The Richmond County Record

"FLDGE" BUT TO TRUTH TO LIBERTY AND LAW NO FAVOR WINS US AND NO FEAR SHALL AWE"

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« Winston Churchill »

CHAPTER XVI

"Who would be free themselves must strike the blow."—Byron.

It is recorded in history that the growth of democracy through centuries and centuries of struggle against its enemies has been accompanied by timely arrival on the scene of great, strong champions of the cause of freedom whenever and wherever its development as an integral part of the progress of civilization has been threatened, with these leaders matching force by greater force. In fact, contrary to popular opinion that the greatest strength of democracies lie in spiritual values rather than physical, democracies have not only matched the greatest asset of tyrants, whose rule of life was that might is right, but they have produced the greatest and most successful soldiers from amidst their rank and file.

In the present crisis of all mankind, Winston Churchill provides a military leadership of this type, though the fact that he is the political leader of a great nation fighting for its life its Prime Minister and head of State, has created somehow or other the impression that his greatest experience lies in the direction of statesmanship.

From the earliest days of his life, Churchill displayed an unusually keen interest and latent talent for military matters and the present leader of all free men in this grim hour of trial seemed to have the aid of fate in gaining more and more experience under actual fire. In 1895, after studying at the great military school of Sandhurst, he entered upon his army career. While many soldiers are destined to go through life with little or no actual experience in war, particularly during recent years of history, yet this was not the case of Winston Churchill, although it must be confessed that any estimation of this great leader must disclose a suspicion that he was a natural fighter so that when a dangerous situation presented itself he not only faced it but he seemed to enjoy its hazards, playing with his life or health in this game of chance. This is quite obvious. He was a very practical soldier throughout his career.

He served with the Spanish forces in Cuba in 1895, gaining the First Class Spanish Order of Military Merit; he was attached to the 31st Punjab Infantry; he was with the Malakand Field Force in 1897, receiving medal with clasp; he served as orderly officer with Sir William Lockhart; he was with the Tirah Expeditionary Force in 1898; he was attached to the 21st Lancers, with the Nile Expeditionary Force, being present at the Battle of Khartoum, getting another medal with clasp as a Lieut. with the South African Light Horse, as a war correspondent for the "Morning Post", and in other active capacities, he saw actions of combat at Acton Homes, Venter's Spruit, Hurrar Hill, Cingolo, Monte Cristo, Battles of Spain Kop, Vaal Krantz, and Pieters, together with engagements at Johannesburg and Diamond Hill as well as the capture of Pretoria, with his experiences in this South African War of 1899-1900 including an adventure where he was taken prisoner by the enemy of November 15th but he escaped in a thrilling manner on December 12; he was a Lieutenant with the 4th Queen's Own Hussars; he was a Major in the Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars; he was a Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 6th Royal Scots in France in 1916 where he served on active duty with distinction, receiving medal for gallantry. But in face of this impressive list of military activities, where Winston Churchill served his King and Country with brilliancy and distinction, his approach towards a combination of statesmanship and fighting qualities was reached only when he was made First Lord of the Admiralty in 1911 where his military genius disclosed itself not merely in making the British Royal Navy the greatest fleet afloat, in constant and instant readiness for war, but in his remarkable foresight of the menace of Germany He was sure that war between Britain and Germany was coming and he wanted to be prepared for its dangers, though he was bitterly criticized and condemned by friend and foe for his attitude, including Lloyd George. But history disclosed that he was right and the "appeasers" wrong. Indeed, it was a fortunate thing for mankind that Winston Churchill had this foresight then because another story would have been written about the World War (1914-1918.) If the British Navy had not been on a war footing right from the start.

The Royal Canadian Air Force

Canada is carrying an increasing share of the Empire's scientific war against the Fascist powers. Technicians and scientists, working over precision machines and test tubes, are in the front ranks of this "machine age" war and more than ever before Great Britain is entrusting vital research work to this Dominion.

The National Research Council of Canada has long devoted attention to this work but its activity has recently been greatly increased by gifts from certain patriotic Canadian citizens which so far total about $1,050,000.

Donations have included $250,000 from the T. Eaton Company and $250,000 from Mr. Samuel Bronfman of Montreal, and his three brothers. The other donors are the International Nickel Co. of Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railways and the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company.

Thus a most important phase of war activity will be pressed ahead industrial and private wealth making it possible for Science to serve to its fullest capacity (without the checkreins made virtually indispensable under Government financing.

The Research Council will put this money to work about lines deemed to be most valuable in the initiation, extension or completion of scientific studies, but supervisory custody of the fund has been placed with a specially-created committee appointed by Order-in-Council. It is called the War Technical and Scientific Development Committee.

The details of the Committee's work are, of course, a close secret. But it may be said to be directive its funds for advanced aeronautical study and for the furthernent of medical and physiological research upon men engaged in mortal combat. Advanced study in the war-time application of physics, chemistry and engineering is also being conducted.

Canada has already taken over certain research work which would have been difficult to maintain in England under war conditions. It is probable she will increase her share of this work.

Assumption of more of these duties will be relatively easy because of the active co-operation between Canada and the United Kingdom in recent years. Canadian scientists have worked overseas and British scientists have studied with the Research Council in Canada. Stationed in Canada for the duration of the war as liaison officer for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of Great Britain is Dr. R. H. Fowler, professor of physics at Cambridge. Similarly, Canadians have served in England since well before the war to assure a continual liaison twth the Home Council. In addition to these formal postings mutally interchanged there have been countless formal and informal visits between the two countries of physicists, scientists and technicians engaged in a great variety of work.

It is well known that research work done in England in recent years is of the highest order. The military services have embraced the scientists in full knowledge of the all-important value of such co-operation in this day and age. That England has her Spitfires in the air, her magnetic mine protectors at sea and her effective anti-tank guns on land is no accident of geography or good fortune but the reward of skill and labour in zealous union. Canada, whose National Research Council has already a considerable international standing, aims to maintain the pace of that collaboration.

Members of the War Technical and Scientific Development Committee are:—

For the Research Council:

Dean C. J. Mackenzie,

Sir Frederick G. Banting, K.B.E.

Professor Otto Maas;

For the Public Service of Canada:

Colonel A. A. Magee, Department of National Defence,

J. S. Duncan, Deputy Minister of National Defence for Air.

R.A.C. Henry, Department of Munitions and Supply,

Major General L. R. LaFleche, Dept. National War Services,

George Bouchard, Dept. of Agriculture,

H. A. Kennleyside, Dept. External Affairs.

In addition to these each of the donors mentioned earlier if they so wish appoint a representative to serve on the Committee as temperary honorary, non-voting members. The Committee was formd to assure that these large donations for the conduct of the war be put to the greatest use. Rather than purchase tanks or planes —which the Canadian government is itself to purchase are required—it was decided vital and necesary work might be done in Research that might otherwise be left undone.

It is of course hoped the fund will be increased, for, as the Prime Minister wrote in letters of thanks to the donors, no patriotic contribution could be calculated to aid more efficiently Canada's prosecution of the war.

Certify Victory with Certificates.

National Historic Parks In Nova Scotia

The recent Order-in-Council designating a number of storied spots in Canadian history "National Historic Parks" applies to some of Nova Scotia's most notable places of historic interest Port Royal Habitation at Lower Granville; Fort Anne, also on the Annapolis Basin, and the Fortress of Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island.

These parks are quite distinct from the "Historic Site" which is usually a small area marked by a cairn or a cut stone monument, and from the National Parks which to most people suggest a wilderness playground and wild life sanctuary ruch as Cape Breton Highlands National Park in Nova Scotia.

Although altering the designation of these places has not changed their character or their policy of administering them for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of Canada and visitors from other lands, it has the effect of causing many Canadians to turn back the pages of the early history of their country and read again the story of this Dominion in the making. Many spots which are now the playgrounds of little children have been the scenes of grim tragedy and have witnessed deeds of heroism and fortitude in the cavalcade of events of bygone days.

The early history of white settlers in Canada is associated with the Provinces of Nova Scotia. Port Royal Habitation, at Lower Granville, on north shore of Annapolis Basin, sheltered the first permanent European settlers in Canada. Here began the first European trading settlement on the North American Continent north of the Spanish settlements on the Gulf of Mexico.

Here many "first events" in Canada occurred - the first garden grown, the first water power mill erected, and the first road constructed. Here too the first social club of America was formed - the "Order of Good Time", its object being to keep alive the spirit of fellowship and good cheer amongst members of the little settlement. The spirit of these early settlers has been maintained down the centuries in Nova Scotia, and the Order of Good Time is still a very active organization, attracting to its membership many visitors from outside the province particularly from the United States.

On the site of the orginial habitation the Dominion Government has now erected a replica of the group of buildings which stood there almost 3½ centuries ago, when Sieur de Monts was Lieutenant-Governor of Acadia and Samuel de Champlain was beginning to write his name indelibly on the pages of Canadian history. The reconstructed habitation now stands as an example of the early European buildings traditions that were transplanted to the new world, and since its completion last year has been a centre of tourist interest in the Maritimes.

About 1635 a second fort was built, this time on the south side of Annapolis Basin some seven miles from the original habitation. Fort Anne, as it is known today, is the outgrowth of two French fortifications built on the same site; with later additions by the English. It consists of a square earthwork of four bastions connected by curtains, and surrounded by a dry ditch or moat which in turn is enclosed by a covered way or glacis.

