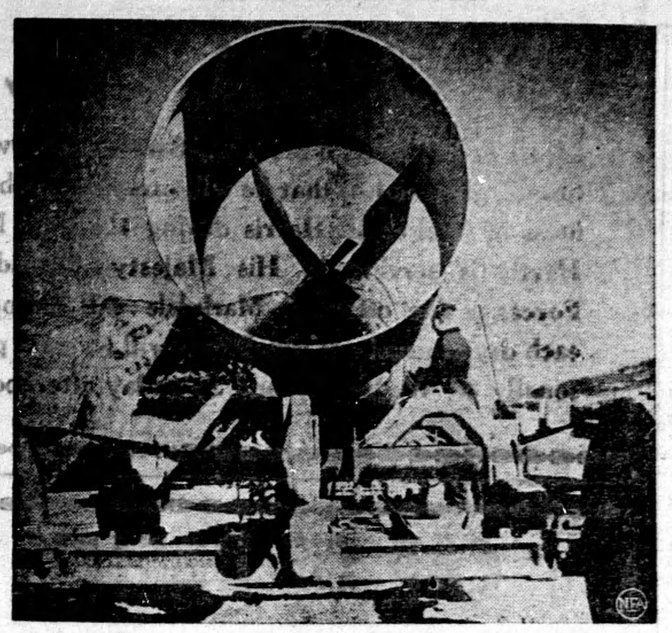
AXIS EXTERMINATOR



Seen from the rear, this 1000-pound bomb, being carried to an RAF plane on a trailer, presents an unusual pattern of destruction.

VOICE OF THE PRESS

SOUGHT REVENGE

After being sideswiped by a decrepit jalopy and crowded into the ditch by a truck on his last trip as a traveling salesman, a young man on our block, enlisting as a tank driver, expressed the hope that they would allow him to drive the thing over his old territory before going overseas.

—Christian Science Monitor

—o—

WHEN WE COMPLAIN

A strict rationing of milk has been enforced again in Britain. Each person may have up to three pints a week. Canadians are still able to have all they wish, a fact which should not be forgotten when we feel disposed to complain about restriction and limitations.

—Kingston Whig-Standard

—o—

ADVICE TO PARENTS

Let parents refrain from undermining the authority of the school teacher in the mind of the child, by ridiculing his attitudes, his way of acting or by openly criticizing him. The higher the family holds the teacher in esteem the more the child rspects him. And education is a product of authority and respect.

—La Parole

—o—

IN SECOND PLACE

A Northern Ontario farmer has killed 21 skunks this year. That should give him second place to the Russian girl sniper, Lyudmila Pavlichenko, who picked off some 309 while serving with the Red armies.

—Port Arthur News-Chronicle

—o—

HITLER HUNCH

A year ago Hitler told his countrymen that he decided things by intuition. In other words "hunch," but soon the only hunch Hitler will have will be the one in his shoulders through brooding over why his intuition went wrong.

—St. Thomas Times-Journal

—o—

DIVINITY FAILS

Hirohito inspects his imperial bomb shelter, which argues that the Son of Heaven is quite willing to go into eclipse when his divine presence is menaced.

—Hamilton Spectator

—o—

BACK TO THE FOLD

Due to gas rationing, many a family circle has been enlarged by strangers who turn out to be the older children.

—Winnipeg Tribune

Growing Of Rice In United States

Requires Warm Climate and Long Growing Season

Uncle Sam is calling for more rice growing, because rice is "extremely nourishing," compact to ship, and therefore suitable for soldiers. The Japs do pretty well, sometimes, on rice alone.

But expansion of rice crops will not be easy, for it is grown in only four states, practically, which have only about 1,500,000 acres of land suitable for it. The quota set for this year is 1,320,000 acres. Production in 1941 totaled 54,000,000 bushels, which at an average price of $11.85 a bushel brought a farm income of more than $64,000,000. This year's goal calls for an increase of 5,000,000 bushels, at least.

Growing rice requires an irrigation system by which the ground is kept covered with from four to six inches of water from seeding to harvest time. There must be a warm climate and a long growing season. Heavy and costly machinery is used, and a large amount of labor. The four states producing most of our rice are, in order of quantity, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and California.

The rough rice is sent to the mill where the outer hull and the inner "bran" are removed and the kernels are polished. In most cases the polished rice is given a coat of glucose and talc, for its lustrous appearance. There were 74 mills operating last year, located almost entirely in the rice-growing sections. By-products consisting of polish, bran, poultry feed, rice flour, and hulls were worth $2,749,000 last year.

