dozen pairs; today several thousand dozen are turned out every week, in addition to the making of gloves and underwear.

The original small plant was enlarged in 1916 and three years later the site for the present factory on Frontenac Street was secured. Additions were added in 1925 and 1928, and in 1940 the new plant No. 2, increasing the glove production was located on Wellington Street.

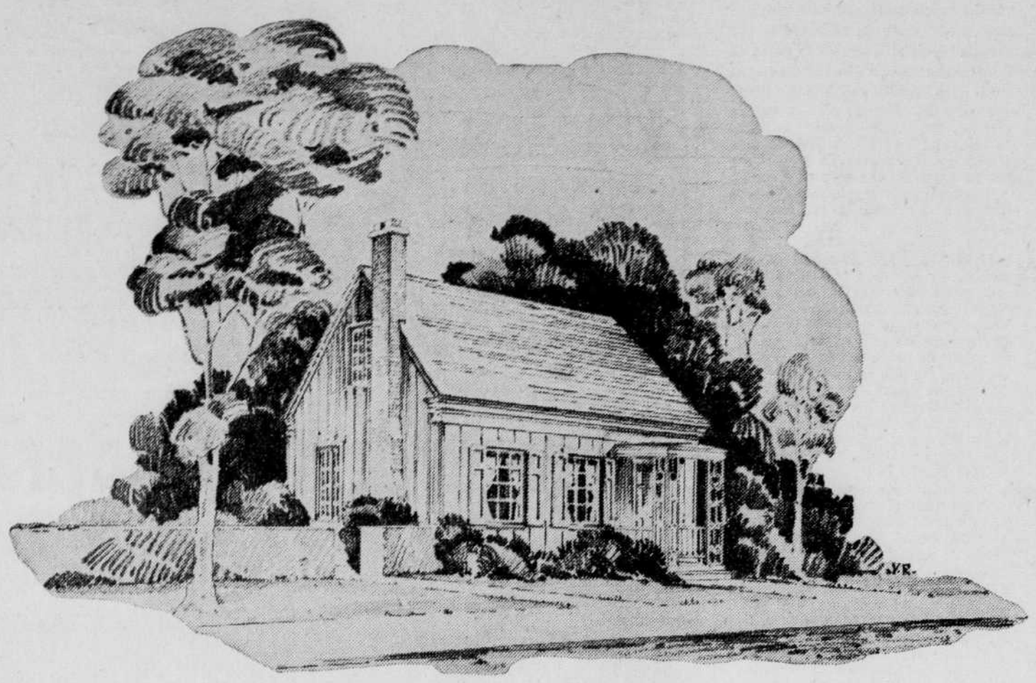
Kayser's have made an important contribution to the prosperity and growth of Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships.

ESTABLISHED IN SHERBROOKE IN 1915.

JULIUS KAYSER

& COMPANY, LIMITED

ENLARGED IN 1916 - 1919 - 1925, 1928 and 1940.



MASONITE PRODUCTS *for*

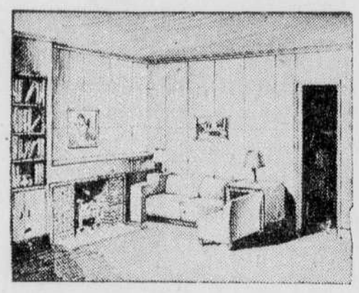
Beauty, Utility and Durability at low Cost

Each of the several types of Masonic Products are specially produced for different forms of interior and exterior use. Masonite Tempered Presdwood is knotless, grainless, and splinterless — especially adaptable for sidewalls and wainscots, for table tops and exteriors. Temprtile is a hard, tough board scored into four inch squares that will do wonders in rejuvenating the kitchen and bathroom.

Masonite Quartrboard is a semi-hard board that is particularly suitable for attractive interior panel treatments. Masonite Tempered Presdwood Flooring is handsome, durable, lower in price than any flooring comparable to it in quality and appearance, and good for many years satisfactory service.

. . . a LOW-COST home designed for MODERN living

Presenting a new and distinctly different type of construction



● The wall treatment on this attractive living room features 16" x 16" bevelled blocks of Masonite Quartrboard. Built-in bookcase and mantel were made from Masonite Tempered Presdwood.

TEN-TEST *for* Lifetime insulation *plus* decorative adaptability

If you plan to build or remodel, make sure to investigate the four-fold advantages of TEN/TEST Insulating Wall Board. In one product and at one cost TEN/TEST provides efficient insulation, modern decoration, structural strength and sound deadening.

TEN/TEST . . . the lifetime insulating board . . . will make your home cool in summer and warm in winter. And fuel consumption may be reduced as much as 30%. For modernizing purposes TEN/TEST transforms waste spaces into attractive, useful extra rooms and offers limitless possibilities for interior decorative treatments.

PLANNED in accordance with National Housing Act specifications and built to Government standards under the supervision of the Housing Administration . . . the low cost MASONITE-TEN/TEST Demonstration Home pictured above was inspected by many thousands of visitors to the 1940 Canadian National Exhibition. It's a new thought in building construction that materially reduces the number of erection hours and cuts costs. Further, it sets a new standard of home value, modern style and built-in comfort.

EFFICIENT INSULATION PLUS STRUCTURAL STRENGTH

Masonite Tempered Presdwood — the all-wood product that is moisture resistant, extremely durable and defies atmospheric conditions, is used for the exterior. The sturdy 1/8" thick Tempered Presdwood panels are laminated to sheets of ½" TEN/TEST Insulating Building Board, thus producing the desirable combination of strength, durability and serviceability for exterior use plus the time-tested insulating value of TEN/TEST.

A NEW TYPE OF SHEATHING

The joint use of these two dependable materials assures added structural strength to the building, offers efficient insulation and provides a pleasing exterior finish that will successfully withstand all weathers.

These 4-foot wide laminated panels are applied to studding on 16" centres. A space of 1⅛" between panels allows for the insertion of a caulking compound hermetically sealing the joint and preventing infiltration.

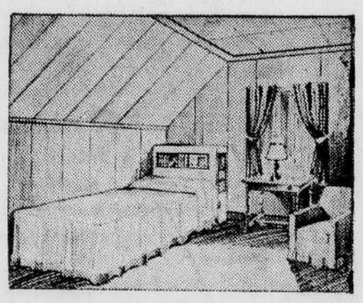
CUTS CONSTRUCTION COSTS

The exterior joints are covered with 2" x ½" ornamental wooden batten strips. Similar strips are applied vertically at 16" intervals to simulate narrow panels. Advantages of this method of home construction include low cost, flexibility of treatment, timeworthiness and economy. Important factors no prospective homeowner can afford to ignore.

For interior finish Masonite Presdwood, Quartrboard and Temprtile meet every need for ultra modern decorative treatment in every room. TEN/TEST V-Notch Insulating Plaster Base builds strength and comfort into the home. With its tongue and groove joint it fits snugly together.

TEN/TEST PLASTER BASE PROVIDES MAXIMUM BOND

Its surface holds the plaster firm and secure, and the patented V-Notch gives extra bonding strength and assures crack-free walls and ceilings. The complete story of the MASONITE-TEN/TEST Low-Cost Demonstration Home is featured in an attractive folder. Name of your local dealer and copy of folder sent free on request.



● In this bedroom TEN/TEST fibre board 2-in-1 double surface panels provide an excellent interior finish, distinctive decoration plus efficient insulation. A three-fold service at one moderate cost.

Lend to defend the right to be free

Buy

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

this month . . . . next month . . . . . every month . . . . . as long as the war lasts.

Your money will

HELP WIN THE WAR

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INSULATING WALL BOARD

Sold and serviced by lumber and building supply dealers from coast to coast

INTERNATIONAL FIBRE BOARD LIMITED,

GATINEAU, QUEBEC.

WEATHER
Fair and cold

Sherbrooke Daily Record

TEMPERATURES
Yesterday: Maximum, 17; minimum, 5 below.
Same day last year: Max., 21; min., 30 below.

Established 1897. SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1941. Forty-Fourth Year.

GREAT BRITAIN SERVES ULTIMATUM ON BULGARIA

Entry Into Axis To Bring Instant Military Action

British Minister to Bulgaria Announces that Bombing of Country Without Formality of Declaring War Will Follow Submission to German Military Movements—Will Open Way for Attack on Rumania.

By GUY RHOADES,
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)

If Bulgaria joins the Axis, as some believe she is about to do, she will lay two countries open to British air attack—herself and Rumania.

George Rendel, the British Minister at Sofia, made it clear yesterday in an interview with newspapermen that Britain will not tolerate again the nonsense she endured in Rumania before breaking off diplomatic relations.

Mr. Rendel's remarks were occasioned specifically by the disappearance of Vladimir Grinewitch, a British legation passport official who, apparently, was removed from a train by Bulgarian police, probably acting on German instructions.

The Minister emphasized that the British Government took an extremely grave view and might recall him. If he went, he added, Bulgaria could consider herself in the war.

The forerunners of an "invasion" of Bulgaria already had arrived by "thousands" from Germany, Mr. Rendel said. Extra telephone wires have been strung, villas requisitioned for the German headquarters staff when it arrives and schools closed to provide billets for German soldiers.

The Minister was asked if British air forces would bomb Bulgaria without a formal declaration of war and he replied in the affirmative. He explained that a declaration would not be necessary if German troops occupied the country as that act would place it in a similar position to Denmark which Britain attacked immediately after the German occupation.

There appears little useful purpose at the moment in a German occupation of Bulgaria, even though it does provide a somewhat hazardous road to Greece over which the Germans might send help to Mussolini's failing legions.

The country is rough and spring floods will break soon spoiling the roads for transport. There are only two single track railways leading toward Greece, one terminating in the extreme North. The other crosses the Turkish border before it approaches closely to that of Greece and the prospect of Germany carting troops into Turkey to get at Greece are slim.

Theoretically and under perfect conditions the two railway lines would be used as the bases of a pincer move against Macedonia. Actually they undoubtedly would be bombed to pieces by the R.A.F. and rendered useless.

An unneutral act on the part of Bulgaria would open Rumania to an air attack which has been waiting

Continued on Page 50, Col. 3.

CLARIFY STATEMENT ON ARMS PRODUCTION

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—(CP)—Munitions Minister Howe's office yesterday clarified the Minister's statement in the House of Commons yesterday regarding production progress in Canadian industry.

Officials said Mr. Howe's statement had not mentioned production of guns and that this was one of the three production divisions behind schedule. The others are airplane production and tank production.

They said eight divisions—not seven, as listed by Mr. Howe—were up to or ahead of schedule. These are personal equipment, construction, shipbuilding, mechanical transport (including universal carriers), chemicals and explosives, shells and explosives, steel and alloys, and small arms ammunition.

EXIT SQUIRRELS

Helsinki, Feb. 28.—(CP)—Formerly protected, squirrels now may be hunted in Finland. An estimated 1,500,000 were shot in one month.

BLAME BRITISH FOR GROWTH OF HOLLAND RIOTS

Germans Claim that British Agents Landed by Parachutes or Motorboat Are Stirring Up Trouble.

Berlin, Feb. 28.— (AP) —British agents landed by parachutes or speedboats at night may be partly responsible, German spokesmen hinted yesterday, for strikes and fatal clashes in the Netherlands.

(There was no British comment on these reports. Word trickling out of the Netherlands indicates the people strongly resent controls the Nazi conquerors seek to impose upon them and trouble has flared on more than one occasion.)

"Local" uprisings, which resulted in the death of at least six persons and injuries to several more Wednesday, have been suppressed by "military measures," Germans asserted.

German dispatches from Amsterdam said all strikers returned to work under military orders threatening fifteen years imprisonment or even death in cases of disruption of war-vital industry.

The orders were reported Wednesday to apply only to the province of North Holland, including Amsterdam, but yesterday German spokesmen mentioned Rotterdam also as a place of martial action.

Germans declared all is quiet after Wednesday's roundup of a "great number" of "ringleaders of nightly attacks" and of a "secret Jewish organization."

British Forces Continue Drive To Destroy Italian East Africa Empire In Swift, Dramatic Blows

By J. F. SANDERSON
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)

While war tension in the Balkans and the Far East ebbs and flows and the Libyan campaign remains quiescent, British forces continue to demolish Mussolini's colonial empire in East Africa in a series of swift, dramatic blows.

British forces have gained effective control of Italian Somaliland. The campaign in Eritrea is developing so fast that within the next few days the fall of Asmara, the capital, may be announced. The Italian garrison in Ethiopia is cut off from outside help. A native force under British officers with Haile Selassie back in his kingdom, rallying the tribes to liberate their country from the Italian yoke, is assisted by British troops driving in from the Southwest.

The campaign in Somaliland, culminating in the capture of Mogadiscio, the capital and one of the best harbors in Italy's East African Empire, may become one of the classics of the war when the full story is told.

It is possible to discern the hand of the same master, General Sir Archibald Wavell, who engineered the rout of Italy's Fascist forces in Eastern Libya. It has been a campaign of careful planning, fine cooperation between ground, air and sea forces and, above all, a campaign of swift and sudden striking power.

One feature of the campaign stands out sharply. On February 12, British forces from East and West Africa were at advance bases, at the end of communication lines stretching 220 miles back to Kenya. On February 25, they were in Mogadiscio, having fought their way along a single track road 570 miles, crossing the Juba river along the way.

The Italians had regarded the Juba as a formidable, almost an impregnable barrier.

Although some Italian troops are scattered through Somaliland, all the ports and coastline are in British hands and the last trickle of supplies to Central Ethiopia has been cut off. The country is under British domination with only some mopping-up operations remaining.

The key to the whole campaign was a lightning switch by the British forces from the Juba River to the sea after Italian resistance had been smashed at Jelib.

The significance of the campaign lies in the fact that a net is slowly but surely being drawn around Mussolini's besieged garrison in Ethiopia.

KELAMET CAPTURED

By ERIC BIGIO
(Associated Press Staff Writer)

Cairo, Feb. 28.— (AP) —A British column has driven down the Red Sea coast in Eritrea for two hundred miles and captured Kelamet, thirty miles Northeast of Cheren, in an effort to take that key Italian defence point from the rear, British dispaches said yesterday.

Troops which had fought to Cubcub, some forty miles Northeast of Cheren, sent roving detachments back to the North to occupy Kelamet and alsoNafka, sixty miles North of Cheren, it was reported. At neither place was resistance encountered.

The tactics indicated a rapid encirclement of Cheren, heavily fortified railway station which has been attacked from the West for weeks by British troops attempting to reach Asmara, Eritrean capital.

On the Somaliland front, meanwhile, the Italians were reported demoralized and surrendering by thousands throughout the huge sandy area that has been overrun by South and West African forces.

Bardera, Italian headquarters on the Upper Juba River in Somaliland, was reported by air scouts to be deserted.

Barracks, wireless station, trucks and camps at Lugh Ferrandi, one of the larger Italian posts in the Juba Valley, were reported bombed, as well as barracks at Iscia Baidoa and Mandera.

The British command partially confirmed Italian and German reports of a clash between German and British armored detachments in Libya. It said "armored fighting vehicles believed to be German" were driven back when encountered West of El Agheila. El Agheila is about seventy miles Southwest of Agebadia. Both are South of Bengasi.

The Royal Air Force reported a hit on a railway bridge at Awash on the Jibuti line near Addis Ababa in Ethiopia, and acknowledged damage to R.A.F. property in a raid at Luga airdrome on the Island of Malta.

Seven of the nearly eighty attackers were shot down and many more damaged, the British communique said. Three British fighter planes were lost.

COSTLY LOOTING

Manchester, Feb. 28.— (CP) —Two young men were sentenced to seven years' penal servitude here for housebreaking and looting during air raids in the blackout.

CAMERA CO-OPERATION

London, Fem. 28.—(CP)—At a meeting with the War Office, the Kinematographic Renters' Society and the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association a plan was arranged to have mobile cinemas for the army.

GREAT BRITAIN AND TURKEY IN NEW AGREEMENT

Two Countries Have Reached Complete Accord on All Problems Effecting Far East and Mediterranean.

By WITT HANCOCK
(Associated Press Staff Writer)

Ankara, Feb. 28.—(AP)—Britain and Turkey reached full agreement on all points yesterday concerning the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean, a British spokesman announced, and observers expected a discussion of the relations of Turkey and Soviet Russia to follow.

Even while Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and his British associates, wound up their conferences with Turkish leaders, Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Russia, was on his way here from Moscow. He will arrive in Ankara today.

The importance of the Soviet Union's role in the shifting Balkan picture was emphasized by the fact that Sir Stafford flew through a heavy storm while en route to Istanbul.

In announcing Anglo-Turkish agreement, Mr. Eden's secretary said yesterday's conferences were so successful that further joint diplomatic and political conversations were unnecessary.

Military experts of the two countries will continue their talks on technical details. Heading the British military conferees is Gen. Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Mr. Eden is expected to return to

Continued on Page 6, Col. 6.

Alfonso, Former King Of Spain, Passes In Exile After Lengthy Illness

Alfonso XIII Had Been Monarch of Spain for Forty-Five Years from Time of Birth to Abdication in 1931 — Tragedy Stalked Family of Playboy King with Weakness for Yachting and Fast Driving.

Rome, Feb. 28.—(AP)—Alfonso XIII, former King of Spain, died at 11:50 a.m. (5:50 a.m., E.D.T.) today in the hotel room which had been his home in exile for a decade. He was fifty-four.

He suffered a series of heart attacks beginning on February 13 and had been sitting in a chair for the last seven days, too weak to be placed in bed. His mind remained clear and he was cheerful until the last.

At his side when he died were Queen Victoria, from whom he had been estranged for many years; his son and designated heir to the Spanish Throne, Don Juan; another son, Don Jaime; a daughter, Beatrice; three doctors; and a Spanish Jesuit priest, Padre Vspiano Lopez, who administered the last rites when death seemed inevitable February 22.

Another daughter, Maria Cristina, was summoned from Turin but was unable to reach Rome. She is expecting a child.

Alfonso was King from his birth, May 17, 1886, and reigned until April 14, 1931—a period marked by turbulence and political unrest which finally broke into civil war in 1936, when Spain was a republic.

Alfonso left Spain April 15, 1931, after signing a manifesto expressing his conclusion that anti-monarchist election results showed he no longer had the love of his people. But in his own estimation he remained King of Spain.

He declared again and again, "I will never abandon my throne." His hope and prediction were that some day he would return.

His final yielding, dated January 15th, 1941, was a renunciation of the throne in favor of his third son, Don Juan. This announcement was issued February 13th when he already was under treatment at a Rome hotel for a heart condition.

For days Alfonso's condition wavered between "grave" and "slightly improved." On Thursday night he took a definite turn for the worse.

Alfonso was the posthumous son of Alfonso XII and was under the regency of his mother, Queen Maria Cristina, until at sixteen he ascended the throne. He was married May 31st, 1906, to the British Princess, Victoria Eugenia of Battenberg.

The wedding cost $10,000,000 but the day was marred by the first of eight attempts on Alfonso's life. A bomb, hidden in a bouquet, was thrown at the Royal carriage after the wedding ceremony and twenty-four bystanders were killed. A splinter hit the King.

Alfonso and his wife were estranged for many years but she was with him today when he died.

For years they had appeared to-

Continued on Page 50, Col. 5.

STANDS TRIAL FOR SUBVERSIVE MOVES

Montreal, Feb. 28.—(CP)—Gustave Robitaille, 44, said to be known as "Prince Charming" to the members of the Holy Spirit Mission cult, pleaded not guilty yesterday to charges of violating the Defence of Canada regulations, and was ordered to stand trial March 5. Bail was set at $1,900.

Robittaille and three members of his cult were arrested by Royal Canadian Mounted Police on charges of violating article 39 of Defence of Canada Regulations, which prohibits the uttering, printing and distribution of statements that might affect the success of His Majesty's Forces, the security of the state and the successful prosecutor of the war.

The other three men have since been released.

BY SAD (?) SEA WAVES

St. Petersburg, Fla., Feb. 28.—(CP)—A school here holds its classes on the beach with pupils and teachers wearing bathing suits.

British House Unanimous In Approval Of Churchill Move

No Dissenting Vote Registered Against Confidence Motion Submitted by Prime Minister Churchill Over Appointment of Malcolm MacDonald as High Commissioner to Canada —Demands Free Hand in Appointments.

London, Feb. 28.— (CP) —Prime Minister Churchill challenged House of Commons critics yesterday with a demand that his Government be given a vote of confidence and the House responded by approving a measure he supported without dissent.

The measure was one which will permit Malcolm MacDonald to become High Commissioner to Canada without relinquishing his seat in the House of Commons, in the same way that Sir Samuel Hoare and Sir Stafford Cripps retain their seats while serving, respectively, as ambassadors to Spain and Soviet Russia.

It was given second reading without objections so that a formal vote was not necessary.

It was the first time the Prime Minister had made such a demand since his Government, then just formed amidst the German invasion of the Low Countries, received a 381-0 confidence vote last May 13.

In the same session Mr. Churchill, declaring impatiently that "I really must emphasize that there is a war on," turned down a request for a debate on the leasing of Western Hemisphere defence bases to the United States.

Mr. Churchill said the appointment of Mr. MacDonald had given the greatest satisfaction in Canada. The Prime Minister added he attached very great importance to these high commissionerships.

The new bill, which does not mention Mr. MacDonald by name, will permit any Member of Commons who is sent to a post abroad for "the duration" to retain his Parliamentary seat.

Opponents of the bill contended this would deprive the envoys' constituencies of proper representation, but Mr. Churchill declared brusquely "a great inconvenience will arise to the war effort of this country" if the bill is not adopted.

There were murmurs of "No, no," and one Independent member asked that Mr. Churchill explain why Mr. MacDonald should be "any more able to help win the war in this new position by retaining his seat in Commons."

Mr. Churchill replied: "At this time, when we are fighting for our lives, it is in the interests of the country that the Government should have full freedom—as long as it retains the confidence of the House—to make the appointments it desires."

Mr. MacDonald, he went on, will be serving the country abroad in the same way that Members of Commons who are in the fighting services are serving it at home.

Dramatically, he waved aloft a white paper listing 166 House of Commons members in the Army, Navy and Air Force and declared: "This is a roll of honor!"

NOTED FIGURES FOR AIR SCHOOL OPENING

Quebec, Feb. 28.—(CP)—Premier Godbout, several Provincial Cabinet Ministers, and Members of the House of Commons are expected to attend the official inauguration March 3 of the Dominion-Provincial Aviation School at Cartierville, Que., it was announced here.

The school is part of the Aid-to-Youth Plan, sponsored by Hon. Oscar Drouin, Provincial Minister of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce. It will train ground crews under the Empire Air Training Plan.

SUBSCRIBING DESTROYERS

Huddersfield, England, Feb. 28.—(CP)—Huddersfield and district War Weapons Week has realized the sum of £2,350,000 ($10,457,500) which is £1,000,000 ($4,450,000) more than asked for and providing five destroyers instead of the three originally planned.

Continued on Page 6, Col. 6.

Wheeler Renews Dictatorship Charges In British Aid Talk

Washington, Feb. 28.—(AP)—Montana's Burton Wheeler denounced the United States British-Aid Bill today as legislation which would "strip us of our defences, invite the Chief Executive to declare war, and create a dictatorship."

It was an attack with barbed flings at the President, at Wendell L. Willkie, "international bankers," "court satellites," and "nameless ghostwriters" whom he aligned behind the bill.

Senator Wheeler, a Democrat, omitted any reference to President Roosevelt's assertion last night that the administration "confidently" anticipated early enactment of the lease-lend programme as an "all imporant factor" in Western Hemisphere defence.

WAR BULLETINS

London — Charles Standish Vereker, son of Viscount Gort, commander of the British Expeditionary Force in France 1939-40, was found dead with a service revolver in his hand in Southern England yesterday, it was disclosed today.

* * *

Tokyo — Japan awaited from the French Government today a "favorable" reply to her ultimatum to accept a "final" Japanese-proposed settlement of the French Indo-China-Thailand border war.

Reliable sources reported the ultimatum, conveyed with the threat of "forceful action" if rejected, would expire at midnight tonight (11 a.m. E.D.T.), and significantly the Japanese Government took steps to remove its nationals from Indo-China.

* * *

Athens — Royal Air Force bombers, escorted by Hurricane fighters, heavily bombed the Italian airdrome at Valona, Albania, and shot down seven Fascist pursuit planes in an ensuing dogfight, British headquarters here announced today.

Two other Italian planes collided and crashed.

Early Solving Of Canadian Farm Problems Is Unlikely

Federal Minister of Agriculture Sees Little Possibility of Removing Canadian Wheat Surplus for Two Years—Urges Increase in Cheese Production with Maintenance of Butter at Present Level.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.— (CP) —Canadian farmers can make the most helpful contribution to wartime economy and the British food supply situation by pushing their cheese production as high as possible and keeping butter production just about level with Canada's domestic requirements, says Agriculture Minister Gardiner.

Speaking in the House of Commons last night on estimates for his department, the Minister said there is not much possibility that agricultural difficulties will end this year. In the First Great War the turning point for agriculture came a little more than two years after the war began, and it seemed that in this war the difficult period "probably will be somewhat longer."

The House did not reach Mr. Gardiner's estimates of $13,134,738 until late in the evening and made little progress on them, but it approved all of Justice Minister Lapointe's appropriations.

Mr. Gardiner revealed Britain asked last fall if Canada could deliver 10,000,000 pounds of butter, offering 21 cents a pound, three cents less than the current price in Canada.

"The reply we gave was to the effect that if she needed 10,000,000 pounds of butter we would deliver it to her, even if we had to put our own people on rations to do it," he said. But when British officials were told the sale might curtail Canadian shipments of cheese they said they would prefer cheese.

Britain would take "at a price" any surplus butter Canada produced, but the Government believed that if the farmer was to get an adequate butter price "it will be necessary for us during this coming year at least—whatever we do next year—to keep our butter production about equal to our butter consumption in Canada and get our cheese production just as high as we can get it."

Mr. Gardiner said he thought the Ontario Government's subsidy of two cents a pound on cheese was "a move in the right direction and it will probably get cheese production where it ought to be."

But Mr. Gardiner said he would hesitate to suggest a subsidy on cheese across Canada.

Canada had something over 500,000,000 bushels of wheat in store and without this year's production that was at least two years' supply for the Dominion, Great Britain and the other countries to which there might be any chance of exports "unless something happens in the course of the war."

"So there is no reason for saying tonight that we should increase the production of wheat in Canada. Possibly there is some reason for saying

Continued on Page 50, Col. 4.

CLAIM COAL MINERS' WAGES NEARING PEAK

Halifax, Feb. 28.—(CP)—Arguments designed to show wage rates paid by Dominion Coal Company, Limited, are at their peak on the basis of present earnings were placed yesterday before a three-man tribunal seeking to learn whether increases sought by the company's employees are justified.

The tribunal pored over a maze of figures laid before them by Dosco prior to adjourning a hearing which, the Chairman said, is likely to require "several lengthy sessions."

YOU SAID IT, GEORGE

London, Feb. 28.—(CP)—After informal ceremonies in which the King and Chairman George Gibson of the Trades Union Congress took part, Gibson said: "My impression of him (the King' is that he is a very good fellow and has a bonny and gallant little wife."

Strong Federal Government Move Promised Against Ottawa Paper

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Defence of Canada Regulations will be strictly enforced, particularly against Communists even if they happen to be members of trade unions, Justice Minister Lapointe declared yesterday in the House of Commons.

In the course of his defence against charges that proceedings were taken mainly against radicals and others in humble positions the Minister said action would be taken against the Ottawa Citizen for a recent editorial which he described as "subversive."

The Minister was under fire from M. J. Coldwell, acting C.C.F. House Leader, who criticized methods of administration and charged failure to go after those in high places.

Mr. Coldwell was pleading for proper, impartial trial of Communists, although he declared "I have nothing but contempt for the Communists" in their attitude toward the war.

Mr. Lapointe said soldiers, sailors and airmen were subject to more severe restrictions than those contained in the Defence of Canada Regulations, but did not complain.

Those who were serving in uniform had every right to expect "that we in the Parliament of Canada will prevent people who would stab them in the back while they are fighting for us," the Minister said.

The Minister described an editorial appearing in the Ottawa Citizen January 11 as "subversive" and "an appeal to disorder," and he said the newspaper would have to answer "in the Courts of the country."

Asked by Opposition Leader Hanson for details of the proposed procedure against the Ottawa newspaper Mr. Lapointe said he was "hesitating as between two courses."

A general discussion on Defence of Canada Regulations arose when Prime Minister Mackenzie King moved to set up a Commons committee to overhaul the Regulations.

Mr. Coldwell charged the Government with failure to prosecute subversive acts in high places and mentioned the Citizen editorial as an instance.

He also questioned the Government on what action would be taken against the Financial Post of Toronto which was described in the House yesterday by Munitions Minister Howe as "No. 1 saboteur in Canada."

Mr. Coldwell said he had called the attention of Mr. Lapointe to the Citizen editorial which concluded:

Continued on Page 6, Col. 6.

Godbout Rejects Another Effort To Discuss Seaways Proposition

Quebec, Feb. 28.—(CP)—Members of the Opposition are asking "for correspondence which does not belong to me, to the Province or to the Government of this country," Premier Godbout told the Legislative Assembly yesterday when the Opposition made its fifth unsuccessful attempt to have the House resume debate on development of the St. Lawrence deep waterways scheme.

"The time is inopportune to discuss the question," the Premeir said, "because the Dominion is negotiating with a neighboring country and the two are co-operating for the success of something far more important than the canalization."

The Premier spoke shortly before the House rejected by a 47 to 11 vote the Opposition's motion to have debate on the waterways resumed. The debate has been adjourned since January 28 when Opposition Leader Maurice Duplessis spoke on his motion requesting copies of all correspondence exchanged between the Dominion and Provincial Governments on the waterways project from January 1, 1930 to January 3, 1941.

"It is an imperative duty of the Government to make known to the House what is going on between the Dominion and Provincial governments and between the Dominion and the United States,, said Hormisdas Langlais (Union Nationale-Magdalen Islands), introducing the motion for resumption of the debate.

"What is this hidden secret which is preventing the Premier, his ministers and all the Liberal Ministers in Ottawa" from discussing the development project? asked Jonathan Robinson (Union Nationale-Brome). If the development is necessary for Canada's defence he said, it should be carried out. However, he added "if it is a question of putting our skilled workers to work on a project which will have no benefit" then it ought it be abandoned.

"It is the hour and the time to express the opinion of Quebec Province while the House is in session," said Mr. Duplessis. Rules of the House, he added, specified that all motions had to be cleaned up in twenty days.

J. J. L. Comeau (Liberal-Verdun) said the question of giving the Dominion Government "full liberty" to carry out Canada's war effort was

Continued on Page 50, Col. 8.

CHURCH GUILD HELD SESSION AT WATERVILLE

Committees Appointed by Members of Guild of St. John's Church — Buying of War Savings Certificates Discussed.

Waterville, Feb. 28.—A business meeting of the Guild of St. John's Church, Waterville, was held at the home of Mrs. F. A. Burton and owing to illness among the members, the attendance was not so large as usual.

The meeting opened with prayer by the Rector, Rev. Canon E. R. Ray.

In the absence of the President, Mrs. D. L. Johnstone, the Vice-President, Mrs. E. R. Ray, took charge and the minutes of the last business meeting were read by the Secretary and approved.

It was moved and seconded that the following committees stand for 1941: Rummage Sale Committee, Convener, Mrs. E. R. Ray, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. A. J. Watts, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. F. Smith, Mrs. Trafton and Mrs. Jaquest; Red Cross Committee, Convener, Mrs. Charron; Transportation Committee, Convener, Mrs. F. W. Ayer, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Charron and Mrs. Johnstone.

Canon Ray spoke of the need of having new numbers for the hymnals on the boards in the Church and it was decided to have Mrs. Lunn write to Henry Birks and Son regarding prices.

The Constitution of the Guild, its aims and objects was read and discussed and it was resolved that the Constitution as amended be the Constitution governing the activities of the Guild.

The buying of War Savings Certificates was explained by Canon Ray and it was then decided to have the Treasurer, Mrs. Trafton, and Mrs. C. Burton, appointed by and representing the Ladies' Guild, to act as a small committee to look after and encourage the buying of these certificates.

It was suggested that members bring yarn to the meetings to make squares for an afghan for the Red Cross.

Refreshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. F. A. Burton, Mrs. Trafton and the Misses L. Charron and L. Pearson.

AT THE NEW

PREMIER

THEATRE

NOW UNTIL SAT

WARNING!

Anyone with a Weak Heart Should Refrain from Seeing this Picture! A Yowling Cat, a Series of Strangulations, a Secret Room, a Long-Lost Diary —All this Intrigue and Murder Run Riot in a Great Mystery Film with Nine Hollywood Stars in "WHO KILLED AUNT MAGGIE," with John Hubbard, Wendy Barrie, Edgar Kennedy, Elizabeth Patterson, Joyce Compton, Walter Abel. 2nd Big Hit—Clean Homespun Comedy! Fierce Feuds and Friendly Follies Set to Moanin' Rhythm of Mountain Music! "JEEPERS CREEPERS," with the Weaver Bros. and Elviry, Roy Rogers, Maris Wrixon, Billy Lee. "ON THE WING," Game Hunting. "DICK TRACY," and World Events.

Performances Daily at 2, 6:30 and 8:15

COMING SUN.-MON.-TUES.

The King of Horror in the Most Exciting Picture He's Ever Made! Boris Karloff in "DOOMED TO DIE," with Marjorie Reynolds, Grant Withers. Action-Thrill Blaze Through "THE RANGE BUSTERS," with Ray (Crash) Corrigan, John (Dusty) King, Max (Alibi) Terhune, Luana Walters, Frank LaRue' The Three Stooges in "CALLING ALL CURS," "NAUTICAL NIGHTS," a Musical.

GRANADA

(In Sherbrooke Quebec)

TODAY AND TOMORROW

Triple Star Laugh Triumph Is Terrific!



Cary GRANT

He's a smoothie!



Katharine HEPBURN

She is a wild red-head!



James STEWART

He's a devil in the Moonlight!

The Philadelphia Story

with

Ruth HUSSEY

John HOWARD - Roland YOUNG

John HALLIDAY - Mary NASH

Virginia WEIDLER

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

Added Attraction

Hop up folks on that famous chicken wagon . . with Jane and that carefree Carrillo, and you'll be lots happier for a long, long time in

"CHICKEN WAGON FAMILY"

with Jane Withers and Leo Carrillo.

LADY AT BEEBE OBSERVES HER 97TH BIRTHDAY

Mrs. Emma Moir Still Enjoys Excellent Health Despite Her Advanced Age.

Beebe, Feb. 28. — Beebe's oldest resident, Mrs. Emma Moir, today celebrated her 97th birthday.

Mrs. Moir, despite her age, has been in remarkably good health all winter, and spends much of her time knitting for the Red Cross.

Since November 15th, she has knitted fifty pairs of mittens for refugee children, sometimes as many as six pairs a week.

Possessing a keen mind and cheerful disposition, she enjoys visiting with neighbours and friends and can often be heard singing in her room.

She has received a great many cards and messages of congratulations and tonight, her daughter, Mrs. Boulais, with whom she makes her home, will entertain the Ladies' Aid, at which she will be the guest of honor. Her many friends join in wishing her a happy birthday and many more of them.

BRITAIN SPENT ANOTHER NIGHT FREE OF RAIDS

London, Feb. 28.— (AP) —Britain spent an apparently raidless night it became known today as the Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security announced simply: "There is nothing to report."

Last night, however, the Air Ministry announced the Royal Air Force had carried out devastating raids on Cologne, Germany's third largest city, leaving 150 fires visible.

For two and a half hours the planes swept back and forth. Docks, harbor buildings industrial plants and oil tanks were observed aflame in the 58th raid Cologne has experienced.

Other planes smashed at the German-held French port of Boulogne and the German-controlled Netherlands port of Flushing, possible "invasion" ports. Docks were set afire.

Britain herself was subjected to daylight German aerial assaults when bombers, screened by broken clouds, bombed towns and shipping off the East coast and machine-gunned the streets.

London had two alarms and a small group of German planes broke through the anti-aircraft barrage once to make a brief attack on the capital.

BUCKETS OF SAND

Bolton, England, Feb. 28.—(AP)—Bolton Corporation is delivering buckets of sand to each of the 52,000 houses and 5,500 shops and business premises in the borough as a precaution against incendiary bombs.

CARD PARTY HELD

One of the most delightful and largely attended social functions was in the form of a bridge and "500" party which was held in the Town Hall for the benefit of the Good Cheer Club.

Cards were played at nineteen tables and the prizes were won by Mrs. R. Gervais, Mr. W. H. Baglow and Mrs. G. T. Miltimore.

Those in charge of the bridge games were Mrs. F. W. Ayer, Mrs. R. L. Gale, Mrs. C. Burton, Mrs. J. C. Campbell, Mrs. J. Lunn and Mrs. C. E. Trafton, while the game of "500" was convened by Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McNaughton and Mrs. Crepeau and Miss Irene Parsons and Mr. H. Harden were in charge of the tickets.

Those who assisted in conveying tables and chairs were Messrs. Leon Allen, R. L. Rintoul, Eric Swanson and C. Anderson.

At the conclusion of a pleasant evening Mr. Baglow moved a vote of thanks to Miss Irene Parsons to whom the success of the evening was largely due and in his remarks he pointed out that Miss Parsons had organized the "Good Cheer Club" over a year ago for the purpose of raising funds to provide boys from this place and now serving Overseas with treats. Some eighteen parcels have already been sent to the boys through the efforts of Miss Parsons by this club.

The Good Cheer Club gratefully acknowledges the generosity of the local citizens for their donations in the past and also wishes to thank all those who in any way contributed to the social and financial success of the card party.

The proceeds from the event amounted to thirty dollars.

General Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. MacAllister, of Lennoxville, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Churchill Moore, of Ayer's Cliff, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ayer.

The Misses Winnie and Rita Smith have returned to Montreal, after spending a few days with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Smith.

Miss Alberta Blier, student at Stanstead College, was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Blier, over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Gale were in Ayer's Cliff, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Churchill Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Ayer were in Sherbrooke, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. Badger.

Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Ingham, of Lennoxville, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. Smith.

Pte. Thomas Fecteau, of Valcartier, is spending two weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fecteau.

Entry Into Axis

Continued from Page 49.

for her these many weeks. Mr. Rendel made it clear the only reason Britain had not bombed Rumania was because she did not wish to infringe upon Bulgarian neutrality. Eliminate that neutrality and Rumania will be in for a dose of fire from the heavens.

BRITISH MINISTER SPEAKS OUT

By ROBERT ST. JOHN,
(Associated Press Staff Writer)

Sofia, Feb. 28.—(AP) — George W. Rendel, British Minister to Bulgaria, said tonight that "the forerunners" of a German invasion of Bulgaria already are in the country "by hundreds—no, I should say thousands."

In an interview he raised the possibility of an imminent break in British-Bulgarian relations followed by British bombing of both Bulgaria and Rumania, and declared:

"In one day, 350 Germans crossed from Northern to Southern Dobruja. (Northern Dobruja is in Rumania, where the Nazi troops stand at an estimated 600,000; Southern Dobruja is now a part of Bulgaria).

