

REPORT OF
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL
CONVENTION

of the

ALBERTA WOMEN'S
INSTITUTES



Held in the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, Alberta
May 20th to 23rd, 1930 inclusive,

REPORT OF
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL
CONVENTION

of the

ALBERTA WOMEN'S
INSTITUTES



*Compiled by Mrs. J. N. Beaubier, Recording Secretary of Alberta Women's
Institutes and printed under the direction of the Provincial Council.*

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OFFICERS 1930-1931

President

Mrs. H. J. Montgomery, Wetaskiwin.

Vice-President

Mrs. A. H. Rogers, Fort Saskatchewan.

Recording Secretary

Mrs. J. N. Beaubier, Champion.

Business Secretary-Treasurer

Mrs. J. Regan, 9732 110th Street, Edmonton.

Publicity Secretary

Mrs. J. F. Price, 2118 Hope Street, Calgary.

Directors

Mrs. W. R. Roberts, Sexsmith.

Mrs. F. C. Alcock, Champion.

Mrs. W. C. Short, 10725 80th Ave., Edmonton. Mrs. J. P. Ferguson, Trochu.

Conveners of Standing Committees

Child Welfare and Public Health—Mrs. Wellington Huyck, Strome.

Education and Better Schools—Mrs. G. M. Gibson, Box 213, Drumheller.

Legislation—Mrs. J. P. Ferguson, Trochu.

Household Economics—Mrs. Maurice Gossip, 433 13th St. N.W., Calgary.

Immigration—Mrs. C. Lynch-Staunton, Lundbreck.

Canadianization and National Events—Mrs. F. G. Grevett, 240 13th Ave. W., Calgary.

Agriculture—Mrs. D. H. Galbraith, Drawer 39, Vulcan.

Canadian Industries—Mrs. J. W. Johnston, 11007 84th Ave., Edmonton.

League of Nations—Mrs. J. N. Beaubier, Champion.

Supervisor of Girls' Clubs—Mrs. J. Macgregor Smith, 11122 84th Avenue, Edmonton.

MINUTES OF THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ALBERTA WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.

Mrs. J. N. Beaubier, Champion, Recording Secretary.

Tuesday Evening, May 20th

Formal Opening of Convention, 8 p.m.

With approximately four hundred delegates and visitors in attendance, the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Alberta Women's Institutes was formally opened on Tuesday evening, May 20th, 1930, in the Ball-room of the Palliser Hotel, Calgary.

The Provincial President, Mrs. H. J. Montgomery, presided, assisted by Mrs. A. H. Rogers, Vice-President. Others occupying seats on the platform were Mrs. W. F. Cameron, Davidson, Saskatchewan, President of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada; Mayor A. Davison, Calgary; Mrs. W. Huyck, Past President of A. W. I., and Mrs. J. N. Beaubier, Recording Secretary.

The session opened with "O Canada," followed by invocation and creed, led by Mrs. A. T. Martin, Vulcan.

Cordial greetings were extended by Mrs. Montgomery, Provincial President, in which she expressed the hope that the interchange of ideas during the Convention might prove of real benefit to the individual branches.

The esteem in which the President is held by her co-workers was fittingly expressed in the presentation of a basket of scarlet and white roses and carnations, by Mrs. Beaubier, speaking for the Provincial Council.

His Worship, Mayor Davison, extended the greetings of the city to the Convention, commenting upon the valuable contributions which the Women's Institutes have made to the progress of the province. Canadianization of the foreign born, which holds an important place on the W. I. programmes, he termed a work of major influence, and stated that proper assimilation of the foreign born constitutes one of the greatest problems confronting us. The influence of the W. I. in the teaching of Canadian traditions and ideals alone makes this organization most valuable.

Hearty greetings and a most cordial welcome from the Calgary Women's Institute were brought by the President, Mrs. F. G. Grevett, who also presented the Convention with a basket of pink carnations from the local branch.

Mrs. F. E. Wyman, in bringing fraternal greetings from the U.F.W.A., expressed pleasure in the interchange of courtesies maintained between the two organizations, reviewed the ever-changing conditions in the world and spoke of the many signs of progress of the present time.

Very gracious words of greeting and good wishes from the Local Council of Women were read by the Secretary.

The reply to these addresses of welcome was made by Mrs. A. E. Patton, of Three Hills, who in a witty speech expressed pleasure in the convention plans, compared conditions in the city with home surroundings of most of the delegates, and spoke of the delight all felt in the present beautiful and happy environments.

Mrs. W. F. Cameron, President of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, then delivered her first official address to a provincial organization since her election as national president. Forecasting the progress which the next decade will bring to the Women's Institutes, the speaker squarely faced the problems to be met and frankly discussed every department of work included in the curriculum. Mrs. Cameron's address may be found in full on page 61.

At the conclusion of her address Mrs. Cameron was presented with a basket of beautiful pink roses by Mrs. Montgomery, on behalf of the assembly.

Musical numbers interspersed between addresses were greatly enjoyed and appreciated by the audience; those contributing to this part of the programme included Mrs. F. A. Nye of Edmonton, vocal soloist, accompanied by Claude Hughes; Miss Mary Shortt, violinist, accompanied by Mrs. Lessingham Shortt, and two numbers by the Danish choir, under the direction of Miss Elma Knudsen. Assembly singing throughout the session was capably conducted by Mrs. H. E. Kelly, Calgary, at the piano, and Mrs. F. C. Norton, Coaldale, leader.

The meeting closed with the National Anthem.

Wednesday Morning, May 21st

The meeting opened promptly at 9 o'clock with assembly singing, Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. Rogers presiding.

Mrs. R. E. Wood, of Stony Plain, was appointed to serve with the Executive and the Convener of Legislation on the Resolutions Committee.

A cheery letter from Miss Isobel Noble, Past Provincial President, now residing at Wichita, Kansas, was read, conveying greetings and hearty congratulations on our "Sweet Sixteenth Birthday." Typical of Miss Noble was the urge to do something big; to hold our conventions amid different environments such as may be found at Jasper or Banff, and expressing the hope that some time she might return to her first love, the Alberta Women's Institutes. The message was received with general approval, and the Secretary was instructed to acknowledge same, also to assure Miss Noble of our continued interest in and love for her.

The Recording Secretary gave her report which appears on Page 16. On motion of Mrs. Beaubier, seconded by Mrs. Lynch-Staunton, this report was accepted.

The Business Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Regan, followed with her report (see Page 17.) There are 259 active branches in the province, which have raised a total of over \$68,000 during the past year. Several branches averaged over \$1000. Fourteen new branches were organized. Thirty-seven constituency conferences were held with a total attendance of 2200.

On motion of Mrs. Regan, seconded by Mrs. Morley, this report was accepted.

The Presidential address, presented by Mrs. Montgomery, introduced many good suggestions, such as encouraging native handicrafts among new settlers; urging teaching of music in rural schools; enforcing the advertising signboard regulations, etc. The report will be found in full on Page 23. On motion of Mrs. Montgomery, seconded by Mrs. Short, this report was accepted.

A general discussion of reports and policies followed, which was both interesting and instructive, clearing up many points which might easily be mis-interpreted.

Moved by Mrs. Huyck, seconded by Mrs. Morley, that discussion of questions pertaining to finances be deferred until copies of the financial statement were ready for distribution among the delegates.—Carried.

Mrs. Roberts of Sexsmith, Director for District No. 1, gave a comprehensive report of the work of the Institutes in the constituencies under her supervision in the Peace River area. See Page 29.

The report of Mrs. W. C. Short, Edmonton, Director for District No. 2, told of a variety of good works accomplished in this District, and will be found on Page 31. Both of these reports were duly accepted.

Mrs. J. F. Price, as Publicity Secretary, pointed out that the organization received more publicity than any other in the province, equal to two full-length novels during the year. Her report in full appears on Page 25. On motion of Mrs. Price, seconded by Mrs. Alcock, this report was accepted. (A vote of thanks was also given Mrs. Price for her splendid work as Publicity Secretary).

Moved by Mrs. Galbraith, seconded by Mrs. Reynolds, that a letter of appreciation be sent to each of the papers publishing W. I. news.—Carried.

Mrs. J. P. Ferguson, Trochu, Director for District No. 3, told us of the many and varied activities of the Institutes under her supervision. The report in full appears on Page 32. On motion of Mrs. Ferguson, seconded by Mrs. Redmond, this report was accepted.

District No. 4, under the directorship of Mrs. Alcock, Champion, features a District Conference every year, besides maintaining an enviable standard in every department of the provincial organization. See Page 34 for full report. On motion of Mrs. Alcock, seconded by Mrs. Oliver, the report was accepted.

This meeting adjourned at 12.15.

Wednesday Afternoon, May 21st.

Presiding Officers: Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. F. C. Alcock, Director District No. 4.

Convention opened at 1.30 with assembly singing.

Dr. G. M. Wier was granted the privilege of the platform and spoke briefly on the work of the Canadian Medical Association and the Canadian Nurses' Association Study Committee on Nursing Education in Canada. He spoke of some of the nursing needs in the rural districts of the province which had come under his observation while engaged in making a survey of nursing education throughout Canada. He pointed to the unemployment among nurses, citing such instances as occurred in Toronto last winter, when 600 nurses were without work. On the other hand one finds the people of average means often in dire need of nursing services and yet unable to bear the financial burden of a professional nurse. How to adjust this situation is the work of the survey. To do this, Dr. Wier pointed out, the facts must be brought to him, and so he appealed to the delegates to fill out the questionnaires he had prepared for them.

Mrs. Conquest, representing the Canadian Red Cross Society, brought greetings and expressed the gratitude of that organization for the generous assistance the Institutes have always given when needed.

Mrs. Jeffries, accompanied by Madam Beatrice Chapman, delighted the audience by singing "Spring Is Here," a song composed by Clifford Higgin, of Calgary, and graciously responded to an encore with "Blackbird Singing."

Provincial and Dominion legislation was discussed by Mrs. J. P. Ferguson of Trochu, in her report as convener of the standing committee on legislation. The domicile and nationality of married women, Sex Disqualification Removal Act and the Security Frauds Act were some of the measures ably handled by the speaker. See Page 42 for full report.

On motion of Mrs. Ferguson, seconded by Mrs. McArthur, the report was accepted.

Mrs. F. A. Nye, of Edmonton, gave a most interesting address on "Alberta Schools of Agriculture," in which she stated that the chief mission of these schools is to train the boys and girls in the best farming and household methods, and to encourage them to remain on the farms. See page 67 for address in full.

The only folk song of the west, "The Red River Valley," was then sung by Mrs. J. W. Bishop, accompanied by Mrs. J. J. Wilson, "Two Old Timers." The pleasure this number gave the audience was manifested in enthusiastic applause, to which the musicians graciously responded.

Mrs. J. N. Beaubier, Champion, Convener of the committee on the "League of Nations," read her report, which appears on Page 56.

An outstanding feature of the session and no doubt the one longest to be remembered was the address given at this time by Dean E. A. Howes, on "The Old Homesteading," presenting a graphic account of the structure and furnishing of the old-fashioned home. Permission has been granted to print this soul-stirring story in full. See Page 70.

Meeting adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

Wednesday Evening, May 21st.

Honoring the delegates attending the convention of Alberta Women's Institutes, the Calgary branch, assisted by a liberal grant from the city, entertained with an elaborate banquet on Wednesday evening in the Elizabethan room of the Hudson's Bay store.

With Mrs. F. G. Grevett, president of the Calgary W. I., graciously presiding, an interesting programme of toasts was presented. Following the toast to the King, Mrs. A. H. Rogers, vice-president of the provincial organization, proposed the toast to "The Convention City," to which His Worship Mayor Davison, responded. The toast to "The Provincial Officers" was proposed by Mrs. J. F. Price, Mrs. H. J. Montgomery, Provincial President, replying. Mrs. J. N. Beaubier, Recording Secretary, proposed the toast to "The Federated Institutes," to which Mrs. W. F. Cameron of Davidson, Sask., President of the FWIC, responded. Other speakers included Honourable George Hoadley, Minister of Health, who brought greetings from the government, Mrs. Harold Riley, President of the Calgary Council on Child and Family Welfare, and Mrs. Nellie McClung, who in her usual happy manner delighted the audience with her quaint and humorous address.

Musical selections were pleasant interludes during the evening, presented by Mr. Norman Kennedy, tenor, accompanied by Mme. Beatrice Chapman; a piano solo by Miss Therese Lowden, Miss Kathleen Tierney violinist, accompanied by Miss Barbara Fay at the piano.

Two dance numbers, contributed by pupils from the Penley Dancing Academy and the ceremony of the crowning of the May Queen and the Maypole dance, along with a patriotic pageant under the direction of Mrs. H. E. Kelly, added to a highly entertaining and diversified programme.

As a pleasing finish to a most interesting evening, a one-act play, entitled "The Second Lie," was presented by members of the Calgary Little Theatre Association, under the direction of Mrs. W. Roland Winter.

Thursday Morning, May 22nd.

The meeting opened at 9.30 with assembly singing, Mrs. Montgomery presiding, assisted by Mrs. W. R. Roberts, Director of District No. 1.

A pleasing message from Miss Margaret Hudson, Munson, president of the W. I. Girls' Clubs, conveying "All good wishes for a successful and inspiring convention," was read and received with enthusiastic applause. Greetings from Mizpah Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and a cordial invitation to attend a bridge and whist party to be given by the Chapter on Thursday evening, was received with an expression of appreciation, and a number of delegates signified their desire to attend.

The president spoke regretfully of a number of members usually in attendance at every convention who were absent at this session. Moved by Mrs. Short, seconded by Mrs. Chevroth and carried, that the recording secretary be instructed to write these absentees, expressing regret at their absence and a hope that another year would find them in their accustomed places again.

At this time several resolutions were presented for discussion which are included in the complete report on Page 14.

The delegates were favored with two vocal solos, charmingly rendered by Madame Kerenski, who appeared in native Russian costume and sang "Sacred Prayer," responding to an encore by request with "Russia, Dark Russia."

Mrs. Wellington Huyck gave a summary of Women's Institute work in the province along the lines suggested by the committee on Child Welfare and Public Health, of which she serves as convener. On motion by Mrs. Huyck, seconded by Mrs. Alcock, the report was accepted and may be found in full on Page 35.

Most interesting and instructive was the follow-up address on health topics, delivered by the Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Health, in which the plans of the department for the future were outlined and explained. A synopsis of this address appears on Page 81.

Meeting adjourned at 12.15.

Thursday Afternoon, May 22nd.

The afternoon session opened at 1.30 with a short period of assembly singing, Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. Ferguson, Director of District No. 3, presiding.

The first order of business was a discussion of the financial statement as presented by Mrs. Regan, Business Secretary-Treasurer. An attempt to reduce the running expenses of the provincial organization met with disaster, as the delegates were decidedly unwilling to dispense with any of the luxuries to which they have become accustomed, and much less inclined to curtail on necessities.

However, they did go on record as unanimously in favor of leaving all financial adjustments, with the attendant worries, in the hands of the Council, and expressed unlimited confidence in the ability of that body to make dollars grow where dimes appeared before.

Approval of the action of the Council in retaining Mrs. Regan as Business Secretary-Treasurer, and an expression of appreciation for her services were included in a motion by Mrs. Lynch-Staunton, seconded by Mrs. Patten, and carried.

The presence of the District Director at constituency conferences appeared to be indispensable. Hence a motion by Mrs. Galbraith, seconded by Mrs. Johnson, that these visits be continued was carried unanimously.

Mrs. J. W. Ireland delighted the audience with a vocal solo, "Under the Spell of the Rose," accompanied by Mme. Chapman.

A stirring address on Canadian Citizenship was given at this time by the Right Reverend R. L. Sherman, Bishop of Calgary, of which a brief summary appears on Page 82.

Reverting to business, it was moved by Mrs. Reynolds, seconded by Mrs. Gillespie, that the allowance of \$300.00 to the provincial president to be used in paying expenses while in discharge of her official duties, be continued.—Carried.

It was moved by Mrs. Lynch-Staunton, seconded by Mrs. Garrard, that the honorarium of \$50.00 be continued to the recording secretary. Over a spirited protest from that officer the motion carried.

The question of a biennial convention met with general disfavor, it being the consensus of opinion that such a step would be detrimental to the best interests and progress of the organization. A similar fate met the suggestion to discontinue publishing the Annual Report. A discussion re soliciting advertising to assist in meeting the expense of printing was referred to the Council, on motion of Mrs. Roberts, seconded by Mrs. Anderson.

A large number of delegates were entertained to a sight-seeing trip around the city, the scenic car and automobiles for the drive were generously provided by the Southern Alberta Development Board, who also arranged for a visit to Burns' plant, where ice cream and tea cakes were served and every visitor presented with a cook book.

A welcome change from the discussion of policies and the reading of reports came when, at 4 o'clock, the convention adjourned to the Hudson's Bay store where the officers and delegates were guests of the management to afternoon tea in the Elizabethan room.

F. M. Johnson, manager, welcomed the guests in a talk replete with interest and graciousness. "Faith in the future of the west should be great enough to carry the country over the present period of depression," Mr. Johnson said, adding that the constant expansion of the Hudson's Bay Company throughout the west was proof that the firm had faith in the country's return to normal prosperity. A brief outline of the history of the Company was given by the speaker, who also presented a copy of the first Hudson's Bay ledger, the entries having been made 260 years ago.

A delightful musical programme was given throughout the tea hour, when Mrs. Evelyn Going Webster contributed pleasing vocal numbers and the store orchestra gave several selections.

With no meeting scheduled for the evening, the delegates were free to select and enjoy the city's attractions which appealed most strongly.

Friday Morning, May 23rd.

The last meeting of the session found most of the delegates in their places when called to order at 9.00 a.m.

Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. Short, Director of District No. 2, presided

Following assembly singing the report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture was read by Mrs. D. H. Galbraith, Convener, and duly accepted. See Page 51 for full report.

The tentative Constitution and By-Laws as revised by the committee appointed for that purpose, was presented and with minor changes, adopted. See Page 86.

The Alberta Women's Institutes Exhibit for the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto brought out a spirited discussion. While it would necessitate the expenditure of quite a sum of money the delegates seemed to feel it would be worth the price to keep pace with the other Provincial Women's Institutes, to hold the contact with the Federation and to further promote interest in our own province. It was moved by Mrs. Johnson, seconded by Mrs. Galbraith, that an exhibit be sent to the C.N.E. featuring Child Welfare and Public Health, with a speaker in charge.—Carried.

Later the provincial convener of the Standing Committee on Child Welfare and Public Health, Mrs. Huyck, was selected to accompany the exhibit. The Department of Health also agreed to send a public health nurse with the exhibit, who would demonstrate the work of the clinics.

In connection with her report as Supervisor of W. I. Girls' Clubs, Mrs. J. MacGregor Smith claimed the attention of the delegates with slides showing the girls at work and at play during their convention held at St. Joseph's College, Edmonton, last year. Miss Margaret Hudson, president of the W.I. G.C., was introduced and gave a pleasing talk on the girls' work. The supervisor's report appears on Page 83.

Miss Emma Moore then favored the audience with a graceful dance number which was received with hearty applause.

The report of the Standing Committee on Household Economics was read by the convener, Mrs. Maurice Gossip, and accepted. See Page 44. This report was followed by one of the most interesting and practical features of the convention, when Miss Aylesworth, of the Canadian Western Natural Gas and Power Company, cleverly demonstrated cake, cookie and salad recipes, and exhibited properly arranged luncheon and dinner tables. Highly prized souvenir booklets on these subjects were presented to the delegates, and without doubt, many family groups all over the province have feasted on "Prince of Wales" cake long ere this.

With much unfinished business and several reports yet on the programme an afternoon meeting was deemed necessary. It was moved by Mrs. Anderson, seconded by Mrs. Oliver, that the convention re-assemble at 1.30 to complete the business.—Carried.

Friday Afternoon, May 23rd.

Meeting was called to order promptly at 1.30, Mrs. Montgomery presiding.

Mrs. G. M. Gibson, Convener of the Standing Committee of Education and Better Schools, presented an excellent report. Its acceptance was moved by Mrs. Gibson, seconded by Mrs. Oliver, and carried. See full report on Page 39.

The report of the Standing Committee on Immigration was read by the convener, Mrs. C. Lynch-Staunton, who urged the W. I. members to take for their slogan, "A kindly welcome for all newcomers." On motion of Mrs. Lynch-Staunton, seconded by Mrs. Alcock, the report was accepted and appears on Page 46.

Mrs. J. W. Johnston, convener, presented a most interesting report for the Standing Committee on Canadian Industries, which appears on Page 54. On motion of Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Dowler, the report was accepted

Owing to the late hour, Mrs. F. G. Grevett, convener of the Standing Committee on Canadianization and National Events, graciously relinquished the right to read her report. The report appears in full on Page 48

A vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. A. H. Rogers for compiling the handbook for the use of Alberta Women's Institutes. (Copies of the handbook may be obtained from the Business Secretary-Treasurer for twenty-five cents each)

It was moved by Mrs. Ferguson, seconded by Mrs. Bates, that all unfinished business be referred to the Council—Carried

Session adjourned at 4:15 p.m.

ELLA L. BEAUBIER,
Recording Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were dealt with:

- 1 Whereas financial assistance given to encourage immigration of many foreigners to Canada has been responsible for the influx of many immigrants who cannot be readily absorbed, and
Whereas subsidizing or bonusing of agencies is responsible for such agencies being more interested in the number of immigrants brought in than in the kind of immigrant, and
Whereas the great need in Canada today is the retaining of our own Canadian born citizens and building up a great nation from within our boundaries,
Therefore be it resolved that the government be requested:
 - (1) To enforce a quota law against Europeans;
 - (2) That immigrants be not allowed to settle in colonies;
 - (3) That the Federal Government do not vote sums of money for immigration purposes but instead use such sums of money for:
 - (a) Research work developing Canada's natural resources;
 - (b) Health work in lowering the maternal and infant death rate.

Inasmuch as the immigration policies, both Federal and Provincial, have been revised since the foregoing resolution was passed at a Constituency Conference, no action was taken.

- 2 Whereas South Buffalo Lake is the only summer resort available to the people living east of that lake, and
Whereas the nature of the country east and south of Buffalo Lake makes a summer resort very valuable, and
Whereas the Government has established parks at other points,
Therefore be it resolved that this convention of representative women of Alberta ask the co-operation of the Town Planning Commission to establish a suitable park at South Buffalo Lake—Lost
The Convention was advised that this matter had already been before the Commission and had received favorable consideration.

An expression of approval in this enterprise was stated in the following resolution:

Moved by Mrs. Thompson, seconded by Mrs. Galbraith, that the Alberta Women's Institutes, in convention assembled, commend the Park Planning Commission on their decision to establish a suitable park at South Buffalo Lake, and hope to see this project carried out in the near future.—Carried.

3. Whereas it is in the best interest of Canadianization and the young people of our Dominion in particular, that Canada have a National Flag, and

Whereas the Boy Scouts and athletes of Canada, when abroad, have no National Flag under which they may assemble,

Therefore be it resolved that we ask the Federal Government to take steps to expedite the work of producing a distinctly National Flag.—District No. 3 Conference. Carried.

4. Resolved, that the Constitution be so amended that election of officers take place alternately in Edmonton and Calgary instead of as at present, always in the northern city.—District No. 4 Conference. Lost.

5. Whereas there is an increasing sentiment against beer parlors, also public disapproval,

Be it resolved that the Government be asked to take a plebiscite re the abolishing of the same.—District No. 4 Conference. Lost.

6. Whereas raffles and games of chance are used in some Women's Institutes for raising money, while other branches refrain from employing such questionable methods, which are under the ban of the law;

Therefore be it resolved that the Women's Institutes do not favor schemes of this sort for increasing their funds.—Little Bow Constituency Conference. Lost.

7. Whereas a closing ode is used in most organizations;

Be it resolved that the Alberta Women's Institutes adopt a closing song suitable for this purpose. Lost.

8. Resolved, that the Alberta Women's Institutes, in convention assembled, commend the action of the Alberta Prohibition Association in its attempt to reduce the number of beer halls in the province. Carried.

9. A resolution was presented from the floor, reaffirming the action taken at the Convention of 1929 on the following:

Whereas the Government has made a profit of \$2,300,000 on liquor sales; Therefore be it resolved that the Alberta Women's Institutes petition the Government to donate \$300,000 to a fund to educate our youth along temperance lines.—District No. 4 Conference. Carried.

10. Realizing the inestimable benefit derived from the splendid publicity given the work of the Women's Institutes through the columns of the daily press, the delegates and members assembled in the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the A. W. I. desire to express their appreciation of and gratitude for this splendid service; also for the detailed reports of the Convention Programme.

ALBERTA WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY

Mrs. J. N. Beaubier, Champion.

It is with pleasure that I present my first report as Recording Secretary of the Alberta Women's Institutes.

In years gone by I have had the honor to serve you in many and varied official capacities, so it is only with a feeling of strangeness in this newly acquired position, and not by any means as a stranger, that I come to you.

Notwithstanding the fact that as an organization we do not favor indiscriminate divorce, for the second time have we found it expedient to resort to drastic measures, hoping thereby to facilitate the work of our Provincial body. When the separation took place in the office of the Secretary-Treasurer and two offices appeared where only one flourished before, the attendant duties were likewise cut in twain, and much the heavier share was allotted to the Business Secretary-Treasurer, hence the brevity of this report.

Immediately following the close of the Convention in May 1929, a meeting of the Council was held, and Conveners for the Standing Committees were selected. The Conveners were at once notified of their respective appointments and asked to prepare and present to the President, for approval, an outline of plans for the coming year's work, at the earliest possible date. Within a very reasonable length of time this request was complied with and outlines reached the Recording Secretary sufficiently early to be incorporated in the Annual Report.

Right here I must sandwich in a word of commendation and appreciation of these energetic Conveners for their promptness in thus co-operating and making it possible to place the outlines in each W. I. so early in the year.

Owing to changes in the policies and government of the Alberta Women's Institutes, the Constitution and By-Laws which have been in use since 1923, were considered obsolete by the Council, and a committee consisting of Mrs. Beaubier and Mrs. Ferguson, was authorized to revise the fundamental laws governing the Alberta Women's Institutes.

With so short a time before Constituency Conferences were to begin and the expense and inconvenience connected with a meeting, we were able to arrange only one conference; consequently the work was not as satisfactory as we could have wished. However our efforts resulted in the draft of the tentative Constitution and By-Laws as printed in the Annual Report. We hope you have given this due consideration and are prepared to make such suggestions and criticisms as seem advisable when this order of business is called during convention.

At an early date letters of appreciation were sent to all who assisted in making the convention a success, including the University people, the Edmonton Women's Institute, the speakers, musicians and others who in numerous ways contributed to our comfort and entertainment. Notes of regret at the enforced absence of several members usually in attendance, and who were detained because of illness, were also written.