Women Join In War Against Rats

Thirty members of the Women's Land Army, who completed a fortnight's intensive training in rat destruction, have begun work against rats in the West Riding. There will hardly be a parish in the West Riding which will not be covered by these girls who will work in pairs.

A fortnight earlier these girls were hairdressers, clerks, shop assistants, and such like, and the thought of handling a rat would fill them with horror.

They have had extensive training in rat destruction by trapping, poisoning of baits and every other methods, but the poisoning method is the one they will use mostly.

THE WAR · WEEK — Commentary on Current Events

Churchill And Roosevelt Express Confidence In Progress Of War

The same note of confidence in the growing strength of the United Nations, struck by Mr. Churchill in his speech at Edinburgh, was echoed a few hours later by President Roosevelt in his radio address, says the New York Times. Reminding his listeners that it is not his habit "to encourage lightly found expectations," Mr. Churchill could nevertheless acclaim such "solid and remarkable facts" as the gallant and successful defense made by the Russian armies, the miracle of production that has given the United Nations definite superiority in the air, the building of enough new ships to offset our losses on the sea. On his part, the President could report, on the basis of evidence recently acquired at first hand, that "the American people are united as never before in their determination to do a job and to do it well."

As we move forward with this job we find ourselves faced by the problem of a growing shortage of manpower, and it was to this problem that the President gave most of his time and emphasis. He is certain, and with good reason, that the country will accept a compulsory draft of manpower, if that is the best way or the only way to solve the problem; but his preference is wisely for a thorough trial of the voluntary method before that stage is reached; and, except for his belief in the necessity of lowering the draft age for actual military service — a step long favored by the Army — his recommendations point in that direction.

Change In Russia

"We shall take Stalingrad, you may depend on that." So said Adolph Hitler not long ago. Stalingrad still stands.

On June 26 the Germans launched from Kursk the great offensive which has carried them to the banks of the Volga. That was 108 days ago. But fifty-two of these vital fighting days have been used up in the siege of Stalingrad. Russian troops still hold the ruined city. If it continues to stand, the Summer campaign of the Nazis may pass into history as a gigantic failure. It has achieved spectacular gains, but not its main objectives.

Though it is too early to say definitely, there are recent indications that the German High Command has begun to recognize such a failure and is preparing to make the best of it. The fighting in Stalingrad has died down. The furious German infantry and tank assaults have ceased. They may be renewed, but for some days there have been only small street skirmishes. Both sides seem to have fallen back on heavy artillery. The Russians say they are digging in. North of Stalingrad the Germans themselves are resorting to defensive trench fighting. Broad hints, which may or may not be true, come both from Berlin and Vichy that positional warfare is about to succeed the war of movement on the Russian front.

If that is true the Germans are breaking off their offensive two months earlier than they did last year. It may mean any one of these things or some combination of them. It may mean that they wish to avoid last year's mistake of letting their field armies get caught in mid-Winter. It may signify German exhaustion. It may indicate German plans to push their campaign in the Caucasus, where fighting conditions are still tolerable, while they make ready either to strike in the West or defend themselves there.

Moscow says the Germans in Russia are worn out. There is no doubt that exhaustion is a factor in their plans. Losses in the siege of Stalingrad have been huge. An incalculable amount of material, brought up over a long line of deteriorating railways, has been burned up in battle. We do not know the full effect of British bombing on German transport and war production. It may well be that such destructive raids as those on Cologne and Essen are only now beginning to be felt on the Russian front. Whatever the actual facts may be, Stalingrad remains the signpost on the battle line. It still reads "Stop."

At the two ends of the 7,000-mile Pacific sea front Japan last week had retreated from her most advanced positions, and in the Solomons America still held the advantage. In the fog-shrouded Aleutians Japanese forces evacuated the islands of Attu and Agattu. On the mountain trails of New Guinea, Japanese jungle fighters had retired northward after a push toward Port Moresby. In the Solomons area an American task force slipped into Japanese waters, smashed hard at Japanese shipping found there, then made its getaway without loss. The full meaning of the Japanese withdrawals was not clear. They might be strategic retreats to consolidate positions elsewhere or to prepare new blows. They might be a sign that the attrition attacks delivered by United Nations forces were having effect, that the initiative was slowly slipping from the Nipponese grasp.

Canada Building Speediest Bomber

New Mosquito Plane Said To Be Speedier Than Spitfire

Great Britain's newest and deadliest fighter-bomber plane, the Mosquito, has been taken off the "most secret" list and is now on the "secret" list, and for the first time it may be revealed that the machine is being made in Canada.

