



Long Distance
Telephoning is heavier
than it was a year ago

IT'S TRUE—For the first three months of this year Long Distance lines handled calls at a rate which would represent an increase, over the full year, of nearly three and one-half million calls.

So you see we're not out of the woods yet—and won't be until the war is won. Please continue to keep wartime communication lines clear—use Long Distance for essential calls only. Delays can cost lives!

REMEMBER—NIGHT RATES
NOW BEGIN AT 6 P.M.



Esqueusing Turns Down School Area System

Stewartstown, June 20th, 1944
Esqueusing Township Council held a special meeting on Tuesday evening. All members of Council were present and Reeve C. H. May presided. Minutes of the last regular meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. J. V. Lusk, District Municipal Engineer, Mr. W. A. May, and Mr. Leonard Wallace, Municipal Construction Engineer, were present for advice on the proposed school area system.

At the meeting Council had to deal with the matter of the location of a Township School Area, meetings having been held on the 28th and 29th of the month. The plan was to have schools located on the Ave. and 8 schools were proposed in the area.

Mr. Wallace, Municipal Construction Engineer, presented a report on the proposed school area system. He stated that the proposed system would require the construction of 8 schools, at a cost of \$1,200,000.00. He also stated that the proposed system would require the construction of 8 schools, at a cost of \$1,200,000.00.

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Stewartstown, July 3rd, 1944
Esqueusing Township Council held their regular meeting on Monday evening. Deputy-Reeve C. W. Murray.

THE LITTLE BOATS OF ENGLAND

(after Duncker)

The little boats of England,
How peacefully they lie,
Drawn up upon the shingle
neath the sunny morning sky.

The tiny listing wavelets
Lap gently at their keel;
But the sturdy boats are stolid
To their mischievous appeal.

"Go away you naughty wavelets
Leave us be" they seem to say;
"We have work to do for England;
We must rest us while we may."

But when evening shadows lengthen
And the tide begins to swell;
They can feel their timbers quiver
As they scent that other hell.

When the night comes down upon
them,
And they heard their country's call;
When they floated down the channel
To give of their very all.

A motley crowd of little craft
Bravely they put to sea;
In a unity of action
That old England might be free.

"We have heard our country calling;
And our men are over there;
We must brave the stormy waters
And the terror from the air."

We will run the Hunish gauntlet
To the rescue of our men;
We have dauntless hearts to guide us
Back to England once again.

The little boats of England
Rest beneath the morning sun
But the epic of their daring
Will throughout the ages run.

ALFRED HARR BROWN

The streets of the town have now
all received their annual quota of oil.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D., I.
Of The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.
Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for July 16

Lesson subjects and Scripture texts selected and copyrighted by International Council of Religious Education, Inc., 1937.

SUCCESSORS AND FAILURES OF ISRAEL

LESSON TEXT—JUDGES 13:1-24.
GOLDEN TEXT—Righteousness exalteth as nations; but sin is a reproach to any people.—Proverbs 14:34.

The success or failure of both nations and individuals is ultimately determined by their attitude towards the law of God. He is always right and true. The constant factor in a world order that swings wildly from one extreme to another, is His law, which is perfect and eternal.

God is no respecter of persons. Even Israel, His own chosen nation, found that observing God's law meant blessing, and failure to do so brought judgment and sorrow. No man is great and powerful enough to ignore this rule—and none is exempt from its operation.

I. Remembering God Brings Blessing (vv. 6-9).

Although Israel had not fully obeyed God's command, and had been rebuked by an angel of the Lord for their failure (Judg. 2:1-8), they had come into a measure of their inheritance under Joshua.

They now possessed that inheritance and entered into enjoyment of it (v. 6). It is one thing to have an inheritance, but another thing to claim it and make use of it. Countless Christians have never taken out their inheritance in Christ. All they have is the earnest (Eph. 1:14) or "down payment."

God never meant that any child of His should live a poverty-stricken spiritual life, or should go halting on first one side and then the other. He has made provision for a full-orbed, strong and joyful life. Why not enter upon your full inheritance in Christ now?

As the people of Israel took possession of the land, they went forward in the way of blessing as long as Joshua, and the elders who remembered God, kept them steady and true. We have here an excellent illustration of the power of a godly example. It is far stronger than we think.

