

pect children to be other than our example makes them. A child's life is easily influenced and what he reads and hears has a great influence. Allow the children to read, but be careful of what he reads. Nature books teach him to be kind to dumb animals, travel books give him a knowledge of other lands, lives of great men cause any child to wish to become like that person, but the greatest book of all books is the Bible. There are found men and women of character and the children love the Bible stories and will read them again and again, and the mind instead of becoming degraded has been uplifted and ennobled and that child's character is that much stronger. Do not let the children read all sorts of trashy books for the mind becomes poisoned and the boys and girls will treat lapses from the path of virtue with cool indifference and will soon be degenerated. Place in the boys' and girls' hands books so strong, so true and so manly in ideal, so scathing to all things mean, low, debased, that the interested reader lives with the story and imbibes without knowledge the principles of character he admires.

In closing, let me give you Principal Grant's "secret". These were his words, "The road to success which satisfies is through singleness of eye, and from a deep-rooted conviction that we owe to the community unselfish service, altogether apart from the question of whether the community is or is not grateful."

AN ONTARIO INDUSTRY AND ITS LOCATION

By Mrs. Hugh MacDonald, Bloomfield W.I.

It is really very difficult to select one Ontario industry and tell everything about it; but we have chosen the growing and marketing of apples.

A few years ago the growing of apples was a simple process. The tree was planted and in time the fruit was picked. Today, the young tree is planted, fertilized, cultivated and sprayed before it comes into bearing. Then the older tree must be pruned, fertilized, cultivated and sprayed. Where our fathers found it not necessary to spray at all, or at the most once, now we must spray a minimum of six times, and possibly more.

The marketing of apples too has become a much more complex problem in recent years. Formerly the local consumer took practically all apples that were produced; but with Canada growing nearly 4,000,000 barrels of apples last year, and Prince Edward most a quarter of a million barrels alone, fruit-growers in our county, as in other countries, found it necessary to organize. As a result, we have the Prince Edward Growers Cold Storage Limited, at Picton, one of five cold storages and central packing houses in Ontario. Since the Picton storage is nearest, we have chosen it as our subject.

The building itself is large, of double brick, insulated with cork, so that neither heat nor cold may enter or escape. The basement is divided into three parts, the compressor or refrigerating room, the packing room and a cold room. The main floor or receiving floor has another large cold storage room, two quick-freeze rooms and a common storage.

The basement is probably the more interesting, because here the grading is done by two large machines, which, to the uninitiated appear almost human. As

the apples come from the orchard they are emptied on one end of the machine and are graded into two grades—Domestics and Ones, the Domestics going on one side of the machine, and the Ones on the other. Here they are sized. These machines are so accurate that they can divide apples into five separate sizes; that is, beginning at two inches (the smallest size is two inch to two and one quarter inch) and proceeding by quarter inches to the largest size which is three inches and up.

Now that the apples are sized and graded, comes the packing. They are packed as the buyer desires, in barrels, half barrels, bushel hampers, half bushel hampers, eleven and six quart baskets. They are then taken by elevator either to the main floor or to the shipping platform, or they are stored in one of the cold rooms.

A solution of ammonia under high pressure is pumped through hundreds of feet of pipe back and forth across the cold rooms. By reducing or increasing, as the case may be, the flow of this liquid through the pipes, the temperature of the cold rooms is kept constantly the same—32 degrees above zero summer and winter. The cold rooms at Picton storage have a capacity of approximately 30,000 barrels.

The two small quick-freeze rooms are kept at a temperature of 10 degrees below zero for the storing of meat and fresh fruits. Town people, as well as people from the country, rent lockers in these rooms and they are kept practically full of frozen meat. At the present time, one may have his choice of fresh cherries, strawberries, raspberries, spinach and many other perishable fruits and vegetables.

Few of us realize the number of different varieties of apples. It may surprise some readers to learn that some 120 varieties passed through the storage last year. When we think of 80,000 barrels of 120 varieties of apples from 100 different farmers, it can be seen that extensive book-keeping is entailed.

