CANADA PACKERS LIMITED

REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

The twentieth fiscal year of Canada Packers Limited closed March 27th, 1947.

One result of black market operations was that producers received a higher price for their five stock than the equivalent of the ceiling.

The following are the key figures, setting forth volume and profit, with the comparative figures of the previous year:—

It is only just to point out that this involved no breach of the resulations either

\$204,068,650	\$208,997,520
1,373,000,000 Ra.	1,526,000,000 lts.
\$3,758,852 1,699,208	\$4,620,712 2,803,931
\$2,059,644	\$1,816,781
vas doma	10%
n in Income and E Net Profit was up	E.P. rates
	\$3,758,852 1,699,208

Out of each Sales Dollar there was paid:-

	1944	1945	1946	1947
For Raw Materials	83.60c	82.35c	81.33c	80.21
For Wages plus Salaries	6.77	7.35	8.06	9.10
For Services (General Expense)	- 3.46	3.83	4.13	4.25
For Materials and Packages	3.68	3.32	3.76	4.06
For Taxes (Municipal, Provincial,				
Federal)	1.59	1.70	1.48	.98
For Wartime Inventory Reserve	.24	.25		
For Depreciation on Fixed Assets	.45	.41	.40	.43
	99.19c	99.21c	99.16c	99.030
Remainder,—Profit from Operations	.81	.79	.84	.97
Income from Investments, etc.	.01	.01	.03	.04
Total Net Profit for the year, on each				
dollar of Sales	.82c	.80c	.87c	1.01c

The products handled by the Company fall into four groups,-viz:-Live Stock Products, comprising all products derived from

Meats,—Beef, Veal, Pork products, Lamb and Mutton; By-products,—Hides, Skins, Tallow, Bones, Tankage, etc. Tonnage of this group ________460,000,000 lbs Other Farm Products, comprising,-Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, Frosted Foods, Fruit,

Non-Farm Products, comprising,-Edible Oils, Shortening, Soap, Fish, Fertilizers, Stock

Canned Meats (sold chiefly to UNRRA) and Canned Fruits and Vegetables.

1,373,000,000 lbs. The outstanding feature of the year's result was the extremely small profit derived from the first two groups,—viz. Live Stock Products, and Other Farm Products. Total weight of products in these groups was 667,000,000 lbs.

On the other two groups, totalling 706,000,000 lbs., net profit was \$1,752,673.00 equivalent to _______ 24.8c per 100 lbs.
otherwise _______ ¼c per lb.
Profit as percentage of Sales ______ 2.6%

The very low profit on Live Stock and Other Farm Products was due to condition arising out of war controls. On all these products, especially meats and poultry, supply was much below demand, and prices paid by black market operators were for long periods, above the equivalent of the established ceiling prices. During those periods, processors who respected the ceilings were forced either to buy the live stock at prices involving loss, or to withdraw from operations. For the regular firms in the Packing Industry to cease purchasing live stock was, of course, impossible. Therefore, the losses had to be taken.

In this situation, the record of the Packing Industry as a whole was a highly creditable one. With only rare exceptions, inspected packers, large and small, scrupulously adhered to the regulations and did everything in their power to assist the officials of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

On their part the directing officers of the Board made a strenuous and continuous effort to enforce ceilings. But the task was a difficult one.

The difficulty was that of securing evidence. Only two persons, the seller and the buyer, knew the facts of illicit transactions. As both these persons. The record of the illicit transactions, in the accounts of seller and buyer, furnished no evidence. Goods were invoiced at ceiling prices. Payments in excess of ceiling were in currency, and were made under the counter.

In the main, violations were confined to processors on the fringe of the Industry.

These persons found themselves in a position to greatly increase their volume.

These persons found themselves in a position to greatly increase their volume, at margins of profit much higher than normal. The fact that they were spread throughout the cities, towns and villages of all Canada made the task of catching up with them a very difficult one. In relation to offences, there were extremely

Under war conditions, steps had to be taken to ensure an even distribution of the available food. The necessary war effort could not otherwise have been sustained. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board was set up for this purpose. It was directed at the top by a group of men of the highest ability and character. The job they did was one of the most essential of Canada's total war effort. On the whole it was highly successful. But its enforcement of ceilings in respect of food left much to be desired.