The speed of this twin-engine craft is naturally a well-guarded secret, but it is said to be even greater than the R. A. F.'s fleety Spitfire. On a recent raid to Oslo, Norway, four Mosquitos literally "ran away" from Focke-Wulf 190 fighters—the pride of the Luftwaffe.

A large order for Mosquitos has been placed in Canada and already tests of the first models are being made. They are flown by a British official who came from England for the purpose of making the initial tests. High ranking officers of the R. C. A. F. and government officials have witnessed their performance.

The Mosquito, according to British reports, fills a needy gap for an all-out day and night bomber offensive.

As well as its terrific speed, it is capable of flying long distances into enemy territory and fighting its way back to its base.

The nearest British base from Oslo, Norway, is, roughly 1,000 miles, which means that the Mosquito has a range of more than double that distance. Surprising news of the plane's exploits are expected to come from overseas within the next few months.

Women employed on British railways to help to replace men who have joined the Forces now number more than 50,000.

THE BOOK SHELF

SADDLEBAGS FOR SIUTCASES

By Mary Bosanquet

Mary Bosanquet, the pretty daughter of an English diplomat, suddenly decided she wanted to ride across Canada on horse back—and she did.

With little capital and enough equipment to fill her saddlebags she left Vancouver, rode to Montreal and then on to New York, seeking and finding many adventures in the wide country spaces.

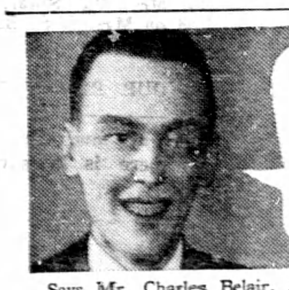
This story is also an intimate study of Canadian people and homes. Miss Bosanquet says: "I hope that before I die I may have a chance to give back to some one who needs it a little of the wealth of friendship which has so freely been given to me."

Then again: "But in these months with the horses, only the journey has been constant. For I no longer travel to arrive. I no longer belong to lights and fires, to pleasant meal times, to books and pictures and windows curtained at night, but to woods and rivers, to fields and forests, to weather and the sky. And so for the first time, as one walking by, I have seen the neat, complete pictures of many hundred homes. I have felt their texture, breathed their atmosphere and passed."

Saddlebags for Suitcases . . . by Mary Bosanquet . . . McClelland and Stewart Limited . . . Price . . . $3.00.

Bear Steak

Truck Driver Amp James, en route to Madoc in a northern Frontenac district, met a bear on the road. The bear climbed a tree and James stopped his truck, climbed a tree next to the one the bear was perched in, and killed it with a single blow from a hatchet. He loaded his kill on the truck and sold bear steak at Northbrook.



ALL-BRAN'S "BETTER WAY" HAS BEEN OUR WAY FOR A LONG TIME

Says Mr. Charles Belair, Arvida, Quebec: "KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN has long been a favorite in our home. Mother used to serve it to us when we were young . . . and since my wife started making ALL-BRAN muffins three or four times a week and serving ALL-BRAN as a breakfast cereal, we have had no more use for pills or powders. ALL-BRAN keeps us regular . . . naturally." Why don't you try ALL-BRAN'S "Better Way" to correct the cause if you are troubled by constipation due to lack of the right kind of 'bulk' in your diet? But remember, ALL-BRAN doesn't work like harsh cathartics. It takes time. Eat it regularly and drink plenty of water. Get ALL-BRAN at your grocer's, in two convenient size packages, or ask for the individual serving package at restaurants. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.

CANADA'S HOUSOLDIERS

Is your appetite jaded during these tempestuous times—do your meals seem dull and uninteresting?

Tempt your family's appetite with desserts that are delicious and nutritious—blanc manges and puddings that can be made easily and at little cost, with Canada Corn Starch.

The fine quality of Canada Corn Starch gives the best possible results—a smooth texture that makes corn starch desserts delightful.

FREE! Send for the excellent Recipe Booklet "52 Desserts". Write enclosing one box-top or complete label from any Canada Starch product. Address Dept. R.32, Canada Starch Home Service, 49 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ont.

CANADA CORN STARCH

The CANADA STARCH COMPANY Limited, Montreal, Toronto

66T

THE CANADA PAINT CO. LIMITED
INTERNATIONAL VARNISH CO. LIMITED
The MARTIN-SENOUR CO. LIMITED
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. of Canada, Limited