The following letter, in response to the message sent by the Convention to Miss Macmillan, was received too late for publication in the Annual Report:

Edmonton, Oct. 5th, 1929.

Mrs. J. N. Beaubier, Champion, Alberta.

Dear Mrs. Beaubier:—When I arrived in London I was delighted to find at the Bank of Montreal a cable which the members of the Women's Institutes Convention forwarded to me. I greatly appreciate their kind thought and wish to thank them through you for remembering me in this way.

Yours sincerely,

Jessie C. Macmillan.

Undoubtedly the most arduous task which falls to the lot of the Recording Secretary is that of compiling the Annual Report, and even this carries with it a certain amount of interest and pleasure. In this work I was most ably and generously assisted by Mrs. J. F. Price, Publicity Convener for the Alberta Women's Institutes, and a veteran in the newspaper business. All manuscripts were edited and in order for the printers by the last of July, but owing to circumstances beyond our control, printing and distribution was somewhat delayed.

Owing to circumstances attending serious illness in the home of the Recording Secretary, I was unable to be present at the Council meeting held in Edmonton, March 6th and 7th, when arrangements for holding this Convention were made and a tentative programme arranged. To Mrs. J. Regan, our Business Secretary-Treasurer, who so kindly and efficiently performed the duties pertaining to my office, I wish to publicly express my sincere appreciation and gratitude. Thanks are also due and are hereby tendered Mrs. Regan for valuable assistance in connection with the correspondence relative to Convention arrangements.

The advisability of a printed Handbook to serve as a guide in organizing new Institutes and in the proper conduct of business meetings was discussed. As something of this sort appeared to be so necessary, the Council felt justified in undertaking such a project. Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Short were asked to undertake the work. The report of this committee is now in your hands, and I feel sure it will meet with unqualified approval.

One very important decision of the Council at this meeting was to send an exhibit to the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto. Our display will feature Public Health, and Mrs. W. Huyck, Convener of Child Welfare and Public Health, will be in charge. It is hoped that a public health nurse will also be in attendance to demonstrate some features of the clinics advocated by the Alberta Department of Health.

A few, a very few, comparatively, local secretaries, persist in sending the Provincial dues to the Recording Secretary. Please note that our by-laws definitely state that the Business Secretary-Treasurer shall "receive and hold all moneys belonging to the Alberta Women's Institutes," and be governed accordingly.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS SECRETARY-TREASURER

Mrs. J. Regan, Edmonton.

It is with much pleasure that I submit my second annual report as Business Secretary-Treasurer. Co-operation seems to have been the keynote of the majority of the Institutes this year, as information has been readily forthcoming and forms filled in and promptly returned; this does indeed make work a pleasure. I spend a great deal of time each day trying to keep

things in order and since our last Convention have written 1809 letters and have sent out many parcels. Circulars dealing with Constituency Conferences, Outlines of Standing Committees, Dental Campaign, Yearly Report forms and Convention letter and resolutions have also been sent to all the Institutes. There were six circulars sent to the Girls' Clubs.

From my register I find that there are now 259 active Institutes in the province and also there are 53 Institutes which have not returned their yearly report forms, so I must presume that they are either dead or sleeping. I have sent registered letters to several of these branches but so far have only received one reply. I hope to get some definite word from them at a later date.

I am sorry to report that 19 Institutes have notified us of disbanding this year but it is gratifying to know that 14 Institutes have been organized at Boyle, Clarendon at Innisfail, Enterprize at Coronation, Enilda, Eckville, Falun, Grassy Lake at Penhold, Maple Leaf at Chin, Millarston at Dimsdale, Peers, Streamstown, Wooddale at Rimby, Willowdale at Penhold and White-law.

Yearly report forms were returned by 227 Institutes and show a financial return of \$68,074.96, giving an average of \$299.89 per branch. The returns from a few Institutes were remarkable, several averaging well over \$1,000.00. One new branch, organized less than one year, has a financial return of \$1300.00 and I think they deserve great praise.

To date 227 Institutes have paid their dues for 1929-30. This is approximately 87 per cent of the active branches and is an increase over last year, but it is not yet 100 per cent; let us try harder next year.

There were 37 Constituency Conferences held during the summer and fall of 1929, with a total attendance of 2200.

Three of the District Conferences have been held with a splendid attendance at each and I understand that District No. 1 is to hold their Conference later, in the fall.

Monthly report forms and envelopes will be supplied, free of charge, upon application to my office. Minute and Cash Books are \$2.00 per set. Constitutions and Acts are sold at five cents per copy or forty cents per dozen. Alberta Women's Institute Pins are 35 cents each and Federated Women's Institute Pins are 75 cents each. I am indeed pleased with the wonderful sale of pins for last year, the sales amounting to \$124.00. A complimentary copy of the new Handbook, which has just been completed by Mrs. Rogers, will be sent to each Institute immediately after the Convention, and additional copies can be procured at a cost of 25 cents each.

May I urge each delegate to impress upon the Treasurer of her Institute the necessity of adding exchange to cheques when forwarding money to me. As the rate of exchange varies in different towns it would simplify matters if, after the amount of the cheque, the words "plus exchange" were added. Your Institute would then receive credit for the full amount of your dues, whereas now I have to deduct the exchange. Please also see that correct signatures appear on all cheques.

When your Secretary is forced to resign from office, as soon as a new officer is appointed in her place, please notify me at once so that your mail will not go astray. May I point out that it is your Branch that suffers when you do not notify me as you do not receive any correspondence and are therefore out of touch with the work.

We have, this year, started a new venture and have invested money for a rainy day. Two bonds have been purchased, one with the Canadian

National Railways which is guaranteed by the Dominion Government for \$2000.00, and another for \$1000.00 with the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation Co., guaranteed by the Province of Alberta. These Bonds are yielding good interest and since their purchase the accrued interest has amounted to \$80.00.

In conclusion may I urge upon the Secretaries the necessity of passing on, to all members of the Institute, the contents of any letters and pamphlets sent out by the officers. Notify your President as soon as possible when correspondence is received and be sure to read same at the next meeting of the Institute for the information of all the members as this is the only medium between officers and branches. Prompt co-operation on the part of the Secretary will materially help and quickly produce an effective and well-informed Institute.

May I be allowed to thank all members of the Council and also the Branch Secretaries for their kind co-operation and assistance.

Following is my Financial Statement from May 23rd, 1929, to May 7th, 1930:

Receipts

Current Dues	\$3,557.65
Arrears Dues	270.00
Sale of Pins	124.00
Sale of Minute and Cash Books	31.00
Sale of Acts	5.75
Bank Interest	91.36
	<hr/>
	4,079.76
Balance in Bank, May 1929, less Government Grant	5,265.82
	<hr/>
	\$9,345.58
	<hr/>

Disbursements

Postage	\$ 155.50
Stationery and Printing	830.76
Travelling Expenses	1,029.98
Salaries	550.00
Exchange	7.13
Mrs. D. R. McIvor (grant)	50.00
Office Expenses	26.10
Convention Expenses (1929)	2,240.10
President's Grant	300.00
Mrs. Beaubier, Recording Secretary (honorarium)	50.00
Alberta Women's Institute Pins	70.00
Grant to Girls' Clubs	150.00
Federated Women's Institute Fees	400.00
Sundry Expenses	22.00
	<hr/>
	5,881.57
Bank Balance, May 7th, 1930	3,464.01
	<hr/>
	\$9,345.58
	<hr/>

ALBERTA WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

TRUST ACCOUNT

Receipts

Government Grant 1928	\$2,500.00
Government Grant 1929	2,000.00
Gift	10.20
Interest	80.00
	<u>\$4,590.20</u>

Disbursements

C. N. R. Bond	\$2,032.11
Province of Alberta Bond	1,135.94
	<u>3,168.05</u>
Bank Balance, May 7th, 1930	1,422.15
	<u>\$4,590.20</u>
	<u>=====</u>
Total Bank Balance Trust Account	1,422.15
General Account	3,464.01
	<u>\$4,886.16</u>
	<u>=====</u>

LILIAN A. REGAN.

I hereby certify that I have checked the books and vouchers of the Alberta Women's Institutes and have found same to be correct. The Bank Balance in the Trust Account is \$1,422.15, and in the General Account \$3,464.01.

A. R. KIRKWOOD, Auditor.

Arrears 1927-1928

Kinniburgh	\$10.50
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Arrears 1928-1929

Broadview	\$ 4.50	Nilrem	8.00
Beaver Mines	11.00	New West	18.00
Buffalo View	10.00	Rainier	8.00
Chesterwold	15.00	Sunnynook	15.00
Cessford	8.00	Strathmore	7.00
Edson	15.00	Tofield	15.00
High Prairie	24.00	Unity	9.00
Kinniburgh	7.00	Verdant Valley	21.00
Leduc	16.00	Vegreville	19.00
Lens	16.00	Watt Lake	8.00
		Willow Creek	16.00

Current Dues 1929-1930

Albury	\$27.00	Atlee	18.00
Argyle	29.00	Acadia Valley	24.90
Alix	23.90	Bon Accord	8.00
Amisk	10.00	Busy Bees	13.00
Airdrie	31.50	Bruce	8.00
Arthurville-Paulson	8.00	Buffalo	10.00
Angus Ridge	15.00	Botha	30.00
Aldersyde	26.50	Blackfalds	34.00
Ashvale	16.00	Burdett	20.00

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

21

Bashaw	28.00	Foremost	14.00
Burnt Lake	12.00	Flat Lake	14.10
Benton Valley	14.00	Gallahad	28.00
Brant	27.00	Garrington	20.00
Barons	20.00	Gadsby	22.00
Bushy	22.00	Good Deeds	29.50
Brooks	33.25	Griffin Creek	8.00
Bassano	16.00	Garden Prairie	16.00
Better Days	27.50	Grande Prairie	26.00
Bow Island	17.00	Glendale	10.00
Bindloss	18.00	Hughenden	13.00
Balmoral	18.00	Hayter	24.00
Blackie	37.25	Horseshoe Canyon	27.00
Beaver River	11.00	High Prairie	21.00
Berwyn	27.00	Hermit Lake	16.00
Big Meadow	15.00	Hillsdown Valley	15.00
Byemoor	25.00	Hardisty	12.00
Collingwood	8.85	Halkirk	13.00
Cherhill	16.00	Hussar	19.85
Calgary	39.00	Hemaruka	14.00
Carmangay	31.85	Huallen	13.00
Champion	27.00	Irvine	21.00
Carstairs	27.50	Independence	9.00
Conjuring Creek	11.90	Irma	27.00
Clearview	19.00	Jasper	30.00
Cluny	28.75	Kirkcaldy	16.00
Condor	9.00	Kinsella	15.00
Coaldale	36.60	Kinniburgh	16.00
Cremona	23.00	Kirriemuir	18.00
Crossfield	19.85	Kitseoty	20.00
Chinook	22.00	Kimiwan	16.00
Carrott Creek	15.00	Kanata	11.00
Centre Valley	25.00	Lousana	20.00
Czar	16.90	Lanfine	28.00
Daysland	30.50	Lougheed	11.00
D. E. L.	14.00	Lockhart	16.00
Didsbury	20.90	Lochearn	18.00
Dinton	17.00	Lethbridge	27.50
Delburne	25.00	Langdon	21.00
Del Bonita	8.00	Lundbreck	14.00
Donalda	32.00	Loyalist	15.00
Duffield	21.00	Lone Pine	16.00
Edson	28.75	Lakeside	17.00
Equity	15.00	Lens	16.00
Endiang	21.00	Lomond	27.50
Edmonton	35.65	Little Gem	12.00
Elnora	27.50	Little Horse Guard	12.00
Evansburg (paid \$8.00 in advance)		Mayerthorpe	8.00
Ever Ready	15.00	Munson	31.00
Eagle Hill	20.10	Manyberries	12.00
Erskine	21.00	Macleod	26.00
Eastway	14.00	Milk River	19.00
Fleet	13.00	Millet	15.00
Fairview	33.50	Mountain Park	14.00
Fort Saskatchewan	27.35	Mahaska	8.00
Ensign	23.00	Mountain View	24.00
Enterprise	19.00	Majestic	20.00

ALBERTA WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

Maple Leaf	19.00	Stony Plain	21.00
Marwayne	8.00	Stoney Hurst	26.00
Manola	12.90	Scollard	23.75
New Dayton	32.00	Starline	17.90
New West	12.00	Sundre	8.00
Neutral Valley	23.00	Siebertville	26.90
Olds	17.00	Sylvan Lake	14.90
Ohaton	10.75	St. Eloi	11.00
Onoway	10.00	Silver Heights	8.00
Philo	20.00	Sedgewick	35.00
Patricia	27.00	Standoff	31.00
Penhold	16.00	Shepard	30.50
Pine Creek	26.50	Springvale	15.00
Provost	29.50	Service Workers	14.00
Prairie Circle	22.00	Tomahawk	17.00
Picardville	18.00	Thigh Hill	19.00
Priddis Westoe	18.00	United Prairie	24.00
Queenstown	8.00	Vulcan	19.00
Reid Hill	28.00	Verdant Valley	17.00
Rugby	25.00	Vegreville	26.50
Rosedale	31.50	Viking	38.50
Raymond	26.35	Vermilion	21.00
Redlandview	26.00	Veteran	21.00
Ryley	12.00	Watt Lake	8.00
Rush Centre	14.00	Westward Ho	10.85
Rosewillow	8.00	Winterburn	24.00
Rainier	12.00	Wayne	29.50
Round Hill	8.00	Walsh	12.00
Rio Grande	13.00	Westlock	22.40
Sexsmith	27.50	Warner	15.00
Standard	22.00	Wainwright	36.50
Sunshine	27.00	Wetaskiwin	30.00
Sunnynook	15.00	Waverly	17.00
Social Plains	11.00	Weisenford	15.00
Springburn	11.00	Wembley	18.00
Stettler	40.75	Willing Workers	10.00
Strome	8.00	Wizard Lake	15.00
Sentinel Hill	15.00	Westcott	20.00
Spring Coulee	24.00	Youngstown	15.00
		Zenith	26.50

NOTE:—The following Institutes have paid to the Provincial Fund since the books were closed on May 3rd, and will appear in next year's audit:

Arrears 1928-1929

Peace River	7.50
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Current Dues 1929-1930

Milnerton	\$16.00	Hughenden Village	9.75
Strathmore	18.00	Drumheller	41.00
Cowley	12.90	Willow Creek	22.00
Taber	25.50	Lacombe (balance)	19.90
Acadia Valley	24.90	Clarendon	10.00
Sibbald	24.00	Cessford	8.00

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS**Mrs. Hugh J. Montgomery, Wetaskiwin.**

I present to you this morning, my first report as your Provincial President.

Before I proceed, I wish to thank the members who, at the last Convention placed in me their trust and bestowed upon me this high honor. I also deeply appreciate the many tokens of esteem received since my election last May.

My thanks are sincerely given to Mrs. Ferguson and the members in District No. 3 for a gift of a handsome gavel presented to me at the Drumheller Conference. Also to the Lethbridge Women's Institute for the beautiful bouquet presented at their banquet. Again let me say thank you for the lovely roses and carnations which I have brought back to the Convention room and which I hope will be enjoyed by all present throughout the Convention.

I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the loyal support of the members of the Council, Mrs. Regan the Business Secretary-Treasurer, the Chairman of Standing Committees, the Constituency Conveners and faithful members.

While the year has been filled with work and responsibility, it has also been filled with pleasures. I have not kept account of the number of letters written but have used up some \$16.00 worth of postage stamps and over \$5.00 worth of postal cards, which were used mostly in acknowledging first reports from Institutes.

In November, I attended a luncheon given by the Department of Health in the MacDonald Hotel, Edmonton, to inaugurate the Oral Hygiene campaign. Here I pledged the support of the Alberta Women's Institutes and I am happy to tell you that in an address at the Drumheller Conference, Dr. Harry Thompson, Toronto, the field secretary, stated that our co-operation had far surpassed their fondest hopes, which is very gratifying.

I was unable to attend a dinner and dance given by the Alberta Dental Association at the close of the campaign, but Mrs. Rogers ably represented us and responded to a toast.

I accepted an invitation from the United Farm Women, to bring greetings to their convention, but again was unable to be present owing to a heavy cold. Mrs. Price kindly took my place.

I visited no individual Institutes but attended a number of Constituency Conferences. Last fall I went to Evansburg, Round Hill and Wizard Lake with Mrs. Short. I travelled by train to High Prairie where I met Mrs. Roberts, and with herself and husband motored to Peace River and Grande Prairie, attending conferences at all three points. While the recent snows and rains had done their worst to the roads, it was a most enjoyable and never-to-be-forgotten week.

As I stood on the banks of the Peace River at Dunvegan one morning about seven o'clock and saw the sun cast its first beams on the river, I was reminded of the second verse of O Canada, where we sing:

O Canada, where pines and maples grow,
Great prairies spread and lordly rivers flow.

Even the maples were there, planted by missionaries many years ago and standing a monument to their labors.

I returned by train from Grande Prairie.

This year they intend to hold their first District Conference, thus completing their District organization.

In District No. 3 I attended six conferences with Mrs. Ferguson. I met her at Stettler from where we went to Big Valley, Galahad, Hughenden and Veteran, covering some three hundred miles. Later I motored to the Constituency Conference at Lacombe and Angus Ridge, and at Mrs. Ferguson's expense attended the Red Deer Conference during her illness.

To these Directors I am very grateful as by their kindness they saved railway fare and enabled me to attend more conferences.

This fall I hope to give more time to Mrs. Alcock's and Mrs. Short's territory.

I attended the District Conferences in Districts 2, 3 and 4 and made several trips to Edmonton on Institute business.

The suggestion of our former president, Mrs. Huyck, to undertake some special work provincially along the lines of public health or agriculture, has been given some thought, but my personal opinion is that for the present, considering general conditions, we had better leave the matter in abeyance.

Perhaps your Council may seem ungracious, but it has been necessary several times to refuse to allow other charitable organizations to circularize our Institutes for money.

The individual Institutes have every right to contribute to any non-sectarian organization if their obligations to their own and the Provincial society have been discharged, but our members are generous and frequently give until there is not enough left to defray expenses.

At a meeting of Constituency Conveners yesterday, the thought was expressed that some of the Institutes were becoming tired of the work of the Standing Committees. It would seem that there is hardly any work we undertake that does not fit itself under one of these headings. There are so many phases of each that could be used that it seems a splendid opportunity for the Institutes to cultivate their originality in developing fresh ideas.

I would like very much if more attention could be given to developing the native handicrafts among our new Canadians. I do not know of a better organization to do this than our own.

The School Act provides for the teaching of music in the rural schools, but for reasons of economy I expect, this is not done in many places. Please do not think I am riding a pet hobby to death, but I do wish our women would use their influence and where possible see that this is carried out.

A singing country is a happy and contented one, and nothing helps more to keep down a spirit of unrest. It is with the children we must begin.

Why do corporations hire song leaders to conduct assembly singing at the luncheon hour if it is not to keep the employees contented and happy?

We have an exhibit here, sent by Mr. Seymour, head of the Town Planning Commission, of which Mrs. Huyck is a member. His department is at the service of our members in their problems of beautifying cemeteries, streets, school grounds and rural homes. You will no doubt avail yourselves of its privileges while here.

Tree cutting is becoming a serious question in some parts of the province.

Let us use our influence to regulate this when necessary and to plant trees and shelter belts. We are told that for every tree cut down there should be one planted.

The commission referred to above have enacted regulations regarding the erection of advertising signboards. I am sure our Institutes will be glad to help in the enforcement of them and to use their efforts in helping to make Alberta beautiful.

I think we should also give more attention to the study of world peace. In some parts of the province this is being done but it is not general yet in our Institutes.

We have now completed our second year of self management and financing. We are still feeling our way and blazing new trails. You authorized your Council last year to carry on as heretofore. Is this still your wish after hearing this morning's reports? In the discussion to follow it is our wish that you discuss the matter freely so that what is best for the organization may be carried out.

In closing I wish to thank the Secretaries for their reports and to urge them to be both regular and prompt in sending them.

Three Institutes mourn the loss of efficient and much loved officers: Mrs. Carruthers, President of Vulcan; Mrs. Joe Jones, Secretary of Westward Ho, and Mrs. Welbourn, Secretary of Winterburn. Their Institutes and relatives have our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

When in Peace River, Mrs. and Mr. Roberts drove me to the highest point on the bluff overlooking the town to see the grave of Mr. Davis, a pioneer prospector. It was neatly kept and fenced with a white picket fence. The inscription on the monument of British Columbia granite, said: "He was every man's friend and never locked his cabin door." Times are progressing in this new country and many of the old customs are fast fading from sight, but since reading the paragraph on the aims of the Women's Institutes, in the front of the Handbook compiled by Mrs. Rogers, I am filled with the thought that when the time comes for us to throw the torch for other hands to carry high, what better epitaph can we hope to merit than the sentence, "To be a good neighbor in a new country."

PUBLICITY SECRETARY'S REPORT

Mrs. J. F. Price, 2118 Hope Street, Calgary.

It is my pleasure to report that 1930 has been an outstanding one for the publicity department of the Alberta Women's Institutes. You responded nobly to my S.O.S. call for special and photographic stories of many W. I. ventures, thus helping me to realize an ambition I have had, ever since I took on this work. It is true that the most of these came too late for the special convention number of the Alberta Farmer, but the date of that story was put a week ahead and I had used up most of the allotted space in a general history of the Institutes.

This may seem at first disappointing, but let me assure you it is better as it is. Now I can give full space for a detailed story and you have supplied me with "leaders" for fourteen issues.

This means, from a newspaper standpoint, we have literally taken on a new lease of life. For years I have outlined in detail and asked for these

special stories. The last I received was in July 1928, two years ago, and this from Mrs. Montgomery, who financed the taking of the photograph and sent to me the story of the "Wetaskiwin Clinic."

For the past year I have felt that I was getting into a rut, that I was grinding out branch reports with a deadly monotony—all on the same pattern, just like Ford cars from the factory. As photographs, in journalistic terms, are 50% the value of any news story, you can judge for yourselves how they will brighten up our columns.

The Institutes that have responded so splendidly I have placed on an honor roll and here is the list:

Fairview—Hospital.

Penhold—Memorial Hall.

Sylvan Lake—Dock.

Sexsmith—Maternity Home.

Mahaska Peers, Carrot Creek and McLeod Valley—Nurses' Home.

Delburne—Rest Room.

Wainwright—Shield to be presented at the Musical Festival.

Fanny Edgson of Westlock, winner District No. 2 Scholarship.

Langdon—Community Hall (with photographs of before and after.)

Lousana, Reid Hill, McLennan.

Priddis Westoe (this W. I. bought one of the oldest schools in the province and fixed it up for a club room.)

Walsh—(I hope to get an interior, also a picture of the President, Mrs. Sinclair, who has headed this W. I. for 16 years.)

Stories I Have Received or Know About and Hope to Get Photographs

Blackfalds—Playground.

Grande Prairie—Street beautified with trees and ward furnished in the new hospital by surrounding W. I's.

Round Hill—Beautified Cemetery.

Berwyn—Cottage Hospital.

Cluny—Skating Rink.

Wetaskiwin—Ward in Hospital.

Spring Coulee—Beautified home of a W. I. member.

Bindloss—Triplets of Mrs. Stanley Staples.

Let every delegate here go home and look over W. I. efforts in her community from a photographic standpoint. A clear snap makes a good cut. Get me pictures of your Flower Shows, Libraries, Clinics, etc. Be careful if there are people in the picture that the snap is not too small.

Financing the Department

Three newspapers, the Calgary Herald, Edmonton Journal and Lethbridge Herald, finance this department. They pay for every expense connected with it, cuts from photographs (and these are very expensive), paper, stamps and a person to run it. The reports do not appear regularly in the Daily issues of the Calgary Herald and Edmonton Journal, but only as space permits. They do in the Weeklies, the Alberta Farmer and Alberta Farm Journal. They also appear in the Daily of the Lethbridge Herald.

They are apportioned as follows :

Alberta Farmer: Published every Thursday, takes news of the whole Province.

Alberta Farm Journal: Published every Wednesday, news north of Calgary.

Lethbridge Herald: News appears every Saturday, covers country from Calgary south.

In return for a total revenue of \$47.50 per month the newspapers expect me to prepare news copy for each week, one and a half to three columns. They expect this copy to be in on a set time, just as the copy from any other member on their staffs. The newspapers realize the commercial value of our news as subscription getters or they would not run it. They, too, are receiving a bargain in the buying of it, for they get it at approximately half the price of their regular space rates.

The preparing of this copy is equal to the writing of two full length novels a year, if it only appeared in one paper. Of course it means hours of work filing, writing it in triplicate form and editing it. It means, if one keeps in touch with the work constantly, the attending of the District Conferences, Annual Convention and Board Meetings.

From the monthly revenue of \$47.50 I buy all the paper, envelopes, carbon paper, stamps and provide the typewriter with all its attendant expenses—so it's net remuneration at the most is about \$40.00 per month.

In addition to the regular work I also furnish the odd article for the Farm and Ranch Review and the Canadian Press; also our national news media. It entails a huge correspondence, an average of five letters per week anyway. I wrote 35 letters to get out the special page.

Your Troubles

During the year I have received several complaints. One was a resolution to the effect that this Constituency would like the Branch Reports published as sent in. This would be impossible, as 98% of them begin with "The meeting opened with 'O Canada,' the creed, after which followed the reading of the minutes." The newspapers wouldn't take them.

Another complaint was: "Why do you not publish our news when we send it to you faithfully?" In these cases I look back over the files (and I have them now for four years), clip out the news items and send them back to the complaining Branches. One W. I., in answer to "two year's clippings," replied: "We do not take the papers in which you publish these reports."

Another complaint is misprints. Here let me urge again upon Secretaries to follow the do's and don'ts in preparing your copy. Names are so hard to get; also explain your activities clearly and logically. I often wonder that I don't have more complaints, because ours is a big business with over 250 Branches reporting.

My Troubles

My biggest trouble is to get the space for all the copy that I turn in. From the publicity angle the Institutes flourish. I use every known way to cut copy in order that I can publish the main points of interest of all the Branches. Especially at Constituency Conference time do I get behind with the Branch reports; also at District Conference time, and of course I lose a

whole issue with the Convention. The papers are really wonderfully sympathetic to our work. We get infinitely more publicity than any other organization in the province and I would like to see a formal recognition of this sent in the letters of thanks that go forth from this Convention.

In closing I ask your patience if the news of your Branch does not appear at once. I ask your indulgence for the misprints, and I thank you one and all for your steady and hearty support in the publicity work of the Alberta Women's Institutes.

