

The Week at OTTAWA

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OTTAWA, July 2 (CP)—This national capital, her role as host to important visitors somewhat curbed since the war, put her best foot forward during the week with more state dinners and official receptions than have been seen in many a day.

The reason was the presence of three distinguished men—H. R. H. Emir Abdul Ilah, regent of Iraq and pro-tem ruler of 3,000,000 inhabitants of that Middle East country, Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa, and Viscount Cranborne, British Dominions Secretary.

Tall, soldierly, bearded, Field Marshal Smuts, was the guest at Rideau Hall of his old friend and one-time foe, the Earl of Athlone. They were officers on opposing sides in the South African War.

Like Viscount Cranborne, Premier Smuts came from the San Francisco conference and in his day-and-a-half visit to the capital hardly relaxed for a moment.

With a word and a smile he literally captured the city when he laid a wreath on Canada's war memorial, inspected and shook hands with South African War vets he once fought and decorated Canadian nurses who served in the Union. Thousands turned out to see him at the ceremonies in Confederation Square in scenes reminiscent of Ottawa's street-packing VE-Day celebrations. Prime Minister King led three cheers for him.

He held a press conference, made a radio address and left some clear messages for the Canadian people. They should know that preparedness is necessary for peace, that spiritual values must be revived, particularly in Europe, and that all young men should receive training, not necessarily military.

Before he left Ottawa by plane on Saturday for England enroute back to Capetown, the 75-year-old prime minister was queried about a report he might be Canada's next governor-general. To the reporter who asked the question he quipped:

"You would not want a Methusalem."

Eggs by the Billion

A man who deals in eggs by the billion dozen is in Canada. He is John A. Peacock, director of egg supplies for the British ministry of food which has ordered a billion dozen shell eggs from Canadian poultrymen to be delivered in 1945 and 1946.

Mr. Peacock came here at the invitation of the agricultural supplies board to give egg producers a first-hand account of what the resumption of Canadian shell egg exports means to the British people, who for a time were getting little else but egg powder.

To get his story direct to Canadian producers, a series of meetings in western and central Canada has been arranged for Mr. Peacock and he is at present on a speaking tour of western Canada.

The war in Europe may be over, but until the 30,000-odd German prisoners of war held in Canada can be sent home, they are going to be used to help Canada over the hump in her present critical shortage of heavy manpower.

Government officials said during the week no plans had yet been made to send prisoners back to Germany, but it won't be until the shipping is available.

Meanwhile they will be used, mainly for farm work, in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta. A few others are working in the lumbering industry and brickyards in Ontario and Manitoba.

POISON IVY MAY SPOIL HOLIDAY

Of all skin-irritant plants in North America, poison ivy is one of the worst, and it finds most victims in the summer time. It grows under a variety of conditions, wet or dry, shaded or exposed, and in any soil from fine sand or rocky ground to rich soil in woods. It is seldom found in cultivated land but it is plentiful in stretches of unoccupied areas, or in secluded nooks and corners which children love to explore.

When picnickers happen upon what seems to be an ideal spot in an open space by the shores of a wooded lake, their first thought should be of the possible presence of poison ivy. Some people are immune to its poison some of the time but all people are not exempt from infection all of the time. Poisoning is the result of contact with any part of the plant—leaves, flower, and roots—or from clothing boots, and tools that have the oily juice of the ivy on them.

The initial stage of poisoning is a mild itchy sensation, followed by the development of blisters which on breaking become painful oozing sores. The treatment is to wash thoroughly with strong laundry soap in running water as soon as possibly after suspected contact. Use plenty of soap. By washing immediately before the oil of the ivy has had time to penetrate the skin, poisoning may be avoided. Otherwise, when the irritation becomes apparent, medical aid should be obtained as soon as possible.

The Sunday School Lesson

SUNDAY JULY 8th, 1945

MAN'S FAILURE AND GOD'S PROMISES

Golden Text.—While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease. Gen. 8: 22.

Lesson Text.—Gen. 6: 5-7; 8: 1, 4, 18, 20-22.

Time.—2349 B.C.

Place.—Mountains of Ararat.

Exposition.—I. The Flood, 6: 5-7; 8: 1-4.