Steers, 1200/15.

When food is scarce and purchasing power high, enforcement of ceilings is a most difficult task. The public may unreservedly endorse the principle of price control, but public opinion, of itself, cannot be counted upon to check illicit operations.

2. Only by an alert and firm Enforcement Branch, can controls be made effective. The post of Chief Enforcement Officer calls for a man with the highest qualifications of ability, courage and cool judgment.

The startling fact regarding the two preceding tables is that United States and Canada are two of the chief food-surplus countries of the world. That prices in these two 'surplus' countries should have remained at these record levels in these two three main factors:—

3. In respect of meats, illicit transactions begin at the stage where the meats pass from the processor to the retailer. But the retailer is clearly an unwilling participant. He does not wish to pay more than the ceiling price, and with intelligent leadership could be recured as an ally of the

4. Enforcement is bound to fail unless penalties are severe enough to deter offenders. (A fine of a few hundred dollars is no deterrent to a violator who is making illicit profits of thousands.)

5. Cancellation of licence is the ultimate and the only effective deterrent.

This is a drastic penalty which should be imposed only in case of flagrant and repeated violations, involving the head or principal officers of the

Only a few cancellations would be necessary

It is only just to point out that this involved no breach of the regulations, either technical or moral, on their part. Their animals were sent to market as usual, and were sold on the market, openly, to the highest bidder. No other system

In view of the extremely poor results on live stock and other faim products, it was fortunate that volume in the other two groups was high, and profits normal

In the fourth group the chief product was one developed in the Laboratories of Canada Packers, viz. Canned Blood Sausage. All this product was sold to UNRRA. As suggested by the name, the product contains a substantial percentage of cooked blood (from inspected animals). This gives it a high protein content. Other ingredients add important calcium and catchyldrate values. Because of its high nutritional value, convenient form, and comparatively low cost, Canned Blood Sausage was a very useful foed for UNRRA distribution.

Once this product had been accepted by UNRRA, the Canadian Meat Board directed that the formula should be passed on to all Canadian plants equipped to produce it. Shipments of Blood Sausage formed a very important part of Canada's total sales to UNRRA. During 1946 total shipments from Canada were 63,000,000 cans.

Were 63,000,000 cans.

While this quantity was small in relation to UNRRA's over-all relief shipments, nevertheless it is gratifying that a product developed entirely in a Canadian laboratory should have played even as substantial a part in the relief programme of 1046.

(It is important to remember that the world's food supply is produced from year to year. If one year's crop is inadequate, hunger [perhaps starvation] may be the result. However, a bountiful world crop in the following year can at once restore normal conditions. The hunger of the previous year does not carry over.)

It is felt that this year a more extended reference than usual should be made to Labour relations.

The Directors recognize, without reserve, that the first claim on the earnings of the Company should be that of Employets,—the men and women of all ranks whose working lives are spent in the Company's service.

CANADIAN FARM PRICES, 1939-1947

!	13				
	Average March 1939	Average March 1941	Average March 1943	Average March 1945	Average July 1947
Good Steers, live, Toronto	6.78	8.62	11.77	11.54	14.47
Hogs, B-1 dressed, Toronto	12.25	11.33	17.16)	17.80)	14.47
	72.20		32)*	1.62)*	22.01) .97)*
Lambs, live, Toronto	9.10	11.14	15.91	14.92	17.21
Chickens, Milk Fed A.					17.41
Toronto	241/2	281/2	321/2	35	39
Eggs, 'A' Large, Toronto	211/2	201/2	331/2	35	3934
Creamery Butter, Toronto	21%		35)	35)	501/2
·	-		81/2)*	81/2)*	00/1
Cheese, 1.o.b. Factory,			5 (5)	.,-,	
Ontario	11	141/2)	2234)	20)	251/4)
		1)•	1)	3) *	3)*
Wheat, No. 1, Nor.,	E01/1	2011	44.4		
Ft. Wm.	591/2†	761/4	971/8	1.25‡	1.55‡
Oats, No. 2 C.W., Ft. Wm.	201/	051/		2000	
Ft. Wm	281/2	851/4	51	511/2)	65
Barley, No. 1 Feed,				10)§	
Ft. Wm.	351/2	5034	614/	C49/1	00
Corn, Ontario Yellow.	23/2	3074	6138	6434)	93
Corn, Ontario Yellow,	65	8638	1.17	221/2)§	
	-	CB-08-1-	1.17	1.27	1.27
Subsidies, Federal plus	s Provincia	J.			
† Official Wheat Board	price. Mar	rch 1939 8	inc.		
		,			

