

DIRECTOR OF BBC WAR REPORTING

Broadcasting Corporation as an an- has been heard describing King George nouncer in May 1929, and was trans V's Jubilee and the moving scenes at ferred to Talks Department for a while His Majesty's funeral, and again on and had a hand in the News. Periodi- the occasion of the Coronation, During cally he abandoned broadcasting and went back to journalism; he was Officer at the Ministry of Food, but in sports - writer for several papers, incinding the "London Daily Telegraph". At the BBC he was principally known to join the BBC as a Special War Corfor his broadcast commentaries on ce- respondent. He is married and has remonial and historic occasions, though he is equally well known for his lively

Howard Marshall joined the British | observations at sporting functions. He the war he has been Public Relations January 1943, with Lord Woolton's sanction, he gave up this appointment two sons, and a passion for fishing.

VISITORS TO U. S. A.

"Canadians planning to spend their bolidays in the U.S. this summer when border-crossing restrictions are more simplified, need not take their ration books out of the country with them," mid Fred C. Butt, Ontario Superintendent of rationing.

Upon entry into the U.S., visitors from this country will be supplied with ration points if they apply to the nearest War Price and Rationing Board in the city or town where they are holidaying. Points adequate for the duration of their stay will be provided, Mr. Butt explained.

"If Canadian visitors plan to remain in the U. S. more than 60 days, they will be given a regular American war ration book, but under the circumstances, they must turn in their Cansdian ration book to the authorities

here." "Visitors to the U. S. for more than 60 days may also apply for canning sugar allowance in that country."

NOTED LOCAL PRODUCER INCREASES HER

LIPETIME TOTAL

Lynn River Tensen Olive, a member of the purebred Holstein herd of Emerson Ford, Hornby, who last year qualified for a Red Seal certificate of Longtime Production by bringing her lifetime milk total to over 100,000 lbs. has recently completed another R.O.P. test which swells her lifetime total production to 123,465 lbs. milk containing 4,012 lbs. butterfat. She has been milked twice daily during seven of her eight lactations and four of her records have been made in the 305 day division. Her best test .was made as a sevenyear-old when she gave 639 lbs. butterfat from 18,215 lbs. milk in 305 days on twice-a-day milking. Her latest record was made as a thirteen-year-old, she producing 426 lbs. butterfat from 14,190 lbs. milk in 365 days. "Offive" has been classified as Excellent in Selective Registration.

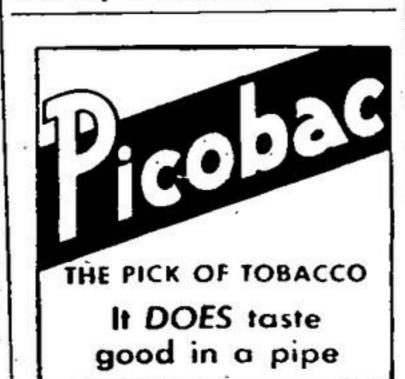
ANNUAL CLEAN-UP LAYING QUARTERS

After the old hens are culled in the summer and before the new pullets are brought in from the range, an opportunity is provided to give the laying quarters a thorough cleaning. Usually some of the old birds are kept for laying or breeding purposes. Those that are chosen should be the healthiest and most vigorous. Part of the laying. house building, should first be cleaned out thoroughly and those birds which are to be kept placed in it. The remainder should be marketed and the rest of the houses thoroughly cleaned, says Dr. S. S. Munro, Poultry Division,

Central Experimental Parm, Ottawa. First move out all the equipment, feed hoppers, water stands, nests roosts and dropping boards, if movable. Then scrape out all loose litter and droppings on both floors and side walls. If water pressure is available, hose out the house. Dirt which cannot be loosened with the water from the hose should be well soaked and allowed to stand with the house closed up tight to keep in the moisture. The dirt should be sprinkled at intervals until it can be readily removed with a scraper. Then scrape loose all remaining dirt and sweep or wash out with water pressure. After this is done use a strong lye solution, about one lb. to 5 gallons of water or a good coal tar disinfectant sprayed or sprinkeld over the entire inside of the house. This The house can then be left with doors from Prue. He carried them around and windows open to dry out. The for a whole half-hour anticipating roosts, feed hoppers and other equip- the pleasure of reading them. ment should be thoroughly scraped, He glanced up and stared at the

pullets. After the pullets are housed the colony houses, range shelters and feeding and watering equipment used on range should be cleaned for use the

following spring. An annual clean-up helps not only to guard the new pullets against contracting disease from the old birds but serves to keep the poultry plant reasonably neat and clean.



