



Public Enemy Number 1—The Common House Fly

THE FARM FRONT

By John Russell

During the war a well-known correspondent was stationed in Italy and one evening dropped in for a meal at a little restaurant. Over the door he noticed a big sign reading: **GUERRA, CONTRA LA MOSCA** (War Against Flies).

But when the waiter brought him his meal, the correspondent saw that the platter was rimmed with flies, with some of them even struggling in the spaghetti itself.

"Hey, waiter," he cried, "what about that sign over the door WAR AGAINST FLIES?"

"The sign is quite true, signor," sighed the waiter. "We did have such a war here once—but the flies were victorious."

That little tale is just by way of introducing the fact that a declaration of war against such pests was recently made on a national scale by the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Canada. From coast to coast rural and urban communities are being urged to rid themselves of flies, mosquitoes, rats, weevils and a host of other pests which have plagued mankind for centuries.

Fortunately we are well equipped to fight a pest war today, as science has forged weapons which our grandfathers never thought possible. We have hand sprayers and dusters, "power-down" and turbine sprayers—and aerosol bombs. We have even experimenting with airplanes and helicopters for laying down lethal patterns of weed and bug killers. The dawn of a pest-free world is here but the fight can be won only if everyone contributes some effort, no matter how modest.

A famous authority on insect pests recently made the statement that the common housefly is the most dangerous living thing within the United States or Canada. This could apply especially to Canadian farms, where flies are present in astronomical numbers during summer and early fall.

Because of the nature of its breeding places, and its habit of crawling over all manner of filth, the fly is a carrier of many diseases of man, domestic animals and poultry. Many health authorities agree that it is largely responsible for the spread of dysentery, typhoid fever, and many parasitic worms.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher



certainly don't see how you can call being jerked around by fish a vacation!

Britain Still Tops As Carrier Nation

More than 11,000,000 tons of British mercantile shipping were sunk during the recent war, and latest official report from London is that the nation is only 1,000,000 tons short of prewar tonnage. In addition, British have built great numbers of ships for foreign countries, and if they had not done that they would have been past their normal amount. All this has been accomplished in less than three years, and even greater progress has been held back for lack of steel. But the steelworkers are doing a great job. They are steadily producing more than 15,000,000 tons a year, which surpasses all previous output except for one year during the war.

The new British frigates are far finer than any built before the war. Instead of the 5,000 to 10,000 "tramps" that plied the seven seas, nations of the new frigates are 15,000 to 20,000 tons, with the graceful lines of an Atlantic liner, more comfortable accommodation for crew, faster than any built before the war. Instead of the 5,000 to 10,000 "tramps" that plied the seven seas, nations of the new frigates are 15,000 to 20,000 tons, with the graceful lines of an Atlantic liner, more comfortable accommodation for crew, faster than any built before the war.

Britain retains her position as the great carrier nation of the world, and in that respect Britain will continue to rule the waves.

The first Canadian steamboat on the Great Lakes was the Walk-in-the-Water, launched in 1818.



Like any other campaign against diseases and insects, fly control should be carefully planned to take advantage of the insect's habits and breeding customs, so that attack can be made from every possible angle. Entomologists give the following advice for practices to be followed in all "all-out" anti-fly war.

Manure piles and other known breeding places of the fly should be sprayed with a fifty per cent DDT wettable powder, mixed at the rate of one pound of powder to eight gallons of water. This spraying will destroy both the developing maggots and the egg-laying adults.

Every four to six weeks walls and ceilings of barns and stables should be sprayed with a solution containing one pound of fifty per cent DDT wettable powder in one gallon of water. This amount of spray should cover approximately 1,600 square feet of surface.

Farm animals should be sprayed with a solution of one pound of wettable DDT powder in from ten to twenty gallons of water. With this protection against the bothersome pests, they should show appreciable gains in weight, and cows will be much easier to handle milking time.

As for the home—a fly-free house and kitchen is made possible by the use of DDT household sprays around window sills, doors, screens and all other places where flies gather, or are likely to try and enter the house.

Russia grows millions of tons of sunflowers every year. The Government of Queensland announces that it will devote half a million acres to the growing of sunflowers, chiefly for the purpose of feeding pigs. And the British Government is examining their value and it is probable that the three million acres now being planted to feeding crops in Central Africa for the purpose of obtaining vegetable oils, will be planted in rotation with sunflowers.

The average amount of oil in sunflower seeds is 20 per cent, only 6 per cent less than that in peanuts. Sunflower oil is edible, with a pleasant odor and flavor and is said to be even better than olive oil because it remains liquid at lower temperatures. For use in paints it transcends the drying qualities of linseed by a margin of eight hours.

