

slices, pickled herring, pickled eel and pickled beets, traditional rye crisps, Swedish cheeses and Swedish rolls with caraway seeds and, after all this, a full course dinner with Swedish steak, mashed potatoes and gravy, string beans and carrots, lettuce and tomatoes, with "godbitar" for dessert and that deliciously strong Swedish coffee. How wise that the partakers of this repast had made an extensive walking tour of inspection prior to this luncheon so that they could "do it full justice".

After luncheon the girls, dressed in their colourful festive costumes, sang Swedish folk songs, and demonstrated Swedish country dancing on the spacious lawns of the school. The quaint 400-year-old building now used as a residence formed a picturesque background.

Swedish agricultural customs were pointed out and explained as the visitors continued their tour through the prosperous farming country of southern Sweden. At Tvetaberg Mr. and Mrs. Reinius were most hospitable and instructive as they described the operation and management of their farm even to the minutest details. This young couple had been "brushing up" on their English for well over a month in order to make this visit as instructive and worth while as possible. A very human note was struck when Mr. Reinius found to his chagrin that he had lost his translated notes, tucked too safely away, and at the end of the tour had to revert to the sign language and his impromptu vocabulary.

The Reinius' farm-house was completely modernized with deep-freeze, refrigerator, monel metal sink and drying cupboard for dishes, cake mixer, Bendix washer, hot and cold running water in laundry, kitchen and bathroom. Cupboards were built for efficiency with step-up shelves for small items, vertical partitions to separate individual plates and square glass containers which fitted conveniently into their special niche. Household tasks were organized so that mother, father and the five children each had a share. This meant that, without a maid, this happy little family managed well with time for recreation and fun together.

The barn and stable were equipped similarly to the large bank barns found in Ontario. The wooden silo, however, was built inside the barn and was filled with green clover, sprinkled periodically with formic acid in order to ferment the hay to form silage. The fifty red and white Swedish cows averaged a butterfat content of 4.7 per cent.

Mr. Reinius Sr. lived in a spacious seventeenth-century manor-house to the left of his son's little home and together they managed this 2000-acre farm with the help of 10 men and their highly mechanized equipment.

Coffee and delectable Swedish cakes were served before the party left for Stockholm to pack up and rest up ready for their full-day trip to Copenhagen which started early in the morning.

Country Women's Conference in Copenhagen

Through lush, gently rolling farmland and forest the delegates travelled from Stockholm to Malmo, a seaport on the most southern tip of Sweden. From there they went by ship across the Baltic Sea to Copenhagen.

Imagine the thrill as travel-weary in a strange country, they met, on arrival at Copenhagen, women carrying huge placards with the crest of the Associated Country Women of the World. Immediately they felt at home. Registration booths were set up right in the station. Soon the Canadians were whisked off to a friendly "Get-Acquainted Party" and then to bed under those cozy "dynes" (Danish eiderdowns).

The next day was that memorable day, Sunday, September 10—registration day for the Sixth Triennial Conference of the Associated Country Women of the World. En route to Christiansborg Castle (the Danish



Mrs. Raymond Sayre and Mrs. Dahlerup-Petersen meet Queen Alexandrine at Opening Session.

Parliament Buildings) where the Conference was being held, one was met, both literally and figuratively, with sunny Danish atmosphere; happy smiling people eating at sidewalk restaurants; bicycles galore; tall, handsome, scarlet-coated soldiers of the King's Guard, complete with bushy and military paraphernalia; Danish red and white flags flying everywhere; shop windows exhibiting smartly styled clothing, beautiful Danish porcelain and pottery, world-famous Danish silver, delectable Danish pastries and delicatessen windows filled with shrimp, lobster, and beef Smørrebrød. The Danes' love for fairy-tale and legend could soon be seen in the popularizing of the Hans Christian Anderson fairy-tales in motifs for post cards, stationery, pottery decorations, fine porcelain figurines as well as the exquisite bronze statue of "The Little Mermaid" along the waterfront. Danish antiquity and legend were immortalized in statuary and fountains. The Giffion Fountain, depicting the goddess Giffion and her four oxen, was a masterpiece. Statues of Bishop Absalon, founder of Copenhagen, could be seen in the cobblestone yard of ancient Christiansborg Castle as well as at the entrance of the comparatively modern city hall. King Christian IV, Denmark's great builder king, left his mark in the beautiful Dutch Renaissance buildings throughout the city. Especially unique was the roof of the stock exchange, made to represent the intertwining of four dragons' tails. The heads, so the story goes in true Danish humour, overlook the stock exchange to see that nobody cheats. Even the fish-wife has her place of note as a statue on the fish market.