In 1917 the Government of Canada set aside these military works and grounds, approximately 31 acres in extent, and this area now comprises one of the three national historic parks in Nova Scotia. The grounds have been kept in order, the old magazines repaired, and the large building known for many years as the officer's quarters has been restored. This building erected by the British at the end of the 18th century now contains the administration offices and a historical museum. Thousands visit the park museum and grounds yearly.

While Port Royal Habitation and Port Anne figured prominently in the early settlement of Canada, the Fortress of Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island at one time was said to hold the key to all [illegible] power in the Western Hemisphere, and was often called the "Dunkirk of America". It possessed a fine harbour which served as a headquarters for the then largest fishing industry in the new world.

It was a most formidable fortress with walls 12 feet thick and 30 feet high and built at a cost of some six million dollars. Seven bastions towered above the walls and the Fortress was regarded as by far the strongest in New France. "Capture Louisbourg and you capture Canada" was the verdict of the day, a verdict which has been borne out by history, for the capture of Louisbourg by the British in 1758 led to the fall of Quebec the following year and the end of French rule in Canada.

All the drama and tragedy associated with many centuries of history were experienced by this proud fortress within less than 50 years. In 1745 it was captured by an expedition of New Englanders from Boston after a siege of 49 days. Three years later it was returned to the French under the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, much to the annoyance and disappointment of the new Englanders who regarded it as their special prize.

The second siege of Louisbourg was altogether a British undertaking. It too lasted for 49 days, during which occured many stirring episodes, the fortunes of war at times being fairly equally divided. Never, perhaps, was a war carried on with more courtesy. It is related that the wife of the governor of the fortress, Madam Drucour, "daily walked the ramparts and fired three canon to encourage the troops". The British Commander, struck by her heroism, sent presents, and so the battle continued. But the hapless career of this renowned but unlucky fortress was coming to an end. On July 27, 1758, the gallant defenders of Louisbourg surrendered in the face of overwhelming odds and the lilies of Old France were once more replaced by the flag of Great Britain on the citadel flagstaff.

Two years later the tragic history of this great fortress was brought to a close when the British Government ordered its complete demolition. For many years after its destruction in 1760 it remained a stony desolation, neglected and almost forgotten. Its great casemates, to which French ladies fled for safety during the sieges, provided shelter for sheep which pastured on the fortress grounds. Settlers carted away the stone to build homes and barns.

Now all this has been changed. Louisbourg has been reclaimed from oblivion. Today most of the original area of the fortress, which is situated about three miles from the present town of Louisburg, has been acquired by the Canadian Government and placed under the control of the National Parks Bureau at Ottawa, which administers it as a National Historic Park.

Considerable excavation work has been carried out on the ruins, and all walls exposed have been rebuilt above ground level. A museum has been constructed quite recently and houses many articles of interest relating to the site, including a plaster model and plans of the old fort. By examining the model and these plans one may visualize from the exposed ruins the lalyout of the original fortified city and sense the glory that was once Louisbourg.

Canada's War Effort

A weekly review of developments on the Home Front: February 27—March 6, 1941.

1. Government- owned Housing Company formed to deal with shortage of living accommodation for war workers. Joseph M. Pigott, Hamilton, president designate of company

2. Contracts awarded during week ended February 21 by Department of Munitions and Supply numbered 1524 and totalled $19,519.24.

3. Thousands of Canadian soldiers and airmen arrive in Great Britain March 1st.

4. Total of over 90,000 vehicles for military purposes sent from Canada to Empire at war.

5. Justice M. B. Archibald, Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, appointed commissioned to inquire into the causes of ack of capacity production in the coal mines in the Minto-Chipman district, New Brunswick.

6. Government Bill before Commons making pensions act of Great War of 1914-1918 applicable to present war.

7. Of 200,000 enlistments since opening present war, 10,879 discharged as medically unfit. Means adopted to tighten medical examination

8. Canadian warships arrive home after ten months service in war area.

9. Net revenue from tourist traffic in 1940 estimated at $82,000,000.

10. Income tax collections during eleven months period of fiscal year (April 1, 1940 to February 28, 1941) totalled $231,179,485, net increase of $103,627,839 over corresponding 11 months of previous fiscal year.

11. Munitions and supply contracts awarded from July 14, 1939, to November 30, 1940, totalled $1,204,695,321. Total includes both Canadian and U. K. accounts; also orders for Canadian civil aviation division.

12. Sixty-three mills treated 1,016,430 tons of ore from Ontario mines in January, created all-time monthly record for gold ore milling in Ontario.

13. Special committee of Commons appointed to review Defence of Canada regulations with law relating to deportation and naturalization.

A New York speaker says: "When I die, I shall leave with a great deal of knowledge." The general opinion, however, is that you can't take it with you.

NOVA SCOTIA FARM NEWS

VALUE OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Total value of dairy products in Nova Scotia during 1940 is placed by the Dominion bureau of statistics at $7,588,500, according to figures released recently. The bureau also adds to this the cost of bottling and pasteurizing fluid milk, at $519,000 making a total of $7,588,500. Items of production are as follows:

	lbs.	Value
Creamery Butter	5,864,673	1,641,500
Dairy Butter	5,451,000	1,357,000
Farm Cheese	20,000	2,000
Ice Cream (gals)	554,392	720,700
Condensed Milk	7,962,000	1,871,000
Fluid Sales milk	89,095,000	1,871,000
Farm-home Milk	55,857,000	665,000
Fed to Calves	17,2000,000	205,000
Skim & butmilk	254,303,000	305,000
Total Value		$7,669,500
Pasteurizing and bottling		519,000
		$7,588,500

Reduced to terms of milk, total of all dairy products for 1940 amounted to 4443,946,000 lbs. This total compares with a fiture of 447,512,000 lbs. for the year 1939.

According to dominion statistics, there were approximately 114,000 milch cows in the province in 1940. Using this figure, the total production of milk shows an average per milch cow of approximately 4000 lbs. In the large dairying districts of the province, the average production per cow is generally between 6000 and 7000 lbs., th average fo rthe herds under test in the dairy herd improvement associations being at present about 6100 lbs. per cow.

PROGRESS OF T. B. TEST IN CATTLE

Second general test for T. B. in cattle is now practically completed in six counties of the province, and progress in signing of petitions for the tests is being made in other counties Results in the six counties now tested are shown by the following figures compiled from returns made by federal officials in charge of the test:

	No. Head Tested	No. of Reactors	% Reacts
Hanta	17,715	199	1.1
Pictou	21,092	33	.15
Antigonish	15,297	28	.2
Colchester	24,890	112	.45
Cumberland	25,093	123	.48
Yarmouth	9,785	8	.06

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

One of the new agricultural societies showing considerable activity is that formed recently in ants county, at Cheverie. At a recent meeting of this society, arrangements were made for purchase of feed, fritilzer and other supplies through the Brooklyn agricultural society co-operative. The society has also decided to purchase a seed cleaner, Rufus Rose is president, and Raymond Parker, secretary.

Aylesford agricultural society in Kings County, has also very active recently. This society owns a power seed cleaner and is doing considerable livestock improvement work. The society is considering the possibility of investing $100 in war savings.

WILL HOLD SECOND HORSE SALE

Annapolis county farmers' association have decided to hold another horse sale this year, scheduled for the latter part of April. Oxen will also be offered at this sale. The first horse salle on record was held at Lawrencetown by the association last year.

SHORT COURSES AT TRURO

Short course for young farmers under the youth training scheme was held at the agricultural college at Truro during the past week in soils crops and fertilizers, and was well attended. The provincial seed show was held at the same time, with a good entry list, particularly from the junior clubs.

The short course in vegetables and small fruits is scheduled to commence March 11, for three days.

NEW EGG GRADING STATION

Latest co-operative egg grading station to open for business got under way the past week at Aylesford, in Kings county, under the auspices of the Aylesford poult.y club. Miss Doris Gates, who secured her grading certificate at the egg grading short course last year at Truro, is manager and the station opened with a heavy volume of eggs for the first week. Payments to patrons are to made the middle and end of each month. Producers are being encouraged to route their eggs through this station, since it is necessary to keep the volume as high as possible in order nearby poultry clubs will join with the station shortly.

ANOTHER WARNING ON POTATO RING ROT

Too frequent warnings cannot be given to potato producers regarding the prevention of bacterial ring rot. Thus far this disease has been kept out of Nova Scotia, but eternal vigilance on the part of potato growers everywhere is necessary if the disease is to be prevented from gaining a foothold here, for it is the cause of great monetary loss to ptat producers in ther parts f Canada where it has been allowed to become active. No potatoes should be brought into the province says those absolutely free of the disease, and it would be much more satisfactory if producers could obtain their seed supplies from provincial sources.

FEBRUARY WEATHER

Snowfall at the Agricultural College Station, Truro, for the month of February, amounted to 28 inches. This gives a total of 62 inches for the months of January and February as compared with less than half of this for 1940. Snow fell on twelve days, while a total of one-half inch of rain fell on two days. The maximum temperature for the month was 49 reached on February 8, while the minimum of four degrees below zear was reached on eFbruary 16 The maximum temperature went over 40 on only two days while the minimum fell below zero on four days and below 20 above zero on 26 days. The month wasthus a steady winter month with some thaws, a large amount of snow, and with many of the side roads blocked, even main roads were kept open with difficulty.

