

entering an era of new consumer problems. These problems have arisen from a surplus of products on the market. To meet them we need the thinking of rural women, who possibly are most affected by surplus production.

"The time has come for informed consumer opinion if we are to meet the challenge of this age.

If mother knows the facts, soon every member of the family knows them. The C.A.C. helps bring these economic facts to the women of Canada."

Mrs. Wright asked for a larger number of Women's Institute members to join the C.A.C. so that farm women would have a representation in that organization comparable to the number of urban members.

Mrs. Wright described the past and current work of the C.A.C. Food problems are most important today to housewives and there is a great lack of knowledge where the consumer's dollar really goes. At present considerable work is being done by C.A.C. on urging consumption of vitaminized apple juice. The government is being approached protesting the packaging of bacon in pink striped wrappers which tend to deceive the shopper about the amount of lean in the meat. A brief is being prepared to be presented to the provincial government regarding the price spread between producers and consumers of milk. Mrs. Wright also mentioned the C.A.C. endeavours in the standardization of sizes and labelling of clothing."

Miss Marjorie Scott, a member of the Nutrition Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations came from Washington to address the session on "CURRENT INFORMATION ON F.A.O."

No one country has yet solved all its food problems and despite progress in the food situation of the world there is no cause whatever for complacency.

Women's Institute members can help the cause of F.A.O. by keeping abreast of the world's food situation and stimulating thought, not only on world food problems but on the necessity of raising standards of nutrition in their own country and their own communities.

Miss Scott dealt with the advisory work of the F.A.O. Nutrition Division, which offers information and guidance to the 60 member Nations of F.A.O.

For example they are at present conducting a study of the ways and means of using rice and the ways and means of using skim milk.

Canadian Industries

Dr. H. L. Patterson, Director of Farm Economics, Ontario Department of Agriculture addressed the Conference on "WHERE ARE WE GOING IN CANADIAN INDUSTRY".

He gave the delegates an up-to-date picture of the Canadian Industry. "In Canada at present," he said, "we are going through something like an industrial revolution. Many industries in Canada which were formerly only built to operate for local markets behind high tariffs have suddenly grown up to operate on a large scale and compete in world trade without artificial tariff. For example there is now no tariff on most of the machinery for farm use between Canada and the United States. This has coincided with more machinery being manufactured in Canada. Some of our Canadian firms now find their best market in the United States.

In the old days new settlers in Ontario grew practically everything on their farms that they needed for living—wool for clothing, wood for housing, standard food articles for the table, standard crops for livestock, home made soap, etc. Today it is the reverse. Now the clothing of farm families is factory-made, household supplies are all purchased, even food has undergone revolution, meat and butter being purchased."

"Reporting the tremendous upsurge in industry in the past few years, he said that during 1949 between 100 and

OUR NEW TEST KITCHEN AT 1207 BAY ST.



150 new industries were established in Canada, 47 of these came to Ontario. These plants represent a capital investment of from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 and will employ anywhere from 10,000 to 20,000 persons. In addition many Canadian firms are stepping up and improving production. For example in aeroplane production Canada leads the world in the new jet planes. Ontario is on the way to becoming largely an industrial area with the farms becoming largely re-organized to supply the type of fresh products needed in those areas.

Conservation

Mr. F. Thomas, M.L.A., Elgin County gave a very interesting address on the findings of the SELECT COMMITTEE ON CONSERVATION.

This committee, representing the three major political parties in Ontario's Legislature, had travelled through Ontario, visiting 55 communities and hearing opinions of a large section of the population. The committee's findings have been published in a brief tabled in the Legislature last March. He recommended that every branch Women's Institute obtain a copy of this brief and study it. (Copies of the brief are available from the Loan Library, Women's Institute Branch).

Mr. Thomas stressed the vital necessity of a conservation project in Ontario.

Cash crop farming has depleted the soils in South Western Ontario more than we are aware. In the Ottawa Valley, on the other hand, many fertile farms stand out as the result of good management. In some northern areas 3800 square miles should go back to forests on account of prevailing rocky shallow soil. In some areas more adequate water supplies must be found. No government has made fundamental studies as to water and its control. We must have adequate water supplies, abundant electrical power and sufficient transportation if our communities are to thrive.

We have a wonderful country. Energy and natural resources abound. The ability to develop our resources can be developed.

The Women's Institutes at this particular time in this Province have the opportunity of doing a conservation job that will pay good dividends and will be of untold value to Ontario.

Citizenship

The second day of the conference was devoted to Citizenship and Education.

