

MY WIFE

It is my wish to think you kindly thought. To remember the simple things each day I make. That I may add to those about my soul.

Twenty Years Ago

From the issue of the Free Press of Thursday, January 21st, 1926.

Monday next will be Father's Day. Mr. William Sprawl late of the 3rd line Expressing has purchased the brick residence of Mr. H. W. Hinton on Lake Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. James Carnahan and Miss Ida of Brandon, Man., have been visiting friends in the old home in Ontario.

Mr. J. W. Jones who has been manager of Acton Co-operative Store for the past few years purchased the grocery business of Mr. D. C. Russell last week.

MARRIED: RUMLEY-JOHNSTONE. At Knox Church, Acton on Tuesday, January 19th, 1926, by the Rev. A. C. Stewart, Alice Mae, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Johnstone, to Mr. Victor B. Rumley, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Rumley, both of Acton.

DEPARTED: HAMPSHIRE. At the family residence, second line, Esquimau, on Sunday, January 17th, 1926, William Hampshire in his 91st year.

DEPARTED: MOORE. At his late residence, 101 1/2, Esquimau, on Thursday, January 14, 1926, Ephraim Moore in his 86th year.

Scourges of Plains Succumb to "Sinox"

End Gamble of Growing Flax with Use of New Weed-Killer

REGINA (CP) A new weed-killing chemical called Sinox is being hailed in the Canadian prairie as a potent weapon against two of the worst weed scourges of the plains: wild mustard and stinkweed.

Experiments with the new weed-killer were first carried out in Manitoba in 1944. Last year tests were carried further in Saskatchewan and results were gratifying. It greatly increased yields of wheat and flax in fields where mustard and stinkweed grew thickly. And in addition it showed a tendency to kill off other weed pests such as Russian thistle under favourable conditions.

Professor T. K. Pavlychenko of the plant ecology laboratory of the University of Saskatchewan who was in charge of the research, said he believed Sinox would become an important factor in eliminating the gamble of flax growing on the prairie, a gamble caused mostly by troublesome weeds.

The Saskatchewan experiments were carried out in four districts of the province, near Saskatoon, Scott, Regina and Indian Head. The chemical was sprayed at the rate of one gallon dissolved in 100 American gallons of water by a specially-equipped truck.

Good Results

At Indian Head, in a field of wheat heavily infested with mustard and stinkweed, the sprayed spots yielded 38.86 bushels per acre against 17.28 bushels per acre for an adjacent "pilot" field which was not sprayed. Near Regina sprayed fields yielded some 45 per cent. higher than untreated fields and similar results were obtained in other districts. In one sprayed field the weed count was 815 before treatment and 17 after the chemical had been applied.

In a check plot of flax unfertilized and unsprayed, the yield was not enough to be profitable. On a plot which was fertilized only, there was an increase of 18 per cent. But on the plot of flax both fertilized and sprayed with Sinox, the yield increased by 144.2 per cent.

Prof. Pavlychenko said the experiments indicated that while mustard and stinkweed were most susceptible to the new chemical, it also affected Russian thistle in certain stages. However, other common weeds such as wild buckwheat, lambquarter and horsetail should be regarded as not susceptible to the spray.

Sinox experimenters believe that in a year of average or near-average yield, spraying grain crops could be expected to bring sufficient return to cover the cost of the chemical. And in addition weed seeds would be greatly reduced and in time probably eliminated.

SOLITARY APPLICANT

HALIFAX (CP)—The Halifax office of National Employment Service received a solitary applicant for a position as a maid in Halifax. Not long afterwards she was placed, and 383 Halifax housewives are still looking for help. At least, that many have applied for maids.

The Week at OTTAWA

BY H. BENT BRIDGMAN Canadian Press Staff Writer

OTTAWA (CP)—The economic committee of the Dominion provincial conference with all provinces represented met in the capital and maintained its sessions with official silence until reports which indicated some possibility of friction on the latter's smooth relations of the Dominion provincial conference.