At Nappan experimental farm, the records for February showed an average maximum temperature for the month of 20.85 degrees and an average minimum of 8.25 degrees. Highest for the month was 44 degrees on the 8th and lowest was eight below zero on the 13th and 14th. Nine inches of snow was recorded and the total precipitation at Nappan was 1.08 inches.

At Kentville experimental station, the average maximum temperature was 20.26 degrees and the average minimum was 13.78 degrees. Highest was 48 degrees on the 8th and lowest was one degree on the 11th and 13th. Total precipitation was 1.95 inches, with a total snowfall of 10.3 inches.

HERE AND THERE

DONATIONS HELP SCIENTIFIC EFFORT

Through the National Research Council, in Ottawa, Canada is carrying a large share of the Empire's scientific war against Fascist powers. This work has been aided by donations from patriotic individuals and firms, which total about $1,050,000 at the present time. This sum includes $250,000 from the T. Eaton Company and $250,000 from Samuel Bronfman and his three brothers in Montreal.

$60,000,000 FOR EXPLOSIVES

Canada's chemicals and explosives program now involves capital expenditures of about $60,000,000. This includes the erection of 10 new plants, several of which will equal in magnitude anything of a similar nature existing in the Empire.

THE AIR TRAINING PLAN—AN OPINION

"I want to tell you the wonderful story of the part Canada is playing in the creation of this vast Air Training Plan, which is one of the greatest things that has ever happened in the British Empire. . . The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, is the biggest single enterprise that Canada has ever undertaken"—Sir Evelyn Wrench, B.B.C. Broadcast, September 23.

CONTRACTS PLACED EXCEED $325,000,000

War orders placed by the Government with Canadian firms now total $4,000 with an aggregate value of more than $325,000,000. Orders were placed with 4,400 firms.

INCREASE LIMIT SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Beginning with the calendar year of 1941 any person may hod War Savings Certificates dated in any one calendar year up to a total maturity of $600. Formerly the limit had been set at $500 for any one year.

WILL DOUBLE GREAT WAR OUTPUT

"In 1941 Canada will be producing explosives at an annual rate more than twice as great as the entire production of this country in the Great War."—Hon. C. D. Howe.

Premier MacMillan Receives Letters

HALIFAX, March 6—A press correspondent who called on Premier A. S. MacMillan today found him reading a sheaf of letters and cards which had been placed on his desk "These messages warm the heart" he remarked, "indeed I must admit they touch one's feelings. They are letters from our Nova Scotia boys officers and men in the Canadian forces overseas, tendering their thanks for the consignment of 400,000 cigarettes forwarded to them as a Christmas gift by the Provincial Government last December. The boys are grateful all right. There can be no doubt of that. We must have hit the right spot with those smokes. Major General Odlum, Commanding the 2nd Canadian Division, says:

"Please accept for yourself, and convey to the members of your Government, my sincere thanks for this very friendly gesture. I know the cigarettes will be appreciated. They always are. As a matter of fact, cigarettes seem to come first when the men speak of what they want, and the cigarettes do disappear with amazing speed. With warm regards, Gratefully yours"

"Here is a card from A. G. Watson, whose home is in Kentville, and who is attached to 110 Canadian Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force:

"Every "Bluenose" from our dear old Province today received a supply of cigarettes. We send you, the rest of the Ministers, M.L.A's and all the public from God's Country, our heartfelt thanks. Nova Scotia forever."

"C. J. Seitz, Y.M.C.A. Auxiliary Supervisor writes:

"These cigarettes are indeed very acceptable. Our Canadian boys have come to sincerely appreciate good Canadian cigarettes for the reason that the English brands are both quite different and quite costly now."

"Flight Lieutenant G. J. Foley of the Royal Canadian Air Force says:

"As I am the only Nova Scotian with this unit, I have been requested by the Commanding Officer to convey to you and the people of Nova Scotia our sincere thanks and appreciation of the gife of cigarettes sent by you to the Nova Scotians serving with us. The cigarettes were distributed to all members of the unit and you can be assured that they were greatly appreciated; as smokes from home always are."

"Leading Aircraftsman E. McLeod, Royal Canadian Air Force writes:

"There is nothing we like better than to receive our own Canadian cigarettes. Your thought of us makes us more and more determined to bring the war to a close and return home to peace and happiness. We will not let you down when the time comes!"

Other messages were received from W. H. Bateson, R.C.A.F., whose home is in Dartmouth; Captain I. J. Sours, No. 1 Canadian Field, R.C.E; Captain and Adjutant E. C. Peckham, Canadian Training School, Borden Camp England; Pte. Russell D. MacLeod, No. 9 Field Ambulance Corp; S. H. Kluckner, 1st Corps Ammunition Park; Wm. McLawa of H. Q. Canadian Base, Major J. M. Humphrey Senior Officer Auxiliary Services; Lieut. J. W. Pink for Lieut. Colonel O.H. Barnett, O.C. No. 1, M.T.V.H.D. R.C.A.S.C. (Overseas); Colonel E. A. Deacon, Director of Auxiliary Services.

Seaman Says Subs May Be Expected

Fishermen along Canada's east coast are expected to undergo large-scale enemy submarine attacks this season but they are not alarmed Capt. Ben MacKenzie of Lockeport, well known in Yarmouth, said in an interview at Toronto. Capt. MacKenzie, a veteran Grand Bank fisherman, is in Toronto attending a meeting of the Canadian Seamen's Union.

"The men who make their living from deep-sea fishing are expecting an attack on their ships similar to that of 1917, when a fleet of German submarines raided the innocent little fishing boats," he said.

He said the enemy U-boats of the First Great War moved among the fishing boats and opened fire on them when they came within point-blank range.

"Although it is the general feeling that the summer will see plenty of them among the fishing fleets, the men are not in the least bit alarmed When the time come the men will meet them with the same determination that the men of the merchant marine service are doing."

Men generally have more courage collectively than individually. But it is easier to persuade small men to face Joe Louis than small nations to fight Germany, the bully.

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BERTRAM BOURINOT, Publisher & Proprietor

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ARICHAT, CAPE BRETON, MARCH 15, 1941



NOTE AND COMMENT

A theorist is a man who has a great line of thought, but never catches any fish on it.

A few wild geese have been seen flying north, but the most of them are intelligent enough to ignore amateur prophets and stick to the official forecasts.

An autopsy on an Ottawa man revealed the fact that he had two hearts. And yet, while he was alive, no doubt many people misjudged him and claimed he had no heart at all.

A cleric states that Hitler is doomed to perdition. What is needed is some assurance that he is doomed in this world no matter what happens to the monster in the next.

The Mounties have long had a reputation for getting their man but, it would seem from the Ottawa debate on their salaries, that so far they have little luck getting their increase.

Mussolini is now in the pleasing position of not knowing which to fear the more, his foes or his friends.

A legislator wants the chairs taken out of the beverage rooms. One of the big arguments against the old-time bars was that men not only stood to drink but also stood drinks.

Mussolini can't stand rivals. Just when he himself is being forced to tell the truth (a virtue unknown to him) he expels an American newspaper correspondent for competing with him.

News despatches stress the fact that ex-King Alfonso died in exile Many thought that his exile was merely temporary, but that does not alter the permanent nature of his demise.

Dictator Antonescu, of Rumania, will take a plebiscite to learn if the voters like him better than they like being shot.

Criticism is often made of a man's accent on the ground that it is "pronounced." But how can any accent be heard if it is not pronounced?

A man is reported to have driven his fist through a plate glass window That surely is reckless driving.

"Permit me to say," concludes a letter from a physician of New York State, "that I am one of the many Americans proud to live next door to our gallant Canadian neighbors."

Old folks say they are living on "borrowed time." Some of the younger ones are living on borrowed money.

Anthony Eden is in the Middle East, but hasn't yet reached Mesopotamia, which, if reports are true, was the home of the very first Eden.

Hitler, according to Colonel Drew, of Ontario, needs a dog. Looking at it from the other end of the lead, however, can Col. Drew picture a dog that needs Hitler?

A private in the American army speaks nine languages. With these linguistic qualifications it is hard to understand why he is not already a sergeant-major.

Some men are never able to make ends meet, while others can sail closer to the wind that an ice boat.

It is an old saying that you can't put an old head on young shoulders, but lots of highway trouble is caused by a young head on young shoulder.

The Germans are reported to be streaming across the Danube. And it is, of course, hard to persuade the little Balkan nations to go against that stream.

Most Norwegians are white men, but a Quisling is a Norse of a different color.

The Japs say they want peace. So bared teeth may be a friendly gesture?

It must annoy Berlin that the earth continues to revolve on ITS axis.

"Shallow bomb quake area." Fit inscription for a monument of shame.

The German march into Bulgaria is just another goose step.

The coiled rattlesnake hisses before it strikes. So it would that at least one more speech or screech is to be expected from Hitler before he makes a major spring move.