Each farmer is given a number. Let us suppose the number is 28. On each of the barrels of apples sent by him is stenciled the variety of apple and his number. If he sends in 100 barrels of MacIntosh these are piled in the MacIntosh pile, but No. 28 tells to whom they belong.

These storages have been a boon to everyone. The fruit grower can store his fruit and can get better prices, where one man may have only a few barrels of one variety, by pooling, a straight carload may be obtained. Thus the buyer can get practically any quantity of any variety he wants, and by machine grading, can be assured of a uniform pack in the container most popular in his district. Thus has the art of grading and marketing apples advanced.

In closing, we might say that this is just a brief outline, touching upon the main points. Any member of the Institute would certainly enjoy a visit to the Picton storage where visitors are courteously received and shown through the plant.

SPECIAL MESSAGE

Mrs. R. B. Colloton, President F.W.I.O., Lorne Park

This issue marks a milestone in the history of the Women's Institutes of Ontario. For nearly all of the 37 years of the

organization's existence the same guiding hand, as far as the Department is concerned, has been at the helm, and a great deal of the credit for the outstanding success of the movement not only in our own Province, but in the Dominion Federation and the still greater International Federation which now practically encircles the globe, is undoubtedly due to this leadership given by Mr. George A. Putnam, who since 1904 has been Superintendent of the Institutes Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

W. I. members all over Ontario will feel regret that the time has arrived when Mr. Putnam has been asked to retire from active leadership. We are sure he will enjoy a well-earned rest, and I know that every branch and every member expresses with me the hope that he and Mrs. Putnam may be spared to each other and to their family for many years to come to appreciate and enjoy in fullest measure the rest which he has so amply earned. We also assure him of a very hearty welcome anywhere and anytime at any of our gatherings—branch, district or convention. The severing of the official tie does not sever the ties of affection which the many years of close association have wrought.

The regret which we feel at parting with Mr. Putnam does not, however, prevent us from extending a sincere and hearty welcome to our new Superintendent, Miss B. McDermand, a Canadian by birth with experience in W. I. work in both Ontario and Alberta, and extension service in New York State; so we feel that we are extremely fortunate in the happy choice which the Minister of Agriculture has made. We extend hearty greetings and best wishes to Miss McDermand together with the hope that the relationship between us will prove not only profitable but very happy for all concerned.

MESSAGE FROM THE RETIRING SUPERINTENDENT

Mr. Geo. A. Putnam, B.S.A.

To the Members of the Women's Institutes of Ontario.

It is with mingled feelings of joy and sorrow that I am severing the official relationship which has existed between us for the past thirty years; but the decision which has been reached by those in authority cannot sever that bond of friendship which has been established while working together in the interests of the women and girls of rural Ontario. I prize this beyond words, for it is a friendship and respect on the part of women who have been guided by high ideals and who have brought to their task marked ability, kindness, generosity, and sincerity.

My chief thought during recent weeks, while finishing my work with the department, has been that of thankfulness for having been privileged to have had a part in the development of an organization linked with government service which has been a worthy example to the other provinces of the Dominion and later to the Mother Land and many parts of the Empire. It is a great privilege to have furnished samples of literature, record books, etc., to those wishing to form institutes. Not only have practically all parts of the Empire looked to the Ontario Women's Institutes

as a worthy example, but many other lands have written to me for information. Among these may be mentioned Italy, Germany, France, Egypt, Belgium, China, the Netherlands, and many States across the line.

I am in direct and continuous correspondence with the Institutes in New Zealand, South Africa, Australia, India, and Ceylon, as well as other countries, and now that I am free to devote more time to the worldwide aspect of the movement, I hope to be in a position to pass on to the Ontario Institutes helpful and inspiring information and suggestions from time to time. Having devoted practically my whole time and thought to the Women's Institutes and girls' work for the past ten years and most of my time to this worthy organization for the twenty years previous, I shall not lose interest in what has been truthfully declared to be one of the greatest developments of modern times.