"Today on the street I passed a group of thirty young men of military age talking in German. What do you suppose they are here for?'

Laughing at the Bulgarian contention that the privileges now being accorded the Germans would have been granted to Britain, had they been requested, Mr. Rendel remarked:

"It would have been futile for us to have tried to pass even twenty civilians across the frontier."

Referring to Britain's long delay in breaking off relations with Rumania, he added:

"The Rumanian experiment will not be repeated here."

Sitting in a circle of thirteen British and United States journalists, the Minister suggested that under certain circumstances Royal Air Force planes might attack in both Bulgaria and Rumania even if no regular Nazi troops cross the Danube.

Intimating that an order taking him home would be tantamount to the beginning of war, he outlined these three conditions under which he would recommend such an order:

1 — If German uniformed troops cross the Danube in such numbers as to constitute an invasion.

2—If the Nazis get control of the country without troops.

3—Unsatisfactory development of such an incident as that involving the still unexplained disappearance of Wodin Grenovitch, a British passport officer.

In this latter connection Mr. Rendel stated for the first time that two attempts had been made to steal British documents. Aside from the already reported theft of code books from the consulate safe in Sofia Saturday night, he said, an unsuccessful attempt had been made to filch valuable papers from the consulate in the black sea port of Burgas.

Despite a protest to the Bulgarian Government over the Grenovitch incident, he added, Britain had been given no satisfaction save the Bulgarian action in sending a police inspector to investigate.

This case, the Minister went on, was more serious than the arrest and beating of British oilmen in Rumania reported shortly before London broke off with Bucharest.

He announced if diplomatic relations are broken "it is very probably that Britain will declare war on Bulgaria before hostile acts are committed."

The British Minister protested the Grenovitch incident during the day to Premier Bogdan Philoff after some of the passport officer's associates said they had "good reason to believe" he had been taken off a train en route from Sofia to Istanbul at the instance of the Germans.

At the press conference, Rendel aid:

"The principle of attacking occupied countries already has been established in Eastern Europe and I think the same procedure would be followed here."

The Minister explained that Rumania had not as yet been bombed "because we want to make it easier for Bulgaria to remain neutral." He implied that bombing attacks upon the Rumanian oil fields and communication lines would quickly follow any break in Anglo-Bulgarian relations.

Bulgaria, he said, has "met Germany more than half way," adding:

"Many Germans are here in key positions.

"Technicians have crossed the Danube to supervise bridge moorings. Extra telephone wires have been strung across the country. Villas already have been requisitioned for the German general staff.

"The Bulgarian army has been virtually mobilized, but it is not facing the German army on the Danube.

"The Bulgarian press is an enemy of Britain and completely in German hands.

"The police are very largely under German control. The army also is largely in German hands, at least at the top.

"The schools have been closed for the use of troops. Motor trucks have been requisitioned as well as livestock and even peasant carts."

HEAVY DAMAGE AT COLOGNE

By WILLIAM W. WHITE,
(Associated Press Staff Writer)

London, Feb. 28.— (AP) —Royal Air Force bombers destroyed factories, warehouses and oil storage tanks in a devastating assault on Cologne which left 150 fires burning in that third largest city of Germany, the Air Ministry announced last night.

British pilots observed burst after burst of high explosive bombs on buildings and wharves in their 2½-hour overnight battering of the Rhineland city, the bulletin said. The target was illuminated brightly by the bomb-set fires which spread to oil tanks along the river and industrial plants.

Six R.A.F. planes were lost in this thrust which, in addition to the fifty-eighth raid on Cologne, covered attacks on the German-held ports of Boulogne, France, and Flushing, The Netherlands. The Air Ministry said docks were fired in both ports.

England herself was subjected to stepped-up daylight onslaughts by Nazi raiders who swooped from screening clouds to bomb towns, attack shipping off the East Coast and machine-gun village streets.

A communique said the number of persons killed or seriously injured in yesterday's scattered attacks was not heavy. Unofficial reports told of several deaths and injuries resulting from a dive bomber's foray against an East Anglian coastal town, where cries for help came from the wreckage of an underground tavern.

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Myra Theatre	4
National Wallpaper Co. Ltd.	56
Needleworks Limited	24
New Bowling Alleys	47
New Chateau Frontenac	27
New Cliff House	22
New Ottawa Hotel	12
Nichol & Sons, John	30
Nixon, Mrs. Ada	3
Noel Inc., L. O.	61
Noranda Mines	59
Noreau, Mde. E. R.	61
Northern Electric Co. Ltd.	41
Olympia Engraving	35
O'Neil, Miss C. E.	24
Ontario Paper Co. Ltd.	15
Page-Sangster Printing Co.	42
Paquet Bros.	5
Paquet Reg'd., F.	5
Paquette, Rene	19
Paramount Foto Finishers	27
Paton Mfg. Co. Limited	38
Pauline Beauty Studio	61
Pelletier & Son, J. A.	43
Peloquin, J. H.	61
Philbrick, Geo. W.	22
Pigeon, J. A.	40
Premier Meat Market	13
Pyramid Paper Products Ltd.	28
Quebec Jersey Breeders Ass'n.	30
Quebec Rayon Mills Ltd.	44
Rexall Drug Store	13
Rex Cafe	24
Richmond, Town of	3
Rivoli Restaurant	24
Rivoli Theatre	24
Robb-Boyd Funeral Home	12
Robert Howard & Co. Ltd.	2
Rosemary Gift Shop	41
Rosenbloom's Ltd.	58
Rousseau, Zoel	5
Roxton Mill & Chair Mfg. Co.	19
Royal Bank of Canada	9
Roy, Nazaire	5
Rubin Limited, S.	43
Ruiter's Service	12
Saint-Jean, Ltd., C. O.	37
Seagram & Sons, Ltd., Jos. E.	32
Shawinigan Water & Power Co.	14
Sheer Silk Hosiery Mills	42
Sherbrooke Auto Electric	38
Sherbrooke Laundry	20
Sherbrooke Motors Ltd.	46
Sherbrooke Pure Milk Co.	45
Sherbrooke Trust Company	44c
Sherbrooke Undertaking Parlors	36
Slack, A. H.	22
Smith, A. E.	55
Smith, M.	44
Snag Proof Limited	21
Somers & Company Reg'd., J. C.	41
Southwood, Campbell & Howard	27
Southern Canada Power Co.	33
Spencer Corsets (Canada) Ltd.	21
St. Jacob's Hotel	4
Stanstead & Sherb. Fire Ins.	62
Stanstead Wesleyan College	21
Steel Co. of Canada Ltd.	5
Stewart, A. W.	3
Silhouette Shoppe	24
Sun Life of Canada	34
Sunny Vale Farm	3
Superheater Co. Limited	34
Theatres	50
Thompson, L. R.	22
Thompson's Garage	40
The Hub	13
Thibault & Bouchard Garage	41
Thomas, Leon M.	61
Trudeau, Albert	38
Union Screen Plate Co.	30
Vaillancourt, J. T.	61
Victoria Garage	12
Vilas Furniture Co. Ltd.	13
Vincent, Wilfrid W.	24
Want Advertising	54
Webster Motors Ltd.	54
Wharram Bros.	31
White, Jay N.	24
Wiggett's Shoe Store	46
Wilkins Co., Ltd., Robert C.	10
Williams' Art Shop, Bert	40
Wilson & Sons, Ltd., H. C.	5
Wilson & Sons, Ltd., H. C.	57
Windsor Hotel	58
Wyman's Service Station	22
Zeller's Limited	33

Early Solving

Continued on Page 50, Col. 2.

that we should reduce production... during the coming year... I think it would be advisable.

"But it would not be at all sure that two or three years from now someone could not get up in this House and say I had made a mistake in giving that advice."

Mr. Gardiner said no one in his department is asking farmers to produce more hogs at present. The existing agreement with Britain called for 425,000,000 pounds of bacon and ham for delivery this year. Since the beginning of the contract deliveries had been about 3,000,000 pounds a week over the contract. Britain was taking 1,000,000 pounds extra and 2,000,000 pounds was going into storage.

Strong Federal

Continued from Page 49.

"When the lads come home from Overseas after some years of service at the real business end of a Bren gun they may know better where to shoot than Canadian veterans did in the years of death and privation after the last war."

"Was there ever a cleaner case of incitement of men in uniform when they return from Overseas to use force to obtain what they are after?" Mr. Coldwell asked.

Mr. Lapointe did not discuss the Financial Post but he agreed with Mr. Coldwell's reaction to the Citizen editorial.

"I may tell him that he is right," the Minister said. "It was a subversive article which was published by the Ottawa Citizen on that date.

"And I may tell him that they will have to answer for it before the Courts of the country."

Mr. Coldwell referred also to suspension for three weeks of the Canadian Tribune, published in Toronto, and said if the Financial Post was "The No. 1 Saboteur" it should have been proceeded with as was the Canadian Tribune.

He said he understood the Canadian Tribune was suspended on verbal notice from the police but State Secretary Casgrain said regular notice was duly served on the paper after verbal notice had been given.

Mr Casgrain said the authorities had been lenient with the paper which "has repeatedly carried material which was at least on the borderline of contravening the Defence of Canada Regulations.

Mr. Coldwell had criticized the Minister's administration of the regulations with respect to release of prisoners, even after their release had been recommended by the tribunal set-up to hear appeals.

In these cases the decision is left with the Minister and Mr. Coldwell said that in a case recently in which twenty-four prisoners had been recommended for release the Minister had denied nine.

This constituted a breach of British justice when there was no appeal from the authority which prosecuted in the first instance, Mr. Coldwell declared.

The Minister said in many cases the Department acted on highly secret and confidential information, often involving other Governments. The discretion was left with the Minister and he proposed to exercise it fearlessly.

"If, in my own view, according to my own conclusions and after consultations with those charged with keeping order in Canada at this time I came to the conclusion that in the public interest and for the public safety of the country it is better to keep that man inside, then I will keep him inside," the Minister declared and members applauded.

Great Britain

Continued from Page 49.

Cairo tonight after receiving Sir Stafford's report on Russia, unless unexpected obstacles develop. Later he will go to Greece.

Before boarding an overnight train at Istanbul for Ankara, Sir Stafford declared he was optimistic over the future of British-Russian relations.

Friends are good,—good, if well chosen.—De Foe.

Alfonso, Former

Continued from Page 49.

gether only at such public ceremonies as weddings of their children and the baptism of their grandchildren.

Alfonso was something of a playboy, with a fondness for dancing, polo, bull-fights, yachting and fast driving.

Tragedy stalked his family.

His eldest son, Alfonso, Prince of Asturias and Count of Covandonga, died in Miami in 1938 after an automobile accident. He was a victim of haemophilia, hereditary affliction marked by the failure of blood to coagulate. His youngest son, Prince Gonzalo, bled to death in 1934 after minor injury in an automobile accident in Austria

His second son, Prince Jaime, was born deaf. Because of this affliction Jaime renounced his rights to the succession. There also were two daughters, Princess Beatrice and Princess Maria Cristina.

MAPLE GROVE

Miss Helen Porter, of Sherbrooke, is spending her holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. Porter.

A large number attended the party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. Porter given by the Ladies' Guild of Holy Trinity Church. Proceeds amounted to $40.

WAR SAVINGS PROGRAMME IN DANVILLE HALL

"Stamp Out Hitler" Entertainment Presented in Town Hall in Conjunction with Savings Drive.

Danville, Feb. 28. — The "Stamp Out Hitler" entertainment given in the Town Hall, Danville, under the direction of Mrs. Alfred Taylor and her associates was a success in every way.

Every item on the programme was well rendered and received generous applause from the audience.

The selection, "Les Cloches du Hameau," given by the pupils of the Academie Masson, under the direction of Mr. Ralph Gammond, was specially well rendered and showed the effects of careful training.

The music was furnished by Messrs. Xavier and Gaston Allaire and Miss Allaire, and their selections were very much appreciated by the audience.

This concert was given in conjunction with the War Saving Certificate campaign now going on in Danville.

The price of admission was a War Saving Stamp which was pasted on a picture of Adolf Hitler drawn by Mrs. A. MacLeay, and over 375 stamps were counted.

The picture with the cancelled stamps on it, together with a cheque of over $100, will be sent to Hon. J. L. Ilsley, the Finance Minister, as a gift to help win the war. Mr. Ilsley should, no doubt, be convinced that the citizens of the Village of Danville are willing to do their part to help the cause.

General Notes

Mrs. Dame, Mrs. Roche and Miss Roche, of Portland, Me., have been visiting relatives here recently.

Mr. Herbert C. Edwards, of Auburn, Me., is here visiting his father, Mr. James Edwards. He is a guest of his sister, Mrs. Harry Barnard.

Deaths

LAREAU — Passed away at Sherbrooke, Que., on February 26th, 1941, Mrs. Joseph T. Lareau, born Eva Allaire at the age of 42 years. Funeral will be held at Scotstown, Que., on Saturday, March 1st. Departure from the late residence at 8:45 a.m. to the church for service at 9 a.m. Interment in Scotstown.

Godbout Rejects

Continued from Page 49.

more important than that of the St. Lawrence development.

Before adjourning until next Tuesday, the House gave third reading on division to an act to amend the Seigniorial Rent Abolition Act and second reading to bills to amend the Montreal City charter, the Quebec Mining Act and the Dairy Products Act. An Act to amend the Penal Actions Act and the Mining and Dairy Products Acts were passed through Committee of the Whole with only minor debate.

In Montreal

THE Windsor

ON DOMINION SQUARE

J. ALDERIC RAYMOND
PRESIDENT

Everything you believe in is at stake!

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WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Regularly!

Loyalty

is best expressed by Action.

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Back our armed forces. Work, save, lend for Victory.

Buy War Savings Certificates *regularly*

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ESTABLISHED 1874

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Sherbrooke Daily Record

CITY AND SUBURBAN. SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1941. 51.

Expect Arthur Cote's Appeal Will Be Heard On March 24th

Fate of Montreal Man, Under Sentense of Death for Murder of Jeffrey Munn, Will Be Decided Anew by Five Appeal Court Judges Probably Next Month—Condemned to Hang on May 9.

Found guilty of the murder of Jeffrey Munn, 53-year-old Hamilton, Ont., man, and condemned to hang on May 9th by Mr. Justice Hector Verret, Arthur Cote, 26, of Montreal, may even yet escape death should the Montreal Court of Appeals, who will study the case, reverse the verdict that was handed down last month in Court of King's Bench here.

Armand Nadeau, who represented Cote during the trial in the local Criminal Assizes, said today he expects the case will go to appeal about March 24th, and that judgment will be handed down probably about a month later.

In the Court of Appeals, five judges will hear the evidence, and the Court will do one of three things, order Cote liberated because of insufficient proof, or send him before Court of King's Bench again for a new trial by jury, or uphold the verdict and sentence against the dark-complexioned, slight Montrealer. In the latter case Cote will climb the gallows early on the morning of May 9th in the local jail, as scheduled.

Mr. Nadeau confirmed an earlier announcement that Philippe Monette, K.C., of Montreal, will act as counsel before the Court of Appeals. It will be remembered that Cote was given part-time employment as chauffeur by Mr. Monette shortly before the crime of which he was found guilty was committed, and had been in his service for several years.

The defence is appealing the sentence on a basis of both grounds and fact. In the latter connection Mr. Nadeau pointed out that there was no identification of Cote, that when he was taken into custody by police no money was found on his person, although he was supposed to have killed Munn because he had $2,500 and that after his arrest Cote made no declaration or admission of guilt to the police. Mr. Nadeau claims Cote was convicted on what he termed "light circumstantial evidence," which is not strong enough to warrant a conviction.

Munn, who, according to evidence produced at the trial, was last seen, in company with Cote, on Saturday night, August 10th, was found dead on a lonely road at Magoon's Point, near Georgeville on Monday morning, August 12th. His battered and charred body indicated that he had been beaten to death by repeated blows on the head, and that the killer had attempted to burn the body.

In its chain of evidence developed by the Crown, the jury apparently decided that Cote planned the murder of Munn because he wanted his money, and that on Saturday night he had driven with Munn through Magog and along the Georgeville road to the spot where the corpse was discovered. This, they apparently decided, was a district he knew well because he was born in Magog and spent his early youth there, and had, shortly before the murder, driven Mrs. Monette and her maid for a drive along the Georgeville road.

NOTICE TO POULTRYMEN

-EGGS-

-POULTRY-

Highest market prices paid for Eggs and Live Poultry.

SHIP DAILY!

Prompt cash remittance.

Empty cases and crates on demand.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS PRODUCE LTD.

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Canadian Pacific EXCURSION

MONTREAL

$2.70 ROUND TRIP

from SHERBROOKE
Saturday and Sunday a.m.
March 1 - 2
RETURN: MONDAY, March 3rd.
For information apply
91 Wellington St. North, Phone 130,
or Station, Belvidere St., Phone 207.

IS THAT CHAP IN THE MIRROR REALLY YOU?

A mirror can't lie. If your eyes are muddy in the whites and dull in the irises and your tongue's coated as well, then you're not the man you used to be.

But there are other symptoms. Food doesn't interest you. Little things get on your nerves. You fall asleep when you should be awake. You try to get out of visiting friends or going to the movies. Worse, you are too tired for your job. *You're not lazy—you just can't get going.*

What's the cause? Your bloodstream isn't clear. There are toxins in it. Poisonous waste is in your system. Get rid of it. Kruschen is the thing for that.

There are several mineral salts in Kruschen, balanced in exact proportions to assist the organs of evacuation to get rid of waste matter every day. Kruschen is more than a laxative. It is a diuretic as well—helps to flush the kidneys and at the same time keep the colon moist, so that action is easy and gentle. A pinch of Kruschen every morning is all you need.

Kruschen costs only 25c or 75c, at all druggists. Good health for less than a cent a day.

Real Estate Transactions

Marcelin Boisvert to Province of Quebec of part of lot 679, Orford. Price $48.95.

Josephat Larin to Philippe Hamel of lots 769, 770 and 854, Orford. Price $2,150.

Alphonse Jacques to Pierre Laverdiere of residue lot 883, South Ward. Price $4,500.

Mrs. Allan F. L. Sampson to Charles Lemay of lot 899-91-16, East Ward. Price $250.

Charles Lemay to L. Armand Trudeau of lot 899-91-16, East Ward. Price $1,400.

Joseph V. Ames to M. L'Abbe Gorace A. Vallieres of lots 66-6, 66-7, 78-15 and 78-16, North Ward.

J. Leopold Therriault to Ovila Corriveau of lots 8-68 and 8-69, South Ward. Price $5,000.

James S. Buzzell to Wallace Catchpaw of part lots 846 and 849, Orford. Price $225.

Wallace Catchpaw to Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Schoolcraft of north half lot 870, Orford. Price $500.

Mathias Bombardier to Province of Quebec of part of lot 644, Orford. Price $82.72.

Jean B. Chaloux to Province of Quebec of part of lot 613, Orford. Price $55.11.

Pierre J. A. Bernier to Alphonse Bernier of part lot 595, Orford.

Mrs. Abraham Bergeron to Armand Corriveau of lot 736, Orford. Price $150.

Napoleon Garneau to Eugene Dupont of part of lot 15a range 8, Ascot. Price $250.

Raymond Doyon et al to Alphonse Letourneau of lots 132, 133, Village of Compton.

Miss Bessie Mitson, George Mitson, Miss Florence Mitson to Miss Jane D. Mitson of rights in lot 860, Orford. Price $1,000.

Joseph Gagnon and Georges Gagnon to Miss Dorcina Gagnon of lot 1452-48, South Ward. Price $5,900

Joseph V. Ames to Aurelien Noel of part of lots 49 and 50, North Ward. Price $1,800.

Francois Delafontaine to Delphis Delafontaine of lot 16b-75 range 9, Ascot.

Miss Mireille Gosselin to Gagnon and Co., Ltd., of lot 78-8, North Ward. Price $1,000.

Armand Brodeur to Pierre J. A. Bernier of lot 14d range 1, Ascot. Price $1,000.

Sherbrooke Real Estate Co. to Alphonse Jacques of lot 5-5, South Ward. Price $300.

J. Napoleon Lessard to City of Sherbrooke of S.E. 2 ft. of lot 899-57, East Ward. Price $150.

Henri Simoneau to Joseph Simoneau of S.O. 1-4 lot 713, N.O. 1-4 lot 715 and rights in lots 776 and 777, Orford.

John Graham et al to Province of Quebec of part of lots 113, 158 and 161, Orford. Price $1,336.41.

BINGO

Auspices St. Pat's Old Boys' Association.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH HALL

FRIDAY and SATURDAY — Feb. 28; March 1

SOMETHING NEW AND DIFFERENT!

8 p.m. — Welcome to All!

War Savings Stamps included among hundreds of beautiful prizes.

NO NEW HATS IN RING FOR COUNCIL JOBS

Two Acclamations Seem Likely with Nomination Day Only Three Weeks Away—South Ward Fight Not Certain.

Although rival forces in the South Ward may be marshalling their forces behind the scenes for a probable municipal election fight, on the surface all is calm although only three weeks remain before nomination day on March 18.

As the situation stands at present, only one candidate for a City Council seat has made his fifty dollar deposit with City Clerk Antonin Deslauriers. He is Joseph A. Savard, who operates a clothing store on King Street West, and he apparently will be unopposed in the East Ward, where one of two seats are vacant following the announcement by Ald. Maurice Delorme that he will not seek re-election when his term of office expires.

In the Centre Ward Ald. Eugene Gervais, who, like Ald. Delorme, is completing his first term, will stand for re-election, it is understood, although no official announcement to this effect has been made. To date no opponent for Ald. Gervais has appeared on the election front, and it appears most probable that Mr. Savard and Ald. Gervais will enter the Council by acclamation.

Ald. J. E. Lacroix, who is completing his second term in the Council, told a Record reporter today that he has not made a definite decision as to whether or not he will run, although authoritative City Hall sources expect he will stand for re-election. Ald. Lacroix said he will make up his mind early next week.

Ald. Lacroix has already taken out his papers, although he has not made the required deposit. J. A. Robert, a wholesale dealer in electrical accessories, has also signified his intention to seek the South Ward seat, and so a two-way fight is expected, although the picture will be clearer when the prospective candidates have taken the significant step of making their deposits.

Newsy Items

YOUTHS' CONDITION UNCHANGED

The condition of Paul Emile Dionne, five-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dionne, 76 Frontenac Street, who is in the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital suffering from a slight concussion as the result of an automobile accident, is unchanged, it was learned from hospital authorities this morning.

The young lad was struck by a car operated by Francois Fabi, 33 Brewster Street, while crossing the street in front of his home on Frontenac Street late Tuesday morning. Dr. J. A. Boucher was summoned and stated the youngster's injuries were not serious, but as his condition grew worse, he was taken to the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital where X-ray examinations were given. The boy is also suffering from a bruise above the left ear and one above the left eye.

BISHOPTON

A meeting of the executive of the local Red Cross Group was held to discuss plans for future activities. Arrangements were made for a tea to be held in the Red Cross room on Tuesday, March 4th. A general invitation is being given and it is hoped that there will be a good attendance. Tea will be served from 4 to 5.30 p. m. Those who wish to do so are asked to bring contributions for boxes which are being packed that day for local boys who are Overseas.

Mrs. O. F. Jenkerson, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Howes, has returned home. She was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Howes.

Relatives from out of town who attended the funeral of Mrs. Fred R. Hooker on Thursday, February 20th, were Mr. E. C. Chaddock, of "Evergreen Lodge," Hampton Falls, N.H.; Mrs. Maurice Raymond, of Colebrooke, N.H.; Mrs. J. C. Gould, of Colebrooke, N.H.; Mr. and Mrs. Guy Chaddock, Mrs. Henry French and Miss Abbie French, all of Eaton Corner; Mrs. E. C. Storrey, of Asbestos; Mr. C. C. Chaddock, of Lennoxville; Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Harrison, of Bury; Messrs. Walter Batley, William Batley, Aubrey Batley, Ibrey Batley, Floyd Hooker, Lloyd Hooker and Bruce Hooker, and the Misses Lillian Hooker and Vonda Hooker, all of Brookbury.

Lumber Industry In Townships Experiencing Banner Season

The lumber industry in the Eastern Townships has experienced a banner season with steady prices, a good demand and ideal weather conditions prevailing. So far this winter there has been no outstanding mild spells to hamper cutting and just enough snow to facilitate transportation.

According to a reliable source, Canadian lumber mills have increased their exports to the United Kingdom by over four hundred million board feet and to the United States by over twenty-three million board feet over last year. During the last year or two the exportation trend has changed from the United States to the United Kingdom, the greatest demand in the latter being in spruce, balsam and birch.

Wartime conditions have had a great deal to do with the increased production in Canadian lumber industries and have given rise to a large number of camps across the Dominion producing soft wood used in the construction of barracks, airports, etc. Birch veneer has been produced in unusually large quantities for shipment Overseas for the construction of airplanes and other war essentials.

More Canadian wood is now being used in Canadian furniture factories, replacing a certain cheaper grade formerly purchased from the United States. The reason for this is to conserve Canada's purchasing powers in the United States, restricting them to essential war materials.

The 2,700 stationary, portable and semi-portable lumber mills in the Province of Quebec have been going full swing this winter. Although considerable difficulty in securing help has been experienced in the Provinces of Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, such has not been the case in the Province of Quebec.

Quebec-Sherbrooke Presbytery Conference Is Drawn To Close

Attended by delegates from all parts of the Eastern Townships and various districts in the Province, the Quebec-Sherbrooke Presbytery, convening in the Plymouth Church, continued up until noon yesterday at which time the conference was adjourned. The session was taken up mainly with the presentation of various reports and announcements of the resignations of certain clergymen.

The report of the Home Missions Committee, of which Rev. H. A. Carson is Secretary, was heard and a grant from the Presbytery to this committee was approved. Several recommendations on the part of the Home Missions Committee were also heard and approved.

Having completed forty years of faithful service, Rev. H. G. Rice, of Fitch Bay, was given permission to retire at the end of September of this year. Rev. Mr. Rice was highly commended for his services to his charge and the Presbytery during his stay at Fitch Bay.

Rev. H. A. Carson was nominated as a worthy successor to Dr. J. U. Tanner, who is retiring from his office as Superintendent of the Missions for Quebec and Eastern Ontario. Announcement was made that Dr. Leslie Pidgeon, of Montreal, would visit the May Presbytery to be held in Coaticook and speak on the keeping of Church Registers and the performance of Acts of Civil Status.

Leading the three devotional services, Rev. F. A. C. Doxsee spoke briefly on God, the Church and the Kingdom of God.

Among the delegates who attended the conference were: Scotstown, Rev. C. J. Gustafson; Kingsbury, Rev. V. Buchanan; Lennoxville, Rev. F. W. Matthews; Sherbrooke, Rev. Dr. G. Ellery Read, Rev. F. A. C. Doxsee, H. V. Haight; East Angus, Rev. J. O. Baron; Waterville, Rev. J. G. Fulcher; Sawyerville, Rev. A. E. Hagar; Birchton, Rev. R. C. Belbin; Asbestos, Rev. W. R. Legrow; Richmond, Rev. S. Woolfrey; East Hatley, Rev. W. A. Edwards; Ayer's Cliff, Rev. G. H. Sanderson; Magog, Rev. P. Matthams; Stanstead, Rev. C. M. Stewart, G. D. McFadyen, S. L. Fuller; Rock Island, Rev. H. A. Carson; Waterloo, Rev. H. Parsons; West Shefford, Rev. D. J. Munn; Beebe, Rev. A. B. Lovelace; Cowansville, Rev. S. W. Boyd; Dunham, Rev. J. F. Carleton; Valcartier, Rev. C. Foggo; Bedford, Rev. M. Conrad; Farnham, Rev. T. R. Barbour; Quebec, Rev. Hugh McPhail, and Mansonville, Rev. W. R. Morrison.

MANY NEW BOOKS ON SHELVES OF LOCAL LIBRARY

Several important new books are included in the list of additions on the shelves of the Sherbrooke Library which was recently issued. Heading the list is "The Bright Pavilions," Hugh Walpole's latest novel in the Rogue Herries series. Reviewers say that it is a worthy successor of the other popular novels in this series and readers of good fiction will welcome it. Kenneth Roberts' novel of Revolutionary times "Oliver Wiswell" is also in, and is proving very popular. Other best-sellers included are "Invitation to Live" by Lloyd C. Douglas, Kathleen Norris' "Secret of the Marshbanks," "Sapphira and the Slave Girl" by Willa Cather and "Sons of the Others" by Sir Philip Gibb.

There are plenty of mystery and detective stories in the current list. Erle Stanley Gardner, Oppenheim, Agatha Christie and Eric Shepherd are among the authors represented. Those who enjoyed "Claudia" by Rose Franken will be glad to hear that the sequel—"Claudia and David"—is now available at the Library. Followers of "Sue Barton" can now obtain the latest one in the series—"Sue Barton, Superintendent of Nurses." by Helen D. Boylston.

The reviews of Mary Roberts Rinehart's "The Great Mistake" are very complimentary and "Mr. Lucton's Freedom" by Francis Brett Young has also been well received. Other fiction titles include the following: "The Family" by Nina Fedorava; Margaret Pedler's "Not Heaven Itself"; "The House That is Our Own" by O. Douglas; "The Man Who Went Back" by Warwick Deeping; "Fielding's Folly" by Frances Parkinson Young; "My Name is Aram" by William Saroyan and many others.

In the non-fiction list there are a number of good biographies. Lord Reading's life of his father, the phenomenal "Rufus Isaacs" is extremely readable. Rene Kraus has a new biography of Winston Churchill which is timely. Among the most interesting of the new non-fictions is "The Travels of Marco Polo" by Manuel Komroff, and those who know Emil Ludwig's usual standard of work will not be disappointed with his "Cleopatra." William Lyon Phelps' "Autobiography" is now available and two parts of J. B. Priestly's autobiography — "Midnight on the Desert" and "Rain Upon Godshill"—are now on the Library shelves. Nicol Smith's "Burma Road" is very timely and written in an easy and entertaining style.

Included among the other non-fiction titles are "Invasion," Hendrick Willem van Loon; "England Was an Island Once," Elswyth Thane; "One Foot in Heaven," Hartzell Spence; "Why England Slept," John P. Kennedy; "Strangest Cases on Record," J. A. Duncan; "With Love and Irony," Lin Yutang; "Doctors on Horseback," J. L. Flexner, and "Letters from the Corsican," Bonaparte. There are many more.

Junior readers have not been forgotten and there are a number of titles designed to interest them, including "Lassie Came Home" by Eric Knight; "Ocean Born Mary" by Lois Lenski; "Golden Tales of Canada" by Mary L. Becker; "Our Princesses at Home" by Lisa Sheridan and "Camping Down at Highgate' 'by Hildreth Wriston.

OFFICERS FOR PROPRIETORS' LEAGUE NAMED

With a view to re-organizing the Property Owners' League, which, although it has been in existence for about ten years, is at present at a standstill, one hundred and fifty men of this city attended a meeting in the City Hall last evening to elect officers and discuss plans in general. During the past week or so local men have been active soliciting additional members. It is understood that up until last year this organization was active, but since that time has been lagging. Such organizations are in existence in Montreal and Drummondville.

The chief object of the league will be to act as an auxiliary to the City Council in an effort to improve conditions of tenants and proprietors, as well as deal with other matters. At another meeting to be held next Thursday, two citizens from each of the four wards will be chosen to bring before the meeting any questions pertaining to the welfare of tenants and proprietors.

The result of the election of officers follows: President, E. A. Bernard; Vice-President, Olier Dubuc; Secretary, Andre Veillieux; Treasurer, J. E. Cambron; Legal Adviser, Cesaire Gervais.

Following the election of the executive short talks were given by Past President J. Mailhot, J. O. Dubuc, E. A. Bernard, J. E. Cambron, A. Beliveau, F. Payette, J. E. Blais, Charles Rogeau, Dr. E. Plante, Cesaire Gervais and J. A. Bonin.

Marriages

BALL—PERRAULT

The marriage took place on February 21, 1941, of Miss Florette Perrault, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Perrault, Lennoxville, to Mr. J. Tonkin Ball, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Stewart Ball, of Waterville. Rev. J. A. Godbout, parish priest, officiated.

CASE AGAINST STANSTEAD MAN WAS WITHDRAWN

Motion for Non-Suit Supported by Mr. Justice Charles D. White in Theft Trial of Dominique Poulin.

An unusual development yesterday afternoon brought the final trial by jury of the present criminal term to an unexpected conclusion in Court of King's Bench, when Mr. Justice Charles D. White supported a motion for non-suit entered by Armand Rousseau, K.C., lawyer for the defence, and ruled that the case against Dominique Poulin, of Stanstead, be withdrawn from the jury and the accused set free.

Poulin was accused of stealing six milk cans valued at $5.25 each, from W. Harold Carter and Jean Bouthillier, both of Stanstead, on March 18, 1940. Carter and Bouthillier are among the many Eastern Townships farmers who sell milk to the Carnation Milk Company in Sherbrooke, and who leave their cans of milk on stands at the edge of the highway to be collected by the trucker who brings the milk to Sherbrooke.

Mr. Rousseau claimed in his motion for non-suit that the Crown had not produced any conclusive evidence to convince the jury of Poulin's guilt, and Mr. Justice White shared his views. Poulin was liberated and the twelve jurors allowed to leave. Yesterday morning all the other jurors were released.

Cesaire Gervais, K.C., said today that all proceedings in Court of King's Bench will be concluded on March 8, since only five cases in appeal remain on the roll.

COWANSVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thompson spent a week at their farm home in Pearceton.

Mrs. W. S. Cotton is spending some time in Montreal, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. Fiset.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Getty, Stanbridge East, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Corey, Pearceton, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Grey were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Beattie, Miss Isabel Beattie and Mr. Llewellyn Beattie were Sunday guests of friends in Bondville and Knowlton.

The A.Y.P.A. were hosts at a very enjoyable party in the Church Hall. Cards were played at nine tables and the prize winners in bridge were Mrs. C. E. Hayes, Mrs. D. Hawke, Mrs. Barker and Mrs. Brown, while in "500", Mrs. G. King, Mr. A. Lepitte, Miss Doris Fuller and Mr. J. Perkins. The lucky number for the door prize was drawn by Mrs. J. C. McClatchie. The prizes were War Savings Stamps. Refreshments were served by the members.

A dance and card party was held in the Oddfellows and Masonic Halls under the auspices of Restoration Lodge I.O.O.F.. An orchestra provided music for dancing and cards were played at nine tables. The prize winners in bridge were Miss Marjorie Phelps and Mrs. Cora Smith and in "500" Mrs. C. C. Smith, Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. Harry Mann and Mr. G. King were the winners. Refreshments were served and a very pleasant evening enjoyed.

The fire reels were called out to the home of Mr. R. Bessette, Depot Street, Wednesday morning, for a chimney fire.

Friends of Mr. J. O. Dean will be pleased to hear that he is recovering from his recent illness.

Mrs. J. Hingston, who has spent the past five weeks at "The Hedges" has returned to her home on William Street.

The greatest truths are commonly the simplest.—Malesherbes.



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Conviction Of Three Coutures On Perjury Charges Being Appealed

Defence Contends Indictment Upon Which Accused Were Tried and Found Guilty Was Illegal, Null and Void—Seeking Their Liberation on Bail Until Appeal Heard.

An appeal against the conviction and sentencing of Eugene Couture, Marie Louise Couture and Maurice Couture, of Sherbrooke, on charges of perjury, is being entered by attorneys for the defendants and notice of the appeal will be presented before a Judge of the Appeal Court in Montreal tomorrow morning.

Notice of the appeal was made upon the Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec, the Clerk of the Crown for the District of St. Francis and the Crown Prosecutor for St. Francis District, Cesaire Gervais, K.C., by Benoit Turmel and Paul Emile Brazeau, defence attorneys.

Marie Louise Couture was sentenced to one month in jail and Eugene and Maurice Couture to two months behind the bars by Mr. Justice Joseph Archambault in Court of King's Bench last week following their conviction, which verdict carried a strong recommendation for clemency.

The three were accused with seven others of having committed perjury while rendering evidence in the Superior Court case of Hebert vs. Hebert for separation as to bed and board.

Defence contends that the indictment upon which the accused were tried and found guilty was illegal, null and void in as much as the three appellants were indicted jointly and tried jointly. The commitment for trial upon which the indictment was based was equally illegal for the same reasons, as was also the information and complaint upon which the preliminary inquiry was held and the commitment ordered.

Notwithstanding the objections of the defence, it is further stated, the trial judge admitted illegal testimony and commented upon such illegal testimony in his charge to the jury. This, it is claimed, did, or may have, influenced the jury in arriving at their verdict of guilty.

His Lordship erred, defence further claims, in his charge to the jury by advising it that, even if the appellants erred in testifying as they did or that if they testified negligently, such a state of affairs would constitute perjury.

On questions of fact, it is said that the evidence adduced should have, at least, given rise to a doubt as to the intent to mislead the Court of first instance, which doubt should have been resolved in favor of the accused.

Application will be made tomorrow for liberation of the appellants, pending their appeal, on such bail as the Court may fix.

City Brieflets

BATTLE OF MUSIC

At Masonic Temple Cabaret tomorrow evening, between Mayfair Orchestra and Giz Gagnon's Orchestra, 20 musicians in all—continuous dancing from 9 'till 1 o'clock. Two great bands and plenty of floor space.

CORRECTION: In our ad yesterday we advertised Grapefruit at 25c each. These are selling 7 for 25c. A & P STORES.

Meeting King George V Chapter I.O.D.E., MacKinnon Memorial, Monday, March 3rd, at 3 p.m.

Food Sale, Scott Hall, Lennoxville, Saturday, 3 p.m.



BE WISE — DRINK BRYANT'S BULL'S HEAD GINGER ALE



GIFT SHOP — TEA ROOM

HANDICRAFTS — HOME COOKING

EVERYTHING HAND-MADE — ELIZABETH S. BAYLES

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Sherbrooke Daily Record

Established Ninth Day of February, 1897, with which is incorporated the Sherbrooke Gazette, established 1837, and Sherbrooke Examiner, established 1878.

— Eastern Townships' Only English Daily —

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, Reuters and Havas.

The Record is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, its circulation being regularly audited and guaranteed.

Subscription rates: 75c a month, delivered at any home in the city and suburbs. Post Office delivery to any place in Canada, Great Britain or the United States, $4 per year; six months, $2; three months, $1; one month, 50c. Single copies, 3c.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1941.

O God, Who art the author of peace and lover of concord, defend us Thy humble servants in all assaults of our enemies.

OUR ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

With the publication of this our forty-fourth anniversary issue the Record, the oldest daily paper in the Eastern Townships, enters upon another year of service to this important agricultural, industrial and commercial district known as the Eastern Townships.

When the first issue of the Record appeared in February, 1897, it contained an introductory message from the founder in which he said, in part, "We believe we realize all the difficulties in store when we say the Sherbrooke Daily Record has come to stay. There is no doubt about it, and in the future it can be reckoned one of the established industries of the city."

