



Items of Interest to the Local Farmer

OUR Farm Page



2500 Live Stock Breeders To Convene at Toronto

Queen City To Be Farm Capital of Ontario During Week of Feb. 2nd

Toronto will be the farm capital of Ontario during the week of February 3, when it is expected that over 2,500 live stock breeders will be in attendance at the annual meetings of the various breed associations.

Short-horn breeders will meet Monday, Feb. 3, at the Ont. Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tamworth Clubs. The Ont. Swine Breeders' Assn. will hold their annual meeting Monday night, with W. R. Reek, Ont. Deputy Minister of Agriculture, as guest speaker at the annual dinner. J. K. Featherstone, prominent Streetville swine breeder, will discuss condemnation insurance and rail grading; Geo. Wilkinson, Allston, will talk on advanced registry of swine and J. D. Brien, Ridgeway, on hog cholera in relation to the pure-bred breeder.

Hereford, Jersey and Aberdeen-Angus breeders will meet Tuesday, Feb. 4. Calfhood vaccination for Bangs Disease, and herd classification will be among the subjects discussed by the Jersey men. Dr. W. R. Graham, former head of the Poultry Dept., O.A.C., Guelph, and Rev. Father, Lionel Seguin, St. Charles, Ont., will speak at the Jersey luncheon Tuesday.

Wednesday will find the Holstein Priesian Assn. in session, as well as the Ont. Sheep Breeders and Canadian Guernsey Cattle Breeders Assn. Dr. E. C. Wallace, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Queens University, will speak at the Holstein banquet. "Master Breeder" shields will be presented to J. R. Henderson, Portsmouth, Ont., and M. L. McCarthy, Sussex, N.B. at this banquet.

A. A. McMillan, Associate Chief of Production Services, Ottawa, will talk to the sheep breeders on new wool marketing regulations and Dr. W. C. Hopper, Ottawa, will discuss his recent survey on consumer tastes in lamb at the sheep breeders luncheon.

The Canadian Sheep Breeders' Assn. will meet Thursday, Feb. 6th, as will the three horse associations—Percheron, Clydesdale and Shire. The Ontario Horse Breeders' Assn. is endeavouring to secure Premier M. F. Hepburn to address their annual banquet Thursday night.

The Ontario Cattle Breeders Assn. will meet Friday morning, Feb. 7. Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Dominion Deputy-Minister of Agriculture will address their luncheon meeting. Speakers at the annual meeting include R. S. Hamer, chief of production services, Dominion Dept. of Agriculture. He will give a report of his investigations into the cause of shipping fever. These investigations were commenced at the request of the Ont. Cattle breeders. Dr. C. D. McQuibban, Principal of the Ont. Veterinary College, Guelph, and Hon. F. C. Biggs will also address the cattle men.

DISPOSAL OF 1940 APPLE CROP

Canadian commercial apple producers continue to be seriously hit as a result of the war. In peace time nearly 50 per cent of their crop was exported, with the United Kingdom as the principal market. That market, and others overseas, are now practically closed. Under an arrangement with the Dominion Government and the chief exporting Provinces, certain fixed prices for apples of the 1940 crop, which ordinarily would have been exported, have been established. Many of the apples are moving into domestic consumption as fresh fruit or processed in one way or another. Improvements in the technique of processing apples have been developed in the laboratories of the Dominion Department of Agriculture and are proving helpful in the marketing.

Canadian apple production in 1940 is estimated at 1 1/2 million bushels as compared with 17 1-3 million bushels in 1939. About six and three-quarter million bushels will be offered this season as fresh fruit, leaving four and three-quarter million to be processed.