DO'S AND DON'TS FOR REPORTS

Suggestions from Mrs. J. F. Price, Publicity Convener, 2118 Hope St., Calgary.

Following is a set of directions in preparing reports:

- 1 Write plainly, and in case of names, where typewriter is not used, print them.
- 2 In using names, use "Miss" or "Mrs" with initials. In case of Mrs. use husband's initials, as that is the name known in the community.
- 3 Make copy brief as possible, to the point, writing as you would tell the story of the meeting to one who was not there.
- 4 Write the most important thing first.
- 5 Study good newspapers for style, compare printed articles with what you have written and keep a scrap book of your clippings.
- 5 Get personally acquainted with your local editors. Find out what they want and give it to them.
- 7 Do not send special Women's Institute stories to the three papers which publish our news regularly. Please send them to me, then our work is not duplicated and these papers do not waste space.
- 8 The earlier your report is in the better your local editor will be pleased, and the earlier your reports get to the Department or to me, the earlier do they appear.
- 9 Above all, be accurate.
- 10 Don't send a blank sheet. Surely you did something when you met.
- 11 Don't put "regular business done", tell what it was.
- 12 Don't refer to "one of the members spoke" or "the President gave an address," or "we appointed a delegate to the Convention," or "we presented our Secretary," or "we had a reception for a member leaving the district." In each case tell the names of members.

Publicity Material

As the majority of our stories concern the following subjects, I am giving a few headings for reference.

COMMUNITY HALLS: Tell cost, how money was raised, a description of hall, number of rooms, kitchen, stage, furnishings, etc., and send picture.

PRESENTATIONS TO MEMBERS: Names of members, gift, details of work done by her, where going.

CLEAN-UP DAY: Describe campaign, what you intend doing, plan of work, prizes offered and result.

CEMETERY WORK: Buying site, its cost, location, plans for beautifying.

HOT LUNCH STORY: Number of children served, menu, equipment, cost and benefit.

DEBATES: Name of subject, names of those who took part and the winners.

BAZAARS AND SALES: Above all, mention the amount raised and how it is to be expended.

ANNIVERSARIES: Programmes and number of the Anniversary.

SWIMMING POOLS AND RINKS: Cost, how money was raised, how they are enjoyed, and pictures.

GIRLS' CLUB CAMPS: Description of camps, preparations, location, division of work and pictures.

BABY CLINICS: Number of babies examined, names of doctors and nurses, general description, any concrete cases of benefit. Pictures of any special prize winning babies or clinic in operation.

RESOLUTION: Report discussion concerning these.

SCHOOL FAIRS: Where held, cost, special prizes, general description, and pictures.

PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT: Description of it, cost, and pictures of children enjoying same.

RELIEF WORK: Story and picture of any child helped, cost of same, how money was raised.

LOCAL HISTORY: Local history papers are always welcome and would be thrice welcome if pictures accompanied these. Most pioneers do not care to part with original pictures, but these can be copied for a dollar. I would gladly get that done for any Branch wishing it. The southern part of the Province has done nobly in this work but the north and central has not much to its credit. It is never too late to start. Again I make an appeal for pictures of our various doings.

Special stories that came to me during the year have been: The Swimming Pool at Pincher Creek; the Hospital at Waterhole, and the Famous Canadian Woman Contest at Hand Hills Constituency Conference. I am sure that there are many others which I have never received, and in closing please remember I am always on the hunt for special Women's Institute feature stories.

REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 1.

Mrs. W. R. Roberts, Sexsmith, Director.

District Number 1 comprises three Constituencies, as follows: Grouard Constituency (Mrs. Gedye, Enilda, Convener); four branches, McLennan, Big Meadow, Enilda and High Meadow. The first three are concerned chiefly with school and community halls. High Prairie branch last year equipped a cottage hospital. Although they presented it to the community, they still contribute to its upkeep.

Peace River Constituency (Mrs. Upton, Berwyn, Convener) is made up of six branches: Peace River, Berwyn, Griffin Creek, Kerndale, Erin Lodge and Fairview. There has been a steady growth in membership in these branches in the past year. While nothing phenomenal in activities has taken place the three branches, Peace River, Berwyn and Fairview have been very

busy raising funds for the local hospitals at each of these points. Entertainments, local talent plays, whist drives and dances have been the means of raising money for this purpose. In Berwyn the W. I. have been instrumental in having a hot lunch served in the local school through the winter. Through the co-operation of Mr. Seymour, the Provincial Town Planning Commissioner, Berwyn has undertaken the improvement of the local cemetery.

Owing to the extreme cold and heavy condition of the roads throughout the whole of the past winter, two of the country branches, Erin Lodge and Kerndale, have been dormant. However, with the opening up of spring, it will be possible for the women with small children to get out again and resume their W. I. activities. There is a prospect of two new branches being organized very soon, one at Whitelaw and the other at Bluesky.

Grande Prairie Constituency (Mrs. Gillespie, Valhalla Centre, Convener) has eleven branches: Grande Prairie, Wembley, Sexsmith, Rio Grande, Huallen, Valhalla, Hermit Lake, Equity, Beaverlodge, Flying Shot (dormant), McHendry, organized this year, and Millarston, organized last month. La Glace holds meetings but is not reporting. Their activities were varied. Four have purchased pianos for the schools; all are doing considerable hospital aid for the municipal hospital at Grande Prairie or the small maternity home supported by the Sexsmith W. I. Prizes have been given for school essays and attendance. All are active in bringing cheer to the sick and needy. Two have been particularly active in beautifying and caring for the local cemetery.

During the year basketry, sewing and home decoration courses were held. Baby clinics conducted by Miss Emerson of the Department of Public Health were very well attended.

Last fall conferences were held in each constituency. In spite of the fact that the week previous saw a most severe rain and snow storm which brought down trees, telegraph and telephone lines and washed out roads and bridges, these conferences were very well attended. At High Prairie 29 women were present from the branches then organized; at Peace River 32 women met to discuss W. I. work, and at Grande Prairie 100 representatives from nine Institutes were in attendance.

Mrs. Montgomery addressed each of these conferences. It was her first visit to the Peace River country and I am sure she will not readily forget her trip. There being no direct railway communication between the north and the south of the Peace, a car was the only means of transportation. From High Prairie to Grande Prairie via Peace River, a distance of 225 miles, Mrs. Montgomery went without a murmur, even though at times the road seemed impassable. However we were both sustained by the enthusiasm which was evidenced by the fact so many women attended the meetings in spite of the bad roads. This summer plans are being laid for our first District Conference at Fairview, when delegates from the north of the Peace and those from the south will discuss common problems.

Last Christmas Grande Prairie Constituency sent a travelling case to Mrs. Boyd, of Vanrena, as a token of their appreciation for the work she did during her term as Director.

REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 2

Mrs. W. C. Short, 10725 80th Ave., Edmonton, Director.

In District No. 2 there are nine Constituency groups containing fifty-one Institutes.

ALEXANDRIA, VERMILION and N. VEGREVILLE, with Mrs. W. A. Brown, Paradise Valley, Convener, has six Institutes, viz.: Kitscoty, Marwayne, Vegreville, Vermilion, Minburn and Streamstown, with a total membership of 98, also one Girls' Club.

The Conference was held in Kitscoty with an attendance of 35, and each Institute represented.

CAMROSE with Mrs. A. L. Walker, Round Hill, Convener, has nine Institutes, viz.: Camrose, Ohaton, Donalda, Round Hill, Daysland, Kelsey, Ryley, Bashaw and Tofield, with a total membership of 157, and one Girls' Club.

The Conference was held at Round Hill with an attendance of 50 and eight Institutes represented.

EDMONTON, VICTORIA and STURGEON with Mrs. L. S. Moraw, Waskatenau, as Convener, has eight Institutes, viz.: Edmonton, Bon Accord, Pine Creek, Warspite, Fort Saskatchewan, Flat Lake, Beaver River and Boyle with a total membership of 200.

The Conference was held at Waskatenau with a good representation from the Branches.

EDSON with Mrs. M. E. Thurber, Edson, Convener, has six Institutes, viz.: Jasper, Mountain Park, Mahaska, Edson, Peers and Carrot Creek, with a total membership of 120.

All Branches were represented at the Conference held in Jasper.

LAC STE. ANNE with Mrs. R. L. Johnstone, Mayerthorpe, Convener, has four Institutes, viz.: Evansburg, Mayerthorpe, Onoway and Cherhill, with a total membership of 50, and two Girls' Clubs.

Only two Institutes were represented at the fall Conference held in Evansburg, on account of bad roads and poor railway accommodation.

LEDUC with Mrs. M. M. Coote, Leduc, as Convener, has four Institutes: Conjuring Creek, Weisenford, Ranier and Wizard Lake, with a total membership of 65, and four Girls' Clubs.

All Branches were represented at the Conference held at Wizard Lake.

PEMBINA with Mrs. W. R. Fulton, Alcomdale, as Convener, has six Institutes, viz.: Barrhead, Westlock, Picardville, Busby, Minola and Independence, with a total membership of 116.

Representatives from each Branch attended the Conference at Barrhead.

STONY PLAIN with Mrs. R. E. Wood, Stony Plain, Convener, has four Institutes, viz.: Stony Plain, Winterburn, Tomahawk and Duffield, with a membership of 87.

All Branches were well represented at the Conference held in Duffield.

WAINWRIGHT with Mrs. A. O. Lasell, Wainwright, Convener, has four Institutes, viz.: Wainwright, Edgerton, Rose Willow and Irma, with a total membership of 119.

The Conference was held in Wainwright with a splendid attendance, and each Branch represented.

In studying the reports of the different Conveners, three of whom were new last year, I find good progress is being made along each and every branch of our work. Dues are paid more promptly, better and more regular reports are being sent in, and a general feeling of optimism prevails throughout the District.

We have lost three Branches, and these were not the tender annuals spoken about in our report last year, but three of our perennials, who from force of circumstances have disbanded. We hope that some of the roots may be left, and will in due time send up new shoots which will blossom even more profusely than the parent stock.

Two new ones have sprung up in different places, and are in a very thriving condition.

Last year we again presented the \$50.00 Scholarship to Miss Fanny Edson of Westlock, and this year it has been decided to continue it. Miss Dorothy Hetherington of Auburndale is the winning girl and will receive the \$50.00 when she returns in the fall to take the second year at Vermilion.

A District Conference was held in Edmonton in March. Good reports from all but one Constituency were received, also a report from Mrs. Johnston on Canadian Industries, and a talk on Girls' Club Work by their Supervisor, Mrs. Macgregor Smith.

Miss Storey brought a wonderful display of girls' sewing and millinery from the Vermilion School of Agriculture and also gave a splendid outline of the work taken up by the girls attending the school. Mrs. Nye explained how the millinery classes were conducted. Miss Montgomery gave a very interesting talk on Handicrafts and Culture, and Mr. Bachman an illustrated lecture on "The Indians."

I want to thank each and every one who have contributed to the splendid work done in District No. 2, especially the Conveners, and would urge upon them the necessity and advantage of visiting each Branch at least once a year.

I believe if we will all act upon the motto, "Better Understanding," adopted at the Camrose Conference last year, our work will continue to grow even beyond our fondest expectations.

REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 3

Mrs. J. P. Ferguson, Trochu, Director.

In the fourteen Constituencies in this District there are 119 Institutes with a total membership of 2560. This is an increase of 13 over last year, but as there are five or six of these Institutes not reporting regularly of late, I fear perhaps the pangs of death are upon them.

Just at this point I desire to tax the delegates present with the duty of reminding their local Secretaries never to fail to forward the monthly reports as required by our organization. This is the only means we have of knowing the state of health of each Institute.

According to the reports I have received, our District has raised the sum of \$14,581.57 during the last year, chiefly by means of suppers, dances, whist drives, raffles and concerts. This money has been spent on local improvements, beautifying our towns and villages, building and maintaining community halls, assisting hospitals and doing relief work.

The programs at the meetings of the local Institutes have been very interesting and have dealt with the various outstanding topics of the day. I note in particular that there is a general trend toward inviting specialists in their line to speak on any given topic.

Very excellent work is being done by the Institutes along the lines indicated by the Provincial Chairmen of Standing Committees. But the Chairmen concerned will be presenting it to you in their reports, so I shall not review it here.

At the Constituency Conferences last fall there was a total of 1219 delegates present. The largest Conference was that of Ribstone with an attendance of 165. We had the pleasure of a visit from our Provincial President at seven of these Conferences, where by her words of encouragement she stimulated us to increased activity in furthering the objects of the Women's Institutes.

In March a District Conference was held at Drumheller, where the 125 delegates found the members of Drumheller Institute most gracious hostesses. At this Conference excellent reports of the work done in the various Constituencies were given by the Constituency Conveners.

We were fortunate in having Dr. Harry Thompson address the Conference on the subject of Oral Hygiene. Mrs. Gibson of Drumheller read an excellent paper on "Our Mother Tongue."

One of the outstanding matters resolved upon at this Conference was the establishment of scholarships in the Olds School of Agriculture as a District project. These scholarships, valued at \$50.00 each, are to be awarded in 1931 and 1932 as follows:

- (1) In the Domestic Science Branch, to the student in the first year taking the best standing in practical cooking, sewing and household administration, and
- (2) In the Agriculture Course, to the student in the first year obtaining the highest standing in the practical exercises in gas engines, blacksmithing, carpentry, stock judging, weed identification, grain judging and grading.

The funds to pay these scholarships are to be raised by a fee of \$1.00 to be paid each year by each Institute to the Constituency Convener at the time the Constituency dues are paid. The Constituency Convener will then forward the total amount to the District Director, who will be responsible for advancing the necessary amount to the School.

The next District Conference will be held in Red Deer in 1932. The expenses of this Conference will be paid out of the District fund which consists of a fee of 50c per Institute to be paid to the Constituency Convener before the date of the Conference.

Before closing my report I wish to pay tribute to the Constituency Conveners and others who have given so much of their time and thought to our work and whose faithful co-operation has been responsible for the measure of success already attained by the Alberta Women's Institutes.

REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 4

Mrs. F. C. Alcock, Champion, Director.

In giving my report this year, I may state the progress of most of the Constituencies in the Southern District has been very good, and I must congratulate the Constituency Conveners on the way they have adopted my request in giving their reports at the District Conference, the number of branches, membership of each branch, how much money raised, and any outstanding efforts accomplished.

At all the Constituency Conferences the reports are given in full detail of all activities, and time allowed for discussing them. I have eleven Constituencies in my District; I attended all Conferences, the first on August 8th (1929) at Spring Coulee in the Cardston Constituency, Mrs. Geo. Heather-shaw, Convener. This Constituency has five branches but they are not as flourishing as I could wish. I intend visiting them very soon when I hope to re-organize Cardston Branch. Magrath has sent no report; Del Bonita, suspended for a time, but is now active again. Lens and Spring Coulee are very active and energetic, the two branches having a membership of forty, and have raised \$778.00.

The Taber Constituency held their Conference at Raymond, August 9th, Mrs. Thompson of Coaldale presiding. There are ten Branches, viz.: Raymond, Coaldale, Grassy Lake, Burdett, New West, Ever Ready, Taber, Kinniburgh, Lethbridge and Maple Leaf. This is a wonderfully active Constituency with a membership of 250, and have raised \$3,500. Special attention is given the department of Child Welfare and Public Health.

The Redcliff Constituency Conference was held August 13th, at Atlee, Mrs. John Fowlie, Convener. Redcliff has four Branches: Atlee, Buffalo, Bindloss, Social Plains. This Constituency has wonderfully instructive activities, such as discussion on the new School Act, profits from straw, etc. They have a membership of 44 and have raised \$558.70.

The Gleichen Constituency Conference was held at Standard, Aug. 15th, Mrs. Durston presiding. There are eight Branches: Queenston-Milo, Arrowwood, Cluny, Gleichen, Strathmore, Langdon, Sheppard and Standard. With the exception of Strathmore, all the branches in this Constituency send reports regularly. They have a membership of 189 and have raised \$1808.47.

The Bow Valley Constituency Conference was held at Brooks, on Aug. 19th, Mrs. Johnson presiding. There are five Branches: Brooks, Bassano, Hussar, Chancellor and Patricia. In this Constituency all Branches are doing good community work. There is a membership of 147, and have raised \$1694.43.

The Calgary and Okotoks Constituency Conference was held on August 21st at Aldersyde, Mrs. Thomson, Convener. There are seven Branches: Calgary, Glendale, Priddis, Dinton, Aldersyde, Millarville, Willing Workers and Hand-In-Hand. By the wonderful reports we get in the papers we know what this Constituency is doing all the time; there is a membership of 166. They raised \$1832.73.

Little Bow Constituency had their Conference in Vulcan on August 23rd, Mrs. A. T. Martin presiding. There are sixteen branches: Blackie, Brant, Ensign, Vulcan, Eastway, Redlandview, Reid Hill, Good Deeds, Lomond, Champion, Carmangay, Barons, Garden Prairie, Kirkaldy and Golden Rule, which at present is suspended, but hope to start up again. This is the largest Constituency in the Southern District and has very active Branches. There is a membership of over 400 and raised \$4,000.

The Pincher Creek and Rocky Mountain Constituency Conference was held at Lundbreck on Aug. 27th, Mrs. Chas. Lynch-Staunton, Convener, presiding. This was a well attended, interesting Conference. There are only four Branches, Ashvale, Beaver Mines, Cowley and Lundbreck. They have a membership of 57 and have raised \$650.

Claresholm and Macleod Constituency Conference was held on Aug. 30th at Granum, with Mrs. Mulholland presiding. This was an exceptionally interesting Conference as we had Mrs. O. C. Edwards and Mrs. McKinney with us. There are five Branches: Starline, Willow Creek, Macleod, Granum and Standoff. There is a membership of 118, and they have raised \$1233.90. Granum sent no financial report.

Medicine Hat Constituency Conference was held at Manyberries, Sept. 4th, 1929, Mrs. Baker presiding. The weather was cold and wet, consequently a small crowd. There are five branches: Manyberries, Foremost, Walsh, Irvine and Bow Island. Mrs. Fulton of Walsh, the new Constituency Convener, is a very interested Institute worker and is making splendid headway. There is a membership of 70 and they raised \$1631.18.

The Warner Constituency Conference was held at Warner, Sept. 6th, Mrs. Risinger, Convener, presiding. There are seven Branches: Sunshine at Coutts, Milk River, Wide Awake, United Prairie, Warner, Hope, New Dayton. One Branch, New Dayton, has placed the "National Geographic Magazine" in the school library, which is very praiseworthy. The membership of the Constituency is 204, and they have raised \$2196.74, making a total membership for the Southern District of 1685, and money raised \$19,884.15.

Time will not allow me to tell you of all the good that has been done in the South District, in planting thousands of trees, and taking care of cemeteries, which in my estimation is most commendable. The very successful and well attended District Conference held in Lethbridge, March 19th and 20th, was in a great measure owing to the untiring efforts and wonderful hospitality of the Women's Institute, the Mayor of Lethbridge, the Board of Trade, the Press and the kind attention shown by the management of the Marquis Hotel. An invitation was extended from the Mayor to hold our Conference in Lethbridge again next year, and needless to say, it was accepted by acclamation.

I am trying to stress the necessity of having the English language spoken by all foreigners, and preserved rigorously from the threatened defilement of base-born expressions. It should be the common tongue between ourselves and our brothers across the sea, and it is our duty to preserve the linguistic tie which binds the Empire.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHILD WELFARE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Mrs. Wellington Huyck, Strome, Convener.

It has been said that the true criterion of national character is the interest shown by the people as a whole in the welfare of the child.

If the Alberta Women's Institutes were to be judged by the same standard no one could well criticize the worth of the organization as the following report will clearly show:

Clinics

Sixty-three Institutes held Baby Clinics, the number of children examined at each clinic varied from 8 to 95.

Two Branches held eye-clinics. One of these Branches purchased two pairs of glasses for needy children.

Nineteen Branches had children of the district inoculated against diphtheria. Two had inoculation against scarlet fever while four Branches had children vaccinated. Three held dental clinics.

Nineteen Branches were responsible for bringing the Travelling Clinic into their community. This means the inclusion of children in at least 195 schools. At one of these clinics 140 children were examined, 43 operations for tonsils and adenoids and 3 minor operations were performed and numerous teeth filled or extracted. At another clinic 90 operations were performed.

One Institute started arrangements for a clinic with the result that interest in the work reached such proportions that the municipality took over the arrangements and all the schools in the municipality, some 26 in number, are now included in the clinic.

Schools

Eight Institutes report the purchase of First Aid Kits for schools. One Branch purchased a drinking fountain, another Branch sent sample of drinking water to Edmonton to be analyzed. Several Institutes asked School Boards to make provision for better water supply; also for more sanitary care of toilets. Several Institutes had sign boards erected near school to warn motorists. Hot cocoa and milk were supplied to several schools.

Prizes were given children for posters showing value of milk as a food. One Branch gave sets of books on Health Hygiene to three schools. Another Branch gave each pupil (47 in all) a tooth brush and tube of tooth paste, while others provided schools with paper towels. Some Branches have the local doctor inspect the school periodically.

Nursing Courses

Twenty Institutes report having one to three days nursing course given by a nurse from the Department of Health. Two Branches were responsible for securing a district nurse and they give her every possible assistance in her work. Another Branch is now working for a district nurse.

Hospitals

Thirty-seven Institutes report assistance given to their local hospitals, by cash donations, furnishings or linens. Some Institutes report furnishing private wards; one Branch did this at a cost of \$300.00. Many Branches do much sewing for their hospitals. One Branch reports making 250 hospital calls while another sent 100 daffodils to the hospital at Easter. Fruit, flowers and magazines are given to many patients.

Cash donations were given by many Institutes to the Red Cross for their hospitals in Calgary and Edmonton. Two W I Branches own and operate hospitals; another owns the hospital building and gives it rent free. Four Institutes report working at the present time to organize hospital districts.

Maternal Work

Many Institutes report asking that the pre-natal letters be sent to some women in their district, others had the mother's book sent, while several are studying the report on maternal mortality.

Several Institutes have had papers or lectures on pre-natal, intra-natal and post-natal care. Two Branches report assistance to maternity homes. Two Branches have arranged with their local doctor for pre-natal clinics; several layettes have been given and one reports a Red Cross trunk, articles from which are loaned to any needy case, all that is required is that said articles are to be returned clean.

Papers and Lectures

The majority of Institutes within the Province have had papers or lectures on some phase of Health work. A few of the subjects covered are: Health Units, Infantile Paralysis, Infectious and Contagious Disease, Microbes and Germs, making poultices, children's rights as to food, clothing and education, early training of the young child. Mr. Cook of the Department of Health has given illustrated lectures showing the work of the Provincial Clinics. Some roll calls used are: Making Milk More Attractive, A Health Rule, Ailments and Their Remedies, Poisons and Their Antidotes.

Other Work Done

Cash donations to Wood's Home, Armenian Relief and Salvation Army. Providing a tent for a man who needs fresh air treatment. Paying hospital bill of \$76.00 for an old man. Sending a mother and child to Red Cross Hospital at Calgary. Supplying viro to undernourished baby. Presenting baby books, baby spoons or cups to newly arrived citizens. Helping destitute with food and clothing. One Institute reports having supplied fifty persons with clothing. Much health literature has been distributed. The Edmonton branch distributed many copies of Mother's Book and other literature at the Rest Room during Exhibition Week. The Calgary Branch gave assistance in Alberta's Child Welfare Week held in April. The Provincial organization co-operated with Dr. Thompson in Dental Hygiene work. Literature was sent from the Provincial office to all Institutes. The list of Secretaries was sent to Dr. MacMurchy that she might forward copies of Mother's Book to all Branches.

Convener's Activities

Early in the Institute year an outline of work was prepared which was later given to Constituency Chairmen and copies of same were sent to our Federated Convener and to Dr. MacMurchy. I wrote many letters in response to enquiries from Constituency and Branch Chairmen regarding the work. A short report on the A.W.I. contribution to the care of crippled children was sent to Mrs. Dykeman, St. John, N.B., National Convener of the F.W.I.C., to be included in her report at an informal conference held in Ottawa, to discuss the Welfare of Crippled Children in Canada.

Upon request another short report of W. I. health activities was sent to the Calgary Council on Child and Family Welfare. A paper on Public Health was sent to District No. 3 Conference.

When the matter of County or Public Health Units came up in the House of Commons, following the resolution on the subject endorsed by the F.W.I.C. at Saskatoon, the house resolved, without division, "That in the opinion of this house the Government should take into consideration the advisability of making grants to the Provinces equal to one-third of the cost of establishing and cover permanently such full time Health Units as may be organized."

Health Units

To date I know of no Health Unit established in Alberta but considerable educational work along this line has been accomplished. There are eight Health Units in operation in Quebec and four in B. C. and it has been found that where Health Units have existed for two or three years the general death rate has been reduced and especially the infant mortality rate and the rate from contagious and infectious diseases.

During the month of April 1929, 19,300 new Canadians entered Canada by the stork route. In the same month 139 mothers made the supreme sacrifice and gave life for life when the baby came.

The total maternal mortality in Canada in 1928 was 13,331. In Alberta it was 106; seven mothers died in Alberta for every thousand living babies born. In spite of the fact that of 886 hospitals in Canada, Alberta has 150. If health units could be established there is no doubt that maternal mortality in the Province could be considerably lowered.

Recent Advances in Health Work

During the fall of 1929 Mental Hygiene Clinics were established by the Department of Health in Edmonton and Calgary. The superintendent of the Provincial Mental Institute is in charge of these Clinics, to which are referred problem cases of the Juvenile Courts, Police Courts, Schools, Homes and Welfare Organizations. It is hoped through the establishment of these Clinics that problem cases may be brought under supervision and observation at an early date and many mental breakdowns prevented.

Provision is being made in the addition to the University Hospital, now under construction, for a Psychopathic department, in which accommodation will be provided for 18 patients.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Alberta Medical Association, a Cancer Committee was appointed. This committee will commence an energetic movement to counteract the increasing mortality due to cancer. The best authorities consider that by using properly supervised surgical and radiological procedure in the early stages there is no doubt that deaths due to cancer would be reduced approximately fifty per cent.

The Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene has been very active during the past year in research work relative to mental deficiency and mental disease and in several eastern centres parent training classes have been established. This is a new departure and is showing very satisfactory results.

One might go on indefinitely in a report on Health activities as there are so many phases of the work. However, I shall close this report by saying that information on almost any phase of the work can be procured by applying to the Provincial Department of Health, Edmonton, or to the Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health, Elgin Building, Ottawa.

OUTLINE

Standing Committee on Child Welfare and Public Health, 1930-31.

Let our work for this year be not a study of "How to Get Well," but rather let it be "How to Keep Well."