The predictions of the founder have indeed come true, for the Record is here to stay and is recognized today as the official mouthpiece of the English-speaking people of the Eastern Townships.

Explaining that the Record was established on strictly business principles and that it would continue as such, the founder further added: "In politics we shall be independent. Our columns will contain impartial reports from all political parties, and the same left for our readers to form their own opinion. The Daily Record is not the organ of any political party: expects no favors from either the Liberals or Conservatives, and most certainly will ask none." These words, written forty-four years ago, could just as well have been written today, for they still proclaim the Record's policy.

And it is our determination to continue this policy of independence and service. Our editorial policy is governed solely by what we believe to be in the interest of the Eastern Townships. We are free from political affiliation. Our value as an advertising medium is shown by the fact that our columns are used consistently by all sections of the Townships, as well as by leading business houses from all parts of Quebec and Ontario. Our appeal to our readers and our value to the Townships lies in the fact that we have never lost our personal contact with all sections of the district we serve. The Record has progressed during the past forty-four years, but we are today, as we will be tomorrow, and as we have been since the first issue was published, the home paper of the Eastern Townships.

Proudly do we extend greetings to our advertisers and readers. We trust that before long brighter skies will hang over this country and our Empire. Until that day comes let us all remember the words of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth: "We all have a part to play. Only when we have won through to an enduring peace shall we be free to work unhindered for the greater happiness and well-being of all mankind."

God grant that day may not be far distant. But in the meantime we shall carry on, confident that in God's good time, when the clouds of war have given way to bright skies, we shall, with our beloved King and Queen at the helm of the good ship "Empire," sail bravely, victoriously and happily into a future which shall not know the horrors of war nor witness the brutality of Hitlerism such as today has beset us, but which we are all determined as a free and united people to wipe from the face of the earth.

THE WASHINGTON POST

The proposal of Conservative House Leader Hanson to raise the Canadian Legation at Washington to Embassy status with an ambassador in charge instead of a minister would, if brought into effect, result in the building of a stronger staff there in the opinion of Ottawa officials. After Hanson had made his suggestion in the House of Commons Tuesday, Prime Minister King said he had often considered the change and now that he had the support of the Opposition leader he would pursue it further.

Canada so far has no ambassadors and Leighten McCarthy, K.C., of Toronto, has just been appointed Minister to Washington, replacing Loring Christie who has been ill.

The change of status at Washington could only be made after an agreement was reached with the United States because it would entail the United States Legation in Ottawa being raised to Embassy status at the same time. As far as the actual work being done in the office at Washington, it would make little difference whether it was a Legation or an Embassy, but one advantage would be that if Canada had an ambassador in Washington he would no doubt have more senior officers to assist him than is the case with a minister. Although the time-honored distinction between an ambassador and a minister is that an ambassador represents the sovereign or president of a state and a minister represents the government, this difference has not been recognized in recent years. The attitude taken toward the office by the press is one of the important advantages of an Embassy over a Legation, the Embassy getting more publicity as it is regarded as more important.

GONE WITH THE WIND

Another much-heralded scheme of the Dominion Government which promised to do so much for the farmers of Eastern Canada has apparently gone by the boards, according to a statement by Adrien Morin, Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture at Quebec. This was the plan whereby the Dominion Government would pay half the charges on transporting 3,200,000 bushels of wheat from Western Canada for sale to the Province's farmers for animal feed, the Provincial Government to meet the other half of the cost.

This plan has been rejected by Quebec for two reasons. The first was the refusal of the railway companies to cut the freight rates twenty-five per cent, and the second was that no financial benefit would accrue to the Quebec farmers. This latter condition resulted from the action of the Western Canada selling agents in jumping the quotations on feed wheat an amount equivalent to the freight saving immediately the plan was announced.

Of course, there might be some logical reason behind the latter move, but it would appear that the whole scheme is but another window-dressing project designed to benefit a small clique at the expense of the farmers of Eastern Canada, and at the expense of the Eastern Canada Provincial Governments. It is another case of talk being preferred to effective action and only serves to emphasize more than ever the necessity for the Eastern Canada farmers to organize for the enforcement of their demands.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA

The German propaganda directed at the United States recently via short wave radio broadcast has a three-fold purpose according to Harold N. Graves, Jr., director of Princeton University's listening centre, who lists the purposes as being:

1—To destroy the confidence of Americans in the policy of aiding Great Britain.

2—To defeat specific legislation which envisages aid to Britain. "The Lease-Lend Bill has been under particularly heavy fire."

3—"To convince Americans that aid will be useless anyhow, since it will be too late to bolster up Britain and to prevent a victory by the German armed forces."

Graves expresses belief that the purpose of the German Propaganda Ministry's offer to accept collect messages on radio programme suggestions "will have been served if enough Americans have been induced to listen to German programmes."

He saw a possible connection between Hitler's speech Monday and the offer last week to accept the collect messages.

"If, as the German dictator hinted," Graves stated, "there is to be an intensification of the Battle for Britain in the spring, then it is entirely natural that the Propaganda Ministry should attempt to draw the attention of the American public to broadcasts from Berlin at this particular time."

FROM THE RECORD FILES OF THIRTY YEARS AGO

The Provincial Government plans a widespread series of measures to aid farmers, the Legislative Assembly has been informed. Grants are to be made to Farmers' Clubs for the promotion of clover growing while effective action is planned to curb the spread of Devil's Paintbrush in the Eastern Townships.

The hostesses for the second annual mid-winter ball at Knowlton were Mrs. W. W. Lynch and Mrs. E. Fleury.

At a meeting of the farmers of the district held at Lennoxville to discuss the expansion of sheep-raising in the Eastern Townships, the demand was made that the Government tighten up the restrictions on stray dogs and that the railways be compelled to maintain their fences in better shape.

The speakers at the dinner in St. George's Club marking the close of the Grand Bridge Tournament, which was won by Knights of Columbus, were William Morris, Winn Farwell, N. T. Dussault, J. A. Leblanc, L. A. Belanger, L. E. Dastous and A. Gendron.

Prize-winners in a masquerade held at Cookshire were Miss Ethel Edwards, Miss Grace Leonard, H. Cowling, A. Taylor and R. Wood.

Class leaders in the examinations at Stanstead College were C. Manning, N. Vessot, F. Breevoort and F. Robinson.

BIBLE THOUGHT FOR TODAY

And when ye stand praying, forgive, if ye have ought against any; that your Father also which is in heaven may forgive your trespasses.—Mark 11:25.

* * *

It is right for him who asks forgiveness for his offences to grant it to others.—Horace.

FROM THE PEN OF E. T. WRITERS

ALWAYS A CANADA AND AN EMPIRE

There will always be a Canada—
A country broad and free,
Whose people live in harmony;
While from far beyond the sea
Come youth and age and enterprise
To join in the Empire plans
For building a sturdy, fearless race
Of men who will wisely hold its place
Among nations of the world.

Yes, there'll always be a Canada,
And there'll be an Empire, too!
Our King and Queen have honored us,
And to them we'll be loyal, true.
Our men in the air, on land and sea,
Will protect the homeland's liberty;
While women work and hope and pray
For peace that will surely come one day—
With the Empire's flag unfurled.

—Bertha Weston Price.

(Written specially for the Record's 1941 Annual Review.)

FRENCH PRESS

FINANCIAL AID FOR COLONISTS

La Patrie, of Montreal

In the troubled times through which we are going, as everyone understands, everybody preaches the urgent necessity of the most strict economy. It is therefore in the light of this idea that budgets for the next fiscal year are being prepared. No one will quarrel with our legislators if they put off to more propitious days a number of less pressing enterprises, expenses which, strictly speaking, can wait, using money available only for those things which cannot be held up. Among these latter are to be counted, well in the first place, those which have in view the end of the war. If the greater part of our people are then at work, depending on their strength for each day's bread, there is no reason why this period should be a difficult one. For several years our public authorities have helped a great many families to go into new country to make their homes. There they have all found a means of employing or expending their energies. What will it be like for these people after the war? We may be sure that there will be work to do, on condition that jobs are held and people stay where they are. But in order that a family may stay where it is, it must have something to eat. It is becoming more and more apparent that our colonists are taking too much time to extend their fields under cultivation with the rudimentary means which the majority can dispose of.

TIMELY COMMENTS

Every girl should know how to flirt in order to be able to refrain from doing so.—Chicago Daily News.

Farmers of Canada have often organized, but their difficulty has always been to stay that way. — St. Catharines Standard.

Instead of invasion weather, some witty Londoners are referring to it as "evasion" weather. — St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Mussolini now says he wants to get his Italians out of Ethiopia. Haile Selassie is doing his best to help.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

From the Californian papers we see that more girl is being worn this season between the two halves of the bathing attire.—Brandon Sun.

Perhaps another month or two, the myth of Nazi invincibility will be exploded more than it has ever been.—St. Catharines Standard.

Two men who we think would make excellent corpses. A. Hitler and B. Mussolini.—Kingston Whig-Standard.

A newspaperman is working even when he's just reading his newspaper.—Windsor Star.

Hollywood stars taking flying lessons. Why not a few acting lessons? —London Free Press.

Germans continue to tell what they are going to do by spraying gas from airplanes over Britain. Do they imagine two can't play at that game?—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Doctors say that fatigue is a disease. And all this time we thought it was a habit.—Chatham News.

One thing wrong with a lot of homes is too many couples think a pair beats a full house.—Kitchener Record.

Has the Golden Rule been retired from circulation along with the rest of the gold? — Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Italians thought they would put Greece in the fire but instead Mussolini is getting scorched — St. Catharines Standard.

Brandon Sun wonders if Goebbels realizes he has made himself a poor goose with his propaganda — St. Thomas Times-Journal.

The error of a moment becomes the sorrow of a lifetime.

All things are artificial; for nature is the art of God.—Brome.

Riches come better after poverty than poverty after riches.

Who says little has little to answer for.

One lash to a good horse; one word to a wise man.

Summon up remembrance of things past.

Letters To The Editor

The Record will publish letters from its readers which are considered in the public interest providing they bear the signature and address of the writer. Opinions expressed in this column are the personal views of the writers and not necessarily those of the Record.

GETTING AT THE CORE OF THE FARM PROBLEM

To The Editor of the Record,

Dear Sir:—This farmer got quite a kick out of that poem (?) in the editorial columns of your issue of February 22, and, while inclined to agree with the comment that "Dante did a better job describing the 'Inferno' than MacLeod did describing the 'Federatio'," it can at least be said that "there is more truth than poetry" in the assertion that the embattled farmers' "breakfast toast cost them as much as half a bushel of their wheat," at their city hotel.

A Toronto commentator dealing with the relationship between the cost of his "two slices of toast" with a spot of liquid butter duly painted thereon, and the price of wheat at the farm gate, figured out that he was paying for his bread-needs at the rate of twenty-five dollars per bushel! The farmer gets an average of 25½ cents for half a bushel of wheat.

The absurd "spread" between the prices the final consumers pay and the fractional part thereof which gets back to the primary producers, is the core of our farm troubles. There are far too many "leaks" and "toll-gates" between the growers and their customers. Of course, so long as the farmers insist on maintaining their "rugged individualism" in an organized and urban-controlled world, they will have to put up with the present position, where, according to Premier John Bracken, of Manitoba, "thirty per cent of the Canadian people are associated with agriculture, but receive just eight per cent of the national income."

To my mind, the above situation is the reason why, as one of your correspondents phrased it, "agriculture is sick."

Yours truly,
JACK CANUCK.

Toronto, Ont.

PRESS COMMENTS

HITLER'S LOOPHOLES

London Daily Express

Let us hope that last week-end was the last of what the world derides as the English week-end. Hitler began to build his Greater Reich on this habit of ours, and he continues to make capital out of it. He went into the Rhineland on a Saturday and Sunday, and into Austria on a Friday night and Saturday. The attitude of Britain was his chief concern in both invasions. He knew when we were out of town in peace and he calculates that he knows in war. Week-ends are his favorite times for firing our cities. We cannot afford our week-end habits, and still less our week-end absence of mind.

NAZI IS ANSWERED

Norwegian Press Service

The Norwegian sense of humor has not been lost, according to the following report on an incident in one of the largest department stores of Oslo. A German soldier entered the store, marched towards an elderly saleslady, clicked his heels together and barked: "Heil Hitler! Where is the hosiery department?" Whereupon the lady placed her right hand over her heart and replied: "God save our King! Three floors up."

PROFIT BY LESSONS

Toronto Telegram

Having learned so many lessons in the bleak and sombre year of 1940, we people of the British Empire will be fools forever to be damned if we do not profit from them and put them to use in 1941. Our people must be ready to make greater sacrifices, voluntarily, than those made by the Germans at the order of their master. Our munition workers should understand that every strike that occurs, every hour that passes without the machines working to capacity is as serious a crime as desertion in the face of the enemy. Complacency must be cast aside.

WHILE EUROPE BURNS

Cleveland Plain Dealer

Nero fiddled while Rome burned, but Ohio's three musketeers, Taft, Burton and Bender, quibble over the method and terms of aid to Britain while a conflagration sweeps over the entire continent of Europe and tongues of flame lap at the shores of Albion and point menacingly toward the New World.

With stubborn determination Taft continues to argue that all England needs from this country is a loan. For reasons of his own he ignores the fact that it is not money England needs now but guns, ships and planes.

Bender, having talked and voted against the lease-lend bill, is now getting ready to support it.

Burton continues to be against the bill, but hints that he might vote for it if it is amended sufficiently. Apparently the kind of American aid to Britain that Burton and other Ohio Republicans would approve would require Winston Churchill to telephone President Roosevelt every time Nazi raiders crossed the English coast line. The President then would call a special session of Congress to ask the Tafts, the Burtons, the Benders and the Boltons for permission to send another airplane to England to help repel the invaders. After a thorough investigation to make sure that such an act would not create a dictatorship in the White House, be a violation of international law or offend Adolf Hitler, Congress might or might not give its consent.

FARMERS ARE GOOD BUSINESS MEN

Amherstburg Echo

That some farmers can be excellent business men is shown from the annual report of the Essex Farmers, Limited, presented to the annual meeting of shareholders. The total sales of this organization amounted to the unbelievable total of $653,719.09. The operating statement shows that $526,570.57 was paid out for merchandise, produce and pay-roll labor. The operating expenses totalled $57,458.89 and thus there was a net trading profit of $69,789.63. After depreciation and bad debts were written off the net profit was $81,963.67. The directors declared a dividend of $5 per share on the capital stock. We don't know a great deal about this organization but its yearly statement speaks for itself and shows that a farm organization with the proper management is not only of great value to the farm customers it serves but to the shareholders. It must be stated that the Essex Farmers, Limited, is not a co-operative association but a limited company incorporated under the laws of Ontario.

HAVE A SMILE

A steward stood at the gangway of the liner and kept shouting for the benefit of the passengers:

"First class to the right, second class to the left."

A young woman stepped daintily aboard with a baby in her arms. As she hesitated before the steward, he bent over her and said in his chivalrous way:

"First, or second?"

"Oh!" said the girl, her face as red as a beetroot. 'Oh, dear, it's—it's not mine!"

"Did your uncle give you any money after all?"

"No! He sloped without presenting alms."

"I've been asked for references for our last maid. What on earth can I say in her favor?"

"Well, she has a good appetite and sleeps well."

Mother: "What are you doing in the pantry, Tommy?"

Tommy: "Fighting temptation, mother."

CRANIUM CRACKERS

THEY AID DEFENSE

Listed below are the names of five men who hold vital positions in the armed forces of the United States. With increased emphasis on national defense, you should be able to identify each.

1—Admiral H. E. Kimmel.
2—Lieut.-Gen. Daniel Van Voorhis.
3—Admiral T. C. Hart.
4—Admiral E. J. King.
5—Lieut.-Gen. Hugh Drum.

Answers on Page 53.

THE DOVES



McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

By Wm. E. McKenney, America's Card Authority

ANALYZING BIDDING MAY BE DIFFICULT IN McPHERRAN PLAY

Today's hand shows how the McPherran No Trump bid may have an important effect when the bidding reaches great heights.

South's opening bid of one no trump was purely a psychic. While his hand is of the No. 1 sub-minimum type with which McPherran makes this opening bid, it is weaker than is usual in this system. The partner, however (and of course the opponents, too), are always aware that the opening no trump bid may be very sub-minimum indeed!

The opening bid did not deter West from bidding his clubs, nor did it affect North's call. North would have bid four spades at first opportunity in any event.

But East's decision was not so easy to make. Should he bid five diamonds? South's no trump hand, even though weak, might very well furnish just enough defensive strength to defeat the contract, and if it happened to be a good hand or well supplied with diamonds, it might slaughter a five-diamond bid.

East's two aces, plus West's strength shown by his overcall, plus the certainty that South's hand was not a powerhouse in top cards, made it look much better to double four spades. East can scarcely be blamed for his choice.

It is easy to say, after seeing the North hand, that he should have been warned by North's pre-empt that he was up against a terrific spade suit. But it must be remembered that East has to figure that perhaps North stretched his hand in bidding spades, hoping that South held more top cards than he actually furnished.

Of course, North wrapped up his contract of four spades doubled, while East could have made seven diamonds.

	♠ AKQ109862 ♥ J98 ♦ None ♣ J5		
♠ None ♥ 5432 ♦ K976 ♣ AKQ 107		N W E S Dealer	♠ J73 ♥ A10 ♦ AQ84 32 ♣ 43
	♠ 54 ♥ KQ76 ♦ J105 ♣ 9862		

Duplicate—None vul.

South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	2 ♣	4 ♠	Double

Opening—♣ 4. 28

Some species of grasshoppers fly to heights of 2,000 feet.

Rose pink coral once sold for approximately $500 an ounce.

BALLET DANCER

HORIZONTAL

1 Pictured ballet dancer.
10 Pertaining to air.
11 To assist.
12 Eighth ounce.
13 To crawl.
15 However.
16 Passage through.
18 Subsists.
19 To purchase.
20 Pair (abbr.).
21 Grain.
22 Copper.
24 To dine.
28 Tumblers.
30 Very hard stone
32 She possessed extreme grace and ——.
33 Furtive watcher
35 To scorch.
36 Tree fluid.
38 Mortar tray.
39 Mountain
42 She was —— by birth.
45 Blemish.
47 Sea mile
49 Covered with reeds.
50 Machine parts
51 Girdle receptacle.
53 Stir
54 Theater box
55 Painters
56 She was a —— or principal dancer in her troupe.

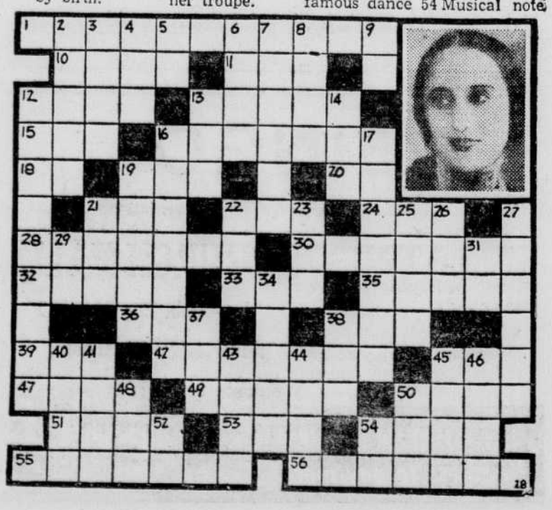
Answer to Previous Puzzle

E	L	I	A	S		H	O	W	E		P	O
R	A	D	I	A	T	E		E	N	G	O	R
	N	O	D		A	R	E	A	D		M	A
P	A	L	E		M	O	L	T	S		P	L
A			P	E	N		H					M
T	A	P	E	R	S		B	E				R
E	P	U	L	O		S	I	R				I
N	E	G	L	E	C	T	S					P
T			M	O	A	T						C
E	R	S	T		F	L	E	A	S		H	A
D	O	O	R		F	L	A	R	E		A	N
	S	L	O	P	E	S		D	E	A	L	
N	E	E	D	L	E		B	O	R	R	O	W

ELIAS HOWE

VERTICAL

2 Nostrils.
3 Tidy
4 Weapon.
5 Italian river
6 Spanish measure
7 One whose property is subject to a lien.
8 Poems
9 Exclamation.
12 Her most famous dance
13 To weep.
14 Fowl's disease.
16 Guardian.
17 Sedition.
19 Formal dance.
21 Kimono sash.
22 Onager.
23 To mention.
25 Amidst.
26 To cure leather.
27 Controls.
29 All right (abbr.).
31 No good (abbr.).
34 Attitudinized.
37 Cat's murmur.
38 Horse food.
40 Beast's den.
41 Boat.
43 Oceans.
44 Heathen god.
45 Wise men.
46 To sanction.
48 Three.
50 Fish.
52 Bone.
54 Musical note.



IN THE WOMEN'S SPHERE

Pledge for War Savings

"SALADA" TEA

Tested Recipes

LENTEN SUNDAY DINNER IS MINOR FEAST FOR PIOUS

Sunday dinner during Lent is usually a minor festival. But the housewife on an economy budget must achieve the festive note through wise buying, delicious and careful cooking, rather than through the spending of extra money. Foods that are abundant and in season are always the best buys. Read your daily newspaper for local market reports before planning your menu.

* * *

SCALLIONS IN CREAM
(Serves 4 to 6)

Four bunches scallions (green onions), ¾ cup rich milk, 1 tablespoon butter, ½ teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon pepper.

Cut off the tops and roots of scallions and wash well. Cook until tender in enough salted water to cover. Drain and add milk or cream, butter and seasoning. Reheat and serve hot.

* * *

BEET SALAD
(Serves 4 to 6)

One package lemon-flavored gelatin, 1¾ cups boiling water, ¼ cup lemon juice, 1 cup cheopped cooked beets, 1 cup shredded raw cabbage, 1 teaspoon grated onion, 1 tablespoon grated horseradish, 1 package cream cheese.

Pour boiling water over gelatin and stir constantly until dissolved. Add lemon juice. Cool. When partially set, divide into two portions. To half gelatin add vegetables and seasoning. Pour into mold. Beat other half with cheese until light and foamy. Pour over first half and chill until set. Serve on lettuce leaves.

* * *

SPECIAL PRUNE SOUFFLE
(Serves 4 to 6)

One cup prune pulp, ½ cup sugar, ¼ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon lemon juice, 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind, ½ teaspoon grated grapefruit rind, 5 egg whites, beaten stiff (make a golden cake with the 5 egg yolks).

Use ¾ lb. dried prunes. Wash and stand in cold water for 2 hours. Cover and cook in same water until very soft. Drain, remove pits, and force pulp through sieve. Add sugar to pulp and stir until dissolved. Add salt, lemon juice and fruit rind. Mix well. Fold prune mixture into stiffly beaten whites. Pour into well-buttered 2-quart double boiler. Cover and cook over hot water one hour. Turn out on serving plate. Serve with whipped cream.

TOMORROW'S MENU

BREAKFAST: Fresh fruit cup, griddle cakes, country sausage, syrup, coffee, milk.

DINNER: Grapefruit, roast chicken, giblet gravy, steamed brown rice, scallions in cream, beat salad, prune whip, coffee, milk.

SUPPER: Oyster stew, salted crackers, chocolate layer cake, preserves, tea, milk.

"You're bound to like ORANGE CAKE A LA MODE!"



says LADY TUPPER, of Winnipeg

"If you've the weakness I have for a piquant orange flavour, you'll revel in the simply delectable Orange Cake recipe on page 52 of the new Jewel Recipe Book!" adds this gracious hostess, whose husband is heir to a name inscribed in the honoured annals of Confederation.

Thanks to the *new* Jewel Recipe Book, and to superfine *Jewel* itself, you can't fail to delight everyone when you make any of the 148 tempting dishes in this exciting new book. Send 25 cents, or 10 cents and a Jewel carton top for *your* copy!

BAKING FAILURES ARE COSTLY. KEEP THEM OFF YOUR BUDGET!

Don't let "any old" shortening waste your time and money! Especially in days like these when we must all make food economy a personal problem. Remember, an indifferent shortening can spoil the texture and flavour of the most carefully planned recipe!

Rely on Jewel, the pure white, bland shortening, for baking results you've always dreamed about. Jewel gives lighter, finer-textured cakes from your favourite recipes. Pastry is more tender. Biscuits made with Jewel are fluffier . . . "deep-fries" tastier than you've ever imagined!

Snowy Jewel Shortening creams *faster,* blends *better* and gives that real home-made taste and lightness you and the family are always seeking. Get a carton of *Jewel* today, and send the carton top with 10 cents for your copy of the NEW Jewel Recipe Book. It contains 148 toothsome, *tested* recipes. Write *today* to Swift Canadian Co., Limited, Dept. SR5, Toronto.

Send for your copy today!



Risky to pay less! Needless to pay more!

Social and Personal

Friends of Mr. Eric A. Hibbard, who has been a patient in the Sherbrooke Hospital for the past week, suffering from the effects of a fractured ankle, sustained when he fell on the icy streets, will be pleased to hear that he expects to be able to return to his home, 61 Quebec Street, tomorrow.

* * *

The Rev. C. M. Stewart, of Stanstead, and the Rev. M. W. Booth, of Arvida, who were in Sherbrooke attending the Quebec-Sherbrooke Presbytery of the United Church of Canada, in session all day Wednesday and on Thursday morning in Plymouth Church, were guests during their stay of the Rev. and Mrs. F. A. C. Doxsee, 59 Melbourne Street. The Rev. J. F. Carleton, of Dunham, is Chairman and the Rev. F. R. Matthews Secretary of the Quebec-Sherbrooke Presbytery.

* * *

Miss Etta Mittleman has returned from Montreal, where she was a guest for two weeks of her uncle, Mr. J. Denenberg, to be near her mother, Mrs. A. Mittleman, who was a patient for three weeks in the Jewish General Hospital there. Friends of the latter will be pleased to hear that Mrs. Mittleman has sufficiently recovered to be able to leave the hospital and is now resting comfortably at the home of her brother, Mr. J. Denenberg, in Outremont, where she expects to spend a week before undertaking the journey home to Sherbrooke.

Mrs. Francis P. Kenalty is spending a few days in Montreal.

* * *

Rev. Father Jean Cabana, O.M.I., is arriving Saturday to spend the Lenten season in Sherbrooke

* * *

Mrs. Ashton Tobin, who is in Montreal visiting her parents, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Fabre Surveyer, is returning home to Bromptonville on Sunday.

* * *

Rifleman Paul Falkner, of the Royal Rifles of Canada, who has spent three months on sick leave at his home on High Street, left on Thursday for Quebec, where he will spend a week or two before rejoining his regiment.

Marriages

HAMILTON—SWETT

Granby, Feb. 28. — The United Church, Granby, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Saturday, February 22, when Miss Anna Carolyn Swett, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Swett, of Granby, became the bride of Mr. Lawrence Forsythe Hamilton, of Brockville, Ont., son of Rev. William Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton, of Abbotsford, with Rev. Thomas Scott and Rev. William Hamilton officiating.

The church was very prettily decorated, the guest pews being marked with white tulle and Easter lillies and the tall standards held Easter lillies and daffodils. The pillars of the church were wound with huckleberry.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her fatehr, wore a gown of white slipper satin made in Basque effect with sweetheart neckline trimmed with band of seed pearls, and self-covered buttons down the back, leg o' mutton sleeves extending to points over the hand. The long skirt fell to form a fan-shaped train. The long veil of white silk illusion was trimmed with Chantilly lace and fell from a bandeau of seed pearls over the train. The bridal bouquet was of orchids and freesia.

The matron of honor, Mrs. C. Howard Bradford, of Scotstown, wore a floor-length gown of cornflower blue silk crepe. Her bouquet was Briarcliffe roses.

The best man was Mr. Hamilton Marshall, of Abbotsford.

The bride's mother wore a floor-length gown of British navy crepe and hat of Milan straw with navy accessories. Her corsage was of Better Times roses.

Mrs. Hamilton, the groom's mother, wore a floor-length gown of plum crepe and black accessories and a corsage of Talisman roses.

During the signing of the register Miss Daisy Demague sang "O Promise Me."

A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents on Mountain Street, after which Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton left for a short trip before taking up residence in Brockville, Ont., the bride travelling in blue crepe princess dress with blue accessories and muskrat coat.

The guests included Mr. Hamilton Marshall, Miss Muriel Marshall, Mr. Charles A. Houle, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Window, Mr. Wilbur Swett, all of Montreal; Mrs. Alan Dickinson, of Shawinigan Falls; Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bradford, of Scotstown; Miss Alice Fuller, of Quebec City; Mr. Stewart Marshall, Dr. J. Senecal, Mr. Lawrence Marshall, of Abbotsford; Miss Joyce Ashton, of Lennoxville, and Mr. and Mrs. Beatty Hamilton, of Carleton Place, Ont.

MATRON'S BUTTON-FRONT DRESS

MARIAN MARTIN
Pattern 9652



"I want a dress that I can just live in, from dawn to dark!" Here it is, Mrs. Housewife, in a most attractive style designed by Marian Martin for easy sewing, wearing, laundering. The front buttoning of Pattern 9652 is not only figure-flattering, but convenient as well—it lets you iron the frock in a flat-spread piece and you can slip it on quickly without ruffling curls or temper. Those slanting yokes that form one piece with the slenderizing centre-front panels give a nice broad-shouldered look, making the rest of you slim in comparison. Gathers below the yokes hold in the soft fullness. Take your choice between long and short sleeves. And have the wide young collar in self fabric or fresh contrast.

Pattern 9652 may be ordered only in women's sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50. Size 36 requires 4½ yards 35 inch fabric.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Marian Martin pattern. Be sure to write plainly your size, name, address and style number.

Send your order to Sherbrooke Daily Record, Pattern Department, Sherbrooke, Quebec.

ALLATT'S BREAD

Wholesome Delicious

PHONE 724

W.M.S. HOLDS BUSY SESSION AT RICHMOND

Richmond, Feb. 28.—The Women's Missionary Society of the United Church of Richmond and Melbourne held their regular meeting with an average attendance.

The President opened the meeting with the hymn, "Dear Lord And Father of Mankind," followed by the Lord's Prayer, after which the Secretary, Mrs. Tanner, read the minutes of the previous meeting. Mrs. H. A. Jones, in the absence of the Treasurer, gave the monthly Treasurer's report.

An interesting report from Mrs. Beers on the activities of the Mission Band was read. Six new members were reported by Mrs. Moreland as added to the Baby Band, while some have graduated into the Mission Band.

Mrs. MacRae and Mrs. W. Ross, who were the Visiting Committee for the month, reported several calls made on "shut-ins" and the sick, and will take charge of this work during the ensuing month.

The Society will observe the World Day of Prayer to be held in St. Anne's Church. It was also decided that the Society contribute an item to assist with the programme being held by the Melbourne Group.

The President conducted the worship period, which followed the suggested programme outlined in Missionary Monthly, and in which several of the members took part. Mrs. C. R. Boast was in charge of the Study Book, on the work of the Canadian missionary, Miss McKinnon, and the Japanese missionary, Miss Maria Kim. This was combined with a questionnaire in which the members took part.

The meeting closed with the hymn "Oh Lord And Master of Us All," followed by prayer and the Mizpah benediction.

LODGE HEADS ARE ELECTED AT COATICOOK

Members of Past Noble Grand Club of Harmony Rebekah Lodge Decide to Use Fifty Dollars from Special Fund to Buy War Savings Stamps.

Coaticook, Feb. 28.—The monthly meeting of the Past Noble Grand Club of Harmony Rebekah Lodge, No. 7, was held at the home of Mrs. Robert Wilson.

The chief item of business was the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, Sister Lillian Wilson; Vice-President, Sister Phoebe Ewards; Secretary, Sister Lillie Clark; Treasurer, Sister Eva Meade. This club, which has been raising funds for some time with a view to purchasing new regalia, decided at this meeting to buy War Savings Stamps with $50 of their funds. At the close of the meeting a social hour was enjoyed and refreshments served by the hostess, who was assisted by Sister Evelyn Stewart.

RUTHLESS HOUSECLEANING WILL LIFT YOUR SPIRITS

It sounds fuss-budgety, but it is true that putting your desk, dresser drawers, medicine closet, kitchen cupboards, basement and attic in order will do a great deal for your morale. In fact, although straightening up everything certainly won't be as much fun as a winter vacation, it will minimize some of the dissatisfaction you feel with yourself and with your life in general these midwinter days.

If you have a "save everything" complex, by all means get rid of it. Don't save letters you think you might answer if you ever have time. If they aren't worth answering at once, why bother at all?

Party Favors, Fabric, Boxes and Dishes

Unless your home contains more storage space than the average house, don't accumulate party favors, swatches of fabric you know very well you never will need, a vast assortment of empty boxes and a queer lot of dishes that are good for nothing—not even for show.

Don't save unwearable clothes, Christmas present pictures that you wouldn't dream of hanging on your walls, table lighters that won't work or cracked pottery.

Separate the Good, Bad and Indifferent.

Go through your dresser drawers and sort out stockings with runs in them. Make three piles of underwear — one containing good, wearable things; another of items to be mended or shortened; a third of just plain no-goods. However much you are tempted, don't put the second pile back into the drawer until the mending has been done. And don't put the third pile back at all—ever.

Be ruthless when cleaning out the medicine cabinet and the desk where you write your letters and keep the household books. When in doubt, throw away instead of saving. You may be sorry about one or two decisions, but, in general, you'll be happier once your surroundings are completely in order.

ANSWER TO CRANIUM CRACKER

1—Admiral H. E. Kimmel is commander-in-chief of the U.S. fleet as a whole, and of the Pacific fleet.

2—Lt.-Gen. Daniel Van Voorhis is in command of the newly consolidated Caribbean defenses in the region of the Panama Canal, Puerto Rico and Trinidad.

3—Admiral T. C. Hart commands the Pacific fleet.

4—Admiral E. J. King commands the Altantic fleet.

5—Lieut.-Gen. Hugh Drum commands the first army area.

SAUCE SAUSAGES WHILE FRYING

—You'll give them richer flavour

WHEN sausages are nearly done, add half a teaspoonful of H. P. Sauce and a little water. Rock the pan to spread the gravy all over it, then dip up the gravy two or three times and pour over the sausages as they finish cooking. This seasoning with H. P. Sauce, adds a most enjoyable touch of flavour. Makes both pork or beef sausages much tastier. All meats are given a heartier, more relishable flavour if H. P. Sauce is added while cooking or when serving. Being a thick, fruity sauce, H. P. helps you to economize as well as add flavour. With a dash of this sauce you can make tasty dishes from leftovers and from plain, inexpensive foods. Try H. P. Sauce for your next family meal.

"MIDDLE-AGE" WOMEN HEED THIS ADVICE!!



Thousands of women are helped thru "trying times" with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—known for over 60 years in relieving female functional troubles. Made in Canada.

BUSY SESSION WAS HELD BY BEEBE GROUP

Miss E. McDonald Hostess at February Meeting of Women's Institute—Six Dollars Donated for Garden Seeds to Send Overseas.

Beebe, Feb. 28.—The February meeting of the Women's Institute was entertained by Miss E. McDonald, who was assisted by Mrs. Robert McIntosh, Mrs. Ezra Woodard and Miss Marjorie Woodard.

Letters acknowledging Christmas greetings were read from three Institute members in England and Scotland. It had been planned previously to send maple sugar to these and other Institute members at Eastertime, but garden seeds have been requested and a motion was made to collect $5 from the members. A generous contribution from Miss McDonald and Miss Woodard made the sum $6 which will be spent in seeds to be forwarded to Miss Wrench for distribution.

The whist party committee reported $8.75 cleared on party and the Programme Committee was named and includes Mrs. Howard Cass, Mrs. Bellam and Mrs. Twombly.

Mrs. Crook kindly consented to take over the wool for local soldiers socks from Miss Akin.

Mrs. John Lees, Jr., was in charge of the programme and interesting items on the Airplane Industry and the making of parachutes were read by Mrs. Lees, Mrs. Bellam and Miss McDonald.

General Notes

A very successful dance was held in the Town Hall, sponsored by the Athletic Association of the High School. Guests were present from the Three Villages, Sherbrooke, Ayer's Cliff and surrounding districts. Dancing was enjoyed from nine until one to the music of Donald Dixon's Orchestra. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags and balloons, colored lights and red and white Valentine motifs. The proceeds were very satisfactory.

LAC. Alton Cass, R.C.A.F., has returned to Dartmouth, N.S., after spending a two weeks leave with relatives.

Pte. Albert Cass, C.A.S.A., Montreal, has been spending a two weeks leave with friends and relatives.

Friends of Cpl. J. Bell will be interested to know that he is in Kingston, Ont., taking a P.T. course.

Pte. J. Stuart, of the Canadian Forestry Corps, Valcartier, is spending a furlough with his family.

Others on furlough from the Sherbrooke Fusilier Regiment, C.(A.)A. are Ptes. Arthur Henderson, John Sylvester and Henry Laroe.

Friends of Mr. Harley Holbrooke are glad to see him out again after an illness of several weeks.

Mr. Donald Emslie, of Toronto, is spending some time with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Emslie.

Miss Barbara Beane, of Montreal, spent a week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Beane.

Miss Bernice Holbrooke, of Newport, was a week-end guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilkinson.

Mrs. Elsie Henderson is visiting friends in Barre, Vt.

Mr. William Elliott, of Ormstown, is spending some time with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Elliott.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Longeway and Miss Iris Longeway were visitors in Sherbrooke recently.

Mr. Harold Cass was a business visitor in Montreal.

Mrs. Ida Longeway, of Sherbrooke, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Brevoort.

Mrs. Edna Bennett, of Sheldon, is helping to care for her sister, Mrs. Eliza Peebles.

The poor are God's receivers, and the angels are His auditors.

Mind Your Manners

Test your knowledge of correct social usage by answering the following questions, then checking against the authoritative answers below:

1—If a woman is standing on a street car holding a baby in her arms and no man offers her a seat, should another woman offer her a seat?

2—If a man and woman standing in a bus are both close to a seat that becomes unoccupied, should the man see that the woman gets it?

3—When carrying on a conversation that may possibly be overheard by strangers, as on a bus or street car, should you avoid mentioning full names?

4—What should a married woman say when she telephones a woman friends and a servant answers?

5—Is it necessary for a man in an office to rise when a woman working in the same office comes to his desk?

What would you do if—

You wish to apply for a job and the employer specified "Apply by letter"—

(a) Write the best letter you can, even if you have to ask someone with more experience to help you, listing your training, qualifications, and experience and saying that you would like a personal interview if possible?

(b) Go to the office in person, and don't bother to write the letter?

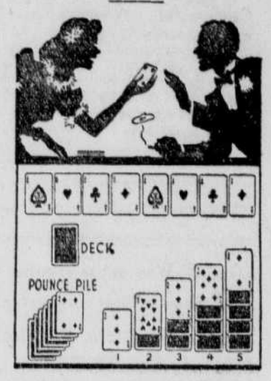
ANSWERS

1—Yes.
2—Yes.
3—Yes.
4—"This is Mrs. Ralph Smith. May I speak with Mrs. Jones, please?"
5—No. If it were, men wouldn't be able to get much work done.