May we consider briefly just what we have accomplished together.

(1) A basis of organization which is prepared to accept responsibility in those matters affecting the home and community.

(2) A means of, and a medium for, adult education second to none, as voiced by the delegates from all parts of the Dominion in attendance at a conference of educationists held in Toronto last summer.

(3) A social stabilizer standing for high ideals and setting a worthy example, coupled with the old-time neighbourly spirit.

(4) A service organization which proved its value during the war, and which has throughout the years quietly and effectively looked after the individual and the family in need.

(5) Your activities have been classified and systemized under the following headings, carrying on a worth-while program under each:—

Health and Child Welfare, Home Economics, Education, Agriculture, Legislation, Immigration, Relief, Community Activities, Historical Research, Canadian Industries.

(6) You have provided a medium through which government aid in education can be rendered to the women and girls throughout the Province and whereby they can be directed in how best to utilize their own talents and resources. It has been stated, and I think truthfully, that the women of the countryside have made greater progress in recent years in acquiring efficiency in their responsibilities as home makers than have the men in their responsibilities as growers and vendors of agricultural products, and all this with only one central office, while the farmers have many offices and specialists at their service.

(7) We have demonstrated through the publication of "Home and Country" that such a service can be made of continuous value and a great stimulus to the Institutes and will, no doubt, result in an extension of the organization to new centres and an increase in membership throughout the Province. The possibilities in this field at a minimum of expense to the Institutes are unlimited.

We must not extend this list, but confine our further remarks to outlining a few essentials which have characterized the Institutes from the beginning.

(1) Keeping the organization strictly non-sectarian, non-partisan, without class distinction Irrespective of the party

she votes for, the political policy she advocates, or the church she attends, each woman still has an interest in community welfare and has a contribution to make.

(2) It is only through cooperation with other women and the utilization of her own talents and resources that the individual can be of greatest use to her family and her community.

(3) Utilizing the Institutes for the purpose of getting and imparting information of practical value in the multiplicity of responsibilities which come to homemakers.

(4) Do not raise funds simply for the purpose of "making money", but rather plan carefully the financing of your undertakings in a way which will not antagonize those most in need of the Institute.

Regrets? Yes, I have some. I regret that I have not attempted and done more for the women and girls of the countryside.

I regret that no government during my tenure of office had a just appreciation of the importance of the work which the women were carrying on, otherwise they would have given the financial support and assistance to which the Institutes were entitled.

I regret that many of the busy women of the rural districts have not the time to take full advantage of the service that has been available, and which, we hope, will be continued.

I have had, and still have hopes:—

That the Institutes Branch would develop into a rural university in keeping with the needs of the rural sections with a competent person directing specialists in Nutrition, Health, Clothing, Housing, Handicraft, Home Industries, etc. This is a possibility which we are justified in still hoping for.

I, along with the Federation, had hopes that the publication of "Home and Country" would be placed upon a basis which would ensure its continued usefulness. This is a possibility which can be made a certainty without becoming a burden to the individual member, but rather a source of enjoyment and added efficiency as the months and years pass.

That a Health service, which would stress prevention, physical development and the care of the sick, would be available to all on a basis which would not become a burden to any.

While we must part officially, my interest in the welfare of the Institutes will continue, and now that I am relieved of detail work, I hope to give much of my time to the interests of the Institutes, and I shall, as opportunity affords, pass on what I hope, will prove helpful information and suggestions to the leaders in the Institutes. Possibly as a private citizen, I may impress more forcefully both the members of the Institutes and those responsible for service to the Institutes with the importance of the work.

A PERSONAL NOTE

I am pleased to be able to state that I have fully recovered from my recent illness and am feeling better than for several years past.

I always enjoy chatting with Institute members and those who have taken advantage of girls' activities; so please make yourselves known to me whenever we may meet. I cannot remember and recognize such numbers, but you will remember me.