# Family-Sized Farm To Solve Problem

**Economic Advantage of Small Farm Operated by Farmer and Family**

The United States Department of Agriculture, through radio programs and other media, is impressing upon ruralists the practicality of the small agricultural tract which may be operated by the farmer and his family with little recourse to hired help.

That the plan is feasible, thousands of farmers whose modest acres enabled them with a minimum of hardship to weather the bleak period of 1931 to 1933, can testify. This feat entailed no wizardry, financial or otherwise. In most cases it meant that the farmer had realized the economic advantages of the family-size tract long before the Department undertook to point it out.

For years he had followed the policy of not putting all his agricultural eggs into one basket. He raised wheat, corn and oats, but in judicious quantities, maintained a farm flock and sold poultry and eggs; he raised pigs and livestock, kept cows and marketed milk and cream. In short, years before the phrase grew to its present popularity, he practised diversified farming. Largely because of these small but steady sources of revenue, he was able when the slump came to meet his tax and other obligations while his more "progressive" neighbors who, lured by high grain prices, had acquired land beyond their power to pay, saw their farms foreclosed.

Thanks to lessons learned during the depression, the farmer is regaining much of what he had lost. "Chain store" agriculture, groups of farms owned by non-resident investors and operated by paid labor, is gradually becoming a thing of the past.

In calling attention to the practicality of the family-size farm, the Department of Agriculture not only points out the solution of an agronomic problem, but guards against a repetition of the catastrophe which befell ruralists after the First World War.

# Skirl O' The Pipes Cheers Fighters On

**Scots The World O'er Will Thrill Wi' This Stirring Tale**

The harsh, compelling sound of the bagpipes is not every one's music; there is a story of a Frenchman who fainted when the pipers played behind his chair as a mark of honor at a Scottish dinner. But to those who are conscious of its appeal the skirl of the pipes is heart-stirring beyond all telling. Even the finest military band, with full apparatus of shouting brass and pounding percussion, cannot compete with the elemental drone and wail that sends the blood tingling and calls up an involuntary cheer. Emphatically the pipes are instruments of war, meet to sound the charge, to hymn the victory with wild abandon and to mourn the fallen.

In this war, it seemed that the pipes would be stilled, that Scotsmen would fight without their eery summons—just as they were sent into battle without the treasured panoply of kilt, bonnet and sporran. But when the commandos struck at Nazi garrisons in Norway, lo, it was a bagpipe that spurred them on! True, it was an Englsihman who carried it—Major Jack Churchill (a good name; Corporal John bore it before they made him Duke of Mariborough), who had learned the art of piping in France early in the war But the effect upon the young commandos was the same as if a pipe-major of purest Highland ancestry had officiated. "As the barges touched shore," one of the men who took part in the raid explained, "most of us were slightly scared, but fright disappeared when Major Churchill leaped ashore with his bagpipes and began to play. You know what the pipes be to a Scot. The change was remarkable. Every one of us was full of confidence."

There is a lesson here, although unfortunately Major Churchill was badly wounded in driving it home. The dehumanization of war has not yet progressed to such a degree that the music that makes soldiers fight can be ignored. Major Churchill, Southern though he may be, deserves an honored place in the long roll of pipers who have made military history. And the pipes have displayed again their strange power over the hearts of men.

# Canada To Add 12,000 To Navy

Canadian Naval strength, now standing at 27,000 officers and ratings, will be increased by another 12,000 by March, 1943, Navy Minister Macdonald told a press conference recently. He said this would mean that in just over three years the navy would have grown from less than 2,000 officers and men to 40,000. The output of ships was "excellent" and during the past summer had averaged two a week of all types.

## GUARDING PACIFIC "GIBRALTAR"

Malayan seamen inspect spiked floats of the "boom" defenses guarding channels into Singapore harbor.

# Floating Dry Dock For Atlantic Coast

Two million rivets and 10,000 tons of steel plates are being put together to make a floating drydock at Halifax, the first on the Atlantic coast.

