

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Estate of HARRIET TERESA FORD, late of the Town of Georgetown, in the County of Halifax, Nova Scotia, deceased.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the said Harriet Teresa Ford, who died on or about the eighteenth day of March 1943, at the said Town of Georgetown, are required to send to the undersigned Administrator or his Solicitor on or before the 5th day of June 1943, full particulars of their claims and any securities they may hold therefor.

AND TAKE NOTICE that after the 5th day of June 1943, the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the said estate having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

DATED at Georgetown this 19th day of April, 1943

KENNETH M. LANGDON,
Georgetown, Ontario
Solicitor for Wakefield Charles Ford, Administrator

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"Look here, Mrs. Murphy, why have you been hitting my little Bobby?"

"I only hit him because he was rude and called me a fat old pig."

"But good gracious, Mrs. Murphy, you ought to know better than that. Hitting my son won't do you any good; you'll have to start dieting."

The Bomber Press in Great Britain

Another in a series of articles written by W. R. Legge and C. V. Charters, who represented the Canadian Weekly Newspapers' Association in a recent tour overseas.

A Visit to Parliament and Prime Minister Churchill
(By Walter R. Legge)

Although our schedule did not include a visit to the British Parliament, most of the members of the Bomber Press party managed to steal enough time to pay a visit to this bulwark of freedom.

On September 11th, the two representatives of the weekly press of Canada, Mr. C. V. Charters and I, paid a visit to Parliament. Our visit was arranged through Sir Drummond Shiels, secretary of the Empire Parliamentary Association, who secured for us admission cards to the Dominion's Gallery.

First we visited Sir Drummond Shiels' office which adjoins Westminster Hall. This hall is one of the oldest and most interesting sections of the Parliament Buildings. It was built by William Rufus in 1097-1100 and was altered by Richard II in 1377-1399. It was originally part of the Palace of Westminster, was saved when the rest of the palace was destroyed by fire in 1832, and was incorporated in the Parliament Buildings, the balance of which date only from about 1840.

This hall may well be called the birth place of democracy, for it was here that in 1265 Simon de Montfort opened the first parliament, the model on which all subsequent democratic parliaments have been patterned. It is interesting to note that Simon de Montfort, who is considered to have been a martyr to liberal government, was a French-speaking Englishman. For two hundred years after 1265 the proceedings of the English parliament were conducted in French.

Westminster Hall is 290 feet long, 88 feet wide, and 90 feet high. The hammer beam roof of carved oak, which dates from 1399, is one of the principal features.

Previous to 1882, state trials were held in this hall, including those of Charles I, Sir Thomas Moore, Guy Fawkes, and Warren Hastings. It was also in this hall that King Edward VIII and George V lay in state before their funerals.

Next we went to see the ruins of the House of Commons. It is uncanny the way in which this room has been totally destroyed with nothing left but the walls, while rooms next to it have been practically untouched. It is like many other spots in England where one house in the middle of a block is completely destroyed with those on both sides left intact.

We were taken to lunch in the Parliamentary Restaurant, where we found

that the Members have no favours so far as food is concerned. It is neither better nor worse than other restaurants in London. On the wall is an electric sign which shows who is speaking in the House.

While going through one of the corridors in the Parliament Buildings we came face to face with the Hon. W. P. Mulock, Postmaster General of Canada, who we were surprised to know was in England.

We were then taken to the temporary quarters of the House of Commons. There are about 615 members, and it must be pretty crowded when all are present at the same time. The debate on the Indian problem was in progress and we heard some very fine oratory. We listened to part of the debate after hearing something of the vexing problem from authorities who have been in India and understand something about it, we have come to the conclusion that few of those who offer gratuitous advice from a distance of several thousand miles are qualified to offer opinions.

It is not an easy matter to attend a session of the British Parliament at the present time. There were few other visitors when we were there. We were very not to have seen the Prime Minister in action but he was not in the House while we were present.

The proceedings were interrupted by a Royal Commission, which is an elaborate ceremony when bills which have been passed are sent up for approval.

While we did not see or hear Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons, we were given an opportunity to meet him informally at a later date.

