

Shortage Farm Labor Serious

President of United Farmers of Ontario Predicts It Will Grow Worse

Farm labor shortage, already acute, will grow worse as time goes on, D. E. Stauffer, president of the United Farmers of Ontario, predicted in a presidential address before that body's recent convention in Toronto.

"We farmers expect in times like these to forego many of our privileges," he said. "The farmers are willing to take their full share of responsibility. Farm workers are being absorbed in other industries which are able to pay and are paying much higher wages. Military training camps are taking thousands more. This situation will become more acute as time goes on. Then added to this difficulty we are expected to produce farm products below cost of production."

SOLUTION IN CO-OPERATION

"In spite of this situation becoming more aggravated, the farmer's dollar was and still is, below par in relation to what he has to buy. We have a surplus of most farm products, but if present conditions continue, the farmers of Ontario will be forced out of production of some of these essential products; for instance bacon. We cannot produce it at the present prices and still meet our financial obligations."

The solution to the farmer's problem, according to Mr. Stauffer, is organization and co-operation. "We must pioneer more and more in the co-operative field by education and action," he said. Mr. Stauffer looked forward to the time when 750,000 Canadian farmers would be organized, "creating a dignity and respect which cannot be had in any other way."

Saving Ontario's Natural Resources

By G. C. TONER, Federation of Ontario Anglers. (NO. 20)

TROUT LOSING RANGE

Rainbows, steelheads, German Browns and Loch Leven Trout are all members of the genus Salmo, close relatives of the Atlantic salmon. But the lake trout, the speckled trout or brook trout, the red trout and the Aurora trout are charrs, differing anatomically from the true salmon. In Ontario, with the exception of Lake Ontario where a landlocked variety of the Atlantic salmon was native in pioneer days, the charrs are the only indigenous trouts.

Formerly trout were found all over the Province wherever conditions of habitat were suitable. The speckled trout lived in cool streams and spring-fed northern lakes; the lake trout inhabited the Great Lakes and the deeper, cooler inland lakes. As the forests were cut away many of the streams became warmer and silt filled into the lakes so that both speckled trout and lake trout have lost much of their former range.

The lake trout is found throughout the Province in the proper kind of lakes. In the Great Lakes many thousands of pounds are taken annually by the commercial fishermen. Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Lake Huron and Lake Michigan are inhabited by trout that look much alike but Lake Superior has a variety, called siscowet, that lives in deep water, often a 1000 feet or more beneath the surface. The siscowet has fat and oily flesh, is broad and short where the lake trout is slim and lengthy.

Deer, Two Dogs, Are Inseparable Friends



These three interesting friends decided to make their home at the Bowser Hotel, Bowser, which is 125 miles from Victoria on Vancouver Island; and are now inseparable. The island deer came to the establishment of its own accord, liked the place and palled up with the two dogs. The older dog is on the staff, having made himself famous as a water. As soon as a visitor stops at the hotel, the dog comes along, picks up the money put down for refreshment, takes it to the bar, puts it in the till, picks up a bottle and puts it on the table for the visitor. He is teaching the younger dog the same work. Victoria is reached by the following Canadian Pacific "Princess" fleet: "Marguerite", "Kathleen", "Joan" and "Elizabeth".

—C.P.R. Photo.

THE WAR WEEK—Commentary on Current Events

ATTACKS ON SHIPPING ARE GROWING MENACE

For some time past this column has drawn the attention of its readers to the increasing seriousness of Nazi attacks on British shipping, particularly on convoys returning from America with food, planes, munitions. British leaders have publicly recognized the menace as one which most gravely threatened Britain's chances in the war against Germany. Last week the attacks were reaching a new crescendo as the Nazis adopted new techniques—of submarines hunting in packs off the northwest coast of Ireland; of submarines and surface raiders hunting together; of planes co-operating with subs and raiders. At the same time German bombers blasted Britain's major export ports on the south and west coast.