A psychologist states that to look ahead is a proof of adult mentality, but, on the highway, to fail to look behind is a mark of infantile mentality.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM "CITIZEN"

Dear Mr. Editor:—In my letter to your esteemed paper, criticising the transportation service of the Canso Steamship Co., on Ile Madame, the captain of the "SURF" was not mentioned, and, no blame was attached to him, personally, by me. I have no quarrel with the captain himself, and so, no good purpose can be served by just replying to him. There are those who have it in their power to look into the complaints made, and, secure for the public, the service which the Company is being paid to give, out of public funds. I now know that complaints had been sent to Ottawa before my letter was published, and, since then, some further action has been taken. No doubt these charges of inefficiency will be investigated by Government officials. Until then, enough said about the past.

About the future, there is this to be considered. Ile Madame need not rely entirely upon a boat for its transportation services. The writer is of the opinion that if we got the subsidy that the Canso Steamship Co., is getting, it would be better for Ile Madame residents to form a Transportation Co., of their own to connect with trains at McIntyre Lake, or, Point Tupper. It would take in the whole of North Ile Madame in this scheme. With revenue from passengers and freight plus the subsidy we could put on a fleet of trucks and busses, and, have a snow-plow of our own to keep the roads opened all Winter, on this Island. If we can't get the present service brought up to a satisfactory standard, surely there are enough enterprising and public-minded people in Ile Madame to consider this very plausible alternative for the future.

Thanking you for your space, Mr. Editor, Yours gratefully,

CITIZEN.

March, 1st, 1941.

L'ARDOISE

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Pte. James Longaphie arrived from Bussett, N. B. to spend his furlough with his aunt, Mrs. Louis Nortine.

Mr. Paul Marceau arrived from Quebec last week to spend some time with his wife and family.

Mrs. Minnie Monbourquette, Mrs. Walter Nortine, Mrs. Pilie Monbourquette and Mrs. Paul Marceau left by bus from St. Peters on Sunday for Sydney.

Miss Bella Birette of Lower L'Ardoise was united in marriage on February the 24th to Private Daniel Sampson. Rev. Fr. Boudreau officiating. The bride looked lovely dressed in tailored navy blue coat with wine velvet dress and accessories to match. She was assisted by her sister, Miss Florence Birette, who also wore a wine dress, hat and navy coat, shoes and gloves. Mr. Maxime Sampson acted as best man. A supper was served in their honor to a large number of invited guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Birette, brother and sister-in-law of the bride. To Private and Mrs. Sampson the community extends its best wishes for a very happy and long wedded life.

Messrs Sam and John Briand of Lower L'Ardoise are recent arrivals from Debert, N. S.

We are sorry to chronicle the illness of Miss Zabie Beymer, who is spending the winter with her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William Murphy, Point Michaud. Her many friends wish her a speedy recovery.

Miss Delina Hall of Grand Greve is visiting in Lower L'Ardoise, guest of Mrs. Dominick Sampson and family.

Mr. Murray Taylor of Sydney spent the week-end with his wife and children in Lower L'Ardoise.

ALONZO SAMPSON
LOWER L'ARDOISE,
Cape Breton

Groceries, Provisions,
Hardware,
Confectionery & Fruit
Gas and Oil

YOU'LL FIND OUR PRICES
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BOAT FOR SALE

27 Foot Overall, sails included. In good condition and suitable for fishing.

Apply to
ARTHUR GOYETCHE,
Arichat, C. B.

24th 28, 1941.

HITLER'S VAIN EFFORT TO GET "NEWS" TO CANADA

Back in Starnberg, Bavaria, Hitler has an ardent propagandist whose life is one long, vain regret. Before the war and since, this high-pressure salesman of Truth as it is known in Germany has been trying to get his mimeographed periodical "News from Germany" into Canada. He has his troubles. Generally, it's the British blockade, or "British illegal robbery of the mails" as the editor plaintively calls it, at the same time urging American correspondents to mark their communications "via Transatlantic clipper" or "via Japan-Siberia."

The last copy of "News from Germany" to arrive was mailed at the post office of a Berlin railway station on May 20. It had thus been on its weary way nearly four months.

One article in it tells how, before Hitler, millions of people in Germany were losing their faith in the Almighty. Then, the article continues came Hitler. "What did he do? Did he burn down all the churches, did he hang all the priests, imprison all the pastors, uproot and stamp out religion? To the contrary. From the day Hitler came into power, new hope was kindled in the hearts of the German people. At last they felt that their Saviour had come to rescue them from their grim fate, that was beginning to manifest itself everywhere. New belief in the Almighty sprang up. What happened then bordered on the miraculous Overnight thousands suddenly found their way back to Christ. Overnight millions had new faith in the Almighty. The churches began to fill again, one by one. Today they are packed as never before."

And by orders of this self-same German "Saviour" night after night Nazi bombers now rain torturing death on the women and children of London!

PONDVILLE

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Roscoe Doyle left for Louisburg recently where he was fortunate enough to get employment.

Peter O'Hearn who was employed at the Sydney airport has returned home to spend the rest of the winter with his family.

Mrs. James LeBlanc of Petit De Grat is visiting the home of her daughter, Mrs. Vernard Martell here.

Norbert Babin motored to Sydney on a business trip during the week.

Miss Minnie Briand has arrived from Poulamon where she spent a week with her sister.

Mrs. Peter Paon accompanied by her son Ernest left for Halifax on Friday to undergo an examination in the Victoria General Hospital.

Mrs. Peter Martell who spent several days in Little Anse is back home.

John Tobin's representative was on a business trip in Pondville during the week. We miss the visits of the late Jim Ross very much.

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR LIVER

It may be the cause of *your* troubles. Buck it up the *right* way, with Fruit-a-tives. Feel grand.

Your liver is the largest organ in your body and most important to your health. It pours out bile to digest food, gets rid of waste, stores energy, allows the proper nourishment to reach your blood. When your liver gets out of order food decomposes in your intestines. Your become constipated, stomach and kidneys can't work properly. You feel "rotten"—headachy, backachy, dizzy, dragged out all the time.

Feel yourself of those miseries, as thousands have—with Fruit-a-tives, for 25 years Canada's largest selling liver remedy. Fruit-a-tives stimulate your liver, bring prompt relief—make you feel like a new person. Get Fruit-a-tives at your druggist's today, 25c, 50c.

FRUIT-A-TIVES The Liver Tablet

PRIDE, PROFANITY and BIGOTRY

To the Editor of The Record:—

Dear Mr. Editor:—There are the conspicuous traits and characteristics in the life of some individuals either separately or combined these are pride profanity and bigotry.

In the proper and practical development of human life neither one of these foregoing factors so to speak are at all essential much less the two latter ones from whatever aspect one may be inclined to view the situation. To the keen and astute observer various types of pride may be evidence the most repulsive is that which is commonly called false pride emanating and has its source in intellectual shallowness never being the well finished product of a rational and profound thinker. It is quite true however that there are instances where one may take pride in doing things methodically, accurately and neatly this type of pride is quite commendable in itself providing it is placed upon a broad basis. The book of proverbs tells us plainly that "pride comes before a fall or destruction."

Coming now to the second factor that is profanity; we will in vain search for the semblance in it of anything which contributes to enabling and uplifting materially or otherwise the proper standard of human character. It is not in the proper use but in the continuous use and abuse of sacred names and words in profanity that the great danger presents itself for such victims.

Third and finally we come to what is usually known as bigotry which might be defined and explained in various ways depending upon the particular or special cases to which such term might be applied.

An eminent authority in a brilliant discourse some decades ago said and rightly so that in the first place, bigotry often starts in wrong education in the home circle" "knowledge enlarges the mind" "you seldom find an intelligent man who is a thorough bigot." "It is the man who thinks he knows a great deal but does not."

Two other evils of bigotry which the same authority singles out are: "It crippled conversation" and it prejudices people against christianity.

SUBSCRIBER

CLEVELAND

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Mr. Percy Procter, of L. R. Inhabitants, who is employed in Sydney passed through here Saturday en-route to his home.

Mrs. Hill St. Peters spent some time here visiting relatives. She left Tuesday for Saint John, where she will be the guest of her daughter Mrs. Ford.

Friends of Mrs. Jas. MacKichan will be pleased to know that on Sunday she motored to New Waterford accompanied by her son J. Howard MacKichan and her daughter Mrs. Simonds of Boston, who has been visiting her mother, who's health has been rather indifferent of late. But is much improved. Mrs. Simonds leaves shortly for her home.

Friends here of Mrs. Wm. A. Urquhart, of West Bay, were sorry to hear of her illness in hospital, but are pleased to note that her condition shows improvement.

Miss Myrtle R. Ferguson, left on Monday for Port Hawkesbury, where she will be employed.

N. H. Ferguson spent the week-end in Mulgrave.

J. H. Jones, who is employed in Mulgrave passed through here Saturday en-route to his home in Grantville.

FOR SALE

A field between the property of the late A. F. Boudreau and that of C. B. Mallard. Its area about two acres and garage on the land would be included. Full particulars will be given on application to the Record Office

OFFICIAL NOTICE

When the frost is coming out of the ground in the Spring, all roads in the Province, including paved roads, will be closed to heavy vehicular traffic.

This this notice is given in order that there may be no misunderstanding, and in order that those who have a large amount of trucking, will arrange their business so that it will be no hardship for theim to be kept off the roads during the period referred to.

