

Be Prepared for after the War -- BUY VICTORY BONDS

The Horse of Our Russian Ally

The following article gives some idea of how important the horse is in Russian warfare, and an appeal is made to generous citizens to help the War Animal (allies) Friend.

For the benefit of those who are unacquainted with Russia may find their interest stimulated by a first-hand description, the following account by Paul Holt, of the Daily Express, of a visit recently paid to Colonel Michael Burlikov, Commander of a Cossack division, may be reproduced.

There are three kinds of Cossack—Kuban, Orskoy and Don. They can be recognized by the colour of their bashliks.

A bashlik is a deep hood, rather like a university master of arts' hood. It wraps round the throat and hangs from the shoulders down over the great coat at the back. The Kuban bashlik hood is blood red, the Orskoy royal blue, and the Don grey. They are worn purely for decoration.

The Cossacks are the glamour corps of the red army and know it well.

The Colonel laid the silver sabre on the table to celebrate his tenth year of serving with the Cossacks. He started with Buddha's original corpse, and began to tell us about his men. They are mostly farmers and bring their own spurs, shaggy, Siberian ponies with them.

These tough little animals can carry more weight than an Irish hunter, and their common daily routine in training is 20 to 50 miles under winter conditions, carrying a rider equipped with sabre, tommy-gun, revolver—some with anti-tank gun equipment, too.

They train the horses to lie down and get up again swiftly, without the rider dismounting, and no Cossack horse is bothered by gunfire or any other noise. Their biggest enemy is the dive-bomber.

"But," said Colonel Michael Burlikov, rolling the words around his tongue with relish, "we have offensive weapons against that which the Stukas don't like either."

The main Cossack role in war is to penetrate behind the enemy's lines and make sudden, disruptive raids on their principal. They travel carrying all that they need, and forage for fodder and food as they go.

Their big job is contacting Soviet partisans. They contacted one the Colonel introduced me too. He was a very small boy of 15, dressed in full Cossack uniform, wearing an enamel Order of the Red Banner on his left breast.

"They call him a Cossack scout, but he looked more like a mascot to me."

Outside the barracks at this moment a great cannonading began, and on going out to see I found the company horsemen at exercise.

At full gallop, yelling like movie Indians, they charged across the plain to the machine-gun posts. Some flung themselves from their ponies and, throwing stick bombs, set a dummy tank afire. Others flung themselves flat, operating anti-tank guns. The scene was fantastic, with swarthy, hoarse, swaggering men.

An officer rode up to the Colonel, to report in a shattering bellow the conclusion of operations, saluted, flung sabre to the brow.

His hair was carefully curled below the flat, black fur cap over his right eyebrow. This quiff is much accepted by the handsome young Cossacks, and has the girls all melting and dimples in no time.

It was dusk and across the grey plain a great black snake was winding.

"First came a horseman with blue and red pennant, and behind him a long file at a walk. Their bridles clashed and each man sat still, surrounded from head to heels in blue, black stuff felt, cloaks called burkas, so that the man looked like black Halloween ghosts in the gloom. They were shouting the Cossack chorus in harmony.

"As the sound died away the first star came out in the lemon and blue sky."

"It was a company of Cossacks riding off to the war."

It is indeed in the approaching winter that the value of the horse in warfare will prove itself. Russia recognizes this. No other combatant power has developed her equine resources in comparable measure. Her numbers of cavalry and transport are prodigious, and to them, while machines perform the idle she looks confidently for aid in the harsh and bitter days that lie ahead.

If we believe this, and it is an assurance based on sober fact, it becomes evident that in supporting and safeguarding Russia's horses, outlookers throughout the length and breadth of the Empire have the strongest interest in extending the work of the R. S. P. C. A. War Animals (Allies) Fund.

Began at the urgent request of the Russian Government and sponsored by Mrs. Winston Churchill as its Vice-President, this Fund is sending out much needed supplies of drugs, instruments and equipment of all kinds to the Russian Veterinary Services.