Best "What Would You Do" solution—(a).

Home Service

Dates at Home More Fun With Twosome Games



"Pounce" Jolly Double Solitaire

Let's put some real zip into that quiet date at home! Let's play "Pounce"—a rapid-fire, version of solitaire for two.

You and your date each lay out a deck of cards as the diagram shows. Put 7 cards in a pounce pile, then deal 5 cards and build on these—leaving out one more pile to the left each time you build—until your last pile to the right has 5 cards. With all top cards face up, you're ready.

The object is to get rid of your 7-card "pounce pile"—fast! Playing separately, you each build red-on-black downward sequences on your 5 solitaire piles. Meanwhile, you both put all aces in the centre, on which you build upward sequences in identical suits.

Go through your decks, 3 at a time, when necessary to make more moves. An empty space? Fill it from the "pounce pile".

Suddenly you see a chance to play your last remaining "pounce" card and you cry "POUNCE—I win!"

What if two guests—or more—drop in? Our new 32-page booklet is packed with games for twosomes, threesomes, foursomes or "more-somes". Has card games, pencil games, stunts, puzzlers, nonsense gags—to make you a popular hostess.

Send 15c in coins for your copy of Games and Stunts For Two or More to Daily Record, Home Service, Sherbrooke, Quebec. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address, and the Name of Booklet.

COLDS FIGHT MISERY where you feel it—rub on fast-acting VICKS VAPORUB

THESE REGISTERED DRESS FABRIC NAMES ARE ALL PROVEN SUCCESSES

"LA RICHE"
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"DINNER DATE"
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DID you know that you can have the pick of Fashion's first fabrics right here in Canada just by knowing what to ask for? New prints, designs chosen from successful showings in New York and Hollywood and exclusive to Bruck Silks Mills Limited . . . plain fabrics of exciting texture in original and distinctive colours. Ask for - - - - -

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CHARGE RATE—3 cents per word, minimum charge 50 cents for 10 words or less.
BIRTHS—MARRIAGES—DEATHS Death and Funeral Notices, Card of Thanks, In Memoriam without poetry, 75c an insertion. Poetry included in In Memoriam, 10c per line extra. Engagements, Weddings, Birth Notices, 50c. List of flowers included in obituary reports, 2c a word, 25c extra when charge account is opened. Reader Notice in country locals, 15c per line, five words to a line; Lennoxville and City Briefiets, 20c per line.

Teachers Wanted

FRENCH SPECIALIST, SUTTON HIGH School, year 1941-42. State qualifications and salary. S. L. Hiskins, Sec.-Treas., Sutton, Que.

PROTESTANT TEACHERS WANTED FOR Bury High School. Principal with B.A. and H.S. diploma, qualified to teach Chemistry and Latin; also French specialist and Primary teacher qualified to teach music. State experience and salary expected. Applications must be received by March 7th. Thos. G. Stokes, Sec.-Treas.

QUALIFIED PROTESTANT TEACHERS for the Schools of St. Armand West, Elementary schools. Term ten months from September 2nd, 1941. Salary $450 less pension stoppage. Applications received until March 10th by C. L. Primmerman, Sec.-Treas., Bedford, Que.

THREE PROTESTANT TEACHERS WITH diplomas for Municipality of East Farnham. Ten months. Salary $50. Apply C. T. Horner, East Farnham.

Female Help Wanted

CAPABLE HOUSEKEEPER WANTED FOR widow. Box 125, Record.

Male Help Wanted

MAN WITH EXPERIENCE TO OPERATE Dowel machine and other wood working machines. Apply Box 127. Record.

WANTED: MAN WITH CAR FOR PROfitable Rawleigh Route. Must be satisfied with good living at start. Write Rawleigh's, Dept. ML-616-101-B., Montreal, Canada.

MARRIED MAN FOR FARM WORK. House, wood, milk and garden land provided. T. H. Kirby, Cookshire, Que.

For Sale

GARAGE WITH REPAIR SHOP EQUIPment, three gas pumps, storage. Established twenty years, good location. Apply H. S. Rick, Danville.

PAISLEY SHAWL, BEAUTIFUL COLORS, four yards long 2½ wide. Mrs. H. Hunter, Lennoxville. Phone 161-M.

RUBBER GOODS, SUNDRIES, ETC., MAILed postpaid in plain, sealed wrapper. 80% less than retail. Write for mail order catalogue. Nov-Rubber Co., Box 91, Hamilton, Ont.

Real Estate For Sale

$500 TO $1,000 DOWN BUYS A CHOICE of several excellent properties. Balance very easy terms. Phone Edwards, 135.

Livestock For Sale

GLENBURN SHORTHORNS. CHOICE young bulls, color red. Yearling and two year old heifers. One white heifer specially priced. Barred Rock Cockerels from good laying stock, $2. John Racey, Lennoxville.

Baby Chicks

THERE ARE MANY REASONS FOR BUYing March Bray chicks. The main one is that they grow to catch the better paying markets when money talks. Summer broiler markets are caught by ordering Bray cockerels now. Bray Hatchery, 30 Dufferin. Phone 2974.

Wanted To Purchase

HEMLOCK LOGS. APPLY GEO. BEAULieu, Lennoxville, for length wanted and price.

Lost And Found

LOST ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON PIPE and tobacco pouch. Please return to 72 Queen or Phone 989.

To Let

FIVE ROOM FLAT, BATHROOM, TWO private galleries, hot air furnace. 270 Ontario, near Normal School. Occupancy April 1st.

OAK TYPEWRITER DESK AND ROYAL typewriter, both in good condition. Phone 2551.

HEATED SIX ROOM APARTMENT, HOT water, Frigidaire, fireplace. 85 Court St. Phone 3636.

SEVEN ROOM TENEMENTS, NEWLY REdecorated, hardwood floors, Craig Street. Immediate occupation. Apply 28 Craig St. Phone 12 or 2984-J.

LARGE THREE ROOM HEATED APARTment, first floor, newly decorated. Apply Room 114, Gregoire Building.

STORE, 143 KING WEST, 20 FEET BY 60. Large back store. Immediate possession. Apply 145a King West. Phone 3188-M or 2496-R.

TWO FIVE ROOM TENEMENTS, NOT heated, central. Phone 2496-R or apply 145a King West.

Business Opportunity

CANADA'S LARGEST CO-OPERATIVE Dry Cleaning Organization desires establish Agency Store in Sherbrooke. Opportunity for progressive young man or woman with small capital of $300-$500. Write full particulars to Advertiser, Room 212, Allee Building, Montreal.

Miscellaneous

WOMAN WISHES TO DO FAMILY WASHings at home. Phone 1331-M.

Radio Programmes

Friday, February 28.

7:00 p.m.—WABC: Edwin C. Hill Commentator; WEAF: Story Behind the Headlines; CFCF: Uncle Troy; WJZ: Your Host; CBM: Calls From London; CFCF: Novatime; CKAC: Lanny Ross.

7:30 p.m.—WJZ: Dinner Date; CBM: Recital Series; WABC: Paul Sullivan Review; WEAF: Capt. Tim Healy's Adventures; CFCF: Uncle Troy.

8:00 p.m.—WJZ: Happy Gordon's Rangers; WEAF: Fred Waring in Pleasure Time; WABC: Amos 'n' Andy; CBM: Do You Remember?; CFCF: Lest We Forget.

8:30 p.m.—WJZ: Discoveries of 1941; CBL: Toronto Symphony Band; WABC: Al Pearce's Gang; WEAF: Alec Templeton; CFCF: The Shadow.

9:00 p.m.—WJZ: Friday night Army Show; WEAF: Cities Service Concert; WABC: Kate Smith Programme; CFCF: War Savings Campaign.

9:30 p.m.—CBM: War Savings Programme.

10:00 p.m.—WEAF: Waltz Time; WABC: Johnny Presents; WJZ: Gang Busters; CFCF: Radio Magic.

10:30 p.m. — WABC: Campbell Playhouse; WEAF: Everyman's Theatre; CBM: Canadian Theatre; WJZ: Your Happy Birthday: CFCF: Hollywood Headliners.

11:00 p.m.—WEAF: Wings of Destiny; CBL: News; WABC: Public Affairs; CFCF: Madison Square Garden

CLEARANCE SALE

All the restaurant fixtures of "Stewart Restaurant", located at 54 Wellington St. North, must be sold immediately by private sale. Store will be open from 9 to 6 Friday, Saturday and Monday. For further particulars, apply — G. S. Sharpe, 66 Wellington St. North.

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LAGNE & DESMARAIS, 15 Wellington North. Richmond Office. Phone 37.

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WAY'S MILLS

Pte. John Ashman, of the Sherbrooke Fusilier Regiment, C.(A.) A., and Mrs. Ashman, of Massawippi, spent Sunday at the home of John Ashman, Sr.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Bachelder, of Beebe, were calling on Mr. and Mrs. H. Humphrey on Sunday.

Burton Mosher, of the R.C.A.F., Brandon, Manitoba, spent the week-end with his sister, Mrs. R. Burns, and Mr. Burns.

BOX SOCIAL AT WEST BOLTON IS MUCH ENJOYED

Event Held in Brill School Yields Eleven Dollars Which Is to Be Spent on Hot Lunches for School Pupils.

West Bolton, Feb. 28. — A programme and box social featured a social evening held recently in the Brill School.

The programme consisted of singing, recitations and dialogues, after which every one joined in a singsong with Mrs. Charles Shephard presiding at the organ.

Mr. Burton Shonyo auctioned the boxes which consisted of daintily-decorated log cabins, cars, automobiles, hearts, cupid dolls, etc., all of which were attractive and showed skill in making.

The returns from the box social amounted to eleven dollars, which is to be spent on hot lunches and other school necessities. One dollar was donated by Mrs. Ina Hoy and Miss Winona Luce for this purpose.

There was a good attendance considering the condition of the roads and inclement weather.

Those present from out of town were Miss Lorna Lewis, of Cowansville, and Mr. Cecil Proper, of Sutton.

BRILL Y.P.S. SPONSOR SOCIAL EVENING

Under the auspices of the Brill Y.P.S., a social evening was held in the basement of the church. The devotional exercises and a business meeting were followed by a duet, "The Spanish Cavalier," by Edith Tibbits and Harold Rhicard. A solo, "When the Work's All Done This Fall," by Maureen Powell, was very enjoyable. A debate on "Resolved that married men are better off than single men," was staged. The speakers on the affirmative side were Mrs. Irving Luce and Mr. Clinton McLaughline, while the negative side was upheld by Miss Henrietta Lodge and Mr. Kenneth Bissell. The judges were Mrs. Kenneth Rhicard, Mrs. Burton Shonyo and Mrs. Alice Shonyo and Miss Alice Thompson. Although both sides gave good sound as well as amusing reasons, the affirmative won by five points.

Games were played, after which refreshments were served by the hostesses, Mrs. Kenneth Bissell and Miss Mabel Marshall.

Games were played, after which refreshments were served by the hostesses, Mrs. Kenneth Bissell and Miss Mabel Marshall.

During the lunch, Edith Tibbits by request sang "The Wandering Hobo."

The delightful evening was brought to a close by the saying of the Mizpah Benediction.

VALENTINE PARTY HELD

An enjoyable Valentine party was held recently when the Junior Red Cross members and teacher, Miss Alice R. Mizener, of the Creek School, sponsored a card party for the benefit of the Junior Red Cross.

The school room was very prettily decorated with hearts and streamers.

"Five hundred" was played throughout the evening and prizes were awarded to Mrs. M. McPherson and Mr. Irving Snodgrass. The consolation prizes were given to Mrs. W. G. Knowlton and Mr. George Foster.

Lunch was served and the gratifying sum of $14 was realized.

Miss Mizener very kindly thanked all those who assisted and helped to make it such a success.

The evening was brought to a close by singing "God Save the King."

SESSION HELD BY Y.P.U.

The Y.P.U. of the Creek United Church met with Miss Gladys Whitehead and owing to the inclement weather and illness of several members there was not a large attendance.

In the absence of both President and Vice-President the meeting was presided over by Mr. Baxter Williams, and was opened by the singing of "O Canada" and the Lord's Prayer in unison.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting and roll call.

There being no business arising from the reading of the minutes, the meeting closed with the Mizpah Benediction and singing of "God Save the King." Miss Whitehead served refreshments.

The Ladies' Association of the Brill Church met for dinner in the dining hall of the church with a good attendance. The proceeds amounted to $5.80.

Miss Margaret Marsh is spending an indefinite time in Waterloo at the home of Mr. Gordon Cousens.

Miss Lorna Lewis was the week-end guest of Miss Henrietta Lodge at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Marshall.

Mrs. Sarah Turner, of Knowlton, has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. McLaughlin for several days and also spent a day at Mr. W. J. McLary's, and, with Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin, spent an evening as a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Irving Luce and family.

Mr. Cecil Proper, of Sutton, was a guest of his friend, Mr. Clinton McLaughlin, over the week-end and with him attended the box social in the Brill schoolhouse.

Mr. O. E. Spinney and Mrs. A. E. Spinney were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. McLaughlin.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Mizener were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. H Mizener in Knowlton.

Mr. B. R. Mizener has been confined to his room the past week.

Mrs. Gordon Clark and little daughter, of Capelton, spent a week with Mr. Clark's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Salisbury, of Granby, spent the week-end at the home of Mr. H. C. Salisbury. Mrs. Salisbury entertained on Monday evening in honor of her husband's birthday.

Mrs. E. H. Perkins has been confined to her home for the past three weeks with a severe attack of grippe. Her grandson, Mr. Alden Perkins, who is attending Knowlton High School, is ill at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Taylor, where he is boarding.

Mr. George Knowlton, who is attending Knowlton High School, returned to his home owing to illness.

Mr. Lawrence Marsh has been confined to his room with a bad throat.

Mrs. A. Whitehead and Mrs. R. E. Allen are ill with colds.

Mr. E. Hume remains in failing health, while Mrs. Hume has been indisposed.

Mr. Clarence Johnson is now able to leave the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, and is expected home with Mrs. Johnson, who has remained in the city to be near him the most of the time.

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BRINGING UP FATHER. By George McManus.



KING OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED. By Zane Grey.



SPITFIRE FUND AT THETFORD IS AIDED BY $260

Assisted by Several Friends, Miss Dorothy Visser Entertained at Dance in Aid of the Dorothy Spitfire Fund.

Thetford Mines, Feb. 28.—The local Canadian Dorothy Spitfire Fund organizer, Miss Dorothy Visser, with the able assistance of a committee consisting of the Misses Amerika Bey and Pauline Smith and Messrs. M. Pharo, R. Smith and A. H. Visser, held a dance in the Andrew Stuart Johnson Memorial High School auditorium which was a marked success, some $260 being subscribed. This amount will be added to the funds collected by the Dorothy "Galloping Teas" which at present are being held all over Canada.

A crowd of over 150 attended the dance in the school hall, which was attractively decorated with red, white and blue streamers attached to a centre piece consisting of a ten foot Spitfire cocade and then draped back to the walls to form an artificial red, white and blue ceiling and walls, a six foot silver spitfire in silhouette, numerous models of planes and air force flags made a picturesque background for those who danced to the excellent music of the local orchestra under the able direction of Mr. J. R. Mole who so kindly gave his services free.

The local organizer wishes to acknowledge with grateful thanks the donations and aid from the many friends who so kindly helped to make the dance a success.

General Notes

The Misses Helen Bateman and Hazel Crosby entertained at a "Galloping Tea" in aid of the Canadian Dorothy Spitfire Fund, at the home of Miss Bateman. There were about twenty-five present and considerable Red Cross work was accomplished along with social chat. The table was centred with a cluster of flags, and Mrs. S. Bateman poured tea. The hostesses were assisted in serving by Mrs. Jack Bateman and Miss Bessie Shmokler. The event was a success both socially and financially.

The young son of Lieut. G. F. A. Brink, now Overseas, and of Mrs. G. F. A. Brink of Thetford Mines, was baptized at the morning service of the Church of St. John the Divine by the Rector, Rev. M. H. W. Seeley. The godparents were Messrs. A. E. Johnston and Ralph Johnston, and Miss Emma Johnston. The child received the names Ronald Gaylord Robert Brink. Later the immediate relatives were entertained at the home of the grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Johnston, Alfred Street.

Mr. Melvin Hill, of East Broughton, was called to Maine recently by the illness and subsequent death of his father.

Miss Rollande Lessard, of Sherbrooke, was a week-end guest of her father, Mr. A. Lessard.

Miss S. Shmokler has returned to Victoriaville, after spending about three weeks at the home of her father on St. Alphonse Street.

STANBRIDGE RIDGE

Miss Irene Corey, of Bedford, spent a recent week-end with her brother, Mr. Frank Corey, and family.

Mrs. Stanley Cochrane spent a day in Montreal.

Miss Vallance Realff has been caring for her little niece, Geraldine Bedard, who has been ill at her home in Bedford.

Messrs. Arthur Gage, Frank Corey and Neil Baker attended a "wood-sawing bee" at the United Church, Stanbridge East.

Mr. Archie Sager, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Baker motored to Montreal. Miss Jean Sager, who has been a patient in the Royal Victoria Hospital, following an operation for appendicitis, returned home with them.

Mr. Peter Morrison, of Swanton, Vt., was a week-end guest at the Vaughan home.

Mrs. J. F. Pattenden returned to St. Sebastien, after spending the week-end at her home here.

Mrs. Frank Corey attended the annual meeting of the Stanbridge East Red Cross.

Miss Dorothy Cummings has gone to Stanbridge East, where she is employed at the home of Mr. Andrew Yates.

Recent callers at the Sager home included Mr. and Mrs. Donald Blinn, of Stanbridge East, and Mr. S. R. MacDonald, Bedford.

Mr. Guy Martindale was calling on Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Corey.

Mr. and Mrs. Crandall, of Cook's Corner, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Herron and family.

BEDFORD

Mrs. Reginald Corey, of Montreal, was a recent guest of her sister, Mrs. Alick McArthur, and Mr. McArthur.

The Bridge Club was entertained at the home of Mrs. Alfred Nicholson.

Pte. Glen Casey, who has been stationed at St. Johns, is spending several weeks' furlough with his sister, Miss Violet Casey, before going to Petawawa.

Miss Margaret Cockerline, of Montreal, was a week-end guest of her mother, Mrs. J. W. Cockerline.

The St. James' Church Bridge Club was entertained at the home of Mrs. A. S. McCaw. The club will meet next week with Mrs. Ralph Van Horn.

Mrs. A. T. Gould has returned from St. Albans, Vt., where she was the guest for a time of her daughter, Miss Helen Gould.

Miss Marion Best, of Montreal, was a week-end guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Best.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McCaw spent a week-end in Montreal West, the guests of the latter's mother, Mrs. George Wilkinson, and Mr. Wilkinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jones were the guests recently of the latter's sister, Mrs. R. H. Paul, and Mr. Paul, of Westmount.

Mr. William Killick, of Lacolle, was the guest over a week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Chadsey.

Among those who were in Montreal on Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Van Horn, Miss Jessie Blackwood, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Craighead and Miss Isabella Craighead.

Miss Isabel Gittens, of Montreal, was the guest over a recent week-end of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Gittens.

Mr. B. W. Flanders, of Rutland, Vt., and Mrs. E. B. Dunn, of Lennoxville, are at the home of Mrs. Philip Flanders, called by the death of their brother, Mr. C. P. Flanders.

Mr. George Jones, who is attending McGill University, was the guest over a recent week-end of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Jones.

The hostesses at the Masonic Bridge Club were Mrs. George Fortin, of Stanbridge East, Mrs. M. F. Horton, Mrs. A. S. McCaw and Mrs. E. A. Chadsey. The ladies' prize for the highest score was won by Mrs. M. E. Horton, while Mr. Harold Deming received the gentlemen's prize.

Mrs. L. McCoy, of Montreal, was in Bedford on Monday to attend the funeral of Mr. Philip Flanders.

Pte. B. Brown, who is stationed at St. Johns, is spending a furlough at the home of his brother, Mr. Warren Brown, and Mrs. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Flanders, of Rutland, Vt., together with Mr. H. S. Flanders, of Hamilton, Ont., arrived on Sunday, called by the death of their brother, Mr. Philip Flanders.

Mrs. A. Sawyer, of Montreal, is with her daughter, Mrs. Gordon Jones, and Mr. Jones, to attend the funeral of her sister, Mrs. W. M. Corey.

Mrs. F. Speight spent the week-end in Montreal with her daughters, at the home of her brother.

Mr. Dennis Draper, who is attending McGill University, spent a recent week-end with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Draper.

The fashion show held under the auspices of Missisquoi Chapter, I.O. D.E., was a great success, the objective being reached and a most enjoyable afternoon and evening being spent by the spectators, who filled the Masonic Hall to capacity at both events. The door prize presented in the afternoon went to Mrs. J. Duval, while at night Mrs Roy Fortin, of Stanbridge East was the fortunate winner. In the evening, the drawing took place on the quilt, which was donated by a non-member to the Chapter, and which was won by Mrs. J. Smith, of Philipsburg, tickets being sold by Mrs. W. A. Sheltus and Mrs. I. Smith. Among those who acted as models for the fashion show were David Fields, Joyce Clark, Shirley, Betty Ann and Lillias Nicholson, Joan Provent, Margaret Dean, Bernice Laing, Phyllis Phelps, Liette Deleuze, Isabella Craighead, Catherine Ann Sheltus and Betty Harris.

Miss Mavis Smith, of Montreal, was the guest over the week-end of Mrs. Marvin Smith.

Suffering is part of the divine idea.—Henry Ward Beecher.

INVERNESS

The Women's Missionary Society of the United Church held their regular meeting at the Parsonage, with a splendid attendance. The devotional exercises were led by Charles Adey, followed by a paper on "China," and a short talk on the life of Miss Minnie Shipley, known as "the pilgrim of the Honan Road." The paper and talk were given by Mrs. D. Appleton.

The Ladies' Aid of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church met at the Manse with a good attendance. The usual routine business was taken up and plans made for new work to be commenced. Lunch was served by Mrs. Andrew McCammon at the close of the meeting.

Mr. Allan Learmonth attended the Students' Rally held in Macdonald College over the week-end.

Mr. Lalonde, of the Royal Bank staff here, visited friends in Montreal.

Rev. William Reynolds, Moderator of the Quebec Presbytery, spent a few days in Toronto, Ont., during the week.

Flight-Lieutenant Donald Ward Bennett and Mrs. Bennett, of Toronto, are visiting the former's home here.

Miss Lois Haskett was a visitor at the home of Mrs. William Smyth.

Miss Martha Forbes was a dinner guest at the home of Mrs. Andrew Smyth during the visit of Mrs. David Currie.

Mr. James Morrow, of Kinnear's Mills, spent a week visiting his aunt, Mrs. W. J. Turner, and Mr. Turner.

Mrs. George Lennon and two children, Lawrence and Shirley, spent the week-end in Sherbrooke.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Beattie and daughter, Beverly, are visiting relatives in Montreal.

Dr. S. J. Bennett, Ft.-Lieut. and Mrs. Donald W. Bennett were recent dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Smyth.

Miss Marion Adey and Mr. John Mooney, of Stanstead College, spent the week-end at their homes here.

Mrs. L. Charest and Mrs. Donald McKillop spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mrs. David Currie, of St. Pierre Baptiste, spent a day recently with her uncle, Mr. David Forbes.

Mrs. William Smyth spent a few days with friends at Rectory Hill this week.

Rev. and Mrs. Adey visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Weary. Rev. and Mrs. John Prout were guests at the same home.

Genius is the capacity for taking infinite pains.

A tale half told is the father of many lies.

Rock Island and Derby Line

Mrs. V. O. Brown, Rock Island, who has been very ill, is much better.

Mr. Douglas Cordeau is a patient in St. Vincent de Paul Hospital in Sherbrooke.

Miss Isabel Carter, of Holland, and Mr. Bert Hauver, of Newport, Vt., were united in marriage at the Parsonage in Derby by the Rev. Earl Vincent. The bridal couple were attended by Mrs. Helen Morrisette, sister of the bride, as matron of honor, and Sydney Carter, brother of the bride, as best man.

Mrs. Charles Watherston, of Rock Island, and friends were visitors in Sherbrooke one day recently.

The little tots of the Universalist Sunday School were entertained by Miss Corabelle Courser at a Valentine party at her home in Derby Line, Vt., assisted by the Misses Ellen Young and Gertrude Cargill. Games were played and a jolly time enjoyed. Refreshments were served by the hostesses. The guests of honor were much delighted with the nice prizes awarded the winners in the games.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Thompson, of Sherbrooke, were week-end guests of relatives in Rock Island.

Mrs. Richard Ellam motored to St. Johnsbury, Vt., to visit her son, Everett Ellam, who is a patient in Brightlook Hospital as a result of an accident to his eye. Mrs. Ellam was much relieved to find the boy getting along famously, hopes being given that the sight of the eye might be saved.

Dr. R. H. Burke, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., was a business visitor in Rock Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Stewart and son, of Sherbrooke, were recent guests of Mr. Stewart's parents in Rock Island.

Miss Valentine Allard, who has been visiting relatives in Johnson, Vt., and Burlington, Vt., for the past three weeks, has returned to her home in Rock Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dennison and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Perrault, of Johnson, Vt., were recent guests of relatives in the Villages.

Mrs. Alfred Aldrich, of Derby Line, Vt., who, with Miss Alice Whitney, Mrs. Brenda Feeley and Mrs. Paul Rexford, of Newport, Vt., attended a Red Cross Surgical Dressing Conference at Springfield, Mass., has returned to her home.

Harold Holden, of the Sherbrooke Fusilier Regiment, C.(A.)A., has been spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Holden, Rock Island.

Mr. and Mrs. K. Brown and children, of Rock Island, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Drew, of Derby, spent the week-end with their parents in Holland.

The Girl Scouts of Derby and Derby Line, Vt., sponsored two plays, "Much Ado About Nothing" and "Be A Little Cuckoo." The parts were all well taken and the plays much enjoyed by all present. After the performance, there was a Girl Scout Investiture, at which the girls, were made members of the Derby Group, A dance followed when refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fisher, of Newport, Vt., were recent guests of relatives in Derby Line, Vt.

Giles Wilson, of Lyndonville, Vt., spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Wilson, in Derby Line, Vt.

Carl Judd, of West Holland, has secured employment in the Butterfield shops at Derby Line and has moved his family to that place.

Mrs. Frank Simino and daughter, Vivian, of Orleans, Vt., were week-end visitors in Rock Island.

Mrs. Harry Bacon, who recently underwent an operation at the Sherbrooke Hospital, is improving.

The Stanstead and vicinity Ministerial Association, which meets monthly and is attended by clergymen from Derby Line, Vt., Rock Island and Stanstead, held its February meeting at the First Baptist Church in Newport, Vt., on Monday, February 18. The guest speaker of the evening was Rev. D. L. Ritchie, of Montreal. Dr. Ritchie, who had been visiting the United Church in Beebe, was introduced by Rev. A. B. Lovelace, the Pastor of that church. To many of the members he needed no introduction, they having been his pupils in the Theological College in Montreal of which he was recently the Dean. He brought an inspiring message to the clergymen present along the lines of Christian thought in the world today, speaking from a wide and rich experience. The address was preceded by opening devotions led by Rev. C. M. Stewart, of Stanstead, assisted by Rev. Hugh Thompson, of North Troy, Vt., at the piano. After a supper served by the ladies of the church, Rev. George Butt, of Orleans, Vt., expressed the thanks of the group, Mrs. Clare Ward responding for the ladies.

Eldred McMullen has secured employment at Lyndonville, Vt.

Miss Catherine Millet entertained her friends in her grade at school on the occasion of her birthday. Games were played and after supper they repaired to the skating rink for an evening's enjoyment. Miss Millet was the recipient of many nice gifts.

Mr. E. H. Dennison, who had the misfortune to break three ribs while at work in the woods recently, is now able to be about the house.

Mrs. Mabel Puffer, who has been assisting in the home of her brother in St. Johnsbury, Vt., spent the week-end with relatives in Derby Line, Vt., before returning to her home in Newport, Vt.

Miss Evelyn Valley, who has been spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Valley, Derby Line, Vt., has returned to her studies at Becker College, Worcester, Mass.

Mrs. Howard Nutbrown, of Lennoxville, is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Whiteman, in Rock Island.

Mrs. Howard Nutbrown, of Lennoxville, was the guest of her parents, in Rock Island, on the occasion of their forty-ninth wedding anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlton McDonald, of Derby Line, Vt., motored to West Burke, Vt., to visit relatives and friends.

Mr. W. R. Cowens is confined to his home in Derby Line, Vt., by illness.

Leading Aircraftsman Gerald MacKay, who has been spending some time with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. D. R. MacKay, in Rock Island, has left for Ottawa, Ont.

Mr. Nelson W. Ives, Rock Island, Vt., who has been quite ill, is improving.

Mr. George O. Burton, of Derby, Vt., who has been quite ill, is now able to sit up awhile each day.

Mrs. Charles R. Jenkins, who has been spending the winter with Mrs. G. Sowden in Tujunga, Cal., expects to return very soon to her home in Derby Line, Vt.

Mrs. Raymond Pelkie, who has been spending some time with relatives in Rock Island, has returned to her home in Fitch Bay.

Mrs. B. F. Butterfield, of Derby Line, Vt., who is spending the week with relatives in Montreal, visited Rev. E. L. Conklin in the Montreal General Hospital and reports that he is gaining steadily and expects to return home in the near future.

Dr. and Mrs. D. R. McKay motored to Montreal the first of the week to see their son, Gerald.

Miss Findley, of the teaching staff of the Derby Line Graded School, spent a week-end at her home in West Burke, Vt.

Mrs. Fannie Stevens, Derby Line, Vt., who has been quite ill, is improving somewhat.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Ames and little daughter, of Canaan, Vt., were week-end guests of Mr. Ames' parents, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Ames, Derby Line, Vt.

Mrs. T. C. Harrington, of Rock Island, has been spending a week with her sister, Mrs. George Barrett, in Claremont, N.H.

Miss Marion Bethel, of Sherbrooke, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Bethel, in Rock Island.

Mrs. E. L. Conklin entertained the members of her Sunday School class at the Manse. Games were played and a fine time enjoyed, refreshments being then served by the hostess.

Miss Dorothy Thayer, of Newport, Vt., is visiting her aunt in Derby Line, Vt.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bell and daughter, Gwendolyn, were Sunday dinner guests of Miss Margaret Bell at the Darling Inn in Lyndonville, Vermont.

Harry Blanchard, of Salem Derby, is working in the Butterfield shops at Derby Line, Vt.

Miss Dorothy Stevenson, of Rock Island, spent a week-end at her home in Cookshire.

Miss Frances Laythe, of Keene, N.H., is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Laythe, in Derby Line, Vt.

Mr. Lyman Hill, local manager of the Southern Canada Power Co., spent two days in Montreal this week.

Mrs. Caroll Salls has been assisting in the National Bank, Derby Line, Vt., for a few days.

Mrs. Richard Ellam, of Derby, was a recent guest of relatives in Derby Line, Vt.

Miss Violet Webster, of Rock Island, has secured a position in Sherbrooke.

Miss Alice Goodsell, of Sherbrooke, was the guest of her parents in Rock Island over the week-end.

Mr. George Holland, who has been ill at his home for some time, is able to be back at his office in the Butterfield plant.

Mr. Walter Norris, who is a patient in the Montreal General Hospital, is slowly improving.

Miss Alice Ayer, of Rock Island, was a week-end guest of her mother, Mrs. Harriet Ayer, in Hatley.

Mrs. Donald Lindsley, who has been spending a few days with her parents in Derby Line, Vt., has returned to her home in Newport, Vt. Mr. Lindsley, who is teaching in Pittsford, Vt., is spending his vacation at his home in Newport, Vt.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kiehne left for Detroit, Mich., Toledo, Ohio, and other points.

Mr. Alfred E. Greenwood is critically ill and was taken to the Sherbrooke Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Barlow, of Rock Island, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Young in North Hatley.

Mr. John Holland motored to Georgeville on Sunday to visit William McEwan, who met with a bad accident while operating a circular woodcutting outfit at his farm some time ago.

Mrs. Allen is assisting in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Stevens, of Derby Line, Vt.

Mrs. Walter Derusha, of Johnson, Vt., was a week-end guest at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wheeler, Rock Island.

Rev. and Mrs. John Q. Parkhurst, of Brookline, Mass., arrived in Derby Line, Vt., on Friday for the week-end, Rev. Mr. Parkhurst preaching in the Universalist Church on Sunday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Parkhurst returned to their home in Brookline on Monday.

The marriage of Miss Cecile Couture, daughter of Mr. Treffle J. Couture and the late Mrs. Couture, of Rock Island, to Private Thomas C. Berridge, youngest son of Mrs. T. C. Berridge and the late Mr. Berridge, of San Francisco, Cal., took place at Truro, N.S., on Saturday morning, February 15. Mr. Berridge is stationed with the First Battalion, Canadian Scottish Regiment at Debert, N.S.

A very successful card party was held in the auditorium of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Rock Island. Contract, Whist and "500" were played by a large number. Refreshments were served at the close of the games. This was followed by the renting of paddles for the turn of the wheel, the whole affair netting about $228.

The Young People's Union of Stanstead South Church met in the social rooms of the church on Monday evening. The devotional programme was prepared by the Misses Catherine and Geraldine Laberee and was conducted by the former, other members taking part. The President, Harriet Darby, presided at the business meeting when, among other matters, it was voted to send six dollars to the M. and M. Fund (student project). It was also moved that a letter of sympathy be sent to Miss Ethel Smith.

Mrs. Ida Ethel Smith, wife of George Smith, of Holland, passed away on Friday evening at the home of Riley Worth, where they had gone to spend the evening. Mrs. Smith was stricken with a heart attack soon after their arrival there, from which she did not recover. Funeral services were held at the late residence on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. H. A. Carson, of Stanstead South Church, Rock Island and the two Holland Churches, officiating, burial being in Crystal Lake Cemetery, Stanstead. Besides her husband, she is survived by two daughters, Edith, school teacher in Glover, Vt., and Ethel, clerk in the National Bank of Derby Line; one son, George Jr., a senior at Derby Academy, also two brothers, Harold Pocock and Earl Pocock, both of Meredith, N.H., and one sister, Mrs. Harry Smith, of Holland. The deceased was fifty-two years of age and was the former Ida Ethel Pocock, daughter of George Pocock, of Heathton, Que.

L'AVENIR

Miss Lorraine Porter spent the week-end the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Porter, and grandmother, Mrs. Emma Placey.

Friends of Mr. Romeo Charpentier regret to hear that he is a patient in the Sherbrooke Hospital, where he underwent an operation.

All regret the death of Mr. J. Bartlett, of Melbourne, and extend sympathy to his wife and family in their loss.

Mrs. Romeo Charpentier motored to Sherbrooke to visit her husband

Mrs. Ella Robinson was visiting friends in Richmond one day recently.

FARNHAM

Mr. and Mrs. D. Christmount, of Waterloo, were recent week-end guests of their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bullock.

Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Wilby and daughter, of Granby, were the week-end guest of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wilby.

Mrs. Guy Sheldon was in Richford, Vt., visiting relatives.

Miss Gula Taylor spent a week-end at West Shefford with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Stafford O'Hara, of Montreal, were visiting the former's mother, Mrs. S. R. O'Hara.

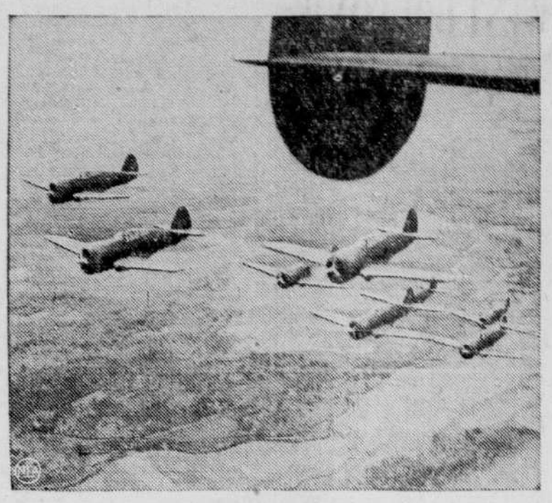
Mr. Nelson Standish, who is a student at the Theological College, Montreal, was visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Standish.

Mrs. Albert Courey spent a few days in Montreal.

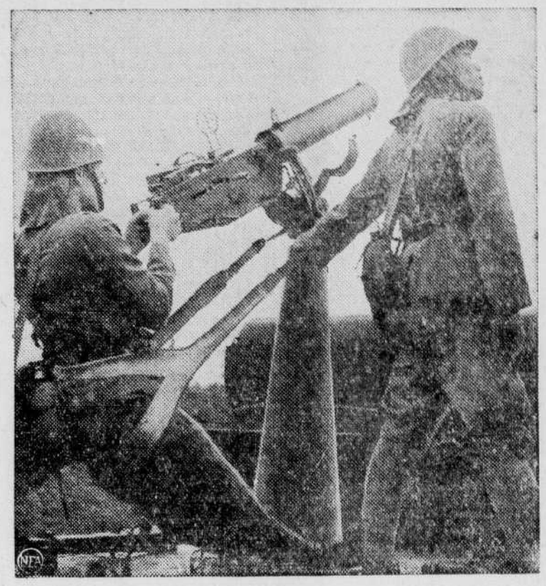
ANTS ATTACK BABY

Perth, Australia, Feb. 28.— (CP) — Hearing crying in the bush near Noggerup, a traveller found a newborn baby on the ground covered with ants. The infant was taken to a hospital, and is expected to survive.

NETHERLANDS INDIES HAVE DUTCH UP, READY FOR JAPS



Dutch fighter planes over Java.



Dutch Indies anti-aircraft gunners.

No soft touch are the defenders of the rich Netherlands East Indies. As Japan threatened further aggression in the South Pacific, these pictures arrived in the United States. And the above planes and guns are not just showpieces. Military observers believe the Dutch are ready for a real fight this time.

WARTIME DIABETES

Melbourne, Feb. 28.—(CP)—Director A. B. Corkill, of the Baker Research Institute, is conducting special wartime experiments in the "fundamental mechanism of diabetes."

SCHOOL BOARD AT EAST ANGUS HELD SESSION

Motion to Be Made at Next Meeting to Dispose by Sale of the School Property on the North Side of the River.

East Angus, Feb. 28. — A meeting of the East Angus School Board was held in the High School building with a full board present, namely Chairman A. McKeage, Joseph Burns, J. E. Lipsey, D. D. Kinnear and George Rowley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted and bill to the total of $764 were approved for payment.

The resignation of Miss R. M. Stevenson, Miss E. M. Kinnear, Miss M. E. Robinson and Mrs. Gladys Rowland as members of the teaching staff to take effect at the end of the present school year were received and accepted by the Board. Miss J. M. Gibson was re-engaged as teacher of Grades IV and V and the re-engagement of Mr. A. E. Thompson, as Principal, at an increased salary, was confirmed. The Secretary was instructed to advertise for the balance of the teachers needed.

