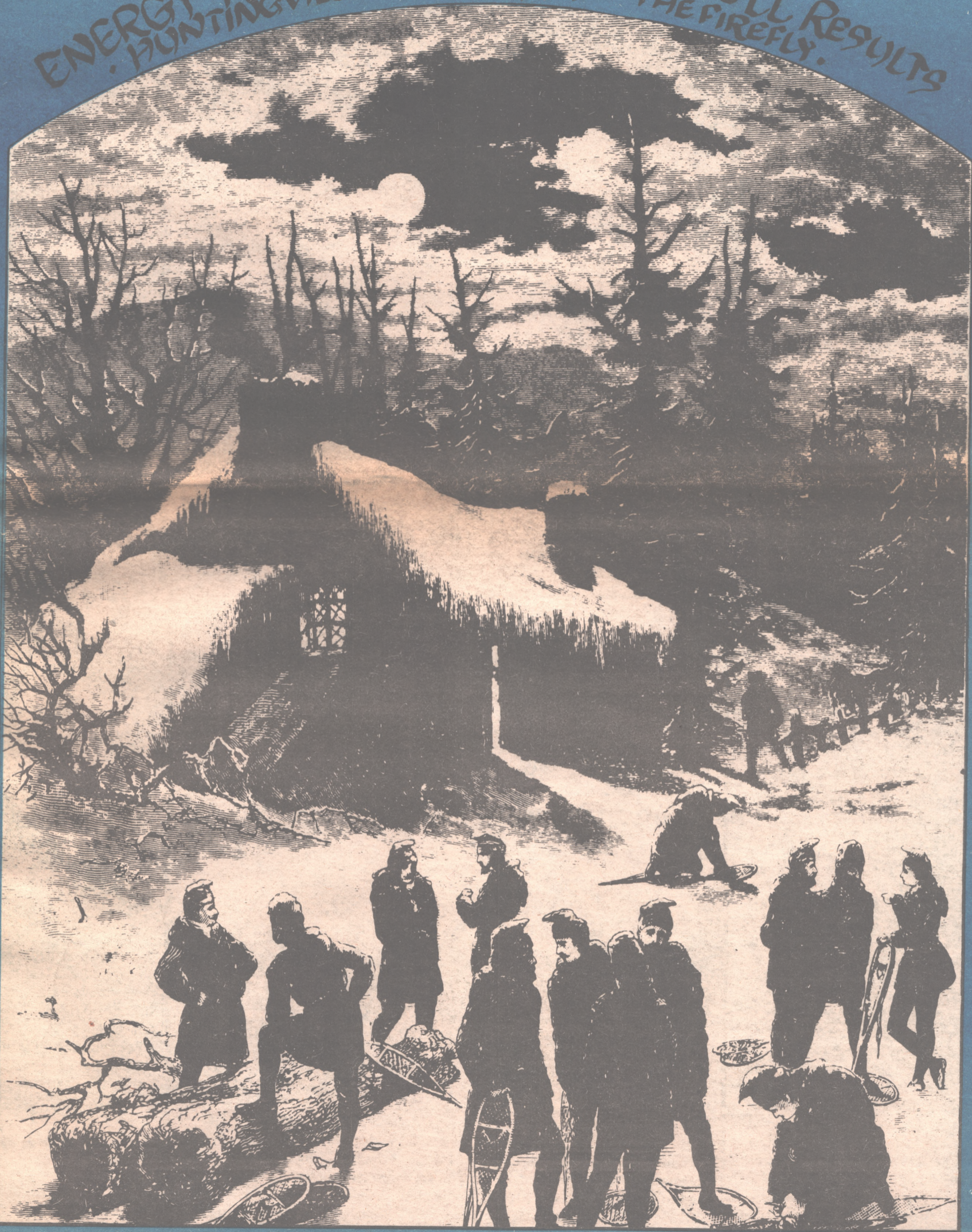


February
1981



Lennoxville
95 cents

ENERGY POLICIES • HUNTING POLL RESULTS
HUNTINGVILLE • FARM PAGES • THE FIREFLY



coming soon...

Telethon

**Cerebral Palsy Association Telethon
Feb. 7 & 8.**

Fund raising campaign for equipment, summer camps, craft & cultural activities, transportation etc. Twenty-hour broadcast on entire Québec TVA network (channel 7, Sherbrooke). Send donations to:

Cerebral Palsy Ass'n
of Québec
C.P. 1781
Sherbrooke, J1H 5N8
(562-4344)

Indoor Track Meet

An International indoor track meet will be held on Sunday February 8th starting at 2:30 p.m. at the Sport's Centre of the University of Sherbrooke. This will be a unique opportunity to see some of the best athletes of the world. Among over 150 athletes, mostly from the U.S. and Canada, will be Evelyn Ashford (winner of the gold medal for the 100 and 200 metres at the world cup meet), Angela Taylor (100, 200 metres), female Canadian athlete of the year 1980, Mike Boit (800 metres), Renaldo Nehemiah (world record man for the 100 metre hurdle) and Mike Solomon (placed 6th in the 800 metres at the 1980 Moscow Olympics).

One of the reasons The University of Sherbrooke was chosen as part of the North America Circuit, is for the high standard of its facilities. Cost of admission is \$3.00, \$1.50 for students.

Création Québec 81

Paintings prints & drawings may now be submitted until March 20th for display at The Saidye Bronfman Centre in Montreal for paintings (May 17 - July 5) & at the Centre Culturel at the University of Sherbrooke (June 7 - Aug 28) for prints & drawings. Prizes will be offered by the Ministère des affaires culturelles: a \$2,000. first prize, two \$1,000. second prizes & four prizes of \$500. in the painting category. For prints & drawings there will be 10 prizes of \$1,000. each for a total in both categories of \$16,000. In addition, through a subsidy from the National Museum, prize-winning drawings & prints will be put on display in seven locations across Canada until December 1982. For additional information and-or registration forms contact the Saidye Bronfman Centre or the Centre Culturelle at Sherbrooke University.

Summer Jobs

The City of Sherbrooke's Public Relations department reminds all students that it is time to renew their applications for employment by the city this summer. Students employed last year must re-apply each year. Application must be made at the Human Resources office, 144 Wellington North, third floor, before April 1st.



Special Olympics

LENNOXVILLE - The first-ever Québec Special Olympics Winter Games will be held the weekend of February 20 - 22 at Alexander Galt in Lennoxville.

Events will include cross-country skiing, alpine skiing, speed-skating, broomball and snowshoeing. Various clinics will be held to introduce or improve participating athletes' skills in other sports.



Atelier de Massage

Atelier de massage fin de semaine le 20, 21, 22 février, région de Sherbrooke.

L'Objectif de l'atelier est d'apporter une contribution majeure à la qualité de la vie dans la domaine de la santé du bien être physique et de la conscience du corps.

Apprentissage et pratique de Shiatsu donné par intégration. Pour information, contactez Pierre Girard 876-5990 ou Pierrette Pépin 565-9837 après 18 h.

Social service groups and particularly women's groups are invited to take advantage of the "Collectif d'animation d'information Juridique" subsidized by the secretary of state. This collective is organized to give legal information related to the family law draft number 89, to hold interviews or accept written reports from organizations. Groups wishing to express an opinion or gather information should call Mrs. Mugette Perrault, 1-800-361-7418.

Eastern Townships Social Services Conference

February 19: Le Centre de Services sociaux will present a multi-faceted conference on social problems in our community at the Hotel Le Baron, 3200 King West in Sherbrooke. The day-long meeting starts at 9:00 a.m. with actual workshops beginning at 11:00. Workshop topics will include Violence in the Family, The Student's World, Delinquent Youth, The Aged, Superior Court, Drug Addiction, The Handicapped, The Abused & Neglected Child, & The Single Parent. The day program will be followed by a quest speech by Maurice Champagne-Gilbert over supper. Applications will be accepted until January 30th. Fees: \$35.00 for the entire conference, \$15.00 for students.



The Science College and Liberal Arts College of Concordia University will hold a Public Lecture entitled "Evolutionary Biology of the Human Family: Reproduction among the Higher Primates," by Dr. Jane B. Lancaster, Department of Anthropology, University of Oklahoma. This event will take place at 8:30 p.m., Wednesday, January 28, 1981 in the Hall Bldg., 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W., Room H-110. For further information, you may call 879-4160.



March 3rd: The QFA and the UPA will hold a seminar at the Brompton Community Hall, 9:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m. given by a veterinarian on the following:

- calf scour (vicogen) vaccine.
- white muscle disease.
- Connaught laboratory slides.
- surgical and non surgical ovary transplant.

FEE: \$4.50 (Dinner, coffee & doughnuts included).

For additional information contact Mrs. Margaret Harley, QFA field-person for south Sherbrooke, (819) 876-2504.



On Language

In the January issue we printed a Letter to the Editor that contained strong language and, judging from the letters and telephone calls, thereby offended many of our readers.

The decision to run this letter was not made lightly. We debated whether to run it verbatim, to delete certain words or passages or to omit it entirely. We decided to print it as it came for the author expressed the strength of his feelings with the strength of his language and The Sun has always tried to let everybody have his say without editorial tampering.

We expected some criticism but I, at least, was rather surprised by the extent of it. One irate Montrealer tracked down my home telephone number and called one evening to proclaim that if this was an example of "English culture in the Townships", then he hoped it would be wiped out. He'd cancel his subscription and wished everyone else would also.

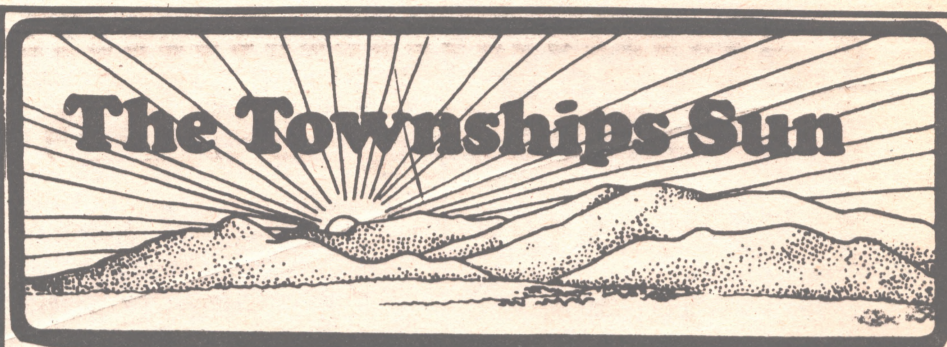
Personally, I find this a little extreme. It goes without saying that the opinions of letter writers are their own and not necessarily shared by The Sun. To cancel a subscription over one letter you do not agree with is hardly supportive of free speech, let alone "English culture."

Others expressed shock that we should allow such language in a 'family magazine' where our innocent children might meet it. This argument (as Spiro Agnew once said) is struthious (ostrich—like). For a half—hour on the playgrounds of any of the schools in the Townships will convince anyone that our innocents are daily exposed to far stronger language.

I do not believe there is such a thing as 'bad' language—only bad 'use' of language. Words are tools and 'good' or 'bad' depends entirely on the carpenter's skill. Those who use strong language for ordinary purposes are left utterly without ammunition for the extraordinary — like hitting your thumb with a hammer or stubbing your toe in the dark.

Strong emotions demand strong language and the issue here was the murder and mutilation of fellow creatures on this Spaceship Earth. Against such suffering, a few offended sensibilities is not a punishing price.

Bernard Epps



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February 1981

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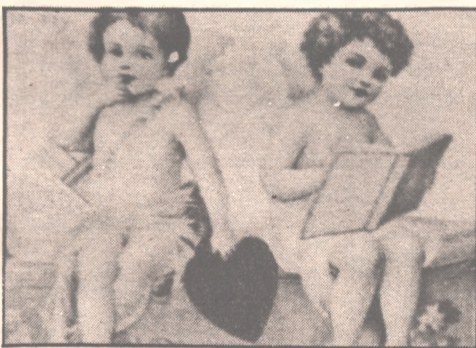
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Attention Subscribers

This month seems to have brought an unusual number of complaints about receiving a renewal or expiry notice. When you have already renewed. We use a computer in Granby and it sometimes finds out you have renewed after it has told you you've expired. Confused? Don't be....If you have renewed, ignore the computer! We'll try to let it get away with less in the future.

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Office - 1A Academy, Lennoxville

Telephone: [819] 566-8554 - Editor
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Letters

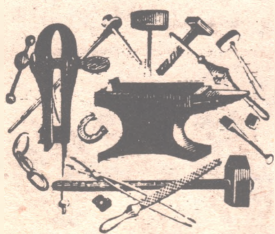
The Townships Sun,

I asked our aging Blacksmith, at Bromont, why he didn't have an apprentice who could pinch-hit when the owner was unwell. He said, "I used to have a helper when I could start a farm boy at \$8. weekly including meals, and gradually increase his pay until he could in about two years, start on his own."

Today with "salaire minimum" \$3.80 per hour and the Saturday overtime (the heaviest day), he would be in the "red" most weeks while teaching the helper.

Only the automated can now operate with tax supported help.

Ernest Brophy, Bromont



The Hunt

Dear friends at the Townships Sun,

I was most interested in your questionnaire on hunting and trapping, and in the different articles on these subjects in your latest edition of the "Sun". So I just couldn't resist writing to tell you so, and to tell you about two events which happened in my own family which has turned me against hunting and trapping. I never really liked either "sport" though my husband and sons did, at one time. Some years ago, my oldest son and four or five other men, went deer hunting. The party separated into two groups, and shortly after doing so, one of the men in the group which did not include my son, saw something move, and fired from his automatic shot gun. My son was the "moving" object he had seen, and had he (my son) been either facing, or back to, the "shooter", he would have been dead instantly. As it was, he was "sideways". One pellet shattered the bone in his upper arm (left); one pellet grazed his shoulder; another cut across his abdomen, making an "X" with his appendectomy scar; another nicked his neck, missing his windpipe by very little; still another pellet hit his arm, below the elbow. Several others hit his boot top. The man who had shot Fred, was all upset, of course, but what good does that do? Fred was rushed to the hospital where the doctors feared that he would never have the use of his left hand. The shattered bone was replaced with a silver plate; the torn ligaments, etc., were mended, the other wounds dressed, and thankful-

ly, he made a complete recovery, thanks to wonderful doctors, and his own good health. The man who shot him was an older man who was an experienced hunter and who should certainly have known better than to "shoot first and inquire later" as to what the moving object was. My son has never hunted again.

Last winter my daughter had let their two dogs out. Usually she went out with them and brought them right back in, but that day, she let them run for awhile - they live in the country. One dog came in, and when the other was not there, my daughter went out looking for him. She heard him howling in the woods and went there. He was caught in a wolf trap. She tried to open the jaws of the trap but her hands weren't strong enough and as the trap was covered with blood from the dog's leg, her fingers stuck to the metal. She finally had to undo the wire which held the trap to a tree, and had to carry the dog and the trap for quite a distance. She phoned the veterinarian, who told her to take the dog to his office, which they did. The dog's leg was broken, practically cut off, and would have to be amputated. He was a timid little fellow who could never have survived further hurt, so they had him put to sleep. They felt very, very badly, for they are very fond of their pets. They were also furiously angry at whoever had set traps in woods which has been posted against hunting and trapping for years. Hunters still go through the woods, through my daughter's very dooryard. Her husband has asked some of the hunters what they are doing, in a no-trespassing area, but the answer was only that they "didn't know anyone lived there." Do lawns get mowed, or gardens and flowers planted in a place where nobody lives? There have been men in the woods "jacking" deer at 3 a.m. Sometimes as you know, that means using lights to hunt, and it is "supposed" to be illegal. Yes, there are good, careful hunters, but in this day and age, I do not think it is necessary to hunt or trap at all. My sympathy goes to Mrs. Freud, and to the Chute family whose young son was so needlessly killed a few years ago.

Sincerely

Mrs. Dorothy Oakley

Sir,

I would most appreciate any biographical information you could provide me with about the late Walter Freud - a former Westmount resident. I am doing some personal research and am attempting to tap local resources.

Yours truly,

Ms. N. MacKenzie

Anyone wishing to assist Ms. MacKenzie in her research or to inquire into the nature of her project may write: N. MacKenzie, 434 Victoria Ave., Westmount, Qué. - ed.

The Townships Sun,

In regard to Charles Bury's story, "Hunting Accidents - An Old Story".

I am thirty years old and have been hunting since I was six, at which time I was taught how to hunt and how to be safe by my father's strict surveillance. I have missed three deer and one bear in that time because I was not 100 percent sure that they were the game I was after.

There are two things which must be done if hunting is to be safe, "one" is education of the young. Once a hunter is thirty years old his habits are long formed and will not change. The young person however is forming his habits and is eager to learn, therefore this is the time to teach them under strict guidance.

The "second" is control of those who are careless and, or negligent. These hunters' habits are formed and

deaths and injury, which you claim were incurred in the province of Québec in 1978-79.

You claim 15 deaths and 73 wounded. How is it that the other news media have not reported this.

In my opinion one death is too much but reporting must be done honestly, otherwise it is meaningless.

I also find fault with your "poll" on the same subject.

The main group of people - farmers and landowners are not asked to identify themselves, and all questions cannot be answered by hunters. This again in my opinion reduces the credibility of your poll. I support the right of individuals and societies etc. to campaign for what they believe is important - but it must be done honestly.

Your description of urinating hunt-



they can only be controlled. The "departement de la Faune", therefore, must be responsible for this, and the "Ministre de Chasse et Peche" has about one tenth the amount of Game Wardens necessary to do the job. If everyone knew that there were only 25 police officers in all the Eastern Townships, how many speeders, thefts, and acts of violence would there be. Please do not take me wrong. The Game Wardens do their best, but, in deer season each man has as many as fifty square miles to cover.

An area as large as fifty square miles could have "hundreds" of hunters in it, and in that amount, possibly three to four bad or negligent hunters, how does he find them? The odds are impossible.

The real sad part is that all of us who enjoy sportsman's hunting, nature study or just a relaxing walk in the woods become endangered by these few bad apples. As I close I would ask that anyone reading this, not blame all people in any group for what a small portion of that group does and help stop them by reporting offenders to Game Wardens or the Police.

If everyone helps it can become safe, but only if "everyone helps."

Yours sincerely,
Kelvin Ross

Dear Sirs,

I would like to state that frankly I do not believe the figures for hunter

ers with magnums is exaggeration and in my opinion "yellow" journalism, bordering on hysteria. I personally tried to find large groups of cars on opening day - I could not count any more than four cars in any one group - you see I am a "new" hunter and I was going on what you described as a way of finding a good hunting area - I was not successful, I could not find the groups of cars, maybe I did not look hard enough.

I do believe that it is too easy to obtain a hunting licence. Many hunters only fire their rifle only half-a-dozen shots. I would specify at least 100 rounds fired on the shooting range each year.

All sports are dangerous - why don't you compare hunting (truthfully) to boating, skiing, swimming, hockey - perhaps your "violence" theory would be reconsidered.

Yours faithfully,
Chris Dias

Editors Note: The statistics in this article were taken from a Québec Ministry of Recreation, Hunting and Fishing Bulletin entitled "Summary-Firearms Accidents 1978-79, Comparative Table, MLCP, Nov. 1980". All charges of yellow journalism should be directed to this ministry.

Letters cont'd on p. 6

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES SALE

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Letters cont'd.

Dear Sun People,

Re. Your poll on hunting, I think 90 percent of the clods who hunt should be stopped. There is an example, my husband and I were looking at a partridge in some bush at the side of the road, here near Ayer's Cliff. Some fool came around the corner in a car, with a child in it, plus a gun which I presume was loaded. We drove off, and he saw the bird. He stuck his gun out of his car window and took aim. When we saw what he was doing, we stopped our car to back up, but when he realized we had stopped he took off. If that is responsible hunting, God help us.



It sickens me to hear hunting being called a sport. It is nothing but murdering defenceless animals. Let us learn from those so-called backward governments in Africa to protect our animals instead of slaughtering them with the blessing of our so-called civilized governments.

Herbert Ruff,
Bishopton

Dear Editor,

I found the letter of the granola fruit and vegetable consuming John Pitt highly aggressive, belligerent and obnoxious. The first part of the letter is addressed to a large percentage of hunters but towards the end he is addressing all hunters. I myself am not a hunter but would consider myself a halo bearing ignorant zealot in calling a large percentage of hunters bastards, assholes and ignorant sons of bitches. The world is not as simple as that.

Hope that Mr. Pitt's crusade does not stop with hunters. After all many innocent people die on our highways due to some ignorant or educated drunk. So he could call people who drink booze and drive cars ignorant bastards, assholes and f—
SONS OF BITCHES. One test of character is consistency.

Would suggest some archery lessons for Mr. Pitt. His arrows leave his bow as arrows but as they near the target they turn into boomerangs. A poor hunter indeed. But then perhaps his true target was not the hunters after all. There are many pittfalls to sainthood.

Yours truly,
Jason Krpan,
Georgeville, Qué.



Wild Man Showering Sparks

Dear Sirs,

Congratulations, your "point blank" letter has highlighted two more facets of your anti-hunting campaign - ie. bigotry and filth. The lewd ravings expressed in that article remind me very much of the descriptions of a depraved hunter, as described in the previous article by Charles Bury. Perhaps Mr. Pitt is a reformed hunter - he certainly can swear pretty well. How about an honest-to-goodness article with indisputable facts. John Boy should get a medal for prolonging the agony of that fox by 24 hours. I wonder if he has the guts to find the owner (trapper) of the wire snare, and voice those remarks to his face.

I await the results of your survey of your readers poll, and I wonder if you will give an honest summary. Up to now I have not read any articles on the hunters' side of the "story". Frankly I don't believe that your staff would give this issue a fair "hearing" or should I say publishing.

It is my belief that your staff is entitled to voice their opinions, but only as "private" persons, and not use their positions, or influence, to press their personal opinions into print, (at the exclusion of others). We who buy The Townships Sun are also "sunners" (I hope) and as supporters of the "Sun" are entitled to expect that all editorials will reflect the principles of good journalism, one of which in my opinion is the exclusion of lewdness, and another is honest reporting.

Yours sincerely,
C.W. Dias

We are all being held to ransom by Neanderthals with guns.

Collin Fuller
Sutton

Re: John Pitt's letter in The Townships Sun.

John Pitt is angry and disgusted with the hunters.

Well - I am angry and disgusted with The Townships Sun for not omitting the badly chosen words in his letter!!!

Lois Matheson

Dear Sirs,

My congratulations for printing the letter from Mr. John Pitt of North Hatley in your last issue of the Sun. If more of us thought about hunting as Mr. Pitt does there would be less of the senseless slaughter of our wildlife and humans in our woods, and just maybe we could go walking in the woods once more without fear of being shot by one of these lunatics.

Although I detect a certain earthiness in the language of Mr. Pitt's letter which I would hesitate to emulate, his sentiments echo my own in every respect, right on.

Yours truly,
Donald C. Hanna,
Mansonville, Qué.

POURQUOI?



SOCIÉTÉ ZOOLOGIQUE DE MONTRÉAL

Dear Sirs,

I was completely shocked at the disgusting and filthy letter you printed in your December-January issue which I have thrown out; Re. Hunting.

If this is the policy of the new board you can certainly count me out as a supporter to your paper. I shall expect you to write an apology in your next issue. Also, whoever allowed it to be put in, as far as I am concerned, should be fired.

I shall expect you to print this letter in your next issue.

Yours truly,
John A. Ross

Wildlife Alert seeks funds

A citizen-support Wildlife Alert program has become so successful that the treasury from which the rewards are paid is in need of additional cash. Wildlife Alert, administered by the game commission, is a means by which citizens may report wildlife and fisheries law violations and receive rewards. Persons report-violators may maintain their anonymity. If their assistance leads to an arrest, they will not be required to testify in any court proceeding and will receive a reward from the fund.

Since the program was established last November, more than \$13,000 has been paid and more than 200 people arrested. The reward fund balance is now \$7,000 but the game commission believes \$15,000 is needed to get through hunting season, which ends in March. The reward fund is handled by the Wildlife Alert Reward Association, a citizen's group appointed by the director of the commission. People wishing to donate to the fund may send contributions to Wildlife Alert Reward Association, 3620 N. Andrews Ave., Fort Lauderdale, FL. 33309.

from North Hatley

WHY?



ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF MONTREAL

You are fortunate in having Bernard Epps on your Editorial Board. He is possibly one of few writers to research and bring back historical data and stories for the present generation to enjoy.

A long life to the Townships Sun.

Mrs. Frederic N. Cann





Last year's CAPS [Coureurs à pieds de Sherbrooke] take off for the 21 km run.

Photo: Jean Guy Oullette

Winter Running

by Charles A. Dallain

Running during our long Québec winters can be a great experience. Here are some helpful suggestions taken from an article entitled "Winter Running", The Runner, Dec 1980, Dr. Gabe Mirkin.

1. During winter running, fewer calories are burned per mile, and the heart does not have to work as hard.
2. Some people can develop chest pains, this may be due to the cold wind blowing directly into their faces. This causes the heart to beat more slowly.
3. Runners' deaths due to cold weather are not usually directly related to the cold. Dr. Terence Anderson, University of Toronto has shown that the frequency of heart attacks does not increase as the weather becomes colder.
4. Acclimatization to the cold takes about two weeks.
5. Frozen Lung Myth... It is almost impossible to damage your lungs by breathing in cold air.

WHAT TO WEAR

As long as you protect your extremities, ex. — fingers & head — mitts & a warm tuque, heat loss will be reduced greatly. More than 30% of overall heat loss may occur through the top of the head, and hands.

A quick break down of what should be worn to run reads as follows:

1. Tuque (bright color, for visibility)
2. T-shirt or Polypropylene* under wear
3. Turtle neck (keeps the neck warm)
4. Nylon jacket (breathable nylon, not waterproof)
5. Mitts or gloves
6. Under wear—long johns or Polypropylene material*
7. Nylon pants (breathable nylon)
8. Socks (cotton, acrylic stretch) very often wool will get wet and cause blisters.
9. Running shoes (normal summer running shoes)

10. Do not overdress!!

*Polypropylene-Elastic type knit that fits like a second skin. Polypropylene cannot absorb moisture, therefore the moisture is absorbed by the second layer of clothing leaving your underwear, nice & dry!!

Some Hints: Food & Drink For Thought

1. Don't run on a full stomach. Eat three or four hours before running.
2. Try to avoid fatty or fried foods. They can slow you down because they take longer to digest.
3. It's a myth that you'll get a quick energy "fix" if you down a candy bar or sweet drink before running.
4. The food you ate yesterday affects how well you will run today. Carbohydrates are stored in reserve as glycogen in muscles to manufacture and store this glycogen.
5. Carbohydrates not necessarily protein. Feed fuel to your muscles. So have seconds of grains or potatoes.
6. Running depletes essential minerals, so eat lots of fruits and vegetables. Oranges & bananas replace potassium. Nuts and leafy green vegetables, even a beer will replace magnesium.
7. For menstrual-aged women, iron supplements are especially important.
8. Fat consumption should be kept to a minimum.
9. Massive supplements aren't necessary for most people.
10. Drink at least 8 ounces of water before you run, rather than frequently while you run, especially in hot humid weather.
11. After running, though not immediately after, drink water or diluted fruit juices to replace fluids and minerals lost through perspiration.
12. Don't eat too soon after running. In fact it's better to wait until you're hungry.
13. If you enjoy coffee & tea in moderation there's no reason to drop them from your diet.
14. You won't lose weight, from running - only about 100 calories per mile. You will lose inches, though!
15. Your body may require more sleep the more you run so a good night's rest should come easily and naturally.
16. Strive for a balanced diet of protein, carbohydrates and fat.

Charles A. Dallain owns & operates "Le Coureur", 1704 King O., Sherbrooke.

Electric Heat: A Shortcut to Economic Ruin

A Look at Current Energy Policies

by David Simms

Since the end of WW2 electricity has grown to become a very important slice of the energy pie for North Americans. Advertizing sought to create an association between high standards of living and the use of electricity. Reddy Kilowatt "at pennies a day" and, "progress; our most important product" gave us electric can openers, electric toothbrushes, water heaters and electrically heated houses. Electricity was safe, clean and effort-saving.

In Québec also, the electricity gained preference over other forms of energy. Heating with electricity in particular has grown in popularity over the last two decades. Whereas approximately 3 percent of Québec's homes were heated with electricity in 1964, the proportion grew to 20 percent in 1977. It is still growing. The Québec government's white paper on energy suggests that the annual growth rate in electricity consumption will be 6.4 percent a year from 1976 to 1990.

A growth rate of 6.4 percent a year means that in 10.6 years, Hydro Québec must deliver twice the energy it now does. In 10.6 years, the existing facilities will provide only 1/2 the demand for electricity. Clearly others must be built fast enough to satisfy the demand. 10.6 years is not a long time, yet, in that brief span there will have to be twice as many Manics, twice as many James Bays', twice as many Churchill Falls' (Québec obtains approximately 20 percent of its electricity from Churchill Falls) and so on. Every installation must have its twin in 10.6 years, and, if the growth rate persists, the demand will triple in 17.2 years.

In the utility business, growth rates dictate. It is the most truly democratic enterprise in our society because it is the only one in which the consumer is able to choose exactly what he should get ten years down the road. He wants clean energy, he gets it. He wants the Kilowatt dream and he gets it. Utilities make little effort to control their growth rates because, like all empires they seek to prosper and become powerful - to control their growth is to limit their power.

Technical Aspects of Home Heating

As I write this, the special microclimate enclosed by the four walls and roof of my house is approximately



Theodore de Bry

ninety farenheit degrees (50 celcius degrees) warmer than the environment outside. There is no doubt about it, heating houses in the north will be the challenge of the 21st century. Health, comfort, and productivity all depend on it, yet, how it is accomplished will determine the physical and economic health we merit in the future. Energy strategies will affect the way we live.