Already more than \$9,000 has been raised in Britain. During the past month a quickening of support has been marked. This is very encouraging. From reports received very considerable renewals are required. There is, apparently, a need for several hundred hospitals in which first aid can be given quite near the fighting fronts. As each hospital with its equipment costs many thousands of dollars, it will be seen that the "task" of raising money is by no means unimportant.

We make an earnest appeal to an-



F. D. McNally

who heads the Speakers' Committee for the Third Victory Loan on the Georgetown District War Finance Committee



C. H. May

Vice-chairman of the War Finance Committee in Georgetown and district, and Reeve of Equestrian Township, who last week appealed for support of the Third Victory Loan through the columns of the Herald.

BREAKFAST PANCAKES ANTIDOTE FOR BLUES

PANCAKES for breakfast eliminate the early morning blues these war days, says W. W. Swinden, general superintendent of dining and sleeping car service, Canadian National Railways. "When our dining car passengers are a little down in the dumps, we'll have a 'pushing pancakes' those days as a war measure as it allows for use of some of the surplus wheat crop plus the saving of sugar as a sweetener through the use of maple syrup or honey as cane sugar substitutes. The English way of serving pancakes, sometimes used on C.N.R. diners, allows for baking of cakes with butter and jelly or butter and marmalade. They are piled one above the other, then cut in wedge-shaped pieces, pie fashion, to serve."

Jasper Pancake
Mix 1 cup flour, 2 tablespoons sugar, a pinch of salt, 2 whole eggs and 1 egg yolk. Add the grated rind of 1/2 orange, 1/2 cup milk and 1/4 cup melted butter. Mix well and fry on a griddle 1/2 inches in diameter. Melt Campfire Marshmallows in a double boiler and spread over the pancakes. Roll the pancakes, sprinkle with sugar, cover with syrup and place in a hot oven.

Oatmeal Griddle Cakes
One cup cooked oatmeal, 1 cup white or whole-wheat flour, 1 1/2 cups milk, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon baking powder, 1 tablespoon butter (melted).
Method: Add milk, yolk of egg, salt and melted butter to the cooked oatmeal; beat for three minutes, then add flour and baking powder, which have been sifted together. Add white of egg, stiffly beaten. Fry on a hot, well-greased griddle or thick frying pan. The batter must be very thin. Serve with syrup.

Cream of wheat, or rice, or almost any cooked cereal can be used up like this.

imal lovers, not only to give themselves, but to induce others to be generous also. Very great assistance can be given by those who will be at the pains to organize bridge parties, concerts, dances and other functions during the winter months.

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C.C.F. Protests Against President Green's Speech

The Peel C. C. F. Riding Association Council held a meeting at Norval, on October 7th, 1942.

Mr. Omas Rankin, R.R. No. 2, Norval was elected Chairman of the Labor Union Committee.

Mr. Rankin, who is a member of the A.P. of L. drew Council's attention to the speech of Wm. Green, president of the A.P. of L., given before the Empire Club, Toronto. Mr. Rankin said, "Mr. Green is, by his statements the Ramsey MacDonald of America. He is a traitor to the cause of the workers, a saboteur of our war effort by making statements which weaken morale and should be removed from his office."

The Council unanimously supported this stand and instructed the Labor Union Chairman and the Secretary to voice this protest to the press and send a resolution to the Union within two days to the headquarters of the A.P. of L. asking the workers to take immediate and appropriate action in protest against the labor-fair, capitalist, sell-out lot of Mr. Green.

The following is the text of the resolution:

WHEREAS—The C.C.F. is a socialist party and believes in the abolition of the profit motive and monopolistic private industries in our economic system;

AND WHEREAS—The C.C.F. believes that Socialism is the only economic system which guarantees to our people equality of opportunity, economic security, and the full expression of the Four Freedoms of the Atlantic Charter;

AND WHEREAS—William Green, President of the A. P. of L., in a speech at the Empire Club, Toronto, declared his official support to the capitalist system with its profit and private enterprise motive;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED—That the Peel C. C. F. Riding Association Council consider this act, on the part of William Green, acting in his official capacity as president of one of the greatest Labor Unions of America, marks him as a real fifth columnist—one who wets until a man-power crisis to sell out the workers who elected him. Such a man is a traitor to his workers by endeavouring to place them on record of supporting the very thing they are fighting, both at home and abroad.