J. D. MacKENZIE
Minister of Highways and Public Works
Nova Scotia

WEST ARICHAT

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Percy Jollymore returned to his duties with the Pictou Highlanders, stationed at Dartmouth. On the 24th of last month, he was united in marriage to Miss Violet Dugas of this place. The ceremony was performed at Petit De Grat, by Rev. Father Boudreau. The bride was attired in blue, with accessories to match, and was attended by Miss Irene Jollymore, sister of the groom. Edmund Dugas, brother of the bride, acted as best man. Dinner was served to a number of invited guests, at the home of the groom's parents, and in the evening they drove to West Arichat, where supper was served to near relatives of the bride's family Their many friends wish them much happiness.

Mrs. Felix Linden, and granddaughter, Patty, who spent the winter at Truro, where her husband is employed, returned home.

Miss Blanche Martell R.N., was on an official visit here on Saturday.

Hubert Forgeron, of the Royal Canadian Navy, is home on a two weeks furlough.

Joseph P. Forgeron had the misfortune to cut off his left thumb on Monday, while cutting firewood. He drove to the office of Dr. Deveau, who operated on his hand the next day.

Gordon Bus Service
DAILY

Passengers and Freight

SYDNEY - ST. PETERS
and ARICHAT

Phone, Sydney 216
Arichat Central

Leaving Arichat for Sydney
8 a. m. via D'Escousse
Leaving Sydney for Arichat
at 4 p. m.

Leaving Sydney on Saturday for Arichat, at 6 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday via Grand River and L'Ardoise.

Sunday Leaving Sydney 9 a. m
Leaving Arichat 4 p. m.



Plant CANADIAN
CERTIFIED SEED

GOOD seed is the first requirement for an excellent crop . . . because *only good seed* will grow *vigorous* and productive plants.
Canadian *Certified* Seed Potatoes are *good* seed potatoes. By planting them, higher-quality, cleaner, smoother, more uniform potatoes than those grown from ordinary seed stock will be produced.
So, this season, to harvest *finer* potatoes — and *more* of them, plant Canadian *Certified* Seed.
Be sure to select the variety most suitable for your locality. Ask the District Government Inspector, *Plant Protection Division*, for full information and list of nearest distributors.

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NOVA SCOTIA
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Look for this certification tag on the bag or container — the safe way of being sure of getting Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes. Examine it carefully.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

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DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA
Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister.

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Yes! EVERY CANADIAN FAMILY *Must Pledge and Sacrifice...*

"THIS TIME we are ALL in the front line."—H.M. THE KING.

FALL IN! The line is forming. Close the ranks. Answer His Majesty's call. Every man, woman and child in Canada has a duty to perform. Some will fight. You, too, have a job to do. It may demand sacrifice. You are called on to help furnish the munitions needed to win the war . . . guns and tanks for the army . . . planes for the air force . . . ships for the navy and merchant marine. Guns and tanks and planes and ships cost money. You are not asked to give—you are only asked to LEND your money. This is something you can do . . . something you *must* do.

There is only one place to get the money Canada needs to win this war—from the people of Canada. A large part will come from business firms and people with large incomes. They will pay high taxes and buy heavily of War Loan Bonds. But more money is needed . . . a great deal more. $10,000,000 a month is expected from men, women and children who invest in War Savings Certificates.

Work hard. Earn more. Save all you can and lend your savings to Canada. BUY WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES. Budget to buy them regularly. Buy them every week . . . every month . . . as long as the war lasts. You will be forming a good habit . . . the saving habit . . . a habit that will benefit you when victory is won. You will be doing a *real* job in helping to win the war.

For Each $4.00 You Get Back $5.00

$ 3.00 for $ 4.00 — $10.00 for $ 8.00
$25.00 for $20.00 — $50.00 for $40.00
$100.00 for $80.00

War Savings Certificates are a direct obligation of the Dominion of Canada, repayable in 7½ years. At the end of that time your investment will have increased twenty-five per cent., which represents interest at 3% compounded half-yearly.

They may be redeemed at option of registered owner, after six months from date of issue at an established scale of values.

The following table represents an average basis of saving. These figures are only illustrative, as the amount of saving which is possible will vary according to each individual's family and other economic circumstances.

Earnings Per Week	Savings Per Week	Maturity Values of Annual Purchases
Up to $20	25c to $1.00	$ 13 to $ 65
$20 to $30	$1.25 to $3.00	$ 80 to $130
$30 to $40	$3.25 to $5.50	$145 to $225
Over $40	$5.75 to $9.25	$245 to $400

Published by The War Savings Committee, Ottawa 15-W

Buy WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES *regularly!*

«LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS OF INTEREST»

Health Nurse Visits Town

Miss Blanche Martell, county health nurse, spent several days in town last week visiting the sick and ailing.

Returned to Halifax

Mrs. Geo. Whettingham, of Halifax who was visiting her mother, M s. J. M. Power, was called to Halifax last week to act as stenographer in the Local House during the present session.

To Enter Coal Trade

Emile Benoit, it is reported, will build a coal shed to supply the town with coal all the year round including the winter months.

Victim of Rheumatic Fever

A. E. Thurgood, who has long suffered from the above ailment and has been confined to bed for some time suffering rom this painful complaint, is feeling much better, his many friends will be pleased to hear.

Visitors From Sydney

Connie Madden and Arthur Stone, both employed in Sydney, spent a few days in town—the former with his mother, Mrs. Alice Madden, the latter with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Acton.

Soldier Visits His Wife

Gunner Allan MacDonald, stationed at Auld's Cove, spent the week-end in town with his wife (nee Emily Boudreau), returning to duty on Monday.

Visitors From River Bourgeois

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Grimes (nee Genevieve Boucher) of River Bourgeois, spent several days with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boucher, South Side.

Visiting His Home Here

Conrad Boutin, who spent a year or so in Montreal and is now training for the navy at Halifax, arrived home on Saturday to spend his holidays with his mother, Mrs. Minnie Boutin.

Joins Pictou Highlanders

Theophile Richard left on Wednesday last for Halifax where he has enlisted in the Pictou Highlanders and will be stationed at New Glasgow.

Returned Home

Miss Nellie Boudreau, who spent the winter with her sister, Mrs. Henry Hull, of Boylston, N. S., returned on Saturday.

Will Join the Air Force

Lorenzo R. Boudreau, now employed in the Lord Nelson Hotel, Halifax, who recently underwent a medical examination and trade test, prior to joining the air force, expects to be called to join a unit shortly. He passed the physical test successfully.

Visitor From Aldershot

Abel LeBlanc, of the W.N.S.R. stationed at Aldershot, N. S., recently spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James LeBlanc, Petit De Grat. He enlisted as a volunteer on August 2, 1940, and has already been promoted from private to a Lance Corporal. He has the best wishes of his many friends.

Left for Halifax to Join Navy

Edwin Power left for Halifax on Tuesday to undergo an examination with the intention of joining the navy. If he passes the examination he will leave for British Columbia where he will enter a training school. On Saturday evening he was given a farewell party at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Power, where several of his young friends were present to join in the festivities and to wish him success.

Has Given Us A Good Service

This has been an unusually severe winter and navigation for many days has been made almost impossible for local boats to make connection with Guysboro, Canso or Arichat. Under such conditions a steamer cannot be blamed if occasionally she is unable to give continuous service and we should refrain from being too critical of the service when such conditions prevail. The S. S. Surf has given us a better service than we have ever before enjoyed and as far as the Record is concerned we appreciate it. The only way to find out the difficulty of navigating a steamer in these waters under such conditions as described is to make the experiment yourself in the wheel house of a steamer. Perhaps then many of us would experience a change of heart and give the steamer's service the credit to which she is entitled.

Visiting His Parents

Joe Richard, arrived from Mulgrave, where he is employed at the Idgle Whyle Lodge to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Richard. During his absence his brother Louis is relieving him.

Roads Blocked Again

The government snowplow was again in operation the past week and plowed its way to Petit De Grat, but it required three days bfore the road was opened to that village. Since then another snowstorm has occurred, blocking the roads not only to Petit De Grat but also to all other parts of the county.

Two Members of Record Staff Victims of the Measles

If the Record didn't make its weekly appearance last week there was good reason for it. Two members of our staff—linotyper operators—M. J. and Earl Bourinot—were taken down with the measles shortly after our issue of March 1st had gone to press and remained in bed for over a week. The measles, epidemic in this community and nearby districts for some weeks, appear to be of a more severe type than those of former years. However, the measly things are now only confined to two of the junior members of our household, aged 5 and 10 respectively, and by next week we hope to see them as lively as ever.

Farewell Party

A farewell party was tendered Edwin Power recently previous to his departure for Esquimalt, B. C., where he has enlisted in the R.C.N. The evening was spent in singing and playing games, following which refreshments were served the guests by Mrs. J. Power assisted by the young ladies. Those who attended and wished "Ed" bon voyage were: Mary Grant, Jenine Deveau, Dorothy Bona, Mary LeBlanc, Estelle Boucher Betty LeBrun, Clifford AuCoin, Albert Brymer, Cornelius Boucher, Lorenzo Boudreau, Bernard McNeil, Clifford DeCoste.—Com.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Boudreau, recently, a son.