To maintain my little microclimate so much warmer than the outside I depend on several things. First, the walls and roof containing this space must effectively separate inside and outside - few leaks are permitted if the temperature differential is to be maintained. Inside, there are five small to medium-sized bodies (two kids, two adults and one dog). These do their share to raise the interior temperature. Electric lights, refrigerator and various of appliances do

their bit too. The second law of thermodynamics tells us that all energy must go from an organized, concentrated state to one which is less organized, less concentrated and more diffuse. Every kind of function that uses energy also produces heat. Beyond this rather insignificant quantity of "entropic" heat (from bodies, lightbulbs, etc.) we must also provide a heating system.

Heating with Electricity

In the electrically heated house, the heating system consists of several lengths of squiggly, spring-like, nichrome wires. Add fans or protective coverings if you wish, the guts of the electric heating system is simply these hunks of wire. Nichrome has a high resistance to the passage of electric current. As the current passes through it, the wire heats up -

sometimes glowing red. The radiation from the glowing wire heats the air of the house, and, if you have enough of it, your house will maintain a comfortable temperature despite outside conditions.

Insulation

A tremendously important aspect of maintaining comfortable temperature levels indoors is insulation. Insulation is measured by what is called the R-factor. This is the resistance held by the material used in the wall or ceiling of the house, to the passage of heat. Looking around my kitchen, I see windows (double glazed) which have an R value of 2, a door of R-4, walls of R-35 and a sheet of styrofoam (R-10) that covers a patio-type door at night. By calculating the surface areas and R values as well as infiltration losses (cold air coming in), an estimate of how much energy needed to heat a house can be derived. Tedious of course, but the math is not difficult.

Left without any heat, both a poorly and well insulated house will eventually reach outside temperatures - the only difference between them will be the time that it takes. The well insulated house will take more time; the better the insulation the longer it will take to drop to the ambient temperature level. As the interval is lengthened to reach an equilibrium temperature, the energy consumption will be reduced in proportion - it's as simple as that. Insulation works.

Appropriate & Inappropriate Uses of Electricity

It has been said that electricity, by its very nature, is such a specialized form of energy, able to do so many tasks that no other form of energy can do, that using it for space heating is quite inappropriate. Computers can perform complicated calculations for us in times vastly shorter than we could do them by hand. Modern communications enables us to talk to people on the other side of the globe. Both of these functions are so specialized that they require electricity - a specialized form of energy. Mechanical "shaft" power can be had in various ways steam engines, gasoline or diesel internal combustion engines, pedal power, or by using electric motors. Although there are several options here, electricity is

tops. It is much more efficient than the internal combustion engine (80 percent vs 20 percent) in the conversion of the primary energy form (electricity or fuel) to mechanical energy. Space heating, with temperature differentials in the thousands of degrees such as that used in arc welding. Low grade heat can be supplied from a variety of sources and we need not elaborate on them all here. Amory Lovins, a consultant physicist, author of five books and numerous papers, representative of Friends of the Earth Inc., (a U.S. non-profit conservation group) argues that we should choose the type of energy we use according to the end-use for which it is destined. Specialized end uses demand electricity but low grade heat for homes can be had quite easily from a more

collectors would. In a land of plentiful rivers, such as Québec, electric heating may once have been appropriate simply because there was so much hydro power available, it was cheap to exploit and hadn't yet achieved much popularity. But now, things have changed. The supply hardly meets the demand anymore. Sources of hydro power lie further and further from the points at which the energy will be used and tapping these new sources requires incredible amounts of capital, the flooding of vast territories (with the attendant climatic and ecological effects) and results in the disruption of traditional lifestyles of minorities who are too weak to escape the bulldozing of the hinterland by a remote and powerful elite. For the immediate and long term future, Québec can no longer

"Proponents of endless energy growth are fond of saying that we need the energy to accomplish our goals. What goals? Goals imply that they are bounded, are finite, can be attained; but a goal of "more" has no end." Lovins.

appropriate form of energy such as solar or combustion of a renewable resource such as biomass (wood, coal).

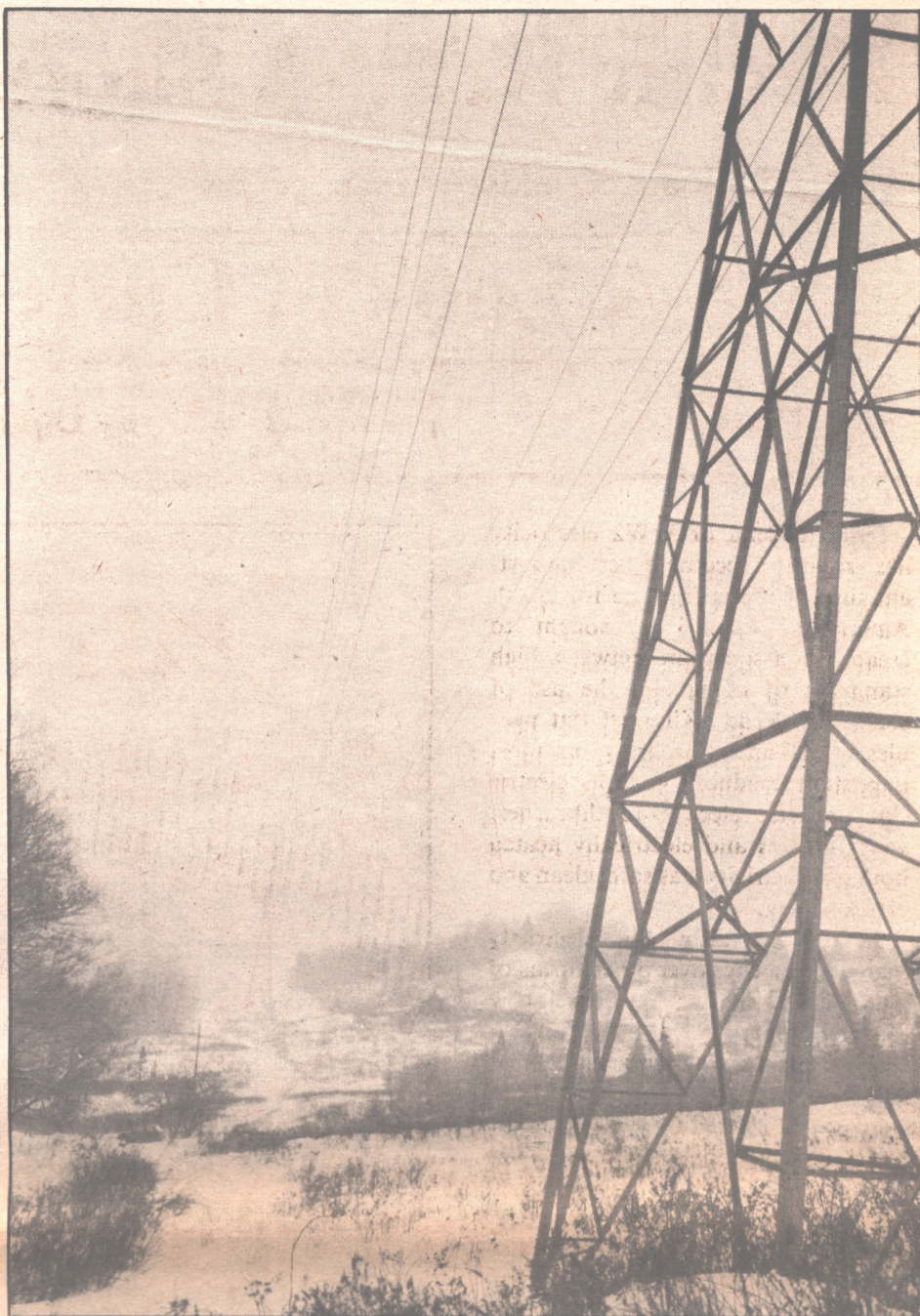
Matching energy types with their end uses is a sophisticated argument. It's obviously a notion that has completely escaped the public awareness. After all, electricity is clean and convenient. In one situation, we might be well justified in ignoring this argument. Suppose that we had a renewable source of energy, cheap to

continue to encourage or permit heating with electricity.

Energy Policies Canada

However, both governments, Canada and Québec have policies which will favor the expansion of electric heating in Québec. The National Energy Program treats electricity only peripherally. In spite of the fact that the effect of the OPEC cartel and declining Canadian reserves in conventional crude oil has prompted the government to lay an "off-oil" corner stone in the policy: "The goal of the National Energy Program is: **To reduce the use of oil in each of the residential, commercial and industrial sectors in every province to no more than 10 percent of the total energy used in those sectors**". To effect the necessary changes the government "envisages grants to consumers to help cover their costs of conversions: **For conversions from oil to gas, electricity, renewable and other energy sources, a grant of 50 percent maximum of \$800.**" The policy states that "homeowners and businesses will make their own judgement as to which alternative fuel best suits their circumstances."

Given the freedom to choose any alternative, consumers will quickly go to electricity. Heating oil burned at an average efficiency of 63 percent (80 percent under ideal conditions) costing about 21.7 cents per litre and having an energy content of approximately 9.25 kw-hrs. per litre or 5.82 kw-hr delivered (considering inefficiencies) represents a comparative energy cost of 3.72 cents per kw-hr. delivered. This compares to approximately 2.8 cents per kw-hr. for Hydro Québec's electricity in the price range applied to electric heat. Clearly, electricity now has the price advantage.



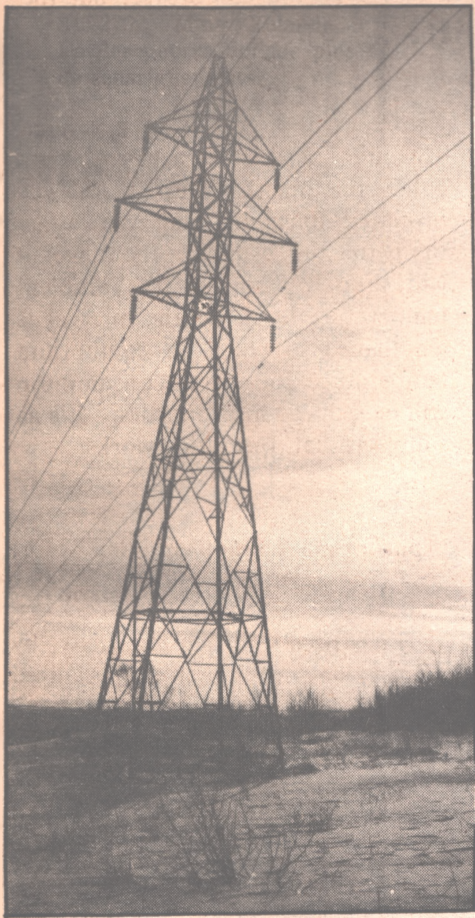
Québec

Québec energy policy, as explained in the provincial government's white paper "Assurer l'Avenir" states candidly "Le Québec entend privilégier l'utilisation de l'électricité". The policy is expected to double the consumption of electricity from 1978 to 1990. The white paper was written in 1978 when the government expected to win its referendum and create an independent country. (Schizophrenia runs rampant on several points in the paper, for example it includes Québec in a histogram representing the ten countries which import the most petroleum but simultaneously bases part of Québec energy policy on the natural gas pipeline coming from Western Canada. Thus, the government wanted to limit oil imports and expand the role of the province's most important energy resource - electricity - to become as self-sufficient as possible. Whereas electricity represented approximately 22 percent of Québec's energy budget in 1975, the government intends that it should rise to 4 percent by 1990 and 50 percent by the year 2000.

Québec's overall dependence on hydro electricity will increase, but, how is this energy destined to be used? The white paper responds -

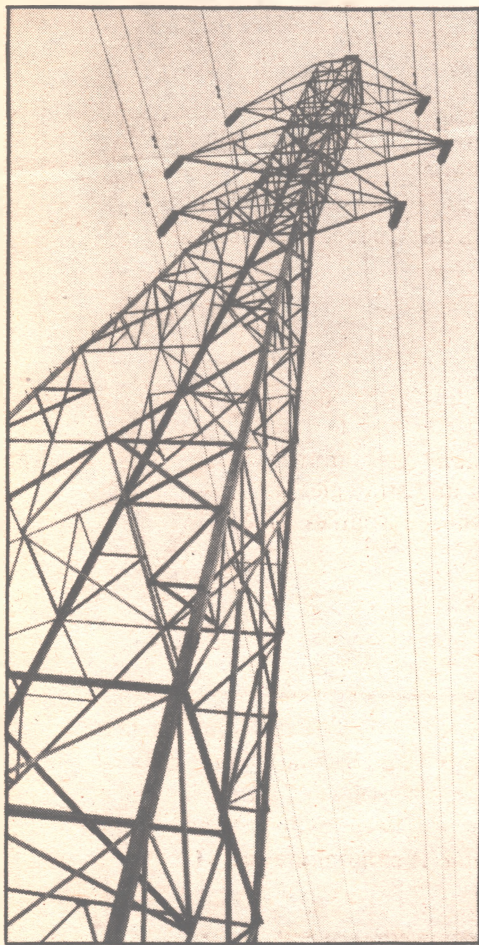
"Au niveau résidentiel, on prévoit une pénétration accrue de l'électricité pour le chauffage de l'espace. L'électricité sera utilisée dans la très grande majorité des nouveaux logements. De plus, dans les anciens logements, on a supposé que l'évolution actuelle en faveur du chauffage électrique se poursuivra. Dans le secteur commercial, on prévoit également un taux de pénétration important dans le chauffage des nouveaux bâtiments, ainsi qu'un volume substantiel de conversions dans les bâtiments existants." Thus, more than ever before electricity will be used for heating.

Utilities classify electrical demand according to the percentage of time that various quantities of energy are required. The minimum demand is encountered at approximately 5 a.m. on a summer's day whereas the maximum demand occurs at about 5 p.m. on a cold winter's day with lights burning, stoves cooking and space heaters on. Hydro Québec calls "puissance de base" (base power) the quantity of electricity which is demanded 100 percent of the time. This corresponds to approximately 41 percent of the total installed capacity. The next category of demand is "puissance intermédiaire", this quantity of electricity is in use from 20



Photos: David Simms

harness and able to supply much more than our need. Why would we bother with the end-use argument? After all, electric heat sure beats armfuls of firewood or buffalo chips for convenience. A few hunks of nichrome wire cost a tiny fraction of what a roof covered with solar



York, however, the energy exported is off-peak power that helps to keep electricity prices lower for Quebecers by insuring more complete utilization of Hydro Québec's generators. Nevertheless, the white paper explains that "le Québec n'exporte à présent pratiquement aucune énergie ferme". These exports are at Québec's convenience.

There are several excellent reasons why the encouragement of electric heating through the policies of the governments of Canada and Québec is a bad deal for Québecers. Hydro-Québec plans a \$55.5 billion expansion which will commence at the rate of \$3 billion per year for the first five years, higher thereafter. Remember that \$3 billion is one-half the value of the entire Heritage Fund of the Province of Alberta! Hydro-Québec proposes to spend the equivalent of the Heritage Fund every two years! Where will the money come from? The white paper states "il est évident que l'Hydro-Québec ne peut financer ses investissements uniquement en

rational policies are at work in the U.S. which may result in a reduced need for Canadian electricity. A look at these policies will appear in the next Townships Sun.) The Industrial growth and the growth in the numbers of new housing and commercial units are happening at rates which are considerably lower than the rates of increase in electricity - this is a fact which will further reduce the percentage utilization of new installations.

To justify the proposed expansion on the grounds that a foreign market exists for off peak (summer) energy is a good example of externalizing part of the "raison d'être" of these new installations - not very sensible when you consider that the foreign market is subject to policies and economic pressures over which Québec has no control. There is the consideration that the U.S. government may adopt a vigorously nationalistic policy oriented toward energy self-sufficiency and erected tariff barriers against imports of electricity from Canada? Uncertain, but with Reagan

U.S. customer pays for each unit of energy, but pays no interest on installations or overhead.

Fourth, continuing to allow Hydro Québec the mandate to control electricity generation and sales within the province without some drastic changes will continue to increase the political and economic power of a monolith (often called "a state within a state") which can only reduce our individual freedoms and latitude for collective choices in the future. "...money and talent invested in an electrical program tend to give it disproportionate influence in the counsels of government, often through staff swapping between policy and mission - oriented agencies. This incestuous position, now well developed in most industrial countries, distorts both social and energy priorities in a lasting way that resists political remedy."

Allowing the Hydro-Québec monolith to continue being the exclusive broker for electrical energy within the province means that our energy questions will be dealt with in whichever way Hydro-Québec decides they should be dealt with, that is, in ways that are most adaptable to centralization. This assumes that providing energy from a centralized source is the best way to satisfy every demand. Think of what happened a couple of winters ago when a line went down on its way from Churchill Falls. When you think of centralization, think of big business and big government...

Giving Hydro Québec the mandate to continue to have nearly exclusive control over electrical energy in the province will mean that Québec will never become competitive in the manufacturing of small scale energy conversion hardware. While U.S. markets for solar technology, small scale hydro turbines and wind generators grow by leaps and bounds, encouraged by rational policies, and the producers develop experience and expertise, such expertise will never become established in Québec because no domestic market exists for this type of hardware. Thus, it would suffer retarded development and exportation to the growing market in the third world, and Québecers would

percent to 100 percent of the time and represents another 41 percent of the installed capacity. "Puissance de pointe" is the peak demand. This 18 percent of installed capacity is used from 0 to 20 percent of the time. The seasonal variation in Hydro-Québec's load demand is the direct result of electric heating.

The distinction between the types of demand is important because it means that a certain proportion of the electrical capacity will be underutilized, that is, it will produce power less than 100 percent of the time because no demand would exist for this energy. Underutilization results in more expensive energy because the fixed costs of the installation of power generators interest charges. These interest charges are paid for by the number of units of energy that are produced and sold. Fewer units of energy produced and sold result in a higher price per unit.

Much is made of Québec's sale of quantities of electrical energy to American markets, particularly to the Power Authority of the state of New

"Hydro Québec says the province's rivers will generate three times more electricity by 1996 under a \$55.5 billion, 18 year investment plan outlined Tuesday." The Record, Dec 17, 1980.

ayant recours à des emprunts". As in the past, Hydro-Québec's borrowing will be conducted in the U.S.A. and abroad - U.S. prime interest rates have recently dropped slightly to around 20 percent!

Hydro-Québec's Expansionist Policy: Why Not

Hydro-Québec's proposed expansion, Québec's energy policy and the off-oil initiative should be opposed by Québecers for five reasons: First, the expansion of electric heat is bad strategy. The fact that electric heat is a seasonal load will result in either a poorer payback (and vastly increased electricity prices) or the dependence upon uncertain foreign markets to justify an approach to complete utilization of the new installations. (it must be noted here that some very

anything's possible.

Second, financing the expansion outside Québec and outside Canada would mean a huge export of capital in the form of interest payments which could be estimated to remain around 20 percent per annum. It does not matter whether the domestic sales of hydro were sufficient to offset the interest payments, that capital could be used to enrich Québecers if other energy strategies were adopted.

Third, any export of energy is a means of helping our competitors in the industrial field. If externalizing our borrowing is undesirable from our point of view, from the U.S. point of view buying energy without the burden of interest payments is quite exciting. If trees capital to do other things and simultaneously provides the needed energy. Here, the

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Fifth, the economic consequences which would be engendered by Hydro Québec's proposed expansion scheme would throw the province into bankruptcy and hand over control of the province to the money lenders, essentially giving up our claim to our own territory. Picture the scenario as capital is tied up for years before starting to pay for itself; 3 billion in borrowing the first year, six hundred million dollars interest on the first year's investment (at the U.S. prime rate of approximately 20 percent), this represents approximately \$100 in interest for every man, woman and child living in the province. The second year's borrowing of 3 billion would exact its interest of another \$600 million which would equal a total interest of 1.2 billion for the second year. The third year incremental interest would be added to the interest owed for that year on the first \$6 billion owed and would amount to \$1.8 billion. The fourth year would demand \$2.4 billion in interest and the fifth \$3.0 billion. At the end of the first five years, a total of \$9 billion would have been required in interest payments alone. This represents \$1,500 per citizen.

It is clear that by extrapolating this scenario for the duration of the 18 year expansion program we would arrive at a situation where, in the eighteenth year Québécois would pay

\$10,8 billion in interest for that year alone and would have paid a total of one hundred and three billion dollars in interest on the cumulative expansion loans of \$54 billion. Figuring the compounded interest would yield an exponential curve with much higher interest payments. This is what happens when policies encourage an exponential growth of electricity consumption. In the end, oil, even at two hundred dollars per barrel would be a cheaper way of heating our homes.

ment not only make it worse, by draining from the economy the capital that could make more jobs if invested almost anywhere else, but also worsen inflation by tying up billions of dollars nonproductively for a decade. And unemployment and inflation are only the first of a long list of distressing side effects of a high growth, high technology, high risk approach to our energy problems.

Québec is now at a cross roads in its energy future. Yet, the issue attracts little popular interest because of our

"The gargantuan organizations involved [in centralized energy systems] tend to accrete great power - not only power given them by virtue of their supposed public utility but further power that they subsume by feeding upon their very size". A. Lovins, Soft Energy Paths.

It is doubtful whether the increased capacity would ever pay for itself. In fact, the very long lead times involved with the giant hydro projects that Hydro Québec is now considering would mean that the benefit would not be felt before gigantic sums had already been spent. In order for these projects to ever pay for themselves the energy would be very expensive indeed.

Lovins adds his comments to the forecast of economic gloom "The huge capital-intensive energy facilities often proposed to relieve unemploy-

unrealistically low energy prices. The matter is one deserving of a political response. What will be the future role of Hydro Québec? The exclusive agency mandated to control electrical energy within the province, a mandate which will expand with uncontrollable rapidity should present policies be maintained or a mandate which will be limited by government, a government that will retake control of the utility and a government that will modify the role of the utility rather than having the utility influence the policies of government?

There will be an open forum on Québec's energy future. For information write:

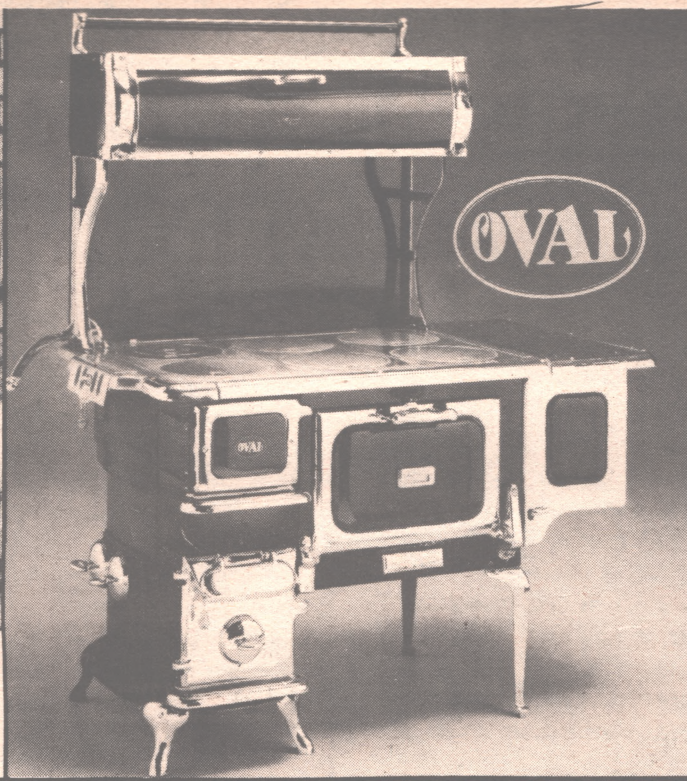
Hélène Gignac
Le Front Commun pour un Débat
Publique Sur L'Energie
C.P. 56, succursale Place D'armes
Montréal, Québec H2Y 3E9
(514) 844-5477

Next month, The Townships Sun will answer part of the question "How quebecers heat their homes without recourse to Hydro Québec's expansion? An examination of energy policies and strategies with regard to decentralized sources of energy will be included.

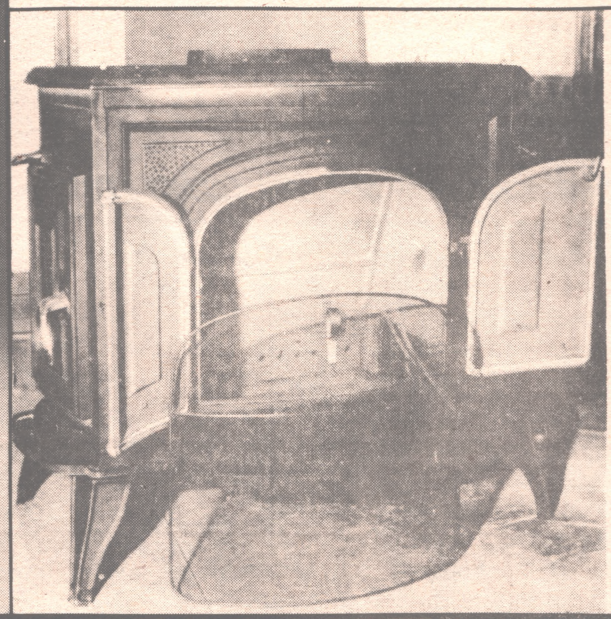
Quebec's gross interior product in 1979 was 63.4 billion dollars. This represents the value of all goods and services produced in the province. [La Situation Economique au Québec 1979].



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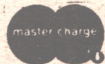
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Solar Energy in Snow Country

by Max Krell

The following is prepared as an address to the American Association of Physics Teachers Annual Conference in New York, to be delivered the last week of January.

Everybody who drives his car through the Canadian countryside during one of the many cold but sunny winter days is surprised at how hot it gets in his car. And he must wonder about the potential of solar heating in this northern country. Of course, we should always pay special attention to local conditions. In our case it is above all the nearly complete snow cover during all of the winter which has to be taken into consideration. We will see in the following that the famous but in our climate most troublesome inclination of glassfronts "à la California", may it be for windows or solar collectors, is in most instances highly unnecessary and often uneconomical. To give you the idea, let me show and discuss a couple of case studies with the help of the following figures.

Sherbrooke has a latitude of a little over 45 degrees. This is a relatively southern location for a Canadian city, and the effects to be described will even be more important for regions farther to the north. In summertime the sunrays fall upon a house in Sherbrooke at noon as

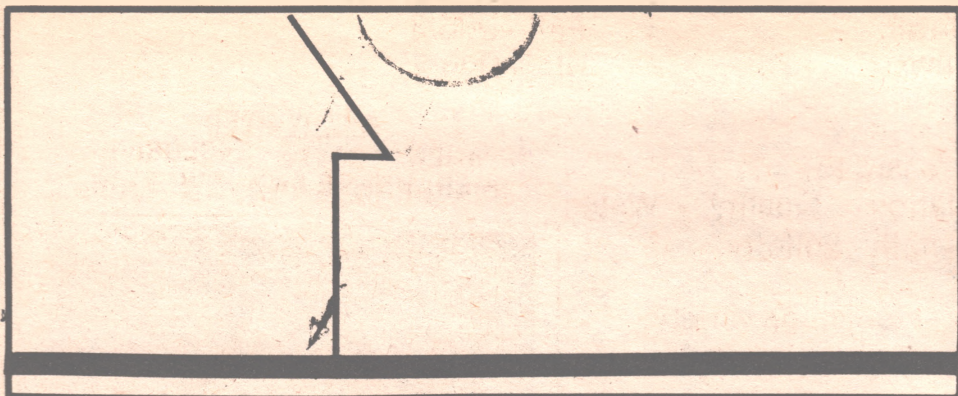


Fig. 1. Sun at midday, Sherbrooke, June 21.

shown in Figure 1. You see that south-facing windows can be very efficient in keeping the house cool in the summertime, since they are easily shadowed by a projection from the roof, for instance. The trouble-makers are then the windows to the west and east, especially the latter one heating the house to uncomfortable temperatures while you are sometimes still asleep.

The same house is shown in the following figures on a sunny Christmas day at noon. Many people are surprised at the extreme change in the angle of incidence of the sun's rays. But this is what you get when the sun changes its position from one tropic parallel to the other, namely by $2 \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ equals 47 degrees. The roof shown is chosen such that its south facing part is perpendicular to the incident rays of the sun at this time of winter. You might choose to put some

solar collectors on this roof. But for the moment it is just a surface of reference (surface 1) to be compared

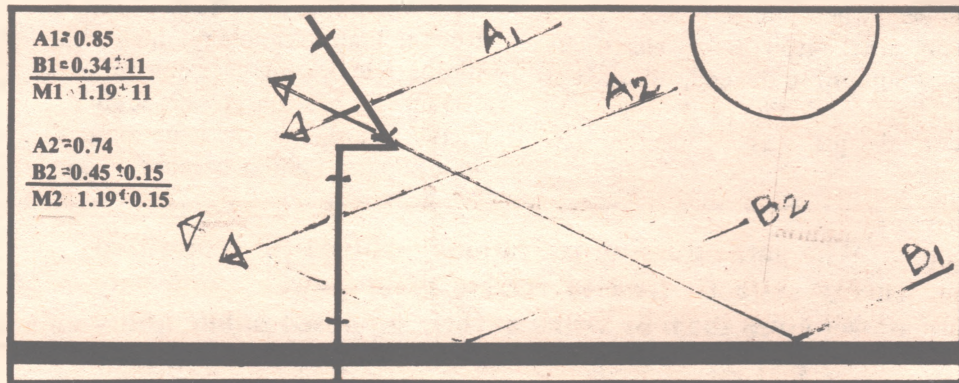


Fig. 2. Sun at midday Dec. 21. House on a flat snow-covered surface.

with a vertical window (surface 2). This vertical window is now fully exposed to the intense sunlight despite the projection of the roof.

