

## New Farmer President Board of Trade Member

Wide Experience Well Fits New Head of the United Farmers  
Co-Operation Company to Fill His Post

### FARM BOOM

A study of the leaders in Canada's farmer organizations and companies always has been very interesting. Leaders of commerce and finance of course are said to appraise all or most of them as being always below par from the standpoint of business sagacity and efficiency. In fact it is said that many of the so-called business fraternity still cherish the hope that a weak leadership sooner or later will so jeopardize even the present sound strength established by the farmer concerns through years of adversity and handicaps that this menace to their own peaceful operations will be removed.

Perhaps not a few who have read the newspaper reports of the big farmers' convention week in Toronto last December came to the conclusion that political action had developed such a division among those who are looked to for a lead in true co-operation, that another year or two would end the whole agrarian movement from the dual standpoint of associations and business effort. However, those who attended the sessions, and followed them through, realize that out of the controversy has come renewed strength, vigor and energy.

President James Ross

A few words with James Ross, of Woodbridge, the new president of The United Farmers Co-operative Company, Limited, is all that is required to show how he stands on the question of organization and co-operation. The company is in safe hands with him as directing head over a capable management.

His rugged Scotch frame first tackled heavy work in the Woodbridge district some forty years ago. He used his brain as well as his brawn, and for many years has been rated among his neighbors as a successful farmer.

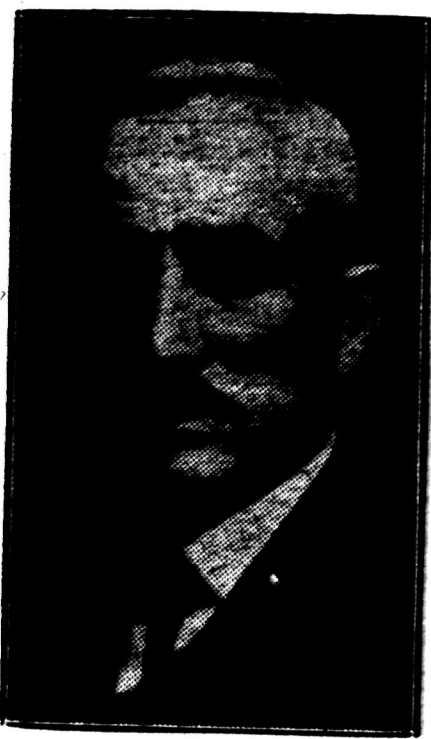
In 1926 Mr. Ross suffered serious physical injury when he inadvertently tackled a railway train with an ordinary automobile, and of course got the worst of it. He retired from active farming last year and moved into a comfortable home in Woodbridge where he now enjoys his days, and sometimes much of the night, working for an improvement in conditions under which farmers of Ontario buy and sell.

"Although I always found enough work on the farm to keep me busy," remarked Mr. Ross to the editor recently, "I took time to attend farmers' meetings. When the U.F.O. was first started I joined one of the pioneer clubs at Clairville. It was later amalgamated with the Woodbridge local. It always seemed to me that the business phase of farming called for most attention, but I realized that it might be well to spend some time on local organization before a Province-wide business organization could succeed."

In this connection it might be well to point out that seven years ago a local co-operative company was organized at Woodbridge with the object of obtaining economies for the farmers of that neighborhood. Mr. Ross was chairman of the Provisional Board which took out the necessary charter, and he was also the first and only president up to the close of 1927, when he resigned on account of the extra duties falling on him, on his elevation to the presidency of the Provincial company.

In spite of the fact that this local concern does not handle live stock, the turnover last year amounted to some \$272,000.00. Grain, feed, coal and fencing make up this volume.

This experience with the Woodbridge local schooled Mr. Ross well for taking a place on the Board of the Provincial Company to which he was first elected in 1923. He was vice-president for 1925, 1926, and 1927, and last December was elevated to the presidency. Being one of those who changes his ideas and his action to meet new conditions or new light on the problem in hand, he can be depended upon to carry on the good



James Ross  
President of Ontario Farmers Co-operative Company, Limited. He is also a member of the Toronto Board of Trade.

work to the general advantage of Ontario farmers.

### No Politics in Company.

"How about politics?" Mr. Ross was asked.

"The Company," he replied, "never took any part in politics. I have always been opposed to allowing any political controversy to interfere with the company's business. I think every member of the Board agrees with me on this point. In fact, they have gone on record in confirming the attitude always taken since I first was elected, and I believe since the company was organized. Two resolutions passed by the Board at their regular meeting of last December cover a few points that have been forced to the front during recent months. They do not indicate any change of heart or right-about-face on the part of the directors, but simply re-affirm what has always been true.

