

SON OF THE TRIBE OF JUDAH!
You gave your life for each of us,
But by your death, won glory;
And still you are in reach of us,
In all your heavenly glory.
Ye leadeth us along God's way,
Of righteousness so fair.
Oh Son of God forever stay
And hear our earnest prayer.

Chorus
You'll end all strife, all storms at sea
For you are Lord and King.
To thee, the world shall bend the knee
To thee, their homage bring.

Though storms still rage, on land and sea

Your Might and Light give cheer,
Oh Lord o'er us thy presence be.
We pray that you stay near,
Give us not foaming seas nor tides,
But Living Waters pure.

Our souls, refreshed, our faith abides;

Through prayers our sick, you cure.
In sunny lands, your angels spread,
Midst thieves and scythed foes,
Such heroes rare and living bread
Our curtain joy overflows.

Upon your bosom, you send
The spirit's anointing oil,
O Lord, we cannot comprehend,
We pilgrims of the soil.

There is no secret thought, nor sin,
That any man can hide,
You see us all, without, within,
Oh Lord be thou our guide.

Teach us the Laws of God and Thee,
Not earthly wealth, we crave;
Expose the cant of Pharisee,
Oh save us from their grasp.

You've freed us from the Law of death,
That dark mysterious night,
We fear not death, nor fleeting breath,
Tis darkness, thence to light.

With You in Mansions for the best,
We there shall find both joy and rest,
Forever more, praise God.

Gec. Cawell, Wallaceburg, Ont.

WORK - WAGE PROJECTS

REGINA (CP) The Saskatchewan government has approved "work and wage" projects to cost \$70,000 for crop failure areas. The government pays 60 per cent. of the cost and the municipality or telephone company applying for assistance pays the rest. The work is mostly road improvement and building.

RHORTAGE THREATENED

WINNIPEG (CP) Milk producers in the Winnipeg area are going out of business because they are unable to make sufficient money, according to Dr. M. S. Lougheed, the city medical officer. He says Winnipeg is facing a milk shortage that may extend to serious proportions.

Twenty Years Ago

From the issue of the Free Press of Thursday, November 8, 1925

Indian Summer is quite welcome, even if it is a trifle belated.

Potatoes were quoted in Toronto yesterday, at \$2.00 to \$2.25 per bag.

Acton Citizens' Band hearkened the gratitude of all by providing a sane and enjoyable Halloween. Saturday evening was a happy time with the parade of masqueraders and other features. Many prizes were awarded to those in costume.

Mr. Anderson won the election in Halton County by a majority of 1,268. Provincial Constable Atkins who has been officially engaged in the County of Halton for over two years has resigned and will remove to Toronto.

MARRIED
OVERHOLT JOHNSON At the home of the bride's parents on Saturday, October 31, 1925, by Rev. R. A. Zimmerman, H. A. Melbourne C. Overholt, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Overholt, Brantford, to Edna Maude, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Johnston, Acton.

DIED
FULTON At St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, on Friday, October 30, 1925, Thomas Fulton of Nassagaweya, in his 71st year.

PIPE SMOKING AN OLD CUSTOM IN ONTARIO

A shortage of tobacco would have caused as much concern three centuries ago for the Indians of Ontario as it would for us to-day. The Indians used a great variety of pipes, as illustrated by the collections in the Royal Ontario Museum. Many of them are of baked clay. These run the gamut from very simple forms, resembling our cheap clay pipes, to elaborate moulded designs which represent squash-blossoms or tobacco-blossoms or a strange face or creeping lizard. Still more cherished are the stone pipes, some of which bear intricate carved figures. In size they range from tiny miniatures to large, impressive ornate pieces. They vary, also, in details of construction. In some, the stem and bowl are carved out of one block; in others the stem was a separate, wooden piece. The stemless pipes were usually suspended from a piece of cord which was worn around the neck of the owner. Absent-minded smokers of to-day might copy this idea to their advantage.

DISCHARGED PERSONNEL MAY RETURN TO OLD JOBS

The Reinforcement in Civil Employment Act, passed by Parliament in 1942, sets forth conditions under which employers MUST REINSTATE their former employees in their employment after discharge.

This Act and its Regulations are administered by the Dominion Minister of Labour, through the National Employment Service. Reinforcement Officers are available in the National Employment Offices to answer inquiries, and assist in adjusting cases.

Employees — either men or women — are to be reinstated if:

- they worked for their employer 3 months immediately prior to enlistment, and were not replacing another employee who has since been reinstated;
- they left their employment to join the Armed Services, the Merchant Marine, or the Fire Fighters' Corps;
- they apply to their employer for reinstatement, verbally or in writing, within 3 months following discharge in Canada or 4 months if discharged overseas.