In figure 2. and the following figures you must imagine the dark bottom line to actually represent a highly reflective surface of snow with a coefficient of reflexion between 40 and 80 percent. In the case of a flat landscape to the south of the house we then have in addition to the direct beams of the sun (A) the reflected beams (B). A direct beam is of course, most efficiently utilized by the correctly inclined surface 1. If we assume that it has to penetrate two glass covers then we see that a maximum of about 85 percent of the incoming direct beam (A1) will warm the house

through the upper surface. Let's take these 85 percent exposed surfaces and call them 85 heating units for the purpose of comparison. The direct beam A2 penetrates the vertical window under an angle and therefore is less efficient because of both, reduced cross-section of the window and hampered penetration through the two glass covers. Thus the corresponding heating units are only 74 for A2 as compared to 85 for A1. The reflected beam B2 arrives with the same angle at the vertical window as the direct beam A2. The 74 units have to be reduced, however, due to the reflexion by the snow cover to 60 percent, plus or minus, 20 percent. This amounts to 45, plus or minus, 15 heating units from B2. In the case of the window on the roof the angle of incidence is less favorable and there are these additional angle reductions leading to only 34, plus or minus, 11

heating units for B1. The interesting point is that the sum of A and B is the same for both surfaces and is actually

40 percent higher than the most favorable direct acceptance of 85 units. Of course, the prerequisite is that you have some free space in front

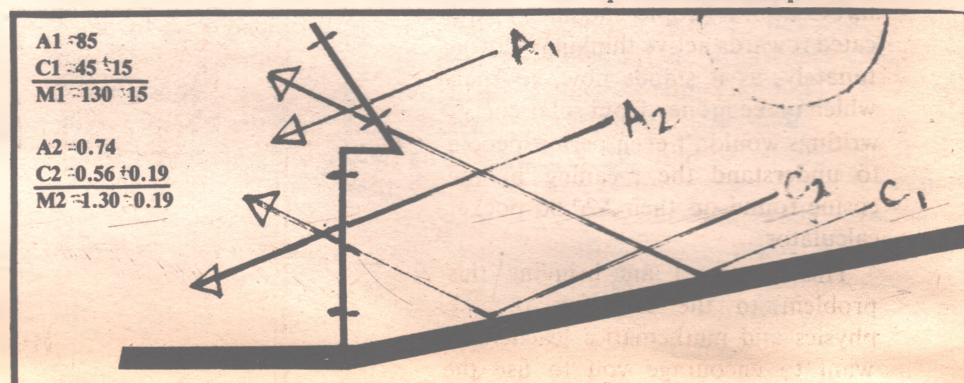


Fig. 3. Sun at midday Dec. 2. House on a north slope.

of your south-facing window and no shielding by trees or other houses.

Let's pursue the matter a little further. If we have a slight slope of the ground in front of our window we might even gain more of the reflected beam by having it fall perpendicularly onto our vertical window. Figure 3 shows the most favorable slope. It's apparently not the sunny side of the hill but rather its north slope which grants this favour to us. Let's name this special beam by the letter C. Incidentally, C1 is equal to B2 with respect to the heating units. Both types of window are equally efficient if there is some free space in front of them. And there is now at least 53 percent more acceptance owing to the snow cover.

Pursuing these ideas still further, we may even build a real sun trap by either choosing a proper construction

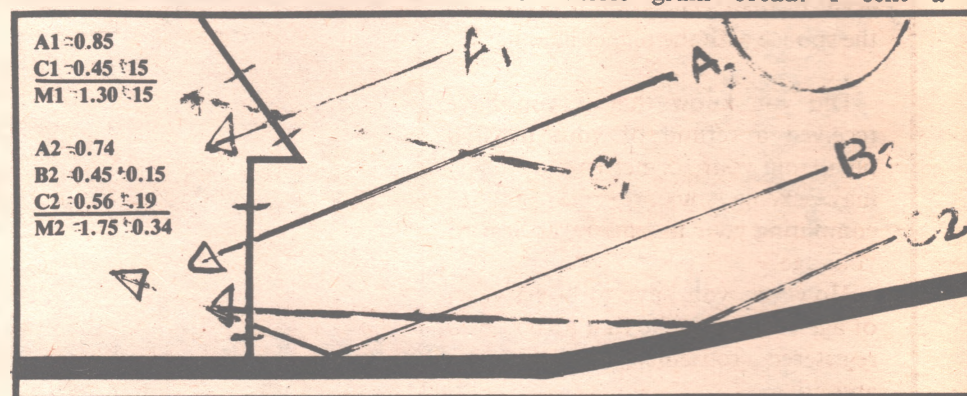


Fig. 4. House facing north slope with improved landscaping.

place for our house or by landscaping it's surroundings. Fig. 4 shows such a trap. The landscaping is actually

quite reasonable and even recommendable on a north slope in order to protect the house from rain wash-offs. We have now arrived at the point where the snow cover more than doubles the heating units, and it's the vertical window which is more efficient than the inclined one. By the way, without intention, I haven't been completely fair. I have deprived in figure 4 the inclined window of its contribution B1, because of its higher situation on the house. A beam B1 would bring some additional 34 heating units, - in total still a little bit short of the now 175 units for the vertical window.

Of course, not many people will have the occasion to take full advantage of these considerations, - these special north slopes look some-

what exotic. In figure 5 we demonstrate therefore that there are other ways to bring into operation the physical effects described, for instance by using your neighbour's roof. But this time it's the sunny side of the hill which favours such a development.

The architect who wants, in the future, to take advantage of passive solar heating is of course more constricted in his plans than in the past, but not that much as the general population may believe. These inclined glass covers are not especially necessary in snow country in most cases and in some even less economical than conventional vertical windows. However, it is not very easy to get this message around to the public. Our normal communications media prefer to sell chocolate instead of whole grain bread. I sent a

contribution describing the effects discussed here to a popular science journal, not the one which is named

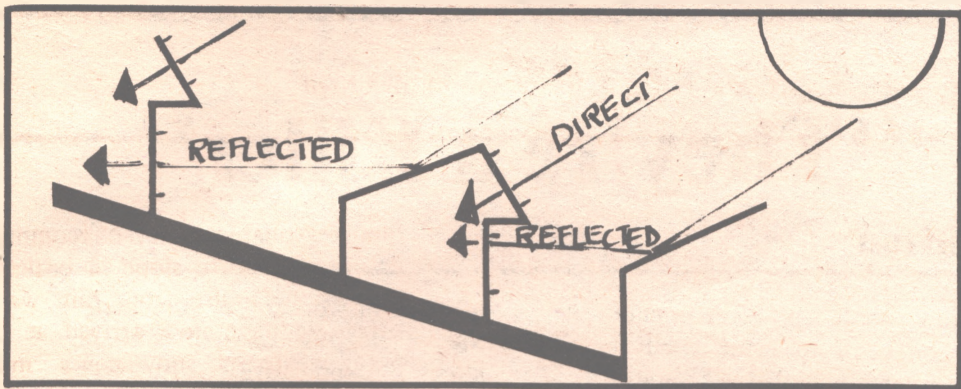


Fig. 5. Example of possible urban development on a south slope taking full advantage of the Sun's energy and surrounding snow-covered rooves.



What kind of world are we leaving our children?

"Popular Science", by the way. The reply was: we don't publish original papers. A second journal devoted to environmental questions which actually solicited my contribution apparently went broke before publishing it. I nearly feel guilty for its disappearance. The problem is that these journals sell only very superficial information and some recipes at the most and this you can not do for a meaningful utilization of solar energy information. People should be educated towards active thinking. Unfortunately, as it stands now, journals which make money from solar energy writings wouldn't even permit people to understand the meaning of the cosine found on their \$20.00 pocket calculator.

This is why I am bringing this problem to the attention of the physics and mathematics teachers. I want to encourage you to use the domaine of solar energy as a prime source for your exercises in trigonometry, optics, thermodynamics, geography and astronomy. You will find that the solar energy question is very motivating and enormously rich,

offering challenges on every level of education.

Max Krell is a member of the Physics Department, University of Sherbrooke.

Tax Tips

So you are registered at an educational institution of high school, post high school or university level in order to learn a second language. The problem is your employer does not give you any financial support. Never mind, at least you will be able to deduct these expenses from your income for tax purposes, provided they exceed \$25.

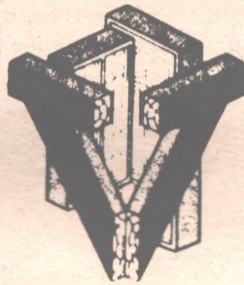
Did you receive a home insulation grant in 1980? The grant is taxable to the spouse with the higher income.

Did you know that if you have received a refund of your pension plan from your former employer you may exclude the first \$1,000 in computing your income regardless of your age?

However, you have to be 65 years of age to exclude the first \$1,000 of a registered retirement saving plan annuities.

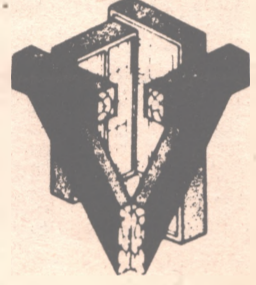
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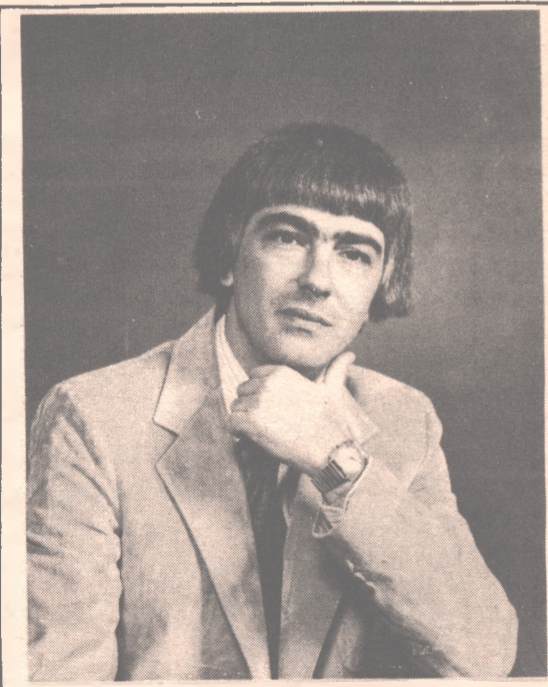
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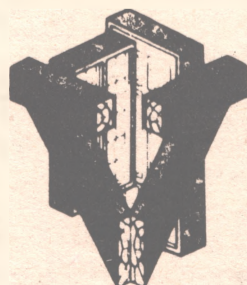


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Asbestos in Woodstoves: "They're a Killer"

by Merritt Clifton

"What about the asbestos gaskets and shields used with woodstoves?", someone recently asked Knowlton doctor Robert Berke, on CBC's 'Radio Noon' program. Berke had been describing health hazards related to the Canadian Pacific Railroad's 'asbestos line', hazards considered medically probable but not yet established. But on the woodstoves he became emphatic:

"They're a killer."

There is more loose asbestos dust in an asbestos-rope woodstove gasket than in a whole small house covered with asbestos shingles, with asbestos-containing linoleum floors. In the shingles and linoleum, the asbestos is bonded by pressure, then sealed with cement, glue, or petroleum products. Nothing seals asbestos rope gaskets; they themselves seal airtight stove doors. Nor does anything seal in the asbestos cloth many homeowners apply to walls behind their woodstoves. Blasts of hot air, vibrations from slamming the stove door, and natural erosion through heating and cooling, all combine to circulate lethal asbestos dust throughout the household.

How much asbestos dust, nobody knows. Pierette Blair of Québec's Consumer Protection Bureau admits her agency has made "no tests on asbestos in woodstoves," though she adds that they're definitely interested in investigating whatever might be happening. In Ottawa, a spokesman for the Federal Department of Consumer & Corporate Affairs claimed that The Townships Sun's inquiry was "the first time we have ever heard of this problem," also stating that "It is certainly something we will be looking into," with no specific idea as to when.

Regardless of what the government does or doesn't know, the woodstove industry is turning away from asbestos voluntarily. Woodstove marketing is an intensely competitive business, with over 30 stove manufac-

turers in Canada alone and over 100 brands on the market, many of them imported. Woodstove customers are mostly environmentally aware. Selling stoves, makers have found, often means abandoning asbestos whether or not the law requires it. "We used to have asbestos gaskets," admits Alpin brand woodstove manufacturer C. Johnson, "but we switched to fibreglass." Johnson's Waterloo foundry "exports a lot of stoves to the U.S., and they have a real phobia about using anything with asbestos in it. Fibreglass does just as good a job, if not better, and it's quite a bit

telling people who come in about the advantage of not using it, but it isn't often something they ask about."

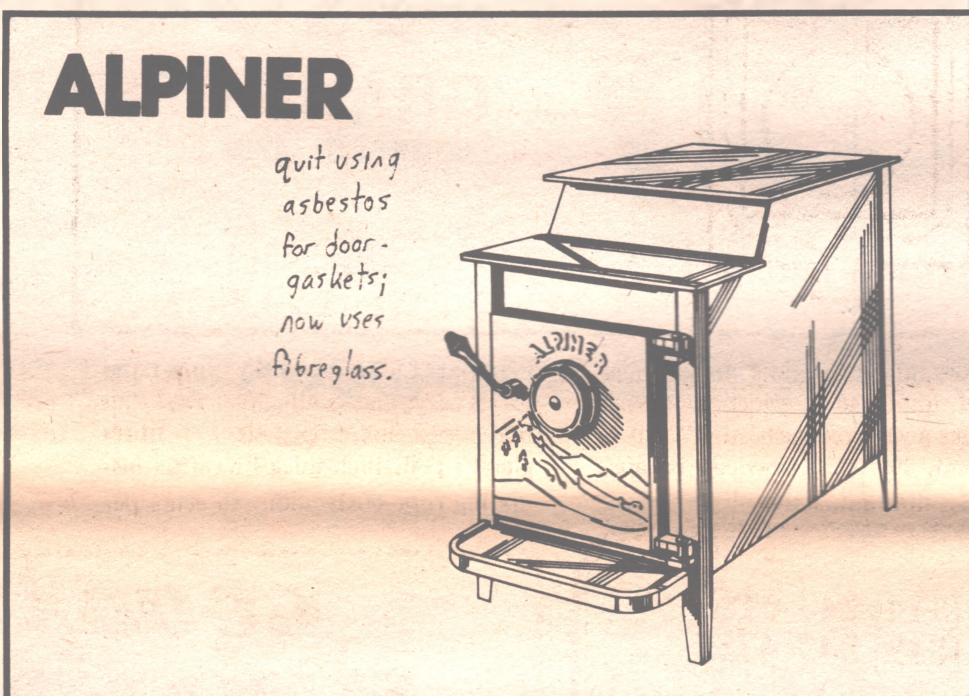
Lukian also notes one exception to apparent governmental ignorance. "In Canada you're not allowed to use asbestos in a kitchen stove. None of these stoves using asbestos should be marketed as cookstoves." Asbestos is forbidden in kitchen stoves for fear it might contaminate food and accidentally be ingested. Yet, ironically, Health & Welfare Canada does not recognize ingested asbestos as a health hazard in the same class as

asbestos in woodstoves" completely. Meanwhile, as one of Canada's largest woodstove distributors, Carmor does not "market or manufacture any products in Canada that contain asbestos cloth, or cord." Most stoves that Carmor handle "are using ceramic fibre for gasketing doors, which should not represent a potential health hazard."

And Vermont Castings includes no asbestos in their well-reputed Defiant, Vigilant, and Reliant cast-iron, airtight parlor stoves.

On the other hand, many other dealers and manufacturers are slow to follow the industry leaders. Newmac Manufacturing Inc. of Woodstock, Ontario and Debert, Nova Scotia, manufactures what Berke and many other woodstove experts consider the most dangerous stove on the market. It isn't that Newmac's five home-sized combination wood-and-oil or wood-oil-and-coal-burning furnaces were carelessly designed. They come with a 10-year heat exchanger warranty, claim to keep creosote buildup in chimneys to a minimum, and also claim to reduce smoke emissions. But the Newmac furnaces use heat-shields made of asbestos, not only in the firebox but also in the separate air-circulation chamber. Air heated in this chamber is then blown throughout the house by means of a fan.

After several years of use, the Newmac furnaces could by themselves emit more asbestos than the current U.S. and Canadian standard of 2 fibres per millilitre of air, or 2 million per cubic metre. The U.S. Occupational Safety & Health Administration wants to lower this to 0.5 fibres per millilitre, requiring a 75% reduction in emissions. Asbestos expert Dr. Irving Selikoff of the Mt. Sinai environmental health centre considers any exposure risky. On his advice, the privately organized National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health wants the standard reduced still further, to 0.1 fibres per



cheaper."

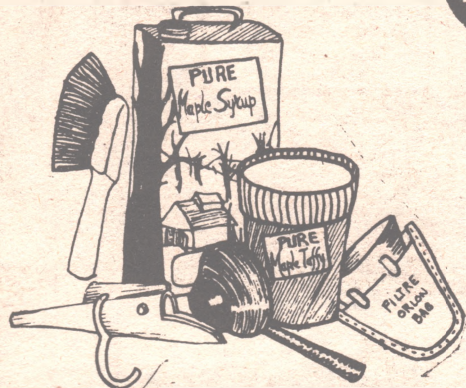
Brian Lukian of ENCON Stoves in Montreal manufactures the popular Better'n Ben's line. "We use ceramic fibres," he states. "We use no asbestos for exactly the reason you suggest, that a very small amount of asbestos escaping from one of these gaskets might harm somebody." Lukian believes industry concern is actually much greater than customer concern at present. "We've been selling these stoves without asbestos for about 3 years," he says, "always

airborne asbestos, and while banning asbestos in kitchen stoves, has proclaimed that high concentrations of it in Townships drinking water "do not constitute a problem."

Lukian shrugs at the apparent contradiction. As Berke put it, "It's easier for the government to regulate the stove industry than the asbestos industry or the railroads." J.D. Hayter, president of Carmor Marketing Inc., calls for further "regulations issued by the federal and provincial governments to ban the use of

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Still, Simpson-Sears markets the Trent line of woodstoves, with asbestos door-gaskets. The brochure for La Campagnar stoves, built in Waterloo by Les Poincons Inc., actually boasts that "an Asbestos seal assures an air-tight door," while adding that the 5-year warranty doesn't cover asbestos deterioration.

Cal Walls of Wood 'N' Energy Products Ltd., in McDonalds Corners, Ontario, speaks for the asbestos-using segment of the industry. "I suppose fragments may contaminate homes," he admits, "but the effect is surely minimal," because the asbestos rope in each stove is "perhaps 2 ounces by weight." (Actually 8 to 12 ounces in most cases.) In addition, "It usually is two-thirds embedded in the door of the unit, so that only one third is exposed. This material is forced against another metal surface by pressure to insure an airtight fit, and is often partially creosote coated.

"I feel that it is foolish to be concerned by such a miniscule amount of asbestos," Walls continues, although mesothelioma and asbestosis victims have often retained less than half a gram in their bodies. "Hazards are abundant - walking, driving, flying, drinking imported wine, etc., etc. I feel a more suitable topic for discussion would be air quality as a result of woodburning, and especially coal burning in relatively inefficient

home units," whose smoke contributes to acid rain.

Even Walls notices that among the many makes of stoves he sells, "80% are now using non-asbestos cement and fibreglass door gaskets," as a result of maker concern. "All of our Canadian-built products fall into this

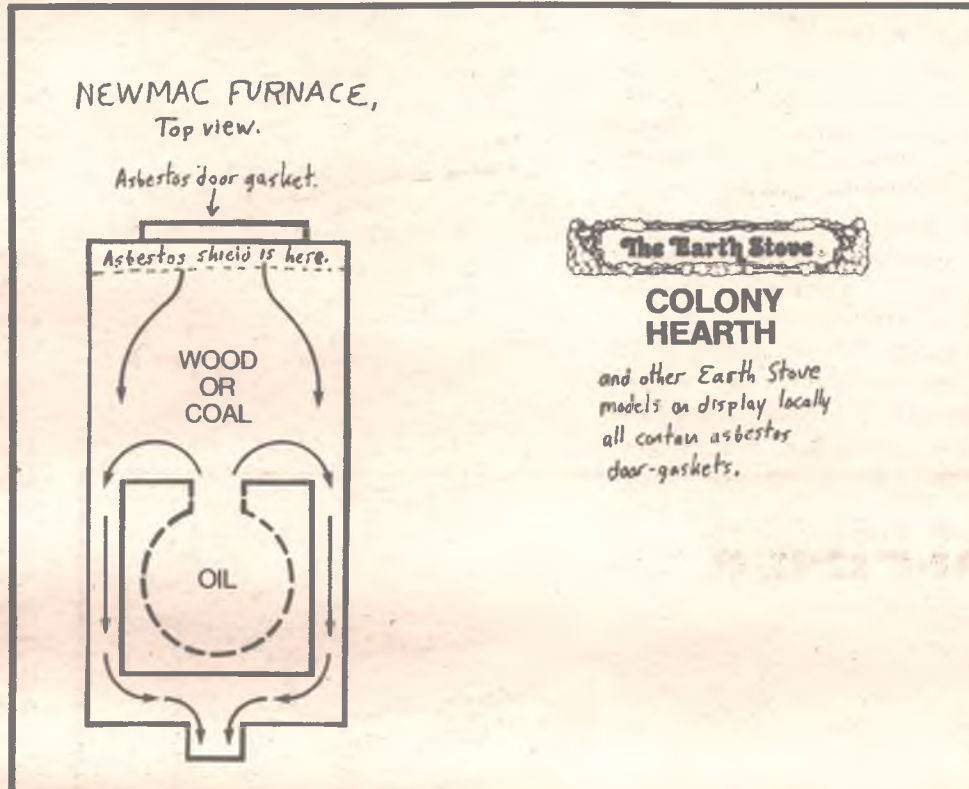
"Our two greatest public health problems for the eighties," Dr. Berke states, "seem to be, Number One, nuclear wastes, and Number Two, asbestos."

For woodstove owners, the primary problem is replacing asbestos in older stoves with the newer fibreglass

foot, wholesale, from John Scientific Inc., Industrial Division, 2050 Elsemerr Road, Unit 14, Scarborough, Ontario M1H 3S9. Replacement gaskets for sale through regular woodstove dealers, at least in the Cowansville area, are mostly still asbestos.

Ultimately, it's a matter of let the buyer beware - and when woodstove customers are aware, as Lukian observes, asbestos will be squeezed out of the industry by consumer demand, with or without any legislative help.

Fibreglass replacement gaskets are available at Malvina Furnaces, Lennoxville, 563-3585.



category, and every time we get a new lot of imported products, we find changes away from asbestos." But in the end, he isn't worried, because "This is not radioactive."

material. Lukian says the conversion job is easy, and Walls notes that "all our replacement gaskets are fibreglass." Half-inch-thick Fibrefrax insulating rope costs about 90 cents per



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GOOD YEAR

1. Otterslides: In which we meet Snare, find out how he lives, and learn of the plot.

Otterslides

They say there is a light in the heart of every princess, and they say that it can never be blown out. Nothing can ever take it away. No one ever told this to Snare, the sorcerer, however, or we would have no tale to tell.

Some thought Snare an old madman, and some said, 'Hermit, just an old hermit.' Therein lies the fault of casual observation. For those who had had dealings with Snare, but remained strangely silent about their experience, knew him for what he was. He was the most powerful sorcerer in the whole of Felte, a kingdom as large as you can imagine.

From far away Snare looked like an old lion. His clothes were of skin all tattered and torn. His hair was shaggy and long, and if one looked closer he could see that Snare wore a ratty grey beard. This beard followed the outline of two great scars, one on each cheek. These peculiarities were the lasting result of an experiment gone bad, during which a cauldron filled in the main with hot wax, exploded within the confines of his dwelling. Snare barely escaped alive.

Snare's dwelling place was located deep in the Shadows of Sorcerer's Wood, the traditional resting place of evil in the kingdom and place to be avoided. The Shadows was a place that no one went without thinking about it at least twice. But even if a person did go there, he would be hard put to find Snare's dug out hut.

A cold black stream flowed through the Shadows. It was typical of Snare that he would dig out his hole right where the stream passed through many feet deep. Right where the otters slide Snare placed himself, right where the stream runs most black and most cold, day after day, in unending silence. The sound of water running over rocks was much too pleasant for his old and tuneless ears.

Thus it was that unless his house was discovered from the stream, it would lie unnoticed. From the top of the bank only the great black oaks of the Shadows could be seen extending in all directions for a great distance. Because these combre trees grew right to the bank, the roof of his dugout was the forest floor, and the inside ceiling a solid jam of roots, twisted and tangled, and always dripping brackish water.

THE FIREFLY

G.W. LYDIATT

ANCIENT FELTAN PROPHECY

At the moment of
darkness
Of darkness complete
When all is lost & gone
A beating of wings
Shall be heard in the sky
and...
From there
You will have to read on.

One unsuspecting soul once was walking in these woods, and without warning discovered himself captured by the foot in Snare's smoke hole, which was cut through to the surface. Thinking he had been captured by a daemon, he struggled very hard to get free, and only after exhaustion had set in, and he relaxed, did his foot slip loose from the magnetic place. Fortunately Snare was not dwelling in this bit of earth at the time, but was far away engaged in some necromancy or another.

There was one window in Snare's hole right next to the door overlooking the cold endless stream. From inside, however, one could not see out, for it was filthy and covered with the filaments of spiders. The space he occupied was long narrow and dark. The roots of oak hung down so low in places that even a dwarf would scrape his head, and which over the years had bent Snare's body almost double. The two long walls were covered with shelves, those on the east filled with bottles, and those on the west with books, written in strange letters pronounced by strange tongues. Snare's bed was a blanket upon boughs along a back wall, well away from his open fire, located, of course, directly beneath the smoke hole.

It was a thoroughly unpleasant place devoid of light and fresh air. Except for the wall behind the books, which was covered with boards stolen

from a nearby farm, all the walls were earthen and dotted with worm holes. Occasionally, worms and white grubs would push through into this black and foul place, and blink in the firelight. Then, likely as not, they would be gobbled up by one of the small bird creatures that live in the root roof for precisely that purpose.

Snare lived in the darkness of his hut and only emerged at night. At night he would stalk the forest and town, that had grown, as towns will, around

had grown, as towns will, around the walls of the castle. The effect of his shadow at midnight could stop a person's heart, or turn one ice cold on a forest night path or under a street lamp.

Of late, Snare had spent his nocturnal musings enveloped by the notion of the light in a princess' heart, and how that light could be captured and turned to his advantage. His was an evil dream. Although unthinkable in those timeless days, Snare intended to rule the kingdom of Felte. If he could obtain the light from a princess' heart, the whole of Felte would be his. It was that simple.

2. The Firefly: In which we meet Jenifer and learn how the plot affects her.

The Firefly

Among the few princesses in the kingdom of Felte was King's daughter, Jenifer. Even if she wasn't the King's daughter, all would still proclaim her the most beautiful maiden in the land.

There was a special beauty, for there was light in her heart and wings to her feet as she brushed and glided through the forest and over the streets. People were filled with love and joy at the sight of her, because she was pure and a sight to behold.

Jenifer had a crystal air about her, always flickering in the sun, and laughing like the wind-bells people put out for her to sound as she passed. Now the light in each princess' heart is different and distinct from her sister's and her cousin's. Jenifer had no sister, but among her cousins alone there was a variety of heart lights. Some were silver and steady, some gold & warm and some like Jenifer's first cousin were cool and white.

Jenifer's heart light was like a firefly in the warmth of July, dancing, and soaring, and always light and moving

and always light and moving. The radiance at her center tickled the people of Felte and made them all very happy. She was loved throughout the Kingdom.

Jenifer was very pretty, and like some princesses was graced with hair the color of sun-bleached cornstalks. Her face cannot be described except, perhaps, in a thousand songs, which is impossible, here, anyway.

Enough said. It was the firefly, the light, the very life of this beautiful maiden, that Snare needed to snatch to make his fate come true. This was step one, and all other curses and spells were cast aside as Snare made his preparations.

He must succeed. The sod hut grew warm with his concentration, his whole body burning with thought. Night after night he cruised the Shadows, muttering to himself and shaking his fists at the owls and bats that continuously flew jagged circles around his ugly head. He would have his firefly, then he would have the whole of Felte.

One day, after days and night of exhaustion, as he hid

From the overcast sun at Otterslides, a smile crept over Snare's face. At last he knew. 'I shall fight fire with fire', he said and cackled. 'Yes, I shall fight fire with fire!'

A nearby shepherd who never after could speak of what he had heard, felt the hairs on his neck rise and fall to the beat and rhythm of hideous laughter, that issued forth from the Shadows of Sorcerer's Wood. Four of his sheep fell over and lay dead, their eardrums shattered by the sound of that voice.

It was hot and damp that July in Felte, and evenings Jenifer would send her handmaiden out of the bedchamber, high on the castle wall, and stand alone in the big slit window. It was her favorite time of day and year, for the fireflies were out. Her friends would dance and dance, until Jenifer grew sleepy and then her maid would come up quietly behind her and lead her to bed. Standing in the great slit window, Jenifer was most beautiful. The cool night breeze could sweep her away. 'Oh, that I could be as light as they' she sighed softly each night, and it would be a sign that she would soon go to bed.

One particularly radiant evening, as Jenifer watched her companions play, a large firefly entered into the window casement and softly blinked onto her shoulder. It rested but a moment and then was gone, spiralling and wandering among his fellows. This proved to be too much for Jenifer. In a great burst of affection, the light in heart lept out, and floated among the fireflies, leaving her standing quite still and lifeless looking.

For a few moments she floundered in unaccustomed weightlessness. She blinked rapidly. Then, as she felt the rhythm of her friends, she began to flutter about them, punctuating her delight with small flashes of light. Very soon, thinking she was quite controlled, she began her dance and flight, high among the parapets, and down to the lawns. She grew quite ecstatic, and completely lost track of time.