More Ships From U. S.
Total loss of shipping by the British since the outbreak of the war has been estimated at about three million tons. Since the rate of replacement in United Kingdom shipyards is usually figured at 20,000 weekly, it can readily be understood why Britain has been seeking to get more merchant tonnage and escort vessels in the United States. Last week's promise by Washington to release every sea-going ton to Britain that the U. S. could spare meant that Britain's need for the ton being would be much less acute.

"I'm Optimistic"
Relaxation to a considerable extent of the strictness of censorship allowed the world a glimpse last week of just how bad the British position was. Nevertheless it was realized the situation could definitely be worse. High-ranking U. S. air official, Major-General J. E. Chaney, returning from a month's close-up observation of the British war effort, declared: "The British won't lose the war at the rate they're going. . . I'm optimistic about the outcome. England needs aircraft, 100 destroyers, bases in Ireland, and according to Lord Latham, credits. . . I do not believe England will lose the war unless it becomes careless or over-confident."

The accentuated German drive on British ports and shipping was thought to be motivated by a two-

fold purpose: to cut off Britain's main source of supply from the western hemisphere; to prevent diversion of British supplies, ships and planes for use in a Near East offensive.

Ditch Mussolini?
The Nazis were well aware that Britain was contemplating a move west to land, sea and air forces to dispose of Italy once and for all. What to do with Mussolini, then, was Hitler's dilemma last week. Would he: Ditch him in favor, perhaps, of Vichy? Bolster him up in the Greek campaign by means of substantial military aid? Supersede him at home, by moving down across the Brenner pass and taking over the whole of Italy?

In the Balkans
During the week widespread disturbances accompanied by wholesale assassinations continued throughout Rumania. Four German divisions were reported to have moved across the border from Hungary to put an end to the reign of terror. (Certain informed quarters in London maintained that it was Rumania's interest to keep disorder, so long as there was no immediate threat to Nazi economic.) The Bulgarian situation jelled—it was said in the Bulgarian parliament that the country's relations with Soviet Russia "were now established on a sound political basis." Turkey and Yugoslavia stoutly maintained neutrality in the face of strong Axis pressure.

Ambitious Japs
Chinese dispatches last week portrayed as one of the major victories of the Sino-Jap conflict, the reported Chinese successes in central and northern Hopeh province. A Japanese offensive was said to have been smashed there with approximately 20,000 Japanese killed in action and large quantities of arms and munitions seized. The ambitious Japanese were at the same hour conducting an expanding war on the Thai-Indo-China border.

On the Home Front
In Canada the big news of the week was the budget, brought down during an extended session of the House, which featured: drastic curtailment of luxury imports, mainly

from the U. S.; increased excise taxes on domestic and personal conveniences; reduced customs duties on United Kingdom commodities. This constituted the Dominion Government's latest move to conserve foreign exchange.

The news that fresh fruits and vegetables from the south would not be banned was heartily welcomed by Canadian housewives. There should be plenty of apples, too, for eating here this winter, since Great Britain will not be taking any.

During the week Prime Minister King promised to set up a committee to inquire into the Dominion's war expenditures, following a request from Conservative Leader Hanson who had told the House there was a feeling in England that Canada was seeking to make money out of the war effort.

As well as having to deal with the war overseas, Ontarians had a blitzkrieg of their own to counter at home. . . the snow.

The Book Shelf..

"THIRTY ACRES"

By Ringnet
A new novel of French Canada as it is today has come forth from the pen of a man who was born and brought up in a small Quebec community.

It is a moving story of what is happening to habitant life. On an old farm that has been settled for two centuries or more, lives Euchariste Moisan. Euchariste (Charis for short) is a typical peasant farmer, bound to the soil by ties of tradition and blood, silent and shrewd, yet unable to cope with the forces that come to shatter his Laurentian peace.

Although "Thirty Acres" is the story of him and his family, it is at the same time a story of modern Quebec, facing wars, depressions, and the drain of emigration of New England; it is the tale of a small racial minority trying to adapt its ancient folkways to modern conditions.