Keen of Sight and Hearing at 82

A reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie Brown in honor of Mrs. Janet Edwards on the occasion of her 92nd anniversary. This old lady can read without glasses, has a very good memory and can relate many interesting stories of the distant past. The occasion was marked by the presentation of numerous gifts to the aged guest of the evening. Among the guests present were: Albert Edwards, a son; Mrs. Cassie Parker, a niece; Mrs. Peter LeVesconte, Mrs. John Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shaw and D. J. Sutherland. Mrs. Brown is a daughter. It was a very happy occasion for those present and the old lady related some stories of the past and recited poetry. A really remarkable old lady for her age, and still enjoying good health with all her faculties unimpaired. We congratulate Mrs. Edwards on her 92nd anniversary and hope that she will live to spend many more.

Will Undergo Operation

Miss Eva Burton, 17 Moran Street, who has been an employee of the North End Coal company, left by train last night for her home in Sydney. She will enter the City Hospital there to undergo a serious operation.—Halifax Herald. Miss Burton is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Burton, of Arichat.

Mrs. N. H. Langley Meets With An Accident

We regret to hear of the accident that occurred to Mrs. N. H. Langley, Port Hawkesbury, recently, in her home. She slipped and fell while engaged in domestic duties. Two years ago Mrs. Langley fell on the ice and broke her hip. On this occasion she dislocated her hip as well as breaking the same leg above the knee. She was conveyed to St. Martha's Hospital accompanied by her husband and Dr. H. L. Knodell. The Record regrets to hear of this accident to Mrs. Langley and hopes that the treatment she receives at Antigonish will prove efficacious.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. George S. Latimer, recently, a son.

THE WALKER FINANCIAL COMPANY
PORT HAWKESBURY, C. B.
Investments, Fire & Life Insurance
4 per cent paid on deposits.
G. S. WALKER, Manager

WINTER TIME TABLE
S. S. "SURF"
Canso Arichat, Mulgrave, Steamship Service
AUTOMOBILES FERRIED BETWEEN
Canso-Arichat and Arichat-Mulgrave. Reservations Can be Made at Head office Sydney, or Local Agents
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY, SUBJECT TO WEATHER CONDITIONS
LEAVE CANSO AT 7 A. M., CALLING AT ARICHAT AND CONNECTING AT MULGRAVE WITH MORNING EXPRESS FROM SYDNEY
LEAVES MULGRAVE AT NOON ON ARRIVAL OF EXPRESS FROM SYDNEY FOR ARICHAT AND CANSO.
Passengers and Freight via "SURF" to and from Petit Grat and West Arichat will be transported by BUS and MOTOR TRUCK connecting with Steamer at Arichat, morning and evening, free of charge.

J. H. POIRIER
WEST ARICHAT, C. B.
GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERY
STATIONERY, Etc.

The Products Turned Out By
LYNCH'S BAKERY
Are known for their high quality
LYNCH'S BREAD AND CAKES
Have an established reputation for their purity and Cape Breton customers find them to their taste.
LYNCH'S BAKERY
SYDNEY - - N. S.



Visitor to Sydney

Miss Elsie Mallard, who spent several days visiting friends and relatives in Sydney and vicinity returned home last week. While in Sydney she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fixott.

H. Percy White, of Canso, well-know locally as the purser of the S.S. Surf for some years, was suddenly stricken with a stroke last week and passed away while on his way home. The friends of this popular Canadian will be very sorry to hear of his death. He was in the 64th year of his age.

BABY CHICKS. Buy the best. Bloodtested. Government Approved. R-O-P-Sired. Also Sexed Pullets and Started Cockerel Chicks five cents each. Free Booklet. Write Maritime Chick Hatchery, St. John, N. B.

Gems of Thought

THOUGHT: ITS POWER

The greatest events of an age are its best thoughts. It is the nature of thought to find its way into action.—Bovee.

All thoughts that mould the age begin Deep down within the primitive soul—James Russell Lowell.

Spiritual force is stronger than material; thoughts rule the world. —Emerson.

Right thoughts and deeds are the sovereign remedies for all earth's woe. —Mary Baker Eddy.

Secret study, silent thought, is, after all, mightiest agent in human affairs.—Channing.

NOTICE

At the late session of the Council a resolution was adopted directing that names of all outstanding Hospital Accounts, charged to this municipality, be published in the 1941 minutes of Council. However, if settlement of said accounts be now made with the Municipal Treasurer, either by medium of monthly payments or other installment plan such names shall not appear, no reasonable offer of settlement will be refused.

E. C. DOYLE,
Clerk-Treasurer
Municipality of the County of Richmond.
Municipal Office, Arichat, N. S.
February 26th. 1941

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

FUN WITH LIGHTING



High speed film—candles not too far from the subject—lens set at f/6.3 —and a one-half second time exposure got this perfectly. Be sure to use a firm camera support for "time" shots.

WE HAVE had a lot of fun at our house recently, taking pictures with unusual types of light and lighting. It all began with our fireside shots — using flood bulbs tucked back in the fireplace to simulate Spotlight.

From these fireplace shots—they were good ones, too—we proceeded to candlelight and lamplight. For the shots by candlelight, we used real candles. Some were in branched candelabra—which are very attractive in pictures—and for one series, we arranged a birthday party with a cake and small candles. It wasn't anybody's birthday, really—but a cake had just been baked for Sunday, and we managed to borrow it.

Of course, candlelight is rather weak—so we used high speed film and time exposures. By having several candles, and placing the subjects quite near them (but not too close for safety) we were able to make exposures of one-half to one second at f/6.3. That would be two to four seconds with a box camera —and, don't forget, high speed film. Daytime film is much slower by the yellow candlelight.

We used two lamps in our lamplight pictures. One was a kerosene lamp, with an interesting old-fashioned design, that we found in the attic. With that one, we got good results at the same exposures used for candlelight. The other lamp had a chimney and base, like the oil types, but was wired for an electric bulb. When Ann held the lamp, she shielded the bulb with her hand—and we concealed the electric cord, too—so the results were quite realistic.

Exposures were shorter for our electric lamp—but the time will always depend on the wattage of the bulb, and its distance from the subject. That's the point to keep in mind when you try these special shots. The nearer the subject, the stronger the light. It works the same way when you use photo bulbs. Candles one foot from a subject are four times as effective as they would be when two feet from the subject.

I'm sure you'll want to try some of these shots. The nice point about them is that you can have the lamp or candles right in the picture. Sometimes, possibly, you might get a reflection spot or "flare spot" on the film—but we didn't. And anyway, the shots are so interesting they're well worth that slight risk.

310 John van Guilder

THE WEEKLY
NEWS
FROM HOME

Have You a Son, Daughter, or Friend
52 ISSUES $2.00 IN CANADA $2.50 in U. S. A.
IN A NEARBY OR FAR OFF CITY? DO YOU NEGLECT TO WRITE—AND WHEN YOU DO WRITE DO YOU TELL ALL THE NEWS?
WHY NOT SUBSCRIBE FOR THE RECORD AND LET IT TELL THEM THE WEEKLY NEWS OF THE OLD HOME COUNTY?
WE WRITE THE LETTER AND PAY THE POSTAGE
SUBSCRIBE TODAY

Bread helps to keep Canadians strong and vital. Delicious, nourishing bread supplies one fourth of the food energy of Canadians.
Eat more bread to meet today's emergencies with greater vitality and energy
When ordering bread specify BUTTER-NUT
BUTTER-NUT IS GOOD BREAD
Eastern Bakeries Ltd.

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Before Sending Away to Mail Order Houses SEE US FIRST. We Feel Sure We Can Satisfy You In PRICE and QUALITY.
We Carry A Full Line of General Merchandise All Displayed For Your Inspection.
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When In Need of Building Material We Can Supply You.
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Lumber & Building Supplies
WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK IN CAPE BRETON
Most Parts of Cape Breton have trucking services running to Sydney. Get in touch with them for fast service to fill your requirements from our large stock.
SOME OF THE BUILDING SUPPLIES WE CARRY

CEMENT	LUMBER	TILE
BRICK	FINISH	LATHS
PLASTER	MOULDINGS	FIRE BRICK
CHIMNEY TOPS	GUTTER	SIDING
FLUE LINING	SHELVING	LOCK SETS
SEWER PIPE	DOUGLAS FIR	NAILS
DRAIN TILE	CEDAR POSTS	HARDWARE
LIME	CEDAR SHEATHING	SHOW CASES
CEDAR SHINGLES	WAINSCOTTING	CABINETS
ASPHALT SHINGLES	SPRUCE FLOORING	FRAMES
PAINT	BIRCH FLOORING	BALUSTERS
GLASS	PLASTER BOARD	SCREENS
PLATE GLASS	DONNACONA	SASHES
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PETIT DE GRAT

(From Our Own Correspondent)

The M. V. Tatamagouche, Capt. Benjamin D'Eon was in port with freight for local merchants the past week.

The Misses Bernadette Marchand, Edith Landry and Lawrence Samson, Raphael Boudreau, Leonard, Wilfred W. Boudreau and Thilmon Landry arrived from Halifax to visit their parents.

Privates Felix and Vincent Boudreau, of the Pictou Highlanders, stationed at Dartmouth are spending a few days at home.