‡ Wheat Board to make participation payment in 1950.

UNITED STATES FARM PRICES, 1939-1947

(Chicago Market)

	•					٠
	Average March 1939	Average March 1941	Average March 1943	Average March 1945	Average July 1947	
500 lbs	11.50	11.00				ı
		11.30	15.95	16.25	30.68	ı
ive)	7.70	7.80	15.60	14.75	26.00	ı
	9.25	10.90	16.30	16.40	24.46	
ng	221/2	221/2	28	29	31	ı
is	1634	1734	38	341/4	437/8	
c	233/4	303/4	473/4	411/2	651/4	ı
	1136	1434	231/4	231/2	331/2	
	70%	91%	1.49	1.763/8		
	323/4	391/2	6434	821/4	2.36	2
	47	57	92		1.011/8	1
	511/4	691/2	1.02	1.2434	1.75	6
	01/4	03/2	1.02	1.201/2	2.191/8	1
9						

1. The pull on North America supplies due to the acute shortage of food in Europe. (This shortage is aggravated by the fact that political disharmonies prevent certain natural movements of food;—e.g., grain from

2. The fact that in United States and Canada, purchasing povensequently domestic demand for foods,—is at an all-time high. 3. The further fact that, in the face of this record demand (export plus domestic), production of live stock in United States and Canada seems definitely headed downward. Inspected slaughterings of Cattle and Hogs for the last three years have been as follows:—

UNITED STATES

1,354,104 1,820,127 1,666,310

Prices cannot continue to advance indefinitely. At some point they must level off, and at a later date a substantial decline seems inevitable.

However, the immediate trend in Canada seems upward rather than downward. This is certainly the case in respect of Hogs. An advance of 2e per lb. in the price of Wiltshire Sides has been announced for September 1st. The present Bacon contract with England would seem to ensure the maintenance of the September 1st level until the capity date of the contract,—viz.

Is it possible to forecast the course of live stock prices in Canada for the years introdiately ahead?

No attempt at a comprehensive answer to this question will be made. But all the following factors have a bearing.

It must be remembered, however, that the great Beef exporting areas of the world are South America and Australasia. In both these areas, Cattle prices are much lower even than the present Canadian level. When transportation facilities are restored, prices of Beef on the open world markets may soon be brought to a level based upon costs in the exporting countries.

With the winding up of UNRRA, orders for Canned Blood Sausage have ceased. In the case of Canada,—one of the chief food-surplus countries,—two products stand out. These are the two food products which, above all others, Canada and low price, its colour subtracts from its appeal to the civilian consumer.

They are Wheat and Bacon.

The experience of this year proves again the wisdom of the Company's policy of diversification. In 1927 when Canada Packers was formed, live stock plus other farm products comprised 79% of the Company's total volume. In the year under review, the corresponding percentage was 49%. More than half the volume and 85% of the profit were contributed by groups three and four.

It will be recalled that following World War I, deflation of food prices set in during July, 1920,—approximately eighteen months after Armistice Day. That deflation was brought about by the fact that, by July, 1920, food supplies had begun to catch up with effective demand.

Following World War II, it was expected that the greater destruction of property and the greater displacement of population, in Europe, might result in a more prolonged period of dislocation. However, it seemed likely that the resortation of normal food conditions might follow the same general pattern as in 1919-20;

—i.e. a period of advancing prices, to be followed at some time either by a slide or a collapse.