II. Forgetting God Brings Backsliding (vv. 10-13).

The fact that a people has been highly privileged and has been exalted to a place of power and honor will not save it in the day when God is forgotten. Israel no longer had God-fearing men to bring it back to God, and so began its awful drifting away from God.

We Americans are rightly proud of our great land, its mighty resources, its fine past and promising future. But wait—what is the future to be? Oh, we say, the most glorious days are ahead. They may be, but only if we, like our forefathers who established this nation, recognize God. If we do not, America will go the way of the forgotten empires of centuries past, and that in spite of all its past achievements and its present promise.

Let us always remember that America is not some vague entity apart from us, for we, you and I, are America, we determine what it shall be, and how it shall relate itself to God. Let us be sure that no one we know ever forgets God.

It is a significant thing that the leaders of our nation so often come from Christian homes, but it is sad that they are so frequently not Christians themselves. Their lives are shaped by the teaching and influence of godly parents who reared them, but what will their children do if they are not brought up in the fear and admonition of the Lord?

Forgetting God is bad enough in its immediate results, but just ahead there is great and certain disaster.

III. Forsaking God Brings Judgment (vv. 14-16).

God not only will not hold a backsliding nation guiltless, but will bring judgment even if He has to turn over His people to a despising nation. He has instruments of individual and national chastisement, and He is ready to use them.

Notice that wherever they sent the Lord's hand was against them. There is no place to flee from the presence of God. Anyone who thinks he can do it, should read Psalm 138:7-12. It can't be done. That is a comfort to the believer, but it is not a little disquieting to the unbeliever.

God, however, always remembers mercy in the midst of judgment (Ps. 101:1). He sent judges to deliver Israel, when He was sure of their repentance (v. 16). "If there was ever a time when nations needed deliverers, it's now. The systematic looting of unprincipled profiteers, the deliberate murder of millions of Jews, the mass execution of innocent people in England, the senseless deaths of thousands of patriots, are all too many."

"If men would halt on the road and mistily for deliverance, they would repentance. For the deliverance would be the God who delivered them, and the deliverance would be the God who delivered them."

Well, why not call on Him now, in earnest repentance and faith? He will deliver you.

Canada's Country Storekeeper Doing Best Business in Years

Canada's country storekeeper is not only doing the best business in years, but has forged far ahead of all other classes of merchants since the war began. Country general stores have improved their sales by approximately 60 per cent over 1932, according to official estimates.

Sales volume for 1943 as compared with 1942 shows these changes in various categories:

Department stores and mail order houses	1.0
Chain stores	2.3
Independents (exclusive of country general stores)	5.8
Country general stores	25.5

Retail sales show the largest increases in the provinces which have relatively more country general stores than others, the Maritimes reporting a rise of 9.3 for 1943 over 1942, and the Prairie provinces an increase of 8.6 per cent.

The brisk increase in country store sales is attributed to several factors. The rural merchant finds his supply problem simplified by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board's policy of equitable distribution which assures him a fair share of available goods. Officials of the Retail Administration and other administrators of the board who are astute businessmen have leaned over backward in their efforts to have small traders dealt with fairly, while the Wholesale Administration has been interested in doing everything possible to assist distribution through wholesalers to the independent trade.

Various other circumstances have helped the country storekeeper to reach his present enviable position. Restrictions on automobile travel discourage rural residents from shopping in the city. Farmers and their families, short-handed and working long hours, find it easier to trade at the nearest store. Many country merchants have been able to supply customers with "warrior" goods after city stores have exhausted their stocks, and have added new lines to their already varied assortments. Shortage of sales staff in larger establishments has worked in favor of the friendly independent merchant who takes time to answer his customers questions, helps them with their ration coupons and extends innumerable small courtesies.

If no price control existed, retailers would be compelled to gamble very heavily in obtaining merchandise as every shopkeeper would buy to the extent of his ability, creating widespread shortages. Small operators would be the most adversely affected because of the limited finances and small staffs. Later, when prices had reached their peak, those small retailers still in business would be faced with serious inventory losses and bankruptcy as prices tumbled to fair levels.

MILK RECORDING NOT A NEW SYSTEM

Milk recording is not a new system. It was practised by the ancients thousands of years before the Christian era. In more recent times, before A.D. 900, milk recording was in common usage in the principality of Wales. In the summer time, the Welsh farmers migrated to the hills and turned their cows into untouched pasture. Every day, the yield of each cow was recorded and poured into a common churn, each farmer later receiving his equitable share of butter and cheese, according to the yield of his cow on that day. The record was made by what was known as the Venetian measure, and not by weight.

