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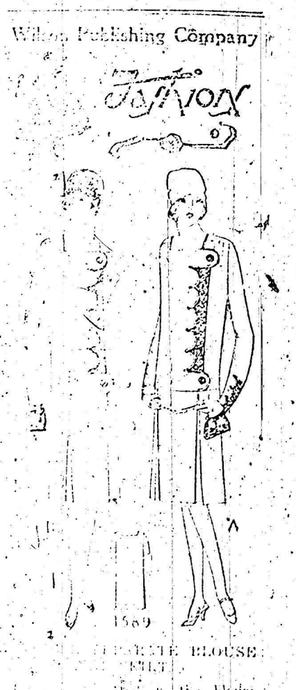
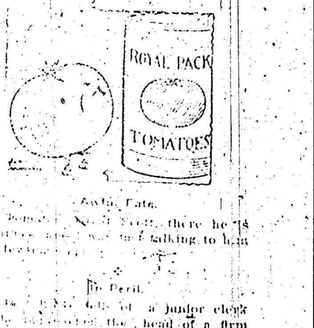
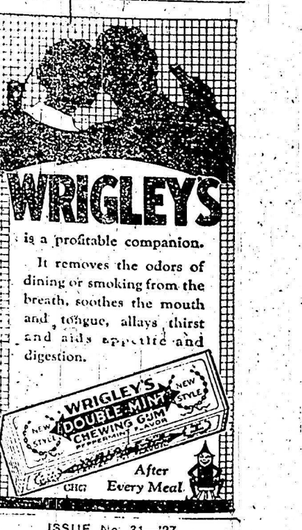






Ontario Grain Pool Soon in Operation

Nine Counties in the Province Organized During Last Six Months—8,000 member Sign Five-Year Contracts —Linked Up With Western Pools

Farmers in different parts of the world have sprung many surprises in a business way during the past 20 or 25 years.

Farmers' stores, farmers' clubs, and co-operative companies, large and small, have taken a place in the farmer's affairs. Some still survive —some have gone out of business.

Many of our readers have heard about the achievements of the organized grain growers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta through their grain pools. Few perhaps have any idea of how this same marketing principle has been accepted by Ontario farmers.

MANAGER GOES WEST

It is only six months since the directors of The United Farmers Co-operative Co., Limited, began a campaign, the object of which was to place before Ontario farmers the general principles of pool marketing and the success that followed pooling in the Canadian West. When the directors became interested in this new form of marketing, they decided to get first-hand information by sending their general manager, Howard B. Clemes, and the manager of the grain department, J. S. Jeffrey, west to make careful enquiry and report on the feasibility of a grain pool in Ontario fashioned after the pools of the prairie provinces. A favorable report from them led to definite arrangements being made for an intensive campaign designed to give all possible information about pooling and to place before Ontario farmers the opportunity of deriving what benefits come from this system of marketing. The services of J. Albert Hand, who had organization experience in the Western provinces, were secured for the organization department of the company, special energy to be devoted to the pool.

NOW 8,000 MEMBERS

"There are now 8,000 pool members in Ontario," remarked Mr. Hand to the editor of this page recently while we were discussing co-operation among farmers. "A few years ago," he continued, "I enjoyed organization work among the farmers of Western Canada for a time and really thought they were more easily persuaded to adopt co-operation or pooling than Ontario farmers would be. However, the result of our efforts during the past six months indicates that the producers of Ontario are as ready as any agriculturists in the world to give this new marketing idea a chance to function in their interests. Just think, 8,000 farmers signed up in less than six months contracting to allow the Ontario Grain Pool to handle what wheat, or oats, or barley they market during the next five years, a voluntary contract signed after due deliberation and without any high pressure salesmanship."

EXCEEDED EXPECTATIONS

"When the campaign was opened," remarked Mr. Hand, "it was the intention of the directors of the farmers' company that only four or five counties in the south western corner of the province should be organized in 1927. But the grain growers of other counties would not be denied.