[It is felt that this year a more events of the last two years is preof that a serious danger does exist in the trecord of the last two years is preof that a serious danger does exist in the record of thee last two years is preof that a serious danger does exist in the record of thee last two years is preof that a serious danger does exist in the record of thee last two years is preof that a serious danger does exist in the record of thee last two years is preof that a serious danger does exist in the record of thee last two years is preof that a serious danger does exist in the record of thee last two years is preof that a serious danger does exist in the record of thee last two years is preof that a serious danger does exist in the record of thee last two years is preof that a serious danger does exist in the record of thee last two years is preof that a serious danger does exist in the record of legs.

Between 1944 and 1946, inspected Hog killings were cut in hal

World War II ended with V-J Day, August 15th, 1945. That is a full two

576,000,600 lbs.

But, as yet, world food supplies have not caught up with demand. Prices of most staple foods are not only above those of V-J Day, but actually, in the case of many essential foods, are stll at an all-time high.

130,000,000 lbs.

World War II ended with V-J Day, August 15th, 1945. That is a full two Workers of America. With the Union, except at times when negotiations are under way, relations have been cordial and co-operative. This is mentioned be cause widely published threats to strike, each time an agreement is being negotiated may have given Shareholders,—and the public generally,—a wrong impression During the war period advances have been frequent and substantial.

Following is a summary of the advances:—

following is a summary of the advances:—	equent and substanti	al.
During 1941, 1942 and 1943, Cost of Living Bonuses reached a total for men of \$4.60 per week, and for women 18.4% of their wages. In 1944 these were	Men	Women
converted to permanent hourly increases of	91/2c per hour.	7c per hr.
In addition to this the following successive general increases were negotiated:—		
In the agreement of 1943 In the agreement of 1945 — 6.8%,	5 c per hr.	5 c per hr.
equivalent to	5 c per hr.	31/2c per hr.

In the agreement of 1946 5 c per hr. Total rate increases from 1939 to 1946 _ 291/2c per hr. 251/2c per hr

In addition, there have been many upgradings and individual increases. These with the above general increases have resulted in raising average rates per hour as follows:— The average advance in hourly rates throughout all Canada, for the same period, as published by the Dominion Department of

However, when all allowances have been made, the increase in real income of Plant Employees, as compared to 1939, is certainly

And this in spite of a substantial reduction in number of hours worked (1939,—average weekly hours 46½; 1946,—average weekly hours 42½). If hours worked had been the same, increase in real income would have been at least Over and above these rate increases, important supplementary privileges have been granted. These include: Improved vacation schedule;—now after 1 year —1 week, after 5 years—2 weeks, after 20 years—3 weeks.

Rest periods with pay-10 minutes, morning and afternoon.

Night work premium—5c per hour over corresponding day rates. Guaranteed minimum of 37½ hours work per week—or pay in lieu of work. Pay for eight public holidays. These suppplementary privileges represent an annual cost to the Company of \$850,000

Following the practice of previous years, an important share of the profits was distributed to Employees in the form of Bonus. The sum distributed at the year-end was \$1,250,000.

(Bonus distributed in March, 1939, was—\$216,000.)

The practice of profit sharing has been in operation for thirteen fiscal years. \$8,910,000.

Total Dividends to Sharcholders within the same period have been \$9,550,000.

Total Sales for the same period have been \$1,716,000,000. J. S. McLEAN, President

*Preliminary figure for October, 1946, reported in Department of Labour News Release No. 3,000 of June 19th, 1947.
Dominion Burcau of Statistics Cost of Living Index for July 1st, 1947, basis August, 1939 equals 100.

Extra copies of this report are available and so long as they last, will be mailed to anyone requesting them. Address to Canada Packers Limited, Toronto 9.,

TEEN-TOWN TOPICS By BARRY MURKAR

"Where do you think you are

going?" asked mom, as I prepared

the back door.

