

The Searchlight

BY SPECTATOR

Ottawa—There has been no doubt of the popularity in all quarters from the moment it introduced in parliament the measure to grant generous gratuities to members of the armed forces when the war is over. It is one of the things on which all agree that the cost to the country must be a secondary consideration. To see how the new measures will work out, let us take the example of a man, private or officer, who has served overseas with the armed forces, land sea or air for four years when he returns to Canada. His overseas service will be 48 months. With the gratuity of \$15 for every thirty days he will receive \$720. This will be paid to him in instalments not a lump sum. He will get another \$720 for such purposes as paying for a house to live in, for tools for his trade, for insurance and for seven other enumerated purposes. This is called a reestablishment credit. In addition he will receive 56 days' pay and allowances as the measure provides for 7 days' pay for every six months he has served abroad. He will get also \$100 for civilian clothing. In all he will get \$1540 plus the pay and allowances for 56 days which will of course vary in amount according to his rank in the forces. The estimated cost of the measure will be \$350,000,000 for the gratuities, \$350,000,000 for the reestablishment credits, \$50,000,000 for the pay and allowances grant and roughly \$800,000,000 for the clothing allowance or a total of \$1,550,000,000. This estimate is based on the present numbers in the forces and on the date March 31, 1945. The date set is purely arbitrary and has of course no relationship to the actual ending of the war which naturally might come sooner or might last longer. No forecast is attempted on that. The news of the measure we may be sure will be welcomed in Normandy, in Britain, in Italy and North Africa and on the sealanes, wherever Canadians are fighting for their country and for the cause of freedom.

which has covered a wide ranging program to aid in reconstruction of our postwar economy and in the establishment of a new social order. The principles and objectives of the measures have not in the main been controversial. Some of the sharpest criticism late in the session has been on banking matters and on the constitutionality of the family allowance, the last mentioned being echoed very firmly by the government of Ontario. This has been a very trying session. Members have worked extremely hard and shown the strain which has been increased by the hot weather. Still to impartial observers it seems a fault that important legislation reaches third reading and final passage at so late an hour that it doesn't give the senate adequate time to discuss it fully, and to give the legislation the benefit of the mature judgment of its members.

The new housing measure which provides for loans by the government up to a total of \$275,000,000 for the building of new houses, the repair of others, the construction of low rental housing and the clearing of slums in crowded centres is recognized as an important reconstruction measure which will begin to operate in curtailed form immediately but which will expand to full proportions only after the war is finished. For the time being materials needed in the prosecution of the war can only be made available for house construction if the supply of these materials is sufficient. There will be new home building but the volume will be restricted. The measure which is based on recommendations of the advisory committee on reconstruction is the preliminary step in a plan for the construction of 600,000 urban and 125,000 rural homes in the ten years following the war.

Only once before in the history of this country, and very seldom in that of any democratic country have the followers of a political leader been able to commemorate with him the silver anniversary of his accession to the leadership. The tribute recently paid Prime Minister Mackenzie King besides being practically unique in the history of democracies, will be remembered for its flavor of earlier days. The atmosphere of the dinner given him by his followers in the Chateau Laurier was naturally political but it was not altogether so. It was charged with thoughts of others premiers of the past, Conservatives as well as Liberal Sir John Macdonald, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Robert Borden and others who had borne the trials of administering the affairs of this country in troubled times as well as peaceful times. People of other political convictions undoubtedly expressed by speakers at the dinner but they would have joined in tribute to the man who has been at the wheel during nearly five years of the deadliest war in history and who has been prime minister of this country for 18 years.

would at once make yourself known to the local church and your choice. We pray that you may both find the courage and wisdom that you need for these difficult days and for the days of peace for which we all long."

Economists of the Dominion Department of Agriculture seem to fear another farm land boom is in the making and are warning farmers about what happened in the last war and after. It is pointed out that farm land values are no the upgrade again. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics claims the average value of farm land across Canada, which was \$24 in 1935 and 1940, has risen to \$28 in 1943. There is a moderate land boom in all provinces except Saskatchewan and possibly British Columbia. It is desirable that there will be recovery from the low levels of the 30's but speculation in wartime, they warn, is another thing. Land rose to \$48 an acre in 1920, but 15 years later was selling for half the price.