At Christiansborg Castle everything was efficiently arranged for the convenience of delegates. Arrows pointed to the various meeting rooms and labels were in English. A cardboard brief case for each delegate was filled ready to hand to her on registration. This contained the programme, large green voting card, name plate, any special message for the individual, tickets and invitations to various

functions and all sorts of attractive material on Copenhagen and Denmark. For the convenience of the delegates a chartered bank and post office were established at Christiansborg Castle for the duration of the Congress.

Those in attendance at the Copenhagen Conference from Ontario were: Mrs. J. R. Fitcher, St. Thomas; Mrs. R. G. Purcell, Fort William; Mrs. Arthur Hamilton, Atwood; Mrs. Arthur Hudson, Lyn; Mrs. J. H. McCulloch, Brampton; Miss Eleanor Kidd, Toronto; Mrs. W. A. Goodfellow, Cornington; Mrs. J. E. Houck, Brampton; Miss Mary Anne Campbell, Cheltenham; Mrs. R. D. Hendry, Galt; Mrs. Rex Frost, Toronto; Miss Anna P. Lewis, Newmarket.

A feeling of consecration crept over the delegates as they entered the Conference room Monday morning, saw the flag-bedecked platform, the standards placed in orderly fashion throughout the room to mark the seating arrangement, and looked into the lighted faces of those women from 23 nations, so different from one another in dress and speech, yet so similar in desire for world betterment.

To tell the story of the Conference our beloved leader of the delegation, Mrs. E. E. Morton, has written these words:

"At Copenhagen we joined the delegates of 23 countries of the world. It was a thrilling experience to sit in the beautiful, flag-draped hall of Christiansborg Castle and realize that we were truly part of an international gathering of rural women dedicated to the building of a better, freer world. We were compelled to look into the future and realize how this future is becoming more and more dependent on the vision of the women of the world and their burning conviction that by their efforts for friendship and understanding, world peace can become more than a dream.

"There came to all of us the realization that we, in Canada, must be proud of the heritage of strength, stability and culture brought to us by the people who have come to us from all those countries represented there.

"The Conference was more than just another meeting. It was a dedication of womanhood to service. We learned that we must not think of ourselves alone, but that we must 'Let out the seams of our thinking'.

"At times we grew impatient of the hours spent in revising and studying policies, constitutional changes, methods of reaching our public and financing an ever-growing body on the proverbial 'shoe-string'. We wanted more uplift and complained perhaps: 'Did we come all this way to talk ways and means, budgets and business?'

"The inspiration came though, and, I believe, the most inspiring, outstanding moment came when Canada's Emergency Resolution, brought forward by the Ontario delegates at one of our ship-board meetings and approved by all, asked that a letter be sent from the Conference to the Security Council of the United Nations commending their action in using force in Korea to stop aggression against a weaker nation and further advocating a permanent United Nations force to preserve peace. This urgency resolution was presented on behalf of Canada by Mrs. Fitcher. This resolution met with some opposition. Some delegates abstained from voting because they had not been instructed by their organizations as to how to vote and others because they were opposed, but the general feeling seemed to be that the time for appeasement was past and the resolution carried by a large majority.

"I have watched for the outcome of this move, but so far, the only reference I have found is an item in the minutes of an Executive meeting held in January. Discussing Conference opinions and suggestions, it said: — 'In various directions the conference was a turning point in A.C.W.W. history because: (a) the organization realized the responsibilities it now carries as spokesman of 5½ million rural women on high international levels; (b) the acceptance of this responsibility (unexpectedly) underlined by the passing by a large majority of a resolution directed to the Security Council; (c) the fact that this urgency resolution was due to the initiative of Canada indicates the likelihood of the younger nations exerting increasing influence in the direction of the A.C.W.W.; (d) the arrangements for area vice-presidents indicates the possibility of further de-centralization at some time'.

"There were many other resolutions dealing with various aspects of policy, constitution, publicity and finance. There were many dealing with the work of specialized agencies, especially F.A.O. The co-ordination of the work of the agencies was urged so that overlapping might be avoided. Keen interest was shown by all in the food problems of the world. The study of conservation and the distribution of the world's food supply was stressed as one of our best means of helping face this problem. World Health and its relation to everyone, the Status of Women and Human Rights were also matters of deep concern and recommended to us for study and action.

"Mrs. Sayre was the highlight of the Conference. Her wise, unbiased decisions on difficult matters, her friendliness and accessibility, her gracious, calm manner and her wonderful talks filled us with pride and admiration. We knew that the organization would go far under her leadership. Her vision of a world linked by bridges of friendship, understanding and tolerance built by women set new horizons for the world.

"The Conference again reaffirmed its protest on the wilful destruction of food stuffs and its resolution to F.A.O. on the urgent need of taking food products out of the realm of monetary speculation. It deplored the trend toward economic nationalism as evidenced by restrictive controls being imposed. It urged the ratification of the proposed charter of international trade and the use of international commodity agreements where

(Continued on page 6)