

The Week at OTTAWA

By EDWARD HENNING
Canadian Press Staff Writer

OTTAWA (CP)—The agricultural production program for 1945 is taking shape, with every indication farmers will find their help hand to get but enjoy an increase in some essential supplies.

Documentation of equipment requirements now is being undertaken by authorities with the greatest that additional machinery can be purchased next year as the demand on metals for war purposes declines. Enlarged production of labor-saving farm equipment will compensate the farmer for reduced labor forces.

Producers will be available in greater quantity, but C. S. Power, fertilizer administrator, said there was urgent need of farmers plowing their acres at once and taking delivery quickly. Labor, transportation and storage problems remain and even distribution of fertilizer will be facilitated if stocks are kept moving steadily from plants to farmers in the next few months, with a policy of first come, first served followed by the manufacturer.

The agricultural department's policy of paying freight reductions on fertilizer shipped to farmers still is in effect.

Earlier in the war farmers were encouraged to make changes in their normal production programs to meet particular needs. The growing of flax, sunflower seed, rapeseed and other oil-bearing crops on a large scale was advocated. The need for such crops continued, but in 1943, with the period of experimentation over for most producers, governments generally are likely to suggest that farmers simply grow what they consider best suited to their land.

Livestock production is expected to continue high, although a certain number of grain-growers are returning to the production of field crops exclusively. Many, however, have found that hogs have been a profitable supplement to pre-war farm operations and will continue this line of activity.

Farm organizations have said they hoped the export of Canadian beef cattle to the United States, halted since 1941, would be permitted again soon to ease difficulties caused by the inability of packing plants to handle all the cattle now being marketed.

Under a long-standing agreement with the United States, Canada can ship nearly 200,000 live beef cattle annually. These exports were halted when domestic beef storages developed two years ago. The packing house problem has not been eased by the shipments of processed beef to the United Kingdom which assure an outlet for surplus Canadian stock. Farmers have said that exports of live cattle are the only solution for a situation which threatens to become more serious when heavier hog marketing begins.

J. Targart, Canadian board chairman and former Saskatchewan minister of agriculture, revealed that a voluntary reduction in supplies of bacon placed on the Canadian market by exporting packing houses had practically eliminated a threat to the United Kingdom bacon ration of four ounces a week.

A combination of circumstances, including increased bacon rations for troops in the field and reduced hog marketing in the Dominion, had threatened the British ration. After consultation with the meat board, he exporting packers made a voluntary agreement reducing supplies being placed on the domestic market. With rising hog marketing, security for the British ration soon would be assured, authorities said.

The Prices Board announced that the agriculture department is making a survey for the potato storage situation, following which the board will give further consideration to the issuance of potato export licences.

The board said it would issue potato export permits whenever a shortage of potato storage space developed. The board commented after H. H. Hatfield, Progressive Conservative member of parliament for Victoria-Carleton, had said that Canadian potatoes would be selling for 50 cents a barrel before spring unless export permits for at least 15,000 carloads were granted.

REGULATIONS FOR HONEY PRODUCERS

Under the rationing regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, beekeepers who produce less than 4,000 pounds of honey per year are required to register with their local ration board. Coupons collected on sales of honey must be turned in once a month to the local ration board in an envelope provided by the Board at the time of registration. It is illegal for farmers to use for their own purchases coupons obtained through the sale of any rationed product.

Producers of more than 4,000 pounds of honey per year must either by mail or in person register at the nearest branch of the ration administration. This class of producer must also open a ration coupon bank account and file monthly reports of sales. Those who registered in 1943 do not need to register again.

The Sunday School Lesson

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1944

THE CHRISTIAN AND THE RACE PROBLEM

Golden Text.—Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is acceptable to him. *Ac. 10: 34, 35.*

Lesson Text.—*Ac. 10: 34, 35; 17: 24-28.*

Exposition.—The First Gentile Conversion, *Ac. 10: 34, 35.*

Verily 34-35; Cornelius is recounting to Peter how he came to seek for him. The central figure of the lesson is a captain of the Roman army. He was a God-fearing man. He was a man of prayer and a generous giver. He prayed for light *vs. 31, 32* and followed it when it was given. The aim he gave others had much to do with God's giving the saving truth to him *vs. 4; Luke 6: 26; Prov. 22: 12; 2 Cor. 9: 6-8*. Cornelius does not seem to have been a proselyte of the Jewish faith *vs. 28; vs. 11: 2* and he was not as yet a saved man *vs. 11: 13, 14*, but he was on the road to salvation. He became saved by believing on Jesus Christ *vs. 43; vs. 15: 7-9*.

There are those who contend we should never get a man to pray until he is definitely saved, but if we in answer to prayer that Cornelius got the light by which he was saved, God will always lead into the light all those who sincerely desire it *vs. 7: 17*. Cornelius was enlightened by the heavenly visitor *vs. 31*, an unusual man in the approach of the supernatural *vs. 10: 11; Luke 1: 13-19; 24: 34*. Had Cornelius, while frightened, maintained his equilibrium and was ready to obey. He was encouraged by being told that God had noted and remembered his prayers and aims. They did not save him *vs. 11: 13, 14, 16: 43*, but they had prepared the way for his salvation. Cornelius' faith was put to a severe test; he was told to send to an unknown man who would tell him what he ought to do *vs. 11: 14*. The angel might have told Cornelius this, but it is the plan of God to have the way of life made plain to man *vs. 9: 6-17; 8: 26*. Cornelius proved his faith by his prompt obedience.