Main reason for any doubt as to the success of the conference when it resumed came from Toronto where Premier Drew in a 1200-word brief flatly rejected the Dominion government's proposal that the provinces abandon the income tax-occupation and succession tax fields in return for fixed grants in aid to the provinces based on population.

The brief declared the federal government's proposals if accepted would mean the ultimate abandonment of the federal system in favour of a unitary system of government in Canada.

It contended that if the provincial governments abandoned their most important sources of direct taxation in return for an annual payment on a fixed basis, they would place themselves in a legislative strait jacket from which they could only escape by abandoning still further powers in return for added payments at some further date.

This was the first provincial brief to run directly counter to the federal proposals. Previously, British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba submitted briefs, but their counter-proposals were less sweeping.

Saskatchewan Brief

Saskatchewan, in another brief issued during the week, agreed to accept the federal financial proposals on two conditions: first, recognition of an adjustment grant to the provinces based on fiscal need to supplement the proposed Dominion subsidy, and second, provision for security of self-employed persons such as Saskatchewan's 125,000 farmers.

Only comment from provincial or federal circles came from the Maritime provinces.

Premier McNair of New Brunswick said the Ontario proposals represented a sectional rather than a national approach, and said the action of one province in the way of legitimate aspirations of the majority of the provinces.

Premier Macdonald of Nova Scotia said he found himself in agreement with some points in the Ontario statement, including the suggestion for a "national adjustment fund" made up of contributions from each province.

Health Minister Claxton, heading the economic committee, said both Ontario and Saskatchewan statements would be carefully considered. Meanwhile, the conference's coordinating committee, made up of the prime minister and the premiers of the nine provinces, was scheduled to meet in Ottawa January 26.

Eisenhower in Ottawa

If the question of Dominion-provincial relations caused any stir in official Ottawa circles, however, it was not apparent in the way of enthusiasm which swept the city during the three-day visit of the former Allied Supreme Commander, Gen. Eisenhower.

In the capital on a "purely social" visit, the general was cheered warmly by crowds who sought out his every personal appearance and was greeted with genuine friendliness and admiration by officials. During his stay, Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced a mountain castle, Mount Air, near Banff, Alta. has been renamed Mount Eisenhower, an honor Canada has extended to few.

The general's public speeches in Ottawa carried more of the air of the statesman than the soldier.

"I want to devote the rest of my life, with what small talents I have, to maintaining what the soldiers died to gain—that is, peace," he told newspapermen. He referred to the sacrifices of the Allied soldiers in the war as an example of co-operation which "points the sure way to the success of the United Nations Organization."

1946 WOOL CLIP

It has been announced that the Canadian Wool Board Ltd. will take over the 1946 Canadian fleece wool clip on a basis similar to that of 1945. However, if the take-over by the Board of Canadian pulled wool will be discontinued after July 31, 1946.

The take-over of the 1945 fleece wool production was completed by the Board in November, 1945. It is reported, says the Current Review of Agricultural Conditions in Canada, that these stocks, with the exception of one grade, Fine Staple, have been readily moved into consumption. Lack of combing facilities for the Fine Staple wool is given as the main reason for difficulty in moving this grade.

NOTED PADRE-DIES

OTTAWA (CP)—Rev. Dr. W. W. McNair, 74, padre of Ottawa Cameron Highlanders who served overseas in the First Great War as padre to various Canadian military units, died recently in hospital.

Constant Vigilance Protect Plant Life

Were it not for the constant vigilance of the Plant Protection Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Canada would undoubtedly be the happy hunting ground of many kinds of foreign insects and diseases affecting the plant life of the Dominion. These insects and diseases assail the borders of Canada by road, rail, sea and air.

Keeping Canada's plant life free from external attack of enemies involves the Division in a multifarious catalogue of operations, each an extensive undertaking in itself. There are, for instance, the formulation and enforcement of the various regulations of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act, the inspection of imported and exported plants and plant products for the presence of insects and diseases harmful to vegetation, the treatment of affected shipments, or their refusal of entry or of export as required, the operation of fumigation stations and fumidation towers, the maintenance of domestic quarantine, the carrying out of surveys in connection with the spread, control, or eradication of new pests, the issuance of health certificates covering the export of plant material to meet the requirements of importing countries, the establishment of standards governing the production of stock potatoes, the supervision of their production and shipment by inspection in the field, in storage and at shipping points, to mention only a few of the main activities of the Division.