Over 1500 years had intervened since the death of Abel. The world through these years had been getting worse. Sin had entered and sin grows. The world's wickedness had at last become unendurable. Man had become utterly corrupt (v. 5). "It repented the Lord that he had made man upon the earth, and it grieved him at his heart" (v. 6). That is, God was grieved in heart so deeply over man's sin that He turned from His creative purpose and work to a purpose to destroy man (v. 7). There was only one man who found grace in God's eyes—Noah (v. 8). He was "righteous and perfect" (v. 9). He was not faultless. The story brings that out very plainly (ch. 9: 20, 21).

But he sought to conform his life to God's will and was wholehearted in His Service. He lived in communion with God "walked with God" as his great-grandfather Enoch had done before him. The foundation of his acceptance with God and of his character was that he was a man of faith, he believed what God said (Heb. 11: 7).

Noah stood alone, absolutely alone, and yet he remained true to God. Noah was perhaps the loneliest man that ever walked this earth except Jesus Christ. Deprived of human companionship Noah found companionship with God (v. 9; cf. 1 Jno. 1: 3). Any other man in that generation could have walked with God as well as Noah but they did not choose to. It is not likely that the world was corrupt in its own eyes but it was corrupt before God. The corruption was universal (v. 11). At last God's long suffering could hold back no longer, the iniquity of the earth was full and God resolved to destroy the world (v. 13; 2 Pet. 3: 6). This was an act of mercy as well as judgment on God's part. It gave opportunity for a new start with the best man of the day to head the race. Those who were destroyed were consigned to prison (1 Pet. 3: 19, 20).

After the announcement of the coming destruction 120 years were given for repentance (v. 3). The people had plenty of warning through Noah's faithful preaching (2 Pet. 2: 5). But the world went right on with its worldliness and sin until the day the flood came and took them all away (Luke 17: 7). God gave Noah full directions and he obeyed them to the letter, thus being saved (v. 22). The flood came in due time just as foretold. God's judgments always do. The waters prevailed upon the earth a hundred and fifty days (ch. 7: 24). All out of the ark were lost. The ark is a type of Christ (Ac. 4: 12). Noah took all his family into the ark with him (ch. 7: 1). This is the privilege of every believer (Ac. 16: 31; 2: 39; 1 Cor. 7: 14).

II. The New World, 8: 18, 20-22.

Noah made three attempts to find for himself whether the time had come to leave the ark, but God gave the word at last. He had bidden Noah to "come in", now He bids him "go forth." He did not go forth empty-handed. When Noah left the ark, he owned the earth. Perhaps he had put everything he owned in the ark, but it had proved a good investment. It always pays to do just what God bids us, no matter how much we are ridiculed. It was a new world that Noah looked out upon, a world that God had washed clean. Everything was fresh and beautiful, but best of all sin had been blotted out except the sin that was in the heart of Noah and his family. It was a type of the new life upon which we enter through the risen Christ. Noah and his family had passed through the baptism of the flood into a resurrection life (1 Pet. 3: 20, 21). Noah's whole family went forth with him into this new life (v. 16). This is a lesson that we all do well to lay at heart.

The first thing that Noah did after leaving the ark was to build an altar unto Jehovah and offer up burnt offerings unto Him (v. 20). He offered up every clean beast and every clean fowl, absolutely nothing was held back that was fit to offer. Noah approached God in His own appointed way, on the ground of shed blood. This offering of Noah's was acceptable unto the Lord. It was a "sweet savour" unto Jehovah, not because of the fragrance of burning flesh but as an expression of entire consecration to Him (Phil. 4: 18) and still more as a type of Christ (Eph. 5: 2; Ex. 29: 18, 25, 41; Lev. 1: 9, 13, 17). There is nothing else so fragrant to God as Christ in His obedience unto death. On the ground of these offerings the Lord said, "I will not again curse the ground for man's sake, for that the imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth." Man deserved the curse, but the offering averted it. So the offering of Christ redeems us from the curse (Gal. 3: 13). But how

strongly God puts the corruption of human nature and its ill desert in itself. We have God's own pledge of the continuance of the earth in its times and seasons until the end come, "while the earth remaineth." The heavens and the earth which are now reserved by God's own words unto fire (2 Pet. 3: 7). They have been cleansed once by water, the next cleansing will be by fire, and that cleansing will be thorough and permanent (2 Pet. 3: 12, 13).