So Now You Have to go to University To Learn—of all things—Horseshoeing

While we have yet to hear of any great revival in the busy-whip business, it's a fact that in at least three United States colleges—California State, Rutgers and California—there are courses designed to turn out graduates in—of all things!—the ancient art of horseshoeing.

More colleges soon are expected to be offering similar 14-week courses, with no worries about placement of the graduates. According to the president of the United States Trotting Association, the young men who complete these courses are simply rushed into waiting jobs. The tremendous demand for their services comes from practically every state of the union.

The reason seems, it is the widespread revival of harness racing, spread now in now flourishing in the U.S. from coast to coast and from the Gulf of Mexico to points in this country.

Trained in 14 weeks Most of the old time horseshoers have departed the earthly scene. Until recently, few youngsters tried to replace them, and the sport of harness racing got into a bad way as a result. Eight a dozen years ago or so, less than 4,000 trotters and pacers campaigned annually in the U.S. In 1947, however, the number was close to 9,000. Yet there were fewer horseshoers than back in 1940 and 1941. As a result, the man who owned a trotter or pacer, and needed one in a hurry, often found shoes in a hurry, often found shoes in a hurry, often found shoes in a hurry.

Shoeing horses for harness racing, however, apparently is a specialized branch of the business. Even in the United States, shoeing is done in British ports.

Now incoming cargoes are being shipped in—there's a fine line in bringing in better horseshoers while in farms throughout southern England and the Midlands. The hired hands, land army and navy, and the various voluntary fields for traces of the Tractors have been pooled to the spray equipment through the rows.

The agriculture ministry is contributing an insecticide to spray out serious outbreaks. The insecticide is injected into the ground, but what was going to happen was that the horse would be the one to get it, and the horse would be the one to get it, and the horse would be the one to get it.

Hummingbirds and swallows do not walk or hop with ease on horizontal surface.

Britain Invaded By Potato Bugs

From London comes word of a half-inch-long bug that has been plied what Hitler and his henchmen were never able to do—get past the sea-girt island's defenses and actually invade Britain.

The new invader is the black-striped Colorado beetle, which threatens the 1,500,000-acre crop. He comes from Europe where he grubs feed on potato leaves, destroying the plants.

Some of the beetle, which scientists say came to Europe from Colorado 80 years ago, have been found aboard ships docking at British ports.

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WHAT GOES ON IN THE WORLD

By Norman Blair



On just one issue—the new State of Israel. The Arabs insist that they will never make peace as long as this State exists; and demand, besides, that no more Jewish immigrants shall be allowed to enter Palestine. Israel insists, just as strongly, that it will never make peace unless its sovereignty is maintained intact.

There are said to be, altogether, from 30 to 35 thousand Arab troops in Palestine. Eight to 10 thousand of these are members of King Abdullah's Transjordan Legion—well disciplined and well equipped. Egyptian forces number around 8 thousand and there are around 2 thousand Iraqis. These are second in efficiency to Abdullah's forces. The remainder are Syrian, Lebanese, and "irregulars"—and are reported to be of indifferent fighting quality.

The State of Israel is said to have 10 thousand well-trained first-line troops and, in addition, 50 thousand second-line defense forces. They are well supplied with machine guns and small arms and may have some fighter aircraft, although not very many.

The United States was the first nation to recognize the State of Israel, and there are some in Washington who think that the Truman Administration should help Israel by lifting the seven-months embargo on shipment of arms to the Middle East. Another school of thought, however, considers that to do so would be a big mistake—one that would antagonize the whole Arab world and perhaps result in the Arabs cancelling American oil concessions.

Great Britain has very close ties with the Arabs, and the question has been just how—in view of these ties—will she use her influence in the Middle East. It is widely felt that sooner or later Britain will recognize the State of Israel; perhaps this action will have been taken by the time this reaches print; and there seems little doubt that the British Government has been putting pressure on the Arabs to call off the hostilities.

In any case, it is to be hoped that some solution of the entire Arab-Israel problem will be found. The conflict could have repercussions far more important than a number of Jewish refugees and the anti-British feeling in the Middle East. It is far stronger than most Canadians begin to realize. As for open enmity between Britain and the U.S., already by the time this reaches print; and there seems little doubt that the British Government has been putting pressure on the Arabs to call off the hostilities.

When the 1948 Major League baseball season started, and the Philadelphia Athletics hovered up and the top for the first few weeks, the experts—with a few negative exceptions—put it down as a flash in the pan. "Just wait around the fourth of July," they said, "when real class begins to tell, you'll find that those A's have got their proper level—down near the dogs of the second division."

But the Geographical Fourth came; and still those Athletics were hanging in there giving New York and Boston—three of whom figured at least a hundred percentage points better than the A's—plenty to worry about. And some of the other major-league signers heavily-calculating state with only pennies and purchase checks—were beginning to wonder if, perchance, it might be something in the system McGillicuddy system affair.

