

TRAINED SOLDIERS' WING



L/Cpl. Cresdee, Cpl. McKie, Cpl. Bryans, Cpl. McLean.
Cpl. Toy, Lieut. Anderson, S/Sgt. Phillips.
Lt. Bedard, Lt. Moar, Capt. Rubens, Lt. Munier, Lt. Jaffray.

Under the guiding hand of Capt. A. Rubens one of the newest yet most interesting wings at Brockville Military Academy was formed in the latter part of November. The Trained Soldiers' Wing, renowned as the Black Army, has developed from an ugly duckling into the goose that lays the golden eggs. This is due to its two-fold purpose. Firstly, to provide the opportunity for physically fit men to train themselves so that they may take a more active part in the present crisis. Secondly, to qualify men of all categories for the new rates of pay affecting trained soldiers.

The draft group, which started with the wing, was first subjected to twenty-one days of intensive training using a schedule based on the syllabus for basic training as laid down by N.D.H.Q., Ottawa. This training included drill, bayonet, gas, rifle, Bren light machine gun, and the lectures, as given to new recruits, on military law, hygiene, march discipline, etc. Consequently, in the event of being called at the end of three or four weeks these men had a good basic knowledge. However, as more time was available, these men were then started on a period of advanced basic training over and above the requirements as laid

down by N.D.H.Q. This training reviewed the first period and also included instruction in 2" mortar, Thompson sub-machine carbine, Boyes anti-tank rifle, pistol and section battle drill. Men from the draft group are now awaiting call and are being kept in trim by refresher courses, route marches and periods of drill and physical training. A second group has been following in the footsteps of the first group and is now well advanced in their basic training. More men will be accommodated soon and eventually it is hoped that all A men will have the privilege of taking this course.

For the draft group emphasis has been placed more on the ability to use weapons than on the ability to drill with them. Although, drills have not been neglected, a considerable amount of time has been devoted to range work and the results obtained have been well worth the effort expended. Also, it was found that once men had an opportunity to fire a weapon they became more interested in it and, consequently, could be more readily instructed regarding its care and uses.

(Continued on page 41)

LETTER FROM THE ARMOURER

To the Editor of BLITZ, O.T.C.,
From the "Armourer's Corner."

Sir:

Many questions arise after lectures concerning Rifles, Shotguns, Revolvers, and Ballistics. It is because of these questions and the time limit allowed that I should, with your permission, like to get in print, maybe for the benefit of those interested, the answers, and also some information concerning the fire-arms and ammunition in use by the armed forces of the United Nations today.

As far back as the flint-lock, wheel-lock and snaphance and prior to that era the fire-stick; men have evinced interest in a weapon that would kill at a distance and use some form of charge. As the years went by they improved the smooth-bored, muzzle loaded weapon until eventually a rifled bore was made. In this instance the system was the smooth bore with two semi-circular grooves running the length of the barrel in a spiral manner. The ball was dropped down the muzzle and the shape of the ball corresponded to the shape of bore. It came to rest near the breech end and was discharged by granular black powder and igniter.

However, this weapon was not accurate and also was dangerous to a degree.

With the advent, however, of breech loaded weapons whereby the charge was introduced into the breech end of barrel, greater accuracy and better compression was obtainable.

I, therefore, wish to span a number of years and come to the manufacture and finish of the higher quality barrels that are made today and give to the best of my ability some information to your readers that does not always appear in the Army manuals which concern fire-arms.

As with your co-operation I intend to write a series of articles pertaining to this study. I will commence with our old friend the S.M.L.E. rifle produced by the famous B.S.A. works, England. In this case both barrel and wood work are picked to give the best results on the

ranges and in active service conditions. The walnut stock is selected from black Italian walnut; the grain running cross-wise or at least on a bias, if possible. The reason for this is the shock of discharge is greatly eliminated, whereas the straight grain stock has a more direct kick backward.

The barrel which is ball burnished, Government viewed, is selected for its near perfection in appearance and gauging, the object being to give freedom from setting, which often occurs and causes uneven expansion under the heat and stress of firing, with therefore a consequent chance of erratic grouping. The barrels are then hand-lapped where necessary and ball-burnished, which process consist of forcing very finely graded hard steel balls through the barrel after hand-lapping, which is a levelling-off process. The contour of the spherical balls fit the contour of the tops of the lands and by continually passing a ball which is slightly greater than the bore (1/3000) through the barrel a burnishing effect is imparted to the tops of the lands; continued gauging is necessary during this process. Eventually, all signs of boring marks disappear. The natural elasticity of the steel prevents what is known as TEE HEADING and in actual practice ball-burnishing enlarges the original bore by a about one-half one thousandth of an inch almost infinitesimally. Nevertheless, the rifles of to-day are differently processed by what is believed to be a quicker method. This may be judged and opinions may differ. However, the smoothing of bore is not being carried out at present, time of manufacture being, I believe, a dominating factor.

The Enfield Pattern '14 Rifle was originally developed at the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock, the lead or breech being made to accommodate the rimless .276" cartridge in which form it was known as the Pattern '13.

