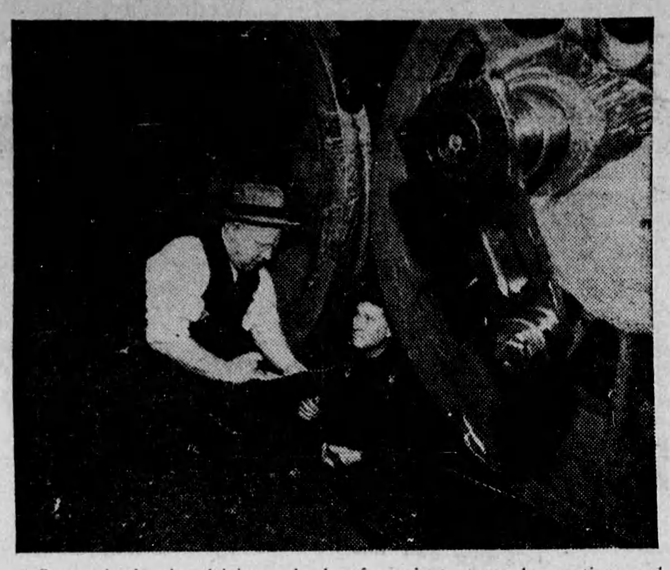
## TRAINMAN INVESTS IN VICTORY



Strength, in the driving wheels of a giant steam locomotive, and the strength of a man's faith in his country are illustrated in the above photo taken in the locomotive repair department at Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Angus Shops.

Charles E. Biron, in the repair pit, is pictured here as he paused in his work to sign an application exchanging his cash savings for $2,500 in bonds of Sixth Victory Loan issue. Hugh Shea, Instructor at Angus, is at left.

Mr. Biron has been an employee of the Canadian Pacific for 37 years, and has worked at Angus Shops since 1910. His skill at helping overhaul and condition Canadian Pacific locomotives has further helped the war effort on the transportation front.

Their minimum Sixth Loan objective placed at $510,000, Canadian Pacific employees at Angus Shops were considerably "over the top" with $527,850.

## OTTAWA REPORTS

### Nearly 60 Percent of Canadian Farm Families In Present Homes More Than 10 Years

Canadian farm families, generally speaking, stay put. Over a third of the Dominion's 703,000 farm households have occupied their present homes for more than 20 years, and nearly sixty percent for more than ten years. The Maritime provinces reflect the greatest stability with well over a third of the households having lived in present homes for over 30 years, and the average length of residence exceeding 20 years.

Nearly half of all farm homes in Canada are in Ontario and Quebec. A little over a tenth are in the Maritimes and approximately a half in the western provinces, according to figures of the last census just released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Households average 4.7 persons for the whole of Canada, and except for Quebec number less than five. In Quebec fifty percent of the households number five persons or less and 23 percent include more than eight persons.

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Hemlock bark, a primary need of the Canadian tanning industry, is now under a ceiling of $14 a cord. This price includes cost of delivery unless when shipped by rail in which case the maximum price may be increased by the amount of actual railway charges.

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Six additional types of new farm machinery and equipment which may be sold without permits are diamond, flexible and spring tooth harrow sections; cream separators; power sheep shearing machines and animal clippers, egg cleaners and brushes.

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Canadians may now purchase American funds up to $75 exclusive of transportation, to visit in the United States if they have not been across the border within the past six months, (except for business or in transit), or up to $150 if they have not been there for six months, (except on business or in transit), and will sign a declaration that they will not go again before May 18, 1945. The new ruling is announced by the Foreign Exchange Control Board. At present rate of exchange, it costs $1.11 in Canadian currency to buy a dollar in U.S. money.

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Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, told the House of Commons last week that movements of feed grain from West to East would continue to be heavy in the coming months.

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Anticipating that due to the shortage of farm machinery and farm labor, some farmers will rent or borrow machinery for haying operations, officials at Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, have worked out estimates including all repairs, depreciation and other costs items. Charges for moving from one farm to another are not included. Man labor is valued at $3 a day and a team at $2.60 a day. The estimates include:

Mower—29c an acre of $2.75 a day.
Mower, team and man—88c an acre or $8.35 a day.
Dump rake—26c an acre or $2.16 a day.
Side rake—33c an acre or $5.28 a day.
Hay loader—21c a ton or $2.52 a day.
Wagon, rack, team and man—$5.82 a day.
Hay loader, wagon, rack, team and man—$8.15 a day.
Hay press (based on 200 tons a year)—27c a ton.

Additional information on farm machinery costs is contained in publication No. 750 "Cost of Operating Farm Machinery in Eastern Canada" obtainable by writing the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

## FOR SUMMER

Shown in this picture is the correct summer dress uniform worn by personnel of the Canadian Women's Corps.

## Russians May Tap Own Maple Trees

Page the North American Indian—he uncorked the possibilities of hard maple sap centuries ago while only now the Northern peoples of Europe are becoming interested in the process.

Russian official representatives abroad tasted this Canadian maple product and found it so good that there is a definite plan to make the Russian tree—and they say they have hard maples in the U. S. S. R.—help sweeten the Russian diet.