Inspectors are stationed at all the main points of entrance and exit in the Dominion. In the latest report of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture it is recorded that even under war conditions no fewer than 15, 68,879 plants were inspected during the year under review. These plants were in 19 65 containers imported from five different countries, under 1750 standard and 197 emergency permits, requiring 6,049 separate inspections. Eight hundred and five of the inspections dealt with parcel post shipments, covering 35,896 plants in 850 containers. Fifteen importations were refused entry because of infractions of the regulations under the Destructive Insect Pest Act.

The Division's inspectors attended 1,920 boats to examine plant material arriving in passenger's baggage. Nine passengers were found to have had plants in their possession illegally. At Niagara Falls bridgeheads 298 plants and 210 ears of corn were seized and destroyed because of infractions of regulations. Throughout the year there were 200 interceptions of insects and diseases on imported plants and plant products.

There were 1,038 inspections of plant products from 21 countries involving 1,541,531 containers plus 71 carloads. Fifteen shipments prohibited by regulation were refused entry, 14 of the consignments were destroyed and one sent back to the shipper.

In the export of plants and plant products, 2,305,252 plants were inspected and certified for export.

During the year, 415 ocean boats were examined before being loaded with foodstuffs, and 89 of the boats required cleaning or treatment to remove insect infestations. One hundred and seventy-two lake boats were also inspected, with 118 requiring cleaning, and 101 of elevators, flour mills and warehouses in association with food protection.

Then there were inspections of dehydrated plants, fumigation of infested plant products in a thousand railway cars and the numerous field projects for suppressing and controlling destructive pests like the Dutch elm disease, Japanese beetle, and pear psylla.

Turkey House Has Air-Conditioning

Incubator to Hold 20,000 Eggs and Turn Out 1,000 Birds Weekly

WHITE ROCK, B.C. (CP)—One of the largest turkey brooder houses in Canada is nearing completion in this town 38 miles south of Vancouver.