When is a Dollar Not a Dollar?

when it won't buy a dollar's worth of goods! For instance, compared to present-day standards, your dollar of the last war was worth, not a dollar 🐎 . . . but sometimes less than (ser).. Housewives, who went marketing in 1917, had to part with 🗗 for a four-pound jar of jam which you buy to-day for 500 ... Dad's winter underwear set him back then, as compared to the to be could buy it for to-day. You get a lot more for your money NOW 🕮 ... because price ceilings and other anti-inflationary measures have kept the value of your dollar HIGH! That's why it will pay you to see that selfish spending (never undermines price control in Canada. Remember, you protect your dollar's worth when you use your money wisely when you pay off debts ... refuse to buy needless luxuries... give black markets a wide berth .. and don't hoard goods.

Make This Pledge Today!

I promise to give my support to keeping the cost of living down. I will buy only what I need. I will observe the ceiling whether buying or selling goods or services. I will pay off old debts, save for the future, invest in Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates. And I will support taxes which help lower the cost of living.

Keep Your Dollar Value High! CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF REWING

Published by THE BREWING INDUSTRY (ONTARIO)

to help reveal the dangers that inflation represents for all the people of the Nation.

IMPROVED Pin-Up Girl CUNDAY By BESSIE J. DOENGES

McClure Syndicate—WNU Features.

'HE sands of the desert were growing cold. The sudden drop in temperature still came each night as a shock to Corporal Hank Jones, veteran of six months' fighting. He had known defeat, had seen the Stars and Stripes pulled down and the Swastika flying over the hill where he had camped the night before; he had lost track of time and the orderly sequence of day and night. The men who fought beside him were closer than brothers because of those who were no longer there. And now he was knowing victory-all day he had seen the German troops come down the road to surrender. They were all over the place. Some waved leaflets that the British had dropped promising good food and fair treatment. They were giving up by the tens of thousands, arriving on foot, in jeeps, in trucks,

Hank's thoughts turned to Prue and the baby born after his departure. If only he could sea little Anita just once, before she grew out of her babyhood!

in tanks.

Prue wrote every day. He remembered the morning shortly after should be allowed to stand for a few he landed that he received a batch bours and then washed out with water. of thirty-two letters, twenty-seven

scrubbed off and disinfected before colored picture of a perfectly beautibeing placed back in the house. When ful baby on the cover of a magazine the house is dry, fresh litter can be on Jerry's bed. The child had a placed on the floor ready for the new doll-like head, plump rosy cheeks and mischievous blue eyes. Its hair was golden-red, parted on the side tied with a blue bow. She looked so much alive that it seemed as if she were about to laugh.



Why, this might be Anita!

Hank's tongue curled up over his teeth as a thought struck him. Why, this might be Anita! Prue had told him: "You needn't worry about our finances: Anita is supporting me in the style to which I am accustomed. I took her to a model agency and everyone there raved about her. She is averaging fifty dollars a week. I have moved near the studio and nearly every day our little darling is photographed. The camera men say they've never seen such hair and

The description fitted perfectly, ind the age noted-ten months seemed about right. But he was crazy-there was no reason to believe this was Anita; he just wanted to think so. There was no resemblance to Prue or any other member of the family, except that the little glimmering smile was like Grandma Nelson's. Picking it up, Hank found that the magazine was three months old. Anita wasn't even modeling then, and she certainly wasn't that big. Impatiently, he threw the monthly on the adjoining

Jerry said, "We've got to pin up some pictures-we'll probably be here for a while." He examined the cover of the periodical. "You'll make a nice pin-up girl," he said.

Tacked to the canvas, the little girl looked at the boys with interested, alert eyes, the impish smile out at loose ends. curving the corners of her mouth. "She looks like somebody," said Jerry, half to himself. Then, "Why, she looks like Hank! Don't that baby look like Hank, fellahs?"