A few hundreds of these were manufactured and temporarily issued for mass trials, when the Great War 1914-1918 broke out.

This rifle was then hastily adapted for

the existing .303 rimmed cartridge and contracts were placed with U. S. firms — i. e. Remington, Eddystone and Winchester. This took place in the early part of 1914. The American firms were handicapped by the fact their machinery at that time was built to accommodate the rimless cartridge and after much deliberation between British and American experts the calibre .30 rifle of the 1906 series and type was adapted. By the time delivery was made plus the ammunition, our British factories had made such vast quantities of .303 Short rifles which proved so efficient for trench warfare that the Enfield pattern '14 rifle was only issued to our Volunteers and a few troops far away from home. I know the Nigerian Reg't were issued them.

However, the Volunteers found the Enfield P '14 a most reliable target rifle and it was adapted by the War Office to be fitted with telescopic sights for snipers.

After considerable haggling and conferences (don't let that word frighten you) the superiority of the P'14 was adapted and allowed by the N.R.A. Council and admitted in the popular S.R. Class "B" type.

A greater part of the contract being undelivered in 1918, the contract price was lowered and our American friends stored the remaining stock in their arsenals. We re-bought them some twenty-five years later and were pleased to get them, bayonets included.

I must now close, Mr. Editor. However, I would like to continue next month, in which I would ask you to edit a talk on Ballistics which, I believe, would be interesting to your readers; also I have information which may prove interesting, on Shot guns, Gun Stock Surgery and ammunition in general.

The Ballistic Course, Chicago, U.S.A., Police College is most interesting and although not absolutely necessary, does make very interesting reading even for Army men.

Thanking you for space

The Armourer O.T.C..



How Blood is Processed

The readers of the "Blitz" might be interested in learning of the processes used in preparing the whole blood taken from individual donors through the Canadian Red Cross Society Blood Donor Services, for the method of preserving plasma by dehydration is a scientific eye-opener. The blood corpuscles are not only separated from the plasma as cream is separated from milk, but the plasma is dried much as milk is converted into powder, except that the drying process is conducted while the plasma is actually frozen solid.

This is accomplished by a very high vacuum which literally sucks the moisture out. It is based on the discovery that ice can be vaporized in a high vacuum without passing through a liquid phase.

The first thing done by laboratory experts after receiving the whole blood, from the Red Cross or individual donors, is to check it carefully against infection to make sure it is sterile. After that the cellular portion of the blood is separated from the plasma by whirling it around in a centrifuge much like a cream separator in a dairy. Then the laboratory workers draw off the plasma and place it in individual containers.

Before being drawn off, the plasma, a light straw-coloured liquid, is at the top of the jar and at the bottom is a deposit of red solid material, like thick red paint. This is principally the red cells from the blood.

After sterilizing and filtering, the plasma is then frozen at a temperature 40° F. below zero and placed in the vacuum tanks. After 72 hours of the vacuum process, the dehydrated blood plasma is a light powder, looking something like old-fashioned, hard molasses candy, still light straw-coloured.

This golden flaky substance is sealed in a bottle and is paired with a pint of sterile water, the two bottles with the necessary transfusion tubes and needles are sealed in tin cans and shipped wherever needed. A transfusion can be effected in a few minutes by mixing the distilled water and plasma.

It takes a pint of whole blood to make one unit of plasma, but when the dried plasma is mixed with distilled water and administered to a patient, it is equivalent to the liquid part of one pint of whole blood. About half of human blood, therefore, is plasma.

CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY
BROCKVILLE AND DISTRICT BLOOD DONOR SERVICE.

SIGNALS WING

(Continued from page 20)

candidates who have not got a clear memory of the sharp eye and acid tongue of the present C. S. M. Gates, who continues to guide the troubled candidate, and keep running smoothly the interior economy of the wing. The A.I. roster was decreased by Sergeants Hood and McNamee taking the course, and proceeding onwards with their commission, but was increased by the addition of Sergeant McDougall, Corporal Yuzwak and L/Cpl. Feig, and more recently Sergeant Caron, Signm. Blakely and Signm. Kling.

The efforts of all these people have been to produce good and efficient Signal Officers. This plain statement conveys in a few words the most complex and difficult jobs of training that one can imagine. The unfortunate, or fortunate, (according to your point of view) thing is that a Signal Officer's responsibilities are infinite. The main thing is that, come hell or high water, communications must be maintained at any cost. The army in the field is a huge mechanical monster, but like any other monster, once its nervous system, by which its brain passes impulses to the muscles, is broken, the monster lies helpless, an easy prey to its enemies. It is the job of a Signal Officer to keep this nervous system intact, and it is this job which demands all the skill and ingenuity that one can muster. It is a wellknown fact that the Signal course is "tough." Actually, it is not "tough," but it is long, detailed and exacting. The Wing demands (and gets) a rigid standard of discipline in the classroom, in the quarters, and in relations with other arms of the

service and civilians, as we believe, as do all true soldiers, that the basis of any arm is its discipline. Without that, all else is lost. It is a rule not only in the Wing, but in the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals as whole that a candidate must be a soldier first, and a technician afterwards.