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Need Another Million Bushel of Flaxseed

With a large surplus of wheat in storage in the Dominion, Canadian farmers realize that other crops must replace a part of their wheat acreage. Flax is one of these other crops. Recognizing this, an expansion of the flaxseed acreage in Western Canada was desirable, the Dominion Department of Agriculture made appropriate arrangements shortly after the outbreak of war. The National Barley Committee was enlarged under the new supply of Barley and nested Committee to carry on a program to revive interest in flaxseed and to assist the farmers with their flax-growing problems. A War Time Series pamphlet entitled "Flaxseed" was issued by the Agricultural Supplies Board, together with 2,000 posters distributed throughout Western Canada, emphasizing the importance of flaxseed to Canada's war effort, the keynote of the campaign being that Canada needed another million bushels of flaxseed to supply her home consumption.

For the past number of years, Canada has been forced to import annually nearly a million bushels of flaxseed, mainly from the Argentine. Canadian flax is as good as any from the Argentine, and further it is of importance that Western Canada should be in a position to supply all of Canada's domestic flax needs. In order to conserve foreign exchange for the purchases Canada has to make abroad.

In answer to the Government's call, the farmers of Western Canada responded by increasing their acreage seeded to flax in 1940 to 372,700, as compared with 297,700 in 1939. The consequent increased yield of 1.7 bushels per acre brought production up to 3,240,000 bushels in 1940, as against 2,075,000 bushels in 1939. There are definite links to the amount of flax that can be produced in Canada and conservatively estimated that a crop of 4,500,000 bushels of flax would find a ready market. The Agricultural Supplies Board bulletin on Flaxseed deals with the advantages of flaxseed production and gives full directions about seedling and sowing, the weed problem, harvesting methods, the handling of flaxseed, and other important information, and can be obtained free from Publicity and Extension Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Forgiveness to the injured does belong; For they're pardon who have done the wrong. —John Dryden.

HEALTH IN OUR MODERN WORLD

New Mexico and Arizona have some 45,000 Navajo Indians. Their greatest health problems are trachoma and tuberculosis; but modern ideas and new foods have added to these, for the Navajos have not yet learned to accommodate themselves to these new factors.

In 1937 a plan for health education was drawn up. It was based on the day schools, where attendance is irregular, children leave at an early age, and there are language handicaps. It included the establishment of health habits while attending school; the development of a friendly attitude toward doctor, nurse and dentist; the demonstration of the existence of germs and bacilli; teaching of prevention and control methods in tuberculosis and trachoma; first aid instruction and teaching how to care for babies. These had to be simplified to be understandable by children of a primitive people.

The teaching thus given would, its devisers believed, be handed on to others in the Navajo home; but adult education was not neglected. Indian medicine men were invited to assist in the inauguration of hospitals and dispensaries and, being interested to conduct their own ceremonies, came to look upon those institutions as their own.

The few years that have passed since the plan was put into effect have fully justified it. The Navajo Indians are abandoning their traditional ideas on the "magical" treatment of disease and are, within the limits allowed by their mode of living, adopting modern hygienic methods.

A DEAL OF TRUTH

Damon Runyon, American newspaperman and story writer makes some pertinent comments on present-day divorce in his country, in conjunction with a book review in the Detroit Times. As Mr. Runyon is in a class by himself when it comes to writing, we are not going to attempt to rehash his article but print it as written. We were struck by the truth which lies behind his humorous sarcasm. It is only some 50-odd years ago that this nation was highly scandalized by plural marriage or polygamy as practiced by the Mormons of Utah. The situation of Mormon gentlemen living with a number of wives simultaneously, by house, the good ladies and many of the good gentlemen of other sections of the country by the ears.

It called for congressional action and prosecution, as well as extreme persecution of the participants in wholesale marriage when the marriage man comes around here to sell his wares. It is only some 50-odd years ago that this nation was highly scandalized by plural marriage or polygamy as practiced by the Mormons of Utah. The situation of Mormon gentlemen living with a number of wives simultaneously, by house, the good ladies and many of the good gentlemen of other sections of the country by the ears.

Each matrimonial incident must be a separate and distinct transaction. The gentleman must disengage one wife by legal means before he takes up with each succeeding marriage cancelling the responsibilities of the last, if he employs a good sure-footed lawyer.