Corporal Abel LeBlanc R. A. stationed at Aldershot, spent the week-end with his parents, Customs Officer and Mrs. James LeBlanc.

Vincent and Louis Landry, who were working in Debert arrived home on Saturday.

Louis Boudreau employed in Montreal paid a short visit to his mother Mrs. Louis Boudreau, Boudreauville, the past week.

Miss Estelle Landry, who was employed at Halifax for over a year, is a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albany Landry, South Side for a few weeks.

Alphonse Landry was united in marriage to Mira George of Janvrin's Harbour, at Halifax on Tuesday. The groom is employed at Halifax.

Privates Velma and Clarence Boudreau, of the Halifax Rifles, spent the week-end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Boudreau, bride.

Private Joseph Jollymore of the North Nova Scotia Highlanders, returned to Amherst on Monday after spending a twelve day furlough with his wife.

Private Percy Jollymore, of the Pictou Highlanders, was recently married to Miss Violet Duran, of West Arichat. The bride was attended by Irene Jollymore, a sister of the groom, and Edward Duran, a brother of the bride, supported the groom. The bride will resided with her mother Mrs. aJne Etienne, West Arichat.

GIFTS FROM FAR AND NEAR TO CANADA'S CAUSE

From far and near gifts to Canada's cause still pour steadily into the Department of Finance. Another score of veterans of the last war give the whole or part of their pensions. Doctors return fees for examining recruits under the Mobilization Act. Nine postmasters are regularly returning part of their monthly salary. The Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Galt, Ont. sends a free gift of $100,000 "to be used to prosecute the war in whatever manner the Government shall deem most effective." Ayers Limited, Lachute, Que. give $25,000 to buy a plane. R. J. R. Stokes of Sao Paulo, Brazil, contributes $400.

Three contributors each send $1,000 —E. C. Skinner, Indian Head, Sask.; Mrs. Christian Little, Calgary, Alta.; Mr. and Mrs. Shriaberg, Montreal; Senator Copp, Sackville, N. B.; and Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Ross, Thetford Mines, P. Q., give $500; Miss Maggie Colter, Fredericton, N. B., gives a $500 second war loan bond. The Catholic Women's League of Canada contributes $25,000. The Editor-in-Chief, Montreal Star, gives $24.25, fee received for an adress. From Winnipeg Municipal Hospitals come $16.30, money raised by a patient in the tuberculosis section. A farmer of Jansen, Sask., sends a couple of wheat certificates, one for 383 bushels the other for 173 bushels. Walter Pielak, contributing five dollars, suggests that every farmer should send in "only a similar sum."

The Lunar War Services organization, Lunar, Alberta, has sent in donations totalling $10,123. The March of Dimes Fund totals $2,595.

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The SNAPSHOT GUILD

PICTURING THE HOUSE



Automobile headlights provided the illumination for this novel picture of the house, taken with a time exposure on high speed film.

ALMOST everybody has taken pictures of the house in the daytime—but how about a picture at night? All you need is a location where the camera won't be disturbed, and, of course, a camera that can be set for a time exposure.

Naturally, the house must be lighted in some manner—either by automobile headlights, by street lights, by moonlight, or other means. The light doesn't have to be extremely strong—if it is weaker, you just expose for a longer time—but the illumination should be fairly even on the side of the house that you picture.

For just a portion of the house, you can use a flash bulb, if your camera has a fast lens and is loaded with high speed film. For example, if you have an f/4.5 lens, the flash can be used 40 or 50 feet from the house, with just one medium-sized flash bulb in a good reflector.

Automobile headlights provide fine illumination for a single-story house, if the car is parked carefully. The exposure will vary, according to the distance of the car from the house and the brightness of the lights; so it is best to take several shots, increasing the exposure time in each case.

Moonlight shots are easier to take than you may imagine. On a clear night, with full moon, an average exposure is 100 minutes, with a box camera and average speed film. If there is snow on the house roof and on the ground, this time can be cut in half. And, of course, if you use high speed film less exposure is required. Remember that for all time exposures, the camera must be placed on a firm, solid support.

Another interesting stunt is to take a short time exposure of the house just at dusk, when there is still some light in the sky but the house lights show up brightly. Only a few seconds' exposure will be needed for such a shot, and it will add interest to your snapshot collection.

314 John van Guilder

RENDEZ-VOUS IN VIENNA

A Story of Romance and Adventure in Europe Immediately Prior to the Outbreak of the Present War

CHAPTER FIFTEEN—SAVOIR FAIRE

By LESLIE HAMILTON

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"Rex for all we are going to-night?" Olga enquired after the suburbs of Nurmberg had dropped behind.

"Not very far," Rex replied. "These shaded lights are all right for crawling around within the limits of a town or city, but they're hopeless for driving long distances over a dark highway."

"Have you found somewhere in the neighbourhood where we can stay?"

"When we come to a suitable place where I can pull off the road and park out of sight we are going to camp right here inside the old caravan till daylight. I didn't want to hang around Nurmberg a minute longer than we had to," Munroe explained, "because those two S. S. men at the station last night were looking for you all right."

"How did you find that out?"

Rex then told his companion about the incident when the gestapo agents called at the hotel and gave her description to the manager. "That's why I bought this old wreck," he added, "so we could use it to sleep in. It also makes us independent of trains, and when we put on the knockabout duds I've bought for both of us I think we'll get by without detection all right."

"What in the world did you buy? And how do you know the things will fit me?" Olga laughed at the vision of Munroe buying feminine attire, which floated quickly through her mind.

"I only purchased a pair of slacks, pullover sweater, and a cap and sports jacket for your highness, and I don't think they'll look too awful, believe it or not!"

"That might be a good place to camp!" Olga suddenly interrupted, pointing out the dim entrance to an old gravel pit which opened off the highway. After a brief examination of the place by flashlight, Munroe decided it would do, so, reversing the truck and backing down the road a bit, he then drove inside and succeeded in parking the van on a level stretch of sand where it was effectively concealed behind a shoulder of the excavations.

"This is just the place," he enthusiastically agreed. "Can't be seen by any passers-by at all!"

"This is certainly gypsy style, all right," the girl murmured with a wry smile, gazing ruefully at the hard floor of the truck as she surveyed the interior with her flashlight.

"You won't find it too bad," Munroe kidded her, unpacking the heavy rugs he had bought for sleeping purposes. "Wrap one of these around you military fashion and you'll be surprised how well you can sleep on a board. After all, they're softer than cement, so be thankful for small mercies!"

This time it was Olga who shook her partner at dawn, and in response to his sleepy "good morning" (said with many a painful grimace): "If boards are softer than cement, as you so facetiously remarked last night, I never want to try cement! I simply ache from head to foot; my neck needs oiling, my shoulder blades are all bruised, and as my poor hips ...the less said about them the better!"

"That will soon wea. off," he consoled her." When you're experienced in the art of emergency bivouac you'll enjoy it, no fooling."

"As far as I'm concerned, I prefer a spring mattress, thank you very much! But let's see these precious rags you've brought along."

"I think I'll take a walk while you figure out how to fit yourself inside 'em," Munroe said good humouredly. "They're not exactly Park Avenue or Bond Street, but they'll be better than the Champs Elysee outfit you're wearing now. That get-up advertises your sex a mile away, and while these garments will not disguise it altogether, still they're not quite so alluring, and more in keeping with our 'mode a la transport' anyhow."

After effecting the change of outer garments and carefully wrapping their suits in the paper taken off the rugs, etc., they arranged the baggage behind the driver's seat and pulled out onto the highway, headed west on their hundred and twenty-five mile run to the next big town, which was Frankfurt-on-the-Maine.

"If you're feeling hungry, open that package of sandwiches and fruit the hotel manager gave me," Rex suggested, indicating the basket of food within easy reach of his companion.

"That's an idea," she agreed promptly, diving into the basket in exploratory anticipation. "And I suppose this is our temporary breakfast 'a la picnic-meal'," she laughed, munching away at a hefty slab of cold pork between two thick slices of bread and butter.

"Monday is Thursday, the thirty-first!" Munroe came out later in the morning, as they finished coffee in a Frankfurt cafe shortly after nine o'clock "as according to Sir Charles' your hero—which looks as though it were coming true—to-day was the limit of time we had to play with."

"The scenes in this city are not encouraging," Olga replied, referring to the crowds of harassed civilians swarming from the station exits as her companion and herself waited in a coffee line shortly after entering the town, harassed mothers with two, three and sometimes more kiddies clinging to their skirts; old men, some being grandfathers and pig-tailed girls of tender years, all noticeably clinging to their most treasured personal possessions as they carried tow and sets of obviously hastily gathered bundles of manuscript effects. Tired and haggard, grimly and darly from weary travel, their look of stupified dejection and hopeless bewilderment, together with the air of resignment of a people suddenly uprooted from their homes by disaster, was a tragedy it had been heartbreaking to behold.

"I wonder where they all came from?" Rex murmured.

"I can ask the waitress if you like; she will probably have heard," Olga suggested, calling the girl over at an affirmative nod from Munroe.

There were some of the civilian population who have been ordered out of Karlsruhe, Mannheim, Saarbucken and Freiberg by the military authorities, and the waitress informed them.