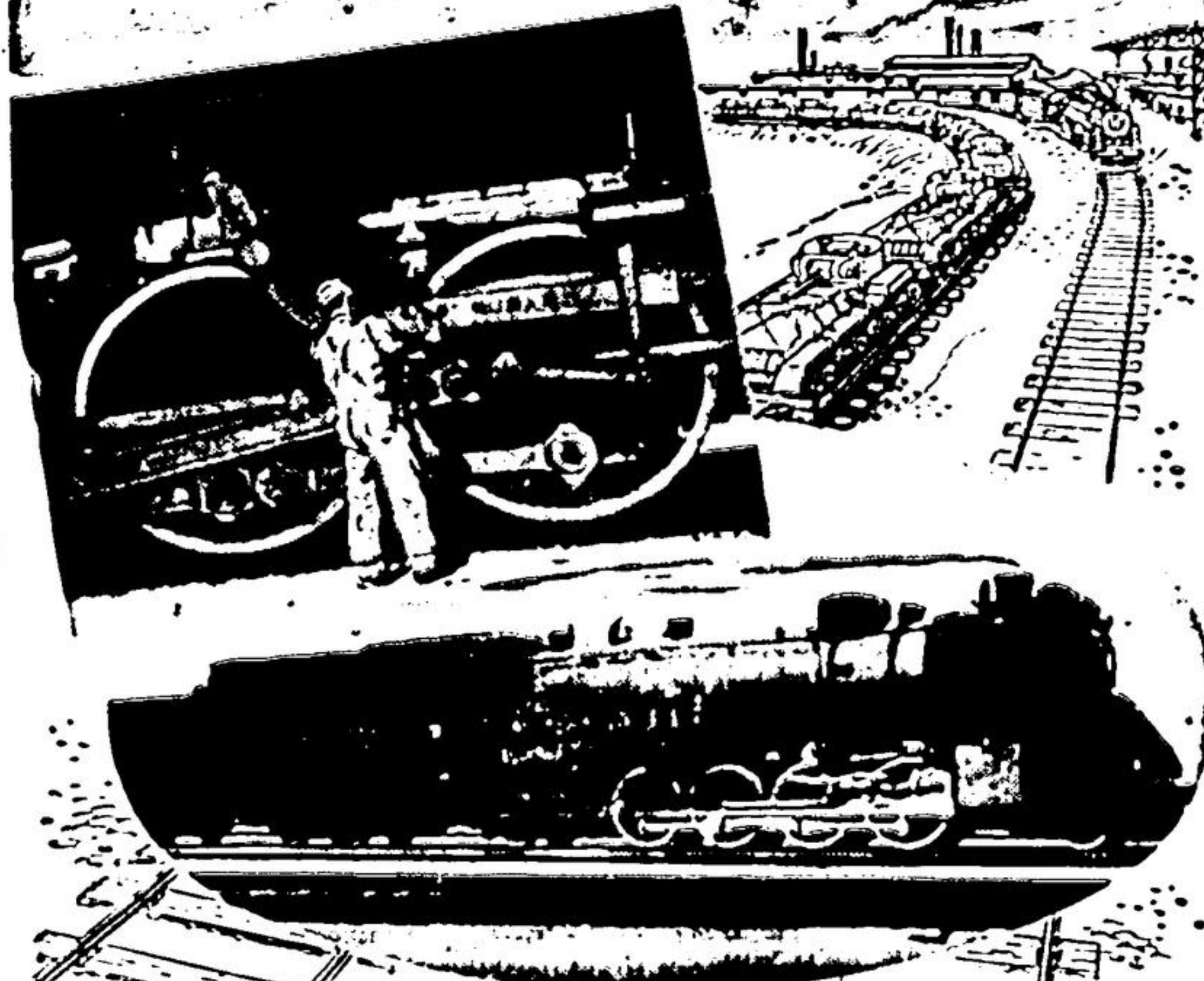
As Parliament was in session, his time was taken up more than usual, if that is possible. Our meeting was set for twelve o'clock noon and needless to say none of our party was late or absent.

We were shown into his office, and as we entered he came from behind his desk, and took each one of us by the hand with a firm handclasp. We were introduced individually by the Hon. Vincent Massey. Mr. Churchill made sure he got every name right and the place from which each came.