Thus when he chafes off one wife and marries again, he can tell the first wife to go chase herself if she comes around here to sell her wares, even though she may appear with an armload of his offspring.

The same privilege of diffuse matrimony is given the ladies and many of them avail themselves of it with great enthusiasm.

Hence in certain circles we find so many children of the same name but with mammas of different monikers that it is really most confusing, though strictly moral.

The improvement of the modern system over that of the old time Mormons will perhaps be apparent to all old-married gentlemen when we state that when a Mormon married a number of ladies he was stuck with them unto death.

Divorce was not unknown among the early Mormons, but it was not common. Their idea of plural marriage was the propagation of children for Zion, and no matter how many wives a Mormon took he usually kept them all and often in the same household.

We gather from "The Great Joshua" that this arrangement was productive of plenty of headaches from the ever-loving Mormon husband, what with the difficulties of providing for the ladies and the jealousies among them.

They did not always get along together on those terms of amiability that make for peace in the house. Bickering among wives was forbidden by the church authorities, but you know female nature is not to be changed by edict.

"THE GREAT JOSHUA" is by Maurice Whipple, a Mormon writing of her own people. It is the first story on Mormonism that we have ever read

that gives what seems to be an authentic insight into the lives of the members of plural households with any degree of understanding and sympathy. She says she thinks she would detract from the achievements of her people if she painted them with too white a brush, and so she has made her picture real and human and moving.

Her scene is Dixie Mission, an outpost in the Utah desert where Brigham Young sent a small band of his followers to grow cotton and where they suffered the most incredible hardships in their struggle against the soil and the idiosyncrasies of a crazy river.

The women worked and bore their children under pitifully primitive conditions and the children died like flies from a plague.

The author seems to have dug into every known authority on these Mormon pioneers in the two years spent on her novel which is a Houghton-Mifflin literary fellowip production and has drawn upon the recollection of numerous Mormon pioneers between 75 and 100 years old.

We imagine that it is from these that she got her intimate little touches of a life she makes as real as she had lived it herself. Her depiction of Brigham Young as a human being, especially as contrasted to a recent movie, is magnificent.

She gives him the humorous philosophy that is said to have been one of his great characteristics. Nearly all the people in her story have humorous bits of today and yesterday in the modern manner.

CANADIAN TOBACCO

Canadian tobacco which found a market outlet in the United Kingdom prior to the outbreak of war in September, 1939, now finds little demand there. Consequently, there was a reduction of 25 per cent in the acreage planted to tobacco in 1940. Frost in early September, 1940, caused severe damage to the crop, particularly in the areas of southwestern Ontario and the total Canadian crop in 1940 was less than 50,000,000 pounds, or nearly 58,000,000 pounds less than that of 1939.



Miss Gerow will be directing "Say It With Music" on Tuesday, January 23, at 8:30 p.m. EDT for listeners of the CBC National Network. Miss Gerow is a veteran in Canadian radio and his distinctive arrangements have been featured on many CBC programmes. "Say It With Music" will feature the songs of Dave Davies and the Campbell Sisters highlighting the current hits of today and yesterday in the modern manner.