Already the three base sections of the huge drydock have been launched and the job is expected to be completed this spring. Upperwork of two of the sections is nearing completion. Launched separately, the two have been joined together and may be used to repair ships before the third is added to them.

From the end the floating drydock looks like a huge "U". A ship going into the dock floats into the "U", the tanks are pumped out, and the dock rises with the ship high and dry inside.

The huge structure, which looks somewhat like an aircraft carrier, will be moored to a dock. Heavy anchors will be placed on the harbor bottom, and lines ashore will lead to one 112-ton concrete block and six 80-ton blocks.

## Spiking Rumors

Members of the American Legion are smacking war rumors right on the button. Under their anti-rumor campaign, the Legionnaires listen patiently to tale bearers, then flash a button with the inscription: "How Do YOU Know?"

# Says Price Ceilings Have Aided Farmers

Price ceilings have been of material benefit to farmers, Professor W. M. Drummond of Guelph recently told members of the Ontario Vegetable Growers Association in annual convention.

Professor Drummond, head of the agricultural economics department of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, said the price ceilings halted the tendency towards widening the disparity between prices of farm products and those of commodities the farmer himself had to buy.

During the First Great War only 10 per cent of the national income was spent for war purposes, he added. The present fiscal year would show 45 per cent of the national income spent for war. Agriculture had not been considered a war industry until recently, but was gaining rapidly in this respect.

## They Are Prepared

The story is being told of an Italian tank captured in Libya which was found to have three reverse speeds and one forward.

The British captor thought he would have some fun with the Italian in charge. "Why", he inquired, "do you have that forward speed on there?"

"Well", replied the Italian, "we might be attacked from the rear."

## THIS CURIOUS WORLD By William Ferguson

A. D. LINDSAY took home a porcupine from the Canadian woods some seven years ago, and the animal, "Rusty" by name, is an affectionate pet, which, according to Mr. Lindsay, refutes the contention that "porcupines are too dumb to be tamed." Another porky, recently acquired, already is quite tame.

**NEXT: What are the favorite times of day for snow to fall?**

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

**LESSON VII.**
**THE HEALING MINISTRY OF JESUS**
**Mark 1:35—3:12; Luke 4:42-44; 5:12-39.**
**PRINTED TEXT, Mark 2: 1-12.**
**GOLDEN TEXT.—He had compassion on them, and healed their sick.** Matthew 14:14.

**THE LESSON IN ITS SETTING**

**Time.**—The Spring and early Summer of A.D. 28.

**Place.**—For the most part, Capernaum, though the preaching tour, of course, covered a great part of Galilee.

Our entire lesson will reveal an unceasing activity on the part of our Lord, and the accomplishment of a vast amount of work, in a very brief space of time. The lesson opens with our Lord far out in the desert place alone, early in the morning, praying. That hard long day in Capernaum needed sleep to restore His physical power but more than that it needed solitary prayer and converse with God. The harder our work, the more we need solitude and prayer.

By saying that He could not tarry any longer in the spot where He had just been ministering, but must go on to other cities, Jesus laid down a principle which it would have been wise had the church followed throughout all the centuries of its history. He wished to preach where the message had never been heard; he desired to save those to whom had been given no opportunity for life.

1. "And when he entered again into Capernaum after some days, it was noised that he was in the house. 2. And many were gathered together, so that there was no longer room for them, no, not even about the door: and he spoke the word unto them. 3. And they come, bringing unto him a man sick with the palsy, borne of four. 4. And when they could not come nigh unto him for the crowd, they uncovered the roof where he was: and when they had broken it up, they let down the bed whereon the sick of the palsy lay." To understand the scene, it is necessary to remember that the house was most likely a fisherman's cottage, low and flat-roofed. The roofs were made by laying first large beams, and then across them rude joists. On them were laid flat stones or slabs of tile or dried clay, on which was spread earth or gravel rolled hard. The men first dug through the earth and then pulled up the tile slabs thus easily making an opening. The roof is only a few feet high, and by stooping down and holding the corner of the bed (merely a thickly-padded quilt) they could readily let down the sick man.