1. Follow last year's outline in our endeavor to lower the maternal death-rate.
2. Tuberculosis is an ever-growing menace. Make a special study of its prevention and cure.
3. One of the greatest needs of our people today is, "To Learn to Relax"; especially is this true of our young people and our prairie mothers. Feature this subject on your program, either by address or round-table talk.

Feature this subject:

1. Hold a Baby Clinic.
2. Endeavor to have all school children examined by either doctor or nurse. Where possible, follow up with travelling Clinic.
3. Make special study of the relation of food, rest, sleep and play to the mental and physical development of the child.
4. Get a thorough knowledge of what is meant by "Sanitation," then apply that knowledge both at home and at school.

Yours sincerely,

MABEL HUYCK.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND BETTER SCHOOLS**Mrs. G. M. Gibson, Drumheller, Convener.**

When I sent out my outline last July I suggested that we make a special study of Mr. Baker's proposed "New School Act." I want to thank you for the wonderful response to that suggestion. I felt, when reading the reports of your Conveners, that the women of Alberta must now know nearly as much about this bill as Mr. Baker himself. Papers were written on it; it was made the subject of debates. There were roll calls on its weak points and on its strong points. Addresses were given to our Institutes on the subject by inspectors and teachers, and Strome W. I. had the honor of having Mr. Baker himself discuss the question with them. It seems to have been thoroughly discussed throughout the various districts and I feel we have done our share to create an intelligent public opinion on the measure. The consensus of opinion, if I read it aright, seems to be as one Convener expressed it, "That it is a step in the right direction and that the bill, if put into force, perhaps with a few changes, would do much to solve the many problems of rural education."

Another suggestion made in the outline was that we should concentrate on health education in our schools this year. This has also met with a gratifying response. The Junior Red Cross has been organized in some schools and the children encouraged to live up to its health rules. Prizes have been given for the best health posters and for essays on "Healthful Living," competitions have been held and prizes given for the greatest improvement in the sanitary conditions, both inside and outside of the schools. This competition generally included all the schools in a School Fair District. Many health plays have been given. One Institute reported a contest to encourage personal cleanliness and neatness among the pupils of their school. The rules for the competition called for clean hands and faces and hair neatly brushed on the part of the children. Failing in this they had their names written on the board. The secretary added that the competition had proved so successful in attaining its end that only two names had appeared on the board since Christmas. The awards presented to the pupils with most credits consisted of book covers procured from the National Dairy Council.

An improved water supply has been secured and separate towels and drinking cups have been provided for the pupils in many schools. A veritable epidemic of placing mirrors in school rooms has descended upon us. I trust we are not making our young people vain thereby. No doubt it was in answer to a real need, for if one is to keep one's hair nicely brushed, perforce one must have a mirror to see one's self in. Schools have been cleaned and painted attractively and fresh and pretty curtains put up by the tireless workers of the W. I.

Many Institutes report medical inspection of their schools during the year. Dental clinics and Eye clinics have been arranged in others, and a few report a visit from the travelling clinic, while others speak of the visit of Dr. Thompson and the value of his lecture and slides on "Mouth Health."

New and modern schools are reported built in a number of districts this year. No doubt some of our members interested themselves in seeing to it that they were modern. One Institute helped to build a school kitchen.

The hot lunch has been served generally throughout the Province where there was the need. One Institute served hot cocoa to fifty children during the winter and supplied groceries to some families when they discovered the children were coming to school with insufficient food. Another had a roll call on suggestions for better school lunches.

At Bashaw the Institute converted the old school building into a gymnasium which the children were able to use all winter. I thought this rather outstanding. Another Institute equipped a tennis court and still another made a rink at the school. Very many others bought playground and athletic equipment. One Institute had what I considered a better plan in this direction, however, and one which I thought might be utilized where school boards felt they could not afford to spend money on equipment. They planned and assisted the teacher to put on an exhibition of the pupils' work, combined with a programme. This was patronized by the district and the money received was used to buy the needed equipment, thus securing the end desired and incidentally teaching the children to help themselves.

In addition to the things we have been especially concentrating on, the Institutes have been busy with a host of other things. Arbor Day was a busy day in the Province of Alberta. The "Institute" must have "gone to school in a body" that day. Grounds were cleaned, hedges, trees and flowers planted. Window boxes prepared and in many cases lunch was served to the busy workers, old and young, by the Institute.

A musical note comes to us from the north this time. Pianos have been placed in many schools there, one Institute agreeing to buy the piano if the school board would engage a teacher with musical training. As a result the children in this school now have musical instruction. We begin to understand why the north has such a good musical festival. Many gifts of books were made to schools during the last twelve months. In one case the Institute buying books as well as paying for the services of a librarian. The Geographic Magazine was a very favorite gift also. Please bear in mind that we now have a "Canadian Geographic" published, which should make us better acquainted with our own country. Help in securing art studies was also given.

Honor Rolls were placed in schools and Commencement Exercises arranged where the successful grade eight pupils were presented with signet rings, medals, etc.

The School Fairs were well supported and prizes given for many classes of exhibits. New School Fairs were also reported as having been organized, while one Institute reports serving free lunch on the day of their School Fair. Where there was no School Fair organized, prizes were given for children's work at the Agricultural Fair.

Oratorical contests, public speaking and spelling contests were popular, while one Institute mentions a contest in "Canadian Industries," but did not mention how it was conducted. The fairy God Mother, the Institute, as usual provided the prizes for these contests. Free picture shows with educational films have been given to the children. An illustrated lecture on Canada, procured from the Extension Department, has also been used, while one Institute was endeavoring to secure slides to assist the pupils with their Ancient History study.

From another source comes news of a wonderful concert, featuring artistic and folk dancing, also folk songs, the children in this case being trained by one of our members. Another Institute reports buying a moveable platform, curtains and other equipment for their school, to be used for concert purposes. Then in very many districts, the Institute either arranged a Christmas tree or assisted with one.

A splendid banquet was held for the school in one district on the 24th of May, at which the children made after dinner speeches on such subjects as "The Fur Bearing Animals of Canada," "Our National Parks," "The Turner Valley Oil Fields," "What I Shall Become when I am a Man," etc.

Women have been elected to the School Boards this year, schools have been visited and one Institute reports appointing a committee to co-operate with the teacher and the School Board in any way they might be of service. This fine spirit should mean advancement for the school where such co-operation instead of critical attitude is present.

In some rural districts High School work has been introduced through the efforts of the Institute. Children obliged to be out of school through illness have been tutored so that they might pass their examinations, by some of our members who were formerly teachers. The teachers, I was pleased to see, were not forgotten amid the varied activities of the year. They were entertained by many Institutes, one at least entertaining the teachers annually in October, thus welcoming the new teachers as well as welcoming back those already on the staff. In one town where there are a number of teachers, the Institute invited the Alliance to send a representative from both the Public School and High School, to be present at the meetings. It was thought this would take the place to some extent of a "Parent Teachers Association."

This is the work done by the Women's Institutes of Alberta during 1929. Allow me to express my gratitude to the Conveners who supplied me with the material for this report.

Now a word on the modern trend of education. One who is following public opinion today must be impressed with the fact that the aim is steadily towards making the educational course for the average child more practical. Teaching to do things as well as theorize about them, thus tending towards what is known as "Creative Education."

This education we are told gives the child a chance to develop his own personality, thus following out Lord Elgin's thought that the meaning of true education is the drawing out of character rather than the moulding of it.

A man prominent in educational circles in Alberta said not long ago: "In my forecast of the future I see developing a new type of school, which may be known as the Intermediate School, where pupils will spend about half their time on the regular academic subjects and the rest on practical subjects, such as manual training, elementary experimental science, domestic science, household arts, etc. This school would be for pupils of Grade VII., VIII. and possibly IX. It would supply the needed interest and stimulus for the early 'teen age boys and girls and enable them to find themselves and be prepared to select their high school courses much more intelligently."

In regard to education itself: I will leave with you the words of Dr. Norwood, head of the visiting delegation of British School Masters. He says: "We think we have in England a very definite tradition of education. It is an education that is based on religion and aims at character rather than at an intellectual performance pure and simple. A system to prevent materialism which if followed in Canada and the United States would save civilization."

OUTLINE

Standing Committee on Education and Better Schools, 1930-31.

For the mothers of pre-school age children I would suggest:

1. **That they endeavor to teach their children to make decisions for themselves.** We are told that many people fail to succeed in life because they cannot decide on a definite course of action, they simply drift instead of working toward a definite goal. An opportunity to teach children this way may be given in simple things, for instance: Give the child the choice between two cereals for breakfast, presenting both and asking him to make a choice;

or a choice of which suit or dress he will wear for the day; which toy he will play with; or even which piece of work he will do. The mother will readily think of many ways she can use this idea.

2. **That every child be given an income**, if only a few cents a week, so that he may learn to handle money and be taught to save part of it. Insurance companies tell us that about 60% of people when they reach old age, are dependent on some one else for support, also that a small sum saved systematically throughout wage earning years would have ensured them an income sufficient to have kept them in comfort. It behooves us, therefore, to see that our children learn to save money.

3. **That you do what you can to preserve our "Mother Tongue," the English language**, by teaching your children to use it correctly. Teachers of English tell us that the art of correct speaking must be learned in early childhood to be well learned, because no after-teaching will wholly correct errors in the use of language. I have a paper on this subject which I will be glad to forward to any Institute wishing to make use of it.

For the Schools, I would suggest:

1. That with the co-operation of your teacher you try to have a **School Savings Bank established in connection with your school**. These banks have been in operation in Ontario for some time and have been very satisfactory. It is true you may encourage your child privately to acquire a bank account, but there is much more incentive for a child to bank money if his classmates are doing it too. Apply to your nearest banker for information as to how the school savings bank is operated. It is important also that a child should have an object in view to save for, whether it be a bicycle or a future college education. A definite object will bring results.

2. And lastly, I would ask you to continue your interest in **Health Education in your schools**. A Junior Red Cross Society organized in every school would accomplish much in this direction because so much literature is available for use from this source. Such as health stories, plays, posters, etc., as well as the Red Cross Magazine itself. A connection with the Red Cross gives the children an interest in and also a sympathy for the crippled and under-privileged children of the Province, which is a fine thing to develop.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Mrs. J. P. Ferguson, Trochu, Convener.

During the past year this committee has been hard at work endeavoring to give our women a full understanding of many of the laws governing our political and civil status as women.

With respect to Dominion legislation, special attention has been given to the study of the questions of the Naturalization and Domicile of married women. Short papers dealing with the main points of law in this connection were sent out by the committee to over two hundred Institutes since last September. In addition several Institutes were addressed by members of the legal profession on these subjects.

The question of Naturalization of Women and Children is one of the items on the agenda of the Conference for the Codification of International Law which opened at The Hague last March. The deliberations of the conference in respect to this particular subject will be keenly watched by representatives of many women's organizations throughout the world. Under the present law of Canada, Great Britain, Germany and certain other States, a woman loses her nationality by marrying a foreigner without automatically

by the marriage taking the nationality of the husband. It is also true that by the laws of France, Belgium, Denmark and other European countries a woman on marriage keeps her original nationality unless she automatically acquires the nationality of the husband.

So that abundant opportunities are afforded for the confusion of the national status of a married woman here in Alberta where there are nationals from almost every European country who may marry nationals of other countries than their own.

As to children, while most countries regard those who are born in foreign parts as automatically acquiring the nationality of their parents, English law is disposed to hold children born within the British Empire as British subjects until they have exercised their election to make a declaration to the contrary when they come of age. So here the confusion of double nationality occurs until such declaration is made.

A solution of these two problems alone will demonstrate the usefulness of The Hague Conference, I believe.

In my report at our Convention last year I referred to the fact that the question of the eligibility of women for appointment as members of the Canadian Senate was before the Privy Council. Since then their Lordships have handed down their decision by which women are eligible for that high office in Canada. Already the first woman Senator has been appointed.

In keeping with this decision, our Provincial Legislature at its session this spring, passed the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act by which a person shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage from the exercise of any public function or from being appointed to or holding any civil or judicial office or post, or from entering or assuming or carrying on any civil profession or vocation or from admission to any incorporated society.

In answer to a request from the Alberta Women's Institutes the Department of Education had a vote taken in all the schools of the Province to discover the native flower most popular among the students in order that it should be made the floral emblem of the Province. As the Wild Rose was the choice of the great majority of the students, it was made our provincial floral emblem by statute this spring.

With the problem of the return of our natural resources from the Dominion to the Province, we are entering into a new sphere of activity in the administration of these resources. Our Provincial governing body will be faced with many perplexing problems in setting up the required machinery for the smooth working of the new departments which will be necessary to take care of this work. Let us as women study these problems carefully in order that we may be ready to offer suggestions which may be of value, not merely criticize what is being done.

During the last few months the eyes of the public have been directed to the methods of business adopted by many brokers in stocks of various kinds. Some of these methods have been shown to border on the unscrupulous and many people have suffered financial loss through them. In order to protect the public from a recurrence of this condition our Legislature passed the Security Frauds Prevention Act, which provides for proper registration of persons who trade in securities; for a proper audit being taken of every broker's business in the Province each year, and regulating the method of trading between broker and customer.

Before closing this report I wish to thank all those Institute members who have taken such an active interest in the work of this Committee and

have aroused a greater interest in the study of the laws governing our daily lives.

Outline for Standing Committee on Legislation, 1930-31.

I would suggest the following subjects for special study during 1930-31 by the Alberta Women's Institutes:

1. Make a careful study of new constitution and by-laws of our organization. This will be found as an appendix to the Annual Report. Each member of the Institutes should be familiar with our constitution.
2. Study Provincial Legislation passed with respect to the Natural Resources which are about to be returned to the Province by the Dominion Government.
3. Study the findings of The Hague Conference on the question of the Naturalization of Married Women.

RUPLE FERGUSON (Mrs. J. P. Ferguson),
Provincial Chairman, Committee on Legislation.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS

Mrs. Maurice Gossip, Calgary, Convener.

In submitting to you my report as Convener of Household Economics I wish to state that this has been my only experience in Women's Institute work. On this account I am unable to make any comparisons with the work of former years or estimate the degree of success which has attended our efforts this year.

Last July I prepared an outline for study and practical endeavor, choosing for the main topic, "The Protection of Children," by means of suitable and adequate food, together with healthful and sanitary conditions at school. This was chosen because of its great importance. The children after all constitute the great treasure of the household. To safeguard this is the appointed task of parents. Doing all that can be done to provide children with food suitable and adequate for their age gives them a better chance for happiness and achievement in later years. The hot lunch at school was the project suggested in the outline. Wherever the hot lunch has been it has met with universal favor. Parents and children are pleased alike with it and teachers have found it a great help in their school work. Children are more alert and receptive.

Following the first outline three other printed sheets were sent out, viz.: Food Requirements of Children, Recipes for Hot Dishes at School, Equipment and Supplies for School Lunch, also a circular letter. All communications have been acknowledged.

Reports have been received from about forty branches. Papers on subjects relating to the home, demonstrations and courses in dressmaking, millinery and basketry have been given. One excellent paper on Homemaking, given by Mrs. Clubine of Wembley, was forwarded to me. The Hot Lunch at School was reported from a few branches only. The variety of subjects discussed by the different branches has been wonderful. They show a great deal of resourcefulness, study and preparation on the part of those responsible and reveal a spirit of willingness and helpfulness among the members.

Many branches have not been heard from. I believe a carefully outlined blank form of report, printed and sent out to Conveners, to be filled in and

returned in December before the change of officers, and in May before the Convention, would result in more reports and in more satisfactory ones.

Outline, Standing Committee on Household Economics, 1930-31.

SANITATION

Control of disease is the central idea in all sanitation.

Health depends in part on freedom from infection.

Learn and teach Sanitary Habits.

1. Sanitation in relation to food deals first with wholesome and clean materials, then with careful handling, storing and preparation.

1. MEAT:

- (1) Animals must be free from disease.
- (2) Handling and distribution must be through sanitary markets, etc.

2. MILK and all DAIRY PRODUCTS:

- (1) Milk from healthy cows in clean surroundings.
- (2) Products kept free from contamination.

3. FRUITS and VEGETABLES:

- (1) Danger in surface dust and over-ripe products.

Suggestions for papers, discussion and reading on the subject of "Sanitation in relation to Foods":

1. Study of legislation, local and Dominion, governing the marketing of foods. Observe conditions existing in Community Stores, Markets and Restaurants. Work towards improvement.

2. MILK:

- (1) Sources of contamination on farms.
- (2) Suggest methods of handling to keep milk a safe food.
- (3) Care of utensils, clothes, etc., used in care of milk.
- (4) Food value of milk.

3. Making and storing Butter for home use:

- (1) Care of milk and cream.
- (2) Churning.
- (3) Working, salting, coloring, etc.
- (4) Care of equipment used.

4. The curing of meats on the farm:

- (1) Selection, care and cooking meats, treatment of tougher cuts.

5. Methods of safeguarding foods against bacteria:

- (1) Drying.
- (2) Cold storage.
- (3) Preservatives (harmful and harmless).
- (4) Canning.
- (5) Packing.

6. Fruit and Vegetables:

- (1) Danger in surface dust and over-ripe fruits, etc.
- (2) Ways of preventing or remedying loss of nutrients in cooking.
- (3) Methods of preparing and serving raw fruits.
- (4) Value of uncooked vegetable and fruits.

2. Sanitation of the Home consists essentially in pure air, sunlight and dryness. Suggestions for papers and discussions on the subject of "Sanitation in Relation to the House":

1. Care of different rooms, ex.: cellar, bed rooms, kitchen, sheds, etc.:

- (a) Ventilation.
- (b) Effect of sunshine.
- (c) Disinfecting.
- (d) Suitable furnishings.

- (e) Removal of matter causing disagreeable odors.
2. Disposal of waste on the farm—solid and liquid.
3. Control and extermination of household pests, ex.: flies, cockroaches, vermin, bed bugs. These sometimes serve to transmit disease and their presence is an indication of some unsanitary condition.

I trust that members will continue to help one another in the discussion of these topics.

Yours sincerely,

CATHERINE GOSSIP, Convener.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

Mrs. C. Lynch-Staunton, Lundbreck, Convener.

Immigration to Canada during the last year amounted to 185,015, an increase of 9 per cent over the previous year. British immigration showed an increase of 47 per cent. From the United States there was an advance of 19 per cent. From Northern Europe an increase of 13 per cent, while there was a decrease of 33 per cent of immigrants coming from other countries.

Of the 8449 men who came to Canada under the British Harvesters Movement, 2000 have remained in Canada.

While 64,358 Canadians have gone to the United States, 30,560 who were living in that country have returned to their native land.

During the last winter, unemployment reached such serious proportions, due in a large measure to the collapse of the world's markets and to the great tie-up in wheat, that the government in Alberta at least, decided to suspend immigration operations, and at present no assisted immigration is being conducted. Only those who can pay their own way are coming, though reduced fares are still offered. No British boys will be brought for training in the Agricultural Schools of Alberta during the present year.

The responsibility and control of selection of immigrants rests solely and exclusively with the Government of Canada, and posts are maintained for medical examination by Canadian doctors before immigrants take passage for Canada. Twenty-one Canadian doctors are employed in the British Isles and seven Canadian doctors at European ports of embarkation.

For Europeans desiring to bring their people to Canada, the degrees of relationship must be father or mother, husband or wife, son or daughter, brother or sister.

The work of the Immigration Committees of the Alberta Women's Institutes has been chiefly in welcoming our newcomers and helping them to be successful in their new homes. Almost every Institute has its Visiting Committee and most of them have helped in some way, either by tendering a welcome, by calling on them, and in some cases preparing their homes for their arrival by lighting fires and having a meal ready; by the exchange of recipes, or books, or magazines; by showers of useful and timely gifts; by encouraging them to bring their babies to Baby Clinics and inviting them to Institute meetings and Demonstration Courses.

Many Institutes have sent letters to the Links of Empire and I have received enthusiastic reports of the mutual enjoyment these Links within our wide-flung Empire have brought.

Blackfalds Institute reports an exchange of letters with an Institute in England and with a Mrs. O'Donnell of Australia.

At Wooddale, two newcomers were invited to join the Sewing Course and a family of newcomers was helped at Christmas.

Lockhart Institute has an immigration scrap-book.

Donalda sends in a suggestion for a splendid program on immigration:

- (1) Roll call of noteworthy immigrants.
- (2) History of Alberta Immigration since 1763.
- (3) Three standpoints from which to study immigration: (a) that affecting the Mother Country; (b) that affecting Canada; (c) that affecting the individual.
- (4) Assisted Immigration, British, and a true statement of facts.
- (5) Oriental Immigration.
- (6) Statistics from 1900 to 1930 of various nationalities.
- (7) An appeal for welcome to all.

The Convener who sent in this program suggestion says: "My husband and I came out here almost five years ago under the Family Settlement Scheme and have enjoyed the life here hugely in spite of the struggle."

Argyle Institute corresponds with England and with South Africa.

Pine Creek Institute has formed a Link of Empire with the Wyke Regis Institute in England.

Beaver Mines Institute has formed two Links, one with a London Institute, and with a rural Institute in England.

In the Sedgewick Constituency, 12 or more families were brought in by the Hudson's Bay Company. These were all British and a fine class of settlers. The Institute invited them to a welfare meeting and tries to acquaint them with the ways of the country. Stork showers were held on different occasions, and the mothers came to the Institute and thanked them for the kindnesses they had received. Two Institutes in this Constituency have joined the Links of Empire.

Mountain View Institute had a very thorough discussion on immigration. The topics discussed were: Is our National Immigration Policy a Success or Not? Should we not rather help our own first, e.g., our returned men, and immigrants already here, and so increase property and population? Reasons for rejecting Europeans.

From Innisfail and Red Deer West Constituencies, Mrs. Falkner reports splendid addresses on Immigration, Visiting Committees appointed and Welcomes extended to newcomers.

Vegreville, Vermilion and Alexandria Constituencies report that a resolution bearing on the needs of wives for the bachelors of Alberta was adopted and will no doubt come before the Convention.

From Fort Saskatchewan is reported an address given by a Swiss woman who had just returned from a visit to her old home, which visit disclosed to her the value of her Canadian citizenship.

Mrs. Clark reports that the Institutes at Amisk, Provost, Eastervale, Buffalo View and Hayter have Visiting Committees appointed and have had some very excellent papers.

Mrs. Nicholson reports from the Institutes at Tarrington, Westward Ho, Sundre, Eagle Hill and Olds, that all newcomers are welcomed although most members are not in favor of more being brought in, and think that our own Canadian boys should receive equal opportunities with outsiders.

At the Handicraft Festival held in Calgary this year, there was a wonderful display of work done by our newcomers—an evidence of the lesson in art and workmanship that we may learn from them, as also of appreciation on their part of our endeavors to help them become a part of the country of their adoption.

Outline, Standing Committee on Immigration, 1930-31.

1. That our slogan be: A kindly welcome to all newcomers.
2. That every Institute have a Visiting Committee appointed to receive and welcome newcomers.
3. That a program on Immigration such as the following, be given:
 - (1) Roll Call of noteworthy Immigrants.
 - (2) A study of the History of Immigration to Alberta.
 - (3) Standpoints from which to study Immigration:
 - (a) That affecting the Mother Country;
 - (b) That affecting Canada;
 - (c) That affecting the individual.
 - (4) A discussion of Assisted Immigration vs Voluntary Immigration.
 - (5) Oriental Immigration.
 - (6) A study of the various nationalities entering Canada and their effect upon our own Canadian nationality.
4. That every Institute, as well as individual members, become a "Link of Empire."

Address: Honorary Secretary, "Links of Empire," British Empire Union, 180 Piccadilly, London.

5. That reports be sent in to your Provincial Convener on Immigration.

Sincerely yours,

EMMA LYNCH-STAUTON.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON CANADIANIZATION AND NATIONAL EVENTS

Mrs. F. G. Grevett, Calgary, Convener.

The past year's record, as shown by interest in the subject of Canadianization and National Events, has been more than well maintained; in fact an increasing interest is observed in many directions. Local Chairmen have reported many activities likely to bring this matter more prominently before the people of both small and large communities. The foundation so well laid by my predecessors, Mrs. E. R. Morley, Mrs. J. P. Ferguson and Mrs. Stewart, to whom I wish to pay tribute, is beginning to bear fruit as shown by the many excellent reports received.

All the Institutes heard from featured at least one event in their programmes.

Placing of the Kellogg Peace Pact in many schools is imparting knowledge of agreements between nations, which will in time create in the minds and hearts of our boys and girls a desire for peace.

Many Institutes had papers and lectures on Canadianization, Oath of Allegiance, Canada, Her Place in the Commonwealth of Nations, Canadian Authors and Poets since Confederation, A Famous Character in Canadian History, Three Qualities one would hope to find in a Real Canadian Nation,

the Flag, Canadian History and Canadian Literature. One Institute is reading at their meetings two books by Canadian authors, "Black Creek Stopping House," by Nellie McClung, and "Making of a Nation," by Vincent Massey.

One Institute studied the dress of the women of different countries, and a member dressed in Ukrainian costume gave a history of its people and customs.

Many Branches have held patriotic picnics and pageants, and had prominent speakers address these community events in an endeavor to stimulate interest in our laws and customs.

Essays have been written on many interesting topics, and prizes given; one Institute reported giving a prize to one pupil in each of three schools.

Many Branches formed "Links of Empire" with whom they exchanged programmes and photographs of their members and homes.

Another Institute reports a "Pollyanna" group. Names of people living in the community are placed in a hat and drawn by the members of the Institute; then neighborly acts are performed without the recipient knowing who is doing them. Often the name of some one whom you are not fond of is drawn, and the kindness is performed as if it were your dearest friend. In this way prejudices are overcome and lasting friendships formed. The act of being kind is what this old world needs.

Interviews with school boards to have the Union Jack displayed on school days and national holidays, have brought desired results in many districts.

Among the national holidays observed, Empire Day still leads, Dominion Day coming next.

Several Institutes have made valuable contributions to art, assisting in the purchase of suitable pictures for schools and museums. Music and literature have not been overlooked and are now receiving greater attention.

May I quote the way in which national holidays were observed in Eastern Canada: "Almost every school child had a flag and marched to the picnic grounds, where a platform had been built; here the children sang patriotic songs, gave recitations and prominent speakers gave talks on the topics of the day. Thus old and young were instructed. The orators may have been tiresome and long-winded, but they made us proud to be 'citizens of no mean country.'"