"I'm going fishing with Susiedown to the deep-hole," I re-

"deep-hole," I replied.
"That's what you think! What have you can

have you got in that bag?" Mom

opened the ice box door and then made a lunge for the bag. "Give

me that," she snapped — and snatched. "Half my chocolate

cake gone and guests coming for

ness Barry, you'll be the death of

me yet! Now get that broom and get busy sweeping the front steps. After that I want you to go

to the store."
"Gee whiz," I protested, "I'll

"If you hurry you'll have plenty of time for that," mother shot

back. "You never bring home any-

thing anyway, unless it's a couple

out the chocolate cake. Bound-

house. I bumped into her moth-

man like yor. I need someone to

Susie's father is working late to-

ing in. I must get those blinds up

this afternoon."
"But—," I started to argue,

"There's absolutely nothing to

it," came the reply. "The direc-

trap, we stared at the six boxes

"Well, 'et's get cracking on these things," I growled. (Not loud enough for Susie's mother

work," said Susie's mom, "I have

couldn't reach the top of the win-

low sill which brought a blast

dow. Next I stepped on the win-

off those clean window sills or maw will kill you."

So what, I thought. Taking off

my shoes, I got up again. The

screw driver slipped from my hand and landed in the goldfish

Water splashed on the new wall-

paper and two fish went slither-ing across the hardwood floor.

Susie and I made a mad dash for

the fish, knocking over chairs, upsetting a table of books and

inally cornering the little fellows

Susie's mon came screaming from the kitchen; probably think-

ing a cyclone had hit the joint.

When this excitement quieted down, we tried again. The first

down and straightened. My hands

On the last window, I

were blistered and bleeding in

valiant effort to hurry the job.

This was a mistake. Trying to

balance a blind on my head, as I

screwed in one end. meant defeat.

blind went out through the win-

in an old fashioned straw covered

protruding through the bottom of the chair, I made an effort to

came up with me.

edges and then back at me.

choking sound from my throat.

gether they made a leap at me.

can help you."

"Well Barry," she exclaimed.

dinner tonight. Honest-to-good

away out through

SHORT STORY Biggest, Not Best By

"I had him booked and was play-

sticks out just beneath Calder's Ben could hear the laugh Sol always got when he talked of Old Rusty. always the big one that gets away." Never knew a man so set on

o spend a lot of time fixing un fancy ish laughed at him, especially after he big picnic. The picnic was over at Calder

and everybody knew that both Sol and Jim Cady aimed to take Nancy Brain. You'd never know Sol and and coming while Jim was tall, lank steady, with a slow smile.



Cal had gone down the stream to

"I'm not sure, Sol." Nancy was no take. "The things you do don't seem the middle of the blind was a

"What does a man need, Nancy?"

"Oh, courage and endurance and Her eyes suddenly lit up. "Tell you what, Sol, everybody here has tried to catch Old Rusty. Let me see

Nancy came and sat down by Cal.

Old Rusty always lay out under a big rock right 'zeross from where Nancy sat with Uncle Cal. Sol spent all of 20 minutes trying out flies. He was satisfied at last, and cast with a flourish. It seemed as if Sol had Rusty rose to the fly and snapped. Sol let out a whoop, and started to play the big fish that rushed away downstream and Sol followed letting out his reel. Rusty made straight for that sharp old limestone outcrop and snarled the line. Cal could hear Sol losing his temper and floundering in the brush and it came to him that

Rusty must have got away. "Well, Nancy," said Cal, placidly, Maybe, we should go and say some-thing to Sol." Just then Sol came back, his face red and angry and a gaping rip in his pants, revealing a long, angry scratch. Nancy's indecision was forgotten as she started to patch up Sol, dabbing him with iodine from Cal's pocket kit. It did look as if Nancy had at last mad up her mind, but just then someone called for Sol to come and meet Senator Rand. Sol went off, patting Nancy's hand.

"I'll just fix the senator up, Nancy, and be right back—boy, we'll have something to tell them, won't we, honey?" He laughed at Nancys desperate, "Wait, Sol."