The following notice of motion was given:

"That a motion will be made at the next meeting of this School Board to authorize the Secretary-Treasurer to dispose by sale of the School property on the North side of the river."

The meeting then adjourned to meet again Saturday afternoon, March 8, 1941.

MANSONVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Aiken and two children, Ruth and Alton, of Highwater, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Smith recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Merriam and family, of North Troy, Vt., were calling on their grandmother, Mrs. Lilla Jersey.

The many friends of Ross Smith regret to hear he is suffering from pneumonia. He is under the care of Dr. Gillanders.

Miss Evelyn Aiken is visiting her sister, Mrs. Vernon Gatley.

Miss Doris White spent the week-end with her grandmother, Mrs. Mary Aiken, and Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cowan.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Aiken, of Dunkin, were dinner guests of the former's brother, Mr. Frank Aiken, and Mrs. Aiken.

Mrs. W. O'Brien, of Farnham, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Jersey.

Miss Ruddick was a dinner guest of Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Morrison.

Mrs. S. Fadden, of Sutton, spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. Charles Bedard, and Mr. Bedard.

Miss Ella Clark has returned to Montreal, after spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Clark.

Word has been received of the death of Mr. Sherman Clark, of West Andover, Mass., and formerly of this place.

Mrs. Annie Ward was the guest of Mrs. Ellen Fuller at the home of Mr. Charles Jones in Highwater.

Mrs. Joseph Jones, of Vale Perkins, was the guest of Mrs. Clara McCoy and Mrs. Jersey recently.

Mrs. Clara McCoy is again quite ill with pneumonia.

Donald Harvey and Richard Clark, of Manchester, N.H., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hector Larivee.

Rev. Father J. O. Morin was in Sherbrooke last week.

Mrs. Lisgar Ingalls is in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, for observation.

Mr. Miles Record and daughter, of Tewksbury, Mass., were calling on relatives here on Sunday.

Mr. Earl Bracey, who is working in Montreal, spent the week-end at the home of Mr. Allison Levoy.

Mr. Laurence Levoy spent a day recently in Bolton Centre, where he was the guest of his sister, Mrs. E. Bracey.

Mr. Harold Boyce spent a day in Eastman, where he called on Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Bickford and Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Kirby.

Word has been received from Gunner W. Sturtevant, who is somewhere in England. He is well and wishes to be remembered to his friends both here and in Sutton and Sherbrooke.

Miss Lois Andrews, of Montreal, spent a recent week-end with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert George.

A card party was held in the Town Hall in aid of the skating rink. Five hundred was played at eight tables and prizes were won by Miss Jeanne Brouillette, Mrs. Harold Sullivan, Dr. H. E. Gillanders and Mr. Hermas Poulin. Proceeds amounted to $15.75.

Miss Margaret Boright, of Montreal, spent a week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Boright.

Mrs. Harold Sullivan entertained the Women's Association of the United Church.

Mrs. W. A. Marchant, of Montreal, was the guest of her mother, Mrs. Ethel Bailey.

Mr. Hermas Poulin has gone to Montreal, where he has employment.

Mrs. Hattie Farrel spent a few days in South Bolton with friends.

Miss Helen Brouillette was taken to a hospital in Montreal suffering from an acute attack of appendicitis. She was accompanied to the hospital by her mother, also by Miss Ethel Bailey and Mrs. W. A. Marchant.

Mrs. Alfred Button, of Sommerville, Mass., spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Macdonald.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Cabana have moved into the tenement formerly occupied by Miss Yvonne Labonte.

Miss Margaret Truax spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Cote, in Dunkin.

CANTERBURY

Mrs. Arthur Smith was hostess at a card party at her home in aid of the W.I. "Five hundred" was played at four tables. Those winning the prizes were Mr. and Mrs. Sterney Coates, Mr. Milton Goodwin and F. Lipton. At this meeting a quilt was raffled and Master Guy Charbonal, of Scotstown, was the winner. Lunch was afterwards served by the hostess, assisted by Miss Laura Goodin.

Mr. George Kerr was called to Lennoxville by the serious illness of his brother, Rev. N. Kerr.

Mr. Chancy Barter, of Montreal, spent a few days recently with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Goodwin.



BOY, I FEEL GOOD!

You have a wise mother, sonny! We know she gives you SCOTT'S EMULSION to make you big and strong. For over sixty years, mothers the world over have helped their loved ones build sturdy bodies, strong bones and teeth by giving them SCOTT'S EMULSION . . . the *all-year-round tonic* and body builder every person needs to help resist colds and infection.

-A BETTER WAY TO TAKE COD LIVER OIL

SCOTT'S EMULSION

CONTAINS VITAMINS A and D

4 TIMES EASIER TO DIGEST THAN PLAIN COD LIVER OIL

SLEEP AND AWAKE REFRESHED



If you don't sleep well—if nights are interrupted by restlessness—look to your kidneys. If your kidneys are out of order and failing to cleanse the blood of poisons and waste matter—your rest is likely suffering, too. At the first sign of kidney trouble turn confidently to Dodd's Kidney Pills—for over half a century the favorite kidney remedy. Easy to take. 114

Dodd's Kidney Pills

TOWN OF MAGOG

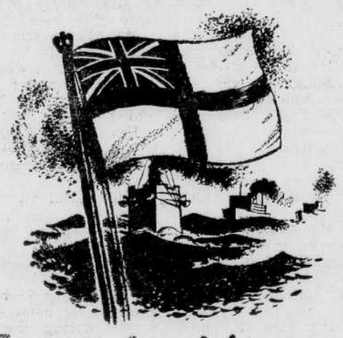
Examination of the Eyes

by GRADUATE OPTOMETRIST

Glasses prescribed, fitted and repaired.

A. E. SMITH

OPTOMETRIST — 56 MAIN STREET



Save for Victory

MONEY, no less than men and machines, is vitally needed to win this war.

YOU can provide that money . . . and save for your own future . . . by investing in WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES regularly . . . for the duration.

Go to the branch of The Royal Bank where you maintain your account. Sign one of the special War Savings "Pledge" forms which will enable the bank to purchase War Savings Certificates for you every month automatically.

Once you have signed the form, the bank looks after everything for you . . . buys the certificates, pays for them out of your account . . . arranges for them to be delivered to you direct from Ottawa.

This is urgent. Do it to-day. It's a sure way to save . . . and a practical way to strike your blow for freedom.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

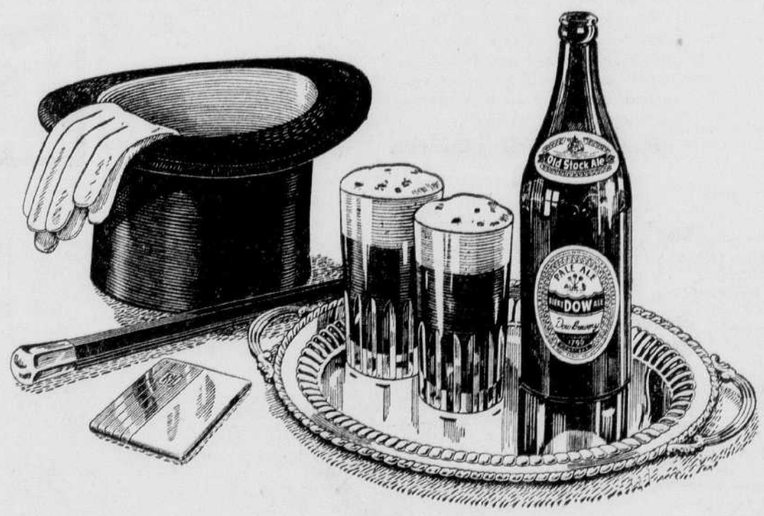
WAR SAVINGS PLEDGE FORMS AVAILABLE AT ALL BRANCHES

CATARRH SPOILS SLEEP

Insert a little Buckley's White Rub in each nostril night and morning. This will reduce swollen membranes, keep clogged nostrils clear, encourage healthful sleep or double your money back. 30c and 50c.

DOW

The Ale of Good Taste



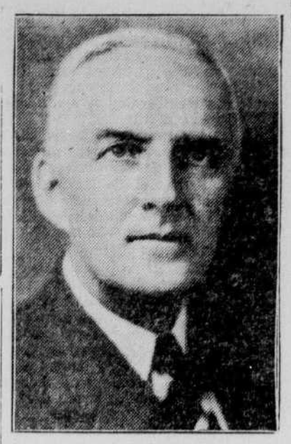
TOP hat, white tie and tails . . . a combination that makes you think of gaiety and romance . . . just the way Dow Old Stock makes you think of pure refreshment at its very finest.

Over 150 years of fine ale brewing

1790 DOW 1941

Post-War Period Of Industrial And Agricultural Expansion Predicted For Townships By Q.C.R. Ex

By G. D. WADSWORTH,
General Manager Quebec Central Railway.



G. D. WADSWORTH

The Quebec Central Railway, as well as the Canadian Pacific Railway, of which it is a subsidiary, came into being as a direct outgrowth of Confederation and, in association with the Eastern Townships, has had the privilege of serving its transportation requirements, participating in its colonization development and industrial progress from almost their very inception, the resources of the territory having so fully justified the foresight of the pioneers who constructed, under great handicaps, the various local lines which today comprise these railways. These resources have also in a large measure enabled the railway to maintain an adequate service and improve its facilities to their present standard of efficiency, which has been so essential to the industrial advancement of the territory.

It would probably be difficult to find a comparative area in the Dominion that includes a more varying and pleasing landscape so attractive to the tourist, such wide divergencies of topography and geology, agricultural prosperity, mineral wealth and a forest growth for wood-working and pulp and paper industries, and, in addition, rivers furnishing an abundance of hydro-electric power for turning the wheels of industry.

The principal rivers, such as the St. Francis and Chaudiere, cut across ranges of hills Northwesterly to the St. Lawrence River, forming deep and picturesque valleys. Lakes, such as Memphremagog, Megantic and Massawippi, have been the scene of events in the early history of Canada, have been recorded in well-known novels and popular screen productions and on many of them are located popular and beautiful summer resorts.

However, it takes more than scenery to support a railway, so let us observe what are the principal mineral and other resources in the Quebec Central district which have provided such a substantial traffic to the railway.

First comes the mineral deposits. The construction of the Quebec Central was largely responsible in bringing to light asbestos, perhaps one of the most marvellous productions of nature, which was destined to become one of Canada's most important mineral resources. It may be of interest to note here that in a similar manner, the huge nickel-copper ore deposits of Sudbury, Ont., were disclosed during the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as was also the important coal seams of the Crow's Nest Pass in British Columbia. In those old days such discoveries were fortuitous, but in modern railway construction the geologists may have much to say as to where lines are to be located.

Asbestos is one of the most important sources of Quebec Central traffic. It is also one of the major minerals of the Province and in terms of value ranks second in the Province's list of mineral production coming immediately after gold and constituting over sixty per cent of the world's consumption. The production in the Danville and Thetford districts aggregates in the vicinity of 365,000 tons valued at some sixteen millions of dollars, that of recent years being the highest on record. The principal asbestos producing countries in order of their output are Canada, Russia, Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Another outstanding industrial activity is the quarrying and dressing of granite in the Beebe and St. Samuel districts. The quarries in the neighborhood of Beebe were opened before the coming of the railway and many of the most important buildings in Canada contain Eastern Townships granite—the Sun Life Building in Montreal being a very striking example.

While the chrome deposits throughout the Eastern Townships are quite extensive, the industry has not been very active in recent years largely due to competition from South Africa where they have had the advantage of richer ore and cheaper labor conditions coupled with low ocean rates to the American Seaboard. It will, however, be remembered that during the Great War of 1914-18 the deposits in this district supplied the United States consumers with a very considerable tonnage.

Exceptionally pure limestone is found in the Lime Ridge section some thirty miles North of Sherbrooke, and supplies an excellent grade of lime for building purposes. Limestone is required for sulphite pulp and for metallurgical use and when ground is used for agricultural purposes. Marble and slate deposits occur around St. Joseph de Beauce and were worked some years ago and discontinued due to various competitive conditions. However, efforts are now being made to resume operations.

The present war has excluded Italian talc from export markets, and afforded an exceptional opportunity to the deposits of this mineral near Robertson and Leeds. Soapstone is quarried in the same district.

Fifty or sixty years ago alluvial gold to the value of some three million dollars was recovered from the Chaudiere River and its tributaries, and rich copper mines have been worked in various sections of the Eastern Townships in the past. There are hopes that both gold and copper may again be recovered in profitable volume.

The extensive forest areas—especially on the Lac Frontier and Megantic divisions of the Quebec Central—supply an abundant quantity of hardwoods and softwoods for industrial purposes as well as pulpwood for the manufacture of paper.

The rugged contour of the Eastern Townships renders available a large volume of hydro-electric power, and Shawinigan Water and Power Company and the Southern Canada Power Company have played an important part in the development of the district. The City of Sherbrooke also has a modern and efficient municipal hydro-electric plant.

The basis of settlement and development in the Eastern Townships, however, was principally agriculture, and it continues to hold first place in industrial importance.

The soil in the valleys of the Townships is particularly fertile, and many of the hillsides provide excellent natural pasture. On the other hand, the agricultural area is comparatively limited, and the close proximity of the district to the great urban district of Montreal has always led the farmers of the Eastern Townships to concentrate on dairying. Since the opening of the West, the farmers of the Townships have come to depend, very largely, on the use of Western grain feeds—in combination with their own limited production of grain and the fine hay and pasture grasses which flourish so abundantly.

In recent years, agriculture in the Eastern Townships has suffered from the prevailing low prices in common with practically the entire country. The rapid expansion of the industrial centres has tended to attract the youth of the countryside to the city, but there has never been a time when industrious farmers have not been able to gain a good living in the Eastern Townships. The agriculture of this area has been free from great droughts such as have disturbed the economic progress of the West and a ready market for the products of the farm has never been lacking.

During the most depressed conditions, it has been possible for the more progressive farmers, not only to maintain their operations, but to expand them, and to improve the quality of their livestock, and the efficiency of their farming operations. Some of the most famous dairy farms of North America are located in the Eastern Townships, and the livestock of the area—notably free from disease—has won a reputation over the entire continent.

It seems assured that, out of the present disturbed conditions of the world, there will come a period in which hundreds of thousands of intelligent and industrious workers will be seeking new homes on the land, and the natural beauties, the fertile soil and the favorable location of the Eastern Townships may well lead us to foresee a time in which there will be a great restoration in the prosperity of the agriculture of our countryside.

To sum up, it is a fact beyond question that the Eastern Townships are endowed with a variety and wealth of natural resources such as are given to few areas of a similar extent anywhere in the world. An equable and healthy climate, and a natural beauty which is world famous, coupled with ample opportunities for gainful toil, should and will always make this an area exceedingly attractive, and hold those who seek the comforts and amenities of life.

Those early settlers who founded our communities laid their foundations in a green and pleasant land—well stored with all the natural wealth needed to maintain a far larger population than that which now inhabits our district. When the world returns again to peace, it is possible to foresee a period during which the agricultural and industrial expansion of the Eastern Townships should progress rapidly and soundly.

EXILED POLES' ENVOY



Ambassador Jan Ciechanowski of the Polish Government in exile arrives in United States.

7-11 HUSSARS ISSUING CALL FOR RECRUITS

Bury, Feb. 28. — Recruiting for various reserve units across Canada has been going on since the declaration issued from National Defence Headquarters last week to recruit reserve regiments up to full strength. In accordance with these instructions the 7-XI Hussars, Canadian (Reserve) Army has opened a recruiting station at the Regimental Headquarters, Bury, with squadron headquarters at Cookshire, Bishopton, Danville, and Richmond, which includes the districts immediately surrounding. Prospective recruits may apply at any one of these stations at which representatives are maintained to give the desired information for enlistments.

Quota calls for reinforcements are frequently received and a list of interested volunteers is kept at the Bury Armory subject to call when their services are desired. The call for recruits is being made to replace the large number of vacancies as the result of members being transferred to various other units. Under the command of Lieut.-Col. E. S. McMannis, the 7-11 Hussars is the only cavalry armored car unit in this military district.

ACTIVE SESSION OF W. I.

The February meeting of the Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. William Provis, Sr., and was in charge of the President, Mrs. Parsons, who opened it with the Institute Creed and the Lord's Prayer, also a prayer for the soldiers, sailors and airmen.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary, Mrs. Provis, and approved. A letter was read by Mrs. Lindsay, thanking the Institute for their help in supplying canned vegetables for the Red Cross. A letter was also read by Mrs. Lindsay from Dr. Brittain, of Macdonald College regarding her application to enter the College on the Youth Training plan. A letter was read from Mrs. Scarth, County President, regarding the Board meeting held at Montreal, January 4. It was decided at this meeting that each member in the Province be asked to raise at least one dollar by acts of self-denial before the annual meeting in June. As this will be a voluntary gift from Quebec it is hoped that the Compton County Institutes will feel it a privilege to respond 100 per cent to this appeal. Other points brought out at the meeting were that six conveners be appointed instead of nine, so that all news goes to Provincial publicity while still news; that County officers and Conveners keep adequate records to hand to their successors; that Red Cross work be done by each member be handed to the Secretary at annual meeting; that new members be enlisted; that articles received from the appeal for old gold and silver articles to pay for mobile canteen be sent to Mrs. Provis, Bury, who will forward them to Miss Pritchard, and that each member who has not duly paid her five cents ambulance money is asked to do so.

Mrs. Scarth was pleased to report that Compton County had answered the appeal from the Red Cross Society by sending 757 cans of canned goods.

It was reported that this County was represented at the Rural Educational Course at Macdonald College by Mrs. George Parsons, President of Bury W.I.

Literature was given to each member to study on regarding the Quebec Provincial Home and School Council, and the members were asked to be ready with their answers for the annual meeting. Mrs. Stokes was appointed Convener of Macdonald College Magazine. A motion was then made that the Group make its own programmes this year.

Mrs. Stokes, Convener on Canadian Industries, reported on British plants coming to Canada, followed by a report on Home Economics by Mrs. Lindsay.

Mrs. Mayhew was appointed Auditor. It was then decided that the annual meeting be held at the home of Mrs. Cumings. The offices will be filled by ballot in charge of Mrs. Stokes and Mrs. Hawley.

The programme was in charge of Mrs. Provis on Publicity, who gave a splendid paper on her subject touching on the work of each Convener. At the close of her paper the President asked that it be sent to Macdonald College to be used in the Magazine.

The roll call was the Ways and Means of Sending Messages," and was answered by eight members and four visitors.

At the close of the meeting lunch was served by the hostess, assisted by Mrs. Wootten, Miss Tromblay and Mrs. Provis, Jr.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH HOLDS ITS ANNUAL VESTRY MEETING

The annual meeting of St. Paul's Anglican Church, Bury, was held following the Sunday service, with a representative congregation present. The Rector, Rev. W. J. Rowe, was Chairman, with Mr. C. W. Hawley and Mr. John Dougherty as Wardens, and Mr. J. H. Saunders, Vestry Clerk.

The Wardens' financial report recorded with thankfulness bequests to parish funds by the late Alfred Chapman, and noted also a decrease in subscriptions through death, removal, and general difficulties in a farming district. Notwithstanding this, the Wardens gave assurance that the assessment obligations would be met in full.

Appreciation was voiced by those present in regard to the assistance to church work and funds by the Women's Guild and the Women's Auxiliary.

Altogether it was felt that last year had been one of Christian service and fellowship for the Rector, Wardens, Sunday School Teachers, and other officers, and the congregation in general.

ANNUAL CONGREGATIONAL MEETING OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

A successful annual meeting was also held at St. John's Church, Bury. The Wardens' financial statement showed that all obligations had been met leaving a balance carried over for this year.

Mr. W. R. Batley and Mr. Gerald Pehlemann were re-elected Wardens of St. John's.

The expression of much gratitude was given to the members of St. John's Guild for their willing and substantial help during the year, and to the members of the congregation for their continued support.

AUXILIARY COMPLETES ARRANGEMENTS FOR DAY OF PRAYER

The February meeting of St. Paul's Women's Auxliary was held at the home of the President, Mrs. Ivy Macdonald.

The meeting opened with a hymn, followed by Litany from the Living Message, and prayers.

Routine business was discussed. One member paid five dollars to the expense fund raised by talent (selling home-made cooking.) The Dorcas work for the Indian girl's outfit was reported well under way. Final arrangements were made for the World's Day of Prayer service, which will be held at the home of Mrs. Lilly McLeod.

The meeting closed with Members' Prayer.

The March meeting to be held with Mrs. Thomas Bown.

ST. PAUL'S GUILD HOLDS SESSION

A largely attended meeting of St. Paul's Guild was very pleasantly entertained at the home of Mrs. G. J. Prangley.

Mrs. Rowe presided over the business session after the meeting had been opened with prayer by Rev. N. Rowe.

The minutes of the last meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Hunt, were read and approved. The principal business was making final arrangements for the tea and sale. A donation from St. John's Guild was received to help pay expenses connected with installing furnace in St. Paul's Rectory.

The afternoon was spent in knitting and sewing.

Several donations were received and asknowledged.

The meeting closed with the benediction, after which afternoon tea was served by the hostess, assisted by Mrs. Bryant.

The next meeting will be held at the Rectory, with Mrs. Rowe as the hostess.

Quebec Jersey

Continued from page 47.

tion stock was purchased from the herds of W. H. Miner, Grayburn Farm and B. H. Bull and Son. Another new herd at Knowlton is owned by C. Thornton. Others in the same district are owned by W. Eden, of Montreal, and Don Miller. These additions to the comparatively new herds of S. J. Mackie, Charles Robinson, John Pangman and others around Sweetsburg go to make the Brome Lake district a leading Jersey center. In the Hatley district are the very new herds of Mr. Webster at Massawippi, Mr. Hallward at Hatley and Miss Speyer at Waterville.

Of equal importance to the progress of the breed are the many farm owners who have started in a small way by buying a registered bull and a few females. Others have just bought the bull and are grading up their herds so as to take advantage of the higher price paid for milk rich in butterfat.

As evidence of the determination to have the best breeding stock available it is only necessary to make reference to the herd sires in some of the new herds. The oldest and more established breeders never had as good sires as at this time.

One new herd started in 1940 is that of H. A. Gosselin, of Farnham, whose farm is located at Lawrenceville. In addition to females from herds like Lennoxville Experimental Farm and J. F. Desmarais Mr. Gosselin purchased a herd sire whose dam made 21,550 pounds of milk and 1,023 pounds of fat. This is the high milk producing Jersey cow in Canada. S. G. Mackie at Sweetsburg has for sire a $1,000 bull whose dam made over 900 pounds of fat as a three-year-old. Her dam is the world's record cow, Brampton Basilua, with 1,313 pounds of fat. For dam and daughter this pair are high for all America.

In the Quinlan herd is a young bull whose dam is one of twelve cows in Canada to make over 4,000 pounds of fat to date. This cow has three Gold medals on twice a day milking and has produced upwards of 6,000 pounds of fat in her life. Mr. Roy Maclaren at Foster has for sire one of the top bulls of the breed in both production and show ring blood. Dozens of leading herds could be mentioned if space would allow. The point is that Quebec herds have come to be known because of their blood lines and this will assure our breeders of unlimited demand from all over America.

So great has been the demand this last year that many lots of cattle have been brought into Quebec from other provinces. Jersey Health Farms at Isle Bizard got a car of cows in N. B. while a new man, Norman Tait, of Frelighsburg, found it necessary to bring foundation stock from Ontario.

The number of French owners is very rapidly increasing. So much is this true that the Jersey Club plans to hold a French field day at St. Hyacinthe this coming summer. The usual Quebec Club field day will be held in June and there are many requests for this in the Bedford District on the farm of Mrs. Mackie near Cowansville.

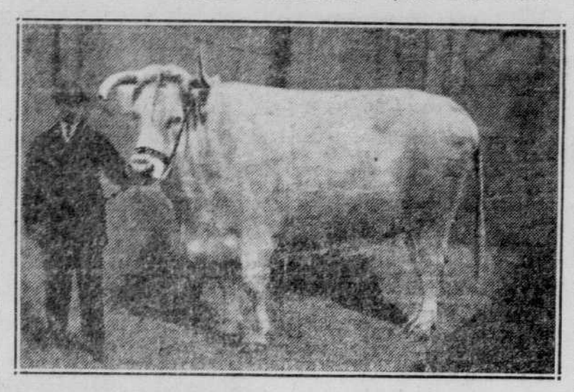
In the way of breed organization 1940 saw the start of a full time fieldman in the person of W. T. Hunter with residence at St. Anne de Bellevue. Mr. Hunter will cover the work of the breed in the four Eastern Provinces with considerable time spent on the development of Jersey Milk Markets in the larger centres. There is an ever-increasing demand for Jersey milk in our cities. Two hundred and fifty cans of this product go to Montreal alone each day. Other smaller cities and many small towns are ever-increasing consumers.

Officers of the Quebec Jersey Cattle Club and of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club have reason to believe that the Jersey breed is today as popular, if not more popular, than any other breed in Quebec. The quality of breeding stock in the herds assures an ever-increasing supply of outstanding animals that will command the attention of the Jersey world.

The appreciation of richer milk in our towns and cities is assurance of an unlimited demand for the products of these herds. Demand for breeding stock and demand for Jersey milk serve as justification for owning Jerseys. A farm that produces two products so much in public favor is an attractive investment.

Thi story would not be complete without reference to the fine work done by L. V. Parent, Secretary of the Quebec Club. With Mr. Parent as Provincial Secretary, Mr. Hunter as full time Fieldman and Mr. W. M. Parsons as President of the Quebec Club some definite progress can be looked for.

FAMOUS ANIMAL WEIGHED 4,000 POUNDS



There are a few old residents in the Townships of some seventy years ago, particularly those living along the Sherbrooke-Stanstead highway, who can recall the visit to places in Canada of the mammoth white ox, "General Grant," whose weight is recorded as "upwards of four thousand pounds."

This famous animal was exhibited in various parts of the United States during the period of three or four years and it was claimed that it earned thousand of dollars for patriotic societies to which the earnings were donated. The ox was once presented to President Lincoln who in turn presented it to the Ladies of the "Sanitary Fair" in Boston. The white ox brought to them the tidy sum of four thousand dollars. This was recorded as Lincoln's personal gift to the organization.

During the year 1869 the "General" was shown in various agricultural centres before being handed over to General Grant on the occasion of his inauguration as President, on March 4th, 1869. An aged resident of Massawippi Village can remember this huge animal going through, either to Sherbrooke from the border, or coming back. An overnight stop was necessary and as an ordinary stall was inadequate for it a section of a barn was fitted up for the comfort of the distinguished traveller. As to mode of travel, it would seem that it walked,at least a part of the distance.

Weekly Letter to Farmers

PAUL GERVAIS, Assistant to Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Station, Lennoxville, Que.

In order for farming to be carried on profitably, it is necessary to adopt a well-balanced cultural plan that is adapted to the particular conditions on each farm. It is important to produce the feed necessary for the livestock , increase the fertility of the soil and improve the cultural methods, in order to increase the yields, but care must also be taken to keep a balance between the different crops.

Certain crops, that require weeding, especially roots, show a tendency to decrease. The scarcity of farm laborers at the present time and the recent practice of ensiling timothy and clover hay tends to reduce the growing of turnips and mangels. Nevertheless, on each farm, there should still be one or two acres devoted to this crop. Beside being a cleaning crop, roots generally give a good yield per acre and are a succulent feed, useful to the stock.

At the Dominion Experimental Station, Lennoxville, Que., tests are being conducted to determine the value of different varieties. The results which follow have been obtained on experimental plots and are a four-year average:

	Yield per acre in tons	
Swedes	Green wgt.	Dry wgt.
Wilhelmsburger ...	28.70	2.64
Ditmars	27.34	2.45
Bangholm Herning	25.33	2.43
Hall's Westbury ..	24.77	2.29
Laurentian	23.47	1.97
Acadia	22.58	2.15

The yield for the variety Acadia is an average for only three years.

For the mangel test, the table which follows gives the results obtained at this Station, for the average of four years:

	Yield per acre in tons	
Mangels	Green wgt.	Dry wgt.
Prince	21.30	1.46
Yellow Intermediate	19.16	1.54
Giant White Sugar	17.77	1.65
White Intermediate	17.63	1.79
Tip Top	16.73	1.75

One other variety, named Frontenac, was added to the test last year and now appears on the list of recommended varieties.

For a number of years, brown-heart of turnips has caused considerable loss. This disease may be controlled fairly easily and effectively by the use of borax. The Provincial Seed Board recommends an application of 25 pounds per acre on acid soil and at least 35 pounds on soils that are neutral or practically neutral. Never use more than 50 pounds per acre.

Prepare the soil well, make it more friable and enrich it with a good application of manure and comwielding variety; seed it early in the spring, especially mangels and keep mercial fertilizer; choose a high-well-cultivated during the summer.

These are some of the factors which will help to give a good yield of roots each year.

GUIDE to BETTER HOMES



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GIVE YOURSELF A NEW OUTLOOK ON LIFE BY REDECORATING YOUR ROOMS WITH THE NEW 1941 WALL-PAPERS.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public of Sherbrooke to come and see the Grand Showing of the new 1941 Wallpapers.

A qualified staff, experienced in Wallpaper and Paints, is at your service at all times to offer you distinctive paints and wallpapers for your home.

Let us work out your decorating problems for you without charge.



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Splendid Financial Position Of Sherbrooke Is Tribute To Able Civic Administrators

Surplus on Current Account of $114,000 for Past Year Greatest in the History of Sherbrooke—Steady Growth of Industry and Employment Averted Undue Booms Which Ofttimes Prove Disastrous to Efficient Civic Administration.

From the time of its foundation in the opening years of the nineteenth century, the community now known as the City of Sherbrooke has won lasting or fleeting fame for a wide variety of causes. It has numbered among its leading citizens a Father of Confederation, Sir Alexander T. Galt, a man whose vision was largely responsible for the development of the Dominion of Canada. It has proved the center of an international manhunt, having provided a temporary residence for a New Yorker whose extradition proceedings on a murder charge drew some of the leading lawyers from two countries. It has become the home of one of the leading industrial and agricultural exhibitions of Northeastern America. Many of the leading citizens of Canada first drew breath in this Eastern Townships community. Some of its sons have won less worthy repute.

But today its fame is for something whose justification cannot be denied. In a world where governmental deficits, whether national, state or municipal seem to be the order of the day, the Sherbrooke City Council over a period of years has reported a series of substantial surpluses, despite the great burdens placed upon it for the financing of direct relief, the surplus reported for 1940 being the greatest on record, receipts exceeding expenditures by over $114,000. The gross debenture debt of the city was cut during this period by $82,000 while the sinking fund providing for the retirement of fixed term bond issues was some $186,000 in excess of actuarial requirements, indicating that the surplus recorded in the financial statement was real and not achieved through a juggling of bookkeeping entries between capital and current account, whereby a supposed surplus in current operations was more than offset by an increase in capital liabilities. Furthermore, capital expenditures amounting to $212,000 for various city activities, Fire Department improvements, extensions to waterworks, electric lines and gas mains were financed out of current revenues, increasing the assets of the city by this amount without a corresponding expansion of liabilities.

This splendid showing, while reflecting considerable credit on the present civic administration, is also a tribute to those city fathers who have gone before, who laid the groundwork for the strong financial structure of today. An examination of the files of the Daily Record for the past forty-four years and of the Examiner and the Gazette which preceded it indicate that instead of the mere expenditure of money for the sake of spending money or to meet the whims and fancies of one man or group of men, the administrators of the city preferred some substantial reason for any major expenditure undertaken. The result of their caution is indicated today by the strong financial statement of the city, which lists revenue-producing assets far in excess of all liabilities, a condition given to few cities to enjoy.

Another factor which perhaps may enter into this enviable condition is the nature of the growth of the community. Ever since the first small industry, perhaps a saw-mill, was established at the junction of the Magog and St. Francis rivers, the growth of Sherbrooke has been steady. Each year has seen a moderate expansion of the population of the city, a moderate growth of industrial activity. Booms have been lacking. No large-scale programme of development has been undertaken, only to be abandoned at some later date when the industrial developments failed to live up to early promises.

Furthermore the industries have been happily varied, avoiding one-sided and unbalanced developments which so often feature growing industrial communities. True the first major industries established here were connected with the textile trade and today the same trade is one of the major employers of labor. One of the first mills to be established in Sherbrooke was the Paton Manufacturing Company which today is still the largest producer of woollen goods in the Dominion and still provides employment for hundreds of Sherbrooke citizens.

Other branches of the textile industry are also represented. The Dominion Textile, producers of cotton and rayon goods employ nearly one thousand hands, while the ranks of natural and artificial silk fabricators are represented by the Julius Kayser Company, pioneer plant of this nature in the Eastern Townships, the Canadian Silk Products Company, the Sheer Silk Hosiery Mills, the Quebec Rayon Company and the Classon Knitting Mills, together with the newest entry in the field, the Morgan-Perrin Company.

The steel industry and its affiliated trades have also offered employment to many Sherbrooke citizens, one of the pioneers in this industry being the Jenckes Machine Company, which now forms a part of the Canadian Ingersoll Rand Company, another local subsidiary of the latter concern being the Sherbrooke Pneumatic Tool Company. The Superheater Company also represents another local company which became part of an international organization, it having absorbed the old Sherbrooke Iron Works.

Other units of the machine trade operating in Sherbrooke are the E. and T. Fairbanks Company, the MacKinnon Steel Corporation, the Hall Machinery Company, the Canadian Brake Shoe and Foundry Company and the Manganese and Steel Castings.

The clothing trade is represented by the S. Reuben Company and the Federal Clothing, while other industries on the list of Sherbrooke labor-providers are the Beckwith Box Toe Company, the Panther Rubber Company and the Carnation Milk, the latter of which purchases large quantities of fresh milk from the farmers of the district for export as condensed milk.

The city is well equipped with transportation facilities, being served by three railways, the Canadian Pacific, Canadian National and Quebec Central, while it is a centre of an extensive highway network.

From a cultural view, the city is not lacking. The primary and secondary school systems, both Protestant and Roman Catholic are featured by modern and well-equipped buildings. For higher education, Bishop's University at Lennoxville is situated only about four miles from the heart of the city, while two seminaries, St. Charles Borromée and the Grand Seminary are located in the city, together with the Normal School and a number of convents.

In the religious sphere, the city is the see of the Roman Catholic bishopric, while several churches of that denomination are located throughout the city. Three Anglican parishes have been established, while the United Church of Canada is represented by two groups. Other denominations represented include the Presbyterian, Baptist and Christian Science Churches while the Jews have a Synagogue located on Montreal Street.

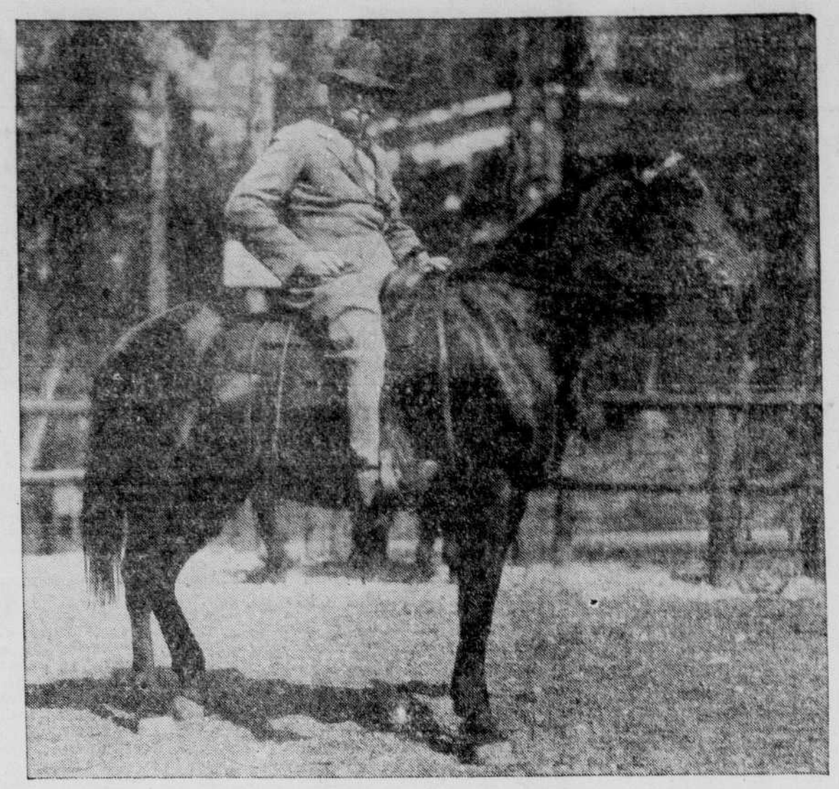
Sporting clubs are also active. Snowshoers have the choice of five organizations, the Sherbrooke Snow Shoe Club, the Tuque Rouge, the St. François, Dollard and the Gounod. The Sherbrooke Curling Club has a large membership, while an excellent arena equipped with artificial ice is located on the Exhibition Grounds. In addition, a splendid system of outdoor rinks is maintained in the different parks of the city by the municipal authorities.

For lovers of summer sports, the many parks provide locations for outdoor games such as baseball, football and tennis, with a modern baseball park being located in East Sherbrooke. The Vacation Colony being developed in connection with Jacques Cartier Park along the Magog also promises to be a distinct asset to the younger life of the city, providing as it does a safe and supervised location for swimming and other sports.

One factor which has proved of considerable value to the city is the municipal ownership of its utility services, the profits from which have served to materially reduce the burden upon the average taxpayer.

All in all, the present condition of the city, financially and otherwise reflects the careful policies of the present and past leaders in both public and private finance.

WINSTON CHURCHILL AT BANFF



In happier days, before the menace of Hitlerism overshadowed Europe and leading English statesmen had time for friendly visits abroad, Winston Churchill spent a happy holiday at Banff Springs Hotel in the Canadian Rockies. Britain's energetic Prime Minister was then Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Baldwin Government. The year was 1929.

REAL BARONESS HAS TITLE OF SHELTER QUEEN

Lady Mary Irene Ravensdale Carrying on Important Work Among Victims of Bombing Attacks on London.

London, Feb. 28.—(AP)—The eldest daughter of the late Marquis Curzon of Kedleston, a baroness in her own right, has a room in a swank hotel, but she doesn't sleep there much.

She's so busy in the slums, helping poor families during and after air raids, it's more convenient just to sleep at Paddy's Goose.

Dock workers call her the "Queen of the Shelters," though her real name is Lady Mary Irene Ravensdale, and her father once was Viceroy of India.

Forty-five-year-old Lady Ravensdale moved to the dock district after her home was bombed early in the war.

Paddy's Goose, where she spends the nights except when there's no bombing, is a notorious public house. She spends plenty of her own money there on cocoa, tea and sandwiches for the homeless.

Twenty bombs have fallen within 50 yards of the "Goose" and the windows have been blasted out of rooms where Lady Ravensdale and her homeless friends were sleeping.