God knows how to time things right; when Peter was in a perplexity about the meaning of the vision of unclean beasts, the "unclean" Gentiles were asking for him at the gate. The Spirit was very definite in His words to Peter. He told him just how many men there were at the gate *vs. 19*. Peter had a practical test as to whether it was the Spirit of truth speaking to him. When the Spirit said, there is nothing left to do but to go, without doubting even though we do not understand at all *vs. 20*. Peter's faith was equal to the occasion; he obeyed orders. While he prayed, the guidance came to him *vs. 9*.

Cornelius was eagerly awaiting the message that should bring him salvation. He gathered together his kinsman and near friends to hear with him the supremely important words that had power to save. Cornelius had much to learn; he fell down to worship Peter. Not for one moment would Peter accept that which belongs to God alone. God had taught Peter a great lesson, not to call any man common or unclean. Deeply suggestive is the statement of Cornelius regarding himself and his friends *vs. 33*. That is the way to learn. (1) To come into the presence not thereby of the man who is speaking as God's messenger, but into the presence of God Himself. (2) To come to "hear." (3) To hear "all things." (4) To hear that which is commanded of the Lord and not merely the man's own thoughts. Peter had been led to see that God set no distinction between Jew and Gentile, and he begins with this great truth. He declares that "in every nation he that feareth him and worketh righteousness (i. e., everyone who has a reverent regard for God and His will and seeks to conform his own life to that will) is acceptable to him." Cornelius was not saved yet and a little further on Peter tells him what he must do in order to be saved *vs. 43*. To everyone who seeks honestly to know God's will and to do it, He will make known the way of salvation and thus save him *(Jno. 7: 17)*.

II. "He made of one every nation of men." *17: 24-28.*
Do we believe this? Do we believe in our kinship to the Negro, the Chinese, the Hindu? That they should seek God, this was God's great and gracious purpose in the making of the nations and appointing their seasons, and the bounds of their habitations. How little the nations have fallen in with this benevolent purpose of God *(Rom. 1: 28)*. It is of the highest importance to men that they should seek God *(Amos 5: 4, 6; Ezra 8: 22; Prov. 28: 5; 2 Chron. 26: 5; Ps. 34: 4, 10; 69: 32; 1 Chron. 16: 10; Lam. 3: 25; Heb. 11: 6; Ps. 119: 2)*. He is not difficult to find for those who seek Him with the wholehearted *(Jer. 29: 13)*. "He is not far from every one of us." This being so, there can be no peace in our souls until our wills are absolutely surrendered to Him and our affections absolutely centered in Him. Paul approves the sentiment of the Greek poet, Aratus. But

while all men are God's offspring, they are not all truly children *(Jno. 8: 44; 1 Jno. 3: 10; Matt. 23: 28; Gal. 4: 4-6; Heb. 12: 8; Eps. 2: 2)*. There are only one children of God who receive Jesus Christ *(Jno. 1: 12; Rom. 8: 14; Gal. 3: 26)*.

Dusseldorf is Hub Of Nazi Production

When the Allies move into Dusseldorf, on the northern side of the Rhine, they will gain possession of a vital link in the chain of cities producing supplies for the Nazi war machine.

In addition to large metallurgical, machinery and chemical plants, Dusseldorf produces glass, furniture, paper, dyestuffs, chemicals and textiles. Products have been shipped quickly and efficiently via transportation lines that make the city an important supply hub for the Germans in the war as it was in the Great War.

A large network of railroads, headed often by the R.A.F., converges to the city with main lines radiating to Cologne. Quantities of goods were also moved by water, for scores of river steamers and barges would be accommodated at the Rhine River wharves. In present days, even ocean going ships operated from the quays to the North Sea.

SHOULD-FISHING BROT

LOUISBURG, N. S. (CP)—The Louisa fishing boat returned to the home waters after a year season, less than half last year's catch being landed because of unfavorable weather. Prices throughout the season remained high.

CURE YOUR BOB

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. (CP)—Because of the prevalence of diphtheria in Charlottetown, the city council has decided to send all dogs found at large to the city pound. It will cost the owners \$3 to haul out their pets.

AMBITIOUS BARBER

QUEBEC (CP)—The man here may soon be growing hair and putting their hair up in braids. The town's only barber has gone on an extended fishing trip with his son who has just returned from overseas.

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AMERICAN LIFE

HOWARD GRAFF REPRESENTATIVE



● That old saying, so well known to farm folks... "Plow to the end of the furrow"... so aptly makes our duty plain. And the end of the furrow is beyond the horizon.

Our men on the fighting fronts have weary, trying days ahead of them. We, on the home front, must not waver nor falter. Our duty is clear, we must keep faith with our fighters. On Canadian farms we must maintain our efforts to produce the foods our fighters and our allies need. That work will reward us with increased incomes.

And we must see... to have money to lead to our country to pay the increased costs that this war continues to pile up.

Money invested in Victory Bonds will help to buy the tools of war. They don't last long in action. They must be replaced. It's our job... the home front job... to see to it that our fighting men have everything they need.

Victory Bonds yield a double harvest. They provide our country with money to carry on the war. Later, they will provide money to buy things we will want and need, and which we have done without during the war. Victory Bonds will provide cash to pay for improvements for farm and home... new buildings... new machinery... better stock... new car... furnishings and conveniences for the home.

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