The aging Connie Mack's hunch have always been—as compared to other big league outfits—very much "from hunger" group. In the days—thirty years or so ago—when the Athletics topped all competition by as far as a strong man throw a rock, five or six hundred dollars was considered a line-up switch—any ball player, and many of the fine one who would stuff for a whole lot less.

In his inmost heart of hearts Mack considers that what was enough for Eddie Collins, Sam Rice, and the other old-timers in the Park in the City of Brotherly Love is not for modern. It is no less that—outside of possibly the Washington Senators and the Chicago White Sox—nowhere is a more reluctantly, than let loose the Park in the City of Brotherly Love where the A's perform.

It is said that the entire present Athletics team cost Mr. Mack less than \$100,000 to assemble; and that he paid just a couple of meagre dollars for any ball player, and many of the fine one who would stuff for a whole lot less.

As a concrete—to match our head illustration of what we must turn to the first paper at hand. It describes a game played between the Brooklyn Dodgers and the New York Giants. Manager Ott, of the Dodgers, was content to put into action a mere, paltry fourteen. The play was mere, paltry fourteen and sixteen minutes—and didn't even go into extra innings but was completed in the regulation 15 players; 100 minutes; 9 innings. "Enough said."

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A Book for Every Thinking Canadian

Just off the press is a book which will eventually be a "must" for every thinking Canadian—a book which hits hard at economic planning and its fallacies, but even the most ardent Communist, Socialist or "fellow-traveler" to refuse.

The title of the book is "Economic Planning" and its author is John H. Coatsworth, professor of economics at the University of Manchester, England. He should know something of what he writes about because, during the war, he was a member of the British War Council.

Referring to the 1947 British coal and power crisis, Mr. Coatsworth writes: "A government pledged to planning and economic stability was compelled to order, at a moment's notice, the closing down of about two-thirds of British industry."

"No country," Mr. Coatsworth points out, "has ever suffered from a more sudden or catastrophic economic collapse. The price system brings about gradual and continuous readjustment in a changing economic world; the central planning technique means that, from time to time, the economic system must be kicked downstairs."

"I believe," he continues, "that the recent melancholy decline of the Great Britain is largely of our own making. . . . At the root of our trouble lies the fallacy that the best way of ordering economic affairs is to place the responsibility for all crucial decisions in the hands of the state."

But though he shows again and again how planning leads toward disaster, he does not advocate the "free market" system. He is a member of the House of Commons on Feb. 28, 1946, that no country in the world has yet succeeded in carrying out a planned economy without compulsion of labor, he might, with equal truth, have gone much further and admitted that no planned economy has yet operated without suppressing free choice, destroying representative government, robbing the consumer of free choice, and virtually abolishing private property. This is no accident. . . . It is due to the logical incompatibility of a planned economy and freedom for the individual."

Youth makes daring leap into rock-filled river WINS DOW AWARD



Don Murray of Winnipeg, Man., braves dangerous Niagara River to save 5-year-old girl from drowning.

A child's scream pierced the quiet of the late April Sunday afternoon. Scattered near the Peace Bridge at Fort Erie, Ontario, gathered quickly on the banks of the Niagara River. A six-year-old girl had tumbled from the second pier of the bridge. . . . and disappeared in the water far below.

DIVES IN FULLY CLOTHED The echo of the youngster's terrified scream had barely died away when Don Murray, a visitor from Winnipeg, sprang into action. Racing the 100 yards to the water's edge, he leaped, fully clothed. Spectators gasped. . . . for he had missed the jagged rocks at the edge of the river. Murray resurged and began swimming to the rescue of the little girl. In a few moments he had her safely ashore and in the arms of her frantic mother.

The fact that the onlookers probably knew more about the dangers of that rock-filled river than Murray did does not detract from his heroic action. We are proud to pay tribute to the courage and gallantry of Don Murray, of Winnipeg, Man., through the presentation of The Dow Award.

The Dow Award is a citation for outstanding heroism and courage, as a tangible expression of appreciation, a \$100 Canadian Scholarship. Winners are selected by the Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian newspapers.

Sitting and watching two teams use eight or ten pitchers—to say nothing of pinch hitters, pinch runners and other time-consuming line-up switches—may represent one of those keen battles of managerial wit the slick-paper sports experts like to write about. But the other side of the coin is that the same managers have clean forgotten that they have any obligation toward the fellow who really loves the game going—the chap who comes in, not on a Press Badge or other form of Annie Oakley, but by paying good cash.

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Agents for a money, gold or silver. **WANTED** **OUT OF 12 ARE BUYING**
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