Lady Ravensdale shudders at the suggestion she is doing anything heroic. She explains: "It's just a job. After all, I've lost only a home. I know plenty who've lost whole families."

Lady Ravensdale knows hundreds of dock people by their first names. On a trip with her one sees she's just like one of them. She is never patronizing and never puts on a social worker air. Her food is the food she distributes among others. She is pretty, but she dresses simply.

When the poor complain about shelter conditions, she gets things done, because she knows where to go for remedial action.

MINTON

Miss Helen Ryan, of Montreal, was a week-end guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ryan.

Mr. Herbert Coates, of Canterbury, has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Conner.

Mr. Charle Daintrey spent a few days recently in Montreal.

Mr. C. Banfill is visiting at the home of his brother, Mr. Howard Banfill.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Conner, their sons, Hubert and Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. John Jenkin, Mr. Cecil Jenkin and Miss Evelyn Jenkin were guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Jenkin in Sherbrooke. The occasion was a dinner in honor of Mr. Jenkin's birthday.

TRENHOLMVILLE

Mrs. F. Wintle has returned from Montreal. Little Doreen Wintle is slightly improved but still very ill.

Miss Margaret Wintle, of Sherbrooke, spent the week-end at her home.

Miss Annie Brock is the guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wright, St. Felix de Kingsey.

Mrs. F. W. Lyster spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. M. Stevens.

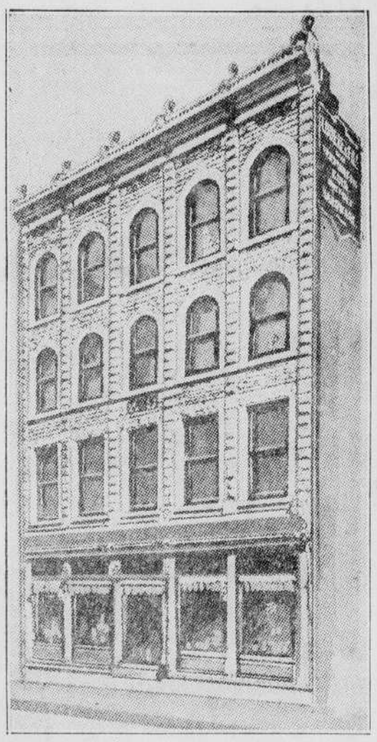
Mr. Howard Stevens has returned from the hospital much improved in health.

A number of the members of the Young People's Union went to Richmond where they were entertained by the Richmond Y.P.U. at a Valentine party. All reported a very enjoyable evening.

Mrs. R. Lampron, of Spooner Pond, was a guest of her sister, Mrs. Russell Stevens, and Mr. Stevens.

The now famous Carlsbad caverns, in New Mexico were discovered through a stream of bats flying out of an underground opening.

Time Has Wrought Many Changes During The Lifetime Of This Old Mercantile House



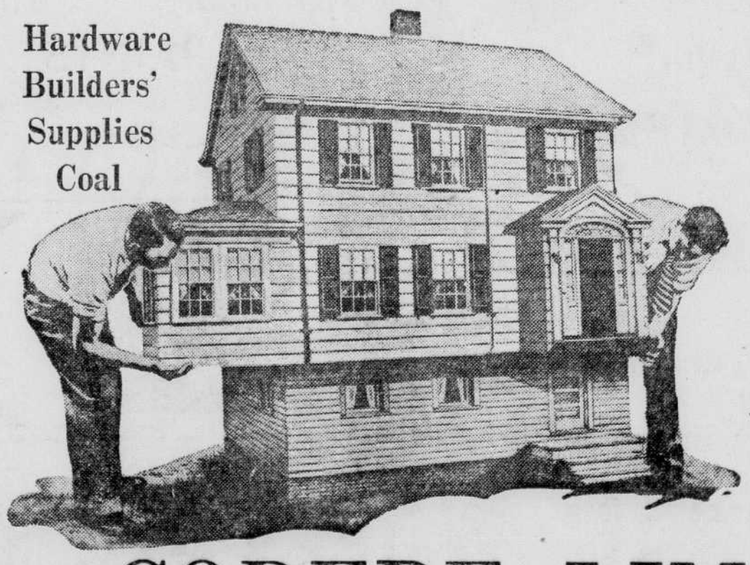
It was in the year 1875 that the House of Codere launched its great career of service to the people of the Eastern Townships presenting the best quality of merchandise that was available to that day and generation

In that same year Sherbrooke was granted its charter as a city and Canada was at the threshold of its greatest period of expansion.

Today Canada with the whole British Empire is engaged in a death struggle with dictatorship, fighting for liberty of the body and of the soul without which Britons could never live.

Codere Limited have enlisted in the struggle by making more and more British Goods available to their customers. Canadians know that they can help Britain by purchasing Old Country products, be they coal, glass or other manufactured merchandise

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Builders' Supplies
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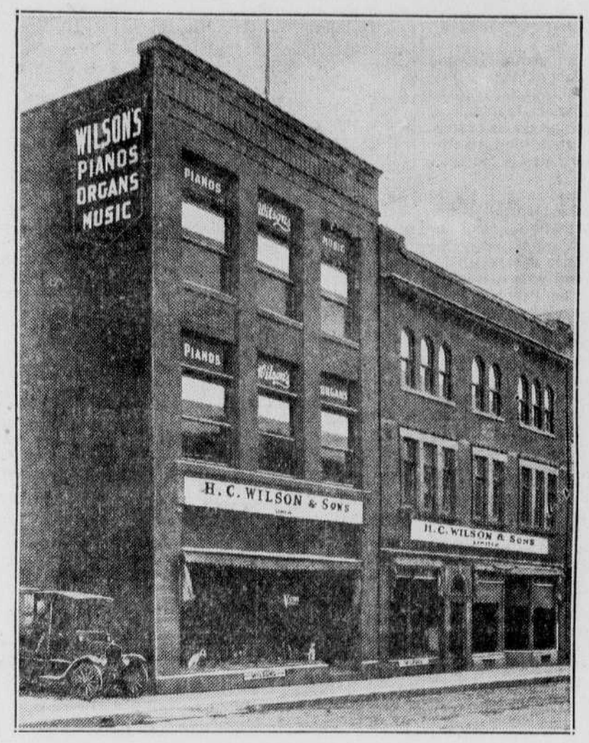
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37 Wellington Street North - - - Next to Granada Theatre.
BRANCH STORES: — Magog — Rock Island — Windsor Mills — Richmond.

WINDSOR-RICHMOND MUST PLAY FIFTH GAME

Paper Makers Apply Whitewash To Blank Blinco's Squad 3-0

Rubber Tilt Necessary Tonight at Windsor Mills to Decide Opponent for Sherbrooke in Final for Eastern Townships Hockey League Crown — Big Moe Okilman Leading Figure as Paper Makers Stave Off Elimination.

Windsor Mills, Feb. 28.—Take your pick. Windsor Mills or Richmond. The two strong teams handled by Dallas Grant and Russ Blinco are deadlocked at two-games all in their Eastern Townships Intermediate Hockey League semi-final and will meet here tonight in the fifth and deciding game of the series.

Facing elimination in the Canada Paper last night, the courageous Windsor Mills outfit turned on all their power and exhausted their bag of tricks last night to roll to a 3-0 victory over the Monarchs and create the deadlock.

Over 1,000 screaming fans watched another wide-open, thrilling hockey tilt similar to the first three games of the series, and when they left the Arena not one of them could talk above a whisper, if at all. They raved about how Roger Longpre had weathered a terrific stream of rubber in the Windsor Mills nets, how big Moe Okilman had worked himself into exhaustion beside Melancon and Hec Prefontaine on the Paper Makers defence and scored two goals besides, and how the rubber flashed up and down the ice as first one team and then the other unravelled lightning rushes and deceptive passing plays.

It was a game that showed beyond a shadow of a doubt that hockey is the finest sport in the Eastern Townships. The players, in the pink of condition after a strenuous season, had all kinds of speed and reserve energy, and gave their all for their coaches.

Once again there was little to choose between the teams. It was Windsor's night, that's all, and the victory was typical of the way the series has gone since it started last Friday at Richmond with a win for the Monarchs. The Paper Makers drew even with a victory last Sunday, and then the scales tipped Richmond-ward on Tuesday. Now they are "even Stephen" again, and tonight's game should be a corker.

Windsor Mills usually prolific forward line of Payette, Allen and McLenahan was effectively throttled by Jack Campbell, Ivan Boisvert and Lucien Gagnon, who were aided and abetted no end by the Richmond forwards, whose back-checking tactics came to the defence of the party time and again.

In the first two periods only three penalties in all were called, but when play roughened up during the final stanza five players were thumbed off by Len O'Donnell and Albert Turcotte.

Joe Doyle got the first goal of the game after sixteen minutes and forty-eight seconds of play, taking a pass from Blair and moving in on Gagnon to give the Richmond netminder no chance to save. In the same period the Paper Makers had a chance to go farther ahead as Bus McLenahan was given a penalty shot after Jack Campbell threw a half-Nelson on Payette, who was free in front of the Monarchs' cage. McLenahan's shot was dead on, but Gagnon picked it off.

Throughout the second frame they traded heated exchanges to no avail. First Boisvert and Campbell would break up a Windsor rush, and then, at the other end of the ice, Longpre would come up with a mighty stop to keep the Windsor nets clear. It was the kind of period that paved the way for the free-wheeling final frame.

When Okilman got his first goal in the last period his defence mate, Hec Prefontaine, was cooling his heels in the penalty pew. Big Moe steamed away with McLenahan and Bobby Morey after a Richmond attack was broken up, and the Arena shook with cheers when the red light blinked behind Gagnon. The time was 14:25.

It was Moe all alone in the final goal, 33 seconds before the final whistle. He was all alone as he broke fast with every Richmond player up.

Windsor Mills		Richmond
Longpre	goal	Gagnon
Okilman	defence	Campbell
Blair	defence	I. Boisvert
Payette	centre	Harris
Allen	wing	H. Boisvert
McLenahan	wing	Mooney

Windsor Mills subs. — Dionne, Doucet, Doyle, Morey, Desilets, Cote, Melancon, Prefontaine, St. Cyr.

Richmond subs.—Beliveau, Garant, Murphy, Lemire, Leblanc, McCrea, Demers, Smith, Beaulac.

Referees: O'Donnell and Turcotte.

First Period

1—Windsor Mills..Doyle (Doucet) 16:48

Penalties: Beliveau, Lemire.

Second Period

No score.

Penalty: Desilets.

Third Period

2—Windsor Mills..Okilman (McLenahan, Morey) 14:25

3—Windsor Mills..Okilman . 19:17

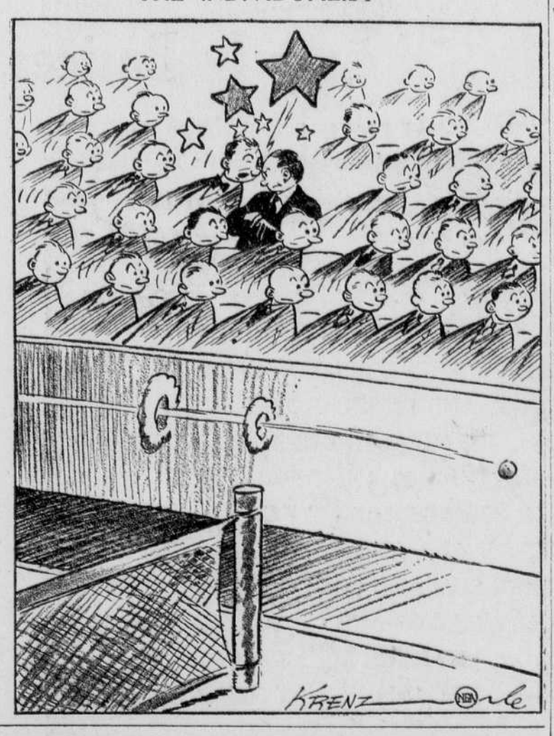
Penalties: Okilman, Blair, Prefontaine, I. Boisvert, Garant.

MacPHAIL PUTS FOOT DOWN

Havana, Feb. 28.— (AP) —Babe Phelps, one of the leading catchers in the National League, was barred yesterday from Brooklyn Dodgers' training camp by President Larry MacPhail and ordered to get into condition at his own expense.

MacPhail was irritated by Phelps' pleas of illness and said he had received a report from a physician who examined the plump backstop saying Phelps was able to start training.

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SPITFIRES AND FAIRBANKS IN BOWLING WINS

Five-Pin League Pace-Setters Defeat Panco — Fairbanks Take Two Strings from Knights of Columbus.

Spitfires continued their steady pace in the Young Men's Christian Association Five Pin Bowling League by capturing two strings from Panco in a regular engagement, while in another game, the same night, Fairbanks defeated the Knights of Columbus two strings to one.

Bas McCormick, of Fairbanks, rolled the high single of the night, 317, and an aggregate of 672 to pace the Fairbanks team. Raoul Gagne, of the Knights of Columbus, had the high three string mark, 692.

Teams and scores:

SPITFIRES

J. Strickland ..	124	121	227—472
I. Richards	202	210	225—637
W. Taylor	214	192	194—600
G. Quine	219	227	214—660
J. Grime	215	215	164—594
Totals	974	965	1024-2963

PANCO

H. Maskell ..	168	202	230—600
H. Billson	137	279	161—577
E. Kennett	175	144	206—525
F. Robidas	186	183	119—488
L. Maskell	217	260	185—662
Totals	883	1068	901-2852

Spitfires won two strings.

FAIRBANKS

B. McCormick .	142	213	317—672
F. McLaughlin .	176	186	157—519
R. Smith	240	201	177—618
S. Laframboise	188	185	269—642
J. Allanson ...	214	210	215—639
Totals	960	995	1135-3090

K. of C.

C. E. Bouchard .	190	274	218—682
L. G. Lemay ..	134	160	190—484
A. Schiller	189	174	162—525
J. Latraverse .	200	213	155—568
R. Gagne	193	249	250—692
Totals	906	1070	975-2951

Fairbanks won two strings.

"UBS" WIN THREE

"Ubs" captured three strings from the Board of Directors in a league fixture on Tuesday night. Guy Smith carried off both single and three string scores with 290 and 810, respectively.

Scores in detail:

"UBS"

A. Jobel	250	246	193—689
F. Mitchell ...	111	139	159—409
C. Beaudreau .	124	164	181—469
L. Whiting ...	202	278	293—773
G. Smith	290	279	241—810
Totals	977	1106	1067-3150

B. O. D.'s

H. Reese	181	198	248—627
A. Wood	185	189	152—526
J. R. Sangster .	145	196	203—544
H. O. Terrey ..	146	166	187—499
W. Mutchler .	117	157	123—397
Totals	774	906	913-2593

"Ubs" won three strings.

Standing of the Y. M. C. A. Five Bowling League on February 25th follows:

	G.P	W.	L.	P.C.
Spitfires	54	45	9	.893
C. S. P.	48	30	18	.625
Fairbanks	51	31	20	.608
Bell Telephone .	54	29	25	.537
Stu-dy Chain ..	54	28	26	.519
Panco	51	26	25	.509
K. of C.	48	24	24	.500
"Ubs"	51	25	26	.490
B. O. D.'s	51	25	26	.490
Mitchell's	51	19	32	.372
Y's Men	51	10	41	.196

SUNSHINE FOR WESTERN TURF RACE EXPECTED

Ideal Conditions for Crowd and Muddy Track for Horses Seen for Running of $100,000 Santa Anita Handicap.

Los Angeles, Feb. 28.—(AP)—Sunshine for the crowd and possibly mud for the horses was seen today for the running of the $100,000 Santa Anita Handicap Saturday.

Turfmen held of announcing final plans. Owners of several candidates want to see what the track may be like before paying the $250 entry fee and $750 to start their horses.

Handicappers expect Rough Pass, Wedding Call and Bolingbroke to be declared out if the track is muddy. The weather report said light showers today, which might throw the track "off," and clear skies Saturday.

Charles S. Howard's Mioland will race, rain or shine.

Challedon is a definite starter, owner William L. Brann declared yesterday.

Two girls who hadn't seen each other for years unexpectedly met one day.

"Do you remember that red-haired boy we used to meet at the tennis club?" asked one.

"Do I not," replied the other. "Why he told me that if I didn't marry him he'd go and do something dreadful. I wonder what became of him?"

"He happens to be my husband," snapped the first girl, viciously.

Great thoughts proceed from the heart.—Vauvenargues.

Rangers Bump Canadiens 5-2 With New Line Showing Class

Pike, Macdonald and Lynn Patrick Collect Lion's Share of Points as Blueshirts Capture Garden Game—Ray Getliffe's Two-Goal Performance Lone Bright Spot in Habitants' Showing—Phil Watson Injured.

New York, Feb. 28.— (AP) —New York Rangers, rounding into shape for playoff time when they defend their Stanley Cup honors, last night defeated Montreal Canadiens 5-2 in a hard-hitting National Hockey League game.

It was Rangers' fourth victory in a row, and was regarded by the Patrickmen as revenge for the 6-2 defeat Canadiens handed them at Montreal in their last meeting February 11. The clubs play back at Montreal Saturday night.

Ray Getliffe, with two goals from his left-wing post, was the bright figure in an otherwise spotty exhibition by the young Canadien forwards who appeared a trifle stale and at no time threatened to win after Rangers went ahead for the second time in the middle period.

Rangers' scoring strength was largely concentrated in a new line with Alf Pike at centre, flanked by Kilby MacDonald and Lynn Patrick. Pike scored two goals, MacDonald had a goal and two assists, and Patrick bagged two assists. Alex Shibicky and Bryan Hextall got the other goals.

Phil Watson, Ranger centre, suffered a pulled muscle in his side and missed the last half of the game. Extent of the injury was not determined.

The teams:

Canadiens		Rangers
Cude	goal	Kerr
Goupille	defence	Coulter
Portland	defence	Pratt
Quilty	centre	Watson
Benoit	wing	Hextall
Blake	wing	L. Patrick

Canadiens subs. — Reardon, Graboski, Sands, Getliffe Chamberlain, Lach, Adams, Demers, O'Neill.

Rangers subs. — Heller, M. Patrick, N. Colville, M. Colville, Hiller, Shibicky, Smith, MacDonald, Pike.

Referees: Stewart and Chadwick.

First Period

1—Rangers.....Shibicky (Coulter, N. Colville) 17:29

Penalties: Hextall, Benoit, Shibicky, Getliffe.

Second Period

2—Canadiens...Getliffe (Chamberlain, O'Neill) ... 13:07

3—Rangers.....MacDonald (L. Patrick) 15:16

Rangers.....Pike (MacDonald, L. Patrick) . 15:38

Penalties: None.

Third Period

5—Rangers.....Pike (Hiller, MacDonald) 5:40

6—Rangers.....Hextall (Coulter) 9:29

7—Canadiens...Getliffe (Portland, Chamberlain) . 10:44

Penalties: Chamberlain, Hextall, Hiller.

MILLAR, NEWTON WILL CLASH IN PAT LID FINAL

Oscar Stenson and Jim Fuller Defeated Last Night in Semi-Final Matches of Granites Curling Competition.

Match Committee Chairman Bruce McD. Millar and S. G. Newton won their way to the final round in the Pat Lid granites competition of the Sherbrooke Curling Club last night as they scored victories in the semi-final engagements.

Millar battled through to an 11-9 victory over Oscar Stenson, and Newton defeated Jim Fuller 12-8. Both encounters were keenly contested, and some fine curling was exhibited by all four teams.

Millar and Newton are scheduled to clash tonight in the final, and a close contest is anticipated.

Rinks and scores:

C. G. Bryant	N. Lothrop
C. O. Gustafson	H. R. Neville
S. A. Belmont	C. G. Bishop
B. Millar	O. Stenson
Skip—11	Skip—9
J. W. Davidson	G. Chisholm
E. Nicol	G. D. McManamy
S. H. Gallinger	D. R. Bishop
S. G. Newton	J. N. Fuller
Skip—12	Skip—8

DOWNS AND CAMPBELL WIN

H. W. S. Downs defeated W. J. Lane 8-6 and A. C. Campbell downed A. T. Speid 10-9 in Forbes Trophy matches last night at the Lennoxville Curling Club. Both games were keenly contested, and extra ends were needed to settle the results.

Rinks and scores:

K. McLeod	J. E. Shaw
J. E. Thompson	D. A. Finlayson
R. Dunn	W. S. Richardson
A. C. Campbell	A. T. Speid
Skip—10	Skip—9
R. E. Blake	H. H. Nichol
C. W. Hall	N. H. Beach
H. W. Downs, Jr.	C. A. Crawford
H. W. S. Downs	W. J. Lane
Skip— 8	Skip—6

TWO TIED FOR TOP BERTH IN FLORIDA PLAY

St. Petersburg, Fla., Feb. 28.—(AP) —Belting Ben Hogan, of Hershey, Pa., and Herman Barron, of White Plains, N.Y., shot into the 36-hole leadership in the $5,000 St. Petersburg Open yesterday as Henry Picard's score zoomed in a high wind.

Hogan, the year's leading money winner, and Barron finished the second round all square at 136, six under par, while Picard shot a 73 and fell back to an eight-way tie at 139. Hogan had a second-round 69 and Barron a 68.

Felix Serafin of Scranton, Pa., scored a fine 67 to move into third place at 137.

DODGERS AND GIANTS CLASH

Havana, Feb. 28.—(AP)—Bill Terry brought his New York Giants here yesterday from their Miami training camp for a three-game exhibition series with the Dodgers, starting today.

Both the Giants and Dodgers, however, were kept from practising because of rain. Terry said he plans to send Paul Dean, Bump Hadley and Cliff Melton to the mound in the first tussle. Leo Durocher of the Dodgers announced his pitchers would be Kirby Higbe, who beat the Giants five out of six times while with the Phillies last year, Curt Davis and Bill Swift.

PLAYOFF TIME ARRIVES FOR SCHOOL LOOPS

French-Canadian Juvenile, Midget and Bantam Teams Playing for Championships in Three Circuits.

Play-offs have already started in the Bantam Hockey League comprising teams from local Roman Catholic schools, and will get underway tomorrow night in the Juvenile circuit, while the Midgets will start playdowns for the championship on Monday night.

Announcing the opening of the play-offs, Eugene Lalonde paid tribute to the Quebec Amateur Hockey Association, whose donation of $25 will enable several of the engagements to be played at the Arena.

In the Juvenile League, St. Michael's and St. Jean de Baptiste will start a two-game, total goal semi-final series tomorrow night, the winner to meet Bromptonville, who placed first. St. Michael's and Larocque, first two teams in the Midget circuit, swing into action Monday night, while Larocque and St. Michael's have already started the semi-final round in the Bantam League.

The final standing of the leagues were as follows:

JUVENILE

	P	W	L	T	Pts.
Bromptonville	12	8	4	0	16
St. Michael's	12	7	4	1	15
St. Jean de Baptiste	12	6	4	2	14
Larocque	12	1	10	1	3

MIDGET

	P	W	L	T	Pts.
St. Michael's	8	6	0	2	14
Larocque	8	2	4	2	6
Racine	8	0	4	4	4

BANTAM

	P	W	L	T	Pts.
St. Therese	8	6	0	2	14
St. Michael's	8	4	2	2	10
Larocque	8	4	4	0	8
Racine	8	0	8	0	0

Granby Enters Final In District Play By Clouting Angus 18-5

Tarte, Larose and Foisy Carry Mail as High-Stepping Nordics Score Second Straight "Sudden-Death" Victory on Arena Ice, Outclassing Wolfe-Compton League Champs Throughout—Winners Ready to Meet E.T. League Representative.

Although East Angus used two goal-tenders, not at the same time of course, in an effort to stem the tide, and in spite of loud protests by the goal judges, the flying Nordics of Granby went wild on Arena ice last night to drift to an 18-5 victory over East Angus in a "sudden death" Eastern Townships hockey semi-final playoff game.

Granby, who captured the championship of the Brome-Missisquoi-Shefford League by defeating Farnham in three straight games after eliminating Sutton in the semi-finals, and then topped Asbestos 11-6 in a "sudden-death" tilt at the Arena Wednesday night, and East Angus, who carried the colors of the Wolfe-Compton circuit, came to grips with everything to gain and nothing to lose.

By their one-sided triumph the Nordics earned the right to oppose the representative of the Eastern Townships Intermediate League. The winner of this hook-up will then proceed into Provincial playdowns against the Mansfield League winners on March 4 and 5, provided play in this district is completed in time.

Granby collected no less than nine of their eighteen goals in the opening period. With Fournier, the regular netminder, under the weather, Lussier, his under-study, went into the twine, and was a sad young fellow by the time the first twenty minutes had ticked away. East Angus then trotted out Galipeau to man the cords in the next two periods, and this worthy was beaten twice in the middle canto and seven times in the last chukker.

While some two hundred spectators nearly had fits trying to keep track of the goals, and the official scorer tore his hair and used up three or four pencils scribbling on the Q.A.H.A. report form, the Granby gladiators had the time of their young lives, splitting up thirty points and making things miserable for the Wolfe-Compton kings, who, it should be remembered, had worked hard the night before in disposing of Cookshire in the final League playoff encounter.

The players were far too busy going after goals to worry about rough tactics, and there was very little bumping to be seen. Granby has a really fast club, although when they brush up against the strong Eastern Townships League representative they may find that their wide-open tactics will bring about their downfall.

Defenceman Tarte was a mighty man for Granby. In addition to his blocking chores, the sturdy speedster slipped up the ice time and time again, and his contribution to the Nordies' point session was a total of eight points, made up of six goals and a brace of assists. Larose, with four goals and an assist, and Foisy, with two and three, were the other big men in the Granby parade. Ostiguy scored once, and George Hebert, Lemire, Maurice Hebert and Legare once each to complete the Nordics' quota.

For East Angus, Gagnon, with two goals and an assist, and Bisson, with a goal and two assists, carried most of the mail. Mailhot got a goal and Allan Currie two assists, with Bruce Kelly scoring a single, the first counter of the game after one

Continued on page 63, col. 2.



It's *Spring* at ROSENBLOOM'S

New "Stetson" and "Brock" Hats

New "Society Brand" Suits

New "Dack's" Shoes

SPIRIT TOUGH IN VOLUNTEERS OF OLD COLONY

Soldiers from Newfoundland Playing Important Part in Artillery Services in the Old Land.

By LOUIS V. HUNTER
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)

Somewhere in Southern England, Feb. 15.— (CP) —In a quiet part of beautiful Southern England, hundreds of youthful Newfoundlanders are training to perpetuate the First Great War fame of their fathers.

Sons of men who gave their lives as "shock troops" in the war of 1914-18, these young men have left behind their fishing nets and trap lines, deserted their school rooms and offices to rally to the support of the Empire in the greatest struggle in British history.

Newfoundland has no army of its own, so the Islanders—residents of England's oldest colony—retain their identity principally in the "Newfoundland Regiments" of the Royal Artillery. They also have their own forestry unit, in which lumberjacks put to good use knowledge gained in the forests of the island.

There is a heavy Newfoundland representation in the Royal Navy and fishermen who earned their livelihood on the Grand Banks now are doing important war work in trawlers around the fortified coasts of the United Kingdom.

All the Newfoundlanders serving with the Imperial Forces in Britain are volunteers. They were examined and attested at home and crossed to Great Britain as civilians. They enlisted and were equipped on this side of the Atlantic. Most of the men are lumberjacks and fishermen, but they include, too trappers, solicitors, school teachers, colleges students and office workers. Some of them hiked hundreds of miles to the recruiting offices at St. John's, the capital.

Recruits travelled from as far afield as Inner Labrador which sent two Eskimo brothers, twenty-four-year-old F. Benoit and M. J. Benoit, twenty-seven. One is a fisherman and the other a trapper. Their companions call them "Bennett," and both are anxious, in the words of their commanding officer, to "have a go at the Germans."

Majority of the men with the artillery regiment training in this section of the Eastern Command are from Newfoundland's outposts, and life in England is strange for them. They are billeted in palatial homes which are a far cry from the small, frame buildings of the fishermen's villages of the Island.

H. Russell, a fisherman from Carbonear, said his companions like nothing better than to spend a lively evening "in town." The town is a small English village.

The commanding officer, a Briton who knows Newfoundland like a book although he never has been there, is satisfied with the progress his charges have made since their arrival here several months ago.

"They are a patriotic bunch and their spirit is tough," he said. "They can hardly wait to meet the enemy. They have a job to do and they'll be ready when the timbe comes."

He said the Newfoundlanders were so anxious to retain their identity that they preferred to join the British army rather than enlist in the higher-paid Canadian Army, in which 3,000 men served in the First Great War, besides the 12,000 others in the British forces.

Viscount Cranborne, Dominions Secretary, and D. J. Davies, Newfoundland Trade Commissioner, visited the regiment and commented favorably upon the efficiency of the men. The artillery men carried out a flawless demonstration at some of their gun positions.

The gunners chuckled when a London war correspondent, after watching the men go through their paces behind a vicious-looking 9.2 Howitzer, asked one of the subalterns if it was an anti-aircraft gun.

The regimental officers are all British but a number of the Newfoundlanders are studying to obtain commissions.

WRITER TELLS OF COURAGE OF BRITISH RACE

New York, Feb. 28.—(CP)—One of the fastest-selling books in the United States is Quentin Reynolds' "The Wounded Don't Cry," a moving tribute to the courage of British men and women by an American reporter who watched events in France and the British Isles from the day Germany invaded the Low Countries.

Reynolds, widely known as a correspondent and short story writer, has written a book about the matchless bravery of the British people who face the blitzkrieg. Ignoring the politics of war, he has told of the people who in this conflict are in the front line.

Apparently the United States was awaiting just such a chronicle. The publishers of "The Wounded Don't Cry," E. P. Dutton and Company, New York, reported that two printings were sold out the day of publication. The book now is selling at the rate of a printing a day.

Reynolds has been a sports writer and foreign corespondent as well as a fiction writer. His style is that of the breezy sports writer but he achieves a depth of feeling that amounts to indignation when he describes a particularly senseless bombing of a French town and to awe when he comes to the laughing nonchalance of Britons in the face of air raids.

It is sensitive too, though one would hardly suspect it as the first chapter starts: "Hitler marched into Belgium just as I marched into the Ritz bar. The first thing I did was to order a drink. I don't know what Hitler did first." Reynolds covers the ground with an eye to human interest.

Another book about Britain's gallant defence that is enjoying success is "Report on England," by Ralph Ingersoll, publisher of the New York newspaper PM. This is less about the people and more about Britain's military defence. But "Report on England," (Simon and Schuster, New York) also is the story of Londoners who go their air raid shelters every night and are not afraid.

SLAV SKIPPER DODGED NAZIS LAND, SEA, AIR

Neutral Sailors Strafed in France, "Sunk" Twice in Atlantic, Reached Canada on a Warship.

By DOUG HOW,
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)

An East Coast Canadian Port, Feb. 28.—(CP)—A new chapter in seafaring life lies before Martin Kovacevic and, after eight hectic months, the amiable Yugoslav skipper is jubilant.

In this Canadian port, he parted company with the small group of men who went with him through the worst of the Battle of France, the sinking of two ships on the Atlantic and a four-month stretch in Canadian immigration quarters.

Kovacevic was to take command in New York of a "good ship" but he found the greatest pleasure in the fact that he will again be master of a vessel—the Milena—that flies the colors of his native land. His companions were to ship aboard the first Yugoslav craft to enter this harbor in months.

Their's is a long story. Last May 13, Kovacevic led a band of 26 men from Yugoslavia to take over a ship at Boulogne. In France, however, they were informed that the vessel had been sunk by the Nazis. Stranded, they reached Dunkerque and found themselves plunged into a terrified multitude of civilians seeking only to flee before the armies of Germany. So the Yugoslavs joined the refugees, walking 57 miles through a constant aerial bombardment to Calais.

There they found work and the food they had lived without for three days. Officers and men alike helped load a Polish boat that finally sailed without completing its cargo. Kovacevic and the remnants of his little band—those who decided not to turn back — crossed to England with her.

There Kovacevic was posted with others of his group to the Panamanian vessel Saint Marguerite and sailed for North America. Hundreds of miles at sea, sailing alone in the daylight hours, they were accosted by a Nazi U-boat. A polite captain gave every man time to take to the lifeboats, inquired of their supply of food and water and then torpedoed their ship. The climax of his gentlemanly conduct was his advice as to the direction they should take to cross the path of a British ship.

Darkness had fallen when their lifeboat—carrying 18 men — heard another ship and signalled it with a torch. It proved to be the British vessel King John. That was July 2. Eleven days later as they crept nearer America, they ran across a ship with several Swedish flags painted on her side. She carried the name "Narvik."

As an engineer-survivor described it: "She came to within 400 yards of us when suddenly down went the Swedish flag, up went the swastika and bang went the guns." German machine guns swept the King John's defensive weapon and no responding fire was possible.

Kovacevic was standing with the British skipper on the bridge when the latter was wounded. The men were ordered to the boats and the Germans finally ceased firing when they saw the ship was being abandoned.

Quietly the King John was deserted except for one man—an ordinary seaman—and he raced to the bridge to wave to one of the three lifeboats to wait. Nazi machine-gun fire mowed him down. The Yugoslavia explained that the Germans may have believed he was the wireless operator left behind to call for aid.

The British captain, his chief engineer and two wounded Yugoslavs were taken aboard the Narvik. Once again, the fact that Yugoslavs were victimized seemed to inspire a German captain to excellent manners. The explanation, they believed, was that the Nazis didn't wish to do anything to chafe relations with that Balkan nation.

When one of the survivors shouted that they had seen a ship sunk for the second time in two weeks, the captain bellowed "I'm sorry — good voyage." A more tangible gesture was his gift of a lifeboat to relieve the others of excess cargo. Kovacevic's boat was adrift four and a half days in a hurricane-lashed Atlantic before it reached the French island of St. Bartholomew in the West Indies. Forty-one men thus were saved.

From their landing place, the Yugoslavs got to the British island of St. Kitts where they were given new clothes. They came to Canada aboard a British warship.

They lived in immigration quarters here for four months, although, Kovacevic said, London had ordered that they be repatriated. Authorities, he added, said lack of shipping space made their return to Europe impossible.

Then suddenly things began to break their way. A vessel skippered by a man who went to school in Croatia with Kovacevic entered harbor and offered to take on the eight officers and men.

The offer was swiftly accepted. Kovacevic planned to go along too, but an unexpected wire from New York gave him a ship of his own.

PROMOTION OF OFFICERS IN NAVY SPEEDED

New System Announced by Admiralty of Promoting Naval Captains on Merits Speeds Advancement of Younger Men.

Tossing overboard a system dating back more than two hundred years, the Admiralty has just made promotion from the rank of captain to rear-admiral dependent on merit instead of seniority.

This revolutionary step opens up opportunities for brilliant young naval officers to show what they can do in the higher commands of the navy.

In a formal statement announcing the change of policy, the Admiralty said it had decided "to widen the field of selection for promotion" to rear-admiral so that "captains of outstanding merit may rise to flag rank earlier than is now possible."

The new system, which went into effect with the first batch of promotions early in 1941, supersedes the seniority method which has prevailed for more than two hundred years. Agitation for the change began as far back as 1747 but hitherto it has always been successfully resisted.

In Nelson's day—when Napoleon's dreams of conquest made Britain's sea power of paramount importance to her survival—they got around the seniority system so as to give capable younger men a chance. If such a man were spotted well down the list of captains the number of promotions was accelerated. But the drawback to this was that many officers who might have made first-class sea-going commanders were put on the shelf All those promoted could not be given flag rank. Those who were not were retired.

The Admiralty also has announced a number of flag officers' appointments. Hitherto such appointments had not been published during the war. But in future, said an official statement, these will be published periodically "provided such information will not be of value to the enemy."

Among the appointments was that of Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Edward Collins to relieve Admiral Sir Dudley North, at Gibraltar. Vice-Admiralty Collins commanded the Empress of Australia's escort on the voyage of the King and Queen to Canada in the spring of 1939. Admiral North was in command of the Royal yachts before the war and accompanied Their Majesties in the Empress of Australia.

Appointed to the aircraft carrier squadron is Rear-Admiral Arthur L. St. G. Lyster, who commanded the aircraft carriers responsible for the brilliant Fleet Air Arm attack on Italian warships at Taranto.

EMPIRE MAIN BUYER OF U.S.

Washington, Feb. 28. — (AP) — War developments switched fifty-two per cent of the United States export trade to the British Empire in 1940.

The Commerce Department, making a geographical analysis of last year's $4,022,000,000 export trade, found $2,093,000,000 of it went to the Empire. The United Kingdom alone bought $1,010,000,000 worth of merchandise and Canada, next largest buyer, $715,000,000. Empire purchases in 1939 totalled $1,279,000,000, amounting to 40.3 per cent of total exports.

SHELTER RULES ARE NUISANCE TO PENSIONERS

Retired Inmates of Chelsea Hostels Thoroughly Disgusted with Modern Idea of Total Warfare.

By DOUGLAS AMARON,
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)

London, Feb. 14.—(CP)—The Chelsea pensioner took a puff at his pipe, cocked his good ear as though to listen to his own decision, and after due consideration conceded that "this here modern warfare is a danger nuisance."

That was quite an admission for an old warrior of eighty-three who roamed the globe for close to forty years fighting for King and country against a foe who often was only a sabre's thrust away.

Bomb craters in well-kept flower gardens of Chelsea Hospital and broken roofs in some of the buildings where "Sergeant Jack" and 500 more retired soldiers are passing the last years of their life may have influenced his decision but likely only slightly.

A garden can be raked into place and sowed again, new glass can be put in windows and fresh tiles on the roof, but the peaceful routine of old age, once disturbed, is hard to resume.

And German air raids have disturbed the routine of the Chelsea pensioners. These picturesque old soldiers, who still wear medals for service and bravery and stripes of rank, haven't taken kindly to the disruption of daily life.

"Why dang it all, sir," said Sergeant Jack, "a soldier can't get a decent night's sleep any more. They bundle us off into the shelters at six o'clock and don't let us come back until seven in the morning."

A shelter, according to this veteran of Egyptian and South African service, is no place for an old man to spend the night. It isn't that the sleeping quarters are disagreeable, but there's a no smoking sign as you go in.

"I like my pipe," Sergeant Jack confided, puffing away at his well-burned briar, "and I like a smoke before I turn in. They let six of us up at a time for a smoke, but I like to take my time over my tobacco.

Certificates—the golden way to Victory.