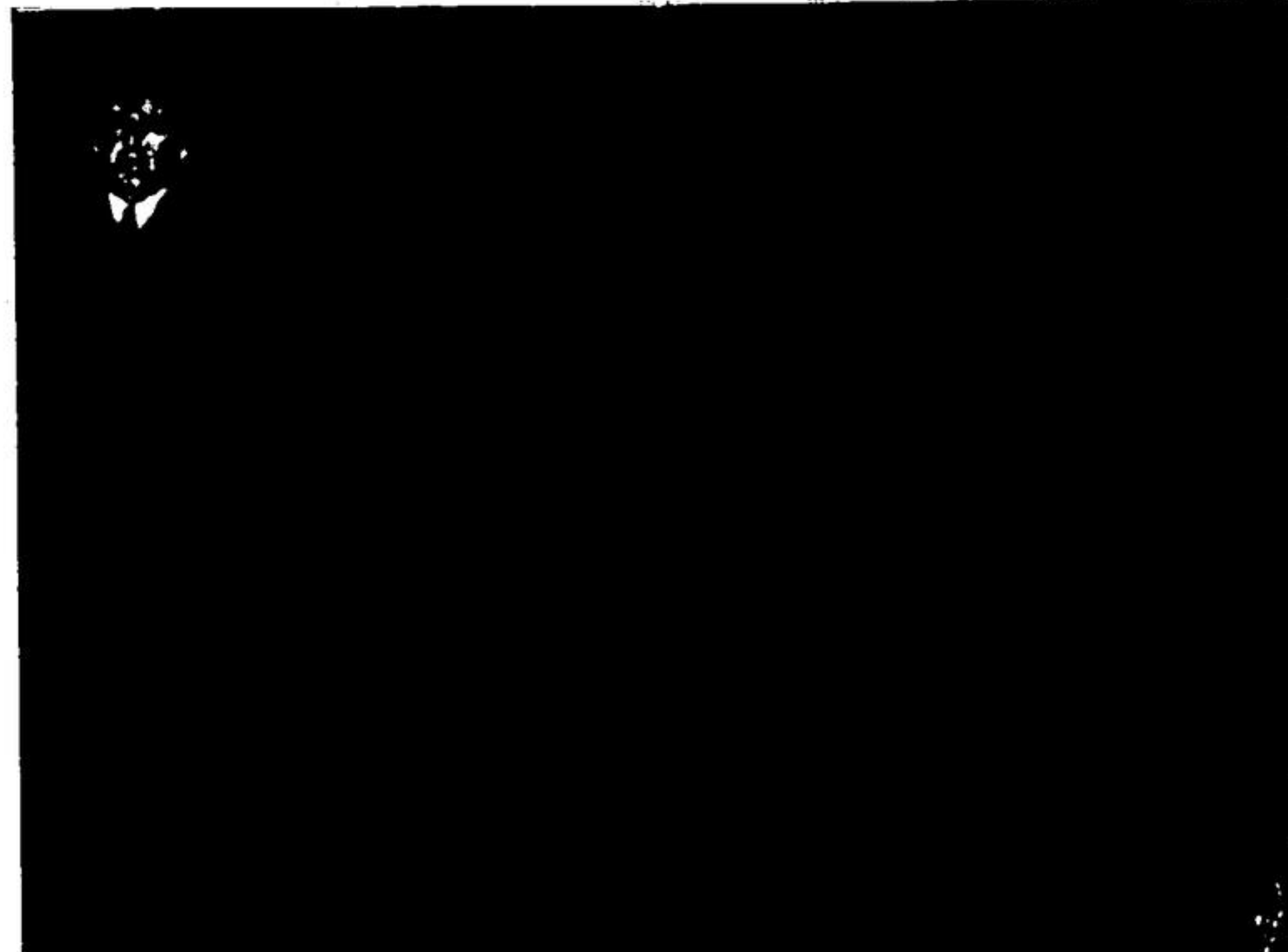
Kenneth Hall, former manager of a turkey farm near Portage La Prairie, Man., and his wife moved here a year ago and purchased 80 acres of land for their venture after visiting turkey farms in Canada and the United States to gather ideas. Both are under 30 years of age.

The brooder house will be 300 feet long and 88 feet deep with a wire and slat porch. It will have an air-conditioning system and the incubator will have 20,000 turkey eggs. It will turn out 1,000 turkeys weekly.

The turkeys will not set foot on the ground. They will be reared in close confinement, taking their exercise on the wire and slat porch. This system is designed to keep the flock free from disease—a major factor in operation cost.

The breed selected is the broad-breasted bronze, noted for fleshing over thighs and breast and larger proportions of white meat.

Mrs. Hall was the first agricultural "freshette" at the University of Saskatchewan.



FIRST CANADIAN VISIT: The first president of a South American republic to visit Canada, Dr. Juan Antonio Ros, of Chile, arrived in Montreal at the Canadian Pacific's Windsor Station recently, where he was welcomed by civic and government officials. From left are: President Ros; Maj. Gen. Sir Eugene Faet, lieutenant governor of Quebec; Carlos Fitzinger, Chilean consul general in Montreal; and Postmaster General Lane C. Bertrand.

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LOCAL NEWS

Draws Most Readers

Study of Newspapers Reveals

However strong the appeal of world and national news, even during the greatest war in history, the magnetic attraction of local news is still more irresistible, the Bureau of Advertising, American Newspaper Publishers Association holds in a new study. "It's the Local Touch", on the basis of the past five and a half years' findings of The Continuing Study of Newspaper Reading.

"Deep-rooted, constant, and never failing is people's interest in news," the booklet declares. "War affects it only to make it still more intense and to broaden its horizons. Over and over during World War II, the compelling attraction which big war news exerts has been demonstrated.

"But no matter how vital to us are the acts of Hitler and Hirohito, of Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek -- no matter how vividly news from faraway places like Lingayen and Bastogne is etched on our minds -- what happens in our own town, around the corner and down the street, is still of unique and commanding interest to us all."

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