Provision may be made for extension of time if the employee's health prevents him or her from returning within the specified three months. In this event, the employer must be advised within the 3 or 4 months, as the case may be.

The following points in the legislation are also important:

- Discharged men and women upon reinstatement are to be given conditions not less favourable than would have been enjoyed had they continued in employment instead of joining the Forces.
- The period of time spent with the Armed Services is to count for seniority rights, pension rights, vacations with pay, and certain other benefits.
- Discharged personnel who cannot perform their former duties are to be reinstated in the most suitable employment available, at which they are capable of working.
- If an employer dismisses a reinstated employee within 6 months, he must be able to prove in court that he had reasonable cause for so doing.

ALL EX-SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN ARE URGED TO USE THE FACILITIES OF THE NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE WHEN LOOKING FOR WORK.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
HUMPHREY MITCHELL A. MacNAMARA
Minister of Labour Deputy Minister of Labour

The Sunday School Lesson

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, 1945

THE CHURCH AS A FELLOW-SHIP

CODEN Text: Hebrews 10: 1-10

Lesson Text: Romans 12: 3-10

Exposition I: The Christian's Duty to God, 1-3

Paul here makes the great truth about God as noted in the preceding chapters the basis of the practical teaching that follows, not the "theology." Paul never divorced ethics from theology, no wise teacher ever does. God's grace toward us has been so wonderful it lays corresponding obligations and duties upon us. This duty is to present our body and all its members to God to be used for the glory and service alone (cf. 1 Cor. 6: 16-19). Paul is very urgent, he beseeches them to do this. He avers Paul means just what he says. We should recognize God's right of ownership to every member of our body and present it to Him for His use (1 Cor. 6: 20). While the seat of religion is in the spirit, and will and affections, and thoughts, the instrument through which religion expresses itself and works is the body.

There was never a day in which there was more need of insistence upon a religion and Christianity that affects the body and every member of the body than today. Hands, feet, lips, ears, eyes and the part of the body one does not wish to mention, every member of the body should be consciously presented to God as belonging to Him, purchased by the

blood of the Son of His love (1 Cor. 6: 20; 1 Peter 1: 18, 19). Having been presented to God the body and every member of it should be kept holy for Him and wholly for Him, to be used in His service and that glorify and for His glory and that alone. In the Old Testament types the sacrifice was slain before it was laid upon the altar, but it is our "living" body full of activity and power for accomplishment, that we should offer to God. The body thus offered is not a vile thing but a "holy" thing as belonging to God, and it is "acceptable" rather, well pleasing" to God."

II: The Christian's Duty to Others, 4-8

Our first duty toward others, all others, is to love them, and our love should be genuine and not merely pretended. The keynote to what follows is found in the opening words of 1 Cor. 13. If we have love that is real and not a mere imitation, we will do all that Paul in this chapter bids us do. Much of what we call love is merely playing a part, hypocrisy. It is not enough to decline to do evil "abor" (sympathy) of love (v. 16), the "language" of love (v. 16), the "humility" of love (v. 16). We are not to set our minds upon the things but rather are "to be carried away with things that are lovely." We must not be wise in our own estimation of ourselves. We must have a poor opinion of our own opinions. We must have love's great regard for the opinion of others, we are to take thought for

Luke 14: 10, 1 Kings 20: 20). Pure love glows, it is "revert in spirit," it does not affect that cold superiority that smacks coldly upon "the consciousness of unexperience."

Love that is "without hypocrisy" has the glory of the Lamb as its ultimate aim (Apk. 19: 9). Real love is not because it is open-eyed to God's purposes, "rearing in hope" (1 Cor. 13: 13). Real love is never pessimistic (1 Cor. 13: 7). "Hope" resting upon the Word of God who cannot lie to the spring of love's never-failing joy. Love is "patient in tribulation" no matter how severe.

Love is ever prayerful, continuing steadfastly in prayer. A prayer-life is sure to become a love-life. True love is generous, commanding to the necessities of the saints. It is noteworthy that this comes immediately after the prayerfulness of love and this is the order of experience (1 Cor. 13: 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10).

A praying Christian is a giving Christian. A praying church is a giving church. Next we have the "hospitality" of love. Love of strangers is the root idea of the Greek word translated "hospitality." Love of display is the root idea of much modern "hospitality." How many Christians are there to day who keep the door open for every servant of Christ and child of God, really such that comes along (1 Cor. 13: 13).

Next the "forgiveness" of love.

When men persecute us we are to bless and not to curse. Then the "sympathy" of love (v. 15), the "language" of love (v. 16). We are not to set our minds upon the things but rather are "to be carried away with things that are lovely." We must not be wise in our own estimation of ourselves. We must have a poor opinion of our own opinions. We must have love's great regard for the opinion of others, we are to take thought for

things which are "honorable in the sight of all men."