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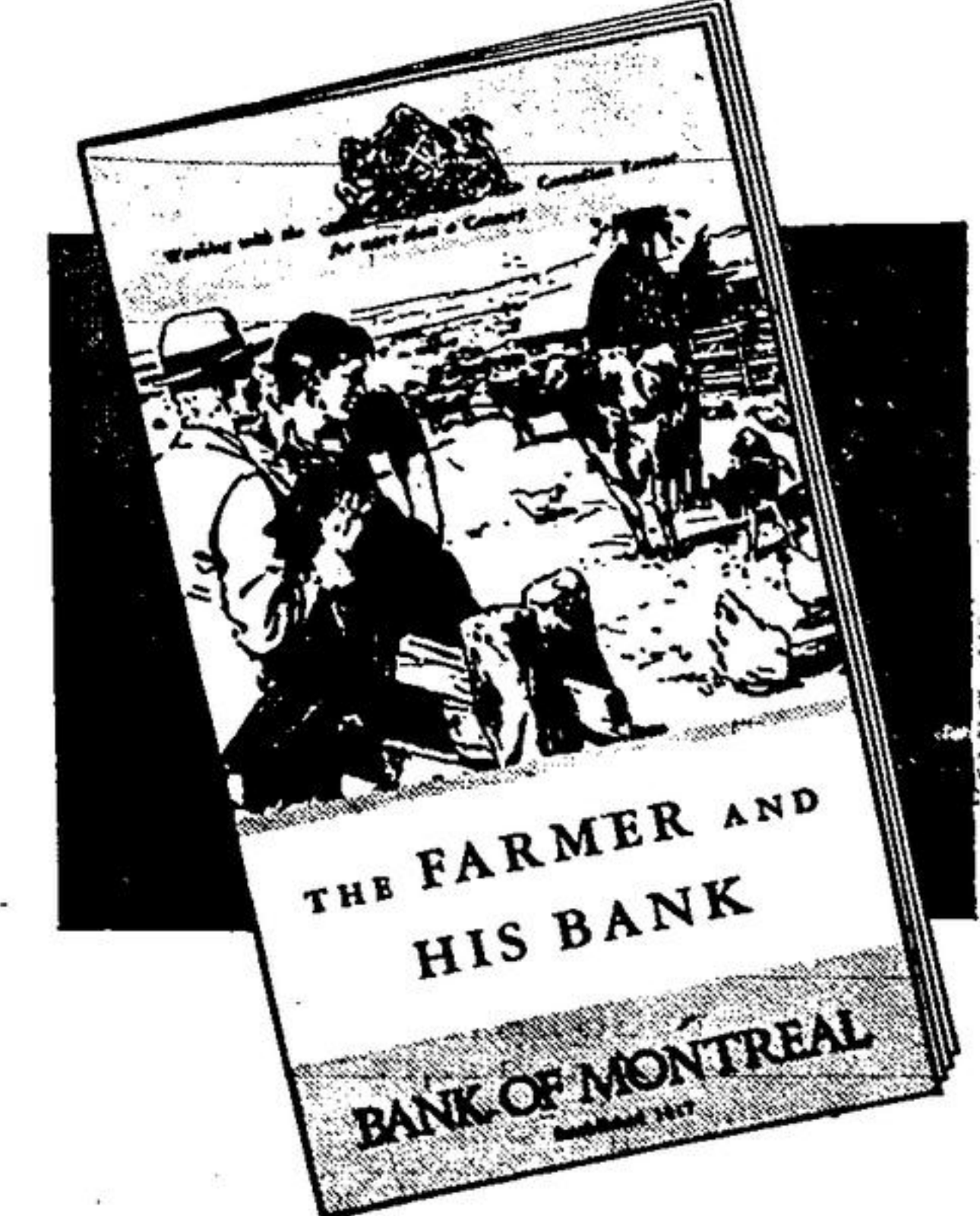
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The photographer snapped this informal shot of the Toronto Symphony Band in rehearsal while on a recent visit to the CBC Toronto studios. Seated on the stool, which is a familiar bit of equipment for each of the band's broadcasts, is Laidlaw Addison directing the members of the ensemble through one of its selections. In the background is Ian Smith, producer of the programmes, which are heard over the CBC National Network on Fridays at 8:30 p.m. EDT.



AIR RAIDS FAIL TO HALT CBC PROGRAMME

Here is a scene in a BBC studio during one of the recent air raids on London. The photograph was taken during the nightly "Starlight" feature of the BBC North American transmission and shows members of the BBC staff resting in the studio as the programme is actually on the air. The young actress-dancer, Patricia Burke, is at the microphone sharing programme honours with pianist-composer Harry Jacobson of South Africa and Gerry Wilmet of the CBC Overseas Unit.