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Charlottetown Branch: A. I. B. BELCHER, Manager

Stresses Need King Awards Medal For National Farm Program to Kingston Gunner

Following is a partial text of the address by H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, before the sixth annual convention at Ottawa yesterday:

Our job is to produce food. With food, the great basic requirement of the race, the work we do is of first importance. In normal times, war on the most colossal scale known to man envelops the greater part of the world. Free nations are threatened as never before. Our country is one of these. And food is a munition of war—one of the most indispensable. How vital it strikes home when we realize that at this moment perhaps 500 million people in Europe are on rations and many millions may be on the verge of famine. Wherever in any part of the globe there is a battle raging, the battle for food is part of it. The danger of food shortage, the hunger, of starvation lurks in the background.

It may be well for us to contemplate the prediction made in 1897 by a famous military prophet and writer. It was as follows: "In the war of the future we shall have a long period of increasing strain upon the resources of the combatants. That is the future of war—not fighting, but famine; not the slaying of men, but the bankruptcy of nations and the break-up of the whole social organization. The ultimate decision is the hand of the victor. Unless you have supreme fighting forces it is not worth having any at all." In any case, in these critical times the very existence of our Dominion, our commonwealth of nations and of all that we cherish in the democratic way of life may depend upon how well our job is done. The role we play on today's fast-moving world stage depends on the future course of civilization.

Farmers' Contribution

How do we as a nation of food producers measure up to this challenge of the times? The answer is: Our farmers have done their utmost. They have broken production records in a number of commodities. They have made it possible for Canada to fulfill every wartime food commitment to Great Britain. At the same time they have provided an expanding domestic market. They have been glad to do this but they would gladly do more. While the above record is substantial we must face the unpleasant truth that Canadian farmers have not yet been given the opportunity and encouragement for an all-out effort in maximum food production. Inadequate farm prices and income on the one hand and a government policy on the other has permitted industry to drain agriculture of the life of its young experienced farm men. The unfortunate thing about this is that most of the industry responsible is not essential to our war effort.

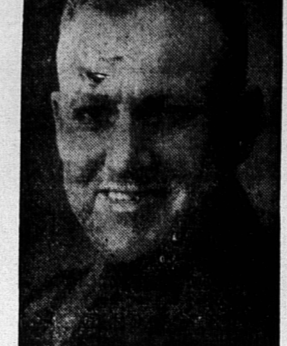
Although not as yet recognized officially such man-power on the farm, particularly skilled man-power, is one of Canada's major war problems. How soon this matter is faced and how adequately it is not this Dominion is going to fulfill Prime Minister King's promise that "we will send Britain all the food which ships can be found to carry" and to what extent Canadian farmers will later be asked to restrict their consumption of certain food products. The seriousness of the labor shortage is indicated by the report of an inquiry in one township in Ontario that the women folk are helping with actual farm work on 235 out of 325 farms. This brings to one's mind the thought of mobilizing the woman-power of the nation. Very good! But farm women are already utilized and have been for many months. Their self-denial and readiness to make sacrifices along with the men of agriculture in our war effort has mobilized them as effectively as will Government decrees mobilize any other group of women.

Today we gather under the name of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture in the national capital to take of our affairs — to do that which will give greatest help to the united nation. With us in the common cause, we have taken in our membership of more than 350,000 farmers. As the one national organization for the farm people of this Dominion's three provinces, a million farmers. Yes, we constitute the largest body of skilled craftsmen in the country.

Soil Conservation The land we work, together with our soil, produces food—the foundation of well-being. "All over the world the soil is being ruined," says a British writer. Reuben the planter thinking again about the soil in terms of the food it produces for their existence. The land has come to us as a heritage from our forefathers. We in turn will pass it on to those who come after. In our day we do not really possess it but must hold it only as a trust. It is the nation's most valuable natural asset.