After several long dives and climbs, however, she began to tire. This brought a rush of disappointment, for this new found joy should last forever. Soon her disappointment turned to fear and then to panic, because exhaustion seemed to be swallowing her up. She paused in the air and was consumed. In one flicker of light she fell down, down, and down, unknowing and uncaring-down, blinking, softer and softer, until the ground was close, and she was caught tight in a jar held by Snare.

Jenifer, in the window, twitched slightly, and stared vacantly at the night. Her maid, who had crept up in curiosity over Jenifer's apparent trance, felt quite weak in the knees and funny in the stomach. She led Jenifer safely to bed, then rushed off in tears to inform the King that something was very wrong with his daughter.

Snare's feet gobbled up the miles of pitch black forest as he wriggled home, a soft pale light flickering infrequently from beneath his arm. His throat made tuneless sounds to the pounding of his heart. Every once in a while, just before a powerful burst of laughter, Snare would lift his two bent old legs off the ground, his heels to one side and give them a short click. Felte would be his now, of that he was sure.

3. The Gift Horse: In which the town changes, we meet Pohlson, he meets a certain Lord Sorcen, and a goatherd gives away a - Horse?

The Gift Horse

Much time passed and things were not the same in Felte anymore. The late summer evenings were empty of fireflies, and it turned cold on fingers and toes. The green receded, replaced by brown to red. The people of Felte sighed as they went about their chores and kept their heads down as they passed the castle wall.

For the light of their lives was dim and remote, Jenifer did not come out to play anymore. The autumn breeze blew dust and dead leaves about the streets.

Perhaps fortune dictates with whom we spend out time, and with what gifts we face the world. Perhaps not. But whoever says that smith might be smith or king a king, can also reverse the events and have smith a king, or king a smith. All by way of saying that, not far from the castle on a small knoll there was a blacksmith's shop entitled 'Pohl and Son'. Being located close to the castle, and being the greatest sword makers in the kingdom, kept the shop quite busy. Pohl and Son was a building, centuries old and already into its third thatching. On the street front were two huge oak doors reinforced with brass straps. In the opening of these, Pohl the son, stood day after day, twisting hot steel into fine cutting edges. He stood alone because his father was dead. Behind him and just inside there burned the forge, framed by horse shoes and fronted by a large anvil.

It was Pohlson's fate to love the princess, even now in her misery, and for many years before. He could not remember the time when he did not love her, and had over the years developed the habit of grinding fine edges to swords in the door opening of the shop, that he might have a good view of her if she appeared in the window high on the wall.

Pohlson was, of course, quite handsome and very strong from the daily efforts of his trade. When Jenifer appeared he would watch her carefully, until the figure of her maid came to guide her back into the shadows. To Pohlson she was very far away, and he could see no change in her condition, but each time she appeared her cold beauty would cut through him as sure as the swords he fashioned could cut through butter.

One day shortly after the shadows had claimed Jenifer and Pohlson had grindstone and steel ringing in a high pure sound, he too was overtaken by a shadow.

Pohlson slowly raised his clear eyes, following the shadow to its source. They rested first on a magnificent coal black horse, then upon an equally dark figure seated upon it.

Smith!' commanded a voice from the figure. 'See to this sword. I have heard that you polish a blade well, that you can make a sword sing. Grind it well for I have a song of blood to sing.' With that came a cold controlled laugh and a flash of steel, as the sword arched through the air toward Pohlson. 'Sire', he answered very carefully, 'Let there be no wanton slaughter.' The figure spoke again. 'Smith, I should thrash you for your insolence. Perhaps I will have to in the future. See to the sword.' 'Then you stay?' 'For a long time'

Pohlson looked at him carefully. He did not fail to notice two faint birthmarks on the man's cheeks. They made his face look quite false, as if it had been manufactured and not created by nature. There was silence but for the autumn wind. 'Your name Sire?' He questioned. 'Sorcen, your Lord Sorcen, miserable cur.' 'And I', said the young man in the door, 'am Pohlson, I make swords sing.'

Sorcen moved off toward the castle. Pohlson, after watching him for a long time, shook his head slightly, glanced up at the castle wall and turned to his work.

Not long after Pohlson was again disturbed in his thought and his work, by the appearance of a wizened, albeit evil smelling goatherd, rising onto the knoll at head of a small herd of goats. He approached Pohlson pleadingly.

'Oh good Smith,' he cried, 'I am at a loss. I am poor and have but these dozen goats and that wretched little horse behind, no bigger nor better than they. But I have, even I, been beset by robbers, just now, and I have no protection. Please sir, give me an old and rusty sword, and take what you will from my herd for my need is great and I am helpless.'

Pohlson looked at the goatherd but a minute and then disappeared into the shop. In a moment he returned with a good, but common sword, which he presented first to the jubilant old man.

'Oh, thank you kind Smith, you have saved my life with this kind gift. Please take what you would from this miserable lot.'

As the smith turned to look at the herd, his eyes fastened upon the little knobby pinkish looking horse, who pawed the ground a couple of times as if to say - me! Me! Pohlson laughed heartily and went to the bumpy little being saying,

'So it is you, is it my little friend? Alright, you look like you will never carry this master very far. Come grow old and happy here with me.'

He notices the horse's unkept feet and dusty coat.

'Come then, into a stall with you for a good brushing and some sweet hay. Tomorrow a pair of shoes.'

With that he led him into the shop and installed him in a sunny place, saying all the while,

'Little horse, I do not know why, but I am inclined to call you 'Centaur'. Yes, Centaur it is.'

She emerged back out into the evening sun the goatherd was already moving his herd down the road.

'Thank you for good protection, good smith,' he said.

'And thank you for my companion,' answered the blacksmith, 'He will help me keep my humour.'

Next Month

Silver Shoes: In which Centaur finds a permanent home, Pohlson gets a surprise, and Lord Sorcen rescues a maiden.

A Tribute to My Father's Skis



by Mrs. Lillian E. Sherrer

Would anyone care to buy a pair of hand hewn skis for eight dollars? Well, you probably only missed this deal by thirty or forty years. That is when my father made skis for us children and also sold some, if desired for a girl friend or a neighbour for their children, at Christmas. There are two pairs known still to be in existence, which are reverently stored away - along with the memories of gone by days spent on the slopes.

When a pair of skis was needed Dad would take off to the woods to cut a nice straight ash. He said ash being larger grained didn't stick to the snow. The timber was split with an axe and hued to the desired thickness with a hatchet.

At this point the skis seemed to take on the character of the person who would own them. My sister was tall and slim as a young girl, so her's were long and narrow with peaked tips. Brother Robert's were wider and thicker with more bluntness. You guessed it, he was short and stocky. My younger brother and I had skis of the same length and style as we were near of an age and same build. Fred, my eldest brother's I don't recall as he was ten ski years ahead of me. But, however, each pair had a very personalized appearance.

After approximating the thickness and length needed Dad now brought them into the large farm kitchen. Here, whenever there was spare time from the many farm chores or if there was a stormy day, work was continued. First he used a draw shave and then completed them with a wood wrasp and sand paper. Evenings were spent in like fashion except when

Fibber McGee and Molly or other favorites were being broadcast on the radio.

The groove in the bottom of the skis was always straight and true even though he did most of this with a hook made on the small end of his wrasp. I can still picture him working at this, the neat groove, with wood shavings all about.

The next important step was to soak the ends in warm water to make them supple. Of course, the most natural place being in the reservoir of the wood stove. The skis always protruded well out into the middle of



the room, but nevertheless, Dad generally left them there overnight.

Skis as you know have to turn up on one end. For this process they were taken down cellar, where they were bent over a large block of wood near the warmth of the wood furnace, to dry and form.

Now that they looked like skis there had to be a means of holding them on the feet. At first he tried slots for the leather toe strap, but this made a weak spot in the ski. The next ones had toe straps screwed on with smaller adjustable straps through them. The rest of this "harness" was strips of inner tube. Dad said Model T inner tubes being small were the best to use. They were cut like jar rubbers and stretched over the boot from heel to over the toe. There were never any broken bones as they always released the feet when anyone fell.

The most enjoyable part of this whole procedure for him, I believe, were the special finishing touches. The skis were carefully varnished - with a clear finish to show a particular nice grained wood or if mere suitable, a rich dark stain. He delicately hand painted pictures on some of them. Flowers and animals seemed to be his favorite subjects. My first ones were decorated as they were a Christmas gift.

When I was five years old I got a chance to test my ability on these skis. Fred told my mother it was time I learned. He grasped my hand and set out across the white vastness in front of our house. From then on I was addicted.

We skied to school most of the time in the winter. It was a one room school about three miles from home. When we went "across" it was closer. We zig-zagged across our field, through underbrush in the pasture, cautiously picking a spot over a frozen brook and on to climb a high sand pit. Then it was down hill and along another field to school.

We didn't use ski-poles for many years. When they were finally introduced to us by a school mate we were all sure we would get stabbed or poken in an eye with the very sharp points on the ends. However, we soon could be traced along the trails as we proudly left our round disc prints in the soft snow.

If we decided we had time we went to school by the road which was rolled. In those days, as cars were not driven here in the winter, the roads were not ploughed but rolled down to a hard surface. The roller, I remember, had huge wooden round wheel shapes with boards nailed to them to form a cylinder. This particular one having two cylinders side by side threaded together with a large iron pipe. There was a wooden seat attached to the platform, built over the top of the cylinders, leaving them free to turn. The drivers of the two teams of horses, required to draw the roller, sat high upon this seat. They had to dress warmly as it was severely cold.

Sometimes, if in a good mood, the drivers, which included my Dad and often my older brother, would fasten a long rope to the roller and tow us children behind on our skis. This was heaps of fun. Our skis made thump, thump sounds as the boards on the roller were not fitted tightly together and thus left hard ridges of snow each time around.

During the noon hour at our school, as everybody came on skis, all of us hurried out onto the nearby hills. We sometimes built ski jumps. They were generally towards the bottom of the run. A hole was dug down into the snow, piling and packing as we went to form a large hump. When we swept down the hill, we flew into the air, hopefully to



land on our feet again. My younger brother was the expert at this feat. I always attempted each jump even though I often landed hard on my backside.

These dare devil stunts occasionally were the cause of a broken ski. This never bothered us because Dad took the remaining one and made a "scooter". A seat was nailed onto a piece of two by four or similar size board and fastened about midway of the ski. To ride or "scoot" you sat on the seat and balanced, raising your feet into the air. If lucky you enjoyed a trip to the bottom of the slope.

To learn this skill I arose early one frosty spring like morning - the moon was still shining. While the men did the morning chores I practised on the scooter. The path from the house to the barn was a bit icy and crusty so the scooter went like wildfire.

We skied home from school only to go outside after supper to ski in the moonlight. I remember having a moonlight ski party. Our family joined the neighbourhood children and ventured to the highest hills around to ski and have fun. We kept warm as we had to climb back up the hills if we wanted another long, fast ride down again. This proved to be a no expense party with plenty of fresh air and exercise as party tokens.

When we got older my sister purchased a pair of factory made skis. However, they never measured up to Dad's hand hewn personalized skis we all grew up with, and enjoyed.



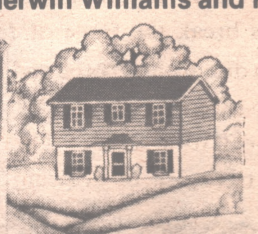
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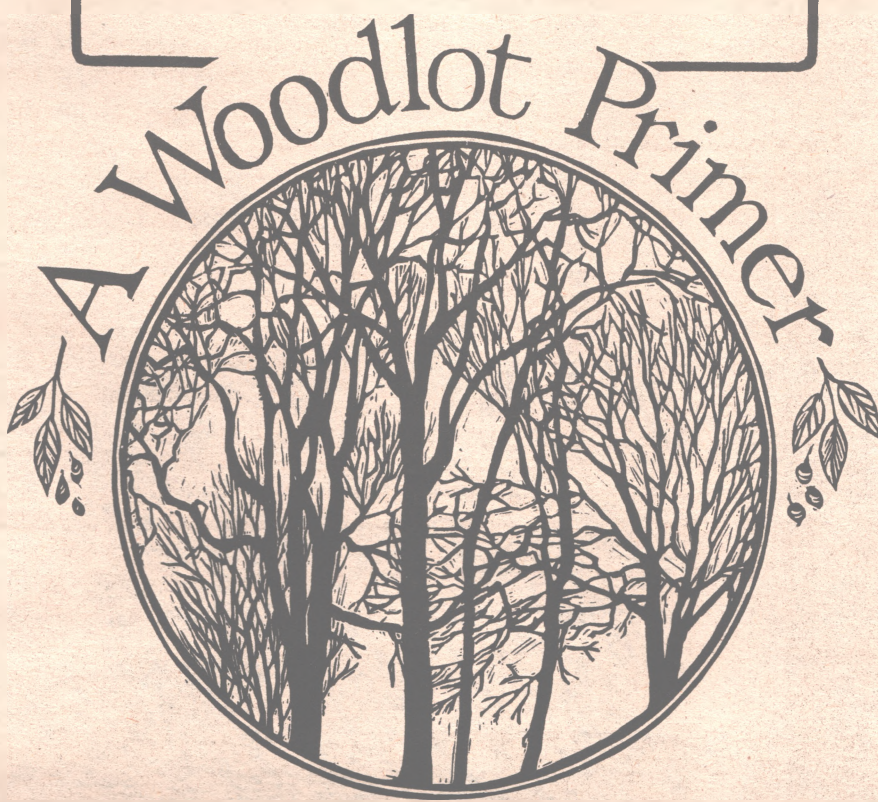


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Farm Pages

Warren Grapes, Consulting editor



by Richard M. Brett

With some hope and a prayer or two I address myself as succinctly as possible to the landowner with a bit of forest who is wondering what he should be doing to make his woodland better.

Better is the key word. Better for what?

First, we must get some boiler plate out of the way. To me, a small woodlot is any number of acres between ten and two hundred. It can contain anything from a new plantation of softwoods to a mature forest. Some of these woodlots have been butchered; a few have been carefully tended. In considering woodlots, it is important that no one fall into the trap of thinking that we own land. We don't. We are merely its temporary custodians for the benefit of future generations, and a woodlot is not something to be cut over quickly for cash. My own priorities in the management of a woodlot start with the conviction that well-managed forest land is beautiful in any season, and man does not live by bread alone. This sounds sort of smarmy. Beauty does not keep one warm or fed, but wait a bit. The forest is a great invention for retaining water, preventing erosion, and controlling floods.

After the esthetic consideration, management of woodlands for the production of pure water is my second objective. No life form can exist without water, at least, here on this planet. Forests survive only where water is plentiful, requiring about thirty inches of precipitation each year. Trees use a lot of water in the growing process, but in the forests there is a net gain.

Thanks to the way trees grow, the forest floor is porous. When trees are uprooted, small depressions are formed. These gradually fill with humus and absorb water. Small animals burrow into the forest floor, making small passages for water; tree roots also penetrate the soil, making additional pathways. The result is a sort of huge sponge soaking up water that might otherwise run off. The forest is one of the best devices ever conceived for holding water where it falls, later to appear in seeps, springs, and brooks. In addition, the crowns of trees break the force of falling rain. This diminished force and the irregular pattern of the forest floor slow run-off to a trickle. The water that the trees use in growing is a small

price to pay for these benefits.

Now I, for one, am fond of breathing. I do not take oxygen and fresh air for granted, since oxygen has not always been on this planet and could, one day, be in short supply. It so happens that trees create oxygen. (Maybe it would be more accurate to say that they make oxygen available.) In the process, trees use carbon dioxide, a gas not notably beneficial to man for breathing. I do not contend that forests are the only source of oxygen, because salt-water plankton is the most reliable one. Be that as it may, I do like a back-up system, particularly since we seem to be treating the oceans of the world as a dump for all kinds of wastes, none of which benefit the plankton much.

Having said that, I offer some suggestions that will fit any program. Thanks to past ignorance, carelessness, and greed, your woodlot almost certainly contains a lot of junk wood. By that I mean trees of poor form, injured trees, diseased trees, and trees of little value for lumber. If you have a safe woodstove and a sound chimney, I urge you to mark and cut the junk wood; buck it into stove lengths; split the pieces and stack them in a well-ventilated, dry place, and - come cold weather - feed them to the stove.

A well-insulated, average-size house can use between three and ten cords of wood to good effect. One does not have to be fussy about what kind of wood to burn. Of course,

some kinds are better than others, but my own woodpile contains ash, cherry, elm, maple, hornbeam, and even softwoods. Popple makes fine kindling.

So, even without making any major decisions, this first simple step keeps you warm, goes a long way toward improving your forest capital and, so far, does not interfere with wildlife habitat or water production. And the woods, having been weeded, certainly look better.

I now offer a word of caution. Take it easy. Do not cut too many trees. If you open the forest too quickly the shallow-rooted trees may be thrown over by the wind. Some may suffer from sun scald. The hardwoods may put out numerous shoots to capture the newly available light. Take it easy - one aspirin at a time.

Usually in New England woods there are small blocks of pioneers such as red maple and popple. From man's point of view neither has much value, but they can be made to benefit wildlife. One possibility is (dare I even mention the heresy?) to clear-cut about one tenth of an acre. The popple will respond by sprouting and by putting up shoots at the root nodes. The maple will sprout wildly from the stumps. Partridge relish popple buds. Deer dote on maple browse, even red maple. There is another scheme that might be tried. Cut small red maple trees about two thirds through; push the tops to a

central spot, making a sort of living tepee. The tangle of branches makes good cover. The trees will live for several years with new buds available at ground level. While improving the wildlife habitat, try making a small clearing on a south-facing slope - southwest is best. Many animals will use this for warmth in March when food is scarce and body fat is used up. If you have the time and energy, you could plant such shrubs as viburnums, dogwoods, and various berry bushes. You will be creating what is known as an edge area - a profile of grasses, shrubs, and small trees.

Now it is time to shift gears some. If you have a plantation of pine or spruce, you should aim at two main objectives. The first is to make sure that all the best trees in the plantation grow rapidly. The second is to see that the wood that these trees produce is free of knots.

A quick and dirty way to increase light and soil nutrients for the survivors is called row thinning. That is, you cut every other row in a plantation. Don't do this unless you absolutely must. Look at each tree. If it is straight, unmarred, and growing fast, sacrifice a less vigorous neighbor and so continue throughout the plantation.

Pruning softwoods is something like eating peanuts at a cocktail party. How does one stop, or for that matter, why start? One prunes to obtain wood without knots. Clear wood is much more valuable than knotty wood, and there are other minor benefits. One can safely remove as many dead branches to as great a height as equipment and energy permit. Go slow on the living branches, a whorl or two at a time and repeat annually as required. For goodness' sake, use a sharp saw and cut as close to the trunk as possible without damaging the bark. Remember that you will come this way again and again, so do not just drop the branches. Put them in a windrow in every other row, leaving the intervening row clear for work and walking. As a dividend, many small animals like the windrow for cover and protection.

A well-treated plantation will produce in the following order; branches for Christmas greens; fence posts; poles for buildings; softwood pulp; and finally - lumber free and clear of knots, worth good money.

Farm Pages

A Woodlot Primer

The procedure for improving hardwood stands is more complicated, but we have already removed the junk wood so that we can see what we are doing. Some foresters swear by complicated spacing plans, but I find that these are too arbitrary and do not take into account site differences in growth habit.

Take a good look at each tree. Is it fast growing? Is it damaged in any way? Does it taper too rapidly? It may be that several sugar maples are growing close together, but if each one looks thrifty, leave them alone. The site may be able to support them. Most people never look up. In your woodlot, look up. An overtopped tree doesn't have a chance unless the competition is removed. You do recall that wildlife is a necessary part of any living forest, so leave the den tree, even if it takes up a lot of room and will never be timber.

It stands to reason that almost any kind of work in a woodlot requires some kind of access - a path, a woodland road, or a good gravel road. Even if the harvesting is done in the winter when there is snow and when the ground may be frozen, some

sort of access road is a must. The layout of the road depends on the terrain. Avoid streams, wet places, and steep slopes as much as possible. Install water bars on steep grades. The purpose of a road system is to reduce soil compaction and to prevent damage to roots and young stock. At the same time you hope to make it easy to get close to trees ready for

rule except the judgement of the owner. If you can haul logs with a horse, however, the problem becomes much more simple. A good woods horse is a thing of beauty and a joy forever - also rarer than rare.

Now without too much heavy thinking we have increased the forest capital, improved the aesthetics, and actually made a better habitat for



harvesting. Actually, these aims are mutually exclusive. If every harvest tree is accessible to equipment, the road system will occupy too much space. So the permanent system should take as little space as possible, while temporary lanes are used to reach specific trees. There really is no

wildlife. In the process we have not damaged the production of water and oxygen. It would be hard to prove that we have increased production of either of these, but it is certain that the removal of junk wood has permitted more precipitation to reach the ground and that surviving trees are putting out more leaves by reason of increased growth. So, at the very least, we have done no harm.

I find that a most encouraging thought.

Most of the procedures above can be done by anyone. The rule is to observe; try something on a small scale and check out the result, but be moderate. Do not try to do too much all at once.

It is said that money makes the mare go, so let's talk a bit about that.

Even mistreated woodlots have some trees that can be cut for cash.

Cutting mature trees is sensible, if done in moderation and if the growing stock is protected. It does pay to be intelligent about the harvest of trees.

I know one woodlot owner who was not. He had no professional advice. He had no contract. He let a wood butcher do his thing. I might add that cutting trees on someone's land can beat horse trading as a way to cheat. His woodlot was ruined, and I do not think he even got an honest tally.

Beware.

Employ a professional forester. Have him mark the trees to be cut; have him draw up the contract. It should spell out what is to be cut; how growing stock is to be protected; where roads shall be and how treated. The contract should cover all phases of harvest, including insurance.

All this will cost you some cash, but you will know that the tally is honest and that your woodlot is being improved.

Please remember, a forest is more than a mere site for growing trees. A forest is a complex, living organism, to be treated with respect.

After forsaking a successful career in business in his fifties, Richard M. Brett received a master's degree in forestry and set up the Hawk's Hill Demonstration Woodlot, now owned by the New England Forestry Foundation.



This article first appeared in Blain & Kelchum's Country Journal. Block Prints by Elaine Sears. Reproduced with permission.

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Farm Pages

Play it Safe

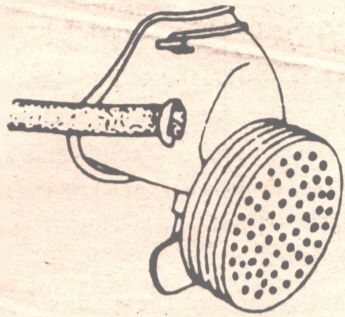
NEVER enter a manure pit without a self-contained breathing apparatus and standby help, and ensure adequate in-barn ventilation while pumping out a pit, advises Iowa farm engineer David Williams.

The gases released during agitation and pump-out can be lethal, he cautions.

Of the 4 main gases produced, hydrogen sulfide is the most toxic. Recognizable by its "rotten egg" odor, hydrogen sulfide in moderate concentrations can cause headaches, dizziness and nausea. Higher concentrations cause immediate unconsciousness and death. Odor cannot be considered an early warning because high concentrations deaden sense of smell.

Also recognizable by smell is ammonia. It's not an immediate health hazard, says Williams, although prolonged exposure to high concentrations can trigger or aggravate respiratory problems.

Methane and carbon dioxide can asphyxiate at high levels; carbon dioxide can cause more rapid breathing which can compound the effects



of other gases.

Taking proper precautions eliminates the threats these gases pose, says Williams. The cost of safety equipment is insignificant compared with the value of human life, he adds.

from Country Guide



Respiratory protection

17. Dust, chaff, chemicals and atmospheres in silos and wells and near large concentrations of animal wastes are potentially serious respiratory hazards and effective respiratory protection is needed for all persons working in these environments.

18. The basic types of lung protection for agriculture are: the mechanical filter respirator (or dust mask), the chemical cartridge respirator, the gas mask, and the devices which have a self-contained air supply or permit fresh air to be pumped in.

19. Mechanical filter respirators are

made of fibrous material, and filter out or trap airborne particulate matter, e.g.: dust, chaff and most molds. They are useful in haying, harvesting, tilling in dusty fields, applying ordinary fertilizer and lime, grinding feed, sweeping up, etc. Dust masks are not effective against chemicals nor in a toxic or oxygen deficient atmosphere.

20. Cartridge respirators and gas masks provide lung protection for some chemical operations. The cartridge respirator works well in limited duration exposures, and is also effective in extremely heavy dust and when handling moldy hay. A gas mask is effective for relatively short periods and against specific chemicals.

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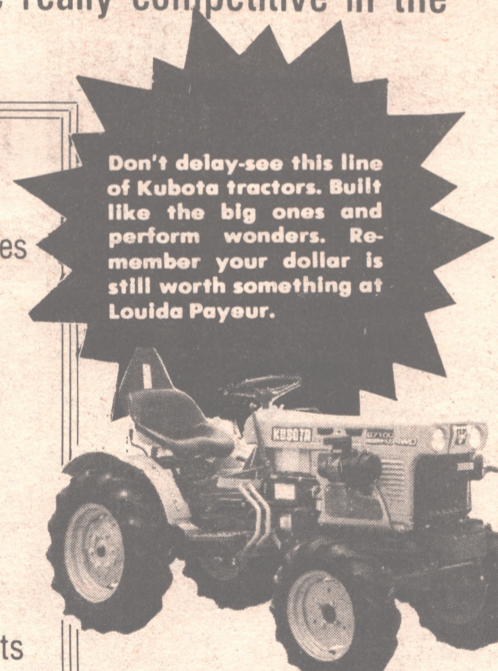
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Farm Pages

Agricultural Land Increasing

The basic premise of all agricultural land zoning laws is that the quantity of farm land in the world is fixed and endangered by conversion to non-agricultural uses. According to United Nations statistics and a study by the University of California, neither statement is true.

United Nations data, in fact, show a 6% increase in the world's arable, permanent cropland from around 1963 to 1977 (the last year for which data is available).

Joginder Kumar, in a study at the University of California at Berkely, found that there was 9% more arable land in 1960 than in 1950 in 87 countries.

In the United States, the total acreage of cultivated land is going down but the yield per acre has increased so sharply that small farmers have been driven off their lands. In Vermont, for example, 80% of the state was farmed in 1880 and 20% was wilderness. In 1980, 20% was farmed and 80% wilderness.

Recreational parks totalled 8 million acres in the U.S. in 1920 and 61 million acres today. In 1971, barely 2.7% of the total land was taken up by cities, roads, railroads and airports

and since then the increase in population has slowed almost to a standstill. Compton County, in 1891, had a population of 22,779, most of whom lived on farms. In 1971, the population had dropped to 21,365 and most now live in towns and villages. The farms that once provided a living for large families, are now abandoned and slowly returning to forest.

The rich alluvial flatlands that were once the bottom of the Champlain Sea, are the most productive in Québec, the closest to dense population centres and consequently the most endangered by urban sprawl. They should be protected but to extend that protection to the rest of the province where thousands of farms have been abandoned and the population is either stable or declining, is simply bureaucratic overkill.

Bernard Epps

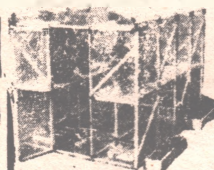
Agriculture Newsletter

The Agriculture Newsletter is once again available in translation. Anyone not on the mailing list can write to The Minister of Agriculture, 200-A, chemin Ste-Foy, Québec, Qué. G1R 4X6



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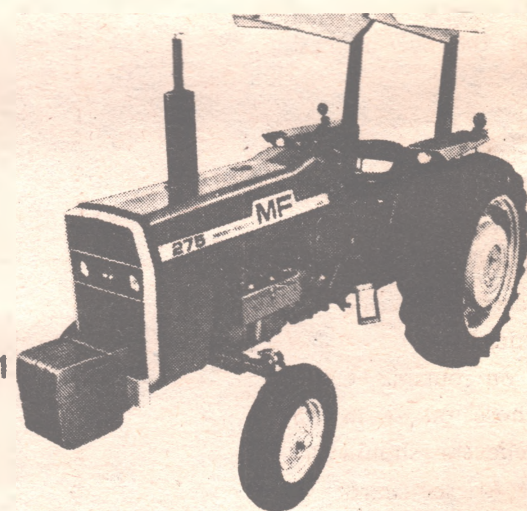


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Farm Pages

World Events Have Major Impact On Farmers

by Ralph Barrie

World food supplies are declining for the third year in a row. By 1990, developing countries will be importing 115 million tons of cereals, 27 million more than this year. So what? So maybe there's something Ontario farmers can do about it.

The first thing we should do is take a look at what's going on in the world market. Most farmers are independent businessmen, so we tend to be pre-occupied with our own operations. Few bother with what's going on in the rest of the province or the country, and when it comes to world markets, our knowledge is often limited.

This attitude of isolation is a dangerous one. If world food supplies continue to decline, it could have serious implications for all farmers. The best way to prepare for the future is to become informed now.

High interest rates, rising inflation and growing energy costs have affected the farming community, both in Canada and around the world. Some young farmers have had to abandon dreams of setting up a profitable operation, and some established ones are having trouble staying in business. That means there are fewer farmers, and there will be even fewer in the future to meet the ever-increasing food demands.

The responsibility to meet that need lies with the men and women who work the land. It's also our duty to overcome that feeling of isolation, and become concerned with what lies beyond the farm gate, and even beyond our borders.

What goes on outside Canada affects even those of us in rural Ontario. Disbelievers should look back in time to the early 70s. Remember the tension when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries imposed an oil embargo?

Current market trends show that food is a commodity like any other. Like any other commodity, it cannot be produced at a loss for long. Consumers and governments have to

realize that farmers must make enough return on investments to stay in business.

Farmers shouldn't expect the lawmakers of this province and country to rush out and make changes to ease out burden - unless we influence that change.