The Prime Minister was in his usual black double-breasted coat, grey striped trousers, and bow tie, and was smoking the usual cigar. He looked to be even younger than when we saw him at the press conference in Ottawa less than a year before. He exuded health, vitality, strength, and confidence. His complexion was clear, his face unlined, his brow unfurrowed.

It was an off-the-record conference, so his words cannot be reported, but as he spoke in quiet, confident tones, in an informal way, we hung on his every word. Without minimizing the difficulties, he breathed determination to see the war through

New C.P.R. Engines Keep Canada's War Goods Rolling



The first of 20 powerful new freight locomotives of the Mikado 2-8-2 class being added by the Canadian Pacific Railway this year, Engine No. 5417 was delivered on March 31 and put into immediate service in the all-important job of keeping Canada's war materials rolling on schedule. Completion of the contract held by Canadian Locomotive Company in Kingston, Ont., will bring to 84 the number of new locomotives added by the Canadian Pacific since the outbreak of the war, with all of them sorely needed to meet business demands which in 1942 showed a 49.8 percent increase over 1939.

Their construction marking the use for the first time of considerable Canadian-made boiler-plate, so far as is known, the new Mikado-type locomotives also have in their makeup Canadian-made tender-tank plate in quantity for the first time. Before the war these materials came from the United States and from England but the substitutes were necessary to avoid delay in delivery of the locomotives which were ordered in January of 1942.

The first new Mikado-type locomotive is shown here, with a close-up of two of its 63-inch driving wheels. It will haul up to 5,000 tons or the equivalent of a 100-car train, depending on the grades, and is so counter-balanced it can be used for heavy passenger work when required, such as the hauling of the long troop trains which must go through on time. Canadian Pacific Photo

Blackout Curtains Dim East Coast Trains



PERMANENT blackout established along the Gaspé Coast and throughout the Maritime Provinces affects the railways, too. Three of the most heavily-traffic Canadian National Railways trains operating through Eastern areas—Maritime Express, Ocean Limited and The Scotian—have been specially equipped in order to run on schedule after sundown. Train crews see to it that all window blinds are tightly drawn on mail, baggage, and express cars, passenger coaches, sleeping and dining cars, and vestibule lighting is dimmed by means of blue bulbs. Under ordinary conditions the windows of mail, baggage and express cars are not provided with shades, and the railway has equipped cars of these types used on eastern lines with special blackout curtains. On locomotives, all exterior lights with the exception of marker lamps are extinguished and the headlights dimmed. All switch lamps are dimmed providing only sufficient light to enable the engine and train crews to establish their direction. Station buildings in the blackout areas are also provided with blackout equipment so that the

staffs may have enough illumination by which to perform their duties during the hours of darkness.

This is another instance where the Canadian National has co-operated with the authorities in the country's war effort. Eastern Canada is now a war zone and people in this territory are making it difficult for an enemy to find targets in a possible attack.

The photographs show (top) A baggageman closing the special blackout curtains on the windows of a baggage car attached to one of Canadian National Railways important Maritime trains. (Bottom) He prepares to set off baggage at its destination. The baggage shown, including extra boots and "tin lid," belongs to a member of Canada's Armed Forces.

to ultimate victory.

To meet him informally as we did is a privilege we greatly appreciated.

A day or so later, we heard that at his lunch that day, he remarked that he was sorry he could not have given more time to those Canadian editors; but we were delighted that he was able to give us the short time he did. It was a meeting none of us will ever forget.

G. H. S. PUPILS WIN HONOURS AT PEEL MUSICAL FESTIVAL

The pupils of Georgetown High School, most of whom were under the instruction of their music teacher, Miss Thelma Capps Brampton, made a wonderful showing in the "open" classes at Peel Musical Festival held in Port Credit last week. It was the first time musicians from the school here had competed against Toronto and Hamilton talent, and they measured up very well indeed. There were no gold medal awards, therefore a silver medal means first prize, and bronze, second.