It is reported the Soviet trade representatives are interested in the Canadian process and equipment and may purchase enough to try out syrup-making in the homeland next spring.

THE WAR - WEEK — Commentary on Current Events

## Nazis Trying To Build And Man U-boats Faster Than They are Sunk

The Germans continue to make vague claims of U-boat successes and while the late Secretary of the U.S. Navy, Frank Knox, made the cautious statement that submarine attacks may be resumed, Admiral Ernest J. King makes the flat announcement that the German submarine fleet has been reduced from a menace to a problem.

The present fairly satisfactory state of affairs is in sharp contrast to conditions which existed two years ago, writes Capt. Frederick L. Oliver, in the Christian Science Monitor. At that time the U-boats insolently conducted raids in Atlantic coastal waters and sank ships within sight of the eastern seaboard.

### German Theory

A mustering of hastily improvised antisubmarine measures aided by co-operation from British, Canadian, and Netherlands naval units, the Army Air Force, and planes from the Civil Air Patrol, succeeded in driving Nazi U-boats from the coastal waters and the Caribbean area by the fall of 1942.

Since that time the odds against the U-boat have steadily increased, and despite optimistic German propaganda, the plain unvarnished truth is that the German submarine campaign is, barring some now unforseen development, doomed to failure.

Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz rode into power during January, 1943, on his theory that the Allies could be defeated by his plan of mass formations, commonly referred to as wolf packs, of submarines operating against the Atlantic supply routes.

### New Allied Devices

For a time some measure of success attended the new German strategy, but the Allies brought into use new devices and methods of combating the U-boat, the most successful being airplanes from the escort carriers, better known as baby flat tops.

An occasional submarine foray will meet with success. There inevitably will be certain combinations of circumstances that will place a submarine in position to inflict damage, but the old days when a wolf pack ran wild up and down the flanks of or through a big convoy, are gone.

The Allied antisubmarine offensive which succeeded in disillusionizing not only the German Navy but the Nazi Army as well, was a gem with many facets. The comprehensive scheme devised for preventing the U-boats from getting into position for attacking convoys extended over so wide an expanse of ocean, that submarines hundreds of miles from their quarry were attacked and forced under the surface.

In addition heavy airplane raids wese directed at the facilities for building ond basing U-boats. Not only were building yards devastated, but the inland plants where the manifold items entering into the construrtion of submarines were fabricated underwent sustained attacks.

### Allied Ships Sunk

Furthermore, the sea areas which submarines must traverse in going to and from their bases are heavily patrolled by both surface ships and four-motored bombers which do not hesitate to attack both enemy U-boats and surface vessels.

There are no authoritative estimates of the number of submarines Germany has built, but the number has probably been in excess of the available well-trained crews. However, from time to time figures on ship and submarine sinkings have been released, more usually from British sources.

In March, 1944, the British Admiralty announced that U-boats in 1941 sank one ship out of every 181 clearing British ports and that in the last half of 1943 this ratio had fallen to one out of 1,000. A recent news release in the United States says that sinkings are only one half of 1 per cent, which is about the same as it was in 1918 after the then submarine menace had been mastered.

### U-Boats Sunk

The British have stated that in 1943 200 U-boats carrying a personnel of some 9,000 were sunk. Another authority puts the sinkings during the first four months of 1944 at 69 definite kills and 15 probables. If all 84 went down, the personnel involved would be about 4,200.

Information from reliable sources indicates that the heavy loss of U-boats has had an adverse effect on the morale of the German submarine service. If this report is correct, it means that the efficiency of their operation will be seriously affected, because in no other type of ship does successful functioning depend so completely on every member of the crew having absolute confidence in the other members.

### Big Change in Situation

It is not so many months ago that the problem confronting the Allies was to build ships faster than the U-boats could sink them. Into this gloomy picture entered the enormous loss of valuable cargoes. Now the scene has shifted to the Germans trying to build and man U-boats faster than they are sunk.

## Sugar Shortage Seen In 1945

### Production Cut Everywhere, Writes Lawrence Sullivan In The Financial Post

A world sugar survey from one of the most reputable U. S. distributing houses indicates that Western Hemisphere supply next year probably will be shorter than during the current season, due to expanding lend-lease exports and smaller production in every area from which wartime supplies are obtained.

Shortage of manpower has curtailed production everywhere, and faltering U. S. beet production policies have resulted in a large decrease in prospective domestic sugar.

### Only 54 Operated

Current figures disclose that the U. S. has 80 beet sugar mills, but that only 54 of them operated during the 1943 season.

In 1943 there was a curtailment of 25% in cane sugar production in Puerto Rico, closest sugar-producing area.

These two areas show a reduction of almost a million tons for the 1943 crop as compared with the previous year—and at a time when large cargoes are going abroad under lend-lease. Normally the U. S. does not export a pound of sugar. But under lend-lease it exported 208,000 tons in 1942. In 1943, exports were 471,000 tons. This year, says the Lamborn survey, they will reach 700,000 tons.