5. "And Jesus seeng their faith saith unto the sick of the palsy, son, thy sins are forgiven." Jesus recognized the faith both of the man and of his friends. No request had been made but Jesus read the heart; he saw the yearning of the sufferer for healing, not only of his body but of his soul; he recognized the sorrow for the sin which had produced the sickness, and the anguish of remorse; and at once he spoke the word of pardon and of peace.

6. "But there were certain of the scribes sitting there, and reasoning in their hearts, of why doth this man thus speak? he blasphemeth. Who can forgive sins but one, even God?" The scribes would not speak out like men and call on Jesus to defend His words. If they had been sure of their ground, they should have boldly charged him with blasphemy; but perhaps they were afraid that He could show good cause for His speech. Perhaps they were afraid to oppose the tide of enthusiasm for him. So they content themselves with comparing notes among themselves, and affect to despise Him.

8. "And straighway Jesus, perceiving in his spirit that they so reasoned within themselves, saith unto them, why reason ye these things in your hearts? 9. Which is easier, to say to the sick of the palsy, Thy sins are forgiven; or to say, Arise, and take up thy bed, and walk? 10. But that ye may know that the Son of man hath authority on earth to forgive sins (he saith to the sick of the palsy), 11. I say unto thee, Arise, take up thy bed, and go unto thy house. 12. And he arose, and straightway took up his bed, and went forth before them all, insomuch that they were all amazed, and glorified God, saying, We never saw it on this fashion." Strange it was that these so-called spiritual leaders of the people should be so bitterly opposed to the One who was bringing such great spiritual blessing to multitudes of people, which they themselves could not confer. But Jesus knew how to silence their questionings. Of course only God could forgive sins. His declaration that the man's sins were forgiven had to do with an inner matter, and his critics could deny that such an absolution had been accomplished. But for this man, helpless with paralysis for years to now stand up, leave his bed and walk away, was an external fact, which no man could deny. Jesus certainly meant, by performing this miracle, that He, who had power to deliver this man from his paralysis, was also the One, and only One, who had power to actually cleanse a man from his sins.

# RADIO REPORTER

**DIALING WITH DAVE:**

With Daylight Saving Time now general throughout the Continent, listeners in the Eastern Daylight Saving Time zone, will actually get the benefit of an extra hour of radio entertainment, for a large majority of the American network shows coming into Canada, now come one hour earlier than formerly. Charlie McCarthy is heard on Sundays now at eight o'clock — followed by the Inner Sanctum at eight-thirty. Dr. Hagen's True or False show will be broadcast at 8.30 Monday nights, instead of 9.30. The Radio Theatre — the Music Hall and many of the daytime shows will come into your home the hour earlier. If, of course, you've been on standard time, such shows will be heard as usual.

* * *

There have been a number of important time changes in Canadian Network shows, which affect all listeners: The daily Happy Gang show is now broadcast at 1.15 to 1.45 p.m. — three quarter hours earlier than before. The Musical Beauty Box with Bob Farnon conducting, has been moved ahead one hour on Thursday nights — to ten o'clock, E.D.S.T. Share the Wealth, however, will be broadcast at the usual time, 8.30 Saturday nights. Blended Rhythm also stays in its accustomed Tuesday night 8.30 time. We will pass along news of further expected changes. Freddie Martin, whose sweet band was the sensation of 1941, really has the knack of picking the 'Splotlight' tunes: He was the first to record Tschaikowsky's Piano Concerto in the modern form — and around four months ago, did a nice discing of Rose O'Day — the tune that's topping 'em all like wildfire today. And an added note: Freddie is now playing at New York's elite Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and Dinah Shore, NBC's 'Time to Smile' songstress, has opened an extended engagement with the Martin Band. Freddie is featured, by the way, on CKOC's dinner hour Parade of Bands, every Friday at 6.30!