After greetings were extended to the newcomers by W. A. Tolton, Director of Public Relations, O.A.C., and a discussion on "Timely hints for conveners when compiling reports," led by Our Director, Anna Lewis, Mrs. J. Cooper, Provincial Convener

of Citizenship and Education addressed the group on "HOW NORTH-EASTERN ONTARIO HAS MET THE CHALLENGE OF CITIZENSHIP"

Mrs. Raymond Sayre, International President A.C.W.W.

Mrs. Sayre addressed the conference on Friday and said in part—"How important are you, as women? There is tremendous power in the hands of women—think of all the potential power of all the women of the world and what it could do. There are a million more women voters in the U.S.A. than men and I expect the proportion is similar here. You can do something about your Government. You can build this into the kind of world you want. It was the women who changed the vote in the last elections in Australia and New Zealand. Women have the power if they will exert themselves to use it,—a wonderful power in creating public opinion; a great power in moulding and influencing the thinking of their children. As teachers (and 75% of Canada's teachers are women) women have the country's children in their care during all the most formative years. Definitely women do control the minds of children, both as mothers and as teachers. I have always said that women are smarter than men and I have found at least one man to agree with me. Certainly women are no dumber than men, how could they be?"

Speaking on Citizenship, Mrs. Sayre stressed the fact that the world is now one neighbourhood and that loss of peace and freedom in one part of the world means also loss of freedom everywhere in the world. She gave the terrible experience of Czechoslovakia, a freedom loving nation, in the pitiless Russian purge by Gestapo methods where families are torn asunder without warning, never to know what has happened to the others. She said that so long as things like this can happen in the world, there can be no peace and security anywhere because now, we all live in this vast neighbourhood. We are all responsible for what is happening to our neighbours and we must accept our individual responsibility.

The free people of the world must work together to make all people in the world free. The great challenge to the democratic countries, such as our own, is to give help to people who want only their own human rights—to live their own lives and maintain their own ideals. We must not have independence but interdependence. She urged every person to secure a copy of the pamphlet on the Declaration on Human Rights, published by the United Nations and prepared by representatives of 48 nations.

On the farm home is laid a great responsibility for citizenship because we have there the environment in

which people can be trained to take responsibility.

Fifty percent of the German people before the last war were not Nazi, yet only one percent actively opposed Hitler. Had those people fearlessly stood up to their own responsibilities, they could have changed the history of the world and our sons would never have gone to war.

Unless self discipline exists, democracy cannot work, Mrs. Sayre said, as she urged women to become better informed; to come to grip with facts; to evaluate the information they hear not by radio or by press but in terms of their own good common sense and experience; not to be pushed around by hysteria or emotion but to stand on their own feet and form opinions after sifting out the facts. She asked women, not to attempt too much but to control their efforts and impulses and concentrate on what they can best accomplish.

There are too many little reports in all organizations—too few issues tackled.

A woman must be a homemaker, not only in her own home, but in the community, the nation and the world. It is not enough that she put out a good wash, is a good cook, always has a clean back porch, she is not a true homemaker unless she is building ideals and character and helping create a clean, good, world.

Material values cannot be placed above the spiritual, she declared. We cannot separate the issues of our time from the moral and spiritual values. It is these and not the economic values that must be lived by. All of this we must learn and think about. Nothing is more important than adult education for rural women—than helping to equalize the educational problems for people everywhere.

Science has built a neighbourhood. We must build a brotherhood. Only people only YOU can make a brother-Home & Country (Auth's Altns.) Two hood! Let this be your job in the world at this critical time!

Mrs. J. E. Houck, convener of Citizenship, Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, gave a talk on

"Pertinent Citizenship Problems"

Mrs. Houck asked 3 questions:

What are you worth?

Where are you going?

Is everybody's business, nobody's business?

She stressed the fact that each person occupies a place that cannot be occupied by any other; that everyone is different, yet everyone is important; that if you do not do your own particular job, then the world is that much worse off, because no one else can do it for you.

Working as citizens, she said, is a job that requires everyone's energy and interests every waking minute. She spoke of racial tolerance, the services that could be given youth in housing, home life, religion and education. She emphasized that citizenship means everyday living on a higher plane than we have ever done.

Urging the study of the Declaration on Human Rights, Mrs. Houck pointed out that decent human rights meant simply "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you".

Cordial votes of thanks were tendered Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Lewis, the President and staff of the O.A.C., the capable speakers and all who had contributed to the great success of the Conference.

The Conference concluded with Rex Frost Farm Broadcasts.

Among the delegates was one member who had travelled 1500 miles from Rainy River, another delegate, who had not been on a train since she came from Scotland forty years ago.

A "must" in any programme is the opportunity given to forget business for a period and those planning the 1950 Conference did not omit this.

A get acquainted party, where songs, games and old fashioned square dances were followed by refreshments

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