### Must Boost Output

Sugar production in the United Nations area must be increased sharply next year if prevailing U. S. rations are to be maintained.

In pre-war years, roughly 40% of the world's sugar came from areas now under Axis control. In 1938 world world sugar production was 29.5 million tons, of which 11.9 million tons came from Axis territories. Over vast sweeps of this area, particularly in the Pacific, cane plantations have been destroyed. The same applies to vast beet areas in Central Europe.

## Water Buffaloes With Steel Hides Fight For Allies

Water Buffaloes are fighting on the side of the United Nations in the South Pacific, says the Christian Science Monitor.

They are not indigenous—but are an armor-plated breed credited as the hardest-hitting amphibious tank in the armed forces of the United States.

Shells fired from the 37-millimeter cannon carried in the revolving turret hit with an impact described by some observers as equivalent to the force of a 3-ton truck dropped from the height of a tall tree. They carry machine guns, too.

Of particular advantage is the Water Buffalo's versatility. It "swims" ashore from large boats, surmounting practically any barrier in its path, and knocking out Japanese installations, meanwhile protecting the troops that swarm in behind it.

On shore, the amphibians follow the infantry with supplies, ammunition, food, medical equipment, and water.

Sometimes Buffaloes are called into service as land tanks, and they make excellent substitutes for bulldozers.

## Nazi Plane Quality Affected By Blitz

Effects of the Allied bombing on the quality of future German aircraft production may prove to be no less important than the effect on its quantity, according to a British Ministry of Economic Warfare spokesman.

The spokesman said so much damage had been inflicted on aircraft centers that the Germans probably had to abandon plans to manufacture improved types of aircraft in order to keep production at an adequate level.

## *A Forestry Quiz*

For five or ten minutes of fun at your next get-together, try this "Forestry" game. Ask your guests to identify these trees:

What tree is a fish?—Bass

What tree is an animal?—Ewe.

What tree is part of the hand —Palm.

What tree is a covering for an animal?—Fir.

What tree is a mineral used in building?—Lime.

What tree is a handy container for shipping?—Box.

What tree is a point of time?—Date.

What tree is two of a kind?—Pear.

What tree is a pestiferous insect?—Locust.

What tree is a very ancient joke?—Chestnut.

What tree is an officer in certain churches?—Elder.

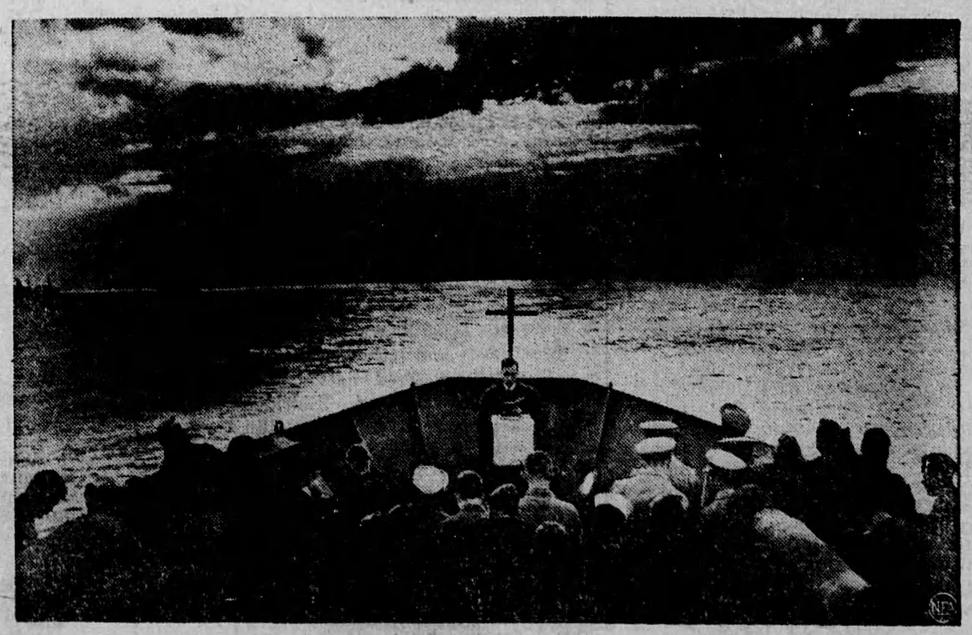
What tree is a Book of the Bible?—Joshua.

What tree do you still have after you burn it?—Ash.

## STEPPING UP?

**Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard, above, is considered a likely successor to James V. Forrestal, undersecretary recently nominated to be secretary of the Navy. Bard, former Chicago financier, at present has supervision over Navy shore establishments, labor relations and civilian personnel.**

## PRAYER BEFORE BATTLE



**With dramatic effect, dawn breaks over the bow of a U. S. Coast Guard combat cutter protecting an Allied convoy as it enters the Atlantic war zone. Grouped in forecastle, under big guns, Coast Guardsmen pray and sing hymns in services conducted by the Navy chaplain.**

## REG'LAR FELLERS—Bugaboo!

By GENE BYRNES