This is necessary, due to the scope of endeavour of the Signals Officer in the field. He will be associating at all times with the General Staff, as Signals come under the General Staff at all times, and care must be taken that when an emergency arises, the Signal Officer will take his place as an expert in his line, and even, if the circumstances demand, fill in for those around him. Towards this end, the candidate is thoroughly taught the organizations of all units he will come in contact with, in order to give him an appreciation of their needs and problems. He is given his introduction to and then thoroughly taught that peculiar subject that Signals, Artillery and C.A.C. deal with, wireless procedure. He is taught what a Signal office means to a Headquarters, and is drilled in each of the duties of the members of the office, so he will appreciate and be able to advise all his staff in their duties, and advise and help the staff in the handling of messages and despatches. Mathematics comes in for attention, as he will require a refresher course in it to appreciate and understand the complex wireless theory, which he will come up against in his advanced training. The various technical instruments he will have to deal with all through his career as a Signal Officer, come in for their share of attention. He learns how to handle all the various types of telewireless sets and cable apparatus that phones, exchanges, testing equipment,

are stock in trade for Signals. In this he is only taught their handling and testing, for the complex electrical operation of them is left until his advanced course.

In the third and fourth week of the course in Special the entire class turns to for the day and operate signal offices for skeleton formations, complete with lines, instruments, clerical staff and command staff. The system is then loaded with traffic to its utmost limit, telephones are kept busy, wireless sets hum, clerks sweat and tear their hair, exchange operators become frantic when their boards "get ahead of them", and there are cries of "Check!" or "Orderly!" all day long. Extremely valuable knowledge is obtained, and when the day is over, the candidates are weary, but quite happy.

While the candidate is here, he feels that the course had been a rough ride and a hard one, but after he has gone, and can look back, he realizes that he has had an invaluable experience which teaches him the need and advantages of discipline, the responsibilities that he is heir to, and the value of the detailed and painstaking training he has undergone.

COMPARISON.

American Sailor: Battleships . . . Why, the flagship of our navy is so big that the Captain goes round the deck in his car.

British Sailor: You ought to see our flagship. Have a look at the kitchen. It's so large the cook has to go through the Irish stew in a submarine to see if the potatoes are cooked.

TRANSPORT

(Continued from page 23)

ed one of the worst winters in the history of this town, with unusually heavy snow falls, and slippery roads, these boys have done a fine job.

Perhaps we are inclined at times to think of the Transport Driver as the forgotten man. Unfortunately, he has no time, and very little chance, to show what stuff he is made of as far as the parade ground is concerned, but he is in reality the man behind the wheel, and he has to be there and stay there when he is needed. Very often on a stormy night, when other soldiers can turn over in bed, tuck the blankets closer around their necks, the driver is called out to take a trip, perhaps to spend the night towing or placing another vehicle that has kept a little too close to the ditch back on the road. These boys grouch a lot at times, who wouldn't, but they are a loyal lot, and always mount the cab, when the call warrants. Accidents and damage to M.T. vehicles have been kept at a minimum, which shows that though the driver is fearless, he is cautious. We in Transport have adopted the method of leading these boys instead of driving them, and it has worked.

Mention should also be made of our carrier group. What a fascination, though damnable, tricky little piece of machinery the carrier is. If it doesn't like the road, and the driver doesn't keep a tight rein, it will jump the ditch without a second's warning. But these carrier boys, each knows his bronco, and they have efficiently learned the lesson that they must ride the carrier and not the carrier ride them.

This group of track vehicles have been invaluable for training at O.T.C. Every candidate gets a trick at the wheel, and also a good practical course in the maintenance of these miniature tanks. These carriers can certainly take it, too. It

has not been unusual this winter to see them racing across the field under rapid machine gun fire and coming through the ordeal unscathed.

Last, but not least, is the motorcycle. Oh yes, we must not forget, we have the bicycle also—plenty of them! Useful? Ask Gnr. Hamon. Ask Corporal Leach. Ask anyone who wants to run somewhere in a hurry while he is sitting down. Economical? They pay for themselves every day. We could not live without them. But the motorcycle, give me time to think it over. "No time to think it over," says Sgt. Kelleher, "get on and get going". And they do go. Not always in the direction they start for, but they do get there by hook or by crook—mostly by crook.

Really, these motorcycles are a great asset to our training. These boys do learn here at O.T.C. their value, and how to look after them. I think, it is now the dream of every candidate here to some day ride through the streets of Berlin on a motorcycle.