Today we have men and women who could help in telling our new Canadians the national story. Perhaps these new Canadians have come from down trodden countries where they have lived on the verge of war; they have heard of Canada as a land of peace and plenty, a land of opportunity; they come eagerly hoping for a chance, and they are not afraid of toil. Here they can build their homes, churches, schools, and make their contribution to the building up of Canada. It is our duty to point out the privileges they enjoy in this great new land, and to assist them in their desire to assume the full rights of citizenship. Let us consider the neighborly way of making a good Canadian: Our children and the children of those from other lands attend school together, picnics and parties follow the school days. So it behooves us to instil into them Canadian ideals and encourage Canadian customs among the parents. Consider the handicap of our new neighbors from the old land on arrival: Their dress makes them conspicuous; they do not understand our language, and adults do not acquire a new language readily; they do not understand our money values, and become suspicious of us after they have made a few deals. Our household equipment is strange to them. Notice that the men who go about more become Canadianized much more

quickly than the women; here then is the opportunity of the members of the Women's Institutes in helping these women solve the problems of replenishing wardrobes with clothing suitable to the climate, style of the country, and purse of the buyer. A little tact in explaining trade names and values; they are eager to learn our customs so an interchange of visits gives them an opportunity to learn them and our language. Members of the community with time to spare and ability could teach the language at night during the winter months. Perhaps large corporations employing a number of non-English speaking people could be approached to make provision for night classes whereby these people could be taught Canadian ways. In the country to the south of us many large factories make learning of the English language a compulsory condition of employment. This plan is not feasible in Canada at present, owing to the heavy shadow of unemployment; the inadequate income to meet the necessities of life, makes citizenship a difficult thing. A happy and contented people is essential to good citizenship.

Violet Legary recently said: "The chief problem today is the quality of our citizenship. Grow men and women who can be called good citizens and the world will not have much to say about what else we grow."

So our duty is plain. Let us set aside a day, preferably Dominion Day, for the purpose of inviting all those who have not yet obtained the rights of citizenship, to participate in the day's events. This will afford a point of contact and the occasion will provide an opportunity to inform the new Canadians of the means by which they can become citizens, entitled to a part in the life of the community, national, provincial and local.

A native or naturalized citizen who does not take a sympathetic interest in and try to assist in every possible way, immigrants who have been invited to settle in this country to become good citizens, is more to blame than the immigrant, if he fails to measure up to the proper standard of citizenship. I know of no organization better equipped to render this service than the Women's Institutes. And it is a recognized fact that no better service can be rendered to the organization than that to be found in good citizenship. We cannot help but wield a tremendous influence for good on the entire community.

Many matters of national importance have taken place during the year: The wonderful achievement of linking up the national broadcast, thus making it possible for us to hear the voice of King George; also the chosen representatives of many countries, speaking many languages, yet meeting in unity; the coming of General Smuts of South Africa; the achievement of Alberta's five famous women, who made it possible for the last handicap to be removed from our own sex; the movement to do honor to the first woman to be elected to a British Legislature by having a portrait painted and hung in our Parliament Building; the Ontario movement to honor the memory of the first woman school inspector, Dr. Marty, by raising \$25,000 to endow a chair in the university; the passing of a bill, through the efforts of the Alberta Women's Institutes, making the "Wild Rose" the emblem of Alberta, and last but not least in importance, the survey undertaken by Dr. Wier, to obtain a knowledge of the needs of the public in regard to trained nursing service.

May I urge the Constituency Conveners to assist the local Chairmen to a better working knowledge of what is required of them. One Convener writes: "Out of sixteen branches, only six replied." Let us return to our branches determined, that great and glorious as have been the achievements of the past, the duty of those who live in the present age is to build up a greater number of honorable records that future generations may have added inspiration and nobler traditions to follow. May I urge that you endeavor

to secure the history of your community. Stories of pioneers, preservation of old landmarks, study of books with historical content, as part of the monthly programme. It might be possible to have an exhibit at our Constituency Conferences, with the possibility of sending an exhibit to the popular Arts Congress meeting at Berne in 1934. To enthuse a love for Canada and pride in her achievements, to build up among old and new Canadians alike, a citizenship worthy of the best traditions of the great countries from which our civilization has sprung, and to preserve for the coming generations the history of our own people, is an objective worthy of our greatest efforts.

I thank the Conveners and Chairmen of my Committee for their splendid co-operation.

Outline, Standing Committee on Canadianization and National Events, 1930-31.

The following activities have been suggested to the Women's Institutes of Canada, along the line of "Canadianization and National Events":

1. Historical research of their neighbors, stories of the pioneers, preservation of old landmarks, etc.

2. The study of books with an authentic historical content (fact or fiction) as part of their monthly program.

3. Arrange an exhibit of your Community History, photographs of first settlers, school house and teacher, etc.; display them at your Institute meeting and, if possible, later at your Constituency Conference.

4. Have public speaking contests or debates on the subject of Canadian Art, Music or Literature.

5. Strive to develop the spirit of friendliness, not only among our own membership, but especially among the new settlers and foreign born women outside our circle. Welcome them to the W. I. meeting.

A list of books which will guide your Committee in selecting suitable material may be obtained from the Provincial Convener on application.

6. Encourage reading of more Canadian magazines and periodicals.

7. Encourage Canadianization in the schools:

- (a) By adding suitable books to the school library.

- (b) Helping to produce patriotic plays and pageants on National Days.

- (c) Offering prizes for patriotic essaying, presenting flags, etc., and taking an active part in the community celebration of national events, e.g., Empire Day, Dominion Day, Armistice Day.

Please forward good papers to me for future use.

(MRS. F. G.) ALICE L. GREVETT,
240 13th Ave. W., Calgary.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Mrs. D. H. Galbraith, Vulcan, Convener.

The season of 1929 was on the whole somewhat unfavorable for general farming operations, weather conditions having been rather abnormal. The hot winds as well as lack of moisture were detrimental to good growth, especially of trees and perennials. The previous fall was very dry and during

the winter there was very little snow so that the conditions were unfavorable for newly planted trees. Nevertheless, I have word of the preparation of soil for shelter belts at a number of our rural schools; this is indeed encouraging and with the moisture of the last month, those planted this spring should make a good start.

Mr. Norman M. Ross, Superintendent Forestry Station, Indian Head, gives some valuable information. He says: "Regarding varieties, it is becoming more and more evident that the native green ash is about the most dependable of all our hardy broadleaf trees. The ash in the past has not been in particular favor as compared with some others on account of its somewhat slower growth and the fact that while small it is particularly susceptible to damage from rabbits; however, it is one tree which practically never shows signs of winter killing, and after all, over a period of years, will show a growth nearly equal to maple. It will stand drought and neglect better than either poplar, willow or maple, and so far as rabbit injury is concerned these pests seem to have more or less disappeared for the time being, and in any event, it has been found that a slight touch of axle grease on the bark of the young trees will provide complete protection."

"While poplars and willows are without doubt our fastest growers they lack permanency. The caragana is one of our most useful shelter belt plants and is particularly adapted for trimmed hedges and single row field shelters. Of all the hardy varieties the evergreens as a class seem to be the most valuable for shelter purposes and best adapted to prairie conditions. They may be somewhat more difficult to get started but once established make rapid growth and stand up well even when neglected. From experiments with various mixtures planted on the Nursery Station the evergreens appear to do well in an even mixture with green ash and they may be successfully planted under cottonwoods and poplars after the latter are from ten to fifteen feet high and have become somewhat open at the bottom. Pines may be used to fill in spaces in a belt and thus give a pretty green for the winter."

These are a few of the suggestions Mr. Ross gives in a paper he has written on planning shelter belts.

In preparing the ground for the planting be sure the strip is wide enough so that there will be a good margin left on either side of the actual rows of trees for cultivation in subsequent seasons, and then be prepared to give the trees good surface cultivation between the rows for at least three or four years.

Some of our Institutes in the northern part of the Province where there is a natural growth of trees report the cleaning up of underbrush and trimming of the native trees around the schools. It is also gratifying to note that a number of our members have taken advantage of the services of Mr. Seymour and his department and are endeavoring to follow the plans he has given them to improve home grounds.

Some very interesting reports were sent in: one from Lac Ste. Anne shows what a woman can do to improve conditions. One woman there homesteaded, cleared her 30 acres and raises chickens and milks cows. Another has excellent flower and vegetable gardens, has had 50 gallons of currants each year for the past four years; she has 500 strawberry plants and has had lilacs and roses for some years.

Mrs. O'Levy of New Brunswick, who is Chairman of Agriculture for the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, wrote asking that we include a crusade against noxious weeds in our program.

We all know that the two main things necessary are clean ground; this is to have the land thoroughly cultivated to eradicate all weeds, and clean seed.

The seed growers recommend the use of:

- (1) Registered seed.
- (2) Seed from a grower of clean grain.
- (3) Thoroughly cleaned grain grown on the farm.

The loss to the country through weeds is tremendous; this occurs by loss of moisture through crowding; by the crowding out of the crop; by the cost of threshing the weed seeds and paying freight on them. This loss to Alberta is more than would pay for the construction and maintenance of our roads, or the entire cost of our educational system.

In every locality we find some clean farms which would suggest that all farms could be so kept.

Another prolific source of weed seed is through the shipping of grain by elevator companies from one point to another ostensibly for feed. This grain is moved without inspection but unfortunately is too often used for seed on account of being cheap. Inspection will come when public sentiment is aroused to the magnitude of this peril. The Institutes would do well to keep this in mind when discussing the weed problem and take necessary steps to secure legislation to curb this dissemination.

Will you please take the following message home to your Branch. When writing for information for a paper on Agriculture, specify on what particular line you want it. Remember, Agriculture embraces so many subjects, as: Poultry, the Home Garden, Hotbeds and Cold Frames, Ornamental Trees, the Flower Garden, etc. It makes it almost impossible to give information of much value unless one has some idea of what is required.

The following bulletins may be secured by writing to The Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Ontario:

No. 113, Herbaceous Perennials with lists of varieties for special purposes and districts.

No. 4, The Prairie Farmer's Vegetable Garden.

No. 89, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Woody Climbers.

No. 60, Annual Flowers with lists of varieties for special purposes and districts.

No. 95, Some Flowering Bulbs.

No. 80, The Strawberry and its Cultivation in Canada.

A pamphlet on Turkey Breeding and Management may be procured from The Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta.

Outline for Standing Committee on Agriculture, 1930-31.

During previous years the Alberta Women's Institutes have worked towards making Alberta beautiful; the past year we have concentrated on the shelter belt for home, school and gardens. We must now direct our attention to details such as choice of varieties and the art of planting. Let us try to arouse the interest of the children by offering a prize for an essay on such a subject as "The family planted a tree and a home grew up around it."

We would also suggest round table discussions and papers on the preparation of the ground, methods of starting early plants and the planning and seeding of the garden, to be given early in the year. Papers by successful

local growers often prove instructive. A list of helpful bulletins will be found in my report in our Annual Report.

Anyone wishing Government trees must make application before the first of March and the ground must be summer fallowed a year in advance of date of planting.

The Federated Women's Institutes are urging that all the Provinces unite in a crusade against noxious weeds and for the preservation of our wild flowers, some of the more rare varieties of which are already in danger of extinction. Let us do our part to help along with this work.

If you wish any assistance kindly write me and I will do my best to help you.

(MRS. D. H.) ANNA P. GALBRAITH,
Drawer 39, Vulcan

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON CANADIAN INDUSTRIES

Mrs. J. W. Johnston, Edmonton, Convener.

I have very great pleasure in presenting the report of the work of the Standing Committee for Canadian Industries. I have reviewed over sixty letters and papers brimful of enthusiasm and information, many of them worthy of publication, but as brevity is the need in compiling an annual report, must unfortunately govern myself accordingly.

The demand for information dealing with Canada's Industries and Natural Resources is steadily increasing, proving without a doubt the growing interest in our country's industrial development. The requests cover a tremendous field.

A very comprehensive paper from Hermit Lake pointed out the advantages Canada offers industrial investors, giving us three reasons, wealth of natural resources, unlimited water power and the accessibility to the world's markets. Other reports deal with some one particular industry, others with the variety of manufactured products, fertility of the soil, imports and exports. In fact there is no phase of Canada's industrial possibilities that have been overlooked.

Many Institutes open their meetings with a "roll call" of an Alberta or Canadian product; papers relative to the subject were given, speakers where possible were invited to give addresses; essay contests on Alberta's industries were sponsored in some of the schools throughout the Province; teas, luncheons and suppers composed of Alberta and Canadian products were served.

A cook book suggesting the use of the home article in the preparation of the recipes was compiled. At some of the meetings charts, maps and posters depicting some phase of industry were used to illustrate the addresses.

Empire Shopping Week has been observed in many districts, for in furthering the interests of Canada, we are empire builders also.

The C. M. A. through their Edmonton branch gave the work of the Standing Committee on Canadian Industries in this Province splendid help and publicity, by sending articles to their head office for publication in Industrial Canada and provided information and pamphlets relating to Industry for distribution.

An article of some length commending the efforts of the Alberta Women's Institutes in promoting the "Buy at Home" idea, appeared in the Calgary Herald of April 30th.

The Edmonton branch of the Alberta Women's Institutes co-operated with the Industrial Association of that city in the staging of an exhibition of "Alberta Products" in October 1929. Eighty-five exhibitors took part and over 120,000 people viewed the displays. One can readily visualize the benefits derived from such an effort.

This branch of the Institute work is one of special interest to us as women; our buying influence has a tremendous bearing on the industrial prosperity of our Province; every dollar spent at home means work for a Canadian workman. In the instance of one manufacturing concern alone the president told of a 42 per cent increase in one year, due to the "Buy at Home" campaign.

Through all the reports runs a common thought, an urge for us to support home industry; the necessity of using our raw material for our own manufactures and the providing of employment for the people of Canada, by building up Canadian industry.

Outline for Standing Committee on Canadian Industries, 1930-31.

Never lose sight of the fact that price and quality must equal.

Visit retail stores in your district, making notes of goods "Produced in Canada."

Ask retailer what are his best sellers; if imported, try and discover why, whether it is demand or quality of the goods.

Arrange one night for Canadian Industries and give a paper or talk. Work through the Home Economics Committee and try and plan an Alberta or Canadian menu.

Talk up "Home Buying" whenever possible.

Write a paper on Canadian Industry and send me a copy with your ideas on the subject.

Make a survey of local industries, if any, getting information regarding products and output.

Please send any idea that you might feel is particularly adapted to your locality, for the farther one can spread the idea of "Home Buying" the greater will be the results. You will have a good opportunity to educate the newcomer in home buying.

I will be pleased to furnish you with any literature or assistance that I can.

Where it is possible you could have a "Made in Alberta" exhibition and as in the small places have several Institutes go in together.

There is a lot of work to be done in this line and I am sure that it is not only a pleasure to learn of all the things that are being made in Alberta but it also is good for trade.

Please keep in touch with me and I can assure you that I will appreciate any ideas you may have for furthering the work.

MRS. J. W. JOHNSTON,

11007 84th Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta,
Provincial Convener Canadian Industries.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS**Mrs. J. N. Beaubier, Champion, Convener.**

The Committee on the League of Nations is the youngest child in the family of Alberta Women's Institutes. While this organization has always been interested in, and sympathetic to the League and for all it stands, not until last year did the Council consider it advisable to name a convener for this particular division. Consequently this brief talk can hardly be termed a report, as the committee is not as yet in full working order. However, if by this effort greater interest is created in the movement for world peace, its purpose will have been served.

No doubt the majority of us are more or less familiar with the foundation of the League of Nations and the degree of success or failure with which it has met. Nevertheless I shall ask your indulgence while we briefly review the organization, development and so termed failures of this great world parliament.

No one would attempt to say through what man, or race of men, nor on what occasion the idea of universal peace first found expression; nor with these speculations need we concern ourselves at the present. We are told that virtually all nations played greater or smaller parts in the growth of the idea that found the first definite expression in the International Peace Conference which convened at the suggestion of Tsar Nicholas II. of Russia, in May 1899. This conference sat for three months, and in its final act established the Permanent Court of Arbitration, which was ultimately housed in The Hague Temple of Peace, erected in 1903 under a gift from Andrew Carnegie.

The Hague Court had rendered nine decisions of international importance before the World War. Then came the cataclysm that swept it, and so much else, away, though it was to have a resurrection under other auspices and with more hopeful prospects.

At the close of the war came the long-drawn negotiations at Versailles from which eventually developed the new gospel of international relations in a firm and practical bond of co-operation and good-will and open to the nations of the world.

In 1918 General Jan Christian Smuts, South African soldier, statesman and scholar, submitted a memorandum to the Peace Conference, entitled "The League of Nations; A Practical Suggestion." This was published in the newspapers all over the world and met with general favor. Woodrow Wilson, then President of the United States, who had proposed such a league, David Lloyd George and other world leaders of that period, nodded approval, and the memorandum, in substance, became the Covenant (or constitution) of the League of Nations. This gave the world what it never had before, an international organization, designed to be permanent, and capable of growth; an association of countries pledged by treaty to work together "to promote international co-operation and security."

Written indelibly on the hearts and souls of a devastated and war sick world is the date—January 10th, 1920—when representatives of fourteen nations set their hand and seal to that covenant; mere representatives of the recent war allies with not a single Foreign Affairs Minister nor a Premier among them. A very humble and rather discouraging beginning we must admit, yet—a beginning—from which has grown, in ten of the most eventful years in history, the greatest force towards international justice and co-operation the world has ever known.

Before the first meeting of the Assembly during the same year, forty-five Nations had become members of the League of Nations; there are fifty-four at the present time; an unquestionable testimony to the place of importance that the League has achieved in the minds of the world's statesmen. Yet it was not a creation of the moment. It had its root in the solid experience of the past and its growth during the decade of its existence has been by means of deliberate consideration rather than through spectacular action.

The machinery of the League appears somewhat complicated to the average mind. The three authoritative agencies are the Assembly, the Council and the Permanent Court of International Justice, popularly known as the World Court. The Secretariat and the long list of committees and associated expert commissions are subordinate. The Assembly is composed of representatives of every country that is a member of the League. It meets annually on the first Monday in September, in Geneva, and without question is the most representative body that the world has yet seen. Every member, great or small, is on a footing of equality. Each country may send as many as three representatives to sit in the Assembly but has only one vote. Being the general body of the League, the Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world. It has also special functions, such as the election of new members, the passing of the budget; it elects the majority of the Council and its consent is necessary for any alteration of the constitution of the council.

The Council has five permanent members. Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and Germany, representing the Great Powers in the League, and nine minor powers, elected three each year by the Assembly. The Council meets four times a year and may be called together whenever a crisis demands it. Being small it can meet on short notice and may reach a decision quickly; because its decisions are backed by the great powers they carry great weight and it is well suited to act as the executive organ of the Assembly.

The World Court is a court of eleven judges and four deputies, elected every nine years, by the Assembly and the Council. The Court sits regularly on June 15th, but may be called at any time for an extraordinary session. All disputes are submitted to this court, and the many decisions handed down have brought no question of justice.

The Secretariat collects information and studies the problems that come before the Assembly and the Council. Associated with it are a number of commissions and committees to supervise the many growing activities of the League.

Since 1920 four main attempts have been made to strengthen the League, each of which has contributed greatly to its vitality. The first was the so-called Protocol which developed at the Assembly meeting in 1924. Its main provisions were that the signatory nations should pledge themselves to maintain the existing frontiers of Europe and to come to the assistance of any state whose integrity was threatened. The majority of European states hailed the project with enthusiasm. Great Britain, feeling that it attempted too much, was definitely opposed to it, and on the rock of the British attitude the whole scheme split.

The next year came Locarno—a modified version of the Protocol—to which Great Britain not only had no objection but which she warmly favored. Some statesmen regard the signing of the Locarno Pact as one of the great moments in the world history. Certain it is that when the Foreign Secretaries of England, France and Germany met for the first time in frankness and friendliness a new viewpoint developed; and the subsequent admission of Germany to the League of Nations was an indication that war-time hates were to be buried forever.

While this undoubtedly was a great stride forward toward breaking the terrible power of war, yet an agreement greater than Locarno, greater than any previous step towards world peace, was the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact, signed and sealed in Paris, August 27th, 1928; greater because for the first time the whole question is considered from a different and a nobler angle, from the angle of peace instead of war; greater because it was an attempt to build on the solid foundation of public opinion. Hitherto the nations of the world had pledged themselves to come to each other's assistance if attacked; the Kellogg Pact makes no exceptions, admits no compromise; it merely says that the world shall give up war altogether.

Fourteen nations agreed to and signed the following Articles of the Pact:

Article I "The high contracting parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations one with another."

Article II "The high contracting parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever origin may arise among them shall never be sought except by pacific means"

This is considered the most drastic moral pledge against war ever taken by a group of nations.

One most significant fact in connection with the Kellogg Pact is that the signatories include two great nations—Russia and the United States—who are not members of the League of Nations. True it is that inconsistencies exist between the Covenant and the Kellogg Pact in regard to the institution of war. The former permits war under certain specified conditions, after every other resource has been tried and has failed. The latter seeks to abolish war entirely. While differences are admitted there is no fundamental conflict between the two methods which would make them inadmissible to each other. In fact an effort to adjust these inconsistencies is already under way.

And so we come step by step, to the latest and by some hailed as the greatest single step toward world peace, the London Naval Treaty of 1930.

"It marks," says the London Press, "the inauguration of a new era of world relations and especially the definite beginning of a new and warmer phase of comradely understanding between the Anglo-Saxon nations."

After weeks of discussion and deliberation the document was signed by the accredited envoys of the five great sea powers, the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy, the last two with certain reservations. The real achievement of the conference is, of course, the stopping of the naval rivalry of Great Britain, United States and Japan as regards all classes of fighting vessels. The right to build has been restricted by international agreement, and there shall no longer be danger of competitive bidding for supremacy of the seas. Two distinct advantages are pronounced: First, economy due to reduction of armaments; second, improvement of international relations due to the cessation of competitive building; and this is a long step toward ultimate peace. The next move, indications of which are already appearing on the horizon, might easily lead to reduction of land armament as well. Disarmament will come just in proportion as nations feel secure.

The League of Nations has staunch and loyal friends who point with pride and satisfaction to its list of actual achievements and who see no limit to its future. It has stopped wars; no one will attempt to deny that; no fewer than seven international disputes have been amicably settled, and a number of cases have been settled out of court. The financial rehabilitation

of Austria and Hungary was an achievement difficult to imagine before it happened; it has put over a programme of health and social endeavor, of trade and transit which ten years ago would have been considered impossible. Under the wing of the League, the International Labor Organization was established, "to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children and the well being, physical, moral and intellectual, of industrial wage earners." A glance at the latest list of agreements and conventions concluded under the League auspices would afford some idea of the number and range of projects which have already been written into treaties.

Intermingled with these successful ventures have been some failures, for the League has its limitations. However, if one more decade brings an equal degree of success such vistas of progress will open up as to make glad the heart of mankind.

The one great force upon which the League relies for support, probably the greatest force in the world, is public opinion. It has no army or navy to enforce its will; it attempts only to establish and make permanent the new hope, the new spirit, the modern international law of mutual consent.

Surely this phase appeals to the women of the world, and we find our place in this unsurpassed movement to promote and establish permanent peace in the opportunity to assist in forming public opinion. The channels through which this can be done most effectively are the minds of the young.

A popular magazine recently arranged a symposium on what women can do to promote permanent peace among the nations, to which seven prominent women from as many different countries contributed. It is interesting and significant that of these seven writers, five place the greatest emphasis on the need for the reform of Education in the spirit of peace.

This, then, is our objective; to strip war of all its romantic glamour and to present it only as the tragedy it is; to recognize the importance of training a citizenship for the future that shall be imbued with the spirit of peace; to urge that the stories glorifying war be eliminated from text books; to replace military training with physical exercises; to have a copy of the Kellogg Peace Pact displayed on the walls of every school room; to present a programme or in other ways commemorate Goodwill Day, May 18th, and Armistice Day. In short, to educate for the new patriotism. As one writer says: "There is nothing unpatriotic in the thought that children must be trained to hate war and to love peace. The nations of the world have renounced war, solemnly, officially, and without equivocation, in a general pact, and have pledged to seek the solution of their disputes only by pacific means."

If this means anything, it must mean re-education on the presumption of peace. It must mean that we must do away with all militarism in our schools, with all drills which keep before children the expectation of war. It is natural that a generation, trained as ours has been, to think of war as a legal weapon of a sovereign state, and as something inevitable, however deplorable, should be unable, as our generation has been, to create an adequate mechanism for preventing war.

But a new generation, trained to think the preservation of world peace to be a first duty of citizenship, will work out and perfect the world organization which we have only faultily begun.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE GIRLS' CLUB WORK

Mrs. J. Macgregor Smith, Edmonton, Supervisor.

From the reports that we receive each month the Women's Institute Girls' Clubs have been very active during the last year. A number of new clubs have been formed, the last one being at Thorhild; a number of strays have come back into the fold and we are very much pleased. We now have on our mailing list the names of the Secretaries of 68 clubs. There should be twice that number. If each Women's Institute had one member who had the time and the vision to see what could be done in Alberta with our girls we could easily have twice the number of clubs at next Convention time.

The girls are anxious to organize; there is work to be done but owing to the lack of leaders we are marking time, but it is not so with other organizations. If for one year the Women's Institutes would concentrate on getting leaders and then help the leader to get the time to give to the girls you would be surprised to find what could be accomplished by the girls for Women's Institute work in Alberta.

We want your whole hearted support; we would like to get more letters like this one from Mrs. F. B. Moore, Convener, Red Deer, Innisfail and West Constituency:

"We have no Girls' Clubs but four of our Women's Institutes are sending at least four girls to the next Women's Institute Girls' Clubs Convention in Calgary."

Our Convention held at St. Joseph's College in Edmonton last July was a great success. This year we will meet in Calgary at Mount Royal College, July 2nd to 7th inclusive. An interesting and educational program has been planned. I wish to emphasize the training class for leaders and senior groups held at this time. We published our Convention report in magazine form as a new venture last year; this met with great success. We intend repeating the effort this year. We would like more support from the members of the Women's Institutes. Our magazine is 25 cents a copy and we would like you to order as soon as possible from our Secretary, Miss Minnie Tyler, Alliance, so that we may get some idea regarding the number to be published.

Through the generosity of the Women's Institute Council I have been able to visit the District Conferences held at Drumheller, Lethbridge and Edmonton, speaking on girls' club work. Through this effort we have been able to get District Supervisors of Women's Institute Girls' Clubs appointed.

Mrs. Fred Norton, Coaldale, for District No. 4.

Mrs. J. A. Rodell, Wetaskiwin, for District No. 3.

Mrs. W. A. Brown, Paradise Valley, for District No. 2.

Miss Libby Lloyd, Waskateneau, acting for District No. 1.

There is not any definite outline of work for these supervisors; at present they are to try to visit the clubs in their districts and to organize new clubs; in short to do what the Provincial Supervisor would do if she could get around to visit the different clubs.

We have outlined a program for the use of the clubs; it is the beginning of a course in Household Science, emphasizing the care of clothing this year. We hope each club will make use of this new program. Our Publicity Convener, Jean Blewett Jr., has had weekly reports in four Alberta papers.