I wish we could say today that the present generation of farm people are operating their farms, especially since 1930, in such a manner as to return to the soil an equivalent amount of fertility. The food which they sell from it in the course of their farm operations. Unfortunately I cannot say that the economic conditions are such as to provide adequate rewards for farm work, evident today in the most serious farm labor shortage ever experienced. prevent our farmers from doing it as well as should be done in accordance with the trust reposed in them.

This problem of the care of the soil is simply part and parcel of the larger one of fair return to the farmer for the product of his labor. Of adequate man-power to do the job well and of a decent livelihood for the men, women and children who devote their lives to the tilling of the soil. And let me emphasize: This is not the farmer's problem alone.



Gunner Jack Chambers

OTTAWA, Jan. 24—Another example of the outstanding courage which is typical of Canada's fighting men overseas came to light today when the Department of National Defence announced that His Majesty The King has approved the awarding of the George Medal for "gallant efforts" during an enemy air attack, to Gunner Jack Chambers, 1st Field Regiment, Kingston. Announcement of the award was published in the London Gazette, January 20, the department said. Chambers, who is the 40-year-old father of four children who is well known in Kingston, has been overseas since December, 1939. The citation for the action which brought him this honour reads: "At the junction of Courts Downs Road and Wickham Road Beckenham, during an enemy air attack on the night of the 18-19 April, 1941, Gunner Chambers with absolute disregard for his own personal safety rendered invaluable assistance in the rescue of auxiliary fire service personnel. "A trailer pump in charge of a leading fireman was proceeding to assist in fighting a fire when a high explosive bomb fell about 20 feet from the vehicle. The petrol tank was pierced and a blaze started. Gunner Chambers, in spite of the blazing petrol, assisted a fireman to rescue another fireman. They subsequently made gallant efforts to rescue another fireman from the blazing vehicle and his efforts were foiled by the tremendous heat."

Gunner Chambers, who has been a resident of Kingston since 1926 and who previously resided at Stratford, Ont., served for a time with the Princess of Wales Own Regiment and was a member of the R.O.C.A., Kingston, from 1928 to 1939. Upon the outbreak of war in 1939 he rejoined the R.O.C.A. and went overseas on December 6 the same year. Gunner Chambers' wife and four children, Beverly, aged 9, and John, aged 5, Joan, aged 3, Patricia, aged 12, reside at Kingston. They were thrilled to hear of the King's recognition of their father's bravery.

This is a national problem. While it affects us directly, it is the concern of the responsibility of business men, of labor men, of urban people everywhere, and of governments. More than at any former time is this the definite responsibility of today our entire economy comes directly under government regulation and control. Newspapers, magazines and radio, in fact all channels of public information, during the last few years have devoted increasing space and exceptionally well informed editorial comment to the need for solving the farm problem. Almost without exception, Canada's newspapers great and small have urged action towards this end.

It is an error to try to keep prices below a fair exchange level. To do this cannot be advanced as a means of defeating inflation because the most plentiful supply possible is the best insurance there can be against the evils of inflation. Consumers will be well advised in their own interests to support parity prices for farm products because adequate prices to farmers is likewise the best insurance against a short supply and higher prices later. In wartime, remunerative prices to the farmer which would encourage maximum production is the way to head off the possibility of national consumer restriction. Canada is pressing her war industries to produce to the limit all we may need and more. These industries are assured of profitable output while all knitted scarf were reported having and pray that most of their production may be surplus machinery which will never be used, — that the united nations may triumph before these war materials are needed on the fields of battle.

National Farm Program Needed My point is this: Why do less with another essential war industry? Why not treat the food industry equally well? Should Canada do so she would have a vastly different national farm program. She would also have a vastly improved outlook for maximum food production. Surely a decade of food surplus which has left us with a fatalistic fear of food surpluses.