That means involvement in organizations such as the Ontario Federation of Agriculture. It also means

understanding marketing boards, and trying to develop and improve them to meet our future needs. It means more farmer input into things such as the OFA's recommendations to the provincial government. This year the OFA will present an agriculture and food strategy, intended to stimulate food production and processing, in the hope of making Ontario self-sufficient in food.

This kind of participation won't change the world situation overnight, but it will go a long way in changing things on the home-front. This will put Canada in a better position to work with other nations in helping

underdeveloped countries, and stocking world food reserves.

Without a constant supply of good food, there is no hope for any other kind of development. It is the responsibility of farmers the world over to meet these demands, one we must not shirk. First, however, consumers and government must realize that farmers cannot perform their duties without sufficient financial reward.

from Farm & Country

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A message from the public relations service of the City of Sherbrooke.

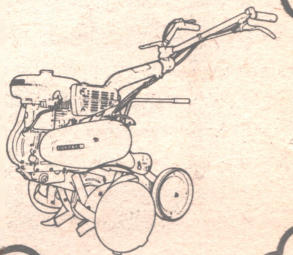
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by Chris Ljungkull

If you are a gardener, January is seed catalogue month. As I leaf through the slick glossy pages of what we'd like our gardens to look like, I conjure up the image of some of last year's disasters and fantasize about next summer's abundant crops. Reading names like Blue pod capucijness, Feyewood stringless and emerald cross, I imagine a warm summer day in July with everything planted and growing well, while I am sipping a tall iced tea awaiting the harvest. These fantasies usually continue until each



catalogue has been perused two or three times. Once I bring myself back down to my chair (which should be any day now) its time to get to work. My first suggestion in getting a garden underway is to sort through all your old seeds. Discard any that are too old. Small seeds will last from 2 to 3 years, larger seeds (pea & bean) can have a storage life of up to 6 to 7 years if storage conditions have been carefully watched and kept cool and dry: If in doubt about seed quality, I'd say it is better to reorder new packets than take a chance with an old lot and be disappointed. The way I look at it, when planting a garden, you have only one chance each year. I know there is always next year, but you might miss out on fresh peas and cucumbers. So if you feel the way I do about these vegetables, and its not really summer until you have eaten them fresh from the garden, then by all means if in doubt about some old seed, buy it new.

I make a list of all good seeds and quantity left in each pack, plus a list of all plants I'd like to start and the quantity needed. Almost everything can be direct seeded (except tomato, eggplant, celery, peppers and leeks). So if you don't intend to start your own plants indoors, at least try your hand at early direct seeding of cabbage, cauliflower and broccoli. When choosing varieties, I generally stay with those I have tried and proven productive or varieties recommended from a trusted source. I always add a few new types of seed to experiment with.

If you are serious about gardening and plan to continue from year to

year, it is wise to keep a list of seeds purchased each year, from which company they were purchased and the results. Be sure to buy seeds suited for northern climates and if you prefer untreated seeds, be sure to check the catalogue for specific ordering instructions. I generally order from one or two companies I've become satisfied with but it is fun to experiment so look around for the one that gives the results you want.

If this is your first year, it might be difficult to know what quantity of

food to grow for your family and you may discover they prefer carrots to squash when you have 600 lbs. of squash and 20 lbs. of carrots. Thus keeping records will help determine next year's planting.

Now is a good time to read up on gardening techniques and exchange planting methods and plant varieties with friends. Once the season gets underway there seems to be little time for much more than planting, weeding and eating. There are books available on all aspects of gardening from pollination to pruning and pests. So check book stores, libraries and friends bookshelves for more information. I have listed several seed catalogues I like and also some helpful basic books. A more complete list of books is available through the Rodale Press.

Some seed catalogues:
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Some good basic books:
The Basic Book of Organic Gardening.

by Robert Rodale
Ballantine Books (paperback)

The Encyclopedia of Organic Gardening.
Rodale Books Inc.
Emmaus, Penna 18049

The Moon Sign Book
by Llewellyn Publications
St. Paul, Minnesota
(about \$2.95 for those interested in Lunar Planting).

Colour Handbook of Garden Insects.
by Anna Carr
pub. by Rodale available from Harrowsmith.

EASY N'CHEESEY

Layer in greased baking dish:
3 cups grated cheese
5 slices whole grain bread
sautéed vegetables (optional)
($\frac{1}{4}$ c. onion, $\frac{1}{4}$ c. celery, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. mushrooms).

Pour over it:
2 c. milk

Mix separately and pour over all:
3 eggs beaten
 $\frac{1}{4}$ t. salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ t. worcestershire sauce
 $\frac{1}{2}$ t. thyme or marjoram
 $\frac{1}{2}$ t. dry mustard

Assemble dish. Let stand for 30 minutes. Bake uncovered at 350°F for 1 hour, casserole will be browned and crispy.

SUNFLOWER SNACK

1 lb. sunflower seeds
3 T. oil
 $\frac{1}{4}$ t. cayenne
3 T. Tamari
 $\frac{1}{2}$ t. celery seed
 $\frac{1}{4}$ t. paprika

Mix altogether, bake at 350 degrees for 20 minutes in a shallow pan. Stir after 10 min. Remove from oven and drain on paper towel. Cool and store in a tightly covered container. Spicy seasoning can be reduced.

TEABREAD

$\frac{1}{4}$ c. raisins	$\frac{1}{3}$ c. yogurt
$\frac{1}{4}$ c. currants	$\frac{1}{2}$ t. salt
$\frac{1}{4}$ c. chopped nuts	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. w.w. flour
$\frac{1}{4}$ c. w.w. flour	1 t. soda
4 T. softened butter	$\frac{1}{2}$ t. cr. of tartar
$\frac{1}{4}$ c. honey	$\frac{1}{4}$ t. nutmeg
$\frac{1}{4}$ c. molasses	$\frac{1}{2}$ t. cloves
2 eggs well beaten	1 t. cinnamon

Mix together the raisins, currants nuts and $\frac{1}{4}$ c. flour. In another bowl cream the butter, add honey, molasses, eggs, yogurt and salt - beat well.

Mix flour, soda, tartar and spices into the liquid ingredients. Beat well; then stir in floured nuts and fruit. Spread in 11 x 14 greased pan. Bake about 15 minutes at 350° - until center springs back.

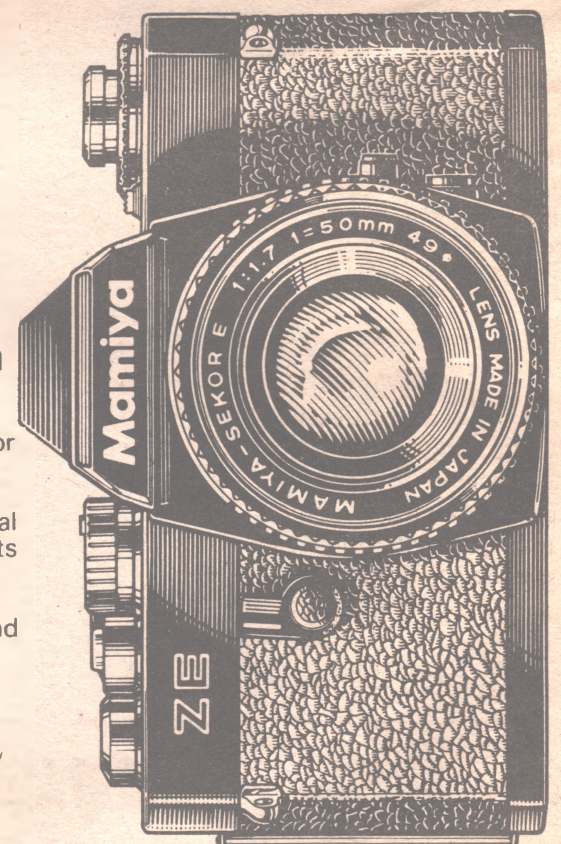
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Christmas Parmalee — Swindler

by Bernard Epps

Thanks are due once again to R.D. Moysey of Montreal who first suggested this story and provided research material.

Lucius A. Parmalee was born in Waterloo, Shefford County, in 1889 and grew up to become (according to his unrepentant autobiography at least) the "World's Most Successful Bank Swindler". He boasted he took the banks for an average of \$10,000 a year over a period of fifteen years - or a total of \$150,000. That figure, in days when most earned no more than \$10 or \$15 a week, must translate into something closer to three million dollars today.

He came from a proud old Townships family and was descended on both sides from the pioneer founders of Waterloo. His maternal grandfather was Daniel Taylor who came up from Newfane, Vermont, and went into partnership with Charles Allen to form Allen & Taylor, General Merchants, where Waterloo now sprawls. Daniel Taylor later began a foundry and the Waterloo Iron Works. Lucius's father worked among the castings.

His father's fathers can also be ranked with Waterloo's first citizens. Dr. Rotus D. Parmalee came from Vermont to Hatley and then to Waterloo in 1829. Rufus C. Parmalee arrived a year later. Dr. George W. Parmalee was a minister of protestant education for Québec and another uncle went into federal politics and served several years in Ottawa. Still other Parmalees were intimately connected with the Eastern Townships Bank which figured prominently in "Christmas" Parmalees later capers.

The Eastern Townships Bank had been started by Benjamin Pomroy, a Stanstead lad who'd made money as a Sherbrooke and Compton merchant. Recognizing that the absence of financial institutions in the Townships was retarding growth, he raised the necessary \$400,000 capital, obtained a charter through John Henry Pope of Cookshire, and launched his bank just in time to participate in the boom in mining, farming, lumbering and land prices consequent upon the arrival of the railroads and the American Civil War. By the turn of the century, its working capital had reached 1½ millions with another three quarters of a million in reserve. When it merged with the Bank of Commerce in 1912, it was one of the most powerful institutions in Canada.

William Grannis Parmalee was manager of the Waterloo branch of the Eastern Townships Bank. David Herbert Parmalee managed the Freightsburg branch in 1911 and the East Angus branch afterwards. Lucius A. Parmalee, after serving his apprenticeship in the Union Bank in



• Lucius A. Parmalee in 1937.

Ontario, went to work in the ten-story headquarters building of the Eastern Townships Bank on St. James Street in Montreal. It was there he learned all he needed to know about "safety paper" and "pink slips", sterling drafts and certified cheques and all the routine banking transactions that would provide him with a decent living for fifteen years and make him a wanted fugitive all over the continent.

The salaries paid bank clerks then (and still) were extremely low and enabled Lucius to rationalize his

swindles with the argument that parents had to support their offspring during the years of their apprenticeship and thus were directly subsidizing the wealthiest institutions in the world. The pay was too low for him, anyway, and the daily grind did not suit someone destined for bigger and better things and so he handed in his notice and headed west on the harvest trains.

For a while, he worked in the grain fields in the newly-opened Great Plains and then drifted to Winnipeg and a job as a hotel night clerk. The

west was wide open then, booze and prostitution following hard on the new prosperity, and Lucius began his career in crime by robbing fellow revellers at a drunken party of some \$2000. He moved on to Medicine Hat and then to Chicago where, on impulse, he joined the Coast Artillery Corps of the U.S. Army.

The First World War was on but Lucius never went near the front. He passed through basic training near St. Louis, was transferred to Sausalito and, when he'd had enough of military life, bought his release for \$100 and came home to the Townships.

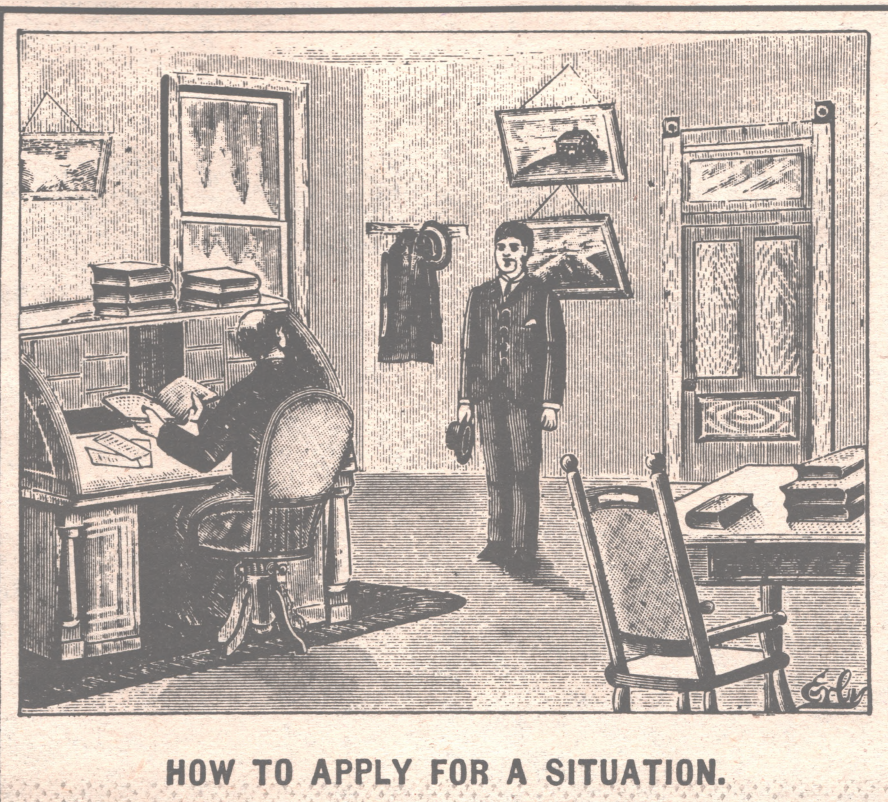
In Waterloo, he turned his hand to breaking-and-entering. If he could just get a few of those "pink slips", he reasoned, on which transfers of funds were recorded from the head offices to the branches, he could pick a city which had several branches, open a small account in each and then mail to each a "pink slip" recording a transfer of funds. If he mailed the transfers on Saturday, he could make the withdrawal on Monday morning before the transaction could be questioned.

And while banks always kept their money locked in a vault, "pink slips", letterheads and bank envelopes were virtually lying about in the open. Lucius broke into the Molson's Bank through the coal hole and was standing in the teller's cage when he happened to glance out the window and saw Police Chief Young galloping across the street towards him with a revolver in his hand. A clerk had been sleeping above the bank, had heard Lucius in the cellar and raised the alarm.

Lucius dived through an upstairs window onto the roof of a shed, slid down into an alley and ran for his life. For several days, he hid in the woods outside of town living on stolen potatoes and turnips, and then he walked to Montreal down the railroad right-of-way, hiding in the daylight hours. He was now thirty year old and a wanted man.

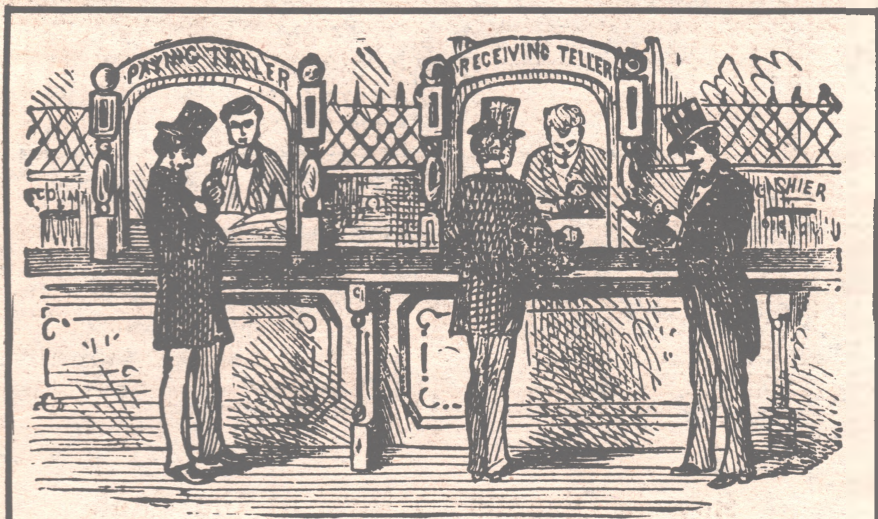
In need of cash and lacking "pink slips", he fell back on cruder forgeries. In those days a withdrawal slip would be initialed by the ledger-keeper if sufficient funds were on the books, and then handed to the teller for payment. Often it was simply handed back to the customer to pass on to the teller and this carelessness gave Lucius the chance to change the figures. A five became ninety-five and was cashed with surprising ease.

He next improved upon this swindle by making out his slip with a very soft, very sharp black pencil which



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Decorations from "Safe Methods of Business" by J.E. Hansford, 1892



HOW TO DO BUSINESS WITH A BANK.

looked like ink but had the advantage of being easily erased. As he improved his technique, so he increased his prices and a seven became seven hundred dollars. It was easy.

The year was 1920. Prohibition was new in the United States and there was easy money to be made in bootlegging. The old St. Francis & International - now the C.P.R. - travelled east from Sherbrooke to Megantic and across the Maine line in wild, mountainous and sparsely-populated country to Long Pond, Moosehead and Greenville on its way to St. John and Halifax by the sea. In Greenville Junction, between Moosehead lake and Big Squaw Mountain, there was a peace officer ready and willing to buy all the booze that Lucius and a partner could toss off that train. He'd pay \$45 a gallon for raw alcohol that could be easily bought in government stores in Montreal for a third the price.

Easy money. They raised the necessary capital and made two or three trips that made money for all concerned. Then, with Christmas approaching, they were asked for a shipment of high-priced whiskies and champagne. When they made the drop, they were arrested and the liquor confiscated by this same

crooked police chief - and there wasn't a thing they could do about it.

Back in Montreal, Lucius had to make another withdrawal. Seven dollars, under his practiced hand, became \$3760 (and sixty-cents, for good measure) and he headed for New York City. In exchanging this Canadian currency, a clerk tried to cheat him on the rate and Lucius had the nerve to make his telephone his head office to get the correct change.

His next big score was in Vancouver in the fall of 1923. Even though there were circulars out about him (in fact, he was chatting up one teller there when he looked up to see his picture staring back at him above the words "\$1000 Reward! Managers, Tellers, Accountants and Ledger-Keepers, watch out for Lucius A. Parmalee!"), he selected four downtown banks and opened accounts in each. A few small transactions and chats with the tellers made his name and face familiar and a couple of legitimate certified cheques gave him the stamps and signatures to forge. Certified cheques were almost never questioned.

The certification stamps were a remarkably simple matter. From one stamp-maker, he would order the words "Canadian Club of Canada"

or "Royal Club of Canada." From another, he would order the word "Bank" and it was easy to cut "Club" from one and insert the other in its place. He took more than \$9000 with these cheques and retired to a house he had rented in the suburbs while the police sealed off the border and searched trains and ships all up and down the coast.

Four years later, he struck Hamilton, Ontario, and added two new wrinkles to his game. First, he had come across in his reading a formula for disappearing ink. A few drops of iodine in a solution of common starch produced a jet black india ink with one added advantage - it could be wiped away with a clean cotton handkerchief. A thirty-four dollar certified cheque made out to the T. Eaton Company thus became \$3400 payable to cash.

The second wrinkle was to make his haul just before Christmas when banks were rushed, clerks had their

minds on other things and the busy streets permitted a small, non-descript individual to melt into the crowd of shoppers without a trace. He became known as "Christmas" Parmalee.

Back in San Francisco, he fell in love with a lady from Cape Breton Island and used his new capital to go into the chicken business under Mount St. Helens. He did well enough the first year but his chickens fell prey to disease the second and he had to make another withdrawal. It was now 1930 and he was 41 years old. He'd been a fugitive since his escapade at the Molson's Bank in Waterloo a dozen years before.

This time, he chose Toronto and added further wrinkles to his scam. First, he disguised himself as a minister.

"I did not figure that I cut very much of a figure in such regimentals", he wrote, "but I consoled



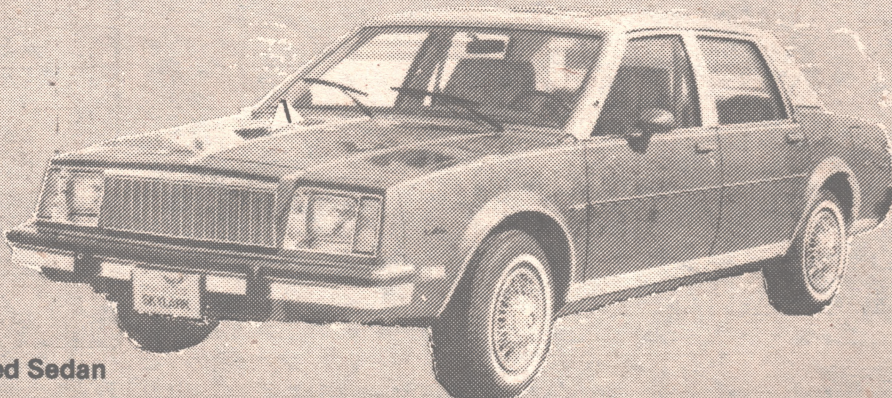
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myself with the thought that many of the real clergymen that I had observed did not cut much of a figure either." His disguise was successful enough that people on the street addressed him as "Father" and solicited his advice on religious matters.

To the managers of each bank, he wrote letters supposedly from the executor of an estate, enquiring about their interest rates. Each manager replied and obligingly ended his letter with the signature necessary for the forged drafts.

And he waited for a stormy winter's day which would allow him to escape through the streets with his head down, his collar up and an umbrella hiding what little remained. He cashed drafts for almost \$12,000.

He invested part of this new-found capital in the stock market. With the crash of '29 over and done with, he believed stocks were as low as they could get and could only go up. He was wrong. The stock went down and Lucius had to make another withdrawal.

He decided on foreign travel to broaden his horizons and escape the vigilance of North American authorities. He bought a forged passport and a steamship ticket from New York to London where most Canadian Banks had branch offices. The day his ship sailed, he dropped into a Fifth Avenue Bank and walked out with \$6500.

In London, however, things did not go well at all. He set up ten banks for the biggest score of his career - but then ran into an old acquaintance on the street - a man who had stepped into his shoes at the Union Bank in Ontario when Lucius had moved on, a man who had since risen to become manager of the London office, a man who could not fail to be aware of his predecessor's subsequent career. Lucius cancelled all his plans and sailed back to America.

But his bad luck followed him all the way to San Francisco where he hit the local branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Montreal. For ten days, he hid out in a Sausalito apartment and then, although he never went abroad in public on weekends when the tellers might be out of their cages, he forgot about a Bank Holiday and was spotted on a ferry by one of the clerks he had defrauded. Christmas Parmalee was arrested.

The evidence was overwhelming and incontrovertible. He pleaded guilty and drew one to fourteen years in San Quentin.

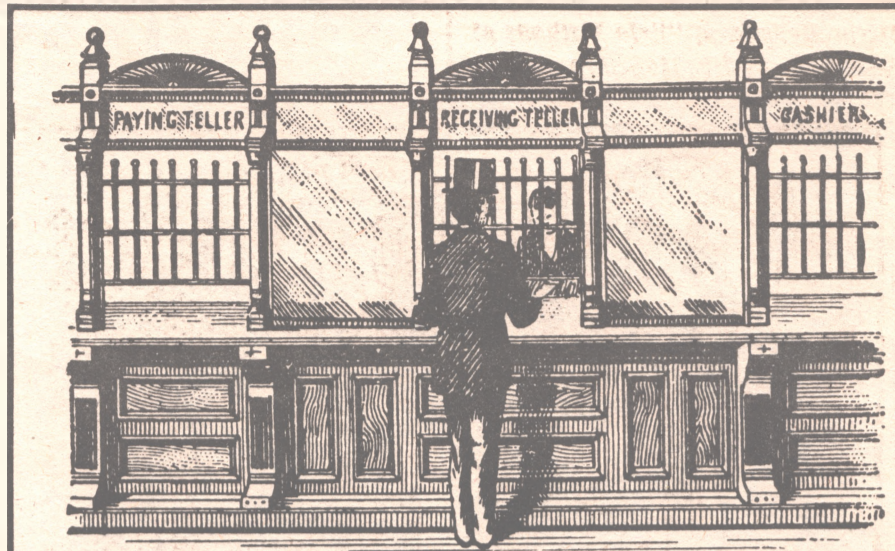
He served three years before being paroled and extradited to Canada, handed over to Canadian authorities at the border and taken to Toronto to face charges of forgery and utterance there. He pleaded guilty and was handed four more years. Then they took him to Hamilton to answer for that caper and he was given six years concurrent.

Kingston Penitentiary, he wrote, was "a grim and forbidding structure, constructed in the days when a

prison was designed to be as forbidding as possible....The cells are narrow and small. A wash basin, toilet, writing table and chair complete the furnishings with a metal frame for a bed which is hinged and attached to the wall. A thin and poorly stuffed mattress and three blankets complete the bedding."

Of his fellow prisoners, he wrote that there are very few real criminals in jail. Most are misfits and born losers, "either mentally defective or mentally disturbed... the unfortunate, the misguided, the badly handicapped who have had the bad luck to get caught." Many were serving life "on the installment plan" - in for a stretch, out just long enough to commit another crime and right back in again. "Your real and most dangerous criminal is the politically protected one who, while giving the appearance of living up to the letter of the law, is at the same time deliberately evading it."

He served another five years, part of it in Kingston and the rest in Collins Bay which he described as "one of the most modern prisons in Canada, and at that time had no surrounding wall - it having been completed during my stay. An attractive administration building in modified-gothic style of architecture housed the officers and a completely modern hospital. This, and one modern steel and concrete cell block, were the only permanent buildings then completed.



How to Discount a Note at the Bank.

It gave one the feeling of being in a lumber camp, rather than a prison."

When they finally let him out, Christmas Parmalee was in his fifties and had no skill but forgery. Fortunately for him, it was wartime, labour was in short supply and he came home to Waterloo to work in the office of The Macdonald Metals Ltd. starting at 30 cents an hour. He didn't care for it at all - still seeing himself destined for bigger and better things - but he stuck it out for three long years, putting up with the daily grind and the insults and suspicions that are the lot of every ex-con, and then he decided to try for one last big score.

He borrowed a few company cheques and made up a duplicate of the certification stamp of the Waterloo branch of the Bank of Montreal. He then chose virgin territory - Ottawa - and selected six downtown banks, acquired the managers' signatures in his usual fashion, made himself familiar to the tellers and got away with \$17,400.

But he didn't get far. He'd planned to take a taxi to Alexandria and Coteau Junction and then take a train to Valleyfield but the road was flooded and impassable. The taxi dropped him at the railway station of Vars and he was sitting waiting for the train when the police caught up with him. He drew another twelve years in Kingston.

"A great deal of life", he wrote, "is a matter of endurance". He endured nine years and one month before being released at the age of 66 to work on a friend's farm. For fifteen years thereafter, he lived in Montreal, published his autobiography in 1968, and became something of a celebrity. He appeared on television, accepted speaking engagements, advised banks on the prevention of forgery and wrote stubborn and opinionated Letters to the Editor. His career, he joked, "was dedicated to improving the state of North American banking." To a banker who criticized his book, he responded; "I can picture you as a typical fossilized small town banker steeping in the accumulated ignorance and prejudices of a lifetime of servility and comparative futility."

He was well known along St. Catherine's Street where he haunted the bookstores and argued with the managers. For eight years, he lived in the Salvation Army Hostel on St. Antione and then, in 1974, at the age of 85, Lucius A. Parmalee - "Christmas" Parmalee - passed away.

His ashes were brought back to Waterloo and scattered over the lake.

"The Confessions of a Bank Swindler" by Lucius A. Parmalee, was published in 1968 by Bodero Editions Inc., Montreal.

Was this pretty young wife murdered by her mad husband?

Tombstone at Waterloo Québec. From a photo furnished by R.D. Moysey Montreal.

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Huntingville: The Beginning of a Village



Huntingville Universalist Church 100th Anniversary 1944

By Elizabeth Hearn Milner

Every city, town and village has a story to tell. A story of its beginning — its founders, first industries, the first settlers, their struggles and joys. The past of some villages has been wiped away with time. The past of others may be found if one looks hard enough in the right places. Over the last four years, the story of Huntingville from 1815 to 1980 has been pieced together. Unlike the boxed jigsaw puzzle from the toy store shelf, not all the pieces remain, but as much of the story as possible has been put together and set down. The story must begin, of course, with the founders, William and Seth Hunting, who gave the village its name.

Eighteen twelve was a strange time to come across the New England border to Canada East. That was, however, when William and Mary Hunting and their two children came north. Nathaniel and Betsy Kendall, Ezekial and Eunice Elliott, came with them. Exactly why they came to Canada East remains a mystery. Perhaps it was the Hunting family's connections with the Moultons and Greenwoods who were already settled in Upper Forks (Lennoxville). No doubt, these families had written home about the plentiful, good,

cheap land to be had. Perhaps the embargos set by Congress on goods, which were oppressing the small businessmen of New England, brought the couples north. Or was it simply a call of adventure and pioneering spirit?

William and Mary Hunting were leaving the land that had been the Hunting family's home for five generations. Elder John Hunting had arrived from England in Dedham, Massachusetts in 1638. His wife Hester had borne eight children. John Hunting Sr. had become a respected member of the first church of Dedham. Members of the Hunting family had attended Harvard and Yale during the earliest years of these institutions. They had moved to other centers in Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey. William Hunting, of the fourth generation, born in 1753, married Lydia Wheelock in Hubbardston, Mass. They had nine children but only four survived: William, Luther, Seth and Hannah. William and Seth Hunting of the fifth generation, came to the Eastern Townships of Québec, and founded a village which five generations later still bears their name.

William was born in 1784. In 1809 he married Mary Stone, and they moved to Templeton, Mass. William

was 27 and Mary 25. William was by trade a blacksmith, but the milling business interested him. He set up a sawmill on the Otter River, outside Templeton, with Mary's brother, Leonard.

In late April of 1812, William and Mary Hunting and their two baby daughters set out for Canada East with the Kendalls and Elliots. The sawmill on the Otter River was left in the hands of Leonard Stone.

A letter was sent home by the travellers on May 7, 1812, and on May 24, Leonard sent a reply. He wrote of the recent embargoes on goods set by the American Congress and the work in the sawmill, and gave news of the Templeton family. He also reminded his relatives in Canada East that "...if war should unhappily commence, let us remember that we are still brothers and sisters."