"The first meeting was held in Chatham on January 27 last. A fair sized hall was engaged and very few expected it would be full. But farmers came in from 20 miles or more, with the result that some could not get in. The speakers who heard the addresses numbered around 400. Colin H. Burnell, president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, was down to tell of what had been accomplished by the pools of the West. H. A. Gilroy, president of The United Farmers' Co-operative Co., told why the company had decided to gather an organization campaign. J. S. Jeffrey, manager of the grain department, spoke of his observations while on a trip of investigation through the prairie provinces. J. J. Morrison, secretary of the U. F. O., added his benediction by lauding it as one of the real big things the organized farmers had undertaken. When the speech-making was over and some questions had been answered, one of the audience suggested that those assembled should have a chance to show by standing vote whether or not they approved of this new system of marketing. Practically every farmer rose to his feet.

FARMERS ENTHUSIASTIC

"A number wanted to sign contracts there and then, but they were urged to study the various clauses and hold themselves in readiness to sign later when a canvasser would call on them in the quiet of their own homes. A few insisted on signing.

"That was the firing of the first gun. The campaign was acclaimed with enthusiasm by the growers themselves. Since then over 100 meetings have been held and over 200 canvassers have worked in nine counties under a county or a district captain. Mr. Burnell stayed for ten days and later came back for another series of meetings. W. A. Amos, president of the U. F. O., addressed a number of the meetings. Many of the gatherings totalled 200 to 400, with an average of around 100. Pool principles and pool facts were presented in a quiet way. The growers themselves have organized 8,000 strong, banding themselves together in an effort to control as far as possible the marketing of their grain, to eliminate unnecessary tolls between the grower and the consumer, to avoid a glut of the market with a consequent declining quotation at a season of the year when many farmers must deliver their crop in order to meet pressing obligations, to remove the need for guessing the best time to sell and to get better terms from financial and transportation concerns. Now they can deliver their grain to market when it is convenient; they get an initial payment on delivery, further payments as conditions warrant and a final settlement at the end of the pool year. Every member gets the same price for the same grade."

METHOD OF HANDLING

"And how are you going to handle this grain," was asked.

"Oh, there will be no difficulty on that score," was the reply. "A few elevator men and owners at first seemed to take an antagonistic stand, but that attitude was not general. Most of them agreed that the pool would be in the best interests of the province. Their executives met the directors of the farmers' company to discuss details and arrive at a basis on which they could co-operate in making the Ontario Grain Pool a success. The result was that contracts were drawn up—one for elevators and one for mills—and practically every elevator owner and miller in the districts in which the pool has been organized have contracted to handle pool grain."

WHERE IS MARKET?

"Do you expect all the grain from your members to be used right here in Ontario?" was the next question.

"No, we are anxious that as much of it as possible shall go to our Ontario mills, but we have been fortunate in being accepted as a member of the Western pool family, which means that we have all the facilities of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited (commonly known as the Central Selling Agency), at our disposal. This Central Selling Agency has representatives in all parts of the world and is in touch with world conditions as regards supply and demand. Market experts direct their sales. They have done the selling for the pools of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and will now control also the crop delivered by Ontario members."

ALL INTERESTED

"Have contract-signers any say in pool operation?" was then demanded.

"Yes, at every shipping station where the sign-up warrants the operation of the pool members are asked to elect a Local Load Committee to advise the pool management on the needs at that point for the satisfactory handling of grain for members and also to grant to members permits for the sale of grain as feed or seed. These men also are asked to attend a meeting of all committees of the county to discuss pool matters and to elect a county representative to meet with other county representatives and confer with the directors of the company on the general policy of the pool.

GROWERS ORGANIZATION

"This is the growers own organization. There has been nothing compulsory. No attempt has been made to stampede the farmers of any locality. As I stated at the start," concluded Mr. Hand, "we had intended organizing in only four or five counties (Essex, Kent, Elgin and Lambton particularly), but the farmers themselves were so anxious for the pool that we have gone into Middlesex, Perth, Huron, Bruce and Simcoe as well. We hope to be able to show the members that they have made no mistake."