Let us have faith that in our national largeness of views and vision, we shall cease to magnify the dilatory value of little subsidies in the relatively moderate outlay it would take to place the return to our farmers on a par with the economic returns of other groups. Let us hope that our Federal leadership will yet rise to the challenge of this universal need for food abundance. Let us have faith that agriculture will soon be accorded the full respect which its service to mankind merits. Let us urge and hope that the general price ceiling plan, which is now effective, will be modified in its application to agriculture. We plead that this be done in order that the inferior economic position, frozen on the farmer, in the selection of an unsatisfactory and unscientific base period, will be corrected and a charge of 10 cents per bushel pointed out so forcibly by Professor J. L. MacDougall of Queen's

It Happened Twice

BY T. G. BRIDGES

MASON TAKES A HAND

Mrs. Jardine came into her yellow drawing room to find Edgar fidgeting on the hearth rug. He came forward quickly. "I'm chucking it, Althea," he said sharply. "That girl suspects." Mrs. Jardine's upper lip curled slightly. "Sit down, Edgar," Edgar obeyed, and Mrs. Jardine lit a cigarette. "What does she suspect, and how do you know anything about it?" "She and Althea had a row last night," Edgar said. "They were in her room. I heard it all. Just as well I did. That pest of a girl had gone back to Furry Brake and found my lighter." "Your lighter?" "I suppose I dropped it," said Edgar sulkily. There was scorn in Mrs. Jardine's eyes as she spoke again. "How did she know it was yours? Had it lit up on it?" "No, but it's the sort I've always used." "It's no proof. Plenty of others exist." Edgar paused, scowling. "I shall tell Peggy she must go." "Don't be a fool, Edgar. Can't you see that, if you interfere, you'll make Althea suspicious? Besides—" she stopped a moment and a wicked smile crossed her lips—"Besides, we can make use of her. Listen!" She leaned across and whispered in Edgar's ear. A scared look came into his eyes. "It's a frightful risk," he muttered. "Leave it to me. I'll arrange it all," she assured him. "Still he hesitated. "I don't like it," he began. "It's perfectly easy," she declared. "Now go home and be as nice to Althea as ever you can." No one was more surprised than Peggy at the change which came walk turned to the right and led to

over Edgar during the following weeks. Instead of seizing every opportunity to rush away he stayed quietly at home. He began to take interest in the garden, he took to riding, and in the evenings, he played bridge with Althea. She, poor soul, was delighted. The only thing that marred her new happiness was that her headaches became more frequent. Dr. Cray tried various remedies with little effect, and at last put her on a diet. She followed the doctor's advice faithfully but it did not seem to do her much good. She grew thinner, and Peggy was much troubled. The possibility of poison did not escape her, and she watched Althea's food with the utmost care. She now had such a hatred for Edgar and horror of Edgar that it was a martyrdom to live in the same house with him. If she had not been so fond of Althea she would have left Coombe Royal and taken her chance of finding another job. It was torture also to Peggy to live within a couple of miles of John Arkwright. Peggy heard regularly from her sister, Isabel was better, but still delicate; the baby was doing well, and her husband, released early from prison for his courage in the riot, had work of a kind, at a garage. But without help from Peggy, Isabel would have been sady pinched. Early in November, Isabel's husband had to take a car with passengers to Plymouth, and to drive it back, empty. Starting late in the day, Mason reached Nethercombe about four. He had a drink at the Feathers and chatted with the landlord, who was always delighted to talk to an intelligent stranger. In a short time Mason heard all about Coombe Royal, about the death of the old lady, the inquest, and the disappearance of Miss Garland. He learned that Edgar was not popular, that his wife was almost an invalid, and that her companion was a nice young lady but kept herself to herself. Later, Leonard Mason strolled off towards the big house through a mild and misty dusk. He was carrying a small parcel, a jumper knitted by Isabel, which would give him an excuse to ask for "Miss Fletcher." The Coombe Royal drive was bordered by trees and thick old laurels. Half-way to the house a gravelled path led to the right and led to