The following students competed:

William Kelly, tenor solo, 2nd, bronze medal, 72 marks; Mary Moyer and Molly Hepburn, vocal duet, 1st, silver medal, 75 marks; June Clarke, vocal solo, 74 marks; Kenneth Harrison, piano solo, 73 marks; Alva Cripps and Nora Cleave, piano duet, 87 marks; Vocal double trio: Mary Paul, Jane Early, Molly Hepburn, Mary Moyer, Alva Cripps, Betty Paul, 2nd, 80 marks; Bill Long, Euphonium solo, 1st, silver 70 marks; Bud Tost, baritone solo, 1st, 75 marks, silver medal.

The adjudicator for piano was Mr. Norman Wilks, president of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, Mr. George Lambert, and Mrs. P. G. Russell judged the singing, and Mr. Eli Spivak the instrumentals.

SALE OF CLOTHING SENT TO RUSSIA

On Monday, Mrs. K. Preston and Mrs. E. Loud shipped another ball of clothing to Russia. It represents another generous gift from the townspeople, are included:

3 Quilts, 17 Ladies' Spring Coats, 11 Ladies' Skirts, 1 Elderdown, 1 pair Carpet Slippers, 1 pr. Boy's Shoes, 2 pr. Men's Shoes, 39 Ladies' Dresses, 1 pr. Ladies' Shoes, 1 pr. Ladies' Shorts, 6 pr. Ladies' Socks, 1 pr. Boy's Overalls, 6 Girl's Dresses, 2 pr. Boy's Shirts and shorts, 2 White Flannellet Blankets, 1 Men's Bathrobe, 4 Men's Undershirts, 2 pr. Men's Pyjamas, 1 Man's Nightgown, Bundle Men's Collars, 1 Men's Shirt, 1 Lady's Jumper, 1 Lady's Smock, 3 pr. Boy's Long Pants, 1 pr. Boy's Breeches, 3 Ladies' Mitts, 2 Ladies' Knitted Suits, 1 Girl's 3 piece Suit, 6 pair Men's Socks, 3 Ladies' Vest, 2 Bloomers, 1 Lady's Slip, 1 Baby's Dress, 1 Gown, 1 Baby's Petticoat, 1 Kimona, 10 Ladies' Sweaters, 1 Flannel Middle, 3 Ladies' Blouses, 2 Ladies' Cotton Jackets, 3 Wool Jackets, 1 Man's Wool Vest, 1 Lady's Wool Cardigan, 1 Boy's Windbreaker, 3 Raincoats, 1 Man's 3 Piece Suit, 3 Ties, 12 Scarfs, 3 Girl's Coats, 2 Boy's Reefers Coats, 3 pair Babies Mitts and Gloves, 1 Rubber Teething Ring, 4 pair Women's Stockings, 3 pr. Girl's Stockings, 1 pr. Socks, 2 Babies' Caps, 1 Man's

Cap, 2 Girl's Felt Hats, 3 Babies' crib Quilts, 5 Men's Suit Coats, 5 Vests, 4 Purses, 1 Muff and Stole, 3 Men's Overcoats, 1 Lady's Coat and Hat, 1 Infant's Coat, 1 Infant's Hat, Ciat and Looking set, 1 pair Girl's Bloomers, 2 Parkas

"IN OUR MAIL BAG"

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April 26th, 1943

To the Editor,
The Georgetown Herald:

It is now 7 years since we left Georgetown and Mr. Moore was the editor then. But we have kept in touch with the old town and the Herald. Once or twice you have included bits of news of my son in your valuable paper for the benefit of his old pals back in the home town.

No doubt you got the news from Mrs. William Hill, John St., Georgetown, and I wish here to thank you for your kindness in doing so. I am sending enclosed a snap of Bill taken in India. If you can use it among the pictures in the Herald some time I should be most thankful. His address

is: 626565 Cpl. R. Oxley, Royal Air Force, India Command.

If you were to mention it some of his pals who were in the Scouts, Trail Rangers and at school with him would no doubt like to drop him a line.

Thanking you once again and wishing you and the Herald and all those great friends back in Georgetown the best of luck and hoping to see you again some day when this awful war is over.

Yours sincerely,
(Mrs.) L. Oxley.

POOR FELLOW

"He was a man who had indeed suffered much," says the country paper obituary notice. "He had been a subscriber to this paper since its first number."—Arrow.

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