The organizer, J. Albert Hand, B.S.A., graduated from the O. A. C. in 1905, and has spent his business life largely in the West. He was interested actively in the organization of the grain growers' companies in the West, having left the editorial chair of the Farmers' Advocate at Winnipeg to undertake this organization work.

The Ontario United Farmers' Co-operative Company is to be congratulated on securing the service of a man so well thought of throughout agricultural circles as Albert Hand.

PROPOSES CHAIN OF EMPIRE STORES TO FOSTER TRADE

Theo Feilden Plans Shops Which Would Sell Only British Products

Montreal—A scheme to establish a chain of stores throughout Great Britain which would sell only British Empire products and would probably mean a definite increase for Canadian trade, was hinted at by Theo. Feilden, director general of the empire trade league, and editor-in-chief of The Daily Mail, who addressed the Montreal Rotary Club recently.

Accordi g to Mr. Feilden, the scheme involves a £1,000,000 corporation to establish these shops to popularize and sell empire foodstuffs. He emphasized the importance of high quality, good packing and fair prices as the keys to success in the British market.

Kindness.

A number of people at a dinner party were discussing, in the presence of a well known dramatist, a certain actor who was on tour. The things they said about him were far from complimentary.

The dramatist, wishing to be generous to the absent man, remarked—

"Oh, I always understood he was the kindest of fellows, and that he wrote to his wife by every post."

"Yes," answered one of the party, "he writes her a lot of nonsense about 'the agony of absence,' but he has never remitted her a shilling. Do you call that kindness?"

"Certainly," replied the dramatist; "unremitting kindness."

A CHARMING NEW FROCK.

This little frock is a style that will appeal at once to the woman who enjoys making dainty clothes for her small daughter. There are tucks at the front and back of each shoulder, a round neck, and short kimona sleeves, while the front set-in panel is gathered at the top and may be effectively trimmed with ribbon or bands of contrasting material. No. 1580 is in sizes 1, 2, 4and 6 years. Size 2 requires 1⅞ yards 27-inch, or 1⅞ yrds 36-inch material and 1⅞ yards 1½-inch ribbon for trimming View A. Price 20 cents the pattern.

Home sewing brings nice clothes within the reach of all, and to follow the mode is delightful when it can be done so easily and economically by following the styles pictured in our new Fashion Book. A chart accompanying each pattern shows the material as it appears when cut out. Every detail is explained so that the inexperienced sewer can make without difficulty n attractive dress. Price of the book 10 cents the copy.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by return mail.

Trade "Supremacy"

London Round Table: It is a strange freak of national sentiment that takes the form of what may be called statistical pride. People seize upon the numerical measure of one of their country's activities, and compare it jealously with those of other countries. Those with the biggest numbers, or the biggest numbers per head, have won. "Supremacy" in some economic field often means no more than this. American "supremacy" in the world's investment markets is not a thing to be hated or feared. If Europe can supply the same resources for the development of the world as before the war, the resources received from the United States will hasten that development and raise the standard of living everywhere.

Salads

With fruit salads, serve sailines put together with some tart jelly like currant. Tiny sandwiches with chopped green pepper inside, the filling held together with salad dressing, are fine with salads that contain meat.

Potato and Tongue Salad

Cut into dice 6 cold cooked potatoes. Put through the food chopper enough cold boiled tongue to make 1 cupful, and 1 large onion and a stalk of celery. Mix all together and add salad dressing to bind the mixture.

Sunday School Lesson

August 7. Lesson VI. David Spares Saul, 1 Sam. Chapter 26. Golden Text—Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good.—Rom. 12: 21.

ANALYSIS.