We believe that our clubs develop important qualities in girls, good fellowship, loyalty and co-operation. Having the words of our motto "For Home and Country" before us, let us strive to bring into our Junior organization every eligible girl in the community. I wish the Women's Institutes

would concentrate for the next year on the training of leaders. Send your Supervisors to our training class for leaders which is held during our Convention. Your Supervisor is a member of the Provincial Executive for Girl Guides and as such attended the Provincial Executive meeting held in Calgary in March, giving the report of the seven Women's Institute Girl Guides Troops organized within the last year.

May I take this opportunity to thank all those who have helped so much with the girls' work, especially the Council of the Alberta Women's Institute, the District Supervisors, and the local Supervisors who carry on so well.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES, A FORECAST

Mrs. W. F. Cameron, Davidson, Saskatchewan, President of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada.

It may have occurred to you that of late there has been much looking backward over the origin and past history of the Women's Institutes in Canada, and that now all Institute women are pretty well informed on this matter. While we grant all glory to the initiative and prophetic vision of those who saw in this movement a new outlet for the energies of rural women, and a means of rendering constant service to the less fortunate of their sisters, as well as the emancipation of themselves so that they were at liberty to launch out into new ideas and new schemes of activity, we would not be so modest as to deny that the reality has far surpassed the prophecy in Women's Institutes, and that Mrs. Hoodless herself might scarcely recognize the great matter that her little fire once kindled at Stony Creek, Ontario. All honor to her and her immediate successors, who laid so truly the foundations upon which we have reared the present structure of Women's Institutes. With every hope for the future, we might this evening get also into a prophetic vein and consider whither we are tending, what we may expect to accomplish, how our Institutes are to stand the test in the days that are to come. The song of the Harrow school boy rings in my ears, sung in the full fire and flush of youth, and the concluding lines of the first stanza make an irresistible parallel:

"While we look up and regretfully wonder,
What shall we look like when forty years on?"

Forty years—that far exceeds the allotted span for too many; say ten years on, and let us be content to peep into the future after one decade. Shall we have "suffered a sea change into something rich and strange?" Rich, it is hoped, with the wealth of experience and achievement, but not so very strange, still the Women's Institute, spreading its inspiration, its broad-sweeping influence, its practical humanitarianism, its definite feminism from coast to coast, reaching to the furthest corner of the world, touching even the islands of the sea. Will the Women's Institute maintain its domestic character, its vision of the ideal home, amid ideal conditions, with the finest families provided with the most complete education, and with women freed by the possession of the last thing in equipment, to enjoy with lessened toil the most productive leisure? That seems a good deal to ask, but with faith in our Institutes we are justified in such expectations, and the actual fulfilment depends on the present trend of our energies. Are we then moving in the right direction, with a clear eye, a measured pace and a steady head? Granting that in some degree all these natural endowments are ours, let us examine our attainments.

Probably the best way to gauge our advance up to this point is to compare ourselves with others similarly placed, with our sisters on the prairies, in the Maritimes, on the west coast, in old Ontario and Quebec. Nothing is easier or can be more accurate. Can we note any tendency here to lag behind in those things that matter, in the welfare of children, of our own families, in the general health of the Province, in the efficiency of our educational system, in our efforts to raise the highest type of Canadian citizen? The Biennial Report issued last fall is in our hands, a familiar sight to the women of Alberta, for it is the work of Mrs. A. H. Rogers of Fort Saskatchewan, and as a handbook showing the results of the F.W.I.C. Convention held at Saskatoon last June, it could not be surpassed in accuracy and brevity. There information is like the city of Jerusalem, compactly built together, and perusing these pages we see that your provincial contribution in work, though but a fraction of the task set for the Dominion, stands creditably beside that of any Province, and that with all modesty, it could not be dispensed with. In comparison with the rest of Canada, Alberta, in Federation with her sister provinces, is upholding the honor of the family. Self-criticism is not spared, opportunities for improvement are noted, ideas already put elsewhere to the test, are borrowed, experience is common property. In vigilance in regard to our children, their health, habits, training, education, the women of our great Federation are literally standing on guard in the truest patriot love. Not as an idle boast, but in all sincerity do we sing "Oh, Canada, We Stand on Guard for Thee." Not alone for Alberta, not for Saskatchewan, do we thus stand, but for our wide Dominion. This is our attitude at the moment. What may not be accomplished with women united heart and soul, from coast to coast in such an attitude for the next ten years!

Children will be privileged to be well-born, well-trained; school will have forgotten the shade of the prison-house, the lagging school-boy will have passed into the limbo of myths, the growing girl will get time to grow, freed from non-essential school tasks, boys and girls, the parents of the future, will learn in hygiene, in history, in literature, in economics, how important it is to preserve a race, strong, alert, active and intelligent, and how great and grave a matter life is in the storm and stress of scientific and social progress. Here the rural women of Canada, the women of our F.W.I.C. have a field that they can hold, for theirs is the deepest interest, the interest of the mother in the home. Yes, undoubtedly there is room for every worker, need for study, for comparative research. At present demands are made that Provincial Governments provide adequate homes for young delinquents. Let it be our aim to make it possible to dispense with such institutions, to protect young people against their temptations and even against themselves; let us try to have the crippled, the blind, the deaf, cared for and treated at an early stage, so that in some cases there will be a prevention of saddened and diminished lives. Our schools are already shaking off the fetters of uniformity with a view to developing the personality of the child, rather than producing a mine of information. These, I maintain are results not to be obtained by a narrow and provincial effort, but by a national co-operation. With the welfare of the child assured, no misgivings should prevail upon us to doubt the inevitable advance that must characterize the next generation of Canadians, and these denote changes that the Federated Women's Institutes have assisted in bringing about, and toward which their concerted efforts have tended. The next decade, in logical progression, must reap very visible benefits from so much thoughtful and systematic endeavor.

This evening, by inviting a stranger to enjoy your hospitality, you have established a fresh human contact, one which, like the waves of the wireless, will be preserved for all time in your memory, in mine. To measure the reach of human contact is beyond any human instrument. How boundless

then is the influence of the numberless contacts made by the women of our Institutes, as they meet together from month to month, as they spread themselves through their Constituencies, as they gather in annual Convention. Vaster yet is the force in the unseen contact of those 100,000 women, who constitute our federal organization, our legions, who, though separated by forest, field and flood, are always to be found on certain well-marked long distance lines, on prescribed wave lengths, if you will. These lines or wave-lengths will all be tapped in your program here. They indicate your vitality. They also speak for your tribute to the Federation. Women's Institutes live in a sort of circle. The local is the very god of the machine, the essential element; the constituency, or district, or Provincial or Federated Institute, has no meaning without the sum of all these units. And yet there is a dependence on the highest "contracting party," the Federation, that quickens life in the local. Disregard this and interest flags. It is like the case of the chicken that gets the axe applied to its neck. Its head is off, but it does not even know that it is dead. It is the unification of purpose and standardization of broader lines of work that makes the individual effort so effective. These wave-lengths then will bring you messages about the movement of population to and from our Dominion, to and from our Province, of the occupations of our people, and of the present sad reverse condition, the grievous unemployment of so many. You will get news about the laws that standardize our conduct and protect our interests; you will get indisputable proof of the rapid assimilation and Canadianization of the foreigner in our midst. From a high authority in your own province, Mrs. Wm. Stewart of Peace River, you will learn how best to proceed in acquiring information concerning the newcomers to Canada, how to be so imbued with love for Canada that you will eagerly help others to find a home away from home in your province, and above all you will be told where to look for literature that can inspire you with the consciousness of the greatness of the land that is yours. The contacts established along these wave lengths are countless. They arouse the same emotions as those that have been described as "the human warmth in crowds." Has all this a value? Will it make the next ten years better? Need we ask?

There may be pain in our contacts. Take the knowledge of the present unemployment, for instance. Puzzling thoughts must spring to the mind in sight of the enforced idleness and consequent unmerited suffering of so many.

"I saw in vision
 The work in the wheat,
 And in the shops nothing
 For people to eat;
 Nothing for sale in
 Stupidity Street."—Ralph Hodgson.

Surely there is here a wrong to be righted. "Stupidity Street" can not remain the domiciled address of 100,000 intelligent women. Situations arising like the present must be met, unemployment must be faced. Either work must be created, or existing jobs must be divided up to go round the workers. To work is necessary for maintaining self-respect, as well as for providing a living. The woman worker is in a dilemma just here. Nowadays there is a large and increasing number of women workers outside the home—married women workers, and the outcry against these is persistent. No one denies that the place of the mother of a young family is, if possible, with her children at home. There are sad cases when this is impossible. But is it wise to join in the hue and cry against the married woman worker in general? Consider this carefully, seeking a principle to guide you to a decision. Not so long ago women strove and all but died to win the franchise; only two years ago

in the Old Country was the franchise an equal privilege with both sexes; not one year ago five distinguished women of your own Province of Alberta removed the last stigma from our sex, when they had it established beyond a doubt on the highest legal authority that a woman is a person. Is it wise, is it safe, that women should now clamour for legislation that will lay a disability on a married woman which could never be laid on a married man? Is she to be a person at one end of the line, only to forfeit her personality at the other? A principle, you see, is involved. Moreover, however could such legislation be enforced? The wife of the farmer markets her chickens, ducks, turkeys, milk, cream, butter, eggs, cheese, and frequently vegetables, not for pleasure, but for cash, but you could not insist that she sit in idleness and employ hired help because she is a married woman. The wife of the store-keeper may clerk all afternoon in the store, and save the wages of an employee, and why not? A wife and mother is many a time her husband's stenographer or book-keeper, and she has every right to this service. I question if such a disability as is proposed could constitutionally be laid on any person. Employers as individuals can fix their own arrangements, but it is not for governments to interfere. You may recall how R. L. S. made one of his characters say to a young friend: "Be supple, Davie, in things immaterial." This is far from immaterial. It is a vital matter. I am not discussing the circumstances, only the principle, and this seems to call for rigidity and not suppleness. As women, looking to the future, let us not turn back the clock; rather when an hour of unemployment strikes, let us seek a remedy that will not restore the lately lost limitations of our sex. Shorter hours and more workers, even half day jobs with half pay and doubled employment, less luxury, with more plain living and high thinking, would be a sacrifice worth making before woman offers to relinquish her equality of status. The whole subject is fraught with difficulty, for it is in the less salaried positions that the stringency mainly occurs. It is still true that there is always room at the top. This is one contact which, though painful, might call for sacrifice that would result in a real elevation of soul.

I cannot pass on without a reference to the glory that is Alberta's in winning the decision last fall of the Lords of the Privy Council. Nor yet has Alberta received her due reward. The first woman Senator, a lady of talent and of wealth in Ottawa, has been signally honored in her appointment, and is well fitted to adorn her office, but it is the hope of all western women, even of many who have little regard for the prestige of the Senate, that 'ere the next ten years are up, without consideration of rank or party or wealth, but solely on the score of merit, Alberta will have at least one representative in that august body, who will not merely come into her reward as one of the dauntless five, but who will be an ornament and a reinforcement to the Upper House.

To talk of limitations on women as women at this late hour is unthinkable, and no sacrifice is too great to avoid such a catastrophe. Not in the coming decade shall we sit idly by, and witness any retrogression. Tennyson even is behind the times:

"Man for the field and woman for the hearth;
 Man for the sword and for the needle she;
 Man with the head and woman with the heart;
 Man to command and woman to obey;
 All else confusion."

The younger generation would swiftly add: "I don't think." The sword is driven by women out of date, if their urge stands for anything. May it lie buried forever. Heart and hand are human qualities, with no discrimination of sex. No modern man in his senses would try to get away with the

cave-man idea of imposing obedience on his wife. Personally I was never asked to take that vow, but perhaps Scots Law is more elastic. In spite of Tennyson there is not yet the age of confusion. Similarly that novel, so much discussed several years ago, "This Freedom," by A. S. M. Hutchinson, is not fair to the working married mother, the ultra modern and gifted one, who provided her children with every care and attention from salaried nurses and teachers. She did not merit the Nemesis that overtook her whole family. If personal attendance were everywhere essential from the mother to the child, then woe betide the British aristocracy, and the wealthy Americans.

"Wise women, balanced women, are what are needed," said Dr. Henry Drummond years ago, and where can one find such more readily than in the Women's Institutes? This world will be better for our organization; children in the mass will grow up with a better chance in the light of modern knowledge, and in the home the mother who gives some time to the rest of the world will still hope and pray that one day her own family may experience at least the bliss of one beatitude and reach a share in the kingdom of heaven. As I said, every contact is far-reaching, the wider our contacts the richer the influence. Far horizons clarify the vision; a Canadian viewpoint embraces and surpasses the Albertan, the Ontarian; a Federated Women's Institute reveals the richest elements of its constituent parts. Truly our contacts during the next ten years will be the live wires that electrify our existence and give us power and newness of life.

Proceeding again to gaze on our reflection in the mirror of the future, after seeing the march of progress on the records of broad Standing Committees, in Education, Public Health, Child Welfare, Immigration, Home industries, Legislation, Canadianization, etc., there is still a fraction of life left out of the reckoning, one that is vital, the leisure hours. The future would be a terror, deprived of some moments to go into retreat with one's own soul. Time must go to the satisfaction of hobbies, of innate desires, of flights of fancy. To drift the time away does little obvious good, although in the stress under which some of us live, an hour of folded hands might prove a recreating tonic. In general however many tempting and alluring prospects lie waiting for the scanty leisure. Grasp all the time you can, let your taste have its run, do the thing you love to do, and never let yourself call it an indulgence. Self-expression is a need in life, and develops the character. If reading is everything, read constantly; music stands the test for ever as a relief from the commonplace; art is a refuge and a creative gift; "a garden is a lovesome thing, God wot"; beautiful needlework makes the readiest appeal to many women; social service and pious deeds are a solace to innumerable hearts; nothing can excel the power of travel to enrich life. These are the occupations of leisure, and each one has its intrinsic value. The influence of the leisure hours, of what I might term productive leisure, is something that makes any person more valuable to her friends, and thus of more account in the world. A few years ago a most striking article appeared in Harper's Magazine from the pen of Emily Newell Blair, a prominent American writer. The article was entitled "I prepare to face fifty." Many of us are just there-about with little or no preparation for what is in all likelihood the last lap of life. Mrs. Blair argues that when the half-century is told, the time has arrived when a woman has the right to do some living for herself, to choose how she will spend her time—those hours left over after duty, which never ceases in this country, has been fulfilled. Youth can set a facile course in this direction or that, but riper age must make a selection. Health does not permit promiscuous energies, life is fleeting, and opportunity does not return. Some time the desultory and routine filling in of spare time has to call a halt. How true is this of the multiplicity of women's organizations. Instead of expanding into half a dozen of these, why not concentrate on that in which

your faith is strongest. Then your later years will still be marked by productive work, by productive leisure. The Women's Institute offers such an outlet for our maturer age, and implies no weakening of church or spiritual life. A reflected happiness will radiate around, you will be freed from the hurry and turmoil that accompany the chasing after every new society, and by specialization the years that remain will have something tangible to show for the hours that might otherwise have been written off as lost. This is sound advice, and might be more forcible but for the consciousness that it is hard to practise one's own preaching. In this great west especially we all get rolled up in offices, and the day inevitably comes when from poor health or boredom or sheer exhaustion the wriggling out has to be done. Be a miser then in giving away your leisure. It is all that you can call your own in life, and one day you will stand face to face with yourself and ask: "Has my leisure counted for anything at all?" Of course it is counting, and counting wherever you pass.

Just in closing I should like to make a reference to the unconscious influences in the world. Many of you have had strange experiences of the power of your own influence, when you were all unaware of exerting any. Letters come like bolts from the blue; you travel in a train, and perhaps help some lame woman to get about, and later you find that you have cast your bread upon the waters, and it has come back in an expression of faith in humanity. In our Women's Institutes this is no rare experience. I once got a share of a sleeping berth on a crowded train, because the woman there had heard me at an Institute meeting in Toronto. There are letters in my desk that cannot be explained, and yet the writer had some reason for turning to me. Not anyone can afford to minimize the value of this for it is one of the mysteries of life. It resembles the way your children interpret your own mother, their grandmother, whom they have never known. They still feel her influence. What a power is this in our Institutes! How wide when we send it into the world with the name of Women's Institutes that was first our very own in Canada. Do you not feel that we are sisters in a vast, yet familiar home, each one bringing her quota of personality, and infusing it into the hearts of others. Our Federation should be like the spirit of the Dawn Wind:

"At two o'clock in the morning, if you open your window and listen,
You will hear the feet of the Wind that is going to call the Sun.
And the trees in the shadow rustle and the trees in the moonlight glisten,
And though it is deep, dark night, you feel that the night is done.
"So when the world is asleep, and there seems no hope of her waking
Out of the long, bad dream that makes her mutter and moan,
Suddenly all men arise to the noise of fetters breaking,
And every one smiles at his neighbour, and tells him his soul is his own."

—Kipling.

The wonderful new cathedral at Liverpool, England, has a women's window in glorious stained glass, which celebrates, not shadowy saints, but the women saints of modern times, women who had no thought of having their memory thus perpetuated. "To Elizabeth Fry and all Pitiful Women," "To Christina Rossetti and all sweet singers," "To Grace Darling and all courageous maidens," "To Susanna Wesley and all devoted mothers," "To Louisa Stewart, a missionary to China, who gave her life for her faith," "To Queen Victoria," "To Kitty Wilkinson, a washerwoman who in a time of cholera washed the bed clothing of her stricken neighbours," "To Mary Rogers, a ship's stewardess who put her lifebelt on another, when the vessel was sinking." Thus the window commemorates the poor helpers of the poor, those numberless women who have lived and died for others. Who would deny the reach of unconscious influence? Again I would call the unnumbered

women of our Institutes, united in nations, in provinces, in Institutes to set a value on the organization to which they belong, to count it a force by reason of its active and deliberate work, by its many contacts, by its use of leisure, by its unconscious influence.

The greatest influence of all time was one that had its life under the humblest conditions; born in a manger but born also under God's Star. Nothing is too humble to be included along with us, and it is impossible to foretell the worth of our latest and poorest member. One thing we are sure of, and that is that no barrier will be raised to the exclusion of any woman. Let us carry on our great work, conscious of our opportunity, unconscious of our potentiality, but confident that life will be more abundant because of our Women's Institute, because of all those home-loving women, who are willing to seek the ideal life in the home of the future.

"When I see a tenement
Of lighted kitchens; when I catch a shimmer
Of love's shy look beneath the street-lamp's glimmer,
I see the Star again, and go my way content."—Boyd Scott.

PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE

Mrs. F. A. Nye, Edmonton.

I am going to give you a brief outline of the courses of study carried on at our Provincial Schools of Agriculture. I think that the majority of you know that we have four schools that are operating at the present time: Vermilion, Olds, Claresholm and Raymond. I am not familiar with the academic studies and the boys' work as that is entirely out of my field, so have prepared a paper on that which I will read to you.

The course of study outlined for boys may be divided into four groups: first there are those of a practical nature such as Field Husbandry, Animal Husbandry, Farm Mechanics, Poultry, Dairying and Horticulture. Each of these is dealt with in such a way as to prepare the student to deal successfully with each of these branches of agriculture in a practical way on his own farm. For instance, under field husbandry, soil culture, the growing of cereal and forage crops, crop rotation, weed control and judging of grains and other crops is dealt with very completely. In animal husbandry the types and breeds of farm animals, the methods of feeding, principles involved in breeding and improvement as well as marketing problems are taught. Under the heading of farm mechanics blacksmithing, carpentry, electricity and gas engines receive attention. Poultry, dairying and horticulture, while of secondary importance to the first three mentioned, receive similar treatment.

The second group of subjects includes civics, co-operative marketing and economics and farm management. Civics teaches the student how the process of Government is carried on, commencing with the municipal and extending into Dominion and Empire affairs. Co-operative marketing and economics show the economic business of the farm in relation to other industries. The processes through which farm products pass between the points of production and consumption and means by which this service is rendered. The co-operative agencies as applied to conduct marketing enterprise is a subject of intensive study. Farm Management is as its name implies, a study of the business of operating the farm.

The third group of subjects comprises chemistry, physics, botany, entomology, bacteriology, soils and veterinary science. In the courses of study offered in this group a thorough grounding in the elementary principles of each science is given. These principles are later applied to the practical problems of agriculture.

Lastly, we have courses in English and Mathematics. The course in English includes not only the proper use of both written and spoken English, but also practice in public speaking and essay writing. A well chosen course of reading is also outlined with the idea of teaching students an appreciation of good literature. The course in mathematics is similar to that given in High School in Grades 9 and 10, and is very necessary to the student in carrying on business and in solving various problems which arise in connection with his school work and his activities on the farm in later years.

A review of the foregoing outline will indicate that the course offered at the Provincial Schools of Agriculture is admirably adapted to the needs of the young man who will make farming his life work. It gives him a foundation of scientific knowledge which he may in later years build upon. This science is related to practical problems in a definite manner. Manual skill in the handling of machinery, tools, livestock and so forth is developed, and lastly but perhaps most important the appreciation of literature is developed and he has an opportunity to cultivate the habit of reading, which in turn will keep him in touch with agricultural developments.

Students of Schools of Agriculture who successfully pass the prescribed examinations at the end of the second year, and who are recommended by the Principal of the School which they have attended, may enter upon the second year of the Agriculture and Household Science courses at the University of Alberta, provided they have the necessary university entrance requirements. Students who have covered the courses in Agricultural Schools, but who have not the university entrance requirements, may take a third year at these schools. The course taken in this additional year is in many respects equivalent to Grade XI. This course commences earlier and continues for slightly more than a month later than the regular term, and the Department of Education grants a concession in the matter of examinations, to the extent that special papers are prepared to be written on by these students early in May.

The work of the third year is entirely academic and enables students who lack high school training to comply with the university entrance requirements in a minimum time. Furthermore, students of mature years who would hesitate to enter High School, eagerly avail themselves of this opportunity to complete their High School education.

These courses are offered at the Olds and Vermilion Schools only and are much appreciated by our students, many of whom avail themselves of the opportunities offered.

The course of study for girls includes: First year, cooking, purpose of food study, ways and essentials in cooking, food principals and calories; planning of menus, rules for serving, table etiquette, etc. The second year includes the digestive system, vitamins, feeding of infants and children, school lunches, etc. Home nursing, first year anatomy and physiology; second year, obstetrics, care of infants, bathing, dressing, feeding, after care of the mother, diets, etc. Selected topics dealing with the more important phases of personal hygiene. Seventeen periods each term are devoted to this subject. Household administration, house and household furnishings, kitchen planning, labor saving devices, etc., laundering and sanitation.

Sewing, first year, instruction in hand and machine sewing, stitches of all kinds, seams, button holes, plackets, patching and darning, drafting of certain patterns, making of dresses, blouses, smocks and undergarments. Second year, tailored dresses, suits and coats, making over of an old garment. Textiles, selection of materials, study of fabrics, cotton, linen, wool, silk and rayon. Clothing and design. History and basic principles of clothing design, color, line, form, texture etc., also a study of clothing budgets.

Millinery consists of studying color chart, becoming styles and colors to types of individuals. Each student makes a hat generally to wear in harmony with some garment made at the school.

This is not a complete outline of the splendid work carried on at these four schools of agriculture. These schools are free as far as tuition fees are concerned. Students must provide equipment for studies and room and board only. There is no school standard necessary for entrance. The average students have taken Grades VII. and VIII. in the public schools, although there are many who have also taken Grades IX. and X. and even XI. and attend these schools for the agricultural and household science training.

From my own experience I am going to give you an insight of just how the students live while at these schools during the five months of the year that they are in session. The schools open the latter part of October and close at the end of March. Olds and Vermilion have large new dormitories to accommodate their students, of which there have been almost 200 in attendance for the past two years. Claresholm also has a small dormitory, but it does not accommodate all the students of that institution. Adequate provision is made for additional students in the private homes. Quite a number of the Raymond students are from the town of Raymond, but provision is also made for outside students who wish to attend this particular school. The usual fee for room and board at these dormitories can be had for \$1.00 per day. Laundry is not included in this item but facilities for both laundry and ironing are provided free of charge, and Saturday morning is usually devoted to this work.

The rooms in the dormitories are clean, airy and with plenty of heat in the coldest weather. Also quantities of hot and cold water at the student's disposal. Olds and Vermilion are equipped with a hospital and registered nurse in attendance. Comfortable sitting rooms with pianos, also large library to which the students have access at all times.

The dining rooms are all that can be desired, exceptionally clean, with best of equipment as to silver, napery, etc. Good food is cooked in the most up-to-date kitchen, with all modern appliances.

The matrons are qualified dietitians and therefore plan the meals with a sense of good food balance. The dormitories are supplied with large gymnasiums where basketball and other sports are carried on. There are also skating rinks in connection with the schools. Entertainments usually have an orchestra in attendance, made up from the student body which is always an enjoyable feature to fellow students. Chapel services, non-sectarian, are held on Sunday mornings. Literary meetings each Friday after school hours. These consist generally of reading of the school paper, also an interesting program of some sort put on by staff and students. Dances are also allowed, within reason, always chaperoned by instructors.

In talking over school problems with one of the inspectors who had just completed an inspection tour of schools in Edmonton, he mentioned that he observed that the Commercial High School students appeared to be the happiest group of all schools. He attributes this to the action of doing things with their fingers which serves as a relaxation between studies instead of continually applying their grey matter entirely to book study. He thinks that a revised curriculum with some manual training included would be greatly enjoyed and beneficial to the average student. The Agricultural Schools provide just these very things lacking in our High Schools.

From my own observations, having spent January, February and March for the past four years at these four schools, I find the morale of the students to be of the highest order. It gives them closer contacts of friendships and

opportunities to become leaders in their communities, also gives them a polish that rubs off the rough spots, so to speak. The students leave these schools with many happy memories and as many as can attend the annual reunion of the Alumni Association of each school. This reunion takes place each year in July, and is a most happy event. It is usually of some educational value as well as renewing old acquaintances.

There are several worth while scholarships given each year at these schools as well as the prizes for best work, etc. One thing that always impresses me while at these schools is the fine selection of instructors and the close companionship between the staff and students.

The chief mission of these schools is not to educate students to search for positions in the towns and cities, but to train the boys and girls to make a profitable living by staying on the farms. One feature most important is the problem of training our new Canadians so that they can go back and be leaders in their own communities and be Canadianized in the proper spirit.

I hope that I have convinced you that the course of studies at these schools are so complete that they provide a systematic training for the future home-makers of this Province.

THE OLD HOME STEADING

Dean E. A. Howes, Edmonton.