"Here is a copy of a resolution moved by R. H. Halbert and seconded by H. A. Gilroy:

"Whereas The United Farmers Co-operative Co., Limited, was organized for the purpose of assisting the farmers of Ontario in their problems of buying and selling, regardless of creed or politics;

"And whereas this farmers' company is definitely and distinctly non-political;

"And whereas the controversies that have developed from time to time regarding political action hamper the work of the company and make it difficult to increase the volume of business;

"And whereas there is room for honest difference of opinion as to the proper course to take in an effort to effect desirable legislation in the Provincial Legislature or House of Commons;

"Therefore be it resolved, that in the interests of the shareholders of the Co-operative Company, and the farmers of the Province, the Board of Directors disapprove of any further controversies as to the proper course to take in regard to political action."

The other resolution moved by R. J. McMillan and seconded by E. C. Drury reads:

"That the directors of The United Farmers Co-operative Company, Limited, assert the following facts:

"First, The United Farmers Co-operative Company, Limited, is a purely trading company and does not take and never has taken, any part in politics.

"Second, The United Farmers of Ontario is an incorporated non-share company organized years ago for educational and propagandist purposes, and is ruled by a board of one hundred persons drawn from all political parties who have made all resolutions of which there is any question as being of a political character.

"Third, The Farmers' Publishing

Company, Limited, is the owner of The Farmers' Sun. No member of the Board of Directors is a member of the Board of either of the other companies.

"Fourth, Mr. J. J. Morrison is the Secretary of each of the first two companies, and he is a member of the Board of The Farmers' Publishing Company, Limited.

"Fifth, The United Farmers Co-operative Company, Limited, provides the other two companies with a home and receives therefor an ample and profitable rental consideration.

"Sixth, The Farmers' Sun is owned by the directors of the United Farmers Co-operative Company, Limited, its best means of advertising in Ontario, and the directors of The United Farmers Co-operative Company, Limited, justify all payments to The Sun for advertising or otherwise as wisely and soundly made.

"Seventh, The directors of the United Farmers Co-operative Company, Limited, brand as a lie the statement that a political machine is run under the wing of The United Farmers Co-operative Company, Limited.

"Eighth, These statements are made by the directors to correct mis-statements and to save the company from injurious misrepresentations." (Signed)—Jas. Ross, Pres.; R. J. McMillan, V. Pres.; G. A. Bothwell, H. A. Gilroy, E. C. Drury, R. H. Halbert, Neil MacKay, Carl Jones, W. A. Amos.

"As I suggested," reiterated Mr. Ross, "these resolutions were called for among those who have been in close touch with the Company and its activities. There are, however, many who do not follow these things as closely as they might, and false impressions spread quite readily.

"However," continued Mr. Ross, "I am more interested in improving marketing conditions than I am in any controversy in regard to what should or should not be done in political action. In my opinion co-operative marketing is the proper system for all farm products. Why should not farmers keep control over the selling of the crops, and the live stock, they work hard to produce? The company has done much already through the Live Stock Commission Department, the Creamery, the Egg Pool, and the Ontario Grain Pool, to give the producers a proper lead. I am firmly convinced that in order for farmers to get all they should get on their cattle, sheep and hogs, they must arrange to sell them on the contract system. They should band themselves together to retain control as far as means and organization will allow. We have been working on this phase of the farmers' business for some time, and hope to present something concrete for the consideration of growers before very long. Some counties in the Province want to go ahead with organization on a contract basis, even if the Company does not organize all over Ontario. This, I think, would not be wise. Success depends largely on volume.

"One thing I would like to warn against is the general adoption of pooling in connection with marketing of farm commodities that cannot be pooled successfully. It is possible that in the handling of hogs the contract system might develop into a form of pooling—perhaps a three, or a four, or a six months' pool. For the most part, however, I cannot yet see how the Pool can be applied to the marketing of cattle and sheep. There are too many grades and classifications.

"In co-operative endeavor, of course, the main thing is confidence on the part of the co-operators toward those who undertake the organization work. Farmers of Ontario have very reason to show confidence in the ability of the directors and the management of the farmers' own company to so organize for the live stock marketing contract that in operation the growers will derive benefits that cannot be foretold."

Board of Trade Member.