If we are all conscious that Colonel Gregg has a way all his own of getting things that are essential to the training of the future officer, we also know that he may spring surprises on us any day. No! It would not surprise us now, if some day we should see a troop of captured Henie tanks rolling up the lines. In fact, many of the city laymen thought something similar had happened during the past year. For as we all remember, one lovely peaceful day last summer, with the sun shining through the murk, the beautiful St. Lawrence waters reflecting its splendour, home folk spraying their lawns and admiring the peace and quiet of this town—why I think it was a Brockville civilian who remarked to someone: "Why I cannot realize there is a war on, the day is so peaceful". The spell was suddenly broken, however, when a crushing, grinding, horrible noise, the like of which had never been heard in this quite city before, was

heard. "My God," said the civilian, "why doesn't somebody call out the guard". But the guard was soon overpowered, and the O.C. Transport came rolling through the town right up to our very gates, at the head of eighteen universal carriers. What will the Commandant bring on next, was the question on everyone's lips. By God, we did not expect him to bring destroyers and the navy in here. Who would? But on October?, believe it or not, that is what he did. He did not bring the destroyers right up to O.T.C., but damn near it.

And so when this "great battle" took place, those little carriers were brought into action and soon justified their existence. It is hardly necessary to elaborate on the importance for training our officers, of the carrier in our midst.

Then there is the increase in motorcycles by more than double—in fact from forty-three a year ago to one hundred today. We had ten bicycles, today we have ten times that number.

We were very much handicapped for movement of troops a year ago. Today that handicap has been overcome and now we have thirty-four T.C.V.'s or 60 cwts.

It would be almost impossible to enumerate all the improvements and transformations in this wing during the past year. Suffice it to say that for counsel and co-operation, in Colonel Gregg we have found a champion. With that faith and confidence we have tackled a job almost incredible in magnitude, and we have done that job. But we must untiringly and unceasingly aspire to bigger things. Our needs here are still great and the task to which we have given ourselves must have more of us. Must have our thought, our undivided attention, our labour, and all that we do, every day, every hour of the day, must have in mind one purpose, and that, the defeat of the enemy, and the restoration of peace. For the next milestone, this is our pledge.

HOTEL MANITONNA

Brockville's Only Fireproof Hotel

Special Attention Given to

RESERVATIONS FROM OFFICERS AND
CADETS OF THE O.T.C.

Invite your Relatives and Friends for the week-end.

HOTEL MANITONNA

BROCKVILLE

PADRES' CORNER



Egt. Bishop and Protestant Chaplain.



Cadet Nantel and R. C. Chaplain.

I am glad of the opportunity afforded me of writing a word of greeting for this special issue of the "Blitz". I extend my good wishes to the Commandant Col. M. F. Gregg, VC., M.C., on this anniversary occasion. Before coming to Brockville, I heard words of praise for his fine qualities from senior officers of the army as well as from young officers who

took their course here, within the past months. I appreciate the kindly interest in the work of the Chaplain, his sympathy and helpfulness. May the coming days be of deep satisfaction for him. I am sure, they will, if we all work together, in the same fine spirit which he reflects on all sides.

H/Capt. J. E. BELL, Chaplain (P).

ALERT

(From YANK.)

The beams of light, like giant scissors, snip the sky to shreds.
See! Two have met and cross above the chapel on the hill!
Now satisfied, they flicker out, and stars fall back in place—
The threat is gone, but nerves are tight; alert, the land is still.

Oh, the fingers of light are out to-night
Probing the fringe of mist,
And the outpost lines under jungle vines
Are waiting with mailed fist.

Hark! The beat of giant feet across the straw-strewn floor!
The million-candled fingers leap and point where wings are bared;
But now the word dit-dits between, and friend is greeting friend:
The beams flick off; again the land is taut, alert, prepared.

Oh, the pencils of light are eager to write
A one-way ticket to hell.
Dream on, my sweet, in your distant retreat—
Dream on, we are watching well!!

—Lt. Robert G. Rashid.

To live in the midst of the troops without wishing their pleasures;
To be an Officer of Rank yet a friend of the Private;
To share all sufferings; to penetrate all secrets;
To heal all wounds; to go from men to God and offer Him Their prayers;
To return from God to men to bring pardon and hope;
To have a heart of fire for Charity and a heart of bronze for Chastity;
To teach and to preach; console and to bless always;
My God, what a life; and it is yours,
O Padre of Jesus Christ.

This is the life of a Chaplain, and on his shoulders rests the responsibility of looking after the spiritual needs of his men. And although he has changed the somber clerical black to the bright khaki, nevertheless he is still a "padre", a "Father" to his spiritual Sons. His congregation is made up of men of every type, differing widely in their education, their way of life, their culture, their faith; men often far from God, ignorant of Christ and of His Gospel; men lacking in religion perception, whose interests are centred in anything but in their souls and the things that relate to their eternal salvation.

There are many men trained in the art of war, who can see to drills, and equipment, and campaigns. But the power, which decides victory, is man power, and man power is at its most efficient peak when the soul within is sound.

By REV. E. J. WAY (Captain),
R.C. Chaplain.

PICTURE
FRAMING and
NOVELTIES

Kay's
BROCKVILLE, ONT.

SHEET MUSIC
VICTOR RECORDS
MUSICAL SUPPLIES



MAJ. FORTEY



MAJ. DEANE



CAPT. CARROLL

CAMP EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT

One of the Wings that forms a most important function in Camp is the Engineers. Under Captain Hurlbutt, they look after building repairs and maintenance in a highly efficient manner. In addition, they are heading up the building and expansion programme that is now well under way.