WHAT WILL A NICKEL BUY

There was a time—and not too long ago—when the smallest Canadian coin had a definite value all its own and a nickel was sufficient to satisfy childhood's desires. There was, according to myth and legend, even a five-cent cigar although it was not good.

Now—any fond parent who tries to impress his four-year-old offspring with the value of money can be stumped every time with the question: "What will a nickel buy, Daddy?" There just isn't any answer except to suggest that the nickel will fit the slot in the mission bank. The penny, the nickel and the dime are no longer a yardstick of value for the child because the things they used to buy have been taxed out of the five-cent class if they are available at all.

Nor is the child the only one affected. Adults still pay three cents for their daily paper, but they cannot help but be aware that to the price of many things they must buy something more has been added—something officially known as an excise tax, inaccurately referred to as a luxury tax and correctly regarded as a nuisance tax.

In recent weeks some of these special wartime nuisance taxes have been removed, but many still remain. It will be a big day on the way back to economic normality when the five-cent piece is once again sufficient to buy a bottle of soft drink, a chocolate bar or a package of gum. It would be good finance and good politics to bring the nickel back to par.

The most famous remark of Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall was: "What this country needs is a good amended by Franklin P. Adams to five-cent cigar." This was later read: "What this country needs is a good five-cent nickel."

METAL MIRRORS AN ANCIENT INVENTION

An unbreakable, polished, metal mirror may seem a modern invention, yet mirrors of copper and bronze were used exclusively by ancient peoples before glass mirrors were invented. In the Royal Ontario Museum metal mirrors are displayed among the exhibits pertaining to several ancient peoples—ancient China, Etruria and Egypt. Although their surfaces have been dulled through the centuries, they could still be polished to fulfil their original purpose.

The Egyptian mirrors are the earliest. One in the Museum's collection dates from about 2,400 B.C. Another, of about 2,000 B.C., has its owner's name and titles engraved upon it in hieroglyphic characters. Others of about 1,400 B.C., have bronze handles in the form of graceful servingmaids. In a gallery is a Roman mirror made of glass. It is backed with silver and set in a wooden frame. The invention of glass mirrors at the beginning of the Christian era quickly caused the virtual disappearance of the attractive but less efficient mirrors. However, the metal mirror has come into its own again with men and women of the armed services.