A feature of the government bill introduced in the House of Commons on veterans' insurance is that those who served in this war would be able to get up to \$10,000 insurance without medical examination at premium rates slightly lower than those charged by insurance companies for non-participating insurance. The maximum of \$10,000 is just double that allowed under an act passed for veterans of the last great war.

Many rural women are operating the family car these days. Thus for their guidance the Consumer Branch passes along a word of counsel on the new ruling on selling a car or trading it in on another one. The price asked for sale of a car, or paid for purchase of one, must be not more than that authorized by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Moreover, the price must be based on the condition of the car and if it is not in reasonably good shape, reduction from the ceiling price must be allowed at the time of sale. A statement signed by both the seller and buyer must be filed within four days of the date of sale with the nearest office of the W.P.T.B. where forms are available. For the protection of anyone buying a used car, all models must be tagged with a label giving a complete description of the vehicle and the sale price.

The Special Products Board wants to set right a possible misconception governing the sale of the producer of seeds of alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, and alsike-white clover mixtures. They explain that maximum retail prices only have been set. These retail ceilings govern sales by one producer to another, but otherwise there is no set price to the producer. A grower selling seed to a seed dealer is free to bargain on the basis of the value of his seed in respect to condition, purity and viability.

There was a sharp increase in Canada's livestock marketings in the first six months of 1944, the number of graded hogs in inspection plants being 5,165,721, that increase being 60 per cent over the same period in 1943. Cattle slaughtering totalled 570,975, up 29 per cent. Sheep and lambs at 318,255 recorded an advance of 27 per cent. A decline of 16 per cent was shown in this period for dairy cattle exported to United States, when 18,769 went over.

The coal problem, with winter looming in the not too distant future, comes to the forefront again. Munitions Minister Howe has stated that as substantially less United States and Welsh anthracite has been received in Canada since the beginning of April, as compared with the same period last year, it will be necessary for householders affected to burn substitute fuels. In order to make up, at least in part, for the shortage of anthracite the government has made arrangements to provide additional supplies of coke for Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics is urgently appealing to framers, to fill in and return the card questionnaires sent them from time to time as quickly as possible. These statistics are used to compile general records on agriculture in Canada so the government can set a fairly accurate idea of the amount of food being produced each year. In wartime, with this country feeding many of our Allies across the ocean, this information is really vital. Individual returns are kept confidential and are not used for income tax purposes.

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Tells Of Mission In Crippled Bomber

(Continued from page 1)

We started across the North Sea and England was 100 miles away. I got in touch with the Air Sea Rescue in England with my radio and they kept in touch with me all the way across. I think all of us prayed just a little as No 3 engine kept going and we hit the English coast. We still had a number of miles to go, but we made it and landed at our base.

Dad, the Old Liberator is a great ship. They just don't want to die and keep going when engineers say they're not supposed to fly. It was a grand experience and one I hope, never to live again.

In a letter dated July 10 Lieutenant Munroe enclosed a newspaper story with an explanation: "We, the bomber pilots call the fighter pilots 'Little Friend.' The story in the paper" he says "is almost the same as what happened to me the other day except I didn't have any 'Little Friends' around. We came home all alone. I could have called them over my radio if I needed them, I didn't tho' as the Germans can also hear, so I kept quiet until I hit the North Sea. The story is interesting and, as it says, it's happened many times before to bomber pilots.

"I can say one thing for all those pilots, England sure looks good when you see it from a big bomber all shot to hell and just able to fly. Sometimes you wonder what keeps them up when you see some of them come limping home. But, as I said, Dad, they're great ships and they hate to die. As you know they take all that the Germans can give and some go down, but all in all they take 5 to 1 or more with them. You no doubt read or heard on the radio about 75 German planes being shot down the other day. I was on that show and it was a big one—one you like to read about when you return to your base to rest for the next. . . . I have a new crew. Their pilot was killed and I'm taking his place. My old crew has a new pilot. It was with this new crew that I came out of Germany with 1-1-2 engines. I

guess I kind of sold myself to them on our first mission together."