No one who has read the novel of old French Canada, "Maria Chapdelaine", should miss this. "Thirty Acres" . . . by Ringnet . . . Toronto: the Macmillan Company of Canada . . . \$2.50.

Predicts Changed Building Methods

Canada and the United States Face an "Architectural Blitzkrieg," Ontario Authority Declares—Designs Are Undergoing Revolution

Canada and the United States face an architectural blitzkrieg which will revolutionize existing methods of design and use of materials, Alvin S. Mathers, past president of the Ontario Association of Architects, declared last week, says a story in the Toronto Globe and Mail.

Lecturing on "The Future of Building Construction," under the auspices of the Ontario Association of Real Estate Boards, Mr. Mathers told his listeners that new planning, new structural methods, new equipment and new uses for old materials and new materials are in store for the home owners of the not too distant future.

The modern world of things invades the sanctuary of the most conservative individual. Can we reserve the process and bring the old things into the new house design? Yes, if they conform to the new aesthetic pattern. Individual pieces of fine furniture of any period are naturally in harmony because basic principles behind their design are the same.

NEW FORMS IN ARCHITECTURE
"In short the new architecture does not demand a scrapping of the old things if those things are good in themselves," said Mr. Mathers. "It will, most likely, however, demand a new arrangement to suit the plan. A new generation of house owners is already interested in the new architectural forms. These strange and frightening shapes will certainly be familiar to the men who return from this war."

SIROIS REPORT:

The Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations Studied, Listened, Learned, Discussed Canada's Problems for Two and One-Half Years. (NO. 1)

It's a long time since 1867. In that year the Fathers of Confederation saw their handiwork go into effect. The British North America Act became the constitution of the Dominion of Canada.

In those years there have been great changes. Every one of us has seen the speed of communication grow. The plane, the radio, the electric appliances, the car and then the speedier car, the helms in the kitchen and on the farm. Everything has speeded up as the long coast has speeded as compared with the Trans-Canada plane trip to-day.

The Fight Over Rights
But in that time two sections, 91 and 92, of the B.N.A. Act have been interpreted by the courts. Provincial rights, Federal rights, this belongs to one, that to the other. And so it went on until everyone was sick and tired of listening to the fight about jurisdiction and rights.

But it wasn't just a question of words alone. It was costing us all money. Unemployment, debt, taxes, disunion were all growing.

What to do about it? It is there that the name, Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, comes into the picture.

The Commission was appointed to make a study of the whole set-up in Canada. How much everyone was paying in taxes. Where it was going. Who had authority. Who had privileges. And above all who was going to pay for everything and the best way of doing it.

The Hon. N. W. Rowell was appointed Chairman of the Royal Commission. He was then Chief Justice of Ontario.

The Commission went from the Atlantic to the Pacific and back again, studying, listening, learning and discussing Canada's problems.

Chief Justice Rowell fell ill and his place as Chairman was taken by Dr. Joseph Sirosis of Quebec City.

After more than two and a half years that Commission presented its report to the Government. That report is the one referred to as the Rowell-Sirois Report. That report will, if all Canadian premiers are of good will, result in a better, happier Canada with the burdens of taxation where they belong—on the shoulders of those best able to pay.



Bee Hive Syrup

VOICE OF THE PRESS

80 PER CENT AT WAR
More than 80 per cent of the world's people live in nations now involved in war.

—Science Service.

MEASURING MERIT
Ontario is to have a merit system in its civil service promotions. Merit may still be measured by votes gathered to the aid of the successful candidate.

—Port Arthur News-Chronicle.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER
Aroused by an outbreak of diphtheria, people in Halifax and elsewhere are hurrying to have their children immunized. But if they had had the common sense to undertake mass immunization of children, as has become the rule in scores of Ontario communities, large as well as small, there would probably have been no outbreak about which to become alarmed.