Somehow they had forgotte about Jim-the moss was so soft that they came right up behind him un

"Rusty," Nancy scarcely breathed played it steadily, grimly, without moving and this time the hig for knew he'd met his master as Jin recled him in. It was fighting desperately as Jim took it and he detached the two

hooks from its mouth gently—then Jim did a funny thing. "You're a grand fighter, Rusty," he said softly, Cal and Nancy stole away quictly houghtful, you could tell. Yes, folks said afterwards that Sol looked higher than Nancy Brain when he married the senator's

daughter, but Cal smiled cagily when Nancy married Jim.

by, I ran all the way to the "deep place for over a week.



Moose With a Taste for Tea - Moose Man Joe La Flamme the self-styled "Mayor of Gowganda," Ont., says he knows all about moose. But even he was surprised when one of his young moose developed a taste for iced tea. Joe and his moose are shown here on a visit to the Canadian National Exhibitio

Sports – And One Thing or Another

The following letter brings up a Furthermore, should hockey come point that has doubtless intrigued many newspaper readers; and we pass it along without comment, in the hopes that our guardians of the law may be induced to look into the aw may be induced to look into the mystery. "Dear Mr. Sixblis," it begins, "I take it that you are interested in racing, deducting this from the way you misuse race-track language in your writings, and also from the way you misuse race-track language in your writings, and also from the fact that you are generally about a month overdue for a date with your barber and wear fringes instead of

unat 1 understand some of our papers are thinking of listing them no longer as Crime News, but under the heading of BUSINESS OPENINGS. You will also have noted how, in it is search for the culeating of the culeating of the culeating of the culeating the control of the culeating the culeatin

they are always careful to explain, they won by betting on the races. "Now I would be the last to doubt the veracity of such people," the let-ter concludes, "who are no doubt you to use any influence you possess to find out something for me. As a turf investor who hasn't had a winning day since the afternoon HO-ROMETER copped the King's plate, I am eager to know what system those guys use for picking the horses they play so profitably."
(Signed) ANXIOUS.

ice grocery establishment who told us of the two very young housewives recently observed scanning a large dis-play of various soaps and washingpowders, apparently undecided between two different brands, both making .the .claim .CUTS .YOUR DISH-WASHING IN HALF. "I know what I'm going to do," finally rons. "I'll buy a package of both kinds, and the darned old dishes will do themselves."

Decision of the Ontario Govt t cut itself in for a small slice of foo The blind slipped, I slipped. The only surprising feature being that it dow with a terrifying crash and waited so long to do so. We may landed on the verandah, I went toward the center of the room with a terrifying yelp, and landcials have begun the Federal lade ed on my you-know-what, right and when they start in with the chisels and gouges, the wails of the sufferers are liable to be heart-rendrocker. With my you-know-what ine indeed.

However, the football moguis may stand as Susie's mother entered take what comfort they can from th the room. As I stood, the chair thought that they have nobody bu Susie and her mother stared at have made small effort to hide th the open window with it's jagged everything but name, with bigger -I-I," came the gasping, better and more frequent gates their principal aim. So if they are look "You'-you'", they chorused. ing for sympathy, they would do They were stuck for words. Toin the dictionary than among their I jumped sideways and made for the front door, taking the chair

The really interesting point is thi

with me. The arm of the chair -now that they've started in or football, will the same thing happer caught on the door handle on the way through, leaving the chair behind and part of my pants with to amateur hockey? That grea Winter pastime can ill afford to wrap the mantle of simon-purity about it-Scooping up my fishing pole self and point the finger of score off the verandah as I went flying elsewhere; nor are those football folks of a type liable to hold still ole."

I haven't ben over to Susie's under the probe of the taxing-lance while hockey escapes with a whole



By FRANK MANN HARRIS

liked and came away when I liked. My day began in the Govern-ment Building at 9.05 a.m. and lasted until 6.45 p.m., at which time I left the Exhibition to meet Daughter down town and spent the night with her All in all I had a very satisfactory, albeit a very tiring day at our National Exhibition. Maple Leaf centre-ice duties of his. That human nature is difficult to

cussion your trousers, these being unmistakeable signs of the deep student of racing form. So I am writing you about a matter that has long been puzzling me.