A Devoted Son,
Verdun

'Tis explains one of our toughest missions, and is absolutely true to the letter.

The Little Man's Flight
(By Captain Cecil Hoff—Flight Surgeon.)

Those mighty birds at dawn awake
They roar away with lives at stake
They gently fold their ponderous feet,
Outward, awkward, an impossible feat.
Ugly close, majestic in flight,
They soar aloft and bank to the right go,
Twenty-eight strong they leave the field,
All is at stake—nothing they'll yield;
All of them brave, admittedly fools
That sit in that bird, the little man's tools.
We oldsters that watch those bravest of brave
Grieve though we know there's the world to save.
Some will return some will be dead,
Some will be wounded the victims of lead,
All will be older in mind and in soul,
Though they're returned, they've raised the death toll,
How could a mortal have started this thing?
All for his ultimate plan to be king.
Darkness of dawn turns into day
All of those great birds are winging away.
They twist and they turn and mill around,
Searching the lead until it is found,
Then they appear with all their might
Leaving con-trails of the densest white.
Southward they soar o'er friendly terrain
Like ducks in the fall, an endless chain
Spellbound we stand and heavenward gaze
Watchig that chain fade in the haze.
Now they point east on destruction bent,
Demons from hell—to some, heaven sent
The blossoms of flak suddenly loom
With pollen of iron—that whistling doom;
Tumbled and tossed, the great birds arrive
Over the point for which they all strive.

Bellies roll open and out of the blue
Plummet the eggs of horror anew.
Each carries death for hundreds of his
Misguided children; barbaric is this,
Yet high in the air, out of the sun
Look quickly—you'll see all is not won.
Tiny they seem and tiny they are,
Streaking past, they strike from afar.
Some are destroyed, many turn back.
A few come on through—meteors black.
Great birds are wounded—mortally so,
Fluttering, flaming, earthward they go,
Hundreds they've killed, now they too die.
Innocents all, but there they now lie.
The giant birds circle and fly west again,
Leaving behind such heartache and pain,
Never so long as we all shall live,
Will God in his goodness this horror forgive!
This day is waning—They should be here soon.
Those mighty birds are due back at noon
A few hours have sailed away
The giant eagle's had left this day.
To us on the ground a year had passed,
The mission soon over—may it be the last!
Eyes strain upward, searching the sky
Win is bad, they should come in high,
Specks in the distance. "Can they be there?"
The tougher we act, the softer our prayer.
Goward they come, then all of us shout,
Men facing east whirl around and about.
There they come! Majestic and fine
Sailing on perfectly each in line
But some are gone! "Where are the rest?"
Six will never return to their nest—
Twenty-eight strong they left this field,
Twenty-two only whose fate's left unsealed.
Six great birds and sixty brave hearts,
All of them dead, they've played their parts.
The great birds circle and slowly descend
Another mission has come to an end!

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A WEEKLY EDITOR LOOKS AT Ottawa

Written specially for the weekly newspapers of Canada

BY JIM GREENBLAT

In the next general election voting among Canadian servicemen overseas will be supervised by seven special returning officers who have already been appointed. This is pointed out, doesn't mean that an election will definitely be held in the near future. You see, a large number of Canucks are with British and other Allied units in every theatre of war and unless the special officers are on the job in the voting territories quite a time before a general election is ordered, necessary arrangements couldn't be made.

Church groups in Canada, with a realistic and patriotic foresight are taking cognizance of the fact that over sixteen thousand Canadian soldiers have married British girls and that their coming here to live will have an impact on our church life. Churchwomen of Ottawa, for instance, have issued an appeal to British war brides, printed on an attractive card, from which we quote just one paragraph: "We do hope that you and your husband will talk things over together and will together decide on a church home where you can worship and work as a family. It would be such a help to you and to us if you

here in front of a London war memorial, converts all the money he earns from doing chores about the house into war savings stamps.