Indulgence must be requested should the story deal mainly with one particular home, because one can write more accurately about that which is most familiar; this is not the only reason, since it will be manifest that there has been a distinct prompting of heart interest. There is one other reason for the present selection, and that is because our home might well have been described as an average home; while many were not perhaps so snug nor so attractive, there were as many that were much more pretentious. We had reached the era of farm home competition or rivalry, and our district could boast several farm houses and surroundings that might have been described as commodious. After all it mattered little how big or how small the steading, so long as love, contentment, and progress were manifest. The famous "Senator" Devlin of Ottawa once said, "As Shakespeare says in *Pilgrim's Progress*, 'a man's a man for a' that'."

Every farm-born lad carries away from home a pretty clearly defined mental picture of what the old home looked like from some familiar point of vantage. When I shut my eyes and look at the old home, I see it as I used to see it after I had reached the top of Pearl's Hill, when I was returning from school, or from many a long, long mile further than that. Surrounded by a forest of trees of different sorts, the top of the house and parts of some of the outbuildings were visible. The buildings would have looked plain enough without the trees, but that was a contingency most of the early settlers quite understood, although some of them never seemed to have had time for providing this very necessary setting to the home steading.

The house was built of hewn logs, dovetailed at the ends, and was of the familiar rectangular, story-and-a-half type, that in all probability succeeded the original log shack of the pioneer. I never saw the logs of our house, because it had been sheeted with inch boards, put on vertically and covered at the joints by beaded moulding strips. Earlier than that it had been faced with red brick, but the wall had proven unstable, so that it had eventually been removed and boards substituted. This boarding had been painted an indescribable color, that in time became weathered to a rather restful shade; this painting must have consisted of many coats of good paint, because the

color is fairly preserved to this day. At the back of the house, a lean-to was erected within my remembrance: it was built of material taken from the old Anderson home near by, which we demolished when we bought the land on which this landmark stood. This Anderson house was the only one in which I ever saw one of the old-time fire-places with a fire in it—even then the fire was there more for show than use.

The up-stairs of our house, reached by a closed stairway, consisted of three rooms, one large and two smaller, all with plastered walls and ceiling, the latter slanting to conform with the slope of the roof. At each end the big chimneys, also plastered over, stood out in bold relief; one of my earliest recollections is waking one Christmas morning and seeing two stockings, pinned to one of these chimneys by Santa Claus, the only party that could have stuck a pin into that plaster and brick. I also remember appropriating both of the stockings, quite innocent of any idea that one might belong to my little brother, but a hearty outcry on his part put me right in the matter—we always had a good voice. These rooms were warmed by stove pipes that led up through holes in the floor, on their way to enter the chimneys; there was a small stove of heavy metal in the big room, but this was only in use during the winter when anyone was sick, or when there was a baby in arms.

The rooms upstairs were very simple; there were muslin curtains on the windows; the ceilings and walls were whitewashed, and the floors painted. There were a couple of bureaus, stuffed chiefly with odds and ends of clothing, and there were a couple of washstands, but nobody ever washed up there, since it could be done so much more comfortably at the sink in the kitchen, where there was a roller towel handy. Each room was furnished with a bed of course, and in the big room was a folding cot that could, and did hold two, packed lengthwise. Those old bed-steads merit a word of description, since they have pretty well passed out of date. They were of different types, some having heavy turned posts and narrow head and foot-boards, while others did not specialize so much in posts, but made up for it in panelled work at head and foot. The side pieces fitted into the ends by bolts, whose heads slipped into iron slots; some of the older types were held together by long bolts that screwed into the side pieces, the heads of the bolts being counter-sunk. Whoever heard of a bed-wrench? Well we had one and it was used to screw those bolts tight. The bedding was borne upon three-inch slats laid cross-wise that often fell down upon the most inconvenient occasions; a few used rope stretched criss-cross, but this was regarded as more or less extreme. Whatever the construction of the bed-stead, and no matter how it was held together, it was always a standing challenge to bed-bugs to come and home-stead—there was no closed season on bed-bugs in our neck of the woods, and if they were not always exterminated, they were at least kept under control.

The beds did not sport mattresses in that day; there was a voluminous tick, as it was called, stuffed with straw that would persist in escaping from the slit down the middle, and there was on top of this tick another generous tick filled with feathers, the coarse feathers carefully stripped for reasons that are obvious. The pillows also were filled with fine feathers. In summer time a fellow just naturally insisted on the removal of that hot feather tick. Oh yes, I nearly forgot; sometimes the lower tick would be filled with corn husks that rattled most abominably, and sometimes the pillows were filled with the fluff from the cat-tails that grew in the swamp.

The kitchen, plastered and wainscotted, with floor heavily painted to a glorious yellow, was really the family room during most of the time not spent in sleeping or in working outside. We owned a splendid cook stove, one that I fancy immediately succeeded an older type that was called "the air-tight," for what reason I never could discover. This older type carried its

oven high up at the back of the stove body and possessed a draft that was tremendous; one of the neighbours used to say that, when the sliding front damper was pulled out, their cat used to make a wide circle when crossing in front of the big wood burner. Our stove, called the Graphic, had a front door with mica windows, a decided novelty at the time, a built-in oven, and a massive hot water reservoir; it was also furnished with accessories for handling coal, only we had no coal.

As to furniture, the kitchen was always properly equipped with table, cupboard and seating accommodation. I have an idea that the table, if in existence today, is worth more than it was at that time; it was made of some kind of hard, yellow wood, and sported the old-fashioned, square gate legs, that swung out to support leaves on each side when it was time to set the table. The cupboard reached almost to the ceiling, but left space enough for storing a few odds and ends on the top; it had many shelves at varying distances apart, and it used to be a partially accepted idea that some of us grew tall from trying to reach the top shelf, where the cookies and doughnuts were held in reserve. There were several sturdy chairs in the kitchen, one a small rocker, and there was a long "settee" that held the overflow when some of the neighbours dropped in of an evening for a chat and smoke. For the rest of the furniture, we had a sink in one corner and a capacious wood box along the wall in front of the stove.

The kitchen was entered from out-doors by passing through a sort of vestibule. In a compartment to the left were kept the churn, the flour barrel and the corn meal barrel, and such utensils as the big wooden bowl for working the butter over, also that stout tray in which we used to chop the mince meat and the hash. On the opposite side of the vestibule we kept the washing machine and such articles as broom and floor-mop; the washing machine was quite modern for its time, and was worked by pushing backward and forward a sort of swinging pestle with wooden ribs underneath that rubbed the clothes against a corrugated wooden bottom. There was an attached wringer that, if it did not lead to vanity, did tend toward vexation of spirit. On the wall for years hung the old candle moulds, called occasionally into service quite a while after oil lamps were in common use.

There were two accessories to the kitchen that might be mentioned briefly—the water barrel and the swill barrel. The former was used to catch and hold the rain water that ran off the roof; many will recall the myriads of little wigglers that used to flourish in that water, before inquisitive scientists ran them down as potential mosquitos. The other barrel, that stood outside in the summer, or in the kitchen porch in the winter, was a sort of cosmopolitan institution, maintained in the interests of hog raising. There is great temptation to enlarge upon this, but perhaps we had better keep it covered.

Our dining room, so called, was really a general purpose room; almost the only time it was used as a dining room was when we had visitors who remained for a meal. There was a large table that was covered with a red table cloth that was fringed with tassels, and this was covered with a linen cloth when a meal was to the fore, the red cloth acting the part of the modern silencer. As for the table itself, I do not remember much about it, because it was always hidden pretty well by the red cloth; probably it was that kind of a table that was then deemed much more valuable than the gate-leg in the kitchen, but would not be so considered today. The fact that this was a dining room was the reason for the presence of a buffet that we called a sideboard—a piece of furniture that served to hold the linen and the best dishes, knives, forks and spoons; one remembers it best because of the mirror that reflected such distorted faces of the visitors. This sideboard was a comparatively recent addition and did not just fit into its company.

In the corner stood a massive bureau, finished in mahogany, with three capacious long drawers in the lower story, and three deep square drawers above, the centre one being divided. On the top of this, no matter what else was there, three china ornaments that came from the old land, always stood. They stand there today, along with the old clock that at one time had a wall shelf all to itself; because the bureau, the clock and the ornaments were sent me when the old home was dismantled. The old bureau has been fixed up a bit; it was not the freight agent who shipped it to me, because in a broad-minded spirit he nailed the shipping tag upon the mahogany instead of upon the crate. It is hard to say how old the bureau may be, but I found some letters that had been written to the old country, stuck in a crevice at the back, and one of them dated 1827. The clock was a small affair, also of mahogany; it may have been constructed by some would-be wag, for I find within it the following legend: "Eight Days and Thirty Hours." It is still in good running order and strikes like a steam rivetter.

The dining room was fitted out with chairs, slightly less rugged than those in the kitchen, and in addition there was mother's high-backed rocking chair, which I do say was the most comfortable chair ever made. Along the wall near one of the windows, always stood a piece of furniture that we called the "rockee," a sort of double rocker that would comfortably hold two, as concrete evidence shall prove. In my early days there dwelt with us an aunt who might have been described as an "unmated lade," a woman of lovely disposition, but given to the passing of surreptitious hand-outs to the children. We deemed her a fixture in the family, but one day an earnest Scot "cam' o'er the hills"; he was what would today be called a fast worker, and the courtship had progressed only three weeks when he took her away to help found a new home, to which her nephews were always partial. Well, they did their courting in the old double rocker, as I can testify, and the way they blissfully sat and spooned was away ahead of their time, had they only known it. This piece of furniture was provided with a simple frame that could be fixed in front, and then it was a cradle. It rocked at least two generations of our people, before the day came when mothers decided that rocking the baby was a perfectly needless gesture.

On the other side of the dining room stood the great box stove; there had been a large opening cut in the partition and the stove stood so as to offer the heat of one side to the parlor, the vacant spaces being filled up with nice shiny tin. This stove was of the old Three Rivers type, once in quite common use in eastern Canada. There was a big fire box below that would hold the current stick of cordwood, but that does not mean the "four-feet" mentioned in the arithmetic. The top story was the oven, with its pair of large doors that often were allowed to swing open to let the heat out. Mighty friendly this stove looked and felt after a fellow had driven home at night from—oh well, that was his own business.

By a door from the dining room one entered that wonderful institution once peculiar to country farm homes, the parlor, a room that was bathed in a dim religious light most of the time, because the blinds were only hoisted to do honour to some special guest—the minister of course, or some fussy lady visitor, perhaps. Its floor was covered by a gorgeous carpet, that twisted pleasantly under the bare feet when a fellow sneaked in for something. This carpet was securely tacked down all the way around, but was ripped from the floor, hauled to the clothes line, and earnestly beaten every spring by some of the men folk. Those who have survived look somewhat pensively at a vacuum cleaner today. This parlor carpet was set out by two or three fancy mats: one made of gay rags, twisted into a rope and coiled in the same way as the women wore their hair; another was a hook-mat of colored yarns; I forget what the other mat was built from, but it had to be a winner to match that carpet.

The window blinds just mentioned were made of some sort of semi-transparent canvas that split awfully easy, and were rolled from the bottom, the roll being held in place by a curtain cord that ended in two pretty tassels. From the inner face of the window frame hung the lace curtains, so long that they swept the floor even as the ladies' skirts then trailed the dust. The dining room curtains were not so extreme as to length. The walls of the parlor and dining room were always papered in patterns that caused one to wonder what brain designed anything so fantastic. As a rule the parlor paper was just a bit more refined or subdued than the paper on the walls of the other rooms. I am sorry that I do not remember much about details of the pictures that hung on the walls, but I can at least say that there was no Stag at Bay, and no Collection of Fruits, and only one family enlargement, this latter a picture of an aunt who had died when but a young woman, and who was declared to have been pretty, the picture to the contrary, notwithstanding. I remember the frames; two of shiny gilt, then quite a novelty, one of wood, covered by clusters of grapes done in putty and painted, and another made from the scales of spruce cones glued to a wooden base; as a matter of fact these latter frames were homemade, but were rather fine pieces of work. There was another picture that would be called a medallion I suppose; it occupied a dark oval frame and was a picture of father and mother, with the oldest boy seated between them—it is before me now, and I cannot say who looks the proudest in the picture.

The parlor chairs were pretty cane-bottomed affairs, and simple in construction, and not so very uncomfortable to sit upon during the parlor ordeals. The couch was furnished with some sort of springs, not hard to locate, and was not long enough to stretch oneself upon, nor short enough to prevent the attempt. Instead of a centre table, a fairly large top, supported upon a massive three-footed pedestal, was pushed into one corner. It was covered by some sort of crocheted contraption, and upon this was laid the family Bible with its Doomsday record of Births, Marriages and Deaths, and its vividly colored pictures: Entry into Jerusalem, Cleansing the Temple, The Supplanting of Esau, Christ Blessing the Children, and many others. Beside it there lay a smaller Bible for more familiar use. There were two other books: Sacred Names, and the book I won by collecting so much money for the Missionary Society. Occupying a prominent place on the table was the family picture album, with its cover fortified by china knobs; this old album was "Exhibit A" when visitors called; one thick leaf after another would be thrown back to show big photos, small photos, and tin-types, of relatives past and present, who generally stood or sat in single grandeur, but who were sometimes in groups, with hands on shoulders and looking at the photographer's stock book of poems. The tin-type was an early favourite, even if the head brace at the photographers had come down from the days of the Inquisition: some of those tin-types stand out in clear detail today, in a manner to inspire respect for past methods. The big parlor lamp should have been mentioned first, because it always occupied the centre of the table, and was no mean unit, with its bulging and gayly flowered stand, and its wide white glass shade. This completes the details of the table-load, for we never bought any of those congealed stereoscope views, that helped to put more than one student through college.

There was another piece of furniture in the room, one that did not lack in impressiveness—the What-Not. There were so many things on those shelves that memory pretty nearly fails as to detail, but I remember a vase, we did not call it "vozz," that stood on the top and was always filled with dried flowers, and I remember a basket on the bottom shelf, that held the photos for which there was no room in the album. It may be of interest to state that there were no sea shells to hold to the ear, and no cherry coffin plates to give tone to the collection.

As has been explained the parlor was warmed, not heated, by the exposed side of the big box-stove. Before this arrangement was made, there stood in the centre of the room a metal stove that one can never adequately describe, because the foundry-man who had designed it must have just let his fancy run wild. Standing out in bold relief on its metal sides, top and ends, there was a most grotesque and yet interesting network of figures of no familiar imitation, except for the truly welcome lions' heads at different corners. The designer must have gone to work again before he had recovered from the D.T's. Speaking of stoves, it may be stated that this was before the advent of what was called the "base-burner," that very attractive stove, with its wide circle of mica windows to show the glowing coals within. A Glengarrion once told me that they used to put a lantern inside the base-burner during fall and spring months, and let mental suggestion do the rest.

If the parlor were generally dim, the parlor bedroom or spare room was always dark, because the blind was not rolled up even when visitors came. It was entered from the parlor, but was not entered oftener than was necessary. Its floor was covered by a rag carpet, and it contained a bureau and a washstand as well as the bed. As there were few clothes closets in the old houses, the parlor bedroom was always hung, on one side at least, with some of the family's spare garments, although three hooks would be cleared if the visitor was going to remain over night. As our house was not among the largest, this parlor bedroom was not so very uncomfortable in winter, if the door were left open, but in some of the large brick or stone houses this inevitable parlor bedroom was often just about as comfortable as a morgue. How stuffy it always seemed in summer time, and of course the feather tick on that bed was always of double thickness. The window could have been raised higher with nothing less than a crow-bar, and to monkey with that yellow blind was a task not to be undertaken lightly. As the visitor lay and sweated the night away, he was obsessed by the conviction that several members of that family must have passed out in that bed, and before morning he had an overpowering suspicion that he heard the parlor floor creaking, in a manner that was disquieting to say the least.

There is only the cellar left. While in summer it could be entered by the stone-walled cellar-way, this could not be done in the winter, because the passage would be closed and banked. It was then necessary to light a lantern, and to descend by the steep steps under the stairway, if one wished to get anything out of the cellar—and there was a lot there to select from. The cellar was as large as the main house, whose foundation had gone down deeply enough to leave a stone-wall seven feet high, and in this cellar was stored during the winter, food supplies that needed protection from frost or from desiccation.

There would be two or three bins of potatoes, piled on the earthen floor, and there was at least one bin of apples and this had a temporary floor of boards underneath; besides this latter there would always be some barrels and boxes of special apples. Opposite to the apple supply was a low bench, on which stood two or three barrels of good old salt pork; the district coat of arms, if such be ever designed, should contain a pork barrel rampant, surmounted by evaporated brine, encrustant. From the beams hung three wooden shelves; one long shelf held rows of bottles, filled with maple syrup and stoppered by a piece of corn cob, that had been sealed over with some home-made wax. A strongly built shelf held the pickle jars, containing green, sweet tomato pickles, sour cucumber pickles, and best of all, semi-transparent, sweet, ripe, cucumber pickles; there would sometimes be a few bottles of home-made ketchup, and it is a standing mystery why none of the present day ketchup seems to equal it in flavour. A third shelf held what the old

country people would call the second "kitchen," meaning preserves or the like: crab apples, plums and wild raspberries for the ordinary run of visitors, blueberries and wild strawberries for the special visitors, and a jar of strained honey, in case anyone should be sick—it was good for a cold. In the summer time before the coming of the cheese factory, the cellar had been used as a sort of creamery, after it had been house-cleaned and white-washed; I remember that the thick cream on the pans went rather happily with brown sugar, and by that time the outer cellar-way was open.

The woodshed was a large building that stood near the house, and was used for more than holding the year's wood. The wood was piled neatly along each side, and the large centre space was used to hold the road vehicles in seasonal use—buggy, buckboard and cart in summer, cutter and box-sleigh in winter. The upper half of the building was occupied by bins to hold the grain on one side, and a crib for the ears of corn on the other, while the fanning mill and the corn sheller stood somewhere ready to hand. One corner for many years held the equipment designed for the purpose of handling the farm wool—spinning-wheel, reel, swifts and loom. The spinning-wheel was one of the walking type, that is to say it carried a large wheel which the operator turned with the right hand, as she stepped forward and back, to draw out, with the left hand, the yarn that was being twisted upon the spindle, accompanied by a most characteristic musical hum, that rose and fell according to the speed at which the spindle was rotated. The reel was a machine that employed a series of eight arms, built like short croquet mallets, and set into a hub, the arms being whirled around to form a "skein" of the yarn, wound from the spinning wheel spindle when the latter had been filled. The swifts, as the device was called, was a simple contrivance for holding the skein, and allowing it to revolve as the yarn was wound by hand into a ball; if there was not much yarn to be wound, the skein was stretched, even as today, upon the forearms of some unlucky captive, or upon two chair backs. As to the hand loom, it had just about served its day, but I have one distinct recollection of seeing my young mother seated upon the massive bench of the great timber frame, and I recall how she shot back and forth the wooden shuttle that held the bobbin of yarn, and how she worked the pedals which manipulated the longitudinal threads of the web to be woven. So queer is memory that I recall, too, the fact that, as she worked, she was singing "Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon."

Close to the woodshed, there was at one time a wide, squat log building that functioned as a blacksmith shop; it was rather pretentious for a farm smithy, because at one time, when father was a boy, he had yielded to an urge to leave the farm, to the extent of serving a year's apprenticeship with a blacksmith. Returned to the farm, he had fondly hoped to eke out a scanty income by doing custom work for the neighbours—so the shop had been outfitted. History shows that the venture was a financial failure, and the books have never been audited, but the shop stood for many years as a very useful factor in the farm operations, and served as a most interesting centre upon a rainy day. It held two benches, upon each of which was piled a motley array of metal scraps, and to one of which a vise was attached. In the centre stood the anvil which only father could lift with one finger, and beside it a water tub, festooned with all sorts of pincers, while one end of the shop was occupied by the great leather bellows with its swinging arm, and by the roaring forge with its heap of coal at one side. By one outside corner of this shop there was a remnant of an old pine stump, to which grandfather used to point, as he graphically told of the day, when he had first brought his young wife and his mother to the small clearing, and of how they had seated themselves upon this stump, to have a good cry over the loneliness of prospect and over the lost home land.

The main livestock buildings, consisting of a barn and three stables, had been erected at a reasonable distance from the house. The barn was the usual frame barn of the day with its hewn beams, plates and braces banded together by mortise and wooden pin; with its sheeting of vertical inch boards, its rafters of spruce, and its home-made shingles of split cedar. In some of the barns of the district a cow-stable occupied the lower part of one of the mows, and the cattle were fed from the barn floor, but our cow-stable formed a lean-to beside the barn, access to the feeding floor of which was by means of a narrow passage way along the end of the mow. Over the stable was a loft that was filled with corn-stalks in the fall, and with straw after the threshing had been accomplished; the cattle stood in a row and were held by a "bale" that locked by a drop block at the top, this instead of the familiar tie-chain in use today. The log horse-stable projected from one end of the barn, while a frame shed and sheep-pen paralleled this stable at the other end of the barn, the whole forming a double-L to enclose on three sides the area known as the barnyard, which was protected on the fourth side by a high fence. Such in brief was the provision for storing fodder and for sheltering the livestock, on a plan then followed fairly closely on almost every farm in the district. Locally the entire unit was spoken of as "the barn," probably to distinguish it from the house, with its woodshed and other possible out-buildings, and from the outlaw known as the hog-pen, which always stood in splendid isolation.

Our hog-pen was somewhat pretentious, as hog-pens go, and was used, like the woodshed, for more than what its name indicated. Downstairs there were of course the pens for the swine, each pen having its fragrant trough and its sleeping place that the pigs seldom frequented. In front of these pens stood a large brick fire place, called locally an "arch," which held, embedded in the brick, a large kettle that had been once used in the making of potash, but that now had been promoted to fill three important functions; boiling pigs feed, heating water to scald the pig carcasses at time of butchering, and making that infernal brew known as soft soap. This latter performance was staged in early summer. Beside the hog pen was a v-shaped "leach," filled with the winter's wood ashes, and into this pails of water were occasionally thrown, to seep through the ashes and drip out at the bottom in the form of lye. This lye, mixed with grease scraps of every sort, was boiled down into a glutinous compound that would blister a door-knob, but that was ironically called soft soap. To come back to the hog pen, it need only be further stated that the upper story was really a carriage and implement shelter, wherein were stored all articles of this type not in use. They were drawn up a wide incline by means of a rope and windlass, and lowered to the ground by the same method when they were needed.

It would take some stretch of imagination to picture what the foregoing assortment of buildings would look like if there had been no setting of trees, shrubs and flowers, to furnish a most important part of the home steading. Fortunately the people who settled our township brought with them a taste for such a setting, a taste fostered by custom in the land of their derivation whether it were England, Scotland, Ireland or the north-eastern of the United States. It was the concrete result of this tendency that the home I have been describing, average though it was in equipment of buildings, always presented an attractive picture even to the unprejudiced, among whom of course I cannot be listed.

The farm-house stood upon a modest elevation, scarcely a hill, and this no doubt must have been the result of definite design, whether for comfort or for perspective. From the woodshed, which served as a carriage shelter, a driveway led around past the south end of the house, and curved to descend

the gentle slope to the road gate with its heavy gate-posts and its heavy iron latch, the familiar click of which served to give notice of callers. From near the house and reaching to the road gate, a distance of perhaps 200 feet, this driveway was lined on each side with Balm of Gileads, some of which were over two feet in diameter, and the branches of these great trees spread almost to meet over the track beneath. In the spring their early bursting buds fairly filled the air with a characteristic perfume, and the buds were soon followed by woolly catkins and shiny green leaves; in the branches appeared the first flock of blackbirds with their piercing calls, the first robin with his initial confirmation of spring, and once that rare bird, the glorious Cock of the Woods, gave the Balms a thorough inspection, but failed to locate.

Where the hill dropped immediately from the house, the slope was decorated with four oval flower beds that were raised and enclosed by turf borders. These were filled largely with perennials, the local names of which might have given a botanist some shock, but this did not prevent our enjoyment of beauty and perfume, and as a matter of fact we would not have known what to do with a botanist, if we had encountered one running loose. Some of the perennials I may venture to name: Iris, although we had another name for them; Live-for-ever, a plant that almost justified its name; Sweet William, Spotted Tiger Lily, and of course the Orange Lily that burst into bloom conveniently on or about the twelfth day of July. In the spaces between these perennials we planted each spring seeds of Nasturtium, Candytuft, Marigold and Poppy. There were only two flowering shrubs on the place, but these were large and impressive—a great clump of June Roses that was still prominent when I last visited the place, and two towering groups of Lilacs, the blooms of which came along so generously, that we somehow grew to minimize the blessing of having them.

Parallel to the row of Balms on the right, and about fifty feet from them, stretched a line of immense old plum trees, that were gnarled and twisted, and so spiky that a fellow just could not climb them. One forgot the crotchety construction of these trees on two occasions each summer—when they produced their wealth of bloom in the spring, and when the fruit was ripe in early autumn. Truth to tell there were only three of those trees that bore fruit satisfactory to the taste of even a growing boy. Part of the remainder always had something wrong with them at time of maturity; some ripened, as far as color went at least, but remained hard, and appeared to enjoy the preference of certain worms; we did not know which was cause and which was effect, so the pigs got these plums. Others performed properly as to ripening, but they were so acrid that they made even the pigs squeal.

To the left of the driveway was the "big orchard," that held six rows of apple trees, about eight trees to each row. Not one of those trees would today be regarded as useful for anything but the production of rootsticks for grafting, but in that capacity they would be valuable to the horticulturist, because of their extreme hardness. They all had been planted before I was born, and indeed some of them must have been flourishing for at least thirty years before they registered on my consciousness. They had grown from seeds planted by my grandmother, seeds that probably came from Devonshire, and because they were seedlings, there were no two alike as to fruit, varying in size, color and flavour. In taste some would be spicy, many would be flat, some were sour, and two or three were positively bitter. Only a few showed an inclination to color, and these as a rule possessed the most attractive flavour; practically all were decidedly firm when harvested and they were, therefore, sure keepers; some acquired a much finer flavour during the winter, unless it was that our taste became less discriminating, while others showed

little or no improvement through time. Some were not worth gathering in the fall and were treated accordingly, while others were dried and stored; we could have used a cider mill to advantage on that farm, but we might thereby have lost caste locally. It must be admitted that we did but little to assist this old orchard, with the exception of cultivating a strip between the rows, where we planted potatoes in the spring and harvested a sparse crop in the fall. There was but little attempt at pruning and no thought of spraying, although we did destroy the caterpillar's tents—those old trees just naturally persisted in spite of and not because of the treatment they received.