The measure was in accordance with the code of Venetia, the chief of the early States of Wales, and was a vessel of three thumbs widths across the middle, nine thumbs across the top, and nine thumbs diagonally. A thumb was about an inch, so that the Venetian measure held about a gallon of milk. A normal cow was expected to give about two gallons of milk a day. Three-times-a-day milking was also well known in Wales in the twelfth century, and the month of May was known as the month of three milkings a day.

With regard to the ancient recording of milk, a frieze, representing a farm about 3100 B. C. was recently unearthed in the excavations of Ur of the Chaldees. It shows men milking cows in the barn, and in a room close by, officials pouring milk through a strainer into huge stone jars. Calf heads, used to encourage the cows to give more milk.

CANADIAN WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS BANDS

The Brass and pipe bands of the Canadian Women's Army Corps, which are making a coast to coast tour in aid of recruiting for their organization, arrived in M. D. 2 on Wednesday and will remain in the District for slightly over three weeks. During that time the two bands representing some four scores in musicians will visit centres in northern Ontario, the Toronto District and the Niagara Peninsula, and the western part of the District. They will appear on numerous parades, and will give a number of concerts.

Accompanying the bands on their tour is a special recruiting detachment of Lieut. Nora Dwyer Booth, and seven non-commissioned officers. All members of this detachment have had much experience in recruiting and they know all the answers that mothers and fathers as well as intending recruits ask. Lieut. Booth enlisted in the C.W.A.C. in Montreal, and most of her army career has been with recruiting companies in M.D.'s 2 and 3. In this district she has spent considerable time in Northern Ontario, and the Niagara peninsula.

Three of the N.C.O.'s are from M.D. 2. They are Cpls. Mary Easterson of Toronto, Patricia "Jimmy" James of Niagara on the Lake, and E.M. Lagrerie. The bands and recruiting detachment, have been in M.D. 3 with headquarters at Kingston, for the past several weeks, and Lieut. Booth stated that the "response had been most encouraging."

INVASION MAKES MORE URGENT THE SAVING OF CIVILIAN GAS!

A Message to Canadian Motorists

THE invasion of Europe has thrown a vast and critical burden upon the petroleum resources of the United Nations.

In the first eight days of the campaign alone Allied aircraft flew 56,000 sorties. Many thousands of oil-burning warships and landing barges are shunting ceaselessly across the Channel. Tanks, trucks, jeeps, mobile artillery, ambulances, by the thousands, are in action.

The driving power behind all this activity is petroleum—gasoline and fuels drawn from a dwindling crude oil supply. But—there is only so much oil. If existing supplies are to prove adequate, the most stringent economy of gasoline and fuel oil must be practised here at home.

Canada is able to produce only 15% of her own gas and oil needs. The remainder must be imported from the common pool of the United Nations and the bulk of this is shipped here by tankers. Critical manpower is needed to produce our gasoline and oil. Precious lives and precious ships must be risked to deliver it to our shores.

Invasions, and the difficulties of supply and transportation are not our only problems. Right here in Canada gas and oil are needed in enormous quantities for vital war purposes. The Commonwealth Air Training Plan has consumed as much as 548,000 gallons in a single day. Canada's Navy—expanded since war began from 15 ships to 650—consumes over 2,150,000 gallons every week. Army training, war plant operation, food production, essential trucking—all are huge consumers of gasoline and petroleum products.

Gasoline is ammunition—ammunition of which we have all too little. To waste a gallon of it is a crime against our fighting men.

Answering Your Questions about the Gasoline Shortage

How much gasoline was consumed during the 24 days of pre-invasion bombing? ... More than 200,000,000 gallons.

How much fuel oil does a battleship take in one refueling? ... Enough to heat an average house for 200 years.

How much fuel does one commercial airplane consume in every five miles of altitude? ... 70,000 gallons.

How many gallons of petroleum products are required to supply the needs of 200,000 British bombers flying for 1000 hours? ... Over 200,000,000 gallons.

LESS CIVILIAN GAS MEANS MORE 'FIGHTING GAS' FOR THE FORCES

An announcement issued by The Department of Munitions and Supply, Monrovia C. B. News, Halifax