Waging total war at home to the limit of his capacities, Mervyn Lakin of London, Ontario, is Number One purchaser of war savings at his school. This ten-year-old, shown

Please Check Your Label For Errors

Extensive revision of our subscription lists has been made covering payments received at this office up to Monday night.

Mistakes may have been made and we would ask that you check your label to see that the due date is correct.

- - - The Publishers.



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LANCASTER

(Intended for last issue) Mrs. Annie O'Reilly, Miss Gertrude O'Reilly, and Mrs. Irene Brady were guest of Mrs. James O'Reilly, Cornwall on Monday. Miss Wilhelmina Houle, returned to Valleyfield after spending her summer vacation with her mother and family. Mrs. D. R. MacDonald and son, Dr. Howard MacDonald are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. A. Tobin and family. P-O Gilbert Edgerton and Mrs. Edgerton left on Saturday after a vacation with the former's father and brothers.

We are pleased to learn that Pte. Jehr P. McLaren of the S.D. & G. Highlanders has been released from a hospital in France, after having been wounded by shrapnel.

Miss Lolna Fisher, Bainsville visited friends here during the week.

Sincerest sympathy of the community is extended to Mr. Geo. Aylett Valleyfield on the death of his wife.

Mrs. D. Young and daughter, Miss Mary Young, Montreal, are the guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Armour, S. Lancaster.

Miss Ella MacDnald has as her guests her sisters, Miss Mary MacDnald and Mrs. McNamee and children.

Mr. Wm. Brady left on Tuesday for Trout River, N.Y. to visit for a few weeks with his brother Mr. Chas. Brady, Mrs. Brady and family.

Mr. Hubert Whyte, Valleyfield was home for a couple of days.

Pte. Leo Beugie of the R.C.A.M.C. Debert, N.S. is home on furlough.

Miss Rose Saunier, of Montreal, is spending her summer vacation with her parents here.

Lieut. John McLaren returned to Hamilton on Sunday after a furlough at home with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. McLaren.

APPLE HILL

The members of the Glengarry Branch of the Canadian Legion will attend the Memorial Service for Lieut. Neil J. McDonald, on Sunday afternoon, August 19th, at 2.45 o'clock in Zion United Church, Apple Hill.

Mr and Mrs William Merriman, Sandringham, were guests at the home of Mr and Mrs H. A. Munro recently.

Miss Eileen M. McIntyre spent three weeks of her holidays in Mulgrave, Nova Scotia and returned n Tuesday and is spending a week with her parents Mr. and Mrs P. D. Montyre. They also have Mrs Lynden A. McIntyre, Ottawa.

The many friends of Mr and Mrs Linden McLennan were sorry to learn their little son, Beverly, had been kicked by a horse on Sunday. All hope for a speedy recovery.

Mr and Mrs William Laughran and daughter of Ogdensburg were guests at the home of Mr and Mrs Dan Campbell on Sunday.

U. S. Aids Ecuador in Developing Raw Materials

Ecuador, with United States assistance, is preparing a large-scale expansion in production of rubber, quinine, insecticides and other strategic materials.

Machinery and other equipment for the program are expected from the United States, according to the newspaper "El Comercio" of Quito.

The newspaper says the Ecuadorian Development corporation, the government agency directing the development, has obtained priorities in the United States for machinery.

Some of the equipment is to be used at Pichilingue, where the corporation has established an agricultural experimental station. This station is located on the western slopes of the Andes, about a hundred miles from Quito.

At Pichilingue, Ecuadorian technicians with assistance from United States agriculturalists are conducting experiments in the cultivation of rubber, barbasco, cinchona, and other plants native to Ecuador. Barbasco is source of rotenone, an insecticide.

These experiments are designed in part to lay the basis for plantation-grown products.