The Council asks all workers to guard carefully against such traitorous acts, and express a wish that appropriate action will be taken by them in protest against Mr. Green, and all persons who act in that manner. It trusts that the workers will put into their labor union executives and into the councils and parliaments of their country those who, by their record are true to the cause of the common people.

AND WHEREAS—The C.C.F. is a socialist party and believes in the abolition of the profit motive and monopolistic private industries in our economic system;

AND WHEREAS—The C.C.F. believes that Socialism is the only economic system which guarantees to our people equality of opportunity, economic security, and the full expression of the Four Freedoms of the Atlantic Charter;



LT. COL. G. B. R. COURENS

Georgetown postmaster, who is also acting on the Payroll Savings section of the Third Victory Loan Campaign.

Pretty Wedding at Ballinafad Manse

The Church Manse at Ballinafad was the scene of a wedding when Rev. A. O. W. Foreman united Beatrice Mae Bockst, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bockst, of Rockwood, and John Leslie

Locker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Locker, of Orton.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore turquoise blue dress with shirred waist and lace yoke, long sleeves and very full skirt, length skirt. She was attended by her sister, Miss Lucy Bockst, in dusty rose crepe and white accessories with bouquet of baby white mums and fern.

Mr. George Locker was his brother's groomsmen.

They will reside on the groom's farm at Orton, following a honeymoon trip for which the bride wore Oscar's blue crepe matching hat, beige polo coat and black accessories.

Farmers Wanted

Farmers wanted for part time work in ACTON

Apply Selective Service Officer, New Post Office Bldg., GUELPH, Ont.

The Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada offers for public subscription

\$750,000,000

THIRD

VICTORY LOAN

Dated and bearing interest from 1st November 1942, and offered in two maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber, as follows:

Fourteen-year
3% Bonds
Due 1st November 1956

PAYABLE AT MATURITY AT 101%

Callable at 101% in or after 1953
Interest payable 1st May and November
Bearer denominations,
\$20, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$25,000

Issue Price: 100%
yielding 3.06% to maturity

Three and one-half year
1 1/2% Bonds
Due 1st May 1948

PAYABLE AT MATURITY AT 100%

Non-callable to maturity
Interest payable 1st May and November
Bearer denominations,
\$1,000, \$5,000, \$25,000, \$100,000

Issue Price: 100%
yielding 1.75% to maturity

Principal and interest payable in lawful money of Canada; the principal at any agency of the Bank of Canada and the interest semi-annually, without charge, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest, as detailed in the Official Prospectus, through any agency of the Bank of Canada.

Subscriptions for either or both maturities of the loan may be paid in full at the time of application at the issue price in each case without accrued interest. Bearer bonds with coupons will be available for prompt delivery. Subscriptions may also be made payable by instalments, plus accrued interest, as follows—

10% on application; 18% on 1st December 1942; 18% on 3rd January 1943;
18% on 1st February 1943; 18% on 1st March 1943;
18.07% on the 3% bonds OR 18.39% on the 1 1/2% bonds, on 1st April 1943.

The last payment on 1st April 1943, covers the final payment of principal, plus .67 of 1% in the case of the 3% bonds and .39 of 1% in the case of the 1 1/2% bonds representing accrued interest from 1st November 1942, to the due dates of the respective instalments.

The Minister of Finance reserves the right to accept or to allot the whole or any part of the amount of this loan subscribed for either or both maturities if total subscriptions are in excess of \$750,000,000.

The proceeds of this loan will be used by the Government to finance expenditures for war purposes.

Subscriptions may be made through any Victory Loan Salesman, the National War Finance Committee or any representative thereof, any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, or any authorized Savings Bank, Trust or Loan Company, from whom may be obtained application forms and copies of the Official Prospectus containing complete details of the loan.

The lists will open on 19th October 1942, and will close on or about 7th November 1942, with or without notice, at the discretion of the Minister of Finance.

Department of Finance,
Ottawa, 16th October 1942.