Between house and barn lay the "little orchard," perhaps twenty trees all told. These were of later planting, with the exception of the big tree that stood in the middle, a widely spreading tree that was withheld from disaster by a section of logging chain that served to prevent its splitting into two segments. This was the only early tree on the farm—not so very early at that—but at any rate it was the first to produce edible apples, even if they did make a fellow's teeth become rather tender, and the only proof of ripeness was the colored seeds. We used to store the surplus apples that fell from this tree in one of the long drawers of the old mahogany bureau until they became mellow, a wait of a couple of weeks; as I look at the old bureau I see in retrospect a barefoot lad, tip-toeing through the cold dew of early morning, to see how many apples he would find under the old family tree.

From the other trees in the small orchard a few may be selected for special mention. There was one that bore sweet apples, and stood nearest to the kitchen door; I know now that it was a Tallman Sweet; beside it was a tree that should have produced Russets, but that somehow used to produce "Rusty-Coats." There were three crabs, and we knew the names of two: Transcendant, whose fruit made great preserves, and Montreal Beauty, that gave us rosy-cheeked crabs that were not bitter, and that were always above par value for purposes of barter at school; there was a small yellow crab too, but I have used up all my powers of description on those awful plums, yet I can say that this tree was the most generous bearer in the two orchards.

Between the row of plum trees and the row of Balms lay the plot of ground that we called the garden. The greater part of it was used for the growing of early potatoes that we planted in hills, three cuttings to a hill. At one end, however, several beds of vegetables in raised plateaus of about four feet in width and of varying length, a scheme for which Jethro Tull is often given the credit, and which was no doubt imperative in countries of heavy rainfall. There would be a bed of onion sets or potato onions, another bed of carrots, one of beets, and one or more of onions grown from seed; we were not strong on growing garden herbs, perhaps because there was always a herb crank or two in every district, and these grew enough for all hands. The weeding of this vegetable garden was generally carried out in the gloaming, when one needed a free hand to combat the mosquitoes. Before leaving this garden it may be added that it was bounded on one side by a row of currants, black and red; we never tried out garden raspberries, perhaps because there were so many "slashes" within reach, wherein grew more raspberries than the people had time or inclination to pick.

Inside the road fence, to the right of the gate, there grew three trees that served to distinguish our steadings—these had been planted years before by an aunt, who had died before I was born, and to whom the trees were regarded as a monument—surely a splendid memorial. One was the biggest Balsam Fir I have ever seen, and from the "pods" on its trunk we gathered many ounces of that viscous gum, to be taken upon sugar when one had a cold. The next tree was a Cedar, of fair proportions, when one considers

that it was overshadowed by the tall Balsam on one side and by a third tree, a gigantic Pine, on the other. This Pine was grand for climbing, and many an adventure was planned by the boys seated among its wide branches. Beneath these trees was a veritable wild flower garden, for we carried from the woods and planted here, a great number of wild flowers: Trillium, Dog's Tooth Violet, Squirrel Corn and Dutchman's Breeches, Indian Turnip, Blood-root, Hepatica and Violet. The Balsam was broken off a few years ago during a tempest, but the Cedar and the great Pine are still flourishing.

The foregoing is but a word picture that any ex-farm boy can duplicate in general outline if not in detail, and it is painted with the hope that some may be inspired so to duplicate this effort. I would like to add to the picture one more touch, but I do so with the dread of being classed among those given to superficial sentiment. In spite of the risk, I am about to say that today I feel as Dresser must have felt, when he too was an exile from home, his home on the Banks of the Wabash:

"But one thing there is missing in the picture,
Without her face it seems so incomplete,
I long to see my mother in the doorway,
As she stood there years ago, her boy to greet."

Coming home from public school each night, coming home from High School each Friday, coming home at longer and longer intervals, from farther and farther away, each time as I came up the drive beneath the Balms it seems as if there always stood in the doorway the mother who never was anything but a girl; until one day I was called from a lacrosse game and handed a telegram, and then there was no longer an old home to revisit. And so I tell the boys under my care, when they talk of what they shall do at close of term: "Go home; go for a day or two anyway, even if your girl wants you to do something else; for you too there will come, all too soon, a day when there will be no old home to revisit."

Sometimes I wonder if it is really desirable to revisit the site of what was once the old home, whether it be not best to retain the picture unblemished by the changes one must find, whether one is justified to himself in yielding to natural inclination. Once our young people sang a song that was popular in its day, sang it without a care, and without a sense that one day it would inevitably come home to the singers; the second verse ran thus:

"The other day as I drew near
That old home I loved so dear;
A stranger came to meet me at the door.
Round the place there's many a change,
And the faces all seem strange,
Not a loved one comes to greet me as of yore.
For my mother dear is laid
'Neath the Elm-tree's pleasant shade,
Where the golden summer sun shines bright and warm,
And beside the old fire-place,
I can see a stranger's face
In my father's old arm-chair down on the farm."

No; it is doubtful if it pays to go back, it is not advisable either to look back too much. One is best justified in looking backward, if he so look in order to gain inspiration to go forward.

HEALTH PROBLEMS AND PROPOSED REMEDIES**Synopsis of Address given by Honorable George Hoadley, Minister of Health.**

The necessity for health units was explained by the Minister of Health, when he reviewed the excessive expense of sickness at the present time, when the payment of trained nurses, hospital bills and doctors' fees are taken into account. The march of events is compelling a solution for this economic problem, he claimed, and the system of health units seems the most feasible solution. If the plans of the Department are put into effect, two health units will be established in this Province within a short time, Mr. Hoadley stated, one at Red Deer and the other at High River.

Speaking of the problem of finding work for the many graduate nurses, he suggested that the whole thing would work itself out very smoothly if nurses would get married about two years after they graduate, for then not only would they leave room for the newer nurses but they would be able to give invaluable health service to their communities. Unfortunately, Mr. Hoadley admitted, this was an impossible solution.

As it exists at present, the situation is extremely unsatisfactory, Mr. Hoadley declared. To meet their expenses hospitals must of necessity use as few registered nurses as possible and as many pupil nurses as can be absorbed in order to meet the financial burden of a hospital. This results in the graduation of many more nurses than can well be absorbed into the profession each year. Because the nurse is far from sure of steady employment, she must, on her side, charge high rates. Doctors have a right to a fair living as well as have other people, and their fees must of necessity be high. These three factors react heavily, however, against the patient, and not many can stand the financial strain of illness. The one solution seems to be that each community must tax itself sufficiently to be able to hire doctors, nurses and have equipment to keep it well. Hence here the health unit scheme comes in.

The work of the travelling clinic was outlined, the speaker announcing that its efficiency will be increased with the appointment of a trained oculist to examine all eye conditions.

Sex education should be in the hands of the mothers, Mr. Hoadley claimed, rather than in that of teachers. To assist mothers in imparting sex knowledge to their children it is hoped to have certain members give instruction to mothers next winter at the time when the clinic is unable to proceed on its regular course through the country.

It is the aim of the Department to prepare more and more small health pamphlets to be distributed throughout the country. The book for mothers just issued which had been prepared largely through the efforts of Dr. Owen, was spoken of.

Offers of assistance were made from the Government to the Women's Institutes in sending an exhibit to be a part of that of the Federated Institutes of Canada at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto this fall.

A glowing tribute to the outstanding part the Women's Institutes play in the health work of the province was paid the organization by the Minister of Health. Its very freedom from politics and from any bonds of creed or race give it the free swing and scope that other bodies do not have, he claimed.

CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP

Synopsis of Address by Rt. Rev. L. Ralph Sherman, Bishop of Calgary.

There never can be a visible Canadian citizenship, until ordinary people feel that the responsibility devolves upon them individually. Nothing in the world can matter apart from people and personalities, and until every adult human being decides that the virility of the country is most important, nothing great can be done.

Are we thinking in the right kind of terms of human worth, of personality, character and major human effort? It is an eternal truth expressed in God's word: "Who knoweth whether thou art not come to play a great part in God's kingdom, at such a time as this?"

Birth is not the only count in citizenship; all who live in a country should feel their duties toward that country. In the Canadian West there often appears a person who is always harking back to "the good old days" of another country, yet in the meantime taking all that Canada offers.

Canadian citizenship should not be blatantly or exclusively Canadian, but something a part of a greater whole—an allegiance to one King, one Flag, one Empire.

Because of the geographic conditions in Canada, one great problem is to build up a national public opinion, a national conscientious, a central unity, big enough to include all differences of birth, religion, language, wealth, etc. It is a long east and west line in our country, with little north or south. Many natural barriers obstruct unity. There is no great centre. Take the isolation of the Maritime Provinces, their civilization, intensely patriotic and steeped in tradition. Quebec again is vastly different but one of the most progressive Provinces of Canada. Ontario, too, has its own civilization—then come the three great Prairie Provinces with different industries and problems; and lastly British Columbia, shut off by a range of mountains.

The working out of Canada's destiny, the building up of something big enough to include all these great differences is a work for the Women's Institutes. They should refuse to throw their strength into anything that would seek to make a cleavage between race and race or religion and religion. Unity does not come by agreement, but agreement comes from unity. Let all forces and clubs combine toward a common unity.

We live in a machine-driven commercial age. We are the victims of programmes and propaganda, typewriter and other machines. We must guard against the materialism that is the outcome of this. We should, one and all, work for a higher type of citizenship, and strive to build up in thought, word and deed, through our homes, schools, churches, and organizations, a higher type of citizenship, true to the noblest spiritual ideals.

REPORT OF THE TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE GIRLS' CLUBS

Jean Blewett Jr., Publicity Convener.

The Tenth Annual Convention of the Women's Institute Girls' Clubs was held at Mount Royal College, Calgary, July 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, with 76 delegates and guests registered, the President, Miss Margaret Hudson, of Drumheller, presiding.

Registration took place at 2 o'clock Wednesday, July 2nd, in the library of St. Joseph's College, Miss Helen Bromley and Miss Minnie Tyler being in charge. Following the registration, the girls assembled in general meeting. Greetings were received from Mrs. Grevett, President of the Calgary Women's Institute. The President, Miss Margaret Hudson, addressed the meeting. Mrs. Fred Norton, Coaldale, District Director, spoke briefly.

Miss Barbara Barrow, Whitewater, Girl Guide Instructor, divided the girls into companies and patrols, and Miss Mary Morrison, Delia, was chosen captain of the company so formed. The Committees on Resolutions and Nominations were chosen. The former was headed by Mrs. K. L. Young, Three Hills, assisted by Miss Florence Choveaus, Red Deer, and Miss Katherine Sharpe, Munson. Miss Marie Theemore, Munson, Miss Shiela Tapely, Warner, and Miss Dorothy Chappell, Wetaskiwin, were chosen members of the latter Committee. Following the meeting, tea was enjoyed at Eaton's store as guests of the Calgary W. I. Saturday evening, Mrs. J. F. Price, Publicity Convener of the W. I., spoke on Canadian Writers who have lived in, or written of, Calgary. Slides of last year's convention and a programme of music concluded the evening session.

MORNING SESSION, JULY 3rd.

The report of the District Director No. 2, Miss Gertrude Flood, Leduc, was read, discussed and adopted unchanged.

AFTERNOON SESSION, JULY 3rd.

Miss Findley of the V.O.N., gave a demonstration of bed-making. The girls then went on a shopping expedition and were shown over the new Hudson's Bay store from the roof playground to the basement warehouse. The management then entertained them at tea in the Elizabethan room. During tea Mrs. Dalton Jeffrey, accompanied by Mme. Beatrice Chapman, gave delightful vocal numbers, and Miss Mary Tierney, silver medalist at the recent Musical Festival, played violin solos.

EVENING SESSION, JULY 3rd.

Thursday evening was a very full and enjoyable one. The public speaking contest won by Miss Jane Popham of Barons, was worthwhile. Miss Popham spoke on rural life versus city life. Other contenders were Miss Viola Falla, Sedgewick; Irene Stoner, Milk River; Miss Mildred Benson, Munson; Helen Vincett, Galahad. Cecil Brown of the Calgary Y.M.C.A. acted as judge and chairman. Following the public speaking contest a stunt night was held and some amusing skits were presented.

MORNING SESSION, JULY 4th.

It was decided to publish a magazine to contain the convention report. Miss Jean Blewett, Edmonton, will edit the magazine. The remainder of the staff is as follows: Advertising manager, Miss Beatrice Benson, of Munson; circulation manager, Mary Morrison, Delia; humorous editor, Miss Betty Jacobs, Munson; social editor, Mrs. Young, Three Hills; sport editor, Alice

Stoner, Milk River. A committee of the advertising manager, assisted by Miss Jane Popham and Miss Wanda Talley, was appointed to seek advertisements in Calgary. Miss Della Kosek, Director of District No. 4, presented her report.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING SESSION, JULY 4th.

The girls were entertained by the management of the Palace Theatre at a performance of "The Captain of the Guard." Then they hiked to the Rotary Hut where supper was served and a programme and sing song enjoyed around the camp fire. The hike was planned and financed by the Calgary W. I. through Mrs. Grevett and Mrs. Price. After supper five Girl Guide candidates were inducted, the ceremony being in charge of Miss Barbara Barrow. The candidates were Mrs. Arnett, Miss Jane Popham, Miss Helen Curle, Miss Flora McIntyre and Miss Hope Curtes, all of Barons. The girls returned to Mount Royal by truck where they were refreshed by cocoa and crackers.

MORNING SESSION, JULY 5th.

Miss Helen Bromley, Grande Prairie, spoke to the girls about collecting and compiling a history of the A.W.I.G.C. Miss Margaret Hudson spoke briefly, and Miss Mary Morrison, Delia, Director District No. 4, gave her report, which was adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION, JULY 5th.

At the sports meet held Saturday afternoon Miss Dorothy Chappel won the cup for athletics, offered for competition by Magistrate Emily Murphy. Miss Alice Stoner and Miss Kathleen Meyers tied for second place. Following the sports events, the girls enjoyed refreshments on the college lawn.

EVENING SESSION, JULY 5th.

At 7 o'clock the annual banquet was held in the dining hall. About 90 delegates and guests were present. The guest of honor and speaker of the evening was Mrs. Nellie McClung. Dr. Kerby acted as chairman. Mrs. McClung presented the Public Speaking Trophy to Miss Jane Popham. Mr. Backman, who was in charge of the sports programme, presented the Emily Murphy Cup and a box of chocolates to Miss Dorothy Chappel. Chocolates were also presented to Alice Stoner and Kathleen Meyers who tied for second place. Mrs. Redman, in behalf of the Girls' Clubs, presented flowers to Mrs. J. McGregor Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Kerby, Miss M. L. Garrick, Mrs. Grevett and Mrs. Price. Following the banquet, the girls were invited to see Mrs. Garrick's paintings. The remaining hour was spent in dancing in the gymnasium.

JULY 6th.

From 9.30 to 10.15 Sunday morning, Dr. Kerby conducted a short service, speaking on the Time Element in Service. The girls then divided into several groups and Mrs. Rodney, Mrs. Grevett and Miss Murdock escorted groups to the various churches. During the afternoon a delightful hour was spent at Bowness Park.

Supper and a sing song completed the day's programme.

MORNING SESSION, JULY 7th.

Miss Mary Morrison, Delia, presented the report of District No. 3. Miss Jean Blewett, Publicity Convener, reported on her year's work. Miss Helen Bromley again appealed for aid in the compilation of the club history. The meeting adjourned early so that the girls might see the parade.

AFTERNOON SESSION, JULY 7th.

Mrs. Young reported for the Resolutions Committee and the following Resolutions were adopted:

(1) The Resolution of Thanks.

(2) Resolved that at future conventions a rest period of one hour be left free from activity each day.

(3) Resolved that \$100 be given annually as a Scholarship in Household Economics at the University of Alberta.

In connection with this last resolution, Miss Wanda Tolley was appointed to decide the conditions of the Scholarship.

The Nominating Committee then reported and the elections took place. The old executive was returned unchanged. The personnel is as follows: President, Margaret Hudson; Vice-President, Helen Bromley; Secretary-Treasurer, Minnie Tyler; District Directors, Gertrude Flood, Mary Morrison and Della Kosek. Miss Jean Blewett was re-appointed Publicity Convener. After the conclusion of the business meeting the girls attended the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede.

EVENING SESSION, JULY 7th.

Monday evening the girls had their masquerade ball and a very enjoyable time was had. The prizes were awarded as follows: First prize, humorous, Jane Popham, "old fashioned girl." Second prize, Mrs. Ford, "Indian." First prize, original, Margaret Hudson, "Saturday Night"; second, Mrs. Norton, "Cucumber." First prize, prettiest, Mary Morrison, "Gipsy"; second, Jean Blewett, "Rainbow." Flowers were presented to Mrs. Kelly and candy to Miss Barrow and Mr. Backman in token of appreciation of their services. The prize for the best discussion at business meetings, given by Mrs. Montgomery, President of A.W.I., was presented to Wanda Tolley, Milk River. Prizes for Guide work were presented as follows: Best Patrol, Munson; best individual Guide, Hope Curtis, Barons; neatest rooms, Wetaskiwin; best camp, Milk River.

MORNING SESSION, JULY 8th.

The committee on Household Economics Scholarship met Tuesday morning and outlined the conditions of the award.

The Council met and disposed of the routine work connected with the Convention.

SUPERVISOR'S COURSE

From 10-12 each morning Supervisor's classes were held for older girls and supervisors. These were arranged by Dr. Kerby who secured the following speakers: Dr. Clara Christie; Miss Moore, Secretary of the Y.W.C.A.; Miss M. L. Garrick, Dean of the girls at Mount Royal College; Miss M. Cooper, of the Y.W.C.A.; Miss A. Sharpe, of the Y.W.C.A.; Mrs. Thorlagson, Dr. George W. Kerby and Mrs. Annie Glen Broder.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE ALBERTA WOMEN'S INSTITUTES**ARTICLE I.—NAME**

The name of this organization shall be The Alberta Women's Institutes.

ARTICLE II.—MOTTO

The motto of The Alberta Women's Institutes shall be "For Home and Country."

ARTICLE III.—POLICY

(a) The Alberta Women's Institutes shall be the central Provincial organization of all Institutes which have been or may hereafter be formed under the Women's Institute Act.

(b) The organization shall be non-partizan and non-sectarian, and no Institute shall be operated in the interest of any party, sect or society, but only for the general good and welfare.

(c) No society or organization for a special purpose shall bring its discussions or its subjects into any meeting of The Alberta Women's Institutes, except by the unanimous consent of the delegates present.

ARTICLE IV.—OBJECTS

The objects of The Alberta Women's Institutes shall be the improvement of social conditions in rural and other communities by means of:

(a) The study of home economics (including home nursing, household science, sanitation, food values, sickroom cookery, house furnishing, sewing and other matters), child welfare, prevention of disease, local neighborhood needs, industrial and social conditions.

(b) The establishment of Institutes as social and educational community centres and the provision for a welcome to new settlers in the community.

(c) The encouragement of agriculture and the improvement of agricultural conditions.

(d) The holding, establishment and maintenance of demonstrations, lectures, short course schools, travelling and other libraries, exhibitions, competitions, meetings, conventions and such other utilities and attractions as may from time to time be declared useful for the promotion of the foregoing or any of them.

(e) To voice the sentiments of the Institutes on all matters of importance within the scope of Women's Institute work.

ARTICLE V.—MEMBERSHIP

(a) An Institute which had a membership of at least eight when organized and has held at least four meetings during the preceding year, shall be considered a member of the Provincial organization.

(b) Failure of an Institute to pay annual dues for one year, as prescribed by the Provincial organization, shall constitute forfeiture of membership, except in special cases when satisfactory explanations are stated to the Council.

(c) A forfeited membership may be restored upon the payment of back dues to the Business Secretary-Treasurer.

(d) An Institute, wishing to disband, shall surrender to the office of the Council of The Alberta Women's Institutes its Certificate of Incorporation together with a statement of the disposition of property or funds in their possession at the time of dissolution.

ARTICLE VI.—OFFICERS

(a) The elective officers of The Alberta Women's Institutes shall be a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary and one Director from each district (who, by virtue of office, shall be a Vice-President of the Provincial organization.)

(b) These officers shall constitute the Council, which shall have the general management and control of the affairs of The Alberta Women's Institutes.

(c) Two members, one of whom shall be the Provincial President, shall be chosen at the biennial election to serve as Directors on the Board of Directors of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada.

(d) The Provincial President, the Vice-President and the Recording Secretary shall constitute an Executive Committee, with power to transact routine business and to take such action as may be necessary on matters arising between annual sessions; they shall meet at the call of the President or Recording Secretary as circumstances require; shall have power to fill any vacancy on the Council or Conveners of Standing Committees for the unexpired term, and to appoint special committees when deemed necessary.

(e) The Council shall have power to engage such officers and servants as it may from time to time deem proper, to prescribe their duties, fix their salaries, and to dispense with the services of such officers or servants.

ARTICLE VII.—ELECTION

(a) All elections for officers of The Alberta Women's Institutes shall be by ballot for a term of two years.

(b) A majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to elect.

(c) No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two consecutive terms.

(d) Newly elected officers shall enter upon their respective duties at the adjournment of the Convention at which they were elected.

ARTICLE VIII.—AMENDMENTS

(a) This Constitution may be amended at any Provincial Convention by a two-thirds vote of voting delegates present, provided that the proposed amendments have been submitted in writing at the previous Provincial Convention or by the unanimous vote of all present.

(b) By-laws and standing rules may be adopted, amended or repealed at any Provincial Convention by a two-thirds vote.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS

(a) The President of The Alberta Women's Institutes shall preside at all meetings of the Provincial organization and at the Council and Executive Committee meetings. She shall appoint all Conveners of Standing Committees and the Supervisor of Girls' Clubs, subject to the approval of the Council, and shall have general supervision of the work throughout the Province.

(b) In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President. She shall assist her in devising and executing plans of work.

(c) It shall be the duty of the District Director to attend meetings of the Council, to have a general supervision of the work in her District, and to arrange for District Conference, after consulting with the Provincial President. She shall as far as possible assist the Constituency Conveners in her District in organizing new Institutes and endeavor to foster and stimulate the Women's Institute spirit.

(d) The Recording Secretary shall:

1. Record the minutes of the Provincial Convention, the regular and special meetings of the Council and the proceedings of the Executive Committee.
2. Conduct all correspondence relative to the Programme for the Provincial Convention.
3. Have charge of compiling and printing of Annual Report.
4. Within three weeks after the election of her successor turn over to such successor all books and files of The Alberta Women's Institutes under her control.

(e) The Business Secretary-Treasurer, who shall be a salaried employee of the organization, shall:

1. Receive and hold all monies belonging to the Alberta Women's Institutes.
2. Keep an itemized statement of all receipts and disbursements.
3. Pay all accounts authorized by the Council and signed by the President.
4. Give an itemized account of all financial transactions at the Provincial Convention, or whenever required by two or more members of the Council.
5. Furnish a bond from a regular bonding house, for an amount named by the Council.
6. Close her books in sufficient time for an official audit prior to the date set for the Provincial Convention.
7. Keep a correct list of all Provincial officers, Constituency Conveners, Conveners of Standing Committees, and all Institutes belonging to The Alberta Women's Institutes.
8. Conduct all business correspondence, and perform clerical work required by the Council, also cause to be printed and properly distributed all necessary stationery for the use of officers and conveners.
9. Within six weeks after the appointment of her successor, she shall deliver to such successor all monies, vouchers, books and property of The Alberta Women's Institutes under her control, covering all transactions to the time at which she ceased to hold office.

(f) The Publicity Secretary shall receive monthly reports from all Institutes belonging to the Provincial organization, edit same and cause to be published any Institute news of general interest in various newspapers and magazines throughout the Province. Her term of office shall be optional with the Council.

(g) The Business Secretary-Treasurer and the Publicity Secretary shall attend meetings of the Council when requested to do so by the President.

(h) The duties of the Supervisor of Women's Institute Girls' Clubs shall be as directed by the Council.

(i) Necessary expenses incurred by officers and conveners in the service of the organization may be refunded from the treasury by order of the Council.

ARTICLE II.—STANDING COMMITTEES

(a) The Standing Committees of The Alberta Women's Institutes shall be: Child Welfare and Public Health, Education and Better Schools, Legislation, Household Economics, Agriculture, Canadian Industries, Immigration, Canadianization and National Events and League of Nations.

(b) The duties of the Conveners of the Standing Committees shall be to outline the work to be undertaken for the year and to assist in the carrying out of such work; send copies of outline to the Provincial President for her approval, after which they will be sent to the District Directors and to Constituency Chairmen; to obtain reports from her Constituency Chairmen, summarize these, and make a report at the convention.

(c) The Council shall have power to increase or reduce the number of Standing Committees as seems necessary to the best interests of the organization.

ARTICLE III.—DUES

(a) The yearly dues from each Institute to the Provincial Fund shall be one dollar (\$1.00) per capita. The minimum fee shall be \$8.00. This shall be reckoned on the number of members who have paid their fees during the year just closing.

(b) Dues shall be payable to the Business Secretary-Treasurer of the Alberta Women's Institutes on January 1st of each year.

ARTICLE IV.—VOTING MEMBERSHIP

(a) The voting membership shall consist of the Provincial President, Vice-President, District Directors, Recording Secretary, Past Provincial Presidents, Constituency Conveners, Conveners of Standing Committees, Publicity Secretary, Supervisor of Girls' Clubs and one official delegate from each Institute.

(b) Each officer and delegate at the Annual Convention shall have one vote. Voting by proxy, either verbal or written, shall not be admissible.

(c) Any member may attend the Provincial Convention and take part in the discussion, but the voting membership shall be as provided for in Section "a," Article IV.

ARTICLE V.—RESOLUTIONS

(a) The Resolutions Committee shall consist of the Executive Committee, Provincial Convener of Legislation, and one other member, appointed by the President. Resolutions, so far as possible, should be sent to the Business Secretary-Treasurer at least one month before Provincial Conventions.

(b) All resolutions must be endorsed by the delegates of at least two Institutes, or a Constituency Conference, a District Conference, the Provincial Council, or the Provincial Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI.—PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

All meetings of the Alberta Women's Institutes shall be governed by Mrs. Parson's Rules of Order and the Handbook of the Alberta Women's Institutes.

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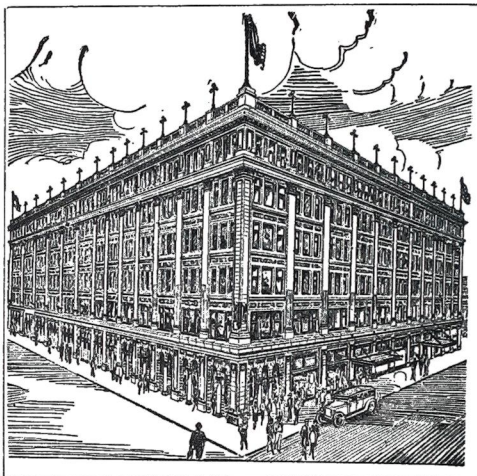
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