Now virtually all of Ecuador's production of quinine, rubber and barbasco grows wild. Commercial production of these materials in Ecuador for United Nations war needs was initiated after the loss of Far Eastern sources of supplies.

Ecuador established the experimental station at Pichilingue as the first step toward development of plantations and making a bid for a share of the postwar world market in these materials.

THE MIXING BOWL

By ANNE ALLAN



HYDRO HOME ECONOMIST

Hello Homemakers! Delectable in summer, and all year round are foods prepared in the refrigerator. One of their chief claims to culinary fame is that they can be prepared early in the day and be in readiness for the evening meal. They're easily adaptable to party occasions, especially the buffet supper.

JELLIED LAMB STEW

2 pounds lean neck of lamb, 3 tablespoons gelatin, 1-2 cup water, 1 medium-sized onion, 3 medium-sized carrots, 1 cup chopped spinach, 1 cup cooked macaroni, salt, pepper.

Cover lean lamb with hot water and let simmer until the meat is tender. Put carrots and onions through food chopper and cook in as little water as possible. Soak gelatin in cold water and dissolve in three cups hot meat stock and vegetable broth. Grind meat. Combine meat, cooked seasoned spinach, macaroni, carrots, and onions. Season and add partially cooled, dissolved gelatin. Pour into a mold which has been dipped in cold water. Chill in electric refrigerator and when firm unmold onto a platter. Garnish.

MOLDED FISH SALAD

3 cups cooked fish, flaked; 1 green pepper, finely chopped; 1-4 teaspoon pepper; 1-2 teaspoon salt; 1-2 cup celery, diced; 1 teaspoon grated onion, 1 1-4 cups mayonnaise.

Combine ingredients and pack firmly in greased molds. Chill in electric refrigerator. Unmould on crisp lettuce. Garnish with tomato wedges.

BERRY PARFAIT

PUDDING: Beat 2 egg yolks, 1 whole egg, and 1-4 cup sugar until lemon-colored. Gradually stir in 2 cups scalded milk. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly, until mixture coats spoon. Cool quickly. Add 1 teaspoon vanilla; chill.

BERRY LAYER: Combine 1 pint crushed berries and 1-2 cup sugar. Chill in electric refrigerator.

MERINGUE: Gradually add 3 tablespoons sugar to 2 beaten egg whites; beat until meringue forms peaks. Alternate pudding and berries. Top each parfait with a meringue swirl and berry.

WARTIME ICE CREAM

(Suggested by H. G.) Two egg whites, 1-3 cup granulated sugar, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1 cup 18 percent cream.

Beat the egg whites stiff but not dry gradually beat in the sugar; beat after each addition until the mixture stands in peaks. Fold in vanilla and cream. Turn into pint freezing tray of your automatic refrigerator and with the control set at fast-freezing, freeze for half an hour; take from refrigerator and stir mixture until smooth. Return to refrigerator and freeze half an hour longer; take from refrigerator and mix until smooth. Continue this procedure until the mixture is firm and there is no separation. Return control to a point that will just keep the ice cream frozen.

TAKE A TIP

1 Filling jars of vegetables too full may cause them to spoil.

2. Use a sterilized knife to slide in side the packed jars of fruit or vegetables before sealing.

3. It is wise to use new zinc screw bands.

4. Process filled jars in water-bath counting the time from when water begins to boil.

5. Do not remove jars by lifting tops. Dip out some of the hot water and then remove them.

THE QUESTION BOX

Miss E. E. J. asks: Why is a jam or jelly more successful done in small quantities?

Answer: For several reasons: evaporation is more quickly accomplished; does not burn as readily and there is less scum.

Mrs. J. C. asks: How do you make two cups of rhubarb juice to add to berries for making jam?

Answer: Cut one quart of rhubarb into one inch pieces, add one cup of water. Cook ten minutes and then press through a sieve.

Mrs. M. M. asks: Recipe for Plum Gumbo.

Answer: 2 quarts plums, 3 cups sugar, 1 orange.