They all gathered around, looking from Hank to the wall, exclaiming on the likeness of hair, eyebrows and -mockingly-of dimpled chin. He wanted to tell them that it might be his kid, but it would sound too foolish. He couldn't write his letter now. He glanced through the table of contents of the magazine. There he read, "Frontispiece: The young lady on the cover is Miss Anita Jones of New York City, aged six months. Her father is with the armed forces in Africa."

"It's the spit 'n' image of Hank," said Fitz. "We'll call her Hank Second, and make her our mascot." He began-a new letter to Prue. "Dear Skip," he wrote. "I wished on the new moon tonight. I wished

for something impossible, and yet-"

He couldn't put his feelings on paper, somehow. All he wanted was to stare at his little daughter. He tried to envisage her big enough to sure he was alone.

Africa. The campaign was over and he was that much nearer home.

UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL JCHOOL Lesson

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

Lesson for August 6 •

Lesson subjects and Scripture texts se-lected and copyrighted by International Council of Religious Education; used by

POWER THROUGH SELF-DISCI-PLINE (TEMPERANCE LESSON)

LESSON TEXT-Proverbs 1:7-10; Jeremiah 35:5-10; I Corinthians 9:24-27; I Thessalonians 5:22./ GOLDEN TEXT-And every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in al things .- I Corinthians 9:25.

Discipline - that word doesn't sound exactly attractive, does it? It makes us think of punishment for wrongdoing, when in reality it is a very helpful word which means teaching. Disciples learn, and thus are disciplined, so that life becomes safer, simpler, and more efficient

When the Morro Castle caught fire, there was time for everyone to escape, but 134 out of the 500 on board perished because they fought each other. When the President Coolidge sank in the South Seas 4,500 soldiers escaped alive. What made the difference? Discipline, that's all but it was enough.

There are many kinds of disci pline, and all have their important place in preparing men to live well ordered and useful lives. The disciplined life has power to meet trials and temptations. We find in our lesson three kinds of discipline:

I. Home Discipline (Prov. 1:7-10). The training received by the child early in life from its parents is of the utmost importance in forming character. Children should learn the true standards of life, and be held to obedience to them if they are later to walk in the right way.

It is here that they most effectively learn the danger of the use of intoxicants and the importance of keeping their bodies clean and strong for the service of God and country.

Some parents (possibly misled by attractive, but false theories of education) think that the correction or punishment of a child is not to be permitted. They assume that they are being kind to a child by not limiting his development, or trying to direct it. These are the people who "curse their children with kindness," which is in fact the greatest of unkindness.

Only a fool (v. 7) will despise the instruction of his parents, and only a fool of a parent will fail to give that training which is like "an ornament of grace" (v. 9) in the life of the young man or woman.

But the discipline of the home

needs the support of II. Social Discipline (Jer. 35:5-10). The social order, which concerns our relation to our fellow men, disciplines each of us. It makes many and what sometimes seem burdensome demands of us in order that we, as well as those around us, may have the privilege of living ordered and useful lives.

draws from his fellowship with others that helpful training which gives him stability and grace.

that they would not drink intoxicants, and as a tribe they stood by that yow even when tested by Jere miah. (Note that we say tested, not tempted. He knew they would

Fine family traditions have great value in guiding and controlling young people. We should, like the good man Jonadab (v. 6), establish a tradition of abstinence from intoxicants which will make all of our descendants say, "No one in our family ever drinks."

The training of home and of society has one great goal and that

III. Self-Discipline (I Cor. 9:24-27; Thess. 5:22).

In the life of every one of us there should be that determined purpose that life shall not be lived in care-

We are all running a race (v. 24), and it is for us so to run that we may achieve success. We cannot run with uncertainty (v. 26), we must know where we are going.

We are fighting a fight, and at times it is a desperate, life-anddeath struggle. We must not beat the air (v. 26), but strike home the telling blows which will bring victory over our enemies, the world, the flesh, and the devil.

To do this calls for training and self-discipline. It means bringing the body and its demands into subjection. The man who runs in a race does not destroy his chances for victory by using intoxicants, or other detrimental things. Surely we who run the race for Christ must be even more determined that self shall be disciplined for God's glory.

The standard for the conduct of the Christian is higher than is commonly supposed, for he withdraws himself from "every form of evil."