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The entrance to the Camp has been improved by moving the Detention Barracks to a new location at the southerly boundary of the Camp and by building an information building at the entrance.

A large building programme was inaugurated which will increase the number of buildings from 54 to 122 upon completion, with a number of altera-

tions and extensions to existing buildings included in this programme, as well were special buildings such as assembly hall, fire hall, chapel, nurses' residence, and quarters, lecture huts and mess halls, new administration building, commissariat, isolation hospital, and camp engineer's office, stores and quarters. Included in this expansion programme are the necessary services, such as water, sewers, telephone and electrical power. One of the features of this programme was the creation of the sub-staff area, south of the main entrance. Paving of the roadways west of Bartholomew St. and also the north parade grounds, was commenced last fall and this work will be completed when the weather breaks.

A considerable amount of study was given to fire protection, with the result that a new fire hall is being constructed. It will house the fire truck, which will be delivered shortly. It will provide quarters for the fire brigade and will also house a stationary booster pump to increase the water pressure from 40 lbs. to 100 lbs. for fire purposes. A fire alarm system had been requested and endorsed by the Fire Marshal.

During the past year buildings have been constructed to house C.W.A.C. personnel. Additional grounds have been procured for the transport park. The total expansion programme represents an expenditure of around \$1,250,000.00.

"MACHINE GUN WING"

The Work of the Machine Gun Wing is based on the Vickers .303 inch machine gun, and the fourteen instruments used in the fire-control of this weapon.

Map reading is a very important subject, as it is very closely associated with fire-control. It follows then, that a high standard of M.R. must be reached.

Elementary Gun Drill being the backbone of all machine gun handling, is taught first. When this is understood, the classes are advanced to Section-Drill and Field duties, at the same time starting the theory of fire-control.

In fire-control the progress is gradual until the final stages are reached. At this stage the class is dealing with Direct and Indirect fire, using all fourteen instruments. This in itself is a big job, as it takes a great deal of work to become familiar with the guns; however, this is necessary and is the standard demanded.

Lectures and exercises in Organization and Administration, Appreciations Orders and Messages, First-aid, Range Finder, Movement, Range Practices, Field Engineering, Immediate Action, and Headquarters make up the remainder of the syllabus.

The work is planned to turn out first-class Machine Gun Officers. This means that they would be capable of handling

their men and weapons under all conditions — day or night. Of course the candidate cannot reach this stage in the 21 days training which we have at our disposal. Special to the Arm, however, will ensure that he is equipped basically in theory and practical work, to proceed to the Advanced Training Centre. On arrival at C.M.G.T.C. the work taught at the O.T.C. is reviewed. The work of the candidate then takes on a very practical aspect, all theory taught at O.T.C. is now tied in with practical field work. If the candidate has not been thoroughly grounded at O.T.C., or if he has not put forth a very concentrated effort, both at O.T.C. and C.M.G.T.C., he cannot hope to succeed. It is therefore necessary that the candidate has a sound knowledge of the principles of both the gun and fire-control. It is much better if he has a thorough training in basic M.G. work before coming to O.T.C. If he lacks this training — he is in for 21 days of hard work and study, the like of which he has not likely experienced before.

The candidate, to begin with, must have a good sound education, especially in mathematics, be willing to work in high gear at all times, and strong enough to do so. He must be able to make quick and accurate appreciations.

Above all, he must have complete confidence in himself, bred in the knowledge that he knows:

1. How to employ his weapons.
 2. How he can best support other arms.
 3. That no matter what odd situation presents itself, he is able to cope with it.
- There have been several changes in the syllabus of Training during the past year. All changes have been made to improve the standard of candidates proceeding to C.M.G.T.C.

Most of the changes have been deletions of minor subjects, and placing the time, so gained, at the disposal of the more technical and difficult subjects.

A mobile mount of the W.M.G. was developed in this wing during 1942. It is hoped that more will be heard of this new mount in the near future.

The assistance, so readily and abundantly given by our commandant, has been, and will continue to be respected and greatly appreciated. The success of this wing is largely due to the interest and ever-ready help of our Commanding Officer.

Capt. F. J. Frape, D.C.M. was the first Senior Instructor of M.G. Wing, and continued until Capt. J. T. Moore took over in July, 1942, and remained in charge until Feb. 23, Lieut. C. C. Cole then becoming S.I.

"BROCKVILLE—THE HOME OF THE O.T.C."

By LT. C. C. FRASER.