The new president of the farmers' company is of a type that measures up to the standard set by those who interest themselves in a co-operative enterprise. He is a man of few words—but strong in action. His brain works best while he goes about his regular duties. He believes in keeping in touch with the leaders of business and finance. In short, he "looks wider than the farm." For several years he has been a member of the Toronto Board of Trade.

## Sunday School Lesson

February 5. Lesson VI—Jesus Misunderstood and Opposed, Mark 3: 19-27; 6: 1-6. Golden Text—He came unto his own, and his own received him not. But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name.—John 1: 12, 13.

SUBJECT: INTERPRETATIONS OF UNBELIEF: WHERE AND WHY THE SON OF GOD WAS REJECTED.

INTRODUCTION—We have already seen that Jesus was rejected in orthodox circles. The instances which follow will help to explain the causes of this unbelief.

I. JESUS WOUNDED IN THE HOUSE OF HIS FRIENDS, 19b-21.

Va. 19b, 20. The occasion in question was one where, as in ch. 2: 1-12, Jesus was teaching and healing in some city or village which is not named. So packed was the audience, and so incessant the demand for healing, that Jesus and his disciples had no leisure even to take necessary food. We are made to feel here at what a cost the work of Jesus was being done.

The strain upon his strength must have been terrific. V. 21. This fact explains the well meant, but inopportune, interference of his friends. Who these were is not stated. The Greek means simply "persons belonging to his house." Doubtless, they were inspired by concern for the terrible expenditure of energy at which Jesus' work was being carried on, but it is clear that they did not believe on him. They tried to bring him home forcibly on the alleged ground that he was "beside himself." In other words, that he was out of his mind. How deeply this outrageous misunderstanding wounded Jesus we are left to infer.

II. JESUS TRADUCED BY THE SCRIBES, 22-27.

V. 22. A very much more serious charge now follows. Certain scribes from Jerusalem, offended and angered by Jesus' outspoken words regarding the Sabbath, fasting, etc., now circulate the defamatory libel that Jesus is in league with Satan and with evil spirits. In particular they declare that his success in expelling demons is the result of this alliance. This accusation was not so incredible as it might appear. It was commonly supposed that Satan disguised himself as an angel of light, and Jesus' violation of the Sabbath law lent color to the minds of the scribes to the idea that Jesus was a receiver.

The object of this terrible charge was obvious. It was to destroy Jesus' influence over religious people, and so to close the synagogue against him. "Beelzebub" was the ancient Philistine god of Ekron. But the word which the scribes used, according to our best manuscripts, was "Beelzebub," a word of doubtful origin, used as an equivalent for Satan.

Vs. 22-27. Jesus' answer, given in "parables," was to point out the inconsistency of supposing that Satan could possibly be associated with the beneficent work which Jesus was doing. Civil wars are destructive to a kingdom, v. 24. Household feuds are destructive to a family, v. 25. Therefore if Satan is the power by which Jesus heals and brings peace to tormented and terror-haunted minds, then Satan is warring against himself. It is a very different conclusion that Jesus himself draws from these cures. He sees God working mightily with him for the downfall of Satan and for the coming of the kingdom of God. Satan can only be overpowered by one who is mightier than Satan, v. 26. And Jesus attributes his own power to God. The blasphemy of the scribes is blasphemy against the Holy Spirit of God and an unforgivable sin.

III. JESUS REJECTED BY THE PEOPLE OF NAZARETH, 6: 1-6.

V. 1. The third instance of unbelief was supplied by the Nazareth folk. The visit of Jesus to Nazareth occurred probably at an early stage in his ministry, though not at the beginning. V. 2. Jesus used the opportunity which the synagogue service provided in order to announce his message. The grace and wisdom of his teaching, here as elsewhere, produced surprise. People could not understand how he, who had had no special theological training, possessed so marvelous a knowledge of God. On the other hand, the report of his miracles was too strong to be gainsaid, and they had the evidence of their own ears as to his divine wisdom.

V. 3. A great and believing reception of his message might have been expected at Nazareth. But over against this stood the fact of his humble local origin. He had worked at the carpenter's bench in Nazareth. His mother and brothers were still there, Joseph being apparently dead. His sisters were married in the neighborhood. The Jews believed that the Messiah would appear suddenly from some unknown quarter. Therefore, they refused to accept the authority of Jesus.

Vs. 4-6. Jesus was forced to confess sorrowfully that a prophet is accepted everywhere except in his own country and home. Moreover, the general unbelief created conditions in which it was impossible to show the power of God. All that Jesus could do was to heal a few infirm folk, who were not prejudiced against his claims. For the rest, the prevailing unbelief acted as a hopeless barrier against success.