William Hunting purchased a two hundred acre parcel of land in Upper Forks from James Bangs, a gentleman from Stanstead. The parcel extended west from the sites that now include Haskell Hill Road and Elmwood Inn. The landscape has been vastly altered since 1812 to accommodate the highway. William Hunting's land included a stream which appeared suitable for a mill. He began a mill but was disappointed by the poor

head of water.

Around 1814, Seth Hunting, William's younger brother, arrived in Upper Forks. Seth purchased a 200 acre parcel on the Salmon (Ascot) River. It appears possible that William Hunting had had some say in the choice of this land, for here was a superior site with natural advantages for a dam, a large head of water, and a mill. The deed was signed on July 20, 1815.

Seth Hunting began his farm which grew oats, potatoes, buckwheat and fodder. His first cash crop was black salts made from the hardwood trees he cleared from his land. In 1831, he purchased a further one hundred acres from the crown, the western half of Lot 6, Range 5, Ascot. William purchased the eastern half of the lot.

William built a cribwork dam filled with stones from the fields, and began a grist mill on the south side of the river and a sawmill on the north side. He used direct water power to turn both the runner stone of the grist mill and the up-and-down saw of the sawmill.

In 1822, William Hunting and Ezekial Elliott gave the land for St. James' Church of England in Lennoxville. In 1829, however, William and Seth Hunting and many other staunch members of St. James' left the church and joined the Universalists. Rev. Clement Fall Lefevre, the minister of St. James', had begun to preach a Universalist faith from his Church of England pulpit, and by 1829, he had become a committed Universalist and had left for New England. A story remains that Rev. Lefevre was excommunicated from the Church of England, but the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in London, has no records to prove this. There can be no doubt, however, that the ranks of Universalists grew in the area at the time of Rev. Lefevre's departure, and that the Hunting family were among those who became active Universalists.

In 1830, William Hunting's mills and Seth Hunting's farm were thriving. The small center was known as Hunting's Mills. Both men purchased



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Suitor road looking north towards Grist Mill



Main St. looking east

more land in 1831 and then, just one year later, William died of typhus at the age of 48. His first son, William, born in 1815, took over the mills at the tender age of 17. His younger brother, Leonard, only 12, helped in the mills and attended school during slow times.

In the early years, William and Seth kept the village bridge repaired. They were also involved in laying out the first roads and planning the first school. Seth Hunting gave the land for School House No. 3 of Ascot, the Huntingville School built in 1844. The school which now exists in Huntingville was built on the same site in 1874. Seth Hunting also sold the land for the Huntingville Universalist Church for a modest sum and the church, built in 1844, was the first Universalist church in Upper or Lower Canada. William Jr. and Seth Hunting met with other men to press for a king's highway through the center. The Procès Verbaux of Ascot Township indicates that meetings were usually held in the grist mill.

The first home of the Hunting brothers were log shelters. In 1841, Seth built a frame house which stands today west of the Universalist church on the south side of the Ascot River. It is presently owned by Mr. Sidney Butler and is the residence of the Webb family. William Hunting at a later date built a frame house next to the grist mill. This house was sold and moved to a site on the south side of the river at the east end of the village around 1911-1912. At present, it is the residence of the Powell family.

Seth and Nancy (Davis) Hunting

had six children. Stephen, the eldest, born in 1815, went west as a young man and died in Beloit, Wisconsin in 1841. Susan, born in 1816, married Daniel Chase and moved away. Seth, born in 1818, married Lucy Whitcomb of Holland, Vermont, and carried on the farm at Huntingville. Sally, born in 1820, married J.C. Fearon in 1840 and went to live out her life on Moulton Hill in Lennoxville. Willard, born in 1824, married Marinda Baker. He died in an accident in Montreal in 1852. The last child, Henry W. Hunting, born in 1830, married Jane LeBaron and died in 1896.



Main St. looking west [abt 1912]



The Grist Mill, about 1907.

The complete story of Huntingville will soon be available in softcover. The book includes maps, photographs and diagrams and will be entitled *Huntingville 1815-1980: A Story of a Village in The Eastern Townships of Québec*. (Elizabeth Hearn Milner). The volume is being printed by René Prince, Imprimerie, Université de Sherbrooke and will be available at the Bishop's University Book Store and Comme-Ci, Queen Street, Lennoxville. □



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short notes &

Pick & Choose Your Car

by Jill Gyorgy, edited by P.G. Taylor

The big auto makers have unveiled their 1981 models. Perhaps you have been thinking about buying a new car - every four and a half years the average car owner invests in a better, 'though probably not bigger' vehicle. If you still have one of those fast-disappearing gas guzzlers, you may have been thinking of trading it in for something more economical - but should you?

Science Digest reports that a researcher with the prestigious California Institute of Technology has come up with a formula to help you decide whether you're safer to stick with your present model or buy that new car you've been admiring.

The formula looks a little tricky, but it's just a matter of substituting figures for the following letters in this equation:

$$Y \text{ equals } (R \times M \times C) \text{ over } D \times P$$

R is the new car's m.p.g. divided by the difference between the new car's and your present car's m.p.g.

M is your present car's m.p.g.

C is the cost of the new car

D is the distance you drive each year

P is the current price of gas

If Y is greater than the number of years you ordinarily would have kept your car, you might as well keep it. If Y is less, then think about trading...

For instance, you present car gets 10 m.p.g., the new car 40 m.p.g. at a cost of \$8000. You drive 15,000 miles a year and gas costs, lets say, \$2.00 per gallon.

* Y equals to:

$$40 \text{ divided by } 40 - 10 \times 10 \times 8,000 \\ 15,000 \times 2$$

- or 3.5.

If you were planning to keep your car only two more years, then you could hang on to it, but if you were hoping to keep it for 5 more years, now might be the time to trade.

If it does make more sense to trade in an expensive-to-operate car, or if for any number of reasons, you decide to buy a new car, what car can you look forward to? A variety of innovations are currently being introduced into car technology. Certain of these are available now; others are for the future. The year you decide to trade or buy could be influenced by the introduction of these features.

Safety Systems

One example is the improved so-called "passive safety systems". Standard equipment in future models will include impact absorbing air bags in the larger models, & automatic seat belts in the smaller ones. At the same time, all cars are going to shrink, raising fears in many about their safety. A good course of action is to wait for the appearance of the passive safety systems, but to buy before the cars get smaller.

Mileage

Low mileage is also a growing concern. In 1985 the average m.p.g. of US manufactured cars will be 27.5, up from 22 m.p.g., this year. To achieve this higher m.p.g., cars will be downweighted by a number of measures. Again, buy before the models are lighter, if safety is uppermost in your mind.

Power

New cars are becoming less powerful, too, with a reduction in the number of cylinders in the motor. By 1985, 40 percent of the new US cars will have only four cylinders. A highway safety specialist comments that "there's not a shred of evidence that powerful acceleration helps you avoid accidents." And the position that lesser power won't get you where you want to is also open to argument: Europeans have been climbing the Alpine highways in their four cylinder cars for decades now.

Front Wheel Drive

Front wheel drive is another feature becoming common in many cars. The motor space shrinks when the front wheels push the car - this saves weight and fuel, and benefits also include better traction in winter conditions. However, the attractions of four-wheel drive vehicles have probably been overrated, at least for everyday use. Their high chassis is much more dangerous in an accident, and generally lacks stability.

Diesel

Diesel power is another option gaining acceptance. Diesel fuel is not as subject to shortage in supplies as is gasoline, and is less susceptible to fires. Within three years, a quarter of the vehicles on the road will be diesel-powered. Turbo-charged motors will also be more common, boosting the power on the smaller motors. By 1985, gas may be bypassed altogether, with the first mass-produced electric cars. Cars run by alcohol or even hydrogen are another ten years off to the public.

* This equation may prove useful in attempting to grasp some of the variables at work in such a decision, but fails to take into account interest rates & the cost of borrowing.

Electronics

But electronics have already hit cars. An array of electronic features are being added to cars - carburetor controls, self-diagnostic systems, transmission control, warning systems using voice synthesizers ("Your left headlight is out"). Mechanics will not be able to assimilate all these technological developments, and maybe you'll have to head off to "Radio Shack" for your repairs.

And how much will this car of the

future cost? Car prices have been going up an average of 6.5 percent a year. By this scale, a Ford Fairmount at 5,810 US today will be \$10,905 US in 1990, a Honda Accord 1980 at \$8,900 will be \$12,950 US, a Mercedes Diesel 300 will cost...

Let's hope we're earning more, and that tomorrow's better car will not be out of our horizon because of its unaffordable price. □

The Dangers in Cotton

by Jill Gyorgy

Standards common in the Québec textile industries must be greatly improved because 30,000 textile workers are subject to two severe industrial diseases - deafness and byssinosis. This is the conclusion of a recently presented study by Perrault & Guay of the Environmental Protection Service on the air quality and noise levels in several industries during 1976-77.

Noise pollution is the greatest danger to worker health. 93 decibels was the average level recorded by the researchers, lying midway between the commotion of a busy street at 80 decibels and a blasting horn at 100 decibels. 60 percent of the sample was over the norm of 90 decibels per eight hours of exposure set by the government.

The most serious problem exists in the weaving departments where the noise ranges from an average of 102 decibels to 112 decibels. "A worker shouldn't be in this kind of situation for more than a half hour a day," reports Perrault, "There's a danger of deafness for those in the finishing stages of the industry," he continues, "but there's also another illness for those who handle the primary material at the other end of the factory."

The concentration of cotton dust in the air measured at five factories in Sherbrooke and Trois Rivieres was 64 percent in the carding departments, and 42 percent where the cotton balls are opened. This surpasses the norm fixed at .5 mg. per cubic meter for eight hours of exposure.

Byssinosis

According to this study, repeated and prolonged exposure to cotton dust can produce harmful changes in the respiratory system and cause a disease called "byssinosis". This illness has also been called "Monday Fever", characterized in the early stages by a sensation of chest pressure and difficulty in breathing upon

return to the work day routine. After twenty years of exposure a worker demonstrates acute symptoms of bronchitis and emphysema. He may suffer permanent respiratory disability. As mechanization has accelerated the pace of industry, and likewise the amount of dust in the air, today's worker is exposed to a corresponding degree of risk to health.



Where the problem of dust could be easily remedied with ventilation systems, noise would be harder to control. "If the law doesn't force the companies to do something, the unions can do even less, and in fact, nothing is being done to improve our work conditions," says Raymond Rethier, from the textile workers' union in Magog. Perrault and Guay recommend that at the very least, companies install hearing protection systems.

While the industry has had these recommendations for sometime, little has been done. A new & more authoritative commission on Health and Safety at Work, will be working with planners in the program for the Modification of the Textile Industry, created by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce in May, 1980. This program offers companies a 75 percent grant for preliminary studies and 30 percent towards the cost of modernizing equipment.

Keep Your Teeth If You Can

by Jill Gyorgy

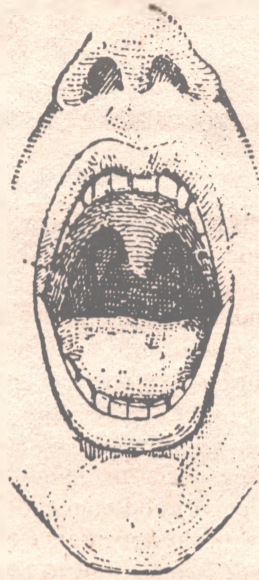
Young Québecers have already lost 1.6 teeth by age 14, and average eight times higher than in Ontario and 16 times higher than in Baltimore, Maryland and cities in Japan as well as New Zealand. Moreover, a total of nine remaining teeth have cavities, over half of which are untreated: an unflattering portrait of the typical teenage mouth received from examinations done on 1093 Québec students across the province. The research team from McGill never dreamt they would find such a low level of dental health.

This study has raised concern not just over the high number of cavities present, but also the elevated extraction rate. "It is clear," the researchers remark, "that the high level of extraction is not only due to the high number of cavities, but to the fact that these are being treated by extraction rather than repair." In

Saskatchewan 8.5 extractions were performed for 100 fillings back in 1976, whereas in Québec 38.9 teeth were taken out for 100 repaired.

Why don't dentists encourage the public to conserve their teeth and favour repair over extraction? Certainly the lack of dentists in the province contributed to this situation. The ten minutes it takes to pull a tooth were preferred by the harried dentists to the 90 minutes necessary to repair it. And eventually the population began to be accustomed to this kind of treatment.

The socio-economic standing of patients also seems to have an effect on what is acceptable. 65 percent of the more well-off have better teeth, while only 18 percent of those lesser privileged could make the same claim. Many experts wonder whether the comprehensive dental care program for children under 16 will have an



effect when Québecers just don't have an interest in maintaining healthy teeth. In most countries the relationship between dental problems and

standard of living is not as pronounced, but free dental care for children may change this.

If nothing works, then Québecers will maintain their 1972 record with Nutrition showing that one out of three adults wear dentures. Now the government even talks of "orally handicapped" individuals, for dentures reduce chewing capacity to one third or even one sixth in some cases.

According to this study, 92 percent of denture wearers have to alter their daily diet to accommodate their dentures. Generally speaking, fresh fruit and vegetables fall by the wayside along with minerals essential for bone formation, hard food objects are often swallowed whole, and 46 percent of these patients suffer from "nervous" stomachs.

At present different ways of improving dentures are being explored; alas, the same amount of research is not being directed toward re-education of the public and dentists alike.

lengthy graffiti

Trapping May Harm Reforestation

ASHLAND, OREGON - Heavy trapping might inhibit timber re-growth, a new U.S. Forest Service study suggests.

Biology professor Stephen Cross, of Southern Oregon State College, recently completed the first phase of a 3-year investigation into the importance of rodents in reforestation. Rodents including squirrels, ground squirrels, chipmunks, and mice often feed upon the fungus that entwines itself around the roots of coniferous trees, such as pines, spruce, hemlock, and tamarack. According to Cross, this fungus actually becomes integrated into tree root systems, helping gather vital soil nutrients. Evergreen trees need the fungus as much as it needs them.

To protect this fungus, foresters have often encouraged rodent trapping in replanted areas, such as Singer Mountain in the Eastern Townships and the Fish Lake region of Oregon that Cross studied. But Cross opposes that practice. "This study may give rise to questioning whether the extreme control of certain species of mammals will or will not have an adverse effect upon the ecosystem," Cross states.

The particular type of fungus Cross examined is called mychorrizal fungi. He found that it spreads throughout the forest habitat primarily through

rodent feces. When squirrels, voles, chipmunks, and deer mice are discouraged, mychorrizal fungi spreads more slowly, and conifer trees don't grow as fast.

Cross is now trying to find out whether larger mammals such as rabbits, weasels, and procupines also spread mychorrizal fungi. After this, he will study carrier impact upon reforested areas, where the fungus has been stripped away with the old trees and must be newly introduced. "There is a possibility of discovering those practices that promote both mammal populations and forest regeneration," he says.

If the Cross findings are repeated in other parts of North America, wooded areas open to trappers may diminish by half. Trappers are already barred from wildlife sanctuaries and most wilderness parklands. However, the verification and recognition process could take a decade or longer.

The Fish Lake region of Oregon physically resembles southeastern Brome County here in Québec. However, Fish Lake is 6 times as high above sea level as Lake Memphremagog. Instead of tamaracks and hemlock, forests there include redwoods. The spruce, pine, and cedar populations are similar. The human population density is also comparable.

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La Gavotte, 365 King East, Sherbrooke. Open daily; 11:30 - 2:00 p.m. and 5:00 - 11:00 p.m. Accepts MC, Visa, AmEx and DC. Price Range: moderate.

Located on the former premises of the Eden Restaurant, and a welcome change from that establishment in my opinion, La Gavotte offers, according to the sign outside, various specialties of Breton and French cuisine. Gone are the wood carvings and the extravagantly - priced "exotic" drinks, not to mention the cold shoulder if you didn't buy one. The owners of La Gavotte are refreshingly friendly without overdoing it.

The walls are hung with plates from Brittany as well as photographs of that part of France. Music is, unfortunately, provided by CHLT, but as it is not very loud, commercials are only on a subliminal level.

La Gavotte has a table d'hôte menu at \$11.50 which features a soup, a choice of two main courses (beef tongue with sauce piquante or doré amandine when we went) dessert and coffee. The à la carte menu is disappointingly lacking in dishes of Breton character, such as mussels and oysters and other seafood prepared very simply. This is, of course, because of the dearth of fresh seafood in this area. We found, for example, the mussels marinières à la provençale (note that even these are not prepared "à la Bretagne") are available only when ordered in advance, although this was not indicated on the menu. This is because they must be fresh and are shipped from Waldman's in Montreal. As a matter of fact, there are an astonishing number of dishes that seem to some straight from Marseilles rather than Quimper, such as langoustines in pernod, lamb chops liberally laced with garlic, shrimps à la provençale and so forth. On the other hand, there are tempting dessert crêpes and a crêpe aux fruits de mer (\$6.50) that looked delicious and sufficient for a light meal in itself.

We began with a soup du jour (\$1.25) which was a cup of homemade

cream of mushroom and very good, and an absolutely mouth-watering potage bigouden (\$2.50) which is worth going to this restaurant for all by itself. It is fish soup with small Matane shrimp added to it and buttered croutons and grated cheese served on the side. When you put it all together, it is as delicious and as filling as soupe à l'oignon gratinée.

Next we had terrine de lapin (\$2.50) and snails. The terrine was good and nicely presented with sliced tomatoes and grated carrots in a creamy vinaigrette dressing. The snails were so heavily laced with garlic and so extremely salty that their flavour was all but obscured.

For a main course I ordered shrimp à la provençale (\$8.75) and my friend had lamb chops with garlic (\$10.00). The servings were very generous; there were four nice chops served on a bed of rice with fresh buttered carrots and fresh whole green beans. The lamb was good, but again, the garlic overpowered everything. The shrimp were also served on a bed of rice with buttered carrots and they were large and numerous.



Unfortunately they lacked a certain je ne sais quoi. My impression was that they were frozen, deveined shrimp and perhaps even pre-cooked. In any case, they didn't taste as if they had been cooked in the sauce. As so often happens, the fault was in the sauce, not the quality of the meat. It was much too thick and garlicky and had not a hint of the flavour of the fish or any of the herbs of Provence. Moreover, according to my friend, it was too sweet, an opinion with which I could not concur and, in short, it just had no pizzaz.

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A word about garlic and things à la provençale in general - never in all the time I was in Provence did I have a dish so absolutely drowned in garlic that it was all I could taste. This is, of course, because the garlic is tamed by being cooked (sautéed or, in some cases, simmered in a liquid) before the main ingredients are added. Not only that, generally in good French cooking (or that of any other nationality, for that matter) one herb or spice does not predominate so as to obscure everything else. I do not aim these remarks at La Gavotte in particular, but take the opportunity to make this aside while on the subject of garlic.



With dinner my guest had a green salad (\$2.50) which was a lovely large dish of Boston lettuce with a vinaigrette dressing, and we shared a bottle of Prince Noir (\$11.00). The rolls served with dinner were fresh, but cold and unexciting.

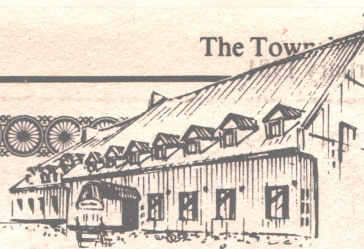
For dessert we had crêpes - a crêpe filled with chestnut purée for my friend (\$3.00) and the specialty, La Belle Gavotte, for me (\$4.50), which was also a flat crêpe folded in a square, but topped with crème patissière and liberally sprinkled with toasted almonds and grand marnier. Both were very good. Perhaps the best buys at La Gavotte are the crêpes, which are tender, light and thin.

Service was efficient and courteous.

Dinner for two excluding wine and tip: \$37.50. □



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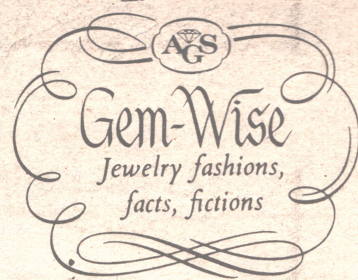
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Practical hints on tableware

Your tablesettings' distinctively attractive character say as much about you as the meals you prepare. As long-time dealers in fine bone china, earthenware, stoneware, we are often asked about these product's composition and the care they require. It seems appropriate, at this time when we have our traditional February China sale, to devote a column to the subject of tableware.

Bone china is a hard, vitreous body of calcined animal bone, pegmatite (a mixture of feldspar & quartz) and kaolin. It is the bone content, which is approximately half of the clay body, which gives bone china its much admired whiteness, translucency and most important, its great strength. Although it looks more delicate, it is much stronger than earthenware.

Earthenware is more opaque and porous than bone china. But it is impervious to liquids after glazing, unless chipped or cracked. While not as strong as bone china, the main advantage of earthenware is its comparative ease of manufacture and therefore reasonable cost. The quality of the glaze covering the decoration makes it virtually indestructible.

Fine sand is added to the clay to make stoneware. While stoneware's texture is not as smooth as earthenware, it has a greater resistance to breakage. Machine washable, oven-proof, freezer-proof, stoneware offers every modern practical advantage.

Remember that the lovely dinnerware that graces your table lends elegance and distinction to your home and is a reflection of your own personality.

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Townships Hunting Poll

by Gladys Mackey Beattie

The Answers From Our Readers

I am pleased with the number of hunting polls received and astonished at the unanimity of feeling over the hunt dissatisfaction: The answers came from all over the Townships. Ninety percent of them were from rural areas. There were replies from hunters as well as non-hunters and there were many answers from people living in "clubbed hunting areas", where conditions were alleged to be all bliss during hunting season, but apparently are not yet satisfactory. Here are the answers you gave us:

83 percent of the polls advised that hunters caused some inconvenience during hunting season.

58 percent indicated that they suffered personal loss or property damage from hunters.

A whopping 94 percent of our respondents were not satisfied with existing hunting regulations and 96 percent felt that the hunting laws were not adequately enforced.

83 percent felt that deer hunters were a menace to life and property in their area.

79 percent felt that "shotgun only" hunting zones would help keep high powered rifles away from highly populated areas. But many people pointed out that using 'slugs' makes the use of shotguns as dangerous as rifles, and questioned the definition of a 'highly populated area'. (My apologies for an ambiguous phrase in the questionnaire. This would be difficult to define.)

73 percent did not believe wildlife would become a problem - but poachers might. Several pointed out that farmers have certain rights concerning wildlife and crop damage, so if necessary measures could be taken to remedy the problem.

92 percent felt that hunters did not respect No Hunting signs or requests.

But an optimistic 41 percent still felt that there was some hope and that

hunters were RESPONSIBLE people.

83 percent of the polls answered that an eye test should be mandatory - several also suggested implementing and I.Q. test.

97 percent felt that the breathalyzer test should be mandatory after a hunting accident.

92 percent felt that too much alcohol was being consumed by

of others, here are some of the comments received:

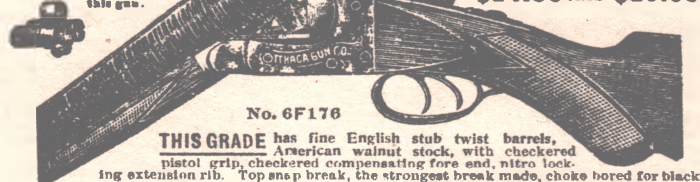
"I am afraid to walk in the woods during hunting season."

Mrs. Alex C. Casgram, North Hatley

"In deer season we are literally afraid to go outdoors - shooting close to our house all day." (this answer from a clubbed area.) (Austin)

"What is practised around here can

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Catalogue Number	Grade	Style of Barrels	Gauge	Length Barrels	Weight	Price
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6F178	No. 1 1/4	Damascus	12	30 or 32 in.	7 1/4 to 8 lbs.	\$29.50

hunters while hunting.

86 percent of the people felt that municipalities should have the right to restrict hunting within their boundaries. (Existing provincial legislation will not permit municipalities to enforce this by-law where it exists, apparently).

83 percent of the areas polled were trapped in, and 86 percent felt that trapping should be banned where it presented a danger to children or domestic animals, but only 54 percent felt that it should be stopped completely. Many mentioned that they would have less objection if more humane traps and methods were used.

The foregoing figures, the many remarks, comments and letters seem to indicate that hunting has become an ignoble practice and that it is now an unbearable burden for rural dwellers. Many mentioned the lack of police support and the scarcity of conservation officers. Only a few polls had no comments on some aspect of the situation.

So that you may share the feelings

hardly be called hunting."

D. Hinricks, North Hatley

"We are afraid to go into our bush during hunting season. Someone tried to shoot our dog!"

Joan & Jay Habee, Kingsbury

"My cousin was shot through the neck while hunting. (Nova Scotia)

"Hunting accidents should not be treated so lightly by the courts." (Waterville)

"Hunting well controlled here."

Joan M. Stevenson, Mansonville

"Should have non-hunting wardens, so they can do their duty."

Ralph Magoon, Mansonville

"Most hunters are reliable, a few are not."

Robert Taylor, Sawyerville

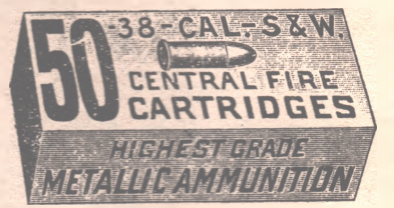
"Dead set against hunting season in southern Québec. (Sutton)

"The answer lies in education of people's handling of fire arms and identification of game and respect of other people's property."

Brian David Page, Lennoxville

"Don't condemn all hunters for the sake of the one or two who don't abide by the law." (Ayer's Cliff)

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"So often it (hunting) is an excuse for the boys to get together and get drunk that the whole notion of hunting is a farce." (Sutton)

"If citizens must be assaulted each year during hunting season and contend with property damage, then it is about time we got together and demanded some action."

"Hunting should be banned. It is grossly unnecessary to the lifestyle of the 80's."

"Hunting regulations should be published and enforced. Let's get together and solve this problem."

"The biggest problem is drinking. I think they plan a big party with liquor being the main attraction."

B.M.M. Beattie, Richmond

"Very nearly hit in the head (with a bullet) near our barn." (North Hatley).

"The man who shot him (my son) was an older man who should certainly have known better than to shoot first and inquire later..."

Dorothy Oakley, Melbourne

"A lot of my fellow hunters do not respect anything, signs, people, whatever, hunting used to be a pleasure, now it is a nightmare. I believe I will have to put my gun away, before somebody puts me away."

"Please don't condemn all hunters & trappers because of a few stupid people.

.....and we could go on and on until there were room for nothing else in the Sun.

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What Can We Do About It?

The root of the problem is trespassing. Our present trespassing laws offer inadequate protection and are fairly worthwhile enforcing. The hunting regulations themselves have been updated whenever necessary and appear to be adequate, if they were enforced. (A summary of regulations may be had by writing to: Government of Québec, Ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche, Caisse postale 22,000, Québec. G1K 7X2, and are entitled "Québec Hunting.")

If the trespassing laws were updated, and enforced, those who did not want trespassers on their land, could post signs accordingly, assured that their wishes could and would be enforced. Those who wanted hunting could continue to permit it. The hunting regulations clearly state that: "No person shall: have a loaded firearm in his possession while he is under the influence of ALCOHOL or a drug..." Ontario has recently passed new legislation on trespassing which not only protects the property owner but can leave the land open to certain activities while restricting others. The responsibility to find out which activity is permitted lies with the trespasser not with the landowner. New Brunswick is presently working on a similar change to its laws.

"Clubbing" is not a complete answer to the problem. Landowners should not have to tolerate others on their property, and should not have to

join a hunting club to obtain protection from the police during hunting season, nor at any other time. Trespassing is not a hunting infraction. It is an integral part of our civil law and should be enforced by the police, not necessarily conservation officers. Clubbing an area does help in that the class A members (property owners only) can control the number of hunters in their area by limiting the number of memberships sold to outsiders. Offenders are not only actively prosecuted, but are not given permits in future years. The people who police the club area are dedicated (unpaid usually) volunteers sanctioned by the government for that purpose. They see that the club and hunting laws are obeyed. Since most of the western Townships is now clubbed the Sherbrooke and eastern part of the Townships is receiving the surplus hunters and the offending hunters diverted from clubbed areas. So, evidently a club does have many direct benefits to the landowner. However, if you should happen to live near a woods where deer are known to be, you may still have to stay out of your woods until hunting season is over to feel reasonably safe.

The solution is to get the trespassing laws updated. How? Make our needs known to our elected officials in Québec. To be most effective, this must be done not only as individual taxpayers, but collectively as members of recreational, church, school, business and service clubs. It is a matter that not only concerns rural

dwellers, but all those who use the outdoors for any purpose, or even passes through the countryside from one urban center to another.

Contact not only your local provincial deputy, but write to the departments involved in hunting. (Dept. of Agriculture, Dept. of Fish and Game And Recreation).

Here follows a list of names and addresses; get out your phone or writing materials and lets make our government work for us.