Love is peaceful, "as far as possible," "as far as lies in us," cultivates peace with all men. We are not, however, to compromise with evil. We are not to avenge any injury done to us, for vengeance belongs to God; but we can safely leave the matter with Him, for we have His definite promise, "I will recompense."

BRITAIN KEEPS EYE ON IMPORTS OF FISH

TOWENTON, England (CP) British fisherman whose reduced catchings during the war were supplemented by landings from Iceland and the Faroe Islands, were assured by Food Minister Tom Williams that the government was watching foreign competitors.

During the war, quantities of fish landed by British trawlers were about 20 per cent. of pre-war landings. Mr. Williams said, and it was still necessary to accept fish from abroad.

"The coming of peace has not made our home food situation better but rather worse," he said. "All the courage, devotion and skill of our merchant navy, our fishermen and our agriculturists will be needed to feed the nation in the coming years."

MODEL HOUSING REAL MEMORIAL

BELFAST (CP) A model housing estate would be a better war memorial than a bronze statue of a soldier sticking a bayonet in somebody," Denis Winston, chief architect to the Northern Ireland ministry of health, said at a meeting here.

"The time has gone for graven images, and a way of keeping alive the memory of the men who died for a better world is to make the country a better place to live in."

FARM MACHINERY OFF RATION LIST

All rationing controls have been removed from sales of farm machinery, and restrictions on the production or importation of such machinery have been lifted.

Price controls remain. Generally, maximum price for farm implements is the price at which such items sold during the basic period, August 15—September 11, 1941. Quoted prices do not include cost of delivery to the purchaser.

Under Consumers' Credit Order No. 225, section 10, terms of sale for farm machinery are: 1 3 of quoted price paid in cash; the balance of the credit price to be paid within two years of the date of the contract in stated amounts at specified dates. Any allowance for a trade-in is to be deducted from the unpaid balance.

Despite the lifting of production restrictions, it is expected that the shortage of components such as malleable castings and sheet steel will limit the maximum output of farm implements during the year July 1, 1945, to June 30, 1946, to a 24% increase (on tonnage basis) over the output in the preceding 12 months.

Farmers' Poultry Prices

Farmers selling all types of poultry, except turkeys, direct to consumers are permitted a 25% markup over the wholesale ceiling prices established for the zone in which they are located. Turkey producers are allowed a 20% markup over the wholesale level.

Potato Storage Allowance

(Order A-1560 now in effect)

A storage allowance of 5c per 75-lb. bag of potatoes and 7c per 100-lb. bag is allowed on November 1. Another 5c per 75-lb. bag and 6c per 100-lb. bag may be added on December 1, and another 5c per 75-lb. bag and 7c per 100-lb. bag on January 1, 1946. There will be no storage adjustment for February but monthly increases will be resumed on March 1.

FARMERS' RATION COUPONS

Coupons covering former sales or farm household consumption of meat and butter, and sales of preserves must be forwarded to Local Ration Boards in primary producers' envelopes (RB-61). Reports for November should reach the Local Ration Boards not later than December 10.

Following are the valid coupon dates for November:

	MEAT	BUTTER	SUGAR	PRESERVES
November 1.....	M 9	128
.. 8.....	M 10
.. 15.....	M 11	129	66, 67	P 20, 21
.. 22.....	M 12	130
.. 29.....	M 13	131

Farmers are required to send in "M" coupons to the Local Ration Board for meat they consume, and meat they sell to farmer neighbours at the rate of 4 lbs. per coupon. Farmers who slaughter meat need not turn in at the end of the month more than half the valid meat coupons in the ration books of their household. Farmers who purchase meat from other farmers must surrender to the selling farmer one meat coupon for every 4 lbs. of meat purchased, even if this means surrendering coupons not yet valid.

FARM SLAUGHTERERS

Farmers who slaughter for their own household consumption or for the consumption of their farmer neighbours, are not required to hold a slaughter permit. Any excess of farm slaughtered meat over the farmer's or his neighbour's needs may be sold only to the holder of a regular slaughter permit in quantities not less than a quarter of Beef or a side of Pork. Sheep, lamb or calves slaughtered by the farmer for his own or his neighbours' use may not be sold into the meat trade.

Licensed slaughterer's quotas for cattle have been temporarily suspended and until further notice a licensed slaughterer may slaughter all the cattle needed for his requirements.

Rationing is your assurance of a fair share.
It's protection against waste... shortages... inflation.
That is why farmers are asked to continue to collect and turn in coupons to their Local Ration Boards—once a month—in the RB-61 envelope.

For further information apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

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