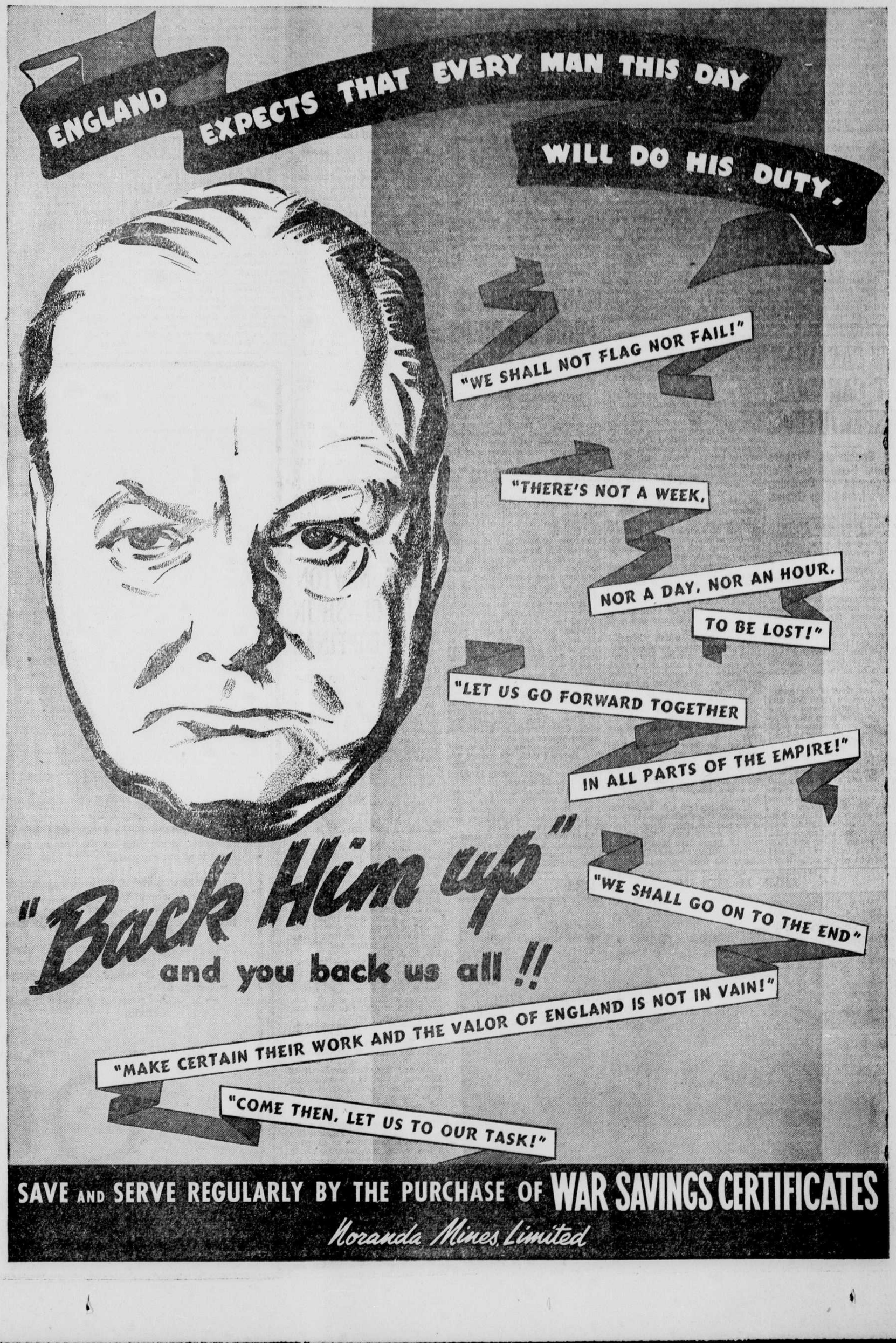
TYPICAL CUSTOMER MOTHER OF THREE

New York, Feb. 28.—(CP)—Here is a thumbnail sketch of Mrs. Typical Customer of 1941, selected by the National Retail Dry Goods Association in a national letter contest:

She is Mrs. Clementine Thill of LaCrosse, Wis., a slim 36-year-old blond, who is the mother of three—two boys and a girl. She says that her husband, who is 40, earns $30 a week installing and servicing oil burners. Mrs. Thill's hobbies are bridge, ice skating, hiking, music and the movies. She does her own housework, makes some of her own clothes, and lives in a four-room apartment.

FOOD WAS READY

So hurriedly did Admiral Byrd's 1929 expedition to Little America leave there that pans of food were left on the stove. When they returned in 1933, they lighted the fires, warmed and ate the perfectly preserved contents of the pans.



Qualities Of Leadership Are Taught At Stanstead College

(By Ed. J. Struthers)

Gradually emerging to a starry brightness from the clouds of depression and wobbly thinking which enmeshed this world in the years between the wars is the crystal-clear fact that democracy and right thinking are synonymous terms. For without the one, the other perishes. Thus behind the magnificent resistance presently being put up by the people of Great Britain lies the spirituality of their thinking. Etched on our memories as expressive of this are the great speeches of Winston Churchill, and the other notable talks given us by Lord Halifax, the late Marquis of Lothian and others.

Should one search for one of the sources which led those men to sound intellectuality the path would most certainly direct to the great British schools. So in times like these it behooves us to see just what we in Canada are offered in the way of similar scholarship. And strangely unknown to many Eastern Townshippers are located in their eleven counties some schools which, through good times and hard times, have endeavored to cultivate the right atmosphere of real learning. One such school is Stanstead College.

Established in 1872, the old Stanstead College building was a monument to the faith, to the courage, of the group which contributed to its building and for many years from out its doors went boys and girls to occupy places of great importance and of worthy service in the business and home life of the Dominion of Canada.

During the war of 1914-18, Stanstead students were on service in all branches of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Indeed, one group left their classes for a short move over to their College Gymnanasium to become under the leadership of one of their own teachers the Signal Section of the 117th Eastern Townships Battalion. And when the old College building came tumbling down in the fire which raged through it on a Saturday afternoon in May, 1938, with it also fell a long honor roll of those who served in the last Great War.

Immediately following that fire came a challenging opportunity for all friends of Stanstead College to rally 'round and rebuild. Under the capable chairmanship of a committee headed by Dr. Charles Colby, himself an old student, this was done. In striking proof, then, of the universality of Stanstead's appeal people of differing religious faiths, whether old students of the school or not, helped so that there now stands on the old site a modern well-equipped main building that would do credit to any large city.

Schools, though, are more than buildings; are more than defined lists of courses, and this the present staff under the leadership of the Rev. E. C. Amaron, M.A., M.M., Principal of the College, clearly recognize. For the student body, drawn from a wide area of Eastern Canada and the United States are taught by their teachers the qualities of leadership. Aiding in this task, is a planned schedule of debates and sports events and other activities not the least of which is a Model Assembly of the League of Nations which each spring for several years has brought students to Stanstead from widely separated schools for a well occupied week-end.

Offered, too at Stanstead in addition to the regular grade and high school courses are the business courses of Bugbee Business College, and the complete musical training of the Eastern Townships Conservatory of Music, both affiliated with and on the grounds of Stanstead College. Thus it is no uncommon thing for students to acquire both business and musical training along with their academic studies.

Those well acquainted with Stanstead College realize that this school serves in many ways. And with such a background, it was only to be expected that Stanstead College would be doing its bit in the present struggle. So it turned out. Not only once again have former students enlisted in all branches of the Candian armed forces and are serving both overseas and at home, but in addition Stanstead College has welcomed to its midst a complete school from Dorset in Southern England. The English school, the Oldfeld school of Swanage, has already settled down at Stanstead for the "duration" to bring to its host school the broadening effects of Old-Country cultural contacts and to themselves valuable opportunity to assimilate some Canadian ways amid beneficial surroundings.

GROW CANADIAN, EAT CANADIAN, EXPERTS URGE

Ottawa Specialists Prepare Wartime Recipes to Meet Emergencies of Declining Imports from Other Climes.

By GLADYS ARNOLD,
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—(CP)—Patriotism means "eating our own Canadian fruits and vegetables in season" say staff officials under the direction of Miss L. C. Pepper in the Consumers Section of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

With recently passed laws limiting certain food importations to conserve exchange for purchase of needed war materials, Miss Pepper and her staff are lecturing to women throughout the Dominion—explaining the new laws and teaching them how to substitute Canadian products for imports so as to get the same food values.

Officials say most of the money Canadians spent for fresh fruit and vegetables in United States during 1940 — something more than $13,000,000—went for pre-season products which Canadians could have had cheaper and of better quality from their own orchards and gardens a few weeks later. "We take the edge off our appetites with these early strawberries and other fruits and are not nearly so keen for them when our own appear," says Home Economist, Miss E. LeBlanc.

The first suggestion of Miss Pepper is that Canadians plant more rhubarb this spring and can it while it is still young, tender and rose-colored. "This replaces imported prunes and figs and is equal if not better in its content of vitamin B, calcium and body-building minerals," she says. Canned Canadian apples too are high in food values and very cheap.

Foods have been particularly studied for the precious vitamin C. content. The Consumers Section advocate any one of the following daily foods to give the necessary quantity for maintaining health: One green pepper, one cup of raw cabbage, one medium tomato, one half cup of tomato juice or one medium-sized potato boiled or baked in its skin. This will replace the qualities of imported fruits and equal one-quarter of a grapefruit, half an orange or one quarter cup of the juice of either.

As candied fruits and peel are on the lists of excluded food products the Consumers' Section has been experimenting with the production of these from Canadian fruits.

A wide variety of recipes have been circulated among teachers of home economics and they are being tried out this year throughout Canada. Miss LeBlanc expressed her confidence that Canadian women can easily produce their own peel and candied fruits.

"There is a British Columbia melon which makes excellent peel, while we have cherries, pears, apricots, peaches and other fruits which will candy and completely replace anything we have formerly imported," she said.

At the end of the 1941 season the results of testing these recipes in the country's kitchens will be assembled to find out which ones are best.

Latest development of the Consumer Section is canned apple sauce. In the experimental kitchens some six different varieties, each with a different flavor according to the apples used, were set out to be sampled.

Another product still in the experimental stage but expected to be on the markets after the next apple crop is called apple "flakes" or "chips." These have been tried out by Miss LeBlanc who says they taste exactly like fresh apples in pies.

ARMY MASSES MEN AND MOTORS



Army planes roar in review over the Second Armored Division at Fort Benning, Ga., when, for the first time, the division massed its 10,000 men and 2,000 motor vehicles. Motorized force included midget cars, armored scout cars, motorcycles, six-wheeled trucks.

RED CROSS IS DIVIDED OVER LIPSTICK USE

Ban on Its Use by Suffolk Hospital Creates Many Bitter Arguments on Old Country Circles.

By D. E. BURRITT
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)

London, Feb. 28.—(CP)—There can be no peace, apparently, as long as Sir Archibald Home's ruling remains in effect. But one thing is certain, there can be no lipstick used in his hospital as long as his ban remains against it.

It all arose over one of those rulings by Sir Archibald that women were not to disguise their lips while working in the Suffolk Red Cross hospital. The ban applied to all hospital workers.

But Mrs. C. D. Fellowes, wife of a major, argued that she was working in the administration branch of the hospital and therefore was not in contact with patients. Why then, she asked, was there any harm in her using lipstick while working in the office. The whole thing, she declared, was "childish."

Newspapers fell upon the story and for a couple of days, double-column stories appeared in even the more conservative journals. Even Major Fellowes was brought into the fight. "My wife," he said diffidently, "is much amused about the whole affair and, of course, considers it merely ridiculous."

Officials at London headquarters of the Red Cross were quick to wash their hands of the affair and suggested it was a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of Sir Archibald, a county director of the Suffolk unit.

Reporters failed to obtain a reply from Sir Archibald but at his headquarters a spokesman explained: "We know there has been trouble between Sir Archibald and Mrs. Fellowes . . . There may be no rule against using lipstick but they don't like it in hospital. If it is used (and they emphasized the word 'if') then it must be used discreetly."

MANY REQUESTS FROM SOLDIERS PROVE AMAZING

By DOUGLAS AMARON,
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)

London, Feb. 28.—(CP) — Canadian servicemen, in hospital because of injury or illness, are receiving personal attention from a small army of volunteer women workers of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

A private on leave, injured in a black-out accident in a town far from his camp and his friends, can be sure of receiving cigarettes, candy, books and other incidentals that help make hospital life more pleasant, providing his name reaches the Society. And there are few Canadians in hospital who haven't received this home attention. Red Cross cards have been placed in 732 hospitals in Great Britain where Canadians have been admitted.

One of the busiest Canadians in England is Mrs. Leonard Hancock of Montreal who is in charge of this service. It applies not only to men of the Canadian forces but to Canadians in the British army, navy and air force. She has a staff of close to 400 Canadian and British women. For many of them the Red Cross is a full time job. Their work extends into many fields.

Records are kept of prisoners of war and the missing. Requisitions for hospital supplies, comforts, books and games are filled for Canadian military units and hospitals. Convalescents are billetted at country estates and cottages.

"We run a regular grocery store," Mrs. Hancock said. "Cigarettes are foremost in the list of requests that come in and so far nearly 1,000,000 have been distributed.

Other things Canadians like are delicacies that are typically Canadian. Maple syrup products and corn are the soldier's favorites and they usually can be provided.

"You would be amazed at some of the requests we get," Mrs. Hancock said. "Some were Polish books while another—and this was filled too—was for a Mormon Bible."

It sometimes takes time to get what the soldier wants, but he rarely is disappointed.

S. R. Fuller, Jr., Is Appointed To Important Post

The appointment of S. R. Fuller, Jr., as Chairman of the new Production Planning Board in the United States, as announced a few days ago in the Record columns, was one of the most important nominations to be made since the last Record Annual Edition rolled off the presses.

The announcement of Mr. Fuller's appointment was made by John D. Biggers, Director of Production, with the approval of the Director General and Associate Director of the Office of Production Management, Washington, D.C.



S. R. FULLER, JR.

Mr. Fuller is widely known in Sherbrooke and throughout the Eastern Townships and the Province, and is proprietor of the Grayburn Farm at Waterville.

In making the announcement, Mr. Biggers said that the Board would advise as to both industrial planning during the emergency and post-emergency readjustments and, as the basis for its recommendations, would make a study of production experience during the World War, the industrial mobilization plan of the United States War and Navy Departments, and the procedure followed in recent months by the United States National Defence Advisory Commission.

The Office of Production Management's official emphasized that the Army and Navy, industry, labor and scientific research in the United States had places on the board which, he added, will have the benefit of the most authoritative current information on the defence requirements of Great Britain.

"This Board has been established in recognition of the importance of both short and long term planning of the defence effort and its effects on the national economy as a whole," Mr. Biggers said.

"It should provide valuable assistance in the task of distributing the defence load so that the quickest possible results can be obtained with the least possible dislocation—now or later—of the nation's economic life."

In the Office of Production Management's biographical material special mention is made of the fact that Mr. Fuller "won high commendation from Bernard Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board," for his job in procuring steel and machine tools for the Army and Navy during the World War.

Mr. Fuller is President of North American Rayon Corporation and of American Bemberg Corporation whose manufacturing plants are in Tennessee. He was formerly President of the Stafford Co., Readville, Mass., and later Chairman of the Board and Treasurer of the Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills, Ltd., of Sherbrooke. In 1935 he was Special Administrative Assistant for the Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, Matanuska, Alaska. During the World War he served as a Commander in the United States Naval Reserve.

Other members of the Production Planning Board include Harry L. Hopkins, former Secretary of Commerce; Admiral William Harrison Stanley, retired, former Chief of Naval Operations; Major-General James Henry Burns, an authority on ordnance; George W. Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor; James B. Carey, Secretary of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; John L. Pratt, Former Executive Vice-President, General Motors Corporation; William E. Levis, Chairman of the Board of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, and Robert E. Doherty, President of the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

REPORTS HEARD BY MEMBERS OF CASSVILLE W.A.

Treasurer's Report Showed Substantial Balance on Hand After Annual Expenses Paid.

Cassville, Feb. 28. — Members of the Cassville W.A. held a meeting at the home of Mr. F. W. Lawton. The business session was opened by Mrs. Charles Lawton, Vice-President, in the absence of the President. Rev. Mr. Edwards conducted the devotional service.

The Treasurer's report, showing a balance of $38.16 after annual expenses were paid, was adopted as was also the Secretary's report.

It was decided to pay five dollars to the M. and M. fund, and to again use the holiday plates as a means of raising funds. It was hoped that these plates might be handed in before the annual meeting to be included in the annual report.

The members agreed to send a "sunshine basket" to a former member who is ill, and cards to friends who are in poor health and it was decided that members he asked to donate articles for sale before Christmas.

Mrs. H. G. Curtis and Mrs. Rudd were appointed Dinner Committee for the next meeting.

Mrs. Rudd and Mrs. Carter gave two enjoyable piano duets.

At the next meeting a Bible "quiz," based on the book of Luke, will be conducted by Mr. Edwards.

A motion of adjournment was made by Mrs. Shuttleworth and seconded by Mrs. Rudd, after which the meeting closed in the usual manner.

FRELIGHSBURG

Mrs. L .R. Capsey entertained the W.A. branch of the Bishop Stuart Memorial Church at their last regular meeting. At the tea hour, the hostess was assisted in serving refreshments by Mrs. G. B. Leavitt.

Mr. H. C. Hayes, of Montreal, was a recent overnight guest of his mother, Mrs. P. M. Hayes.

A Valentine card party was held at the home of Mrs. J. H. Harvey for the Helping Hand Society. Bridge and "500" were enjoyed during the afternoon. War Savings Stamps were the prizes given for highest scores and were won by Mrs. E. M. Shepard for bridge and Mrs. N. Spencer for "500." Refreshments were served by the members of the Society at the tea hour.

The many friends of Mrs. R. Whitcomb will be glad to learn of her return to her home here on Sunday following a prolonged stay in Montreal.

The many friends of Mrs. N. F. Creller will regret to learn that he is a patient in the Montreal General Hospital, following an operation.

Mrs. L. J. Bell entertained the Women's Guild of the Bishop Stewart Memorial Church. At the close of a social afternoon tea was served.

Miss C. Dunn, who is spending the winter in Cowansville, spent several days last week in town with Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Shepard and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Bell.

Mr. and Mrs. William Tait, who have spent the past few months in Cowansville with their daughter, Mrs. K. Johnson, are now guests of relatives in Montreal and St. Laurent before returning to their home here in the early spring.

Friends of Miss Arlene Westover will regret to learn of her illness in the Montreal General Hospital, where she underwent a tonsil operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Mears, of Enosburg Falls, Vt., were Sunday guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Capsey. They were accompanied upon their return by Miss C. Dunn.

Word has been received of the passing of Mr. Joseph Paquette in a Montreal hospital after an illness of a few weeks. Mr. Paquette was in his eighty-seventh year, one of the town's oldest and most respected citizens.

Mrs. E. H. Spencer, Mrs. N. F. Creller, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hopkins and Dr H. Shaffer motored to Montreal one day recently

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Shepard were recent guests of relatives in St. Albans, Vt.

What is merit? The opinions one man entertains of another.

"THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING"



Six Campbell brothers, sons of the late Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Campbell, of Montreal, and brothers of Edwin F. Campbell, of Sherbrooke, who are shown above, are serving King and Country in Canada's Active Forces, and a younger brother, Alfred, has an application in for the Royal Air Force.

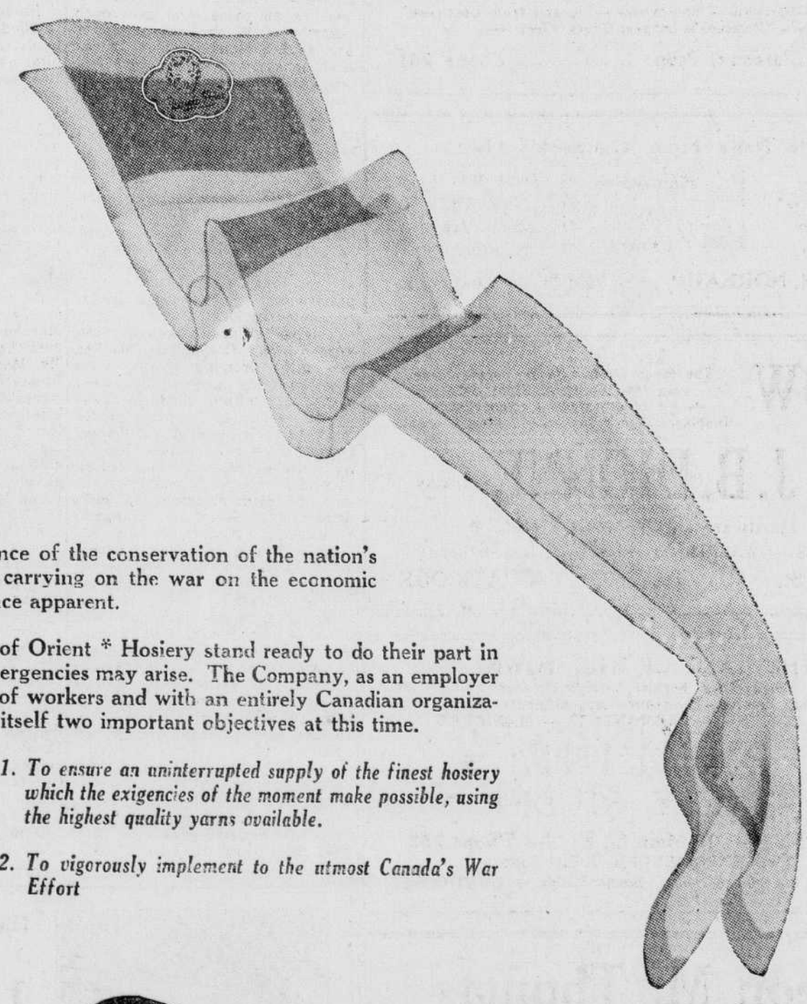
Two of the brothers are in the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, and the others are in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, the 1st Battalion, Black Watch, R.H.R., the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, and the 1st Battalion, Victoria Rifles of Canada.

Cpl. William Campbell, top left, is at No. 14 General Hospital, R.C.A.M.C., Montreal; L/Cpl. John Campbell, top centre, is "somewhere in England" with the R.C.A.S.C.; Pte. Lawrence Campbell, top right, is Overseas, with the Black Watch; Pte. George Campbell, lower left, is at Camp Borden, Ont., with the R.C.A.S.C.; Pte. Thomas Campbell lower centre, is with the R.C.C.S., at Kingston, Ont., and L/Cpl. Bernard Campbell, lower right, is "somewhere on the East Coast" with the Victoria Rifles.

Bernard, George, William and Lawrence resided in Sherbrooke for some time and were employed here. This is the second venture for Bernard, who was a Sergeant in the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps during the last war. Edwin, of Sherbrooke, served in the First Great War in the Royal Canadian Medical Corps and with Headquarters.

Sooner or later one A. Hitler is going to learn to his sorrow that "The Campbells Are Coming."

"Carry On" CANADA



The importance of the conservation of the nation's resources in carrying on the war on the economic front is at once apparent.

The makers of Orient * Hosiery stand ready to do their part in whatever emergencies may arise. The Company, as an employer of hundreds of workers and with an entirely Canadian organization, has set itself two important objectives at this time.

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Coaticook Is One Of Townships' Most Progressive Communities

Coaticook, an important port of entry in Stanstead County, is one of the Eastern Townships' most progressive communities.

It has a population of 4,500 people, owns its municipal water and power supply and has splendid transportation facilities provided by the Canadian National Railways and the Provincial Transport lines.

It is also served by the Canadian National Telegraphs, the E. T. Telephone Company and the Canadian National Express.

Coaticook, essentially a self-contained town, is an important commercial centre, having twenty-three varied industries which employ over 750 persons with an annual payroll of over $450,000.

Its 100 retail stores make it one of the best shopping districts in Eastern Canada.

Coaticook has its own Customs and Excise office, Quebec Liquor Commission store, Royal Canadian Mounted Police headquarters, four modern hotels, an up-to-date exhibition grounds, several organized sports clubs, the Government armories, beautiful parks, splendid housing facilities, advantageous factory sites.

The town's population worships in seven churches, and a High School, a French convent and college provide educational facilities for the children.

Coaticook is located 108 miles East of Montreal, 20 miles South of Sherbrooke, and ten miles North of the Vermont-New Hampshire border.

It is at the crossroads of the great international tourist traffic, and its citizens are ever ready to extend a warm and cordial welcome to visitors from other sections of the Province and Dominion and the States South of the boundary line.

WATERLOO RED CROSS ACTIVE DURING 1940

Report of Work Accomplished and Election of Officers Featured Annual Meeting of Waterloo Branch.

Waterloo, Feb. 28.—The annual meeting of the Waterloo Branch of the Red Cross was held in the Scout Hall when Mrs. R. B. Moysey, the President, in giving a short summary of the year's work, expressed her gratitude to the officers and members for their generous support, to the groups in Warden, South Stukely and Boscobel for their splendid contributions. She especially thanked Mr. Benoit Marchessault and Mr. Frank L. Pearson for having successfully organized the financial campaign in the fall, as well as all those who generously contributed to the urgent appeal for woollen blankets when 39 had been donated and the sum of $26.65 which had been forwarded to Montreal.

Mrs. Larose presented the Secretaries report which was adopted as read.

An interesting report of the year's work was given by Mrs. Percy Boright, who reminded the assambly, that, owing to a fire in the Scout Hall in March, the work was retarded and that during the months of July and August no work was done, a fact which would make more praiseworthy the following list of completed articles:

Twelve children's coats, three afghans, one flannellette blanket, two girl's dressing gowns, three large dressing gowns, six men's shirts, 21 knitted suits, 20 pairs babies' stockings, 10 pairs babies' mitts, 11 babies' bonnetts, 20 babies' gowns, three pairs babies' booties, six babies' gowns, one woman's dress, 25 odd sweaters, six pairs two-way mits, 57 pairs bloomers, 52 girl's dresses, 187 sheets, 200 triangular bandages, 200 binders, 67 quilts, 330 hospital gowns, 96 surgical gowns, 1,232 handkerchieves, 180 scarves, 202 sweaters, 232 skull caps, 443 towels, 579 pillow cases, 313 pairs socks, 28 pairs stockings, 113 pairs mitts, 25 pairs gloves, 62 pairs wristlets, thirty bed jackets, 37 helmets, 23 pairs sea boot stockings, 30 pairs pyjamas, 60 pairs wristlets with thumbs, 61 comfort bags, 198 diapers, 10 middies, nine girls' skirts, six bed gowns, totalling 5,481 articles.

Included in the above are the following articles provided by the South Stukely Group whose work was accomplished between July 1940 and February 1941: Seventy-four pairs socks, 10 pairs wristlets, seven pairs two-way mitts, 20 pairs men's gloves, six pairs ladies' gloves, seven pairs mitts, two pairs sea boot stockings, nine sweaters, 14 scarves, 24 skull caps, one helmet, two infant's coats, four nightdresses, four knitted dresses, three knitted suits, six pairs mitts, five pairs socks, five dozen diapers, six pairs pyjamas, eight bed jackets, two girls' dressing gowns, four men's dressing gowns, one dozen sheets, seven dozen towels, six pairs pillow slips.

An outstanding feature of the South Stukely articles is the fact that 49 pairs of socks were knitted by Mrs. R. A. Savage, who is in her eighty-ninth year, several pairs of the socks being sea boot stockings.

In the Warden Group donations included 15 surgeon's gowns, 90 pillow slips, 50 binders, 75 hospital gowns, 48 handkerchieves, 20 bandages, four pairs wristlets, one man's pullover sweater, 25 scarves, four pairs gloves, five children's night gowns, 12 diapers, 12 dresses, 50 large quilts, two baby quilts, four new blankets, three used blankets, two girl's skirts, 35 sweaters, seven pairs mittens, 13 pair children's stockings, three caps, totalling 483 articles.

Boscobel Group's contributions totalled 398 articles including 10 binders, 65 handkerchieves, 59 hospital gowns, seven refugee dresses, five personal bags, eight surgical gowns, 24 sheets, 18 pillow slips, 12 towels, 12 bed jackets, 10 suits pyjamas, two babies' coats, two babies' bonnetts, 63 diapers, six quilts, 32 scarves, 10 pairs wristlets with thumbs, 11 pair knee-caps, eight helmets, four pairs refugee stockings, three pairs socks, four pairs gloves, five pair two-way mitts, 16 knitted caps, one knitted suit, two pairs bootees, one pair babies' mitts.

At the conclusion of the reading of the various reports, Mr. Benoit Marchessault was invited to preside over the election of officers for 1941. Mr. Marchessault congratulated the President on the splendid work accomplished during 1940 and gave a brief statement of the movies collected in the Red Cross Campaign amounting to $1,730.57, of which amount Waterloo contributed $1,227.90. Mr. Marchessault then called on Mrs. S. J. Irwin, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, which is comprised of Mrs. B. Marchessault, Mrs. George Wilkinson, Miss Juliette Pinsenault and Mrs. J. A. Corcoran, who present the following slate of officers:

Honorary members:
Mrs. John Baillie, Mrs. Arthur Robinson, Mrs. Sylva LeBrun and Mrs. Robert R. Bachand.

Executive Committee:
Mrs. R. B. Moysey, President; Mrs. C. A. Robidoux, First Vice-President; Mrs. C. W. Slack, Second Vice-President; Mrs. L. C. Godbout, Secretary; Mrs. J. A. Mather, Assistant Secretary; Mrs. E. M. Blake, Treasurer; Mrs. Frank LeClair, Assistant Treasurer, and Mrs. H. D. Wells.,

Finance:
Mr. L. C. Godbout, Mrs. C. G. Hall, Mr. R. B. Moysey, Mrs. F. W. Colwill.

Organization:
Mr. Frank Pearson, Mrs. C. W. Candlish, Mr. C. A. Robidoux, Miss Marguerite Larose.

Work:
Mrs. R. F. Shaw, Mrs. J. de Celles Poirier, Miss Irene Savage, Miss Winnifred Hills, Mrs. W. A. Parkes.

Supplies:
Mrs. Percy Boright, Mrs. Romilly Graves, Mrs. C. B. Royston, Mrs. Benoit Charlebois, Mrs. F. H. Stone and Mrs. A. Henry Smith.

Delegates to the annual Red Cross meetings in Montreal:
Mrs. R. B. Moysey, Mrs. C. A. Robidoux, Mrs. C. W. Slack, and Mrs. L. C. Godbout.

A letter from Mr. Joseph Plouffe, President of the Junior Board of Trade, was read stating that this organization would gladly take charge of the collecting and shipping of all bottles, rags, bones, papers, cardboard, tin foil, etc., which the government has recommended to be saved as a war measure.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE PRESENTED

Rev. Russel Brown, Rector of St. Peter's Anglican Church, Sherbrooke, gave an informative and interesting illustrated lecture relative to the work of The Fellowship of the West in which, for four years, he was actively engaged.

His intimate knowledge of the locality and the work being accomplished by devout Christians, as borne out by the pictures shown, enabled Mr. Brown to impress his hearers with the importance of the work organized as "The Fellowship of the West."

The slides were capably screened by Mr. John Wells which facilitated the speaker in his interesting address.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Miss Muriel Pennoyer, President of the Young People's Club, on behalf of the organization expressed their sincere appreciation to the Rev. Mr. Brown for having so kindly responded to the invitation extended him by the Club, the audience manifesting their appreciation by sustained applause.

The Rector Rev. Sidney Wood who had opened the meeting with prayer and had introduced the guest speaker, called on the Rev. Mr. Brown to pronounce the benediction.

General Notes

The bridge and "500" party, sponsored by St. Luke's Parochial W.A. and held in the church hall, was an enjoyable event for all who participated. The prizes which were all donated were War Savings Stamps. The door prize went to Mr. Lincoln Matthews. In the bridge games, Mrs. Murdock MacIntosh, Mrs. C. A. Robidoux, Mr. John Dean and Mr. Charles Cloutier were the prize winners, while the prize for "500" went to Mrs. F. H. Stone, Miss Elinor Allen, Mr. F. H. Stone and Mr. Raymond Wallace. At the conclusion of the games doughnuts and coffee were served.

Mrs. A. C. Ross, of Carleton Place, Ont., visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Smith, St. Joseph Street, over a week-end.

Mr. Albert Parkes, of Richmond, who has been visiting at the home of his son, Mr. W. A. Parkes, and family, Foster Square, is now a guest of relatives in Knowlton.

In conjunction with other churches throughout the world, the women of the congregations of St. Paul's United Church and St. Luke's Anglican Church are to hold the prayer service of the Day of Prayer, in St. Luke's Church Hall at 3:30 p.m. on Friday, February 28. During the past week the committee which is comprised of Mrs. E. M. Wilson, Miss Lucia Graves, Mrs. J. G. McKergow, Mrs. E. J. McKenna, Mrs. Henry Neill and Mrs. Wood, met at the Rectory to arrange the programme.

Mrs. Ralph Bell and daughter, Beverley, were in Montreal and spent a few days with Mr. Bell. Friends in Waterloo will be sorry to learn that Mrs. Bell and daughter will soon be leaving Waterloo to join Mr. Bell in the metropolis.

Miss Margaret Allenby visited her parents, Rev. and Mrs. H. Allenby, of St. Johns, over a week-end.

Mr. Duncan Dalton, of Montreal, was a week-end guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Dalton, and brother, Hugh Dalton.

Pte. William McCullough is home from Camp Borden, enjoying a two weeks' furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William McCullough.

Miss Jean Findlay spent a week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Findlay, and family, of Lennoxville.

Miss Jean Dalton spent Saturday and Sunday with the Rev. and Mrs. H. Allenby and Miss Margaret Allenby at the Parsonage in St. Johns.

Miss Muriel Pennoyer visited her mother, Mrs. Arthur Pennoyer, of Cookshire, over the week-end.

Mrs. Evelyn J. Goddard was in Melbourne on Monday, where she attended the funeral service for Mr. J. F. Bartlett.

Mrs. W. K. Robinson and Miss Irene Robinson visited Mrs. K. M. Wallace and Miss Benita Wallace, of Montreal, over the week-end.

Mrs. E. M. Wilson, Mrs. H. Bird and Miss Lucia Graves were in Granby to attend the Swett-Hamilton wedding which was solemnized in the United Church.

After spending several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. W. K. Robinson, and family, Court Street, Mrs. George Moynan is now a guest of her daughter, Mrs. William Montgomery and family, Montreal.

Mr. W. A. Parkes was in Bedford where he attended the funeral service of Mr. Flanders.

Friends of Mrs. E. A. Blake will regret to learn that she is a patient in the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Miss Evelyn Macdonald spent the week-end in Coaticook with relatives.

Mrs. C. W. Candlish and her father, Mr. John E. MacFarlane, are spending a month in St. Lambert with Mr. and Mrs. Bruce MacFarlane and sons.

Mrs. W. A. Parkes was hostess to the Women's Bridge Club when the prize was won by Mrs. C. G. Hall.

Rev. Sidney Wood attended a meeting of the Missionary Committee of the Diocese of Montreal, held in Montreal during the past week.

Miss Orma J. Booth, of Dunham, was a recent guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Booth.

Mr. W. A. Parkes, local Manager of the Southern Canada Power Company, spent a couple of days in Montreal the past week.

Mrs. Orval Quilliams, Mrs. Lindsay Martin, Miss Thompson and Miss Bressette, of South Stukely, attended the annual meeting of the Red Cross held in the Scout Hall.

Mrs. Roger McKergow entertained sixteen friends at a delightful social hour and tea recently. In serving, the hostess was assisted by Mrs. Sidney McKergow and Mrs. Parkes.

Mrs. V. A. St. Denis was in Montreal one day recently.

Rev. Russell Brown, of Sherbrooke, was an overnight guest of the Rev. and Mrs. Sidney Wood and Miss Enid Wood at the Rectory.

Mr. Harold C. M. Bullock visited relatives in Montreal on Sunday.

Mr. Marcus Martin, of Westmount, has many friends throughout the Eastern Townships, who will regret to know he has been quite seriously ill in the General Hospital, Montreal.

Mrs. H. D. Wells left for Berrian Springs, Michigan, where she will spend a couple of weeks with her son, Mr. Brock Wells.

Mr. Alfred Jenkins, of Westmount, was a week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hunter, Eastern Avenue.

Mr. J. J. Paterson spent a day in Montreal. While in the city Mr. Paterson called on his sister-in-law, Mrs. Louise Hansford, of Granby, who is critically ill in the Royal Victoria Hospital.

In the death of Mrs. Moses Swett, of North Shefford, which occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher, of Granby, on Saturday night, February 22nd, Shefford loses another of her pioneers who possessed the stirling Christian qualities, evidenced by so many men and women of her generation.

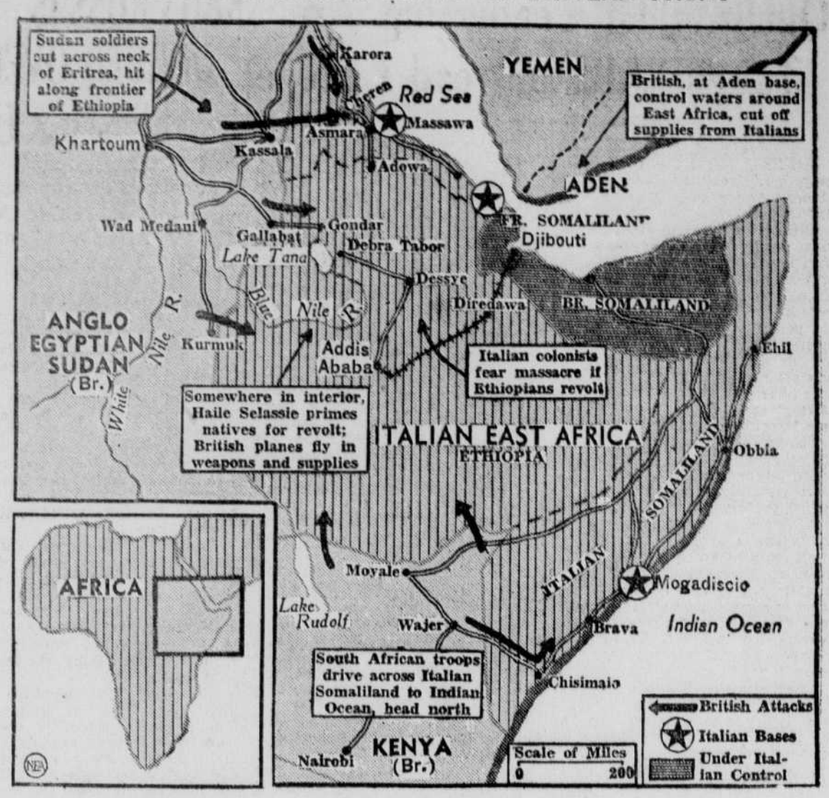
Mr. K. M. Wallace, of Montreal, was a week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Archie E. Ashton.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Whitehead, of South Stukely, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Jones, Lewis Street, on Sunday.

MORE G. C. AWARDS

London, Feb. 28.—(CP)—A squadron leader killed trying to remove an unexploded bomb, a lieutenant of the Royal Canadian Engineers and an A.R.P. staff officer were awarded the George Cross in a recent list of honors.

ACTION IN AFRICA SHIFTS TO EASTERN FRONT



The combat of World War II is being fought on a stage closer to Western China than it is to England. While British make steady advance in Libya and a war of nerves grips the Balkans, Empire forces are closing in on some 50,000 Italian troops in East Africa. Map spots highlights of action there.