Brome Mississquoi

Pierre Paradis
104 Rue. Sud.
Cowansville J2K 2X2
514-263-7410

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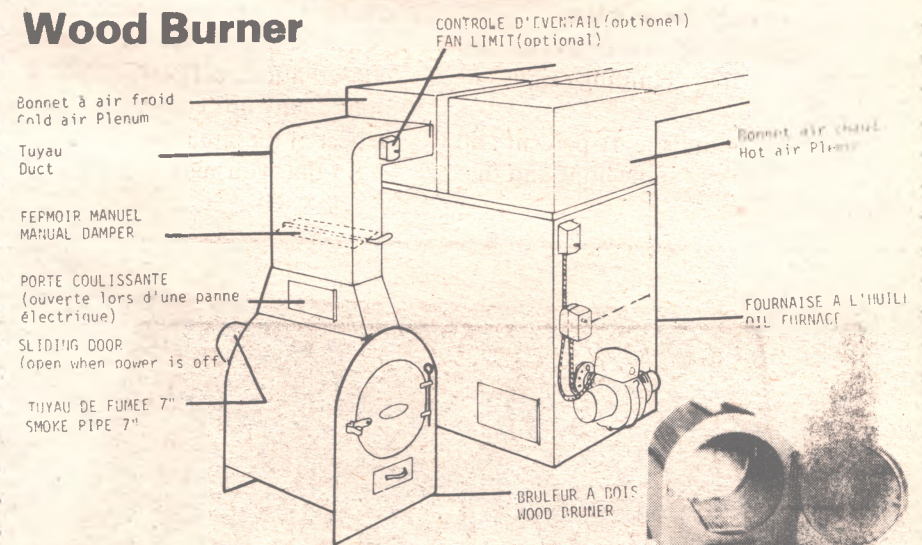
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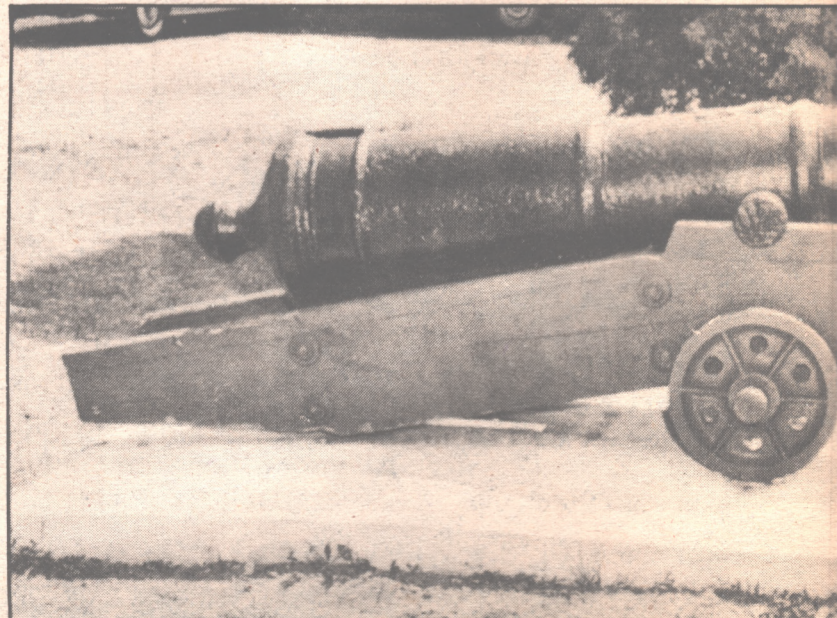
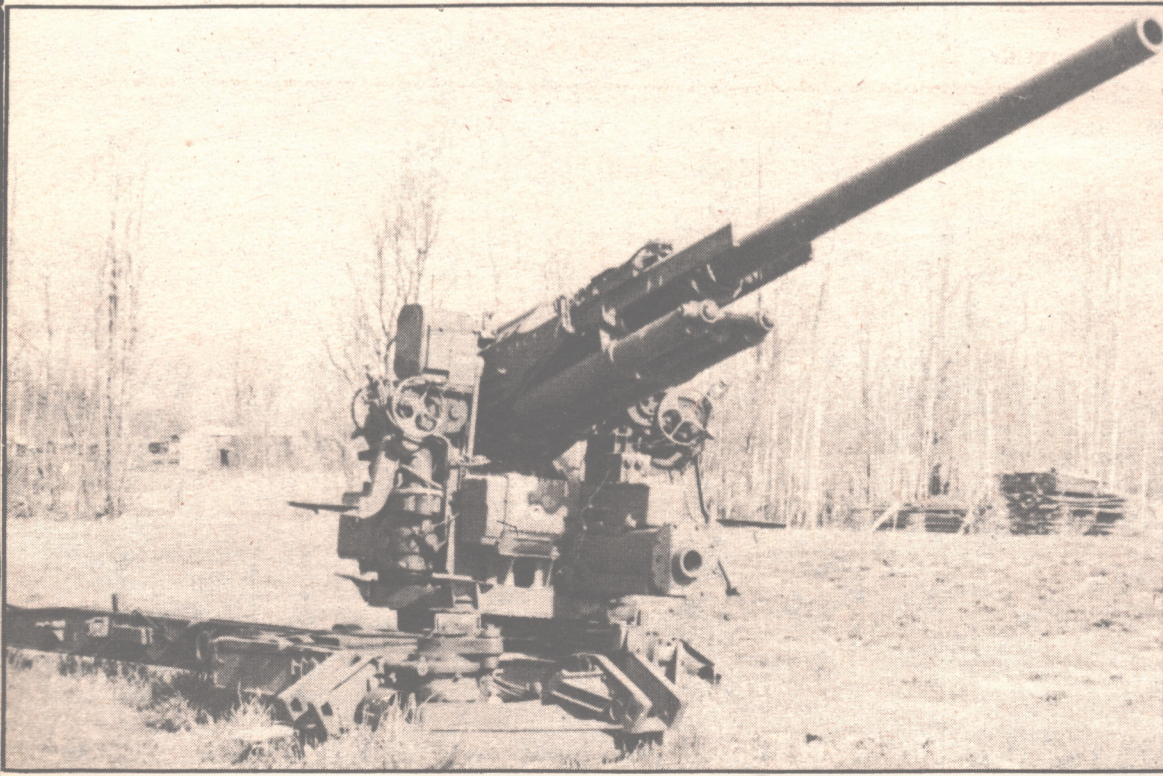
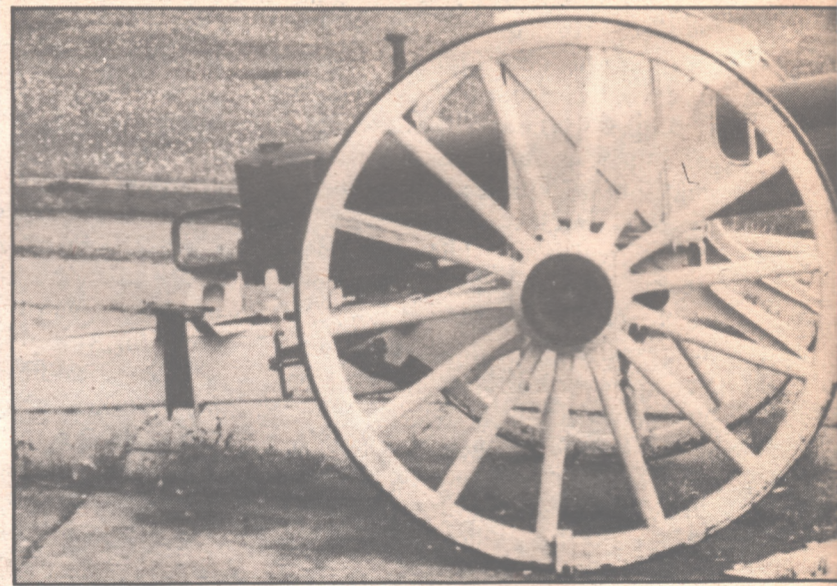
Artillery Art

by Bernard Epps



Legion Hut, Bury.

Memorial Park, Bury.



There is scarcely a town or village anywhere in the Townships that does not display at least one of these war machines.

And what do they signify?

They are not memorials to the war-dead because each town and village has its own cenotaph for that. They are certainly not there for decoration because even the most mechanical sensibility could not call them beautiful.

They are not monuments to ideals like the Statue of Liberty, the Lincoln Memorial or the Ottawa Peace Tower.

They are not monuments to the power of the gods and the glory of earthly representatives as are the sphinxes and pyramids of Egypt, the temples of Yucatan, gothic cathedrals.

They are not monuments to the rule of law, foursquare and incorruptible like Roman architecture.

They are not monuments to the power and glory of race and Empire such as Nelson's Column, the Arc de Triomphe, the thousands of statues of Queen Victoria scattered throughout the world.

They are certainly not hymns to the perfection of the human body as in Greek statuary.

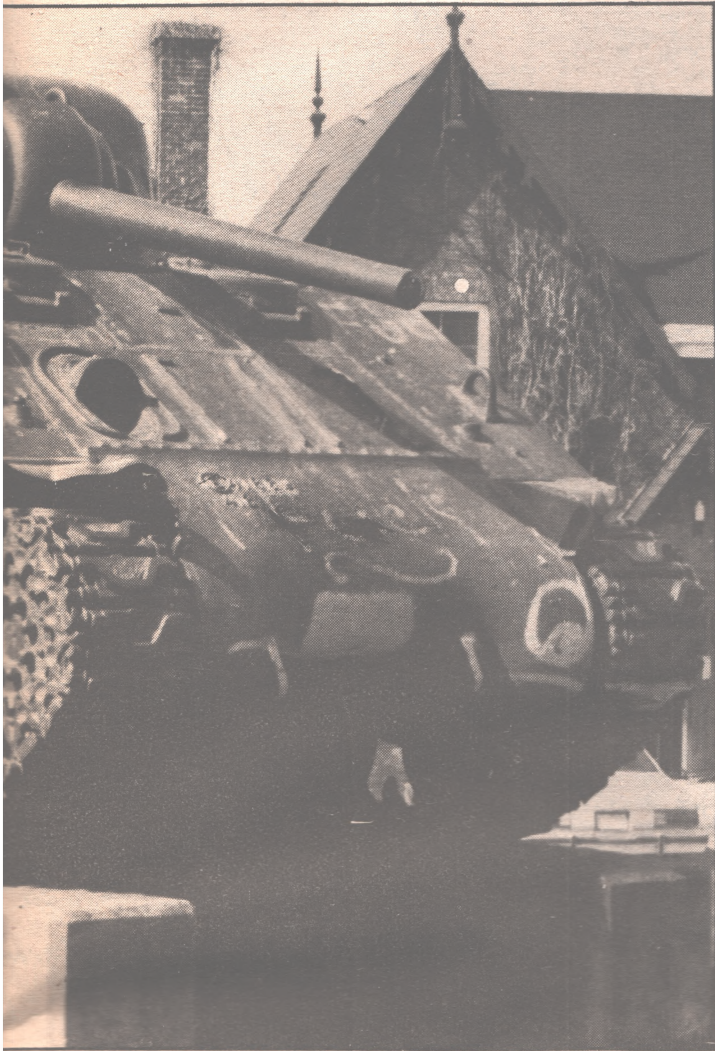
So what in the blue-eyed world are they?

Are they simply blind comments on man's fascination with the gun and the power it gives to him?

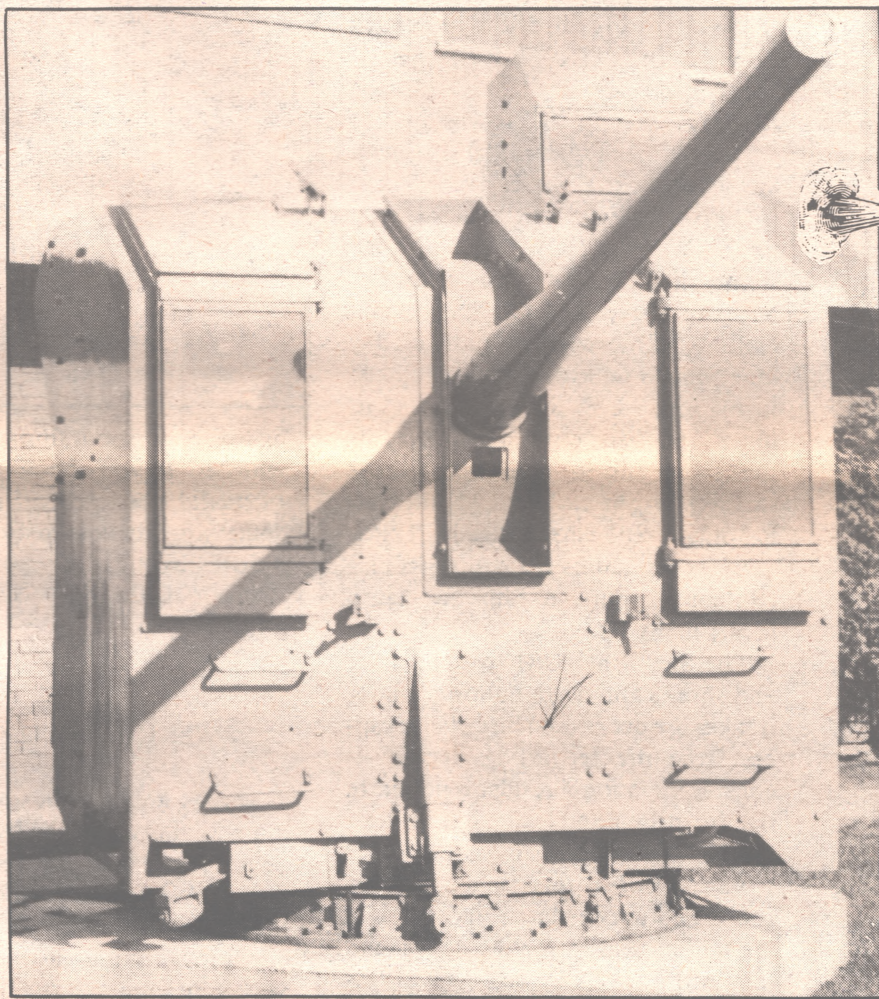
A small boy points a finger - bang-bang, you're dead. A soldier puts a slow-match to the touch-hole of a cannon and mile-away walls come tumbling down. A hunter stalks a creature more alert and alive than he, swifter of foot and sharper of sense, - and drops it dead with a flick of his finger.

The glory of a gun depends very much on the end you're facing.

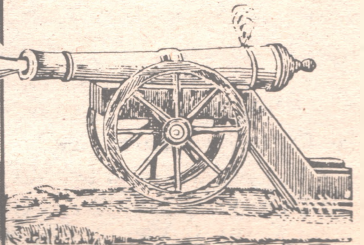
Photos: Bernard Epps



Sherbrooke



ANAF Hut, Lennoxville

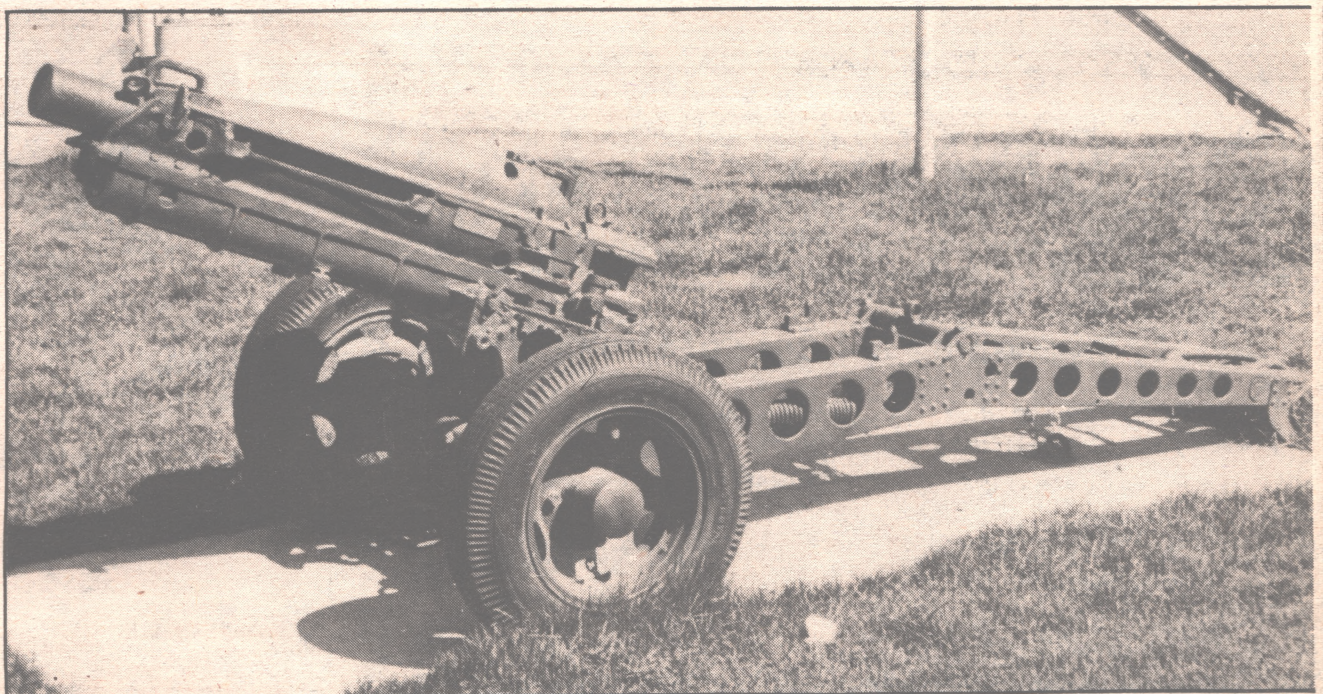


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Conservation and Nature Notes

by Gladys Mackey Beattie

We are well into winter. The thermometer readings have been the cause of much conversation, mutterings and mumblings, but at least we do have enough snow to protect the plants and small mammals (and our homes too) from the cold. Groundhog day marks the middle of winter, and there will be six more weeks of winter before spring arrives on the calendar. Volcanic eruptions are said to have a cooling effect on the earth because of the dust thrown into the atmosphere creating a very effective filter for the sun's rays. It reportedly takes three years for the dust to precipitate completely. Perhaps our cool temperatures are some of the side effects from the Mount St. Helen's eruptions.

The owls are starting their hooting season. The GREAT HORNED OWL has been heard regularly. It's "song" is a series of low, far-carrying hoots; Hoo, Hoo-hoo, HOO, HOO. It is one of the earliest birds to nest. In this region it usually uses a tree nest built by a hawk, crow or squirrel. The two or three eggs are incubated by the female alone and hatch in about thirty-four days. The young are born with a thick insulating layer of down which protects them from the cold winter temperatures. They stay in the nest until they are six weeks old and then spend another six weeks perched on nearby tree branches or rocks completely dependent on their parents for food and protection. Not until they are three months old do they begin to fly. During this period the adult owls become very aggressive hunters. The male feeds the incubating female who does not leave the nest, and then both parents must hunt continuously to feed the chicks. This is when their predations will most likely clash with man, as they do not



differentiate between wild fowl and domestic ones.

The Great Horned Owl hunts in the dusk and at night. Small mammals and rodents, including skunks - which are commonly taken, as well as ducks, birds and especially crows and their young are among the prey of this bird. It is a fearless hunter and is the only owl which is really destructive. Measuring approximately two feet tall and having a four and one half foot wing spread, it merits its French name, Le Grand Duc. It is a protected species and is classified as a rare resident nester in the Townships, so perhaps we should consider ourselves lucky to have some here.

On frosty frigid New Year's Day, a tiny SAW-WHET OWL spent the day slumbering (or trying to) near our house in a tree. The Chickadees and Nuthatches harrassed it loudly all day long, but to no avail. It only blinked its big round eyes solemnly, fluffed its downy feathers out further over its toes, and stayed put. This is the smallest of our eastern owls measuring only seven inches in height. This is two inches smaller than a Robin! (Robins vary from nine to eleven inches high).

The Saw-Whet Owl lives on mice and shrews and when hunting is poor it takes the occasional bird. (Chickadees from my feeder!). It too, is considered a rare resident nester in the Townships and incursions of these small owls occasionally come down from the Boreal forests in search of food. February, March and April is the mating season for these owls and they will most likely be heard at this time. Their voice is said to resemble the sound made when a saw is being sharpened, hence the name, but it can



Our largest and smallest resident owls - the Great Horned Owl and the Saw-Whet Owl.

also be a monotonous series of whistles. If you should hear a flock of small birds, or Blue Jays, scolding something in a very agitated manner, a little investigation may reward you with a look at a Saw-Whet Owl.

Who Has Seen The Caribou?

This is going to be the lament of many Indian as well as Inuit (Eskimo) people in the next few years. According to the Canadian Wildlife Federation, the favorable snow and ice conditions found last winter in N. Saskatchewan and Northern Manitoba permitted the Bererly Lake Caribou herd to travel further South than usual. The light snow conditions

allowed the Indians to drive among the herd with pick up trucks. Indians from Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba participated in a great slaughter. Over 17,000 animals were killed. Bush pilots allegedly refused to fly hunters to the area in disgust and claimed that it was dangerous to land on the lakes because of the wounded animals and carcasses littering the ice. This herd traditionally occupies the south central part of the North West Territories migrating to its calving grounds in the Keewatin for the summer where they are also hunted by the Inuit.

The Kaminuriak Caribou herd which traditionally occupied the Eastern Keewatin and wintered in Northern Manitoba has been reduced from over 150,000 animals in 1955 to less



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than 35,000 animals now. Approximately three hundred of these were killed last year.

The problem apparently is that neither the Federal nor the Provincial Governments have jurisdiction over Indian hunting rights, and the Indians have never made any hunting regulations. However, a management group has now been formed to deal with the situation and attempt to instigate some controls, but the damage has been done. In his book, *The People of The Deer*, Farley Mowat points out only too clearly what can happen to peoples in a remote community when its source of food is wantonly destroyed at the other end of the migration trail.

I was shocked to learn that the Indians of Northern Québec have behaved no better. A caribou herd from the Lac Pierre district which numbered around five thousand animals has now been reduced to almost nothing in the last two years. The whites of the north shore were permitted two caribou per season and the Indians had unlimited hunting privileges. Negotiations are underway between the Indians and the government, but there are no caribou left to hunt. A new species will probably add to the Endangered List, and doubtless many people will suffer from lack of the caribou in future years because of this thoughtlessness. People have been remarking on

how the birds at their feeders have darker colored plumage this winter. My Chickadees have a lot more brown on their sides than I have ever seen before. The Red Breasted Nuthatch is almost brick red underneath and many of the Evening Grosbeaks seem to have much, much more black on their backs and heads than before. Is this only happening to birds at feeders, or is it happening to the wild ones also? Perhaps it is something in the bird seed? Perhaps it is a natural adaptation due to the lack of snow last winter, or perhaps they are moulting earlier or later. If you have any knowledge or opinions on this, let us know, we'll pass it along to our readers.

Most of the reports for the Xmas Bird Count are in. The results will be in the next issue.

If you have any news, events coming up, or comments that would be of interest to other readers, send it along to the SUN, care of this column. We need to have it by the 10th of the month to get it into the next issue.



White Pine
(*Pinus strobus*)

2 years to mature

CONE: 4-8" long; pendant (i.e. hangs down); prominently stalked; scales quite thin and separated; dried sap often on tips of scales

EATEN BY:

Chickadees, Crossbills, Grosbeaks, Nuthatches, Siskins, Chipmunks, Red & Gray Squirrels, White-footed Mice



Tamarack
(*Larix laricina*)

1 year to mature

CONE: 1/2-3/4" ; upright on branch; let; scales thin

EATEN BY:

Ruffed Grouse, Crossbills



Balsam Fir
(*Abies balsamea*)

1 year to mature

CONE: 2-4" long; upright on twig; oblong-cylindrical; purplish color; scales fall from axis of cone leaving upright spike on branch.

EATEN BY:

Chickadees, Crossbills, Red Squirrels

Norway Spruce
(*Picea abies*)

1 year to mature

CONE: 4-7" long; pendant; thick cigar shaped; scales wedge shaped with ragged edges

EATEN BY:

Red Squirrels

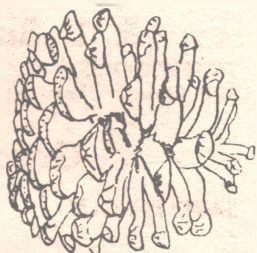
Red Pine
(*Pinus resinosa*)

2 years to mature

CONE: 1 1/2-2" long; pendant; squat-looking; thickened scales

EATEN BY:

probably same as White Pine (specific information unavailable)



The Butterflies Are Dying

by Robert Michael Pyle.

"From Britain to Brazil, these insects have come under siege. In California, half-a-dozen coastal butterflies have been lost since the 1860's and an equal number are now endangered. In Madagascar and Rwanda, endemic swallowtails and other butterflies occurring nowhere else are being sacrificed to clear forests. In Europe perhaps one-third of all butterfly species are in trouble, due chiefly to the drainage of wetlands and possibly acid rain. In Sri Lanka, aerial pesticide spraying will kill millions of native butterflies

along with the targeted crop pests. Worldwide, nearly all butterflies have suffered shrunken ranges, and an estimated half of the world's local butterfly populations face threats from development.

The losses are more than esthetic, for nearly all butterflies are beneficial to people. As effective pollinators of crops and flowers, sensitive indicators of ecological health and a major link in the food chain, butterflies benefit plants, songbirds and people equally."

from *International Wildlife*, Jan-Feb. 1981.

An important message for Guaranteed Income Supplement or Spouse's Allowance benefit recipients.

To continue receiving your Guaranteed Income Supplement or Spouse's Allowance after March 31, 1981, Health and Welfare Canada urges you to fill in, sign and return your application form immediately.

If you have any problems in completing your form, or have any questions, contact your Income Security Programs Office. If need be, personnel at the district office listed below will tell you where the temporary office nearest you is located.

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Sherbrooke, Qué. J1J 2B8
Telephone: (819) 565-4950.

Business hours:
Monday through Friday
from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.



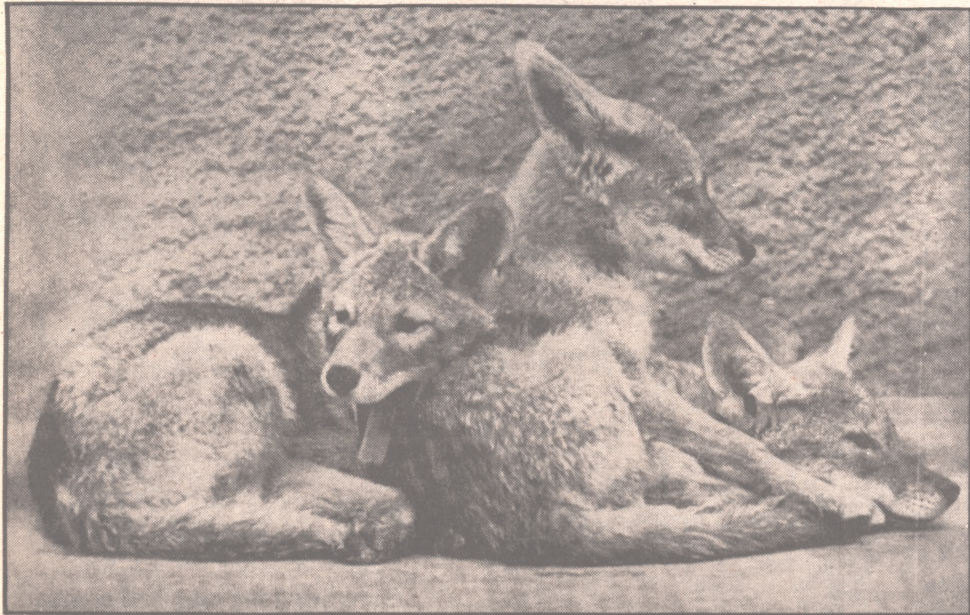
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The Wolf as a Social Animal



Two issues ago we looked at the wolf as an individual. Many readers may have expected to find a savage beast, its jaws dripping with blood, one which would go to any lengths of depravity. Instead we met a very shy animal with a pleasing personality who hates fighting and who is endowed with memory and intelligence. This animal is one who is also able to form very strong emotional bonds with others of its kind; in fact, it needs these bonds, and so for this reason wolves form and live in packs. It is the wolf pack that we will look at in this issue.

Now, the wolf is a carnivore, to be sure, just like man. It is one of the most efficient predators on earth. It is not an exaggeration, however, to say that there is far less squabbling in the wolf pack than in the average human family, where bonds are also strong.

Packs usually consist of up to seven members, but their size may vary depending on the number of animals necessary to kill the prey efficiently and safely.

Each pack has its own territory, and although these territories may at times overlap, strangers are not welcome. Each territory, which may be up to 700 square kilometres in summer and even larger in winter, is criss-crossed with trails which remain the same from generation to generation. Scientists have found that a trail used in 1917 in the northern United States was still in use in 1945.

There is a definite social hierarchy in the wolf pack, consisting first of the dominant male, usually the largest and strongest dog, some young or senile males, the mate of the dominant dog, other females and the pups. All members of this unit assume great responsibility for the protection, feeding and education of the pups. The male brings food to the nursing female and, to the pups when they are weaned at six to eight weeks, while the parents are out hunting, other members of the pack take care of the pups. Should the mother be killed,

the father cares for them as well as he can, and if they are still nursing, another mother may adopt them.

The social hierarchy in the pack is maintained by certain visual, olfactory and auditory signals. The way each wolf carries its head depends on its social position, and this position is expressed not only by the angle of the head, but the position of the ears and the lips. In Konrad Lorenz's book "On Aggression", there is a very interesting illustration of different facial expressions of the dog in the chapter called "The Great Parliament of Instincts". Each drawing shows the expression of different emotions of the dog vying for a position with another or when confronted with an enemy, and these may give an understanding of the same phenomenon in the wolf.

The National Film Board made a film on the wolf some years ago in which they explained, among other things, the importance of the position of the tail, another visual signal. The dominant dog always carries its tail high over its back, while the lowest member of this social hierarchy carries his very low, often between its legs.

Wolves also communicate by rubbing their muzzles together. When the dominant dog returns to the den after having located game, the others get up and come to meet him. Each rubs its muzzle against his before going out to the hunt. This is thought to be a means of indicating not only the location of the prey, but its nature, which could well be transmitted by smell.