The disciplined believer knows that sin is sin-that what looks com paratively innocent often wears false face covering real wickedness take her first step, to have a funny or it is the first step on a downward formal religion will save us? Paul tooth or two in front. Some day path. To start on that way is to in tells us in II Timothy 3:1-5 that "have when the boys weren't there he vite disaster. A striking example of would kiss her-but he'd have to be this is the social drink-the fashion able cocktail the friendly glass Silence was falling on Northern Abstain is the word-"abstain from every form of evil."

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL CUNDAY JCHOOL Lesson

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

Lesson for August 13

lected and copyrighted by International Council of Religious Education; used by permission.

THE PRIEST IN THE LIFE OF ISRAEL

LESSON TEXT-I Samuel 2:27-30, 35; 4 GOLDEN TEXT-For every high priest. taken from among men is ordained for men in things pertaining to God.—Bebrews 5:1.

Failure to observe God's law inevitably brings disaster. That is true in the family, and in the nation. It follows even though the man who sins is in a high and favored position in God's service.

Our lesson which brings before us the work of the priest in Israel also reminds us of the sacred relationship of father and son. These are important matters inviting our careful study.

1. A Holy Calling: (2:27, 28).

Eli was the high priest in Israel, an office ordained of God, and by Him established in the household of Aaron. The priest was to stand between God and man, there to seek His forgiveness for the sins of the people, and His grace and mercy upon them. He was to teach them the law of God and to seek for them divine guidance. He was subject to special laws, and had great privileges of service.

Such a man must not only be holy himself, but unusually diligent about properly rearing his sons who would follow him in this office, which was by God's ordinance an hereditary one. He had to be both a good minister and a good father. Eli was the former, but he failed as a father.

In the New Testament, Christ becomes our High Priest (Heb. 7:26; 9:11), and those who minister for Him are to bring men to Him-the "one Mediator between God and Man" (I Tim. 2:5; Heb. 9:15). In this new covenant the minister has a high and holy calling, but it also is made clear that all believers have the liberty to come boldly to the throne of grace (Heb. 4:16); hence they too are called "a holy priesthood" (I Pet. 2:5).

II. A High Responsibility (2:29,

30, 35). As already suggested, Eli was evidently a man of personal piety and integrity in office. We honor him for that, but we regret his failure to properly rear his sons who were to succeed him.

It is not enough to meet one phase of our responsibility before God and then, because of our faithfulness there to seek to justify weakness elsewhere. One sometimes hears the expression, "But he is such a good man," as an excuse for failure, but it just will not do.

Eli did remonstrate with his boys, but he waited until it was too lateor did it in such a way and at such a time as to be ineffective. His failure at this point is declared (v. Wise is the man or woman who 29) to be a placing of his sons above God in his thinking.

What a solemn warning to indulgent parents! "Not to rule and re-The Rechabites had made a vow strain our children, to give them their own way, is to honor them more than God. Ere we think it, weakness becomes wickedness in ourselves and in our children too." God has "made every parent . . . a king in his home, that he may . . command his children in the way

> of the Lord" (Andrew Murray). God will not permit such sin and failure to pass unnoticed. He will set aside those who fail Him (v. 30) and bring them into judgment. He has others who are willing to serve Him (v. 35). Evidently young Samuel was the one in mind here.

It is both significant and encouraging to note that in the midst of the wicked and immoral surroundings created by Eli's sons, God had the tender vine of His own planting the life of the boy Samuel, growling up in the temple. He was alless disorder, or be permitted to run ready hearing God's voice and learning to obey the call.

III. A Heavy Judgment (4:12-18). The Israelites went out to battle against the Philistines. Meeting defeat, they thought to gain victory by bringing the ark of the covenant into battle, and who had the effrontery to appear as "priests" with the ark but the wicked sons of Eli.

Swift and awful was the judgment of God. Not only was there defeat, but the ark was lost to the heathen Philistines, and the two sons of Eli were killed. When Eli heard the news of what had taken place, he too fell and died. Here was the tragic end of a life that had begun with promise, and all because of

weakness, failure and sin. There is a pointed lesson here for us. The people of Israel depended on the ark itself, an outward symbol of godliness, when there was no spiritual life in the heart-and they went down to failure. Will we go through the motions of religious exercises, talk easily of prayer, appoint men who please our itching ears (II Tim. 4:3) to preach to us, and then go on our careless, worldly, indifferent way, supposing that our ing a form of godliness but denying the power thereof' is a simi of the "last days," of "perilous times" which have come upon us. May God save os!

CO. ***