21 frost-bitten Sailors rescued

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, Jan. 27 (CP)—Twenty-one exposure-weakened and frost-bitten survivors from a Norwegian oil tanker torpedoed in the west-Atlantic are safe in hospital here after 10 days spent in an open boat. Twenty of their companions are unaccounted for, but search is underway for them by sea and air. The rescued men were brought into port by a Canadian warship two days after they had been sighted in their lifeboat by a Royal Canadian Air Force plane. No one was allowed to see the seamen, some of them so weakened they were still unconscious. It was learned, however, that 24 had crowded into the lifeboat when it was lowered from the stricken tanker, but winter cold had taken a toll of three lives. The captain, after surviving 10 days in the boat, died just as the rescue craft was coming within the harbor. No Canadians were known to be among the crew, the majority of which were Norwegians. Several Britons were also in the crew but no names were released. Agents for the tanker refused to give any details of the sinking beyond the fact it was due to enemy action.

ORANGE PUFFS

Cream two-thirds of a cup of sugar and 1-4 cup butter. Add 2 beaten eggs, sift in 3-4 cup flour and a pinch of salt alternately with 1-2 cup of milk and bake in individual moulds. Serve with Orange Sauce: Into a saucepan put 1 cup water, grated rind of a large orange, sugar to taste. Bring slowly to boil, thicken with 1 tablespoon cornflour mixed to a smooth paste with cold water and boil a few minutes. Take from stove and add 1-2 cup orange-juice just before serving.

Painful, Pus Filled Boils the Cause of Much Misery

If you suffer from boils you know how sick and miserable they made you feel. Boils are an outward indication of impurities in the system, and just when you think you are rid of one another crops up to take its place and prolong your misery. All the lancing and poulticing you can do may not stop more coming. To help overcome boils you should purify the blood, so why not give that old reliable blood medicine, Burdock Blood Bitters, a chance to show what it will do in helping you get rid of them? Thousands have used it for this purpose for the past 60 years. Why not you? The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

How Rent Control Affects You

as a landlord as a tenant

As a part of the general plan to halt further increases in the Cost of Living, the Government on December 1, 1941, extended the policy of the Price Ceiling to rentals for all commercial and housing accommodation in Canada. Generally speaking the new rental laws provide that:

- (1) No oral or written lease for any commercial or housing accommodation (furnished or unfurnished) may legally be made after October 11, 1941, at a rental higher than the rental lawfully payable under the lease in effect on that date unless an application for increased rental has been made to and approved by a local Rentals Committee of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Such an application must be based on specified circumstances arising since October 11, 1941. NOTE: Land and premises used solely for farm purposes are not subject to rent control. (2) A tenant is entitled to a renewal of his lease unless the landlord requires the premises for certain reasons named in the Board's Rental Orders and has given the tenant a written notice to vacate within the time and in the manner prescribed therein. If this notice to vacate is contested by the tenant, the landlord must secure a Court Order for possession. (3) Copies of all Rental Orders and Regulations of the Board and application forms for rental variations are available from any of the regional or sub-offices of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and, in areas where such offices are not yet established, from the Clerk of any County or District Court or local Rentals Committee.

VIOLATIONS of these orders are punishable by law and should be reported in writing to the Prices and Supply Representative, Regional Office, Wartime Prices and Trade Board, at the nearest of any of the following cities: Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, North Bay, London, Toronto, Brockville, Montreal, Quebec, Saint John, Halifax or Charlottetown.

Cyril DeMara Administrator of Housing Rentals

Owen Lobley Administrator of Commercial Rentals

Issued under the authority of THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD, Ottawa, Canada

UNIVERSITY OF A PERMANENT POSITION

University "of a permanent position to an inferior economic position for the farmer" does not become a reality. No one can say that we, the farm population of this Dominion, have not carried more than our own share of the war's economic effort and burden to date. However, let us continue to do our part nobly and generously and we will win in the end. We will win a new national policy and program for Canadian agriculture which is long overdue. And we shall have no regrets when history records the triumph of this mighty struggle and crusade to save all that is fine and decent in modern civilization and to win, for people of good-will the world over, the chance to build a new and finer freedom for all men.