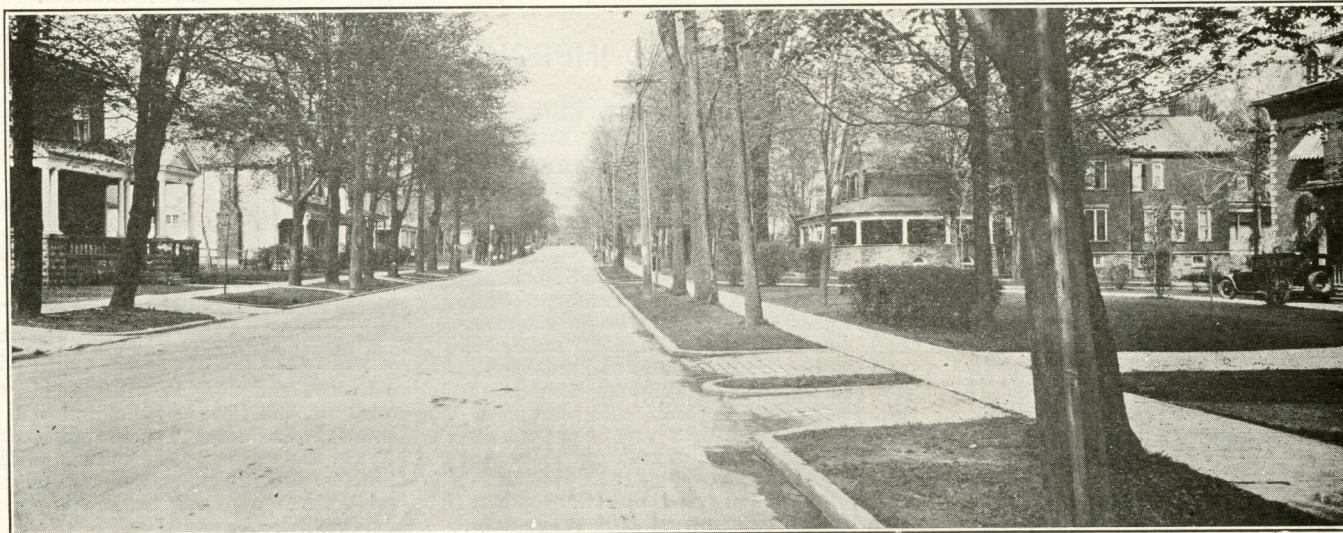
Since April of 1941, Brockville, to the average Canadian and especially to those in the Service, is synonymous with O.T.C. for it was in that month that the first group of candidates from various centres in Eastern Canada entered B.M.A. to qualify for their commissions. Since then literally hundreds of would-be officers have made Brockville their home for at least three months of their military careers, and the town has become intimately known not only to them, but to their relatives and friends as well. Some of the wives and sweethearts have seen it, it is true, only for a few brief

hours preceding the monthly Graduation Dance and Exercises, but their knowledge of Brockville is hardly limited to that short sojourn. As the town plays such an important part in the life of the Camp, it was felt, that a short description of it might not be amiss in this Anniversary Number of the "Blitz".

Brockville is one of the oldest municipalities in Ontario, as any native of the town will tell you with pride. Tradition is a very real thing here, and even the casual visitor is soon conscious of its presence. Perhaps it is not generally known that Brockville's incor-

poration as a municipality preceded even that of Toronto by one year. Legend has it that there was considerable controversy over the selection of a name for the fledgling town, because two rival families of considerable prominence each felt that their names should be perpetuated by having the town called after them. At the height of the argument General Brock stepped in and generously suggested that the municipality might conceivably bear his name through the ages—and who could object to this proposal from the gallant Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Upper Canada? And when you come to Brockville—as every Brockvillian hopes you will—Brock's monument in front of the old Court House will likely be one of the first things which will be pointed out to you.

There is another alternative if you come from "South of the Border". You can come over the relatively new Thousand Islands Bridge, about 25 miles west of Brockville, and in doing so, you will be treating yourself to one of Nature's most lavish displays, for the bridge spans the St. Lawrence at one of the most picturesque sections of the Islands and you will literally hold your breath because of the sheer beauty of it. Speaking of the Islands region of the river, Brockville has been aptly called "The City of the Thousand Islands", because it stands at the eastern entrance to them, and if you



A TYPICAL RESIDENTIAL STREET

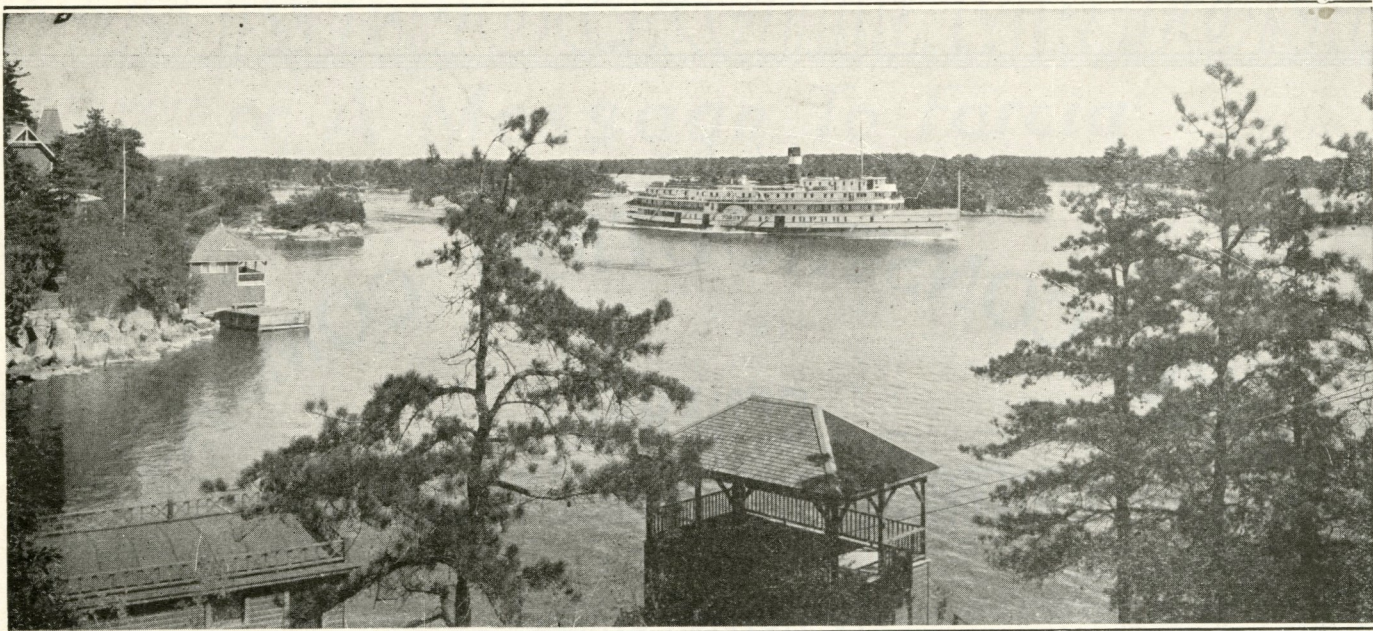
Compliments of the

CAMERON'S
Drug Store

You cannot possibly turn down this invitation to come to Brockville with the argument that it is hard to get at. You can motor, if your gas ration will permit, for it is right on Number Two Highway, 125 miles west of Montreal and 208 miles east of Toronto. Or you can come in from Ottawa which is only 72 miles away. If you must travel by train, both the C.N.R. and the C.P.R. are at your disposal. Or if you are one of our American brothers, just cross over the St. Lawrence from Ogdensburg to Prescott, and within 25 minutes of landing on Canadian soil you are inside the limits of the town. Or

come in the summer, be sure to take one of the boat trips through the Islands, for that is something you will look back upon with pleasure for the rest of your life. One would think that Nature in placing Brockville so close to the Islands region had been more than kind to her. But you have only to travel north about 30 miles to reach the equally beautiful Rideau Lakes with all their holiday and recreational possibilities, which of course includes some of the best inland fishing in Canada.

Mention has already been made of the spirit of tradition, which pervades the place. Brockville is old and its inhabitants are proud of its history. They are proud too of the manner in which the town has kept pace with the times. While in the strict sense it is not an industrial town, we have here some manufacturing concerns whose products have advertised the name of Brockville through the world. The Eugene Phillips Electrical Works has expanded tremendously since it came to Brockville in the 1920's. Here too we have the John B. Stetson Co. (who has not heard of Stetson Hats?) and a branch of Canada Foundries and Forgings Ltd., to say nothing of many smaller industries, all of which support a sizeable proportion of the population. Neither have the spiritual and intellectual needs of the people been neglected. Brockville is almost a town of



AMONGST THE 1,000 ISLANDS AT BROCKVILLE

churches, situated, as they are, so picturesquely on the four corners of a square. There are Public Schools and a Separate School as well as a Collegiate Institute and Vocational School, which is modern in every sense. In addition there is a Business College, and St. Alban's School, which is a boarding school for boys. Practically every fraternal organization is presented in Brockville, and there are two very-much-alive Service Clubs—Rotary and Lions—which have made a splendid contribution to the life of the town. One of the oldest institutions in Brockville is the Rowing Club on the waterfront, and at the western entrance of the town, just beyond the beautiful St. Lawrence Park, is the Golf and Country Club with its cosy club house and its excellent greens. And as a further incentive to your coming here please be assured that Brockville can provide very fine accomodation in its well-appointed hotels and tourist-homes.

Brockville may be proud of its traditions which have their roots in the past, but it is also proud to be the next-door neighbour of O.T.C. The relations between town and camp are extremely good. That is due partly to the fact that the boys from B.M.A. have by their conduct won for themselves the right to be welcomed into the homes of Brockville. And many cadets have their Sundays and week-ends brightened for them by the hospitality of many Brockvillians. The good relationship is also due to the

kindly attitude which the town has always shown towards B.M.A. Shortly after the inception of the camp a local organization known as the Brockville Auxiliary War Services was set up and out of that has developed Hospitality House on Victoria Ave. This has been a boon not only to the candidates, who are free to drop in when they are downtown, but to an even greater extent has it been helpful to the wives of the budding officers. At the present time similar provision is being made for the members

of the sub-staff of O.T.C. Besides the Auxiliary War Services runs a series of Saturday night dances in the Brockville Collegiate during the winter months and many a romance has had its genesis in these weekly hops.

The people of Brockville, without exception, hope that the many warm friendships which have developed as a result of the brief sojourn of so many candidates in their midst will be renewed and strengthened by return visits to Brockville "when the lights go on again".

Grilled Sandwiches, Light Lunches

Kyle's

Ice Cream "Our Own Make"

Sodas and Sundaes



The trademark
guarantees your satisfaction

Player's Please

MILD OR MEDIUM

NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

Plain End or Cork Tip

FRIED CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
GENERAL
CONTRACTORS AND ENGINEERS

70 VICTORIA STREET
TORONTO

Builders of New Extensions
at
OFFICERS' TRAINING CENTRE
Brockville

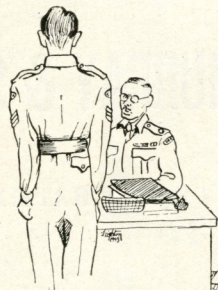
— OUR WAR EFFORT INCLUDES THE —
FOLLOWING PROJECTS:

Crumlin Flying School *Jarvis Flying School*
Malton Flying School *Picton Flying School*
Mountain View Flying School

Bren Gun, Toronto *Recreational, Camp Borden*
Artillery Proof Range, Pt. Dalhousie

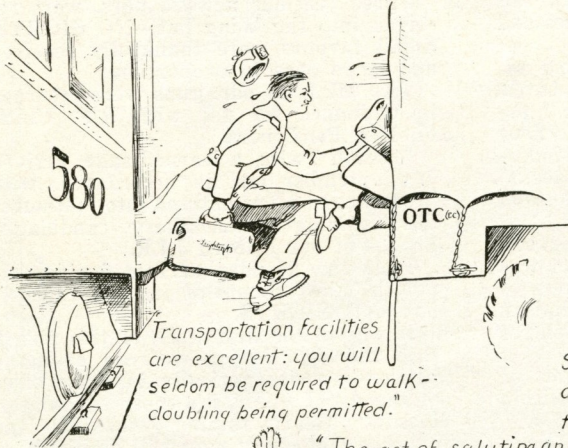
Administration Building
TRANS-CANADA AIRWAYS
Malton, Ontario

THIS IS BROCKVILLE, MR JONES or A Message To Farcia



"You will enter an atmosphere of dangerous living."

O.T.C. Handbook



Transportation facilities are excellent: you will seldom be required to walk--doubling being permitted."



Strip yourself of all inhibitions and worries and be prepared to go---- etc.



"You will find the sub-staff most co-operative: any resemblance to Simon Legree is purely intentional.

Rooms are limited to three cadets.

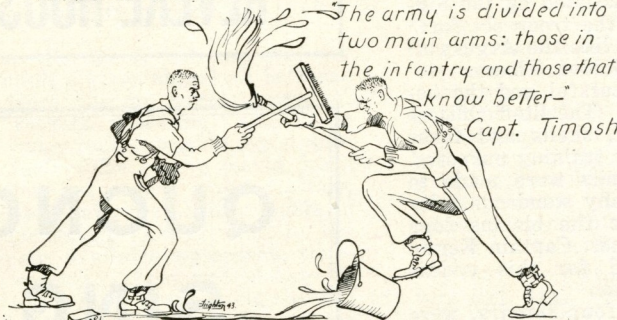


"The act of saluting an officer is not a mark of inferiority in any way. It is a compliment to the King's commission and an officer should return it as is given."

Discipline O.T.C.-

"The Instructona Staff will frankly & ruthlessly advise you with the single motive of desiring to help you obtain your objective."

O.T.C. Hand book.



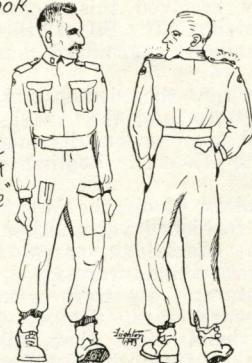
The sole object of all weapon training is to teach all ranks the most efficient way of handling their weapons in order to kill the enemy."

The army is divided into two main arms: those in the infantry and those that know better--

Capt. Timoshanko



with a jump stand at ease



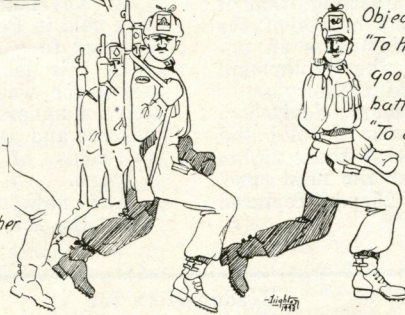
"Never give an order you are not prepared to carry out yourself." Discipline O.T.C. Sec. 10.



"While you are at this O.T.C. you are expected to make full use of your Mess Always treat it as you would your own home." O.T.C. Handbook.



---"By singing together hymn 49-omitting the 17th, 26th and 29th verses" The Padre any Sunday



Objectives of O.T.C. course: "To help you become a good leader of men in battle." O.T.C. Handbook. "To qualify for income tax." Gen. MacNamara



APPRECIATION BY CADET JONES, G.E.P.

CONTOURS BY CADET LEIGHTON, T.C.

"DOG" COY., RED ARMY