Not to say it with ink. "Wherever you bide in the world see wide, I wish you a nook on the sunny side, w' much o' love and little o' care, A wee bit purse w' silver to spare, Your ain fireside when day is spent In a wee bit house w' hearts content."

Helping Husband. Clerk—"Something in the way of golf apparel, madam?" Lady—"Yes, my husband says his handicap is too small. Could I get a larger one?"

Perhaps. Electricity is being used to produce flowers. Starting, we suppose, comments the London Opinion, from bulbs.

Aunt Jane—"When I was your age, Betty, I could name all the Kings of England." Little Betty—"Yes, auntie, but there weren't so many of them then."

Sacha Guitry's curiosity was aroused recently, so the story runs, by observing a man who was walking ahead of him stretching out his arm whenever he turned down a street. The actor ventured to stop him and inquire why he did this. The man made no secret of it. "It's all I have left of my motor-car," he replied.—Boston Transcript.

Giving advice to a young subaltern who was at mess for the first time, the senior officer said: "Now, take my advice, my lad. Keep your eyes on those two candlesticks, and when they appear as four you'll know you've had enough, and that's the time to slip quietly away." "Thank you very much, sir," replied the young officer; "but I can only see one candlestick at present."

## Radio Guides Fog-Bound Plane From Paris to London Air Field

Captain Wilcockson, Airways Pilot, Flies to Croydon Entirely by Wireless Compass Bearing, With Five Passengers on Regular Channel Trip

London—The degree to which the standard wireless apparatus used on Imperial Airways machines, flying between Croydon and the Continent is relied upon is shown by the experience of Captain A. S. Wilcockson, an Airways pilot, who on Saturday, November 23, 1927, flew a Handley Page Rolls Royce aeroplane from Paris to Croydon above a fog bank which obscured the ground practically the whole of the way.

In spite of the denseness of the fog Captain Wilcockson completed his journey in two hours twenty-six minutes, which is a good average time for the trip from Paris to London.

When he started from Le Bourget at 8 a.m. visibility was about 1,000 yards, and the weather report gave fog over most of the route, except for patches of clear weather near the French coast and at Biggin Hill. Five minutes after leaving Paris Captain Wilcockson found himself in dense fog and had to rise 2,000 feet to get above it. At this height the aeroplane was flying in bright sunshine and continued to do so for the greater part of the journey. It was, however, necessary to fly entirely by compass bearing.

The pilot asked for several bearings and positions from Croydon during the journey and these brought him in on a direct line to the Croydon aerodrome. There was one break in the fog, about ten miles from Croydon, which enabled the pilot to recognize the ground and corroborate the fact that he was on the right bearing. The fog then closed in again and in his own words he "dropped right on to the aerodrome."

In an interview Captain Wilcockson said that this was one of the worst fogs he had ever experienced, but he had no doubt during the whole journey that he would get through in comfort, as his past experience with his wireless apparatus had given him confidence that he could navigate on bearings through the fog, however dense it might be.

"I had no difficulty at all in keeping in communication with Croydon at any time whether I was in the fog, above it, or when coming down to the aerodrome, but it would have been impossible to have made the journey without wireless," Captain Wilcockson said.

"The apparatus I was using was the ordinary A. D. 6 apparatus, and not any new or special apparatus, as has been reported."

There were five passengers in the machine. They had a very happy and comfortable journey and were quite thrilled with their novel experience.

tion of his message might have been expected at Nazareth. But over against this stood the fact of his humble local origin. He had worked at the carpenter's bench in Nazareth. His mother and brothers were still there, Joseph being apparently dead. His sisters were married in the neighborhood. The Jews believed that the Messiah would appear suddenly from some unknown quarter. Therefore, they refused to accept the authority of Jesus.

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Brown (grandy): "I'm smoking a terrible lot of cigars lately." Friend (with conviction): "You're right, it that's one of them!"

SLNDERIZING LINES. The charming princess dress shown here is a most slenderizing style and is suitable for daytime and evening wear. The skirt is shown with a straight or pointed lower edge, round neck or square neck with a V-front, and with or without long drape-fitted sleeves. No. 1552 is in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust. Size 40 requires 3 1/2 yards 39-inch, or 2 3/4 yards 54-inch material; 3/4 yard less 29-inch material for sleeveless dress. Price 20c the pattern.

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## MUTT AND JEFF—By Bud Fisher.



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