—Brockville Recorder and Times.

TOO MUCH TROUBLE
In Edmonton only 27 per cent of the 56,000 people whose names appear on the civic voters' list went to the polls in the annual election for mayor and aldermen.

Here in Lethbridge recently only a couple of hundred taxpayers voted on a money bill. It looks as if a lot of us would rather preach about democracy than to practise it.

—Lethbridge Herald.

Keeping Fit With Judy



It's ping pong for Judy Garland when she takes time out for play after completing her role in "Strike Up the Band." Judy feels that this exercise is a normal way to keep in condition. Judy also does some extensive exercising by swimming short distances every day in her pool.

Likes Yukon Life Better Than City

Woman Prefers Northland Existence to Luxuries of Urban Society

The luxuries of city life may be all right for some women, but Mrs. Anton Money prefers the simple life of her home at Francis Lake, in the Yukon Territory, 1,000 miles east of Whitehorse.

"It's the most marvellous life in the world if you're happily married," Mrs. Money said. "The past 15 years haven't been all roses, there have been a lot of hardships mixed with the joy. But it's all been so very worthwhile."

Mrs. Money is at present living in Vancouver and her two sons can go to school. The boys, one 13 years of age and the other 10, have accompanied their parents on many trips through the northland.

Mrs. Money was born in New York and later studied music at the Toronto Conservatory. She was still only a girl when she went into the Yukon and Alaska as the bride of Anton Money who now owns extensive mining properties in the north.

Mrs. Money thinks there is too much tinsel and camouflage about the Hollywood version of the Canadian north, and suggests that books should be written and movies made about it "just as it is."

Tams Coming In, Kilt Going Out

In New Armies—Canada's Service Uniforms Follow Lead of the Mother Country

The major contributions of the Second Great War to Canadian military dress are the introduction of the battle dress uniform and revival of the wedge cap, officially known as the field service cap.

Both spring from a desire to adapt military attire to the needs of the times, to give the fighting men a garb which will be most convenient under the conditions of modern war, with its emphasis on mechanization, rapid movement and concealment.

WEAR 'EM OFF DUTY

With the present war the kilts of Canada's highland regiments and one Irish kilted regiment vanished as a service garb in the Canadian Active Service Force. They may still be worn off duty. These units when on active service wear the battle dress or ski-pants with canvas gaiters.

They are permitted to identify themselves as Highland and Irish units, however, by their head gear. The Scottish units wear khaki tam o'shanter for field service and the regimental glengarry bonnet for off-duty occasions. The Irish regiments of Canada at Toronto wear a green cap, something like the Scottish tam o'shanter, for service and off-duty occasions.

CELTIC GARB STILL HERE

Canada's tank regiments wear a black beret. This was adopted by the British army because it seemed the handiest sort of thing for men who rode in and worked around tanks. The tank units have no cap authorized for off-duty wear.

Celtic garb has not entirely disappeared from the Canadian army as the Highland units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia and officers of the second battalion of the Irish Regiment still wear the kilt while two kilted Scottish units, the Scots, Fusiliers of Canada of Kitchener, Ont., and the Lorne Scots of Brampton, Ont., wear the tartan trews or tight-fitting trousers. When the present issue runs out, however, they too will wear battle dress.

Bovine Produces 50 Tons of Milk

Hyde Park Lady, an Ayrshire cow owned by J. Stuart Hyde of Dundas, Ont., now has attained the meritorious production, gold seal, or 100,000-pound class, the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association said, by producing 100,000 pounds of milk during her lifetime.

The association said Hyde Park Lady has produced a total of 102,651 pounds of milk containing 4,347 pounds of butterfat—an average butterfat test of 4.23 per cent in lactations. The production was made on two milkings per day, under ordinary farm conditions.