* * *

**1150 listening tips:**

With the Happy Gang going at 1.15, CKOC's Telequiz, which popular program, by the way, has drawn close to 3000 letters during it's first two weeks on the air, goes to 1.45 o'clock, and is shortened to a daily quarter hour. With the Breakfast Club going across the board at nine in the morning, some changes have taken place in the nine to ten a.m. shift. Jean Gillard is now heard at ten and a new show, the Record Album, will feature Jack Wilkinson daily for half an hour at 10.30 — other fixtures in the nine to ten hour have either been discontinued or shifted. Eight to nine on Monday evening is a stand-out quiz hour — with the new streamlined "What's On My Mind" being heard from 8.00 to 8.30, and Dr. Harry Hagen's national "True or False" show following 8.30 to 9.00!

Record of the week is Freddie Martin's "Rose O'Day!"

# FRONTIERSMAN

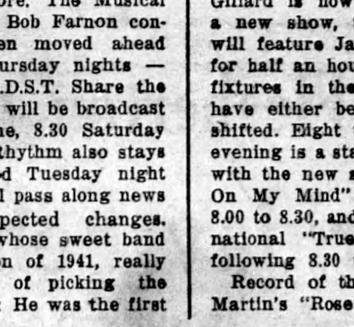
**HORIZONTAL**

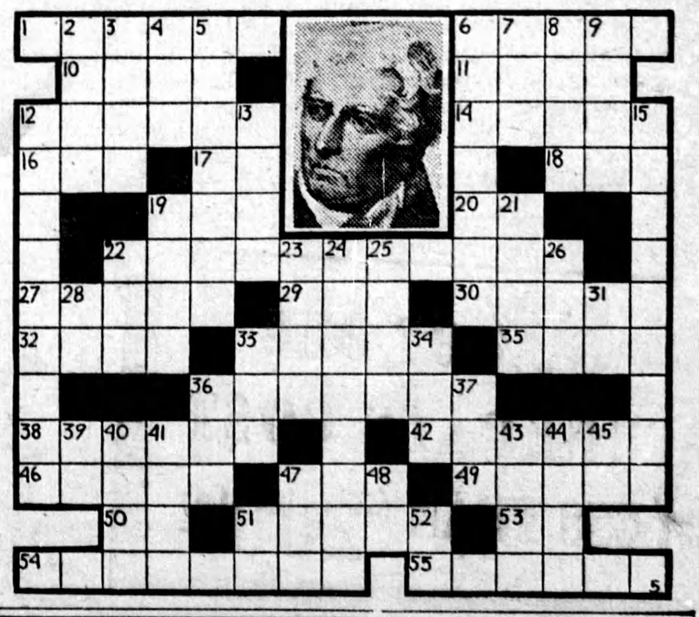
1, 6 American frontiersman.
10 Biscuit.
11 Branches.
12 Refrigerant.
14 Sphere of action.
16 To possess.
17 To depart.
18 Scarlet.
19 Humor.
20 On.
22 Perceiving beforehand.
27 Nostrils.
29 To damage.
30 Oak fruit.
32 Golf club.
33 Goddess of vegetation.
35 To prepare for printing.
36 Lines of advance,
38 To fix fast.
42 Tea tester.
46 Prepared.
47 Eye tumor.
49 Elk.
50 Mother.
51 Shoe fitter.
53 Measure of area.
54 He was an —— or searcher for new lands in Kentucky
55 He was a —— soldier.

**VERTICAL**

2 In a row.
3 Midday.
4 Sick.
5 Funereal songs.
6 Bract.
7 Rowing tool.
8 Sheaf.
9 Four plus five
12 He was a —— or leader of settlers.
13 Decays.
15 His was a life of hazards or ——s.
19 Bird.
21 One time.
22 Opposed to con.
23 Mooley apple.
24 Teller of tales.
25 Three.
26 Thick shrub.
28 Measure.
31 Rhode Island (abbr.)
33 Bed.
34 Rigid.
36 Bashful.
37 To soften leather
39 Northeast (abbr.)
40 Sloping drive in a building.
41 Land right.
43 To fly.
44 Moldings.
45 Electric unit.
47 Feminine pronoun.
48 You.
51 Senior (abbr.)
52 Road (abbr.)

**Answer to Previous Puzzle**



## POP—On the House

By J. MILLAR WATT