I. SAUL'S JEALOUS PURSUIT OF DAVID, 1-6.

II. DAVID IN SAUL'S CAMP, 7-14.

III. A TEMPORARY RECONCILIATION, 15-25.

INTRODUCTION—We have seen, in previous chapters, how that David was compelled to flee for his life from the Court of Saul. For a time he sought refuge among the Philistines, then in the vale of Elah and the cave of Adullam, about twelve miles southwest of Bethlehem. There his father and brothers and other kinsfolk joined him, "and every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him." He now appears as captain of a band of outlaws, about four hundred men. With these he went over into Moab and left his father and mother under the protection of the king of Moab, remembering no doubt that his great-grandmother, Ruth, was a woman of that country. Returning to udah he distinguished himself there by attacking and driving off a band of Philistine robbers who were besieging the little town of Keilah. There Abiathar the Priest joined him, having escaped from the slaughter of the priests at Nob, chap. 22. With his followers, now increased to six hundred, he went into the "wilderness of Ziph," southeast of Hebron, toward the Dead Sea. It is there our lesson finds him (see chs. 21-25.

I. SAUL'S PURSUIT OF DAVID, 1-6.

Saul was still making his home and holding his court at Gibeah, a little to the north of Jerusalem. To him there came Ziphites, no doubt expecting a reward for the betrayal of David. The hill of Hachilah, where David and his men were hiding, has been identified with a ridge east of Ziph and overlooking the Dead Sea. David's spies kept him informed of Saul's movements, and in that wild and rugged country it was easy for him, under cover of the night, to approach Saul's camp unseen. The story tells us that Saul lay in the trench, meaning within the circle of wagons which formed a barricade about the camp. Abner, the captain of his host, appears to have been Saul's cousin, ch. 14:50, 51, Rev. Ver. Margin. Abishai, Moab's brother, who was with David, was David's nephew, his sister's son (see 1 Chron. 2: 13-16).

II. DAVID IN SAUL'S CAMP, 7-14.

The night visit of David and Abishai to Saul's camp was a daring adventure. To have been caught would have meant death for both. It is difficult to understand why no watch was kept and no sentries posted, but Abner evidently had no idea that David and his men were so near and felt himself quite secure. (See David's taunt in v. 15.)

It has been said that "at the camping ground of the Bedouin Arabs, a spear stuck in the ground outside the entrance distinguishes the tent of the sheikh." There may have been a similar reason for the spear at Saul's bolster, that is, at his head, as a symbol of rank and authority.

David's nephews, the sons of Zeruiah (2 Sam. 2:18), were fighting men, who proved their courage and their loyalty to him many times over. It seemed now to Abishai the right and proper thing to smite the sleeping enemy whom God had delivered into their hand, v. 8. But David was more than a mere soldier. He was actuated by a higher motive. To him Saul was the Lord's anointed, chosen and set apart by God to be Israel's king. The Lord shall smite him, he said, but he himself would not lift up his hand against the king. Nothing could have shown more strongly how false were Saul's suspicions, and how false the accusations which David's enemies were making against him. He was prepared to take over the kingdom to which he had been appointed by God and anointed by the prophet Samuel, but not until God himself had opened up the way. In this respect his protestation of innocence in Psalm 7:3-5 is fully justified. That none of Saul's company awakened, or knew of the visit of David and of his carrying off Saul's spear and jar of water, is said by the writer to have been because of a deep sleep from the Lord was fallen upon them.

On the other side of a deep ravine, or valley, far enough away to be out of immediate danger, David stood and called loudly to the people who were with Saul and to Abner. The captain, startled and suddenly awakened out of of his sleep, heard the voice but could not see in the darkness who was calling.

III. A TEMPORARY RECONCILIATION, 15-25.

David's taunting speech must have been very annoying to Abner, who was clearly very much to blame for keeping so careless a guard over the person of his royal master. Saul's better nature is touched as he listens and learns what has happened. His former affection for David revives. Why, indeed, David asks, does he pursue him so relentlessly? Either it is the Lord's doing, and if so let an offering be made to appease his anger, or it is at the instigation of men, of whom he says, Cursed be they before the Lord. Nothing meaner or more wicked, indeed, can be conceived than the slanderous accusations of such men. It is quite according to the ideas of those times, however, to believe that such enmity and suspicion as was in Saul's heart might be from the Lord (chs. 16:14 and 18:10), and that a sacrifice or ogering to the Lord might set everything right. Of course such an ouering would have the significance of a prayer, and would represent an approach to God. David's instinctive feeling is right that through such approach in sacrificial offering and prayer to God the trouble could be removed, reconciliation effected, and friendship restored.