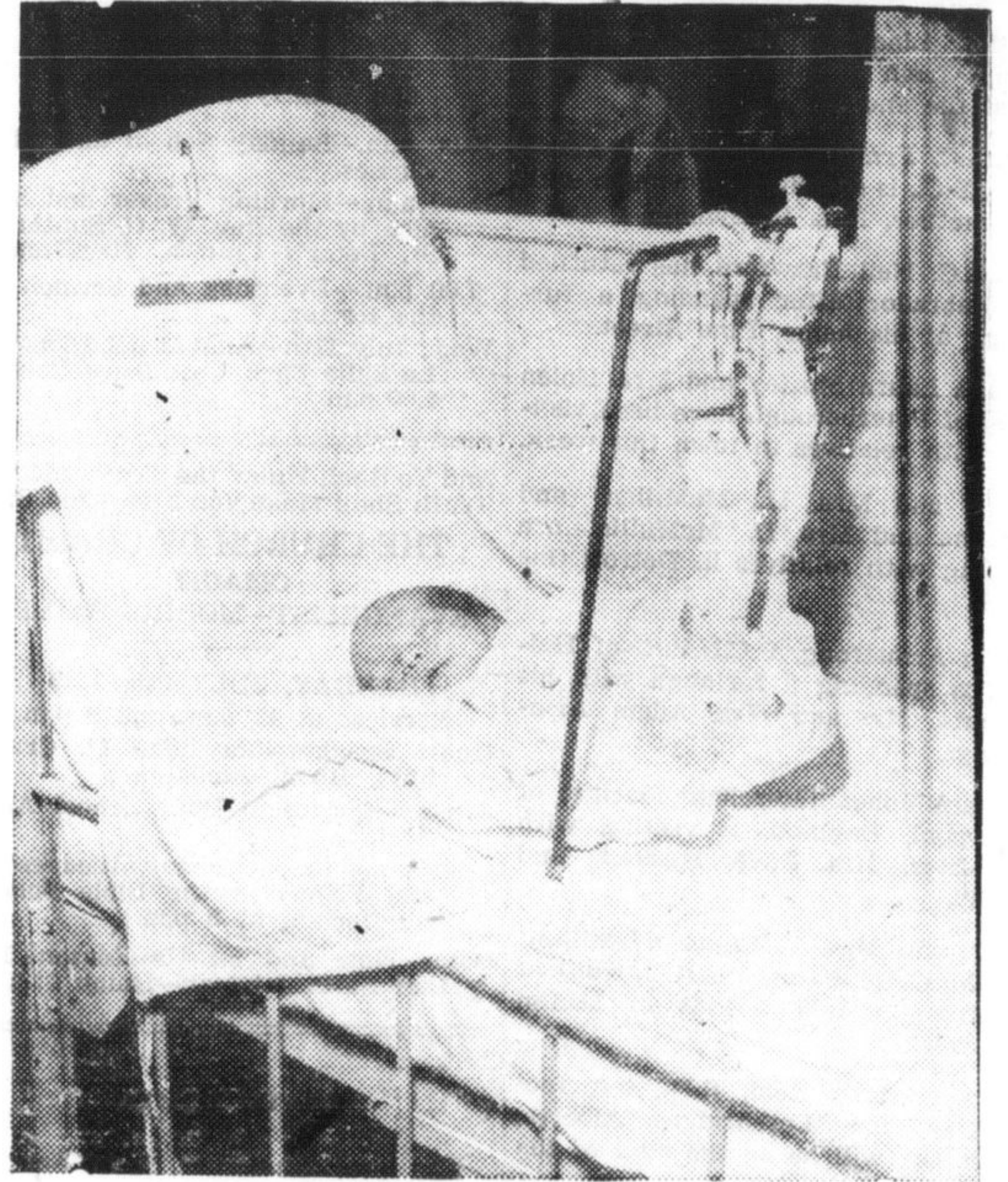
NEW SILVER PLATING

LONDON—Spoons and forks, plated according to a new British process, retains a lustre equal to silver without any treatment beyond washing in soap and water. This process, called speculum-coating, has been developed by scientists. It can be applied simply and directly to any metal, giving exactly the appearance of silver. Tests have shown, however, that speculum-coated metal, which has the same reflectivity as silver articles when new, register 400 per cent. higher reflectivity in one month's exposure under identical conditions. Acids such as lemon juice, and beer, have absolutely no effect on its silver lustre. Other advantages of the coating are that it does not scratch or flake, even when articles are severely bent or twisted. It is so tough that an average coating of one-two-thousandth of an inch is adequate to give excellent protection.

Speculum plating is already being used in the United Kingdom on a wide range of products including all types of household goods and fittings.

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Where Children have the Priority



Two fractured legs and a premature birth is enough to discourage any new baby. Yet this little girl is daily growing stronger in the safety of the glass-enclosed cubicle, equipped with ultraviolet light barriers which make it 95% germ free. One out of every three babies in the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, come from other parts of the Province. All Ontario is being asked to aid the \$6,000,000 Building Fund Campaign.

BE A FARM COMMANDO

Millions of People in Liberated Europe—LOOK TO ONTARIO FOR FOOD!

NEVER in our history has the need for food been so desperate as it is today. We need food to feed our fighting men... to feed our Allies who burned their fields to halt the enemy... to feed you and us here at home. Short of help... short of machinery... the Ontario farmer needs every available hand he can get!

So plan now to devote whatever time you can to helping on the farms this summer. Every possible man-hour MUST be put in - join the thousands of young men and women who, though regularly engaged in other work offer their spare time to helping local farmers with the haying, hoeing, and harvesting.

If possible, make your own arrangements with relatives or friends who might have a farm of their own, to help out during peak seasons. Those who have no farmer relatives or friends should contact their local Farm Commando Brigade or write direct to the Ontario Farm Service Force, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Standard wages are paid to all Farm Commandos.



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If Interested Contact Mr. J. E. Whitlock, Dept. of Agriculture---Phone 230, Milton