I not naman nature is difficult to figure out is by no means a novel observation; but we had a new and beautiful example of its queerness the other day during a call from a middle-aged Englishman nove visit until looking a little of the lings I wanted most was to be among those present during Mrs. Aitkins' broadcast. Even so I wasn't sure whether the other day during a call from a middle-aged Englishman nove visit. middle-aged Englishman now visit-ing Canada. Asked about his count-"No doubt you have noticed," the coistle goes on, "the large number of chartered banks that have been informally entered of late; in fact such bust-ins are getting so common by the Government since, he had

him-"You are Mr. Lapp, are you "That's right," he answered, INGS. You will also have noted how, in it search for the culprits, thory, in it search for the culprits, the Law invariably comes across a number of citizens possessed of large sums of folding money which, him, we felt reassured that there'll after first taking another bite from his sandwich. "I always listen to your broadcast." I informed always be an England. For his out-burst came when we told him of me better than anyone else whethnews just arrived-to the effect that Princess Elizabeth's honeymoon trip Mrs. Aitkin?" had been ordered curtailed!

THE RADIO ANNOUNCER

"Good Morning!" From his welcoming words of greeting until his comforting "Good

Night," the Radio Announcer leads us through

and up-to-the-minute news coverage. The Radio

the years has become the intangible yet intimate

Men like this, some of Canada's finest, ero

in the public's service—at your service.

DAWES BLACK HORSE BREWERY

anamon

Une of a series of advertisements in tribute to those Canadians in the service of the public

ncer-a friendly-voiced person who, over

the exciting realms of music, entertains

of the needle.

How do I know all this? Well,

I went where I liked, saw what I

One of the things I wanted

until,, looking a little to my right
I noticed a jolly looking sort of

grin when he looked my way and

CHRONICLES OF GINGER FARM Ladies, would you like a sew- | where you are-we shall be on the ing machine that will run over pins without breaking the needle; air inside of ten mirates." So I stayed and very soon there they were. The Lady of the House, Horace and Art. one of our most over the thickest seams with no thought of stalling; that will sew backwards and forwards without popular radio trios in the flesh. How well they work together and how splendidly they carry their audience along with them. Of course it is just a commercial the necessity of raising the pressure foot: and that can be used in without fear of disturbing his slumber. If you would like such a machine it is yours for the askly feeling like meeting someone ing. (Correction-it is yours for after a great while with whom one e buying-which isn't quite the has had a lot in common. It must be eight years since I sat in on

newer and better machines work one of Mrs. Aitkins' broadcasts, more or less on the same prin- but I noticed she had lost none of her vivacity and charm.

But we had better move on a cinle regardless of the trade name bit. I found the handicraft exhibit interested in an electric machine t isn't necessary to scrap the old very interesting, particuraly the tand-by you have had for years. spinning and weaving of Angora wool. Then there was the silk worm industry which took me dition it is possible to have a Jamp to throw the light directly on sitching and which I am sure would help tremendously. No more biting the end of the thread the thread this side and then that

moths and thus put an end to our silk worm hobby.

Of course I had to give the motor show the once-over and while the cars were admittedly grand looking affairs it seemed to me one car was much like another. If my consist this I may possible the I may possible I've been to the Exhibition. Yes, I finally succumbed to a mild form of mob hysteria even though I went by myself. Yes, I was alone; my son reads this I may possibly be told a few things to further my automobile education.

By this time I thought listening to the band might not be such a bad idea especially as I had also be such a list of the band might not be such a list of the band might not be such a list of the band might not be such a list of the band might not be such a list of the band idea especially as I had also be such a list of the band might not be such a list of the band idea especially as I had also be such as the band idea especially as I had also be such as the band idea especially as I had also be such as the band might not be such as the ba to the band might not be such a bad idea especially as I had al-

ready discovered that the benches were not roped off-it was only Indian Newsprint India, long an importer of news-

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