Like dogs, wolves mark their territory by urinating in strategic places, leaving a scent behind them so that others know they are trespassing. After hunting, the dominant dog, who has first choice of the kill, may urinate on the part of the carcass he has chosen for himself if he doesn't want to eat right away. Because of the social order, other members of the pack will then eat each in turn,

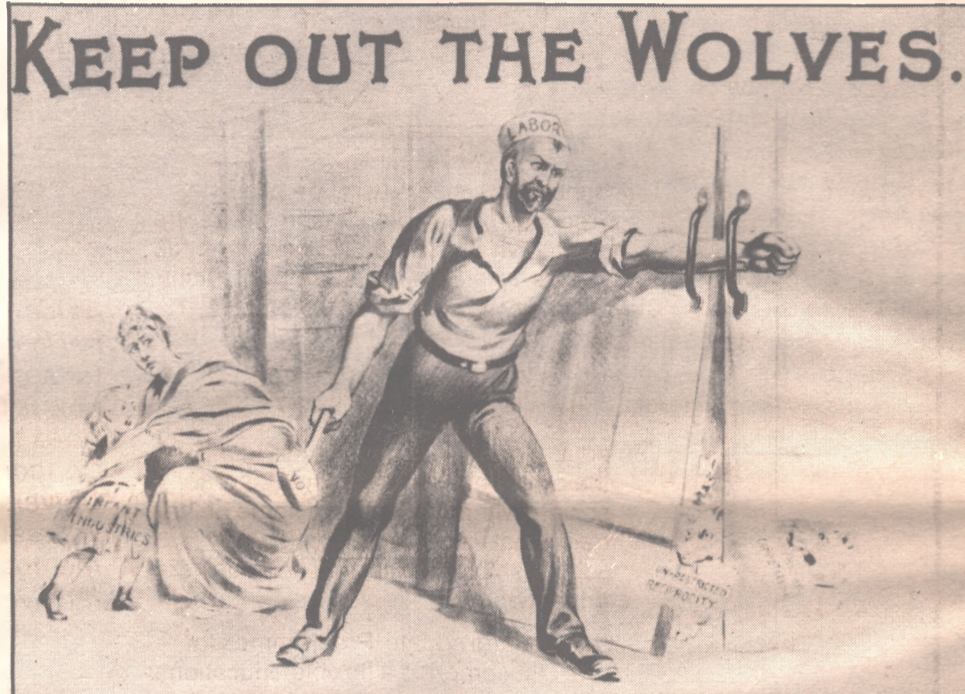
leaving the leader's part alone.

In addition to communicating by sight and smell, wolves also use their voices. They may bark when another pack invades their territory or before hunting, but their most unforgettable sound is their howl, and this without doubt appeals to some of the most primitive instinct in man. As Banfield says: "The wolf's howl—a long, guttural, quavering wail—has been described as the most dismal sound ever heard by human ears. In spite of the veneer of modern civilization, even the most seasoned woodsman may pause when he hears the call and speculate on its proximity and meaning." For those of a more technical bent, this howl lasts from one to eleven seconds and has a frequency of

very commonly and this is where it comes from. This wolf does not belong to the pack, but hunts and lives alone. "Loners" may be recognized by their lonely howl. Every wolf, like every person, has its own voice, and others can identify him by it.

Other information is also transmitted by the howl. Animal behaviourists who know wolves can tell only from hearing the nature of their howl whether they are sitting down, walking slowly or running. One biologist who had a tame wolf wrote that he could tell from its howl whether it was eating, whether it had just eaten, or whether it was feeling lonely.

One thing is certain: the idea that wolves howl before a hunt or to



150 to 750 cycles per second. Sometimes science seems pretty sterile.

It has been popularly supposed that wolves howl at the moon or only at night, but actually they will howl at any time of the day or night. The animal begins by whining softly; it wags its tail, raises its muzzle to the sky and begins. Biologist Lois Crisler, who has spent many years studying wolves in the far north has said of one of her pet wolves: "She enjoyed howling very much and even seemed very sensitive to her own sound. If I began to howl on the same note as she, she changed tones immediately. Wolves don't like to sing in unison—they prefer choirs." This is very true. If one wolf begins to howl, the others in the vicinity become very excited. They will come running up from quite a distance, panting, wag their tails and join the howler for a good round. During this time they show great affection for one another and intermingle and rub up against each other. One function of this vocalizing, then, is to unite the clan to maintain or even reinforce their strong bonds.

Another function of the wolf's howl is for purposes of identification. If a wolf loses its mate, it becomes a "lone wolf". We use that expression

announce death is strictly a myth. When they hunt, wolves are silent. Only after they have killed their prey do they howl to invite all other members of the pack who have not participated in the hunt to the feast.

Lastly, a word about hunting. Wolves are too slow to run down their prey and so they must be clever if they are to eat. Often the pack will split up, one part driving the quarry towards the others. The larger animals that can swim, such as moose and other ungulates, can nearly always escape if they can cross a lake or deep stream in the warmer months, as the wolf is not a good enough swimmer to be able to pursue and attack in water deeper than three feet.

Wolves prey mainly on aged or sick animals or on the younger and more inexperienced ones, as it is to their advantage to kill those that are the most easily caught. The tendency, then, is for the healthiest and most fit animals in a herd of big game to survive. It cannot be denied that wolves will kill stock in an agricultural area, although for some coyote kills, blame is often laid at the wolf's door.

The fact of nature is, of course, that where two meat-eating species

live in more or less close proximity, there will always be rivalry between them. Thus, some humans consider our rival, the wolf, in a bad light. Since animals do not carry feelings of resentment or hatred and have no moral sense, the wolves do not, in

their turn, hunt down man, but try their best to keep out of his way. Unlike man, they do not usually kill members of their own species and, finally, they never have hunting "accidents". □



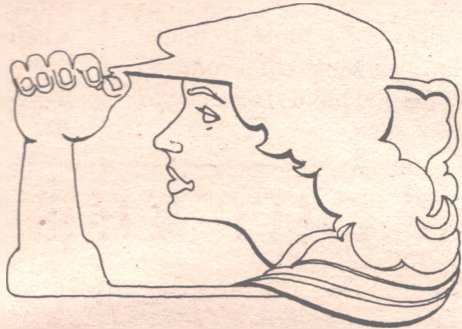
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- 2 The future of our small schools**
- 3 The gifted child**
- 4 Adult learners**

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*Partial funding assistance provided by the Council of Québec Minorities.

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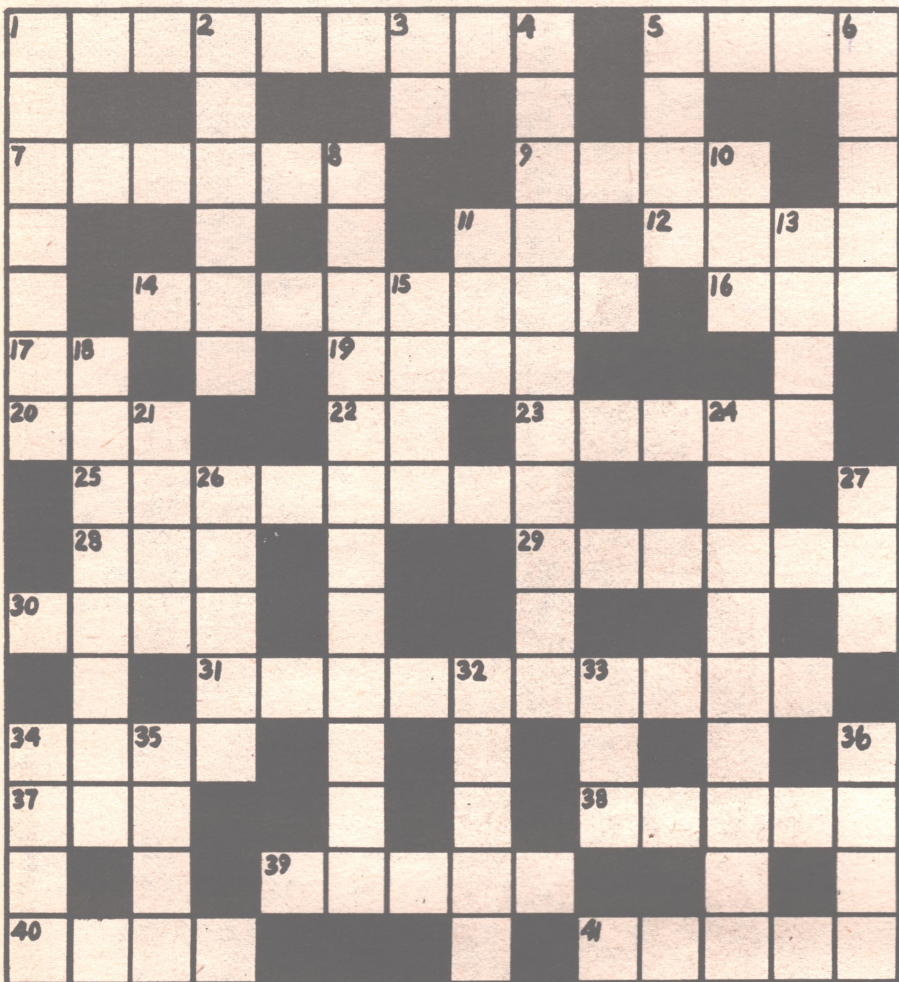
Yes, I do wish to participate in the March 21, 1981 Seminar "What do you expect from the English School System?"
My choice of subject for participation is (please tick one)

<input type="checkbox"/> French second language acquisition	<input type="checkbox"/> The gifted child
<input type="checkbox"/> The future of our small schools	<input type="checkbox"/> Adult learners

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Postal Code _____
Telephone _____

Have you enclosed your registration fee?

Literature



Clues Across

- 1. Creator of Tarzan. (9)
- 5. "-----At the Top". (4)
- 7. Famous fictional detective, renowned for his powers of deduction. (6)
- 9. -----Smith wrote "The Wealth Of Nations". (4)
- 11. Chesterton's initials. (1,1)
- 12. English poet who wrote "The Rape Of The Lock". (4)
- 14. He wrote "The Sound And The Fury" and "As I Lay Dying". (8)
- 16. One of the greatest mystery-horror writers. (3)
- 17. The sound of a sigh. (2)
- 19. The greatest Greek god. (4)
- 20. Short snooze. (3)
- 22. Third person. (2)
- 23. Author of "Women In Love" and "Lady Chatterly's Lover". (8)
- 28. Twosome. (3)

- 29. Science fiction author who wrote many robot stories. (6)
- 30. American scientist who discovered conversion of sound to electricity, and founded the journal "Science". (4)
- 31. Author of "The Great Gatsby". (10)
- 34. American poet who published biographies of Stonewall Jackson, Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee. (4)
- 37. The number who flew over Kesey's Cuckoos Nest. (3)
- 38. Author of "Cry The Beloved Country". (5)
- 39. "-----Tom's Cabin". (5)
- 40. Floyd -----, author of "The Briary-Bush" (1921) and "Homecoming" (1933). (4)
- 41. "Inferno" was his masterpiece. (5)

Clues Down

- 1. American playwright who wrote "End Of Summer" (1936) and "Portrait Of Max" (1960). (7)
- 2. Allan -----, a Scottish poet who wrote "The Tea-Table Miscellany" in 1732. (6)
- 3. Shaw's initials. (1,1)
- 4. Acknowledged as the greatest playwright in history. (11)
- 5. Harvest. (4)
- 6. He was known for his sea stories often featuring Chief Engineer Spence, and written in the thirties and forties. (5)
- 8. Russian author, responsible for revelations about Soviet labour camps. (12)
- 10. Floor cleaner. (3)
- 11. Antelope. (3)
- 13. Thirteenth century traveller who wrote an autobiographical account of his adventures. (4)
- 15. Enthusiastic. (4)
- 18. One of the top aides to Richard Nixon, he wrote an account of the Watergate Affair. (8)
- 21. An Apostle who wrote letters. (4)
- 24. He had a best-seller in 1978 called "Act of God". (9)
- 26. He wrote "Look Homeward Angel" and "Of Time And The River". (5)
- 27. Mary Stewart, an English novelist, wrote "The -----Tree" in 1961. (3)
- 32. "Lives Of ----- And Women", by Alice Munro. (5)
- 33. Van Winkle's first name. (3)
- 34. The central character in "Wind In The Willows" (4)
- 35. Many legends have been built around this Swiss hero. (4)
- 36. The first word in all good fairy stories. (4)

c. David Lawton, 1980



Lennoxville - Ascot Historical & Museum Society

ANNUAL MEETING

Members of the Lennoxville-Ascot Historical and Museum Society met in the Scott Hall, Lennoxville, for their annual meeting and were welcomed by the President, Eckhard Rothe, who expressed his pleasure at seeing so many at this first meeting of the new year, in spite of the extremely cold weather. Notice was given that a credit course "Historical Geography of the Eastern Townships" had been added to Bishop's Evening Extension Program of Winter Courses, and that a meeting of the Québec Family History Society would be held on Feb. 10, 1981, at the Lachine Municipal Library.

Annual reports of the Treasurer and Committees were presented and showed a busy and productive year for the Society. Of interest was the report of the successful Museum presentation of Antique Glass during the past summer months, and the progress report on Volume 2, History of Lennoxville.

On the recommendation of the Nominating Committee the following slate of officers was elected for the coming year: President—Mr. Eckhard Rothe; 1st. Vice—President: Miss Norma Farwell; 2nd. Vice—President: Mr. Stewart Aird; Secretary: Mrs. Harold Worster; Treasurer: Miss Frances Whittle.

The President's report summarized the year's activities.

Mr. Barton Carr, Program Chairman, then introduced Canon A.W. Awcock, whose topic "A Walk through the Anglican Archives", accompanied as it was by beautifully illuminated scrolls and books, photographs of past and present churches in the Diocese, and Parish Histories, was most interesting and thoroughly enjoyed by all. Mr. John Cruickshank expressed the appreciation of the members.

The meeting was followed by refreshments and a social period.

Phyllis Worster, Sec'y.



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Something to do on a Rainy Day

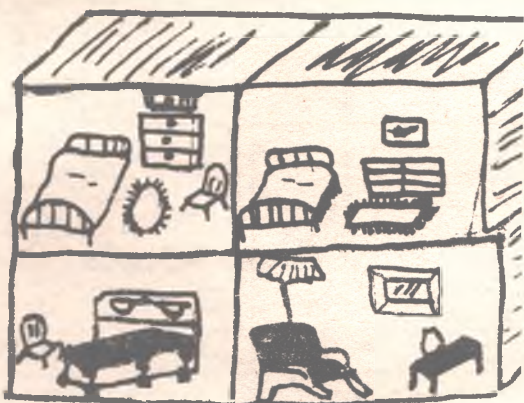
A fun project to work on is a doll's house. It's a hobby where every rainy day you can add something new to.

If you don't have a ready-made doll house, you can make one from a cardboard box. If you do have a ready-made doll house, you can still have fun spending time collecting furniture for it. If you are going to make a doll house from a cardboard box, there are various sizes which you can make it at.

You can make one from a shoebox by dividing it into rooms with a sheet of cardboard, and making furniture from folded pieces of construction paper and other odds and ends. You will probably find this a long and tedious job, but careful work will present you with a finished product that is quite rewarding.

A larger cardboard doll house can be built from a grocery store box. Divide this into rooms in the same way, and using matchboxes, empty spools of thread, jewelry boxes, (not the large ones, but the kind that your jewelry comes with,) etc., make furniture.

The third and largest house can be made from grocery store boxes, or wooden soft drink boxes. Each box is one room, rather than the entire house. Pile them one on top of the other, and side by side, glue them if you like, and cut out doorways and windows. You might find these sturdy wooden boxes difficult to work with



—for cutting, gluing, shaping, etc. The furniture for this size of a doll house is much easier to make, as it is on a larger scale. This size would be my preference. You can take smaller cardboard boxes to make a small bathroom, hallway, pantry, etc. A wood stove for the kitchen might be made from a square kleenex box, with burners drawn or pasted on, painted black, an oven door cut in the front, and a toilet paper roll stuck through a hole in the box to serve as a pipe. You may wish to continue the pipe up to the roof, by fastening several toilet paper rolls together. You can construct cupboards by cutting smaller boxes to fit just right, and hanging some up on the kitchen walls, while larger boxes might go in the bathroom or linen room. You can try making a tub for bathing from a tiny margarine container with tinfoil glued to the outside and handles attached to either end.

Suggestions for ready-made doll houses, (Besides the decorations and knick-knacks, which are to come later,) are; If you have black cast iron pots and pans for your wood stove, hang them up on the wall. If you have a candle holder or vase in your doll house, you can cut a birthday cake candle to fit it. Do not fill glasses, cups, teacups, wineglasses, etc., with Kool-Aid, unless you are going to clean out the liquid immediately. The water evaporates from the Kool-Aid and you are left with a sticky gel that is extremely difficult to get out. Milk will turn sour and evaporate, stinking up its container. Water is all right, but it will evaporate as well. Pancakes are really good, as they turn hard, instead of fermenting and spoiling. So next time you have pancakes, cook a couple of drops of mix separately, to make tiny pancakes. Do not put maple syrup on them. You can also buy miniature cans and boxes of pretend food if you wish, but I wouldn't recommend them. They are usually either plastic cheap stuff or cardboard, which you can make yourself. The 'Doll House Fund' is much better spent on authentic furniture, etc. A lot more fun than buying plastic cans or boxes of air is making food from clay or plasticene. You can make cakes, pies, cookies, tarts, loaves of bread, vegetables, fruit, cheese, etc., and paint them to look real. Believe it or not, this will take some practice.

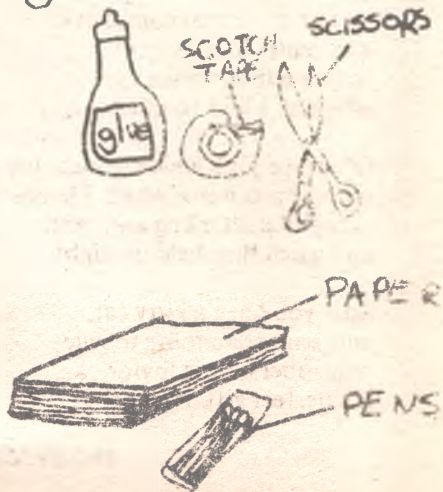
You can make decorations such as carpets, wallpaper, and curtains, from carpet scraps, wallpaper or wrapping paper scraps, and left-over material.

You can try to make pots and pans out of clay, or a cookie sheet or tray out of cardboard. Books and magazines are relatively easy to make, except for the miniscule lettering. You can put lots of illustrations in, or just leave them blank. If you want the spine to look realistic, cut them out of the spine of a real-size, thin book. Wildlife stamps or seals look good on the wall as posters or paintings. Tiny animals made from plasticene or clay can substitute statues, and miny pompom people might go in a child's nursery as stuffed toys.

Whatever you do, I almost guarantee you that you are going to have fun!

Jennifer Epps

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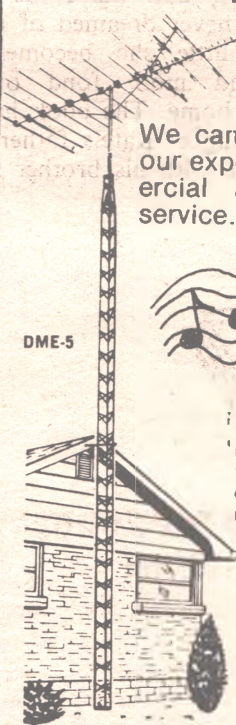
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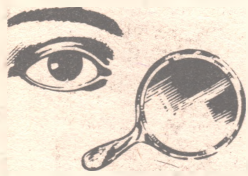
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Beware of Pyramids

Pierre Meunier, president of the Québec Protection Bureau, recently issued a warning to the public concerning involvement in "pyramid" schemes - chain letter, etc.

Clubs with an interest in pyramid ventures have become quite popular, spreading from California all the way to Québec. It's the appeal of easily won money which draws people in. Even so, winning money is more difficult than most imagine, because for every \$100., \$200., or \$1000., a person invests in a chain letter, for example, others must be recruited for him to win his money back.

As soon as this kind of activity becomes the object of a contract, it's subject to the Consumer Protection Act which prohibits its very existence. The Criminal Code says that anyone who produces, administrates or participates in a pyramid-based business is guilty of a criminal act and liable to two years in prison.

So, if you have been encouraged to spend money to make some, you had better reconsider accepting - especially if you live in the Sherbrooke region because promoters of a "Golden Chain" have been reported here.

Here is how such a chain works: for \$200. you are made part of the "Golden Chain" which has twelve names. Half of the money you give goes to the person who solicited you; the other half is to be sent to the person whose name appeared at the top of the chain list. The top name is then removed from the list while the name in second position moves to the first, and your name takes up the twelfth or bottom place. To get your money back you have to sell the list of names to two other people, and the chain goes on forever...

Forever? Not exactly, because mathematically this is impossible. In fact, for a person in the thirteenth place, moving on to the list, to receive the kind of money promised to them when they reach the top of the list, 4096 people would have to receive \$409,600 each and lost it. Not counting children, pensioners, and those who refuse to get involved in chains, the population of Canada would not be great enough to double a chain and make it so profitable, in other words, only the initiators of the chain can make big money, while others loose, because for every \$100. sent to the person at the head of the list, there is someone at the bottom loosing \$200.

The president of the Consumer Protection Bureau would like to remind you that you not only risk losing your money, but you may also be charged with a serious offense.

from article by Diane Marcoux in "Protegez-vous".



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80SM-OC-COL-FL-3071 Montreal, Quebec
80SM-OC-COL-FL-3073 Sudbury, Ontario

Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages
Policy and Liaison
Edmonton, Montreal, Sudbury

Duties

The incumbent plans, coordinates and conducts a program of liaison with both official language communities and, in particular, the linguistic minorities and the federal services addressed to them.

Qualifications

A university degree with specialization in political science, law, humanities or social sciences or some other specialty relevant to the duties of the position. Experience in managing an office and handling a program involving community relations. Experience in handling complaints, protests or claims by members of the public. Experience in analysing the situation of official language minority groups or in liaising with these groups.

Clearance Nos.: 330-326-004, 330-326-006, 330-326-005

CHIEF, INFORMATION PROGRAM

Salary: \$31,772 - \$35,698

Ref. No.: 80SM-OC-COL-FL-1636

Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages
Information Branch
Ottawa, Ontario

Duties

The incumbent designs, plans and implements a public information program to explain the *Official Languages Act* and related programs; formulates and implements information programs designed for young Canadians; manages production activities; is responsible for a magazine aimed at specialized audiences.

Qualifications

University degree in Communications, Journalism, or a related specialty, or secondary school coupled with extensive experience in the field of information. Experience in the design, planning and implementation of public information programs; in the production of relevant support materials for these programs; in analysing, drafting and editing texts dealing with complex or political issues that must be popularized; in the management of publications programs.

Clearance No. 330-326-002

DIVISION CHIEF

Salary: \$31,800 - \$39,200

Ref. No.: 80SM-OC-COL-FL-3037A

Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages
Special Studies
Ottawa, Ontario

Duties

The incumbent directs the work of a linguistic audit division and explains to competent authorities the nature of corrective measures required in the area of official languages.

Qualifications

Completion of secondary school. Significant experience in program management; in the area of evaluation and management of official languages; in the evaluation and in the analysis of policies and programs, as well as extensive experience in the preparation of reports.

Clearance No.: 330-357-012

CHIEF, COMMUNICATIONS RESEARCH AND DISTRIBUTION

Salary: \$31,772 - \$35,698

Ref. No.: 80SM-OC-COL-FL-1637

Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages
Information Branch
Ottawa, Ontario

Duties

The incumbent plans, organizes, implements and controls an information program research and evaluation activity on the effectiveness and efficiency of all advertising, educational and informational activities concerning official languages.

Qualifications

University degree in Communications, Journalism or a related specialty or completion of secondary school with varied and extensive experience in a field related to the position. Experience in the field of communications research and public affairs; experience in planning, initiating and managing communications research programs and of the evaluation of publicity; experience in dealing with general and specialized publics and in the distribution of information material.

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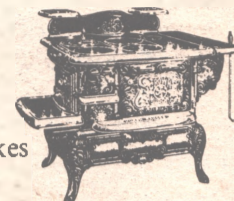
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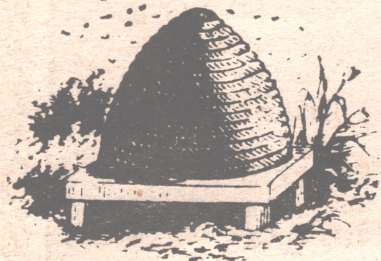
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Engagement - We are pleased to announce the engagement of Priscilla May Godfrey, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. James Godfrey of Lennoxville, to Christopher Smith, son of Rev. & Mrs. Charles Smith of Connecticut, U.S.A.

Stevenson Senior Secondary School - is celebrating its 25th anniversary. It is holding a reunion for students and teachers on November 19, 20, 21, 1981. Anyone who is interested in attending should contact Mr. Fred Hilderman at 10440 No. 2 Road, Richmond, B.C., V7E 2E3 or phone 604-277-7155.

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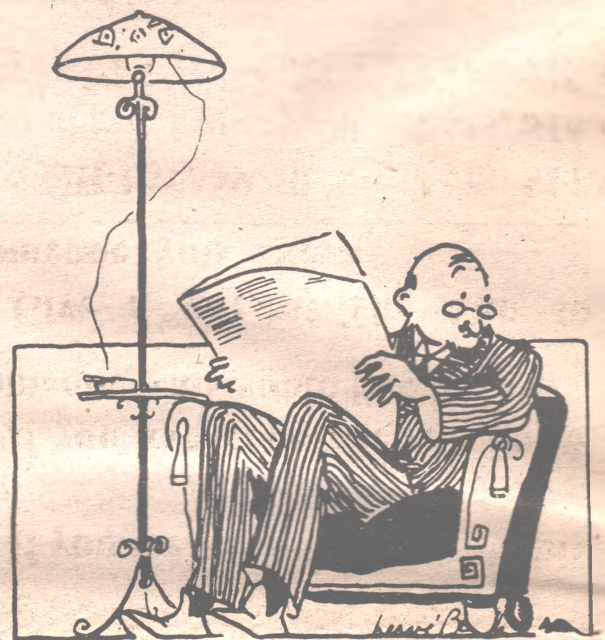
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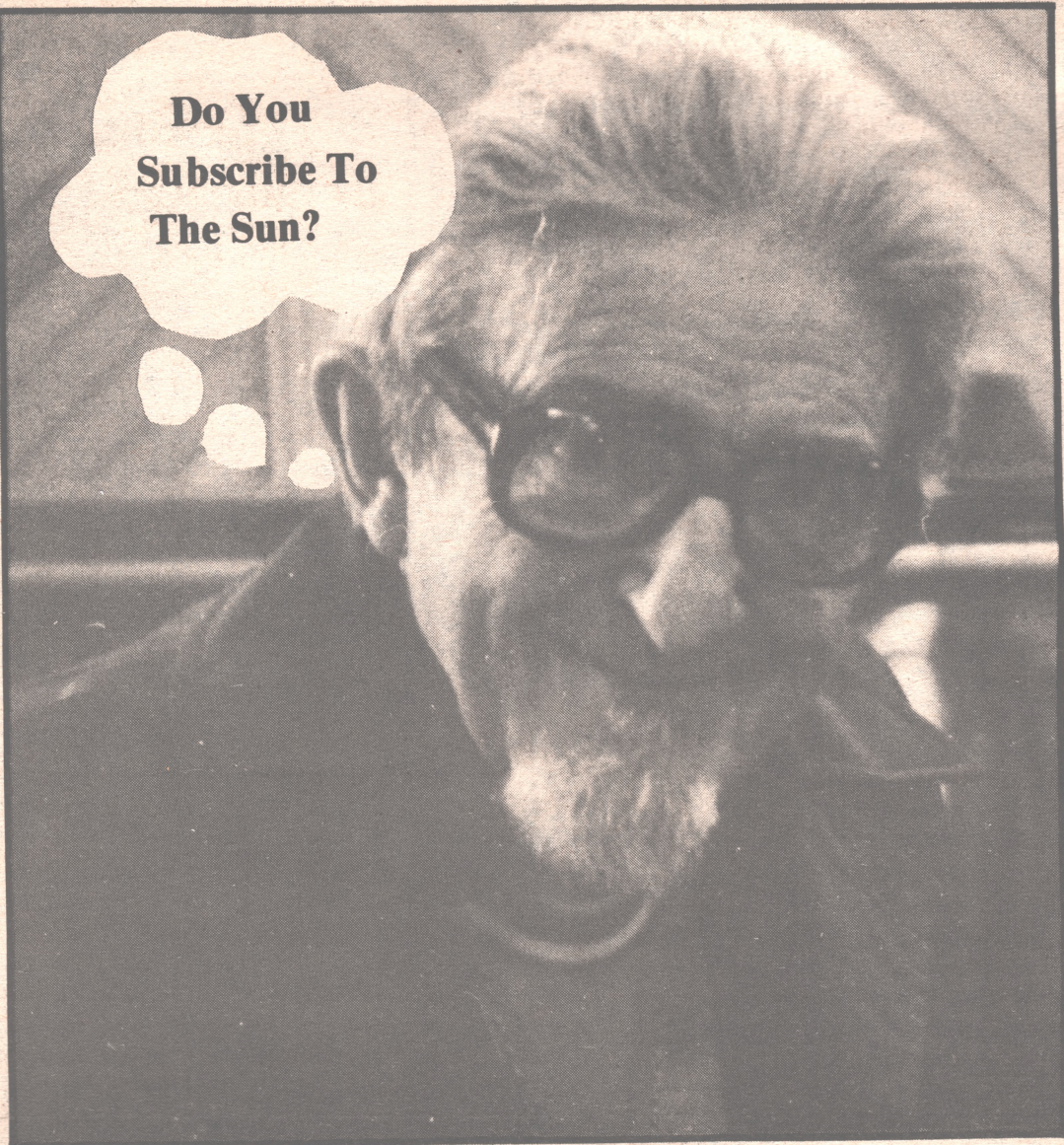
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