For a very similar story, which may be another and slightly different version of this same story, see ch. 24.

CANADIAN FLOUR PLEASES AUSTRIA

Makes More and Better Bread Say Bakers of That Country

"The Austrian bakers have discovered that with the use of Canadian flour, they can make more and better bread. The prohibition of night baking also favors the employment of fast-baking flour," says a recent edition of the Commercial Intelligence Journal, Ottawa. The statement was made in connection with inquiry as to the lately ratified trade agreement with the United States. Information given by the Austrian Consul in Montreal recently was to the effect that his country is anticipating with gratification a treaty with Canada. This would increase the large amounts of grain and produce which already cross the districts around Vienna.

That Austro-Canadian trade relations may be restored is the hope of leading Austrians, said Frederick Franke, consul in Montreal. He continued by explaining that Austria, before the war, populated by 54,000,000 people, and now reduced to 6,000,000, has still a food problem which troubles its statesmen. The reduction in population was caused by the loss of Ukrania and other provinces after the war. Vienna, historic city of pleasure, is too big for the country, and presents a problem in food distribution among its 2,000,000 residents, unchanged in number for ages, says the Austrian representative.

Before the Great War Austria had the largest consular staff in Canada of any country. National poverty demanded the reduction of the consulates and reduced that in Montreal to one man.

Fried Tomatoes

Take some tomatoes, not too ripe and cut them into round slices. Beat up an egg, turn the slices in it and sprinkle them with salt. Then turn them well in bread crumbs. Fry them in a small quantity of hot fat or oil on a low fire. Serve very hot.

ELEVEN YEARS OF PROGRESS

Those who took part in the starting of the first women's institute in England must have rubbed their eyes when they saw not long since the delgates from the successors of that first venture packing the Queen's Hall in London. From one institute to close on 4000 in eleven years is good going.

Brought to England from Canada, where 1897 had seen the beginning of the institute habit, these institutes have spread through the Dominions and are linked together throughout the British Empire. Scotland, ever independent, has her own rural institutes, opening at Longniddry, near Edinburgh, in 1917, and in 10 years totaling 500.

I have known women in scattered districts walk miles of rough track or road in any weather for their evening at the institute. From remote shepherd's cottages and lonely crofts, they tramp in winter and summer alike. One finds these institutes in India, where Bengal has over sixty. In South Africa, they give companionship to Dutch and English-speaking women. Australia has them in all her states. In New Zealand they flourish apace. In Canada, where they originated, they continue to increase and to develop.

Their growth in England has been typically British. The first push was, in the majority of cases, given by the reigning lady of the district; it might be a duchess, or the wife of the biggest landowner, or the wife of the squire; and naturally with such a foundation the building tended to be colored by that fact.

In many cases, as all who know rural England will agree, the institute took the form of the village doing something to oblige the squire's lady and doing it when and in such manner as would seem best to please her. In other cases, under other leadings and with other culture, the institute was the women's, without such distinctions or difficulties.

Soon, however, in whatever manner started, the women themselves took charge and, quickly discovering their own powers, now in the majority of cases are the institute. They not only [illegible] they need; buy disposer [illegible] within themselves to [illegible] need. From cottage to village; from village to district, from district to national federation, and with that again linked up with oversea Britain, what a joy to find oneself a powerful part of that glorious whole.

The institutes form in the village a centre for the meeting of all kinds of women, where valuable discussion on a fan ever-widening variety of subjects can freely take place; where gossip, born of malice and ignorance quickly is replaced by gossip in all friendliness; where instruction is given in changing methods of housework, care of children, sanitation, a variety of crafts suited to rural dwellers, whether for the long winter evenings and the adornment of the home, or whether for adding to the family income, etc.; where employment can be met employed as woman to woman; where information not obtainable locally can be asked for [illegible] and best of all, where the women are doing it all themselves, and not being run by someone else.