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His Worship J. H. Peloquin, Mayor of Coaticook.
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Why? because Trumps contain the same Havana filler you get in higher-priced cigars.
Mild — mellow — smooth — aromatic — a crowning achievement in cigar-making — satisfying but not too heavy. Perfect for the cigarette smoker who likes an occasional cigar.
Now! All tobacconists, drug stores, newsstands and grocers have Trumps. Try them today. Buy them by the box—50 for only $1.25.
Guarantee
We guarantee that these cigars today at two for five cents contain Havana fil' r of the same quality as used in higher priced cigars blended with fine imported tobaccos . . . .

GOULD CHURCH HELD MEETING AFTER SUPPER

Following Supper Served by the Ladies of the Chalmers' United Church, Annual Meeting Was Held to Review Past Activities.

Gould February 28.—The annual meeting of Chalmers' United Church, of Lingwick, was held recently with a fair attendance of members and adherents.

The Ladies' Aid served a bountiful supper, after which the meeting was called to order to review the work of the Church for the past year. Rev. J. MacLean Beaton was chosen Chairman and Mr. R. L. MacIver, Secretary.

After a few brief devotional exercises, the Chairman called on the Secretary to read the minutes of the last annual meeting which was adopted as read.

The Session report was given by Mr. Beaton and showed that forty-two families and five individuals were connected with the Church, which has a membership of seventy-five. The number of persons under pastoral oversight is 118. During the year one baptism, one marriage and four deaths took place.

Mrs. R. L. MacIver reported that five were listed on the Cradle Roll and the total number of teachers and pupils in the Sunday School was given as nineteen.

A year of much activity in the Mission Band was reported by Miss Marion MacKay. Besides the regular contribution to the Presbyterial Treasurer, the Band forwarded a box of useful articles to St. Columba House, Montreal.

The Ladies' Aid report was read by the Treasurer, Mrs. A. B. MacDonald, in which the substantial sum of $603, including the balance from previous year, was shown. A new bathroom was installed in the Manse and a gift of $255 towards the Minister's salary was given to the Board of Managers.

The W.M.S. report was read by the Treasurer, Mrs. A. B. MacDonald. The sum of $78.70 was raised and sent to the Presbyterial Treasurer. There was also a bale of new and used clothing packed and sent to St. Columba House.

The congregational report was read by the Treasurer, who was able to state that all outstanding obligations had been met and that there are no liabilities.

A special vote of thanks was tendered to the Ladies' Aid for their untiring efforts during the year, the substantial amount of money raised and the handsome donation made to the Board of Management.

The election of officers for the following year took place, resulting as follows: Managers, Messrs. K. N. McIver and M. N. MacKay; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. R. L. MacIver; Lay Representative, Mr. K. N. McIver; Ushers, Messrs. Gordon MacDonald and Kenneth W. McIver; Organist, Miss Edith MacDonald.

The meeting then dismissed, Rev. Mr. Beaton pronouncing the benediction.

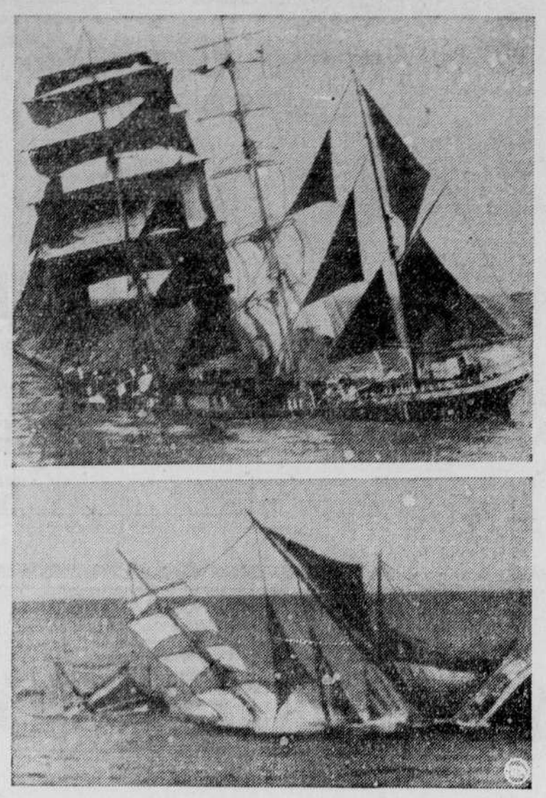
LADIES' AID APPOINTS HEADS

At a recent meeting of the Ladies' Aid, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. R. L. MacIver; First Vice-President, Mrs. J. J. MacIver;

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For quick relief from itching of eczema, pimples, athlete's foot, scales, scabies, rashes and other externally caused skin troubles, use fast-acting, cooling, antiseptic, liquid D. D. D. Prescription. Greaseless, stainless. Soothes irritation and quickly stops intense itching. 35c trial bottle proves it, or money back. Ask your druggist today for D.D.D. PRESCRIPTION.

SAILS AT SUNSET



Former luxury liners or rusty little freighters are the usual prey of German sea raiders. But here's one of Britain's old-timers which, according to Nazi censor's caption, was sunk in the war on British shipping. Upper photo shows the old sailing ship heeling over after being struck. Below, she dives, bow first, to her grave in the sea.

was a recent caller at the home of her aunt, Mrs. J. MacDonald.

Miss Mary H. MacLeod has gone to Scotstown, where she is visiting friends.

Mr. William Martin has returned home from Lake Megantic, where he was in the military training camp for a month.

Mrs. Gerald Bishop and daughter, Sheila, of Sherbrooke, have been visitors for over a week of the former's sister, Mrs. G. T. MacDonald, and Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. Liguori Dumont, of Weedon, Second Vice-President, Mrs. W. S. MacCaskill; Secretary, Mrs. K. N. McIver; Treasurer, Mrs. A. B. MacDonald; Social Secretary, Mrs. Malcolm MacKay.

The conveners of the committees are as follows: Work Box Convener, Miss Hattie MacIver; Benevolent Convener, Mrs. Murdo Matheson; Linen Convener, Mrs. David Hillis; Silver, Mrs. Duncan MacKay.

District committees are: Gould, Mrs. Ross MacDonald; Red Mountain, Mrs. D. N. Smith; Keith, Mrs. W. S. MacCaskill; North Hill, Mrs. Alex Beaton; Fisher Hill, Mrs. Alex Morrison.

General Notes

A Red Cross meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Donald MacRitchie with seven members present. Due to the small gathering, very little business was transacted. A lot of work to be given out is still on hand. The next meeting will be on March 1 at Mrs. MacRitchie's home, when new officers will be elected. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Dave Hillis and Miss Mary Gates with Mrs. K. N. MacIver as hostess.

Rev. J. M. Beaton has returned from North Sidney, N.S., where he was called to attend the funeral of his sister.

Miss Anne MacAulay, of Quebec, was a guest at the home of Miss Flora McKay and Mrs. C. Adde for a few days.

Mrs. Armine Wood, of Timmins, Ont., and Mrs. Bert Dinning, of St. Ferdinand, were called here on account of the serious illness and subsequent death of their mother, Mrs. Alexander Morrison, who passed away on February 19. Sincere sympathy is extended the bereaved family.

Mr. Armand Beaudoin has returned home after an absence of four months.

Among those from out of town who were present for the funeral of Mrs. Alexander Morrison besides her daughters, Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Dinning were Messrs. Bert and Jasper Dinning, of St. Ferdinand, Mrs. Royal Wilson, of Bury, Messrs. Angus, John and Murdo Campbell, of Gould Station.

Mac MacIver, who attended Scotstown High School, spent the week-end at home with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. K. N. MacIver, and his brother, Kenneth.

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BURY

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Mayhew spent last week-end in Montreal.

Gunner Ronald Coates, of the 94th Anti-Tank Battery, returned to Quebec, after spending his furlough at home. He was accompanied by his wife and daughters, who will spend some time in Quebec.

Mrs. Ruell Annesley and son, Donald, were guests of Mrs. Cameron en route to Montreal, where Master Donald entered the General Hospital for treatment.

Mr. A. J. Hunt spent a day recently in Lake Megantic.

Mrs. Cameron ,who celebrated her eighty-third birthday on Tuesday, February 18, received a card shower, and several friends called during the day. Mrs. Cameron, who has been in poor health for some time is able to be up part of each day. Her many friends hope she may enjoy many more birthdays.

CANTERBURY

Mr. Edgar Groom, of Sherbrooke, is spending a few days at his home.

Mrs. F. G. Bennett went to Lennoxville to visit her brother, Rev. I. N. Kerr, who is ill at his home there.

Miss Brenda Groom, of Bury, accompanied by Miss Ellen Simpson, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. James Groom. Mr. and Mrs. W. Buchanan, of Keith, were guests at the same home.

Miss Blake spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Willie McLeod.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley Asker spent Sunday in Bown with Mr. and Mrs. John Parsons.

LISGAR

A few friends of Mr. Selwyn Lyster met at his home on the occasion of his birthday.

Miss Jeannette Camirand was a week-end guest of Miss Therese Lallier, of South Durham.

Mr. Merton Carson spent a day in Richmond, the guest of an old friend.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Blanchette were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Coote, South Durham.

Miss Patsy Hughes was a recent guest of Miss Vivian Placey.

Mr. Harold Gunter has gone to Sherbrooke where he has secured employment.

Mrs. Colin Bogie and son, Ross, were guests at the home of her brother, Curtis Cross.

Friends of Miss Dora Blanchette are sorry to learn that she is a patient in the General Hospital in Montreal.

Miss Jeannette Camirand attended the ski party in Durham given by Miss Aline Dionne.

Mrs. J. Ward has returned to her home, after spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Selwyn Lyster.

Mrs. R. Montgomery and daughters, Marian and Margaret, of Sherbrooke, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Elliott, of Asbestos.

Recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Fleming were Mrs. P. Sinclair, of Sherbrooke, Mr. Albert Fleck and W. McMullen, of Lennoxville. Mr. J. Fleck accompanied them back home.

Miss Arlene Fleming spent a day in Sherbrooke last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Griffith, of Montreal, are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Griffith.

WAR SAVINGS HEADS NAMED AT COATICOOK

Mayor J. H. Peloquin to Serve as Honorary Chairman on Local Committee for War Savings Drive.

Coaticook, Feb. 28. — The War Savings Stamps Campaign is well under way in Coaticook with Mayor J. H. Peloquin as Honorary Chairman, Jay N. White and Hubert Rousseau as joint-chairman and Jean Lincourt as Secretary. The Executive Committee includes D. S. Bachand, M. B. Ferrill, L. M. Thomas, G. A. Normandin, Henri Gerin and B. C. Lemoine.

These gentlemen will be ably assisted by the ladies of the Red Cross Society in a house to house canvas.

The work has for some time been carried on by the executives of some of the larger manufacturing establishments.

$300.00 worth of stamps have already been sold and many are now pledging themselves to "carry on".

General Notes

Mrs. Maurice Green has returned from Montreal, where she spent the week-end with her daughters and their families.

Mrs. Harold L. Allen with her daughter, Barbara, spent the week-end in Montreal with her sister, Mrs. Scillery, and other relatives.

Mrs. A. L. Parker, Mrs. Lucy Lovell, Mrs. Minnie Hill and Mrs. Fraser spent an afternoon at the home of Mrs. John Brennand, where with Mrs. Brennand, as fifth lady of the March Menu Committee, plans were made for the supper, which they will give early in the month.

Mrs. N. Boivin was in Sherbrooke one day recently on business.

Miss Amy Tomkins has been assisting this week at the Coaticook High School because of the illness of Miss Florence Gilbert, teacher of the primary department.

Mrs. Gordon Mayhew, who is making her home this winter with her mother at Carleton Place, Ont., is spending a few weeks with relatives and friends in this locality.

The Reading Club met this week with Mrs. Ralph Berzan.

Capt. Roger Smith, of the Trans-Canada Airways, Toronto, made a short business trip to Coaticook and while here was a guest at the home of Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Church.

A very enjoyable cabaret style benefit dance for the Coaticook Ski Club was held at the Hotel Canada. The guests numbered about sixty. The Ski Club members have made quite extensive improvements to their grounds and club house, but, because of the unusually light depth of snow this season, very little skiing has been possible.

Mr. Donald Bacon, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Adney E. Chesley, who has for nearly a year made his home with them in Coaticook, and who has for many months been a great sufferer, underwent a serious operation at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, in Montreal.

On Friday evening the Men's Club of the St. Stephen's Anglican Church entertained at the Guild Hall. The entertainment took the old-fashioned style of young and old being entertained together. Several games were arranged as contests, the prize for the chief of which fell to Miss Helen Woodman. Card tables were arranged for those wishing to play and a short extemporary programme was provided and was very much appreciated. Sugar-on-snow with coffee and doughnuts was served to which full justice was done and the latter part of the evening was spent in dancing.

Anchor ice forming at the dam at Lake Averill, cut off the water supply, with the result that the electrical current was depleted, leaving the town in darkness.

Miss Ola Hall returned from Montreal, where she was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Philip Rowe and has since gone to Lennoxville, where she is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. Wayne Hall, and Mr. Hall.

Mrs. A. L. Parker, who spent a week with her daughters and their families in Montreal, has returned home.

Mr. Angus Smith is speding a few days at his home in Coaticook on furlough from Valcartier Camp.

Miss Elizabeth, who has been in Florida for the early winter months, is now in Montreal where she will make her home for a short time.

The Young Ladies' Bridge Club was recently entertained by Mrs. Stuart Riley. Mrs. Andrew Thompson was prize-winner on this occasion.

Miss Dorothy Stafford, of Montreal, spent the week-end at her home in Coaticook.

Rev. Mrs. Ray P. Stafford entertained at the tea hour for the members of the High School teaching staff.

The Junior Board of Trade held their annual meeting with a turkey banquet held at the close of the session, at the new Rivoli Restaurant, to which lady friends of the members were invited.

Miss Verian Norris is visiting her aunt, Mrs. A. F. Egleton, and Mr. Egleton, at Claremount, N.H.

Mrs. C. G. Tillotson returned from Lancaster, N.H., where she visited her brother, Mr. Allen Moyle, and Mrs. Moyle.

The Emerald Guild met last week at the home of Mrs. B. C. Lemoine.

Mrs. F. E. Steddard, of Cookshire, was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Graydon Colwill, and Mr. Colwill, for a few days.

Mrs. W. Hurd, of Ayer's Cliff, spent the week-end in Coaticook, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hurd.

Miss Virginia Croteau has returned to Rock Island, after a short holiday at her home here.

Mrs. John Buckland and little sons who were guests of relatives in Coaticook last week, returned with Mr. Buckland to their home at Waterloo on Sunday.

Miss Grace Guy, of Boston, spent the week-end in Coaticook, the guest of Mrs. Gertrude Baldwin.

LONDON'S YOUNGEST FIRE-BOMB FIGHTER



Little Cornelius Foggerty, who's just a year old, doesn't enjoy the life of a fireman as he is left in charge of this truck built by firebomb fighters in Southeast London. The engine has a wooden chassis and is fitted with perambulator wheels. Sand shovels and a stirrup pump are carried on it, and when incendiary bombs rain down, firemen pull it to the scene of the blaze.

MARBLETON

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Currie spent the week-end in Montreal as the guest of friends.

Mr. Foster Ross, of Bury, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Weston.

Mr. Cyril E. Weyland was a visitor recently in Sherbrooke.

Messrs. C. Guy Bishop, Gerald Bishop and Merrill Bishop were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bishop.

Mrs. Clifford Weyland spent a day recently in Sherbrooke.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Weston, of Erle, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Weston, Mr. Foster Ross and Miss Alberta Ross were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Weston at the Arlington Hotel.

HATLEY W.C.T.U. PRIZE-WINNERS ARE ANNOUNCED

Successful Candidates from Stanstead County in National Temperance Study Course Made Known by Hatley Group.

Hatley, Feb. 28—Stanstead County prize winners in the National Temperance Study Course are as follows:

Names in order of standing:

Intermediates, 15 to 17 years: Helen Crook, Ayer's Cliff; Phyllis Sharman, Ayer's Cliff; Lois Tyler, Ayer's Cliff.

Intermediates, 12 to 14 years: Roberta Dustin, Ayer's Cliff; Doreen Bell, Ayer's Cliff; Avon Hamilton, Magog.

Juniors, 10 to 11 years: Sandra Moore, Magog; Betty Clough, Magog; Jean Chadsey, Ayer's Cliff.

Juniors, 9 years and under: Constance Asbury, Boynton; Brock Jamieson, Magog; Bruce Knowlton, Magog.

General Notes

Mrs. George Harrison and sons, Wednall and Sydney, of Sherbrooke, have been guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Wheeler for the past two weeks.

Mrs. Allan Wheeler was a guest of her niece, Mrs. Herbert Orcutt, and Mr. Orcutt, of Stanstead, for a week recently.

The Women's Missionary Society was pleasantly entertained by Mrs. William McClay and Mrs. Arhur McClary. All members were present. Plans were made for making a quilt. Tea was later served by the hostesses.

James' Church.

Miss Vivian Rick spent the week-end at her home in Ulverton.

Miss Margaret Moulton was a guest of Mrs. Randolph Knapp in Sherbrooke.

Miss Violet Tear was at her home in Greenlay over the week-end.

The members and friends of the Women's Association met in the vestry for dinner. The teachers and pupils of the Intermediate School were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodman. After dinner, Mrs. McClary on behalf of the teachers and pupils thanked Mr. and Mrs. Woodman. The business meeting followed with the President, Mrs. Little, in the chair. Plans were made for the Saint Patrick's Day dinner to be held in the vestry. Mrs. Allan Wheeler and Mrs. Boyce are conveners of the Food Committee for March and April.

A meeting of the Young People's Union was held in the vestry, Wednesday evening. In the absence of Freddie Wright, Howard Ayer acted as Secretary. Plans were discussed concerning a play "For Pete's Sake," to be put on in March by the members of the Y.P.U. Following the business meeting, a quiz on the "Acts of the Apostles" and completion of quotations taken from Saint Luke's Gospel, was led by Mr. Edwards.

The final "500" party sponsored by the men of St. James' Church took place in the Guild Hall. Ladies' prizes for the evening were won by Mrs. N. Claude Whitcomb and Mrs. Leslie McClay while the ladies' prize for having the highest aggregate score throughout the series was won by Mrs. Leslie McClay. The gentlemen's prizes for the evening were won by Messrs. E. H. Whitcomb and C. W. Moulton, while Mr. C. P. Young won the gentleman's prize for having the highest aggregate score during the series. After the presentation of prizes, refreshments were served by members of St.

Miss Helen Ayer, of Magog, and Miss Barbara Young, of Thetford Mines, spent the week-end at their homes here.

The tomb is but the gateway to an eternity of opportunity.

Two great talkers will not travel far together.

Think all you speak, but speak not all you think.

CHAPPING
Soothing, cooling Mentholatum brings quick relief *or money back.* Also for chafing, cuts and bruises. Jars and tubes, 30c. 15R
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Gives COMFORT Daily

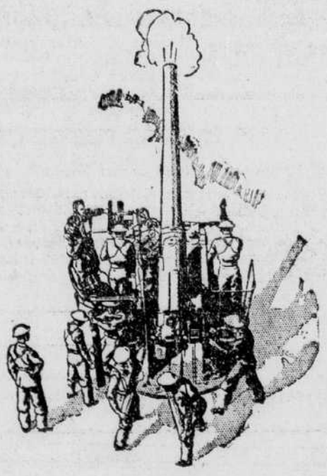


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Assets December 31, 1940	$1,476,881.00
Surplus for protection of policyholders	1,081,876.00

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Additional Sport News

THREE-WAY TIE FOR SECOND IN RAND CIRCUIT

Hoists, Compressors and Jackbits All Battling in Runner-Up Spot of Mixed Trundling Loop—Stopers Hold Lead.

While the Stopers continued to sail merrily along on the crest of the Rand Mixed Bowling League by winning two strings from Grinders in this week's regular matches, two other teams, the Hoists and the Refiners, showed signs of causing trouble in the near future.

Hoists captured a pair of strings from P.T.'s and Refiners routed the Compressors, and on the strength of their wins moved up into a tie with Jackbits for second place. The Jackbits were defeated by the Pumps.

In the other two games, Drifters trimmed Sharpeners and the Crushers and the Jackhamers divided the points.

Len Gillam led the men with a single of 145 and double of 257, while Jessie Hopkins trundled scores of 110 and 181 to set the pace for the lassies. Pumps had the best team scores, 498 and 971.

Arnold Baker has the high men's single for the season, 209, and Viola Richards the ladies' high single, 155, while doubles marks are held by Earl Holtham, with 307, and Miss Richards, with 240. Stopers hold both team records, 587 and 1,046.

Detailed results:

CRUSHERS

M. Mennie	87	75—162
G. Hurn	59	47—106
J. Scott	80	132—212
G. Mackay	65	109—174
C. Phillips	124	123—247
Totals	415	486—901

JACKHAMERS

P. Booth	78	81—159
M. Bordwin	63	58—121
D. Davies	117	129—246
B. Burnside	94	92—186
C. A. Bousquet	95	105—200
Totals	447	465—912

Each won one strings.

STOPERS

E. Booth	80	76—156
E. Burbank	56	101—157
M. Jameson	75	— 75
C. Reutter	103	91—194
E. Holtham	119	121—240
Low Man		75— 75
Totals	433	464—897

GRINDERS

P. McMurray	70	77—147
R. Leslie	71	66—137
P. Slattery	99	67—166
M. MacDonald	93	78—171
P. Skelton	57	49—106
Totals	390	337—727

Stopers won two strings.

COMPRESSORS

B. Stalker	74	79—153
M. Hall	57	67—124
L. Nutbrown	84	104—188
R. Stalport	84	92—176
H Gordon	111	124—235
Totals	410	466—876

REFINERS

B. Downing	76	63—139
J. Hopkins	71	110—181
A. Cronir	111	96—207
C. Steele	75	84—169
D. Johnstone	78	121—199
Totals	411	474—885

Refiners won two strings.

DRIFTERS

D. Campbell	52	95— 47
V. Richards	76	87—163
G. Whatley	119	78—197
Low Lady	60	60—120
F. Palmer	130	91—221
Totals	437	411—848

SHARPENERS

L. Pegg	51	60—111
K. MacLeod	83	80—163
G. Chapman	91	95—186
R. Cotterell	71	68—139
H. Swenson	96	65—161
Totals	392	368—760

Drifters won two strings.

PUMPS

P. Wilcox	68	69—137
P. Palmer	72	86—158
L. Berwick	92	121—213
K. Giff	96	110—206
L. Gillam	145	112—257
Totals	473	498—971

JACKBITS

A. Card	58	81—139
M. Savage	86	77—163
E. Hobbs	83	94—177
J. Hillman	95	122—217
D. Hutchison	68	84—152
Totals	390	458—848

Pumps won two strings.

P. T.'s

M. Benton	97	78—175
B. Dupont	68	68—136
K. McLean	95	68—163
G. Sutherland	89	94—183
W. Cotterell	54	90—144
Totals	403	398—801

HOISTS

J Hatch	71	66—137
M. Wintle	68	41—109
C. Vaughan	127	114—241
N. Phelps	73	69—142
E. Hodge	119	122—241
Totals	458	412—870

Hoists won two strings.

LEAGUE STANDING

	P.	W.	L.	Pinfall
Stopers	38	25	13	17,194
Hoists	38	22	16	16,634
Refiners	38	22	16	16,501
Jackbits	38	22	16	16,389
Drifters	38	20	18	16,291
Jackhamers	38	20	18	16,226
Crushers	38	18	20	16,302
Compressors	38	17	21	16,273
Pumps	38	17	21	15,552
Grinders	38	16	22	15,924
P. T.'s	38	15	23	15,817
Sharpeners	38	14	24	15,016

AMBERS TRIES COMEBACK IN TIFF TONIGHT

Herkimer Hurricane Meets Lightweight Champ Lew Jenkins in 10-Round Scrap at Madison Square Garden.

New York, Feb. 28.—(AP)—There will be a large spot in Madison Square Garden's ring tonight, and little Lou Ambers will be right on it.

Fresh from a nine-month lay-off, the laughing boy from Herkimer, N. Y., takes on lightweight champion Lew Jenkins in a ten-rounder that probably will decide whether it's the laundry business or more punch-tossing for him from here on.

Just about everyone but Lou and his manager, astute Al Weill, figures the answer is the laundry. The boys are laying 1 to 2 1-2 that Jenkins repeats over Laughing Lou. They even hold the Sweetwater swatter at no worse than even money to put Ambers to sleep somewhere along the route, just as he did in three rounds in taking the 135-pound crown away from Lou last May.

LADY MEMBERS OF HILLCREST CLUB COMPETE

Miss Pearl Booth Wins Downhill and Slalom Competitions, Miss Mary Palmer Placing Second.

Miss Pearl Booth carried off the honors in competitions held by the lady members of the Hillcrest Ski Club, flashing to first place in both the slalom and downhill races, while second place went to Miss Mary Palmer, who finished third in both events.

Third position in the aggregate standing was taken by Miss Aurette Duchesne, who finished behind Miss Booth in the slalom and seventh in the downhill.

Detailed results, showing points:

Slalom: Miss Pearl Booth, 100; Miss Aurette Duchesne, 76.4; Miss Mary Palmer, 63.5; Miss Rachel Vandandaigue, 62.1; Miss Yvette Schiller, 55.2; Mrs. J. O'Connell, 33.1; Miss Beatrice Fitzgerald, 31.7.

Downhill: Miss Pearl Booth, 100; Miss Beatrice Fitzgerald, 98.4; Miss Mary Palmer, 85.3; Miss Emily Von Berg, 82.7; Mrs. J. O'Connell and Miss Yolande Olivier, 75.6; Miss Aurette Duchesne, 70.5; Miss Yvette Schiller, 34.3; Miss Rachel Vandandaigue, 32.

Total: Miss Pearl Booth, 200; Miss Mary Palmer, 148.8; Miss Aurette Duchesne, 146.9; Miss Beatrice Fitzgerald, 130.1; Mrs. J. O'Connell, 101; Miss Rachel Vandandaigue, 94.1; Miss Yvette Schiller, 89.5; Miss Emily Von Berg, 82.7; Miss Yolande Olivier, 75.6.

Granby Enters

Continued from Page 58.

minute and fifty-two seconds of play.

The teams:

Granby		East Angus
Beauregard	goal	Lussier
Legare	defence	Rousseau
Tarte	defence	Lapointe
Ostiguy	centre	Bernier
G. Hebert	wing	Currie
M. Hebert	wing	Beliveau

Granby subs.—Lemire, Foisy, Laporte, Larose.

East Angus subs.—Gagnon, Mailhot, Lacombe, Drouin, Kelly, Bisson, Galipeau.

Referees: Mathieu and Roy.

First Period

1—East Angus....Kelly (Currie) 1:52
2—Granby.....Ostiguy (Foisy) 5:46
3—Granby.....Tarte ... 11:45
4—Granby.....Foisy (Tarte) 12:13
5—Granby .....Larose .. 13:55
6—Granby.....Tarte ... 16:35
7—Granby.....Lemire (Tarte) 17:45
8—Granby.....G. Hebert 18:19
9—Granby.....Larose (Laporte) 19:15
10—Granby.....M. Hebert (Larose) 19:30

Penalty: Bernier.

Second Period

11—Granby.....Larose (M. Hebert) 10:55
12—East Angus....Mailhot (Currie) 16:20
13—Granby.....Larose (G. Hebert, Tarte) 19:30

Penalties: Kelly, G. Hebert 2.

Third Period

14—Granby.....Foisy (Lemire) 5:49
15—East Angus....Bisson (Gagnon) 10:00
16—East Angus....Gagnon (Bisson) 10:15
17—East Angus....Gagnon (Bisson) 11:40
18—Granby.....Tarte .. 15:00
19—Granby.....Legare (Foisy) 15:15
20—Granby.....Tarte ... 16:45
21—Granby.....Ostiguy (Laporte) 18:00
22—Granby.....Tarte ... 19:45
23—Granby.....Tarte (Laporte) 19:59

Penalties: None.

Hockey

B.C.S. BLANKS LENNOXVILLE

In their final league game of the season, Bishop's College School Juveniles scored a 10-0 victory over Lennoxville High School, McTier setting the pace with three goals.

In addition to MacTier, other point makers were Fisher and Sewell, with two goals and an assist each, Macfarlane, with a pair of goals, Harding, with a goal, Howard, with three assists, and Lynn and Davis, with one assist each.

The teams:

B.C.S.		L.H.S.
Macdonald	goal	Daughters
Lynn	defence	Baldwin
Sewell	defence	Paige
Davis	centre	Baker
Howard	wing	Worthen
Macfarlane	wing	Bown

B.C.S. subs.—Wregg, Fisher, MacTier, Harding.

L.H.S. subs. — Coates, Cathcart, Staples.

Referee: J. Patriquin.

The dew of compassion is a tear.—Byron.

CATARACTS IN MONTREAL LOOP FINAL

Shawinigan Falls, Feb. 28.—(AP)—Shawinigan Falls won the Southern section championship of the Montreal District Hockey League last night, defeating Lachine Rapids 8-4 in the third game of the best-of-three series. The teams played to a 3-3 tie in the first game. Cataracts winning the second 3-1.

Shawinigan now will meet St. Jerome, Northern section champions, in a best-of-five series for the league title. St. Jerome advanced to the finals by winning in two straight games from Joliette Cyclones, 1940 Intermediate Provincial champions.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Toronto	41	25	11	5	119	82	55
Boston	40	21	8	11	136	89	53
Detroit	40	16	14	10	87	81	42
Rangers	43	17	18	8	118	112	42
Chicago	42	16	20	6	102	117	38
Canadiens	42	13	23	6	107	127	32
Americans	40	8	22	10	83	144	26

QUEBEC SENIOR LEAGUE

(Semi-Final Playoffs)

(Best-of-five series)

Series A.

	P	W	L	D	F	A
Ottawa	2	1	0	1	10	5
Cornwall	2	0	1	1	5	10

Series B.

	P	W	L	D	F	A
Royals	3	2	1	0	9	9
Quebec	3	1	2	0	9	9

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Section

	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Providence	43	26	18	4	164	146	56
Springfield	50	24	19	7	140	131	55
New Haven	47	22	17	8	146	127	52
Philadelphia	49	21	22	6	141	148	48

Western Section

	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Cleveland	49	25	15	9	160	136	59
Hershey	37	22	19	6	164	152	50
Indianapolis	47	15	23	9	114	112	39
Pittsburgh	47	16	26	5	134	149	37
Buffalo	48	14	26	8	129	161	36

GLEN MURRAY

Mr. Norman White, of Tharold, Ont., has returned to his home here.

Mr. Joseph Wright is still confined to his bed.

Recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wright were Mrs. Jim Wallace, of Thetford Mines, Mrs. F. Porter, Mr. J. Johnson and Mr. Richard Rickaley, of Kinnear's Mills.

Mrs. David Walker, of Glen Lloyd, is spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. James Miles, Mrs. Miles being ill.

Mrs. Dan Melrose and daughter, Maxine, of Irvine, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alger Patterson.

Mrs. Alger Patterson and Mrs. Dan Melrose were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. I. McCrea, of Nelson.

DIXVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Major, of Island Pond, Vt., visited Mr. Major's mother, Mrs. E. Major, and brother, Mr. Henry Major and family on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Theophile Laverture recently visited relatives in Coaticook.

Mrs. Antonio Desmarais and young son, John, of Montreal, have been spending a week with Mrs. Desmarais' mother, Mrs. Mabel Holmes, Coaticook Road.

The ladies of the Baptist Church Mission Circle will meet at the home of Mrs. A. W. Bailey on Friday afternoon, February 28th, to observe the World's Day of Prayer. A good attendance is hoped for at this special service.

Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Pickford, of Coaticook, were the guests of Mrs. Pickford's sister, Mrs. Guelph Parker, and Mr. Parker, Pleasant Street.

Jones and Binks were skating round the local pond. Suddenly Binks' face broke into a broad smile.

"What's the joke, old man?" inquired his friend.

"Well, you know that chap Ponsonby, the fellow we can't bear at the club, don't you?" said Binks.

"Yes."

"Well, the ice can't bear him either," chuckled Binks, pointing to the far side of the pond.

No man is a hypocrite in his pleasures.—Dr. Johnson.

FINAL GAME TONIGHT

RICHMOND vs. WINDSOR MILLS

— 8.30 —

Canada Paper Arena

Windsor Mills.

A Continuing Challenge!

If we are to keep faith with our armed forces we must not only buy War Savings Certificates regularly, but buy to the limit of our real ability.

Canada's Answer!

It is inspiring to watch the returns from the War Savings Certificates drive piling up day by day. The response is magnificent.

"But we must not flag nor fail in our efforts".

We must not let down for a single day. We must keep on buying. The task is tremendous and our responsibility continues.

Canadians will keep on!

IF YOU HAVE NOT YET PLEDGED HERE ARE THREE WAYS OF DOING SO—

PAYROLL SAVINGS PLEDGE

You may have signed a pledge card like this and given it to your employer. If not, and you prefer to invest through the Payroll Savings Plan, make arrangements with your employer at once.

OR

THE BANK PLEDGE

You may have signed a pledge like this. If not, and you prefer to buy through your bank, see your banker and fill in the complete form he will give you.

WAR SAVINGS PLEDGE CARD

Until further notice please deduct from my regular pay the sum of ..... each ..... for the purcha... War Savings Certificates.

It is understood that for each $4.00 so deducted I will rec... one $5.00 War Savings Certificate registered in my name or ... of anyone else I may designate.

..... Empl...

..... No.

..... Dept.

This Card should be handed in to the Pay Office or to your Department Head

A.3-2-41 War Savings Bank Pledge

Authority to Charge Account for Dominion of Canada War Savings Certificates

To ..... NAME OF BANK

..... NAME OF BRANCH

Date .....

On the fifteenth of each month after date, u...

the sum of (Must be $4 or a multiple thereof) .....

for the regular purchase of War Savings Certificat...

the War Savings Committee in the name indicat...

Account No. ..... Signature

CERTIFICATES

SURNAME (F...

CHRISTI...

Honour Pledge

I, the undersigned, hereby solemnly undertake that each month commencing on ..... I shall purchase War Savings Certificates in the amount of $.....

or, that I shall purchase War Savings Certificates on the dates specified below, in the amounts indicated.

Purchases Pledged to be made at:—

Name of Bank, Post Office or Selling Agency .....

Address .....

Signature of Pledgor .....

Address .....

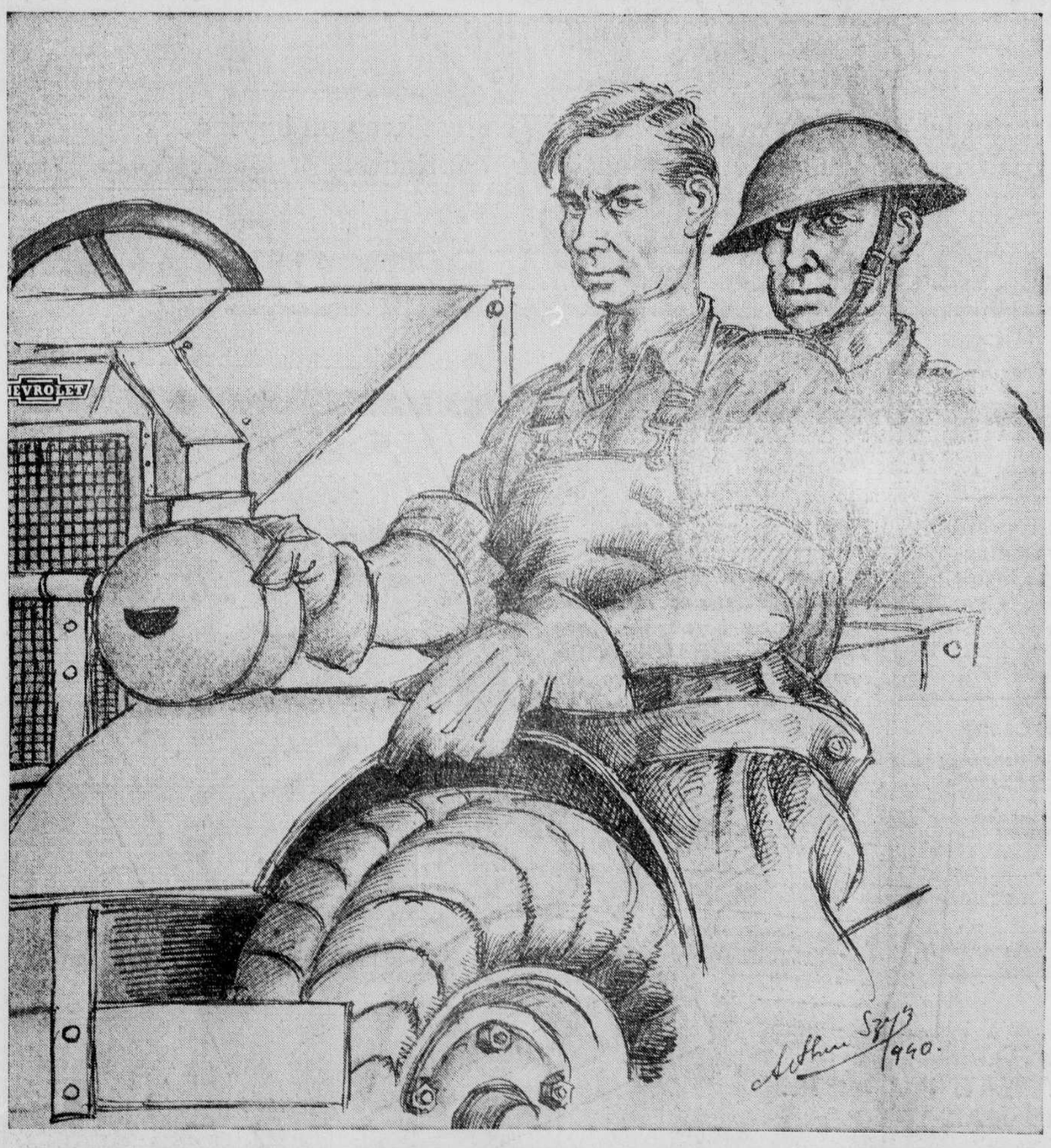
Date .....

BUT IF YOU HAVE NOT YET PLEDGED IN ANY WAY, FILL IN THIS HONOUR PLEDGE AND MAIL IT TO *The War Savings Committee Ottawa*

You may apply for individual Certificates through your post office, bank, or investment dealer—or by mailing your remittance direct to the War Savings Committee, Ottawa.

Buy **WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES** *Regularly*

Work for Victory...
Lend to Win!



This illustration was drawn by ARTHUR SZYK, *world-renowned Polish artist, now an exile from the Nazi domination of his native land. Mr. Szyk made this drawing after a visit to General Motors' plant at Oshawa, Ontario.*

DAY and night in shifts 'round the clock, General Motors' men build the trucks to carry our boys in battle dress up the road to Victory.

Gladly the tasks which mean a shorter war, a quicker peace, are thus assumed by the men and women of all Canada. Backing what they build with what they earn, workers in every field are serving doubly by saving wisely and lending timely cash to the war chest of an Empire destined to be free.

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