IRISH TOWN W. I.

The January meeting of the Irish Town W. I. was held at the home of Mrs. W. B. Warren, on Thursday, the 15th with ten members and two visitors present, opening as usual with the Ode and Deeds. The roll call was answered with Sing, Say, Play or Pay. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Two quilts and one knitted scarf were reported having been sent to the T. B. League, and acknowledgements were read, for \$8.50 to Red Cross, \$5.00 to Christmas Seal Fund, blankie to Canadian Legion, Charlottetown, gift of \$2.00 to a patient in Sanitorium, and the Sec-Treas. reported paying \$1.15 for utility bag to carry Institute books, \$1.72 for bats and \$1.20 for Christmas school treat. Mrs. James MacLeod presented bill for both which was paid. A letter of thanks for treat given sick member was read. No report was given by sick committee. The members cleaned the school at Christmas. New sick committee, Mrs. Jean Davidson, Mrs. Ellis Proffitt, New school committee, Mrs. James MacLeod, Mrs. Alex Campbell. Copies of Institute News was given out, and the questionnaire of Christmas was submitted by Mrs. Alex Campbell. A short discussion regarding the purchase of a War Savings Certificate resulted in the planning of a social evening for the February meeting to be held at Mrs. Kenneth MacLeod's, with grab-bag including 10 and 5 cent articles, and a charge of 10 cents for lunch, as a way of raising the necessary funds. Sec. to write for entertainment material and all members to take lunch. It was decided to send for 5 bats and ask for the usual donation of print. The Red Cross Sec. received some knitted goods, distributed sewing and yarn, and reported 1 body belt, 1 turtle neck sweater, 1 sleeveless sweater and 2 child's hose, sent to Red Cross at Charlottetown in December. Buttons are to be bought for sweaters, and Red Cross asked for quilt patches. Collection amounted to 70 cents. A paper was read on good citizenship through club work. A pro-

GREENFIELD SCHOOL CONCERT

On December 20th a very enjoyable concert was held at Greenfield School when a large number of ratepayers and friends gathered to hear and see the pupils perform. The school was very prettily decorated for the occasion. P. J. McKenna acted as chairman and the following program was rendered: Christmas, Drill, by the pupils. Welcome, by Sylvia Sullivan. Monologue, by Earl Sullivan. Song, What a Friend We Have in Mother, by Donald Martin (encore). Dialogue, Courage to Say Yes. Recitation, A Little Boy, by Norbert Holleran. Recitation, I Wonder Who Is Santa Claus, by Wilbur Naddy. Duet, Sweet Mary Liza, by Jennie Murphy and Dorothy Dunn (encore). Dialogue, The Spelling Class. Duet, My Name Is Paddy Mac, by Rita Sullivan and Zeta McKenna accompanied by Earl Sullivan on the guitar (encore). Dialogue, The Mock Wedding, by Instrumental Music, by Malcolm McLeod and Donald Martin (encore). Admission and sale of candy. Duet, You Can't Change Her, by Vernon Dunn and Jennie Murphy (encore). Dialogue, Sparkin Mary Jane. Recitation, The Seamus, by Rita Sullivan. Instrumental Music, by John Carmichael, Jennie Murphy, Mrs. James C. Ennis and Harold Woodbury.

AIR LINES GROW IN POPULARITY

WINNIPEG, MAN., Jan. 28.—Passengers carried by Trans-Canada Air Lines in 1941 totalled 85,154, more than 50 per cent increase over the total for 1940 of 55,180 according to information released by O. T. Larson, Vice-President. Air Mail likewise jumped from 927,037 pounds in 1940 to 1,360,614 in 1941. Air express traffic doubled during the year, the figures being 173,192 pounds compared with 88,214 in 1940. The closing month of last year saw the heaviest mail load in history. Air express in December was 14,434 pounds and passengers numbered 6,079 both slightly down from November.

U.S. SWEET TOOTH

The consumption of candy per person in the U.S. is estimated at about 16 pounds.

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