"Clearing the Saar basin in anticipation of French and British air raids," Rex commented. "I think I mentioned before we left Vienna that the section immediately behind the West Wall would be in an uproar. The further west we go, the worse it's going to be, too; but it suits us all right," he added quickly, "because the more abnormal conditions becomes, the harder it will be for the hunters to pick up our trail; although, as long as we keep away from trains and hotels, I don't think there is much chance of that happening."

"Just the same, I feel sorry for the poor souls!" Olga replied sadly. "It is terrible! But it is nothing I suppose, to what it will be like when war breaks out in earnest."

"What I'm interested in," Munroe pondered, "is how this state of affairs will affect us. I think I'll phone the American Consulate while we're here,' he decided and and see what he can tell us about the general situation. I don't want to be caught napping in case things should suddenly come to a head without advance warning of any sort."

"I'll find out the number and get them for you," Olga volunteered. "I noticed they have a private telephone booth right here in the cafe."

"We're in a tough spot," Rex announced, rejoining his companion after 'phoning the Consulate. "When I told them I was driving straight through to the Luxembourg border, they told me I would need a pass from either the military commandant or the gestapo before we can proceed beyond Mainz. The only way still open from Mainz as far as they know, is by train to Cologne, which is impossible as far as we are concerned."

"In that case, how are we going to travel beyond Mainz?"

"We shall have to take a chance on being able to use the river route from that place if the road is blocked. The Rhine runs from there to Cologne, and then through Holland, if my geography isn't sadly at fault."

"Suppose we're stuck in Mainz and can't go any further?"

"I'm afraid we're like Ceasar at the present moment and have crossed our Rubicon. We can't go back; therefore there is only one direction left in which we shall be able to proceed, and that's north to Cologne. The main road runs direct from Mainz, which is only fifty miles west of here, and from there we have two choices: our pullman or the river."

"Seems like we haven't any other alternatives!"

"None whatever, companero; so let's be on our way."

Leaving Frankfurt about ten o'clock, the run to Mainz was easily accomplished by noon, where the fugitives decided to halt long enough to secure a hot dinner.

Upon returning to the van, which they had left in a public garage on account of the "no parking" restrictions in the down-town section of the city, and because Olga thought their belongings would be safer if the truck were off the street, they were informed by the service attendant that all commercial vans had been commandeered by the military authorities, and that he couldn't let them take it out until they secured a permit from the commandant.

The explanation and argument that they were not German citizens did not make any difference to the man's attitude either. In any case, the chap in charge pointed out, the van was registered under a German license and he had, therefore, no choice but to hold it. "Your job is to straighten out the tangle with the military," he apologized, "who will of course compensate you for it, particularly as you are not German subjects, or resident in the Reich."

"Like hell they will!" Munroe cussed as they left the garage after arranging to place their luggage and personal effects in a storage locker pending their return. "It's down to the river for us, 'mon enfant,' and see what the chances are via the water route."

"But we can't risk the passenger steamers," Olga put in. "They will be watched the same as the trains."

"The regular passenger steamers would be, if they were running," Munroe replied. "But, as the Danube river boats were cancelled on Tuesday, I think it's ten to one the Rhine boats have also been discontinued."

"Then how do you expect we shall be able to go to Cologne on the river?"

"There are plenty of Dutch barges plying up and down the Rhine," Rex pointed out, "and I'm gambling on finding one or two still running; then I'm also gambling on being able to buy a passage to Holland on said barge because money talks, and this is where Uncle Sam's greenbacks will do the trick, if I know anything about nature. I still have two hundred and fifty of the best in my wallet; and, believe me, any Dutchman will spit his eyes to plenty for that much money these hard times."

Munroe's prognostications re the passenger boats proved to have been well founded, for, when they arrived at the river and made enquiries, they were informed that all passenger steamers had been cancelled since the previous Sunday. They did learn of a Dutch barge, however, tied to a wharf in the lower stream about a mile below the main docks which, they were advised was bound for Holland with a cargo of coal.

Locating the barge took some time, and bargaining with the canny old Dutch skipper turned out a long job; but, eventually, after parting with two hundred of his remaining precious dollars, the man agreed to take Munroe and his "wife" right through to Gorluehem, stipulating, however, after he had examined their passport, that it was at their own risk, as they would have to take their own chances on clearing the control at the Dutch-German frontier.

After Olga had expressed themselves satisfied with the conditions and the only accommodation available, which was for her to share the one cabin on the barge with the skipper's wife, while Munroe and the Dutchman slept on lockers in the saloon, the transaction was sealed and they were invited to bring their luggage on board any time they cared to do so.

Returning to the garage, Rex then made a proposition to the proprietor to buy the van, explaining that he had to catch a boat for the States from Rotterdam and couldn't afford to wait around for the compensation the German government might give him. "You can collect a nice profit on the deal if the truck is yours," he pointed out through Olga as interpreter, "especially as I'm willing to sacrifice it in order to allow you a good margin."

More haggling over the terms, particularly in this case where the shrewd garage man knew Munroe could not afford to be independent, but finally he agreed to buy for one hundred German marks—approximately fifty dollars. "The only fly in the ointment," Rex muttered to his companion as he gave the dealer a receipt, "is the payment in local currency, but it's better than nothing."

Slinging the golf case over his shoulder, and carrying their two handbags, while Olga looked after the parcel of spare clothing, they then retraced their steps to the boat, which they reached just in time to join the master and his wife at supper.

Friday morning, the barge cast off bright and early and headed down the Rhine towards Holland, but progress was very slow, and it was almost nightfall before they reached Cobleng, where the cautious old Dutch skipper again tied up for the night.

The relaxation and picturesque scenery of the lovely old river was a welcome respite to the fugitives, however, and provided a break in their adventurous journey which they both thoroughly appreciated; although, as Rex remarked to his comrade, complete enjoyment of the opportunity to indulge in his hitherto unsatisfied desire to see the castles on the Rhine was unfortunately marred by the circumstances under which they were compelled to make the trip.

"I think we have been very lucky," Olga responded, leaning on the deck and gazing at the clear blue skies overhead as the heavy-laden barge idled slowly down the enchanted waterway.

"Is the skipper going to tie up in Cologne to-night?"

"I believe so, but I'll make sure at lunch time, if you wish to know for certain."

"I was only wondering whether it would be worth while attempting to pick up the bicycles while we're there?"

"Why worry about them?"

"I guess you're right; why bother about them," Rex agreed. "We probably couldn't get them until Monday in any case; so there isn't really anything else we can do but forget them."

"The minute I set foot on Dutch territory, the Germans can have mine with parting salutations, which are not, as you can guess, the kind one sends with love and kisses," Olga replied, a note of bitter hatred for all things German in her voice.

"I can appreciate how you feel because I echo your feelings a hundred per cent. Once we're clear of this hateful country I'll feel like sending Adolph a farewell greeting on a postcard too—just to rub it in a bit."

Saturday midnight saw them at Cologne, and the bad news that war had been declared greeted them at noon the following day: Sunday, September the third, at Dusseldorf, where the Dutch barge man was halted and info med he would have to procure an export permit for his cargo of coal before he would be allowed to continue his journey.

This action on the part of the Germans really roused the touchy old Hollander who let off steam to Olga when he told her the reason for the delay and also asked what her husband would do now, since all British subjects ran the risk of being rounded up and interned.

"Do you want us to get off the barge?" she asked him. "Is that what you're worrying about?"

"No," he told her. "It is better for you to stay on board until you decide what to do. I have no love for the Huns and will not give you away."

"Now we are in a fix!" Olga said, discussing the situation with her companion; although her faith in Munroe's ability to deal with difficult situations had now become almost unshakeable; so much so, that the devastating news didn't floor her nearly as badly as would have been the case had it occurred in the early days of the desperate game in which they were such strange partners.

"Since Jerry has upset our friend and he doesn't mind our staying on board," Rex decided, "I think a pipe of tabacy and some serious cogitation is indicated."

"Very well mi-lord," she answered quietly, "I await with patience your concentration and cogitation."

"Ever hear the story of 'Captain von Koppernick'?" Munroe opened up after lunch was finished, and he reclined upon the deck with Olga to talk over the situation.

"Wasn't he some fellow who dressed up as a high ranking German officer during the ex-Kaiser's time, and fooled the mayor and local dignitaries of some little town so well that they entertained him at specially prepared banquet in his honour?"

"That's the story," Rex confirmed. "There was a play written around the incident which was the funniest farce ever seen on the stage according to all I've heard about it. The theme of the whole thing, which is notorious, was the gullibility of the Boche where uniforms are concerned."

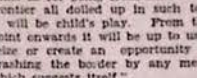
"Even in American friends noticed that form of German national worship hasn't changed a bit since the Hohenzollern days, but what does the weakness of the Huns have to do with our present difficulty?"

"It's the solution—I think," came the triumphant answer. "With a nurse's uniform for you and a brown shirt outfit for me, we could even go to Berlin and no questions asked, while as for going from here to the frontier all dolled up in such togs, it will be child's play. From that point onwards it will be up to us to seize or create an opportunity of crashing the border by any means which suggests itself."

"I believe you will find a way to do it, too!" Olga exclaimed in admiration as Rex coolly retorted: "Nothing ventured, nothing won! Audacity is the keynote of success, my dear!"

(To Be Continued)

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