Wash and cut plums and remove pits. Slice orange very thinly. Cook together slowly for 15 minutes. Add sugar. Cook rapidly 5 minutes. Pour into hot sterilized jars, cool and seal. Yield: About 2 1-2 pints.

Anne Allan invites you to write to her c-o The Glengarry News. Send in your suggestions on homemaking problems and watch this column for replies.

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Sweeten To Taste



The keeping qualities of fruit canned without sugar are just as good as those canned with sugar. Directions for sugarless canning are included in the booklet "War-time Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables," published by the Consumer Section of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The cherries shown here have been pitted and heated slowly until juice started to flow. A small bottle is convenient for packing the fruit down in the sealers. Fruit must be crushed sufficiently so

that is covered with its own juice. It is then processed in the usual way. All the small juicy fruits are treated in this manner when canned without sugar.

When being served later as canned fruit, the juice is drained off and water added to make up two cups of liquid to a quart sealer. The juice is brought to a boil, sugar added to taste and the syrup poured over the fruit. It is best to let fruit stand in the sweetened syrup for several hours before using.

More Than 10,000 Dogs Served in World War I

Dogs were widely used as messengers in World War I between front lines and headquarters. They seldom failed to deliver messages unless killed on the way. They were trained to work in the noise and confusion of battle. These dogs could carry messages three times as fast as men, dashing over shell holes, leaping trenches, swimming streams and wriggling through barbed wire.

Dogs were used also to carry homing pigeons intended to fly messages for longer distances. The pigeons were placed in baskets strapped to the dog's back. Hot soup for fighting men at the front reached many soldiers by "dog back."

Dogs proved great aids to sentries at night, when their keener sight and hearing enabled them to reveal to the sentinel the approach of the enemy. These dogs were trained not to bark, but to disclose hostile approaches without making any noise.

At the time of the signing of the Armistice, it was estimated that about 10,000 dogs, of all breeds and mixtures, were used at the front.

Shipbuilding Differs

Conditions between World War I shipbuilding and building now are in but few respects similar. The clue to our current successes, beyond plain, enormous effort in producing and transporting and assembling materials, is prefabrication.

Prefabrication was applied during the First World war. In the present instance it has been expanded by techniques worked out by the engineers and rushed into production.

For example, welding has, as compared with First World war shipbuilding practice, largely replaced riveting. For the purpose, welding is faster and it reportedly produces joining that is less vulnerable to torpedo shock.

Hurt Eyes

In spite of warning signs and constant efforts to teach them not to do so, people will look at a welder's arc. The result is sore eyes, frequently a consequent nervousness causing loss of sleep, and sometimes temporary blindness.

Welders, handling 6500-degree F. heat, seldom burn themselves. It is the bystander or passer-by who gets hurt. People will touch metal recently welded—this also in spite of the most liberal use of warning signs.

Soldiers Should Swim

Swimming teachers in the nation's schools must accept the challenge of preparing future soldiers for war-time emergencies, according to Jack E. Hewitt, lecturer in physical education at the U. of California.

"Those in command of our armed services are aware of the high percentage of men who are unable to care for themselves in the water, but there is little chance after induction to teach men to swim because most of the time must be devoted to technical aspects of combat," he said.

Sore Shin Disease

Many tobacco growers have confused the "sore shin" disease of tobacco, often called "rotten stalk," with the black shank disease and have ordered black shank resistant seed in the hope of getting resistance to sore shin.

Experts say that there are no known varieties of tobacco which are resistant to sore shin or "rotten stalk" and that growers should not order black shank resistant seed with the expectation of getting resistance to "rotten stalk."



BOOBY TRAP



"I guess it's up to me!"

Now that I can go I'm not going to stick around and let the other fellows do it.

Bill and Jack went over last week, and Fred's been over there a year. Now it's my chance.

It's going to take months of training before I can get fighting-fit, so I'd better get moving today.

Yes sir! I'm going now, to tell Dad and Mom that I'm on my way to sign up.

VOLUNTEER TODAY Join the

CANADIAN ARMY FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE