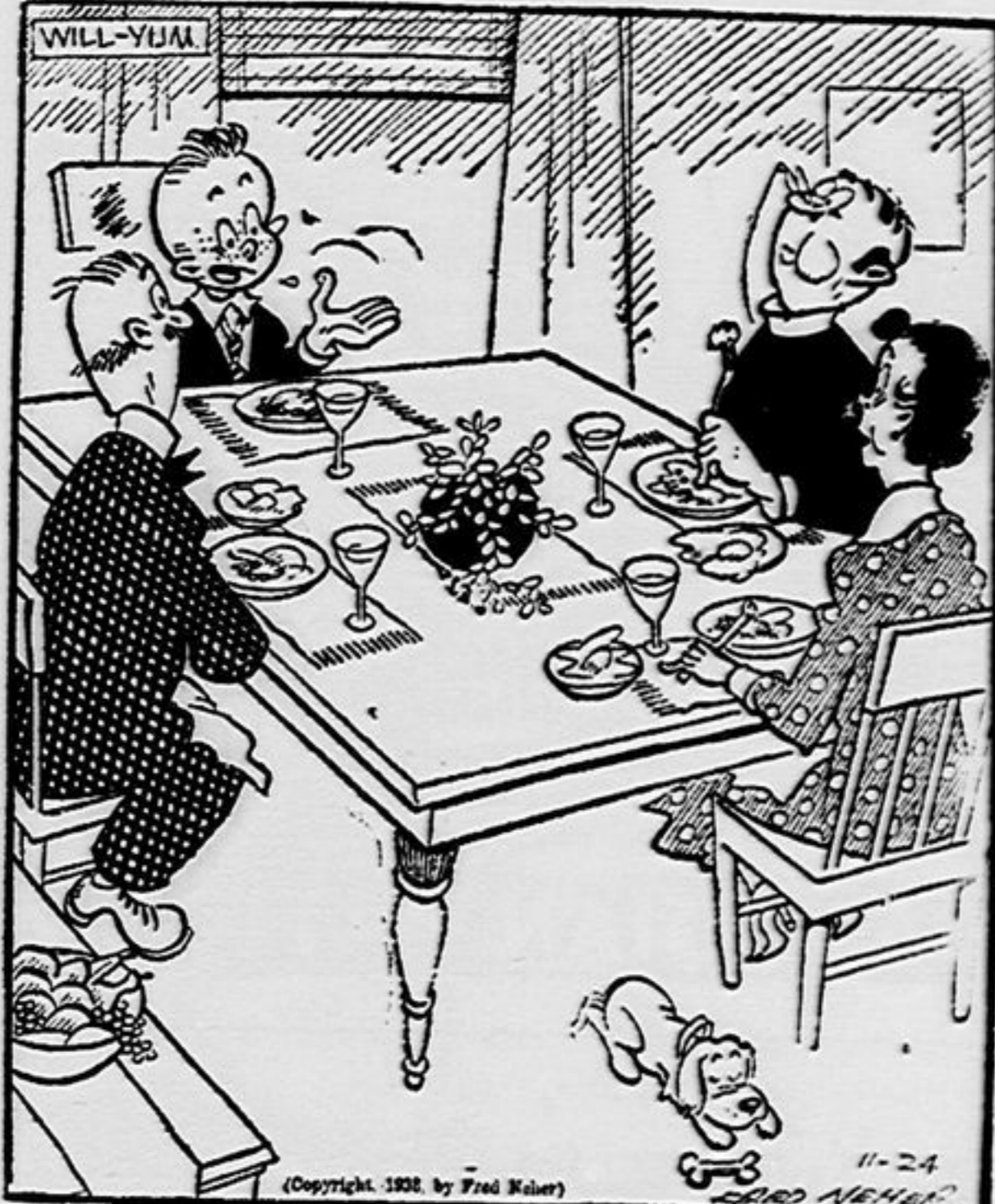
REG'LAR FELLERS — Very Modern



By GENE BYRNES

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher



"Will dessert upset me tonight, Mom, or is there enough to go around?"