On the members themselves depends the success of each institute and the fact that there are nearly 1000 working successfully [illegible] credit to the rural women who have done it. That only [illegible] have lapsed is a sign of how [illegible] welcomed these institutes. [illegible] is put down to the difficulty of obtaining suitable [illegible] with and to hold them together until it grows in numbers. One has to remember that co-operation and a mingling of class with class, of rich with poor, in communities been unknown in [illegible] life, and to take the first step to break the old barriers requires [illegible] strength of character.

Those barriers [illegible] not only in the home, but [illegible] all over the British Empire and the part played in their destruction by the women's institutes.

A survey of the [illegible] at successive round [illegible] proof of the [illegible] take their full share [illegible] Beginning with [illegible] right be edited [illegible] over a wide [illegible] domestic, industrial and [illegible] matters.

New Dainties for the Picnic Basket

It is at this time of the [illegible] home-makers are looking [illegible] dishes to be packed with [illegible] lunch as a pleasant [illegible] family and guests. Here [illegible] that are delicious, easy to prepare, appetizing in appearance [illegible] arrival at the picnic [illegible]

Salads in Tomato Shells

Scald and peel enough [illegible] round, medium-sized tomatoes [illegible] to allow one for each member [illegible] party. Cut a slice from [illegible] end of each, scoop out the [illegible] leave the shells inverted [illegible] in the refrigerator until [illegible] them. The following combinations make delicious fillings for salads:

Pineapple and Pimento

Put canned pineapple through the food chopper and blend [illegible] times the quantity of pimento [illegible] into small dice and [illegible] quantity of celery cut into small [illegible] Mayonnaise dressing [illegible] whipped cream is used to bind the ingredients together.

Pimola Cheese

Mix [illegible] a small box [illegible] moles diced from the [illegible] beat them into a ball of [illegible] cheese.

Celery Salad

Season to taste a cupful of [illegible] cream, with salt, pepper and [illegible] horseradish (thoroughly drained [illegible] the vinegar; then whip in all [illegible] turn will hold of sliced [illegible] cucumber cubes or cauliflower.

Combination Salad

Break up a small can of [illegible] fish, [illegible] celery and a little [illegible] of cooked chicken [illegible] the meat being very [illegible] Add a [illegible] cucumber pickles [illegible] cut up, do not [illegible] and, too, cover [illegible] slices in half [illegible] another and crisp [illegible] papers in the pie [illegible] lettuce. If they are [illegible] leaves [illegible] and some [illegible]

Molded Olive Salad

Mash a [illegible] ounces [illegible] cheese with a [illegible] and [illegible] tablespoonfuls of [illegible] with [illegible] of a teaspoonful of [illegible] paprika. S. [illegible] and [illegible] and chopped [illegible] pimiento and [illegible] finely chopped [illegible] [illegible] cold, wet mold and [illegible] time [illegible] place, pour over [illegible] cold water [illegible] of chopped olives.

Delicious Potato Salad

Put through the [illegible] 1 cup [illegible] and [illegible] cupful of [illegible] cooked dressing and mix this combination [illegible] of well [illegible] diced cold boiled potatoes. Add the sugar of [illegible] to bind [illegible] potatoes the [illegible]

Jellied Chicken

Simmer [illegible] tender, remove [illegible] and bone and put it in a [illegible] of broth, a bay leaf, 6 peppercorns and a stalk of celery and ½ teaspoonful of salt. Strain the broth in which the chicken was cooked, pour over the meat and vegetables and [illegible] until the [illegible] is reduced to 1 cupful. Lay the [illegible] and mold that has been decorated with slices of stuffed olives. To the hot stock add 1 envelope of gelatine that has been soaked 5 minutes in ½ of a cupful of water. When the gelatine is dissolved, strain the stock over the chicken and set aside to become firm and cold. Serve in thin slices, garnished with celery tops or parsley.

High Tea

Mayonnaise [illegible] make ½ cupful [illegible] yolks of 4 eggs [illegible] and pepper and [illegible] salad dressing [illegible] beaten whites.

Shrimp Salad

Mash the yolks of [illegible] with 1 teaspoonful [illegible] cupful of [illegible] and shrimps.

Chicken Salad

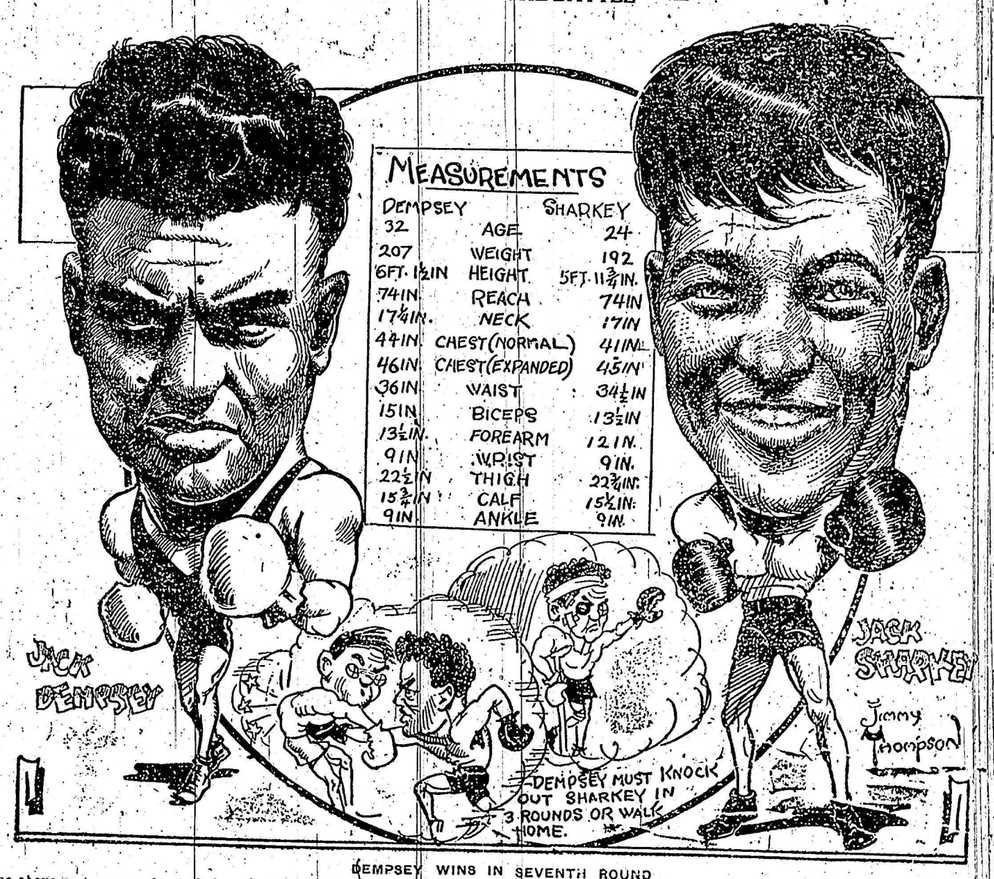
Mayonnaise [illegible] mixed with the meat [illegible] of eggs and [illegible] the taste, and mix [illegible]

Hot Meat Pies

Line patty pans with [illegible] of the week with [illegible] cure, or [illegible] small bakings [illegible] the pastry [illegible] crust, too.

Filling: Mix [illegible] of cooked chicken [illegible] the meat being very [illegible] Add 2 [illegible] cucumber pickles [illegible] cut up, do not [illegible] and, too, cover [illegible] slices in half [illegible] another and crisp [illegible] papers in the pie [illegible] lettuce. If they are [illegible] leaves [illegible] and some [illegible]

"JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE"—



DEMPSEY WINS IN SEVENTH ROUND

The above cartoon was drawn before the final "weigh-in" when Dempsey had reduced to 194½ and Sharkey weighed 196. Sharkey is credited with having the better of the fight during the first two rounds but playing with dynamite too